## 93-105 Auburn Road & 18 Harrow Road, AUBURN

Applicant	Broadview Group P/L C/- Sjb Planning				
Owner	E K Nominees Pty Limited				
Application No.	DA-368/2013				
Description of Land	Lot 1001 DP 1166744, Lot 1002 DP 1166744, 93-105 Auburn				
	Road & 18 Harrow Road, AUBURN				
Proposed Development	Construction of a mixed use development comprising 2 x 14 storey buildings containing a total of 229 residential units & 10 retail tenancies, 'Village Square' and through site link over part 3/part 4 levels of basement car parking with associated provision of landscaping & site services				
Site Area	4,849sqm				
Zoning	Zone B4 - Mixed Use				
Disclosure of political	Nil disclosure				
donations and gifts					
Issues	Exceedance of height limit				
	Minor non-compliances with SEPP 65 and Auburn DCP 2010 Public submissions				

#### Recommendation

That Development Application No. DA-368/2013 for Construction of a mixed use development comprising 2 x 14 storey buildings containing a total of 229 residential units & 10 retail tenancies, 'Village Square' and through site link over part 3/part 4 levels of basement car parking with associated provision of landscaping & site services on land at 93-105 Auburn Road & 18 Harrow Road, AUBURN be refused subject to the following reasons:

1. The proposed development is not consistent with the aims of State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 - Design Quality of Residential Flat Development at Clause 2(3)(a)(ii) and (iii) and 2(3)(b) and the Design Quality Principles at Clause 9, 10 and 11 with respect to context, height, bulk and scale.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(i))

2. The proposed development does not comply with Clause 30(2)(c) of State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 - Design Quality of Residential Flat Development with respect to the Residential Flat Design Code insofar as the height, bulk, scale, and massing of the development is not compatible with the desired scale and character of the street and local area.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(i))

3. The proposed development is not consistent with the aims of Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 at Clause 1.2(c) with respect to the protection of areas from inappropriate development.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(i))

4. The proposed development is not consistent with the height of building objectives at clause 4.3(1)(b) of the Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 as the height of the buildings is not compatible with the character of the locality.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(i))

5. The proposed development does not comply with clause 4.3(2) of the Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 relating to maximum height of buildings.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(i))

6. The proposed development does not comply with Clause 4.6(3) of the Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 insofar as it has not adequately demonstrated that compliance with the development standard pertaining to maximum building height is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(i))

7. The proposed development does not comply with Clause 4.6(4)(a)(ii) of the Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 insofar as it would not be in the public interest because it is not consistent with the objectives for heights of buildings.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(i))

8. The proposed development is not consistent with the Local Centres part of Auburn Development Control Plan 2010 including Sections 2.0 Built Form, 3.0 Streetscape and Urban Form, and 4.0 Mixed Use Developments, insofar as the height, bulk and scale of the development is not compatible with the existing or desired future character of the area and would have an adverse impact on the streetscape.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(iii))

9. The proposed development is not consistent with the Residential Flat Buildings part of Auburn Development Control Plan 2010 including Section 2.0 Built Form insofar as the as the height, bulk and scale of the development does not respond or contribute to the character of the locality and streetscape.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(a)(iii))

10. The proposed development will have an adverse environmental impact in the locality as it is excessive in terms of height and bulk and is not compatible with the character of the locality.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(b))

11. Public submissions have been received objecting to the proposed development on the basis of height and bulk and inconsistency with the character of the area.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(d))

12. In the circumstances of the case, approval of the development would not be in the public interest.

(Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 s79C(1)(e)).

#### History/Consultations

#### Amendment to Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010

The floor space ratio (FSR) applicable to the subject site was increased from 3.6:1 to 5.0:1 as part of an amendment to the LEP which came into effect on 11 April 2014.

## Development Application no. DA-389/2011

On the 31 October 2012, the Land and Environment Court of New South Wales issued Consent Orders for construction of a mixed use development comprising two, 9 storey buildings (Block A) and (Block B) over basement car parking with associated landscape and drainage works and land subdivision.

A Section 96(AA) application to revise the configuration of the basement car park and construction of a third basement level was approved on 15 October 2014.

## Pre-lodgement Application no. 43/2013

Prior to the lodgement of the subject development application, a pre-lodgement application was submitted to Council for a similar proposal to that which is the subject of this report.

#### Development Application no. 368/2013 (subject application)

The subject development application was lodged on 26 November 2013.

A briefing session was held between Council staff and the members of the Joint Regional Planning Panel – Sydney West on 30 January 2014. The Panel requested the following information be provided:

- A concept plan (massing plan) showing a design outcome that would result from a building that complies with the proposed 5:1 FSR control as well as the 36m maximum building height limit. The massing plan should be accompanied by a shadow diagram showing 9am, 12 noon, and 3pm shadows.
- A concept plan (massing plan) showing a design outcome that would result from a building having the same footprint as the current application, but complies with the 36m height limit. This massing plan should also be accompanied by shadow diagrams showing 9am, 12 noon, and 3pm shadows together with calculations showing the limit of achievable FSR with a building that is height compliant and retains the footprint currently proposed in the development application.
- An analysis of views to adjoining schools is also to be undertaken with view lines delineated on plan.

In correspondence dated 14 February 2014, and e-mail dated 17 February 2014, the applicant was requested to submit the above information and also address various issues arising from the assessment of the proposal including stormwater, various minor non-compliances with State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 – Design of Residential Flat Buildings and the accompanying Residential Flat Design Code and Auburn Development Control Plan 2010.

The applicant provided a response to Council's request on 21 February 2014 and during a subsequent meeting on 11 March 2014.

At its meeting held on 17 July 2014 the Joint Regional Planning Panel – Sydney West considered a report regarding the application and made the following decision:

- 1. The **area** in which the site is located is generally suited to higher density residential and commercial development. The Panel notes that such higher density development will occur under the current planning controls and that neighbouring and surrounding areas must anticipate the changes associated with this higher density development.
- 2. The Panel notes the location of **this site**, particularly its higher elevation compared to its surrounds and its situation on the edge of the town centre near residential areas, a school and a church.
- 3. In the above context the panel finds that the height of the proposed building fails to satisfy the requirements of Clause 4.6 of the LEP in that it is not compatible with the character of its surrounds and broader locality nor does it provide adequate protection from over shadowing.
- 4. Notwithstanding, the panel is attracted to the development concept design advanced in this application being narrow towers above podiums of a scale that are compatible with their surrounds.
- 5. Therefore the panel defers determination of this application and invites resubmission of a revised application consistent with the current design approach (as outlined in 4 above) but which complies with the height standard or is acceptable under clause 4.6 of the LEP.
- 6. The panel notes that any revised application must consider all applicable development standards and criteria and that achievement of the maximum FSR (5:1) cannnot be assumed.
- 7. If a revised application I not submitted within 3 months of today's date the panel will reconvene and determine the current application.

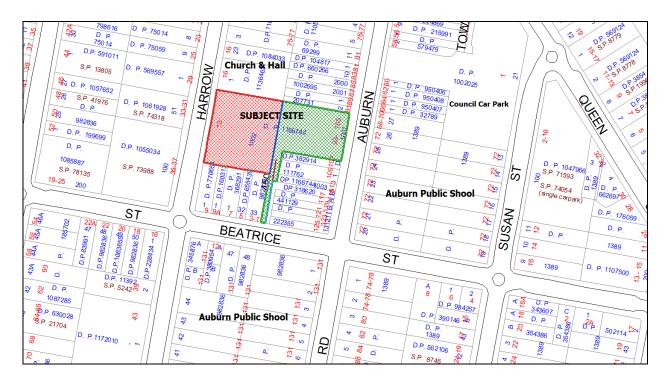
Amended plans were submitted on 12 September 2014 and form the basis of this report.

#### Site and Locality Description

The subject development site is comprised of two (2) lots which are legally described as Lots 1001 and 1002 in DP 166744 and are known as 93-105 Auburn Road and 118 Harrow Road, Auburn. The site is located in the Auburn Town Centre on the western side of Auburn Road and extends through to the eastern side of Harrow Road. A narrow portion of the site also extends to Beatrice Street at the rear of properties on Auburn Road, over which these properties have the reciprocal benefit of a vehicular right-of-way. The site is irregular in shape and has an area of 4,894sqm, with a frontage to Auburn Road of 36.62m, to Harrow Road of 54.94m, and an overall depth of approximately 100.695m for the majority of the width of the site. The site is vacant with no trees or significant vegetation.

Development immediately adjoining the site includes the Baptist Church and hall to the north (No. 16 Harrow); low scale retail/business premises to the north and south on Auburn Road and Beatrice Street, Auburn Public School and low-scale retail/business premises to the east; and 3-4 storey residential flat buildings and a mixed use development to the west on the opposite of Harrow Road.

The site is identified on the map and aerial photo below.





#### **Description of Proposed Development**

Council has received amended plans for the construction of a mixed use development comprising the following:

A part 3, part 4 level basement car park with a total of 331 car parking spaces (250 resident, 54 visitor & 27 retail spaces), 64 bicycle parking spaces, 4 loading bays, apartment storage, plant rooms and a waste storage room. Access to the basement car park is to be located on the southern side of the Harrow Road frontage;

- Construction of two buildings, one of 14 storeys (44.55m) to Auburn Road and the second also of 14 storeys (43.7m) to Harrow Road. Both buildings has a five (5) storey podium;
- A total of 229 residential units, of which 27 are adaptable units, comprising 90 x 1 bedroom units, 126 x 2 bedroom units and 13 x 3 bedroom units;
- Ten (10) retail/business tenancies on the ground floor of the Auburn Road building. Four (4) tenancies have frontage to Auburn Road and two (2), at the rear of the building, have frontage to the through site link and Village Square. The remaining four (4) tenancies have frontage to Harrow Road, with one of the tenancies also having frontage to the through site link and Village Square. The total floor area of the tenancies is 1,126sqm; and
- Provision of a publicly accessible "Village Square", and through site link adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. The link extends from Auburn Road to Harrow Road.

	ORIGINAL PROPOSAL	AMENDED PROPOSAL
NO. OF STOREYS	Auburn Rd – 19 storeys Harrow Rd – 17 storeys	Auburn Rd – 14 storeys Harrow Rd – 14 storeys
HEIGHT	HEIGHT Auburn Rd – 59.5m Harrow Rd – 53.1m	
VARIATION TO LEP MAX. 36M HEIGHT CONTROL		
FSR (LEP Max. 5.0:1)	4.84:1	4.16:1
NO. OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS	246 units	229 units
NO. OF RETAIL/BUSINESS 7 tenancies TENANCIES		10 tenancies
NO. OF CAR PARKING SPACES	342 car parking spaces	331 car parking spaces

A comparison of the key differences between the originally submitted plans and the amended plans is summarised below:

The original application also included the offer of a Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) for certain public domain works extending beyond the frontages of the site and conditions regarding Council's role and public use of the Village Square and through site link. The VPA was independently assessed by a consultant town planner and found to have a public benefit and, as such, was positively viewed under S.79C *Matters for consideration - general* of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

The amended proposal was submitted without the offer of a VPA. Public domain works were proposed to be undertaken adjacent to the site and the Village Square and through site link would remain publicly accessible spaces.

On 27 November 2014 the applicant requested the reinstatement of the VPA offer in the form originally lodged, exhibited and reported to Council. However, given that the amended

proposal was exhibited without the offer of a VPA, this aspect of the proposal would be required to be re-exhibited.

#### 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 conditions of consent.

#### External Referrals

#### NSW Police

In accordance with Section 8.0 of the Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, the development application was referred to NSW Police for comment.

In correspondence dated 12 February 2014 the NSW Police advised that they had no objection to the proposal subject to the provision of clearly displayed street numbers on the premises; adequate and uniform lighting throughout the development; appropriately located CCTV and associated warning signs that the premises is under surveillance; well signed entrances and exits; maintenance of landscaping; and provision of adequate fire safety measures. Appropriate conditions of consent will be imposed to address the matters raised by the NSW Police should the application be approved.

The amended plans raise no further issues with respect to satisfying the requirements of the NSW Police and, as such, were not referred for additional comment.

#### NSW Roads and Traffic Authority

In accordance with Clause 104 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 and Schedule 3 – Traffic Generating Development, the application was referred to the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS).

In correspondence dated 29 January 2014 the RMS provided the following comments:

- 1. The swept path of the longest vehicle entering and exiting the subject site, as well as manoeuvrability through the site, shall be in accordance with AUSTROADS. In this regard, a plan shall be submitted to Council for approval, which shows that the proposed development complies with this requirement.
- 2. The number of car parking spaces should be provided to Council's satisfaction.
- 3. The layout of the proposed car parking areas associated with the subject development (including driveways, grades, turn paths, sight distance requirements, aisle widths, aisle lengths, and parking bay dimensions) should be in accordance with AS 2890.1-2004 and AS 2890.2-2002 for heavy vehicle usage and AS2890.6:2009 for people with disabilities.
- 4. A Construction Traffic Management Plan detailing construction vehicle routes, number of trucks, hours of operation, access arrangements and traffic control should be submitted to Council prior to the issue of the first Construction Certificate.

- 5. The developer shall be responsible for all public utility adjustment/relocation works, necessitated by the above work and as required by the various public utility authorities and/or their agents.
- 6. All works/regulatory signposting associated with the proposed development are to be at no cost to RMS.

The requirements of the RMS could be imposed as conditions of consent. The amended plans propose fewer dwellings and car parking spaces and, as such, were not referred for additional comment. No further issues arise with respect to satisfying the requirements of the RMS.

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

## State Environmental Planning Policies

## State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land

The requirement at clause 7 of SEPP No. 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
In the development going to be used for a sensitive land use (eg: residential, educational, recreational, childcare or hospital)?	☐ Yes ⊠ No
Does information available to you indicate that an activity listed below has ever been approved, or occurred at the site? acid/alkali plant and formulation, agricultural/horticultural activities, airports, asbestos production and disposal, chemicals manufacture and formulation, defence works, drum re-conditioning works, dry cleaning establishments, electrical manufacturing (transformers), electroplating and heat treatment premises, engine works, explosive industry, gas works, iron and steel works, landfill sites, metal treatment, mining and extractive industries, oil production and storage, paint formulation and manufacture, pesticide manufacture and formulation, power stations, railway yards, scrap yards, service stations, sheep and cattle dips, smelting and refining, tanning and associated trades, waste storage and treatment, wood preservation	☐ Yes ⊠ No
Is the site listed on Council's Contaminated Land database?	☐ Yes ⊠ No
Is the site subject to EPA clean-up order or other EPA restrictions?	☐ Yes ⊠ No
Has the site been the subject of known pollution incidents or illegal dumping?	☐ Yes ⊠ No
Does the site adjoin any contaminated land/previously contaminated land?	☐ Yes ⊠ No
Details of contamination investigations carried out at the site:	

A Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment, prepared by Environmental Investigation Services and dated November 2013, has been submitted in support of the proposal (T107270/2013). The report concludes that the site can be made suitable for the proposed development subject to implementation of the following recommendations:

Methan for Consideration	Vee/Ne				
Matter for Consideration	Yes/No				
<ul> <li>Following removal of the footing for the former substation the area is necessary samples analysed for PCBs;</li> </ul>	inspected and if				
<ul> <li>As the proposed development includes four levels [of] basement tha groundwater a groundwater assessment should be undertaken;</li> </ul>	at may intercept				
<ul> <li>A walkover inspection of the site for fragments of potentially asbestos cor should be undertaken once the site has been cleared of rubbish, the steel re and vegetation;</li> </ul>	•				
<ul> <li>Following excavation of the fill material for the basement construction the site if necessary sampled) to confirm that the underlying soiling is VENM [ material];</li> </ul>					
<ul> <li>During excavation works, the site should be inspected by experienced environmental personnel to assess any unexpected conditions or subsurface facilities that may be discovered between investigation locations. This should facilitate appropriate adjustment of the works programme and schedule in relation to the changed site conditions.</li> </ul>					
It is recommended that should the application be approved, a condition be placed o ensure compliance with the recommendations of the report.	on the consent to				
Has the appropriate level of investigation been carried out in respect of contamination matters for Council to be satisfied that the site is suitable to accommodate the proposed development or can be made suitable to accommodate the proposed development?	⊠ Yes ☐ No				

# State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Flat Development

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

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
(d) to maximise amenity, safety and security for the benefit of its occupants and the wider community	$\square$			
<ul> <li>(e) to minimise the consumption of energy from non-renewable resources to conserve the environment and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
<ul> <li>Clause 30 Determination of DAs</li> <li>(1) 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</li> </ul>				No formalised Design Review Panel exists in respect of the Auburn LGA.
<ul><li>(2) In determining a DA, the following is to be considered:</li></ul>			$\square$	
<ul> <li>(a) the advice of the design review panel</li> <li>(if any)</li> </ul>	$\square$			Refer to discussion of design quality principles below.
<ul> <li>(b) the design quality of the residential flat development when evaluated in accordance with the design quality principles</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			Refer to discussion of Residential Flat Design Code below.
<ul><li>(c) the publication "Residential Flat Design Code" – DoP Sept. 2002</li></ul>				
Part 2 Design quality principles		1		
Principle 1: Context Good design responds and contributes to its context. Context can be defined as the key natural and built features of an area. Responding to context involves identifying the desirable elements of a location's current character or, in the case of precincts undergoing a transition, the desired future character as stated in planning and design policies. New buildings will thereby contribute to the quality and identity if the area.				The character of the town centre is undergoing transition from older style, low-scale retail/business buildings to high density mixed use developments. The proposal, however, exceeds the 36.0m maximum height limit under ALEP 2010 by 8.55m (Auburn Rd building) and 7.7m (Harrow Rd building) and is, therefore, considered to be inconsistent with the desired future character of the Auburn Town Centre.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Principle 2: Scale Good design provides an appropriate scale in terms of the bulk and height that suits the scale of 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 proposed development is considered to be of an inappropriate scale having regard to the desired future character of the area. The buildings exceed the maximum LEP height limit of 36m by 8.55m (Auburn Rd building) and 7.7m (Harrow Rd building). Further, the width of the tower across the Harrow Road frontage of the site has been increased from 23m to 39.5m (including balconies) so as to accommodate an additional 2 units per floor. This has added significant bulk to the building as it would occupy 70% of the 55m street frontage as opposed to 42% as originally proposed. The additional height and bulk of the development is considered to be incompatible with the scale identified for the future character of the area. The originally and currently proposed Harrow Rd elevations appear below.



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.				As detailed above, the proposed development exceeds the maximum height limit under ALEP 2010 and the bulk of the Harrow Rd tower has been increased. This is considered to result in an inappropriate built form which would detract from the character of the existing and future streetscape.
Principle 4: Density Good design has a density appropriate for a site and its context, in terms of floor space yields (or number of units or residents). Appropriate densities are sustainable and consistent with the existing density in an area, or in precincts undergoing a transition, are consistent with the stated desired future density. Sustainable densities respond to the regional context, availability of infrastructure, public transport, community facilities and environmental quality.				The site is zoned for mixed use development and is located in the Auburn Town Centre. An amendment to Auburn LEP 2010 increased the allowable density on the site by increasing the maximum FSR from 3.6:1 to 5.0:1. The proposed development has an FSR of 4.16:1 and complies with the maximum FSR for the site. The proposed development is, therefore, of an appropriate density.
Principle 5: Resource, energy and water <u>efficiency</u> Good design makes efficient use of natural resources, energy and water throughout its full life cycle, including construction. Sustainability is integral to the design process. Aspects include demolition of existing structures, recycling of materials, selection of appropriate and sustainable materials, adaptability and reuse of buildings, layouts and built form, passive solar design principles, efficient appliances and mechanical services, soil zones for vegetation and reuse of water.				BASIX Certificates have been submitted with the development application. The certificates require sustainable development features to be installed into the development, such as energy efficient fixtures and fittings and a rainwater tank.
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				The landscape details generally indicate appropriate landscaping on the site and responds adequately to the proposed built form. The landscape concept provides for private and communal open spaces for future residents of the development. The concept landscape plan provides a suitable response to the town centre location of the site. Landscaping has been optimized through the use of planter boxes and appropriate planting on slab as the basement car park occupies the entirety of the site. All areas of open space are useable, accessible and provide opportunity for social interaction.

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.				The proposal will deliver sufficient amenity to residents of the buildings. The proposal generally achieves compliance with the Residential Flat Design Code in regard to solar access, natural ventilation, privacy, storage, building layout, outlook & accessibility.
Principal 8: Safety and security Good design optimises safety and security, both internal to the development and for the public domain. This is achieved by maximising overlooking of public and communal spaces while maintaining internal privacy, avoiding dark and non-visible areas, maximising activity on streets, providing clear, safe access points, providing quality public spaces that cater for desired recreational uses, providing lighting appropriate to the location and desired activities, and clear definition between public and private spaces.				Passive surveillance of public and communal open space is maximised through orientation of units. The position and orientation of balconies and habitable rooms of apartments overlook the communal open space, through site link, Village Square and adjacent streets. The ground floor retail/business tenancies provide further passive surveillance and increased activity in publicly accessible areas. Building entries are clearly defined and demarcation is provided between public and private areas. The proposed development satisfies the principles of safety and security. The design also permits passive surveillance of the common courtyard areas.
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 proposal provides an adequate mix of 1, 2 and 3 bed apartments as well as providing a significant number of adaptable units. The development is considered to be acceptable in this regard.
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.				Despite the bulk and scale of the development, the buildings have an attractive, contemporary appearance and utilise elements that provide individuality to the development. The finishes and treatment to the buildings provide an appropriate response to the likely future character of the locality.

# **Residential Flat Design Code (SEPP 65)**

The development controls and site and building design requirements within the Residential Flat Design Code have been considered in the assessment of the development application within the following table:

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Part 01 Local Context				
Building Type				
<ul> <li>Residential Flat Building</li> <li>Terrace</li> <li>Townhouse</li> <li>Mixed-use development</li> <li>Hybrid</li> </ul>				The proposed development can be categorised as a "tower" type residential flat building. The Code provides the following description of this building type:
(refer p8-17 of Design Code)				"A tower apartment is a residential flat building, which is vertically proportioned and has a limited number of dwelling units arranged around a central core. The floor plates are typically repetitive and the tower is free standing except for the base, which may have a podium."
Subdivision and Amalgamation		1	1	
<ul> <li>Objectives</li> <li>Subdivision/amalgamation pattern arising from the development site suitable given surrounding local context and future desired context.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			An appropriate condition of consent could be imposed requiring the sites to be amalgamated prior to issue of any Occupation Certificate.
Isolated or disadvantaged sites avoided.				No site isolation issues will result from the proposed development. The remaining sites on the southern side of the subject site with frontage to Auburn Road (no.s 107-125) and Beatrice Street (no.s 1-9) are capable of being economically developed.
Building Height				
Objectives				The character of the town
• To ensure future development responds to the desired scale and character of the street and local area.		$\square$		centre is undergoing transition from older style, low-scale retail/business buildings to
<ul> <li>To allow reasonable daylight access to all developments and the public domain.</li> </ul>				high density mixed use developments. The proposal, however, exceeds the 36.0m maximum height limit under ALEP 2010 by 8.55m (Auburn Rd building) and 7.7m (Harrow Rd building) and is, therefore, considered to be inconsistent with the desired future character of the street and local area.

Ree	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Bui	lding Depth				
Obj • •	ectives To ensure that the bulk of the development is in scale with the existing or desired future context. To provide adequate amenity for building occupants in terms of sun access and natural ventilation. To provide for dual aspect apartments.				The bulk of the development will not be compatible with the scale of existing and future development in the locality. This is not due, however, to the depth of the buildings but rather the width of the Harrow Road building as it presents to the street. The buildings have been designed with dual aspect apartments and to provide adequate amenity for
					building occupants.
•	ntrols The maximum internal plan depth of a building should be 18 metres from glass line to glass line. Freestanding buildings (the big house or				The depth of the buildings varies, however, the buildings generally have an internal width of 18m from glass line to glass line
•	tower building types) may have greater depth than 18 metres only if they still achieve satisfactory daylight and natural ventilation.				from glass line to glass line. The buildings achieve satisfactory daylight access and natural ventilation given the orientation of
•	Slim buildings facilitate dual aspect apartments, daylight access and natural ventilation. In general an apartment building depth of 10-18m is appropriate. Developments	$\boxtimes$			the buildings. The applicant also argues that the apartments are wide and have full height floor to ceiling glazing.
	that propose wider than 18m must demonstrate for satisfactory day lighting and natural ventilation are to be achieved.				The development includes dual aspect apartments and achieves the minimum requirements relating to the provision of natural light and ventilation.
	Iding Separation	1	1		
•	ectives To ensure that new development is scaled to support the desired area character with appropriate massing				The building scale is not appropriate in the context of the desired future character of the
•	and spaces between buildings. To provide visual and acoustic privacy for	$\square$			area. An inadequate setback has been provided between the
-	existing and new residents.				new element of the Harrow
•	To control overshadowing of adjacent properties and private or shared open space.				Road tower and the northern boundary which increases the bulk of the building.
•	To allow for the provision of open space with appropriate size and proportion for recreational activities for building occupants.				
•	To provide deep soil zones for stormwater management and tree planting, where contextual and site conditions allow.				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				The nil setback is acceptable as Auburn DCP 2010 – Local Centres requires a four (4) storey continuous street wall. As there is currently no residential development on the adjoining site/s to the south it is likely that future development will be designed to offset windows and balconies so as to provide an acceptable level of privacy.
<ul> <li>5-8 storeys/up to 25 metres:</li> <li>18m between habitable</li> </ul>		$\square$		The fifth floor of the Harrow Road building has a northern
rooms/balconies				side setback from the boundary of 1.352m (no windows). The
<ul> <li>13m between habitable rooms/balconies and non- habitable rooms</li> </ul>	$\square$			upper floors are setback 7.4m to windows and 6.8m to balconies. This is not
<ul> <li>9m between non-habitable rooms</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			considered to be acceptable given the reduced setback contributes to the bulk of the
<ul> <li>9 storeys and above/over 25 metres:</li> </ul>				building as viewed from Harrow Road. The southern setbacks vary from 8.825m to windows of
<ul> <li>24m between habitable rooms/balconies</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$		habitable rooms to 7.0m to one of the balconies.
<ul> <li>18m between habitable rooms/balconies and non- habitable rooms</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$		The Auburn Road building has a northern side setback from the boundary of between 8.5m
<ul> <li>12m between non-habitable rooms</li> </ul>				and 11m to windows of habitable room/balconies for all floors above the five (5) podium levels. The southern side setback varies from 5m to a south-facing balcony and 6.92m to windows of habitable rooms.
				The southern setbacks of the two buildings are below the minimum requirement of 24m between habitable rooms/balconies and 18m between habitable rooms/balconies and non- habitable rooms (i.e. setbacks of 12m and 9m from the boundary respectively).

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				Currently the site adjoins low
				scale retail/business
				development on its southern,
				and part of its northern,
				boundaries. These sites are
				small, and in separate
				ownership, and any large scale
				redevelopment would require
				many sites to be amalgamated
				to achieve a favourable built
				form. Should these sites be
				developed in the future, any
				buildings would also be
				setback from the boundary.
				Windows and balconies can be
				offset and screens used if
				required so as to achieve
				privacy.
				In terms of overshadowing, the
				properties to the south of the
				development site will be
				overshadowed during the
				winter solstice even with
				increased building setbacks
				and a building height compliant
				with the 36m height limit under
				Auburn LEP 2010.
				Overshadowing of the subject
				development site will also
				occur should properties to the
				north be redeveloped in the
				future.
				The Askers Dist
				The Auburn Road properties
				will receive partial solar access
				in the morning and are largely
				overshadowed by midday.
				Throughout the remainder of
				the afternoon the separation
				between the two proposed
				buildings allows for solar
				access to part of these
				properties. The Beatrice Street
				properties will start to receive
				solar access from 12 noon. It
				should be noted, however, that
				the submitted shadow diagrams
				are a flat projections of the
				shadows cast by the proposed
				buildings. Multi-level buildings
				constructed on the sites to the
				south will change the nature of
				this overshadowing and
				-
				opportunities for solar access.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				(NB: Overshadowing of Auburn Public School and surrounding residential properties is discussed in detail in the Auburn DCP 2010 – Local Centres compliance table)
Allow zero separation in appropriate contexts, such as in urban areas between street wall building types (party walls)				The Auburn Road frontage of the development has a nil setback to the southern boundary over the first five (5) levels for a length of 17m, including the front balcony. It should be noted that this part of the southern boundary is approximately 44m in length. This setback is acceptable as the ADCP 2010 – Local Centres requires that a four (4) storey street wall building type be constructed along the Auburn Road frontage.
• Where a building step back creates a terrace, the building separation distance			$\bowtie$	
<ul> <li>for the floor below applies.</li> <li>Coordinate building separation controls with side and rear setback controls – in a suburban area where a strong rhythm has been established between buildings, smaller building separations may be appropriate.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Coordinate building separation controls with controls for daylight access, visual privacy and acoustic privacy.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
<ul> <li>Protect the privacy of neighbours who share a building entry and whose apartments face each other by designing internal courtyards with greater building separation</li> </ul>				Adequate separation is provided between the buildings to ensure privacy to residents of the development.
<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>				

Requ	irement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Stree	t Setbacks				•
<u>Objec</u>	<u>stives</u>	_			
	o establish the desired spatial	$\square$			The buildings provide an
-	roportions of the street and define the				appropriate setback to both
S	treet edge.				Auburn and Harrow Roads which define the street edge, provide a
• T	o create a clear threshold by providing a				clear transition between public
tr	ansition between public and private			_	and private space, achieve visual
s	pace.	$\square$			privacy to apartments from the
• T	o assist in achieving good visual privacy				street, an outlook to and casual
to	o apartments from the street.	$\square$			surveillance of the street, and
• T	o create good quality entry spaces to				allows for appropriate streetscape works.
lo	obbies, foyers or individual dwelling				WOIKS.
е	ntrances.	$\boxtimes$			
• T	o allow an outlook to and surveillance of	$\square$			
tł	ne street.				
• T	o allow for street landscape character.				
Contr					
• N	<i>A</i> inimise overshadowing of the street	$\square$			Overshadowing of other buildings
a	nd/or other buildings.				has been discussed previously.
					Overshadowing of streets is
					discussed in detail under Auburn DCP 2010 – Local Centres.
					Der 2010 – Local Centres.
• Ir	n general no part of a building or		$\square$		Building setbacks have been
	bove ground structure may encroach				discussed previously.
	nto a setback zone – exceptions are				
	inderground parking structures no				
	nore than 1.2m above ground where				
	his is consistent with the desired				
	treetscape, awnings, balconies and				
	ay windows.				
	tives – Side Setbacks				
	o minimise the impact of development on	$\square$			Side setbacks have been
	ght, air, sun, privacy, views and outlook				discussed previously.
	or neighbouring properties, including				
	uture buildings.				
	o retain or create a rhythm or pattern of	$\square$			
	evelopment that positively defines the				
	treetscape so that space is not just what				
	s left over around the building form.				
	tives – Rear Setbacks				
	o maintain deep soil zones to maximise			$\square$	As the development site has two
n	atural site drainage and protect the water				street frontages there is no rear boundary. The two buildings are,
	able.			$\square$	however, adequately separated so
• T	o maximise the opportunity to retain and				as to maximise visual and
re	einforce mature vegetation.	$\square$			acoustic privacy. A large portion
• T	o optimise the use of land at the rear and				of the site is dedicated to the
s	urveillance of the street at the front.	$\square$			through site link, Village Square,
• T	o maximise building separation to				and communal open spaces which will be suitably landscaped.
р	rovide visual and acoustic privacy				

Ree	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Cor	ntrols				
•	Where setbacks are limited by lot size and adjacent buildings, 'step in' the plan on deep buildings to provide internal	$\boxtimes$			The development has been divided into two distinct buildings which limits the lengths of walls facing the side boundaries.
	courtyards and to limit the length of walls facing boundaries.				Building setbacks have been
•	In general no part of a building or		$\square$		discussed previously.
	above ground structure may encroach				
	into a setback zone - exceptions are				
	underground parking structures no				
	more than 1.2m above ground where this is consistent with the desired				
	streetscape, awnings, balconies and				
	bay windows.				
Flo	or Space Ratio				
	ectives				
•	To ensure that development is in keeping	$\boxtimes$			The proposed development
	with the optimum capacity of the site and				complies with the maximum floor space ratio of 5.0:1 under Auburn
	the local area.				LEP 2010 and is, therefore,
•	To define allowable development density	$\boxtimes$			considered to be of an appropriate
	for generic building types.				density.
					The buildings are modulated and
•	To provide opportunities for modulation	$\boxtimes$			of an appropriate width to allow for
	and depth of external walls within the				adequate daylight access and
	allowable FSR.	$\boxtimes$			natural ventilation as discussed
•	To promote thin cross section buildings,				later in the report.
	which maximise daylight access and				Suitably sized balconies are
	natural ventilation.	$\boxtimes$			provided to all units.
•	To allow generous habitable balconies.				
	t 02 Site Design Analysis				
Sile	Site analysis should include plan and	$\boxtimes$			The development is accompanied
-	section drawings of the existing features				by a Statement of Environmental
	of the site, at the same scale as the site				Effects which includes detailed
	and landscape plan, together with				site analysis information in relation
	appropriate written material (refer page 39				to existing conditions, the proposed development, and the
	of Design Code for requirements)	$\bowtie$			relevant development control
•	A written statement explaining how the	$\square$			plans.
	design of the proposed development has				
	responded to the site analysis must				
Da	accompany the application				
	ep Soil Zones ectives				
•	To assist with management of the water			$\square$	The proposal does not include a
	table				deep soil zone as the full extent of
•	To assist with management of water			$\square$	the site is utilised to provide
	quality				basement car parking. This is appropriate given the town centre
•	To improve the amenity of developments			$\square$	location. Planter boxes will be
	through the retention and/or planting of				provided at ground level which will
	large and medium size trees				accommodate substantial planting.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<ul> <li><u>Design Practice</u></li> <li>Optimise the provision of consolidated deep soil zones within a site by the design of basement and sub-basement car parking so as not to fully cover the site;</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>and the use of front and side setbacks.</li> <li>Optimise the extent of deep soil zones beyond the site boundaries by locating</li> </ul>				
them with the deep soil zones of adjacent properties.			$\square$	
<ul> <li>Promote landscape health by supporting for a rich variety of vegetation type and size.</li> <li>Increase the permeability of paved areas</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>Increase the permeability of paved areas by limiting the area of paving and/or using impervious materials.</li> <li>A minimum of 25% of the open space</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
area of a site should be a deep soil zone.				
Fences and Walls Objectives				
• To define the edges between public and private land.				
• To define the boundaries between areas within the development having different				
<ul> <li>functions or owners.</li> <li>To provide privacy and security.</li> <li>To contribute positively to the public domain.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
<ul> <li>Design Practice</li> <li>Respond to the identified architectural character for the street and/or the area (refer page 45 of the Design Code for</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			It is proposed to provide a 2m high batten fence along the southern boundary adjacent to the
<ul> <li>design considerations)</li> <li>Clearly delineate the private and public domain without compromising safety and security by designing fences and walls which provide privacy and security while not eliminating views, outlook, light and air; and limiting the length and height of retaining walls along street frontages.</li> </ul>				vehicle access and communal open space areas. This fence height is considered to be acceptable given the town centre location of the site and the desire for improved site security. A condition of consent could be imposed requiring that the fence forward of the building line not exceed 1.2m in height. The proposed through site link is located on the northern boundary of the site and adjoins the Church hall. A 2.0m high solid wall is
- Contribute to the emerity beguty and				proposed to be constructed along the length of the northern boundary. This will protect the visual and acoustic privacy of adjoining properties.
<ul> <li>Contribute to the amenity, beauty and useability of private and communal open spaces by incorporating benches and seats; planter boxes; pergolas and trellises; BBQs; water features; composting boxes and worm farms.</li> </ul>				The communal open space areas have been designed for both passive and active recreation.

Ree	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
•	Retain and enhance the amenity of the public domain by avoiding the use of continuous blank walls at street level; and using planting to soften the edges of any raised terraces to the street, such as over sub-basement car parking and reduce their apparent scale.				Both street frontages are provided with active ground floor uses.
•	Select durable materials which are easily cleaned and graffiti resistant	$\square$			Suitable materials are proposed.
	ndscape Design	n	1	1	1
•	ectives To add value to residents' quality of life within the development in the forms of privacy, outlook and views. To provide habitat for native indigenous plants and animals. To improve stormwater quality and reduce quantity. To improve the microclimate and solar performance within the development.				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Landscape Design objectives as suitable landscaping is to be used to soften the impact of the built form, contribute to the streetscape, and provide for natural screening and shading.
•	To improve urban air quality. To contribute to biodiversity.	M			

Rec	uirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Des	ign Practice				
•	ign Practice Improve the amenity of open space with landscape design which: provides appropriate shade from trees or structures; provides accessible routes through the space and between buildings; screens cars, communal drying areas, swimming pools and the courtyards of ground floor units; allows for locating art works where they can be viewed by users of open space and/or from within apartments. Contribute to streetscape character and the amenity of the public domain by: relating landscape design to the desired				A concept landscape plan, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, has been submitted with the application. The plan shows landscaping elements which respond appropriately to the private, communal, and public uses of the various spaces.
	proportions and character of the streetscape; using planting and landscape elements appropriate to the scale of the development; mediating between and visually softening the bulk of large development for the person on the street.				
•	Improve the energy efficiency and solar efficiency of dwellings and the microclimate of private open spaces. (Refer planting design solutions at p46-47 of Design Code)	$\boxtimes$			
•	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.	$\boxtimes$			
•	Provide a sufficient depth of soil above paving slabs to enable growth of mature	$\boxtimes$			
•	trees. Minimise maintenance by using robust	$\boxtimes$			
	landscape elements.				
_	en Space ectives	1			
•	To provide residents with passive and active recreational opportunities.	$\boxtimes$			
•	To provide an area on site that enables soft landscaping and deep soil planting.	$\square$			
•	To ensure that communal open space is consolidated, configured and designed to	$\square$			
•	be useable and attractive. To provide a pleasant outlook.	$\boxtimes$			

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<u>De</u> :	sign Practice Provide communal open space with is appropriate and relevant to the building's setting (refer to guidelines on p48 of	$\boxtimes$			
•	Design Code) Where communal open space is provided, facilitate its use for the desired range of activities by locating it in relation to buildings to optimise solar access to apartments; consolidating open space on the site into recognisable areas with reasonable space, facilities and landscape; designing its size and dimensions to allow for the program of uses it will contain; minimising overshadowing; carefully locating ventilation duct outlets from basement car parks.				The communal open space provides for both passive and active recreation needs of residents and includes such features as a vegetable garden and play equipment. Part of the area will receive solar access during mid-winter, however, the adjoining north-facing Village Square will provide an alternative open space area for residents.
•	Provide open space for each apartment capable of enhancing residential amenity in the form of balcony, deck, terrace, garden, yard, courtyard and/or roof terrace.				All units are provided with private open space in the form of balconies or terraces.
•	Locate open space to increase the potential for residential amenity by designing apartment buildings which: are sited to allow for landscape design; are sited to optimise daylight access in winter and shade in summer; have a pleasant outlook; have increased visual privacy between apartments.				The buildings have been sited so as to allow for optimal solar access to the Village Square. Landscaping features will provide shade in summer.
•	Provide environmental benefits including habitat for native fauna, native vegetation and mature trees, a pleasant microclimate, rainwater percolation and outdoor drying area.				Landscaping on the site will provide environmental benefits including a pleasant microclimate and possible habitat for small native fauna (such as lizards and insects). A condition of consent will be imposed requiring the provision of an outdoor clothes drying area in the communal open space area.
•	The area of communal open space required should generally be at least 25-30% of the site area. Larger sites and brownfield sites may have potential for more than 30%.				Communal open space to be accessed by residents only, equates to approximately 9.7% (475sqm) of the site. The communal open space provides
•	Where developments are unable to achieve the recommended communal open space, they must demonstrate that residential amenity is provided in the form of increased private open space and/or a contribution to public open space.				for both passive and active recreation needs of residents. The deficiency is offset by the large Village Square on the northern side of the site which, excluding the through site link and paved areas in front of the retail/business tenancies, has an area of approximately 670sqm.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
• Minimum recommended area of private open space for each apartment at ground level or similar space on structure is 25m <sup>2</sup> and the minimum preferred dimension is 4m.				The communal open space and Village Square together equate to approximately 23% of the site area. This represents a shortfall of approximately 78.5sqm from the minimum 25%. Should, however, that part of the through site link directly adjoining the Village Square be incorporated in the calculations then, in total, 1,300sqm of useable open space is provided which equates to over 26% of the site area. The ground floor units are provided with balcony/terrace areas of between 13sqm and 47sqm, with only one balcony having an area of less than 25sqm. In terms of dimensions, only one of the balconies has a width greater than 4m with all others having a width of between 2m and 3.6m. This is
				between 2m and 3.6m. This is considered to be acceptable as the generally accepted minimum standard for balcony widths is 2m.
Orientation	1	1	1	
<ul> <li>Objectives</li> <li>To optimise solar access to residential apartments within the development and adjacent development.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			The proposed bulk of the Harrow Rd tower is not
<ul> <li>adjacent development.</li> <li>To contribute positively to desired streetscape character.</li> </ul>		$\square$		considered to contribute positively to the desired streetscape character. The
<ul> <li>To support landscape design of consolidated open space areas.</li> </ul>	$\square$			streetscape character. The orientation of the buildings, however, allows for adequate
<ul> <li>To protect the amenity of existing development.</li> </ul>	$\bowtie$			solar access to the subject site and development in the vicinity.
To improve the amenity of existing development		$\square$		
<ul> <li>Design Practice</li> <li>Plan the site to optimise solar access by: positioning and orienting buildings to maximise north facing walls (within 30<sup>0</sup> east and 20<sup>0</sup> west of north) where possible; and providing adequate building separation within the development and to adjacent buildings</li> </ul>				The general layout is considered to be appropriate with regard to the general orientation and separation of buildings as previously discussed.
<ul> <li>adjacent buildings.</li> <li>Select building types or layouts which respond to the streetscape while optimising solar access. Where streets are to be edged and defined by buildings: align buildings to the street on east-west streets; and use courtyards, L-shaped configurations and increased setbacks to northern side boundaries on north-south streets.</li> </ul>				The proposed building types and layouts responds appropriately to the street by providing podium levels which complement the scale and height of existing and future development. Buildings have been configured around a central courtyard (the Village Square) which has the benefit of optimizing solar access to units.

Red	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
•	Optimise solar access to living spaces and associated private open spaces by orienting them to the north.				The buildings have been designed to optimise solar access to living spaces and balconies of the majority of units by orientating units to face north, east and west and minimising those units with only a southern aspect.
•	Detail building elements to modify environmental conditions as required to maximise sun access in winter and sun shading in summer.				Building elements such as screens, recesses and overhanging balconies will provide solar protection during summer whilst maintaining adequate solar access in winter.
	nting on Structures	<del></del>	r	r	
• •	ectives To contribute to the quality and amenity of communal open space on roof tops,				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with
•	podiums and internal courtyards. To encourage the establishment and healthy growth of trees in urban areas.				the Planting on Structures objectives as sufficient soil depth is provided to allow open space areas to be planted and landscaped.
•	sign Practice Design for optimum conditions for plant growth by: providing soil depth, soil volume and soil area appropriate to the size of the plants to be established; providing appropriate soil conditions and irrigation methods, providing appropriate drainage				Planters of various depths and widths are proposed, depending on their location and function, which will support a variety of plants from trees to ground covers.
•	Design planters to support the appropriate soil depth and plant selection by: ensuring planter proportions accommodate the largest volume of soil possible; and providing square or rectangular planting areas rather than long narrow linear areas. Minimum soil depths will vary depending on the size of the plant however soli depths greater than 1.5m are unlikely to have any benefits for tree growth.				
•	Increase minimum soil depths in accordance with: the mix of plants in a planter; the level of landscape management; anchorage requirements of large and medium trees; soil type and quality.				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Minimum standards:				
<ul> <li>Large trees such as figs (canopy</li> </ul>			$\square$	
diameter of up to 16m at maturity):				
<ul> <li>Min. soil volume 150cum</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Min. soil depth 1.3m</li> <li>Min. soil area 10m x 10m</li> </ul>				
• Medium trees (canopy diameter of up				
to 8m at maturity):				
<ul> <li>Min. soil volume 35cum</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Min. soil depth 1m</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Approx. soil area 6m x 6m</li> </ul>	$\square$			
<ul> <li>Small trees (canopy diameter of up to</li> </ul>				
4m at maturity):				
<ul> <li>Min. soil volume 9cum</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Min. soil depth 800mm</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Approx soil area 3.5m x 3.5m</li> </ul>				
○ Shrubs:				
<ul> <li>Min. soil depths 500-600mm</li> </ul>	$\square$			
<ul> <li>Ground cover:</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Min. soil depths 300-450mm</li> </ul>	$\square$			
• Turf:				
<ul> <li>Min. soil depth 100-300mm</li> </ul>	$\square$			
<ul> <li>Any subsurface drainage</li> </ul>				
in the second				
requirements are in addition to				
the min. soil depths				
Stormwater Management	1	1	1	1
Objectives				Catiefacter:
To minimise the impacts of residential flat	$\square$			Satisfactory stormwater
development and associated infrastructure				management plans have been
on the health and amenity of natural				submitted and include an on-site
waterways.				detention tank and rainwater tank.
• To preserve existing topographic and	$\square$			
natural features including waterways and				
wetlands.	$\square$			
• To minimise the discharge of sediment				
and other pollutants to the urban				
stormwater drainage system during				
construction activity.				
Design Practice				
• Reduce the volume impact of stormwater	$\square$			
on infrastructure by retaining it on site				
(refer design solutions on p54 of Design				
Code)				
Optimise deep soil zones. All				
development must address the potential				
for deep soil zones.				
<ul> <li>On dense urban sites where there is no</li> </ul>	$\square$			
potential for deep soil zones to contribute				
to stormwater management, seek	$\square$			
alternative solutions.				
Protect stormwater quality by providing for				
stormwater filters, traps or basins for hard				
surfaces, treatment of stormwater				
collected in sediment traps on soils	$\square$			
containing dispersive clays.				
• Reduce the need for expensive sediment			$\square$	
trapping techniques by controlling erosion.				
• Consider using grey water for site				
irrigation.				

Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comment		
Safety							
0bj	ectives To ensure residential flat developments are safe and secure for residents and visitors.				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Safety objectives as secure		
•	To contribute to the safety of the public domain.				access to the communal entries of the buildings, and casual surveillance of the public domain from living and open space areas, is to be provided.		
De	sign Practice						
•	Reinforce the development boundary to strengthen the distinction between public and private space. This can be actual or symbolic and include: employing a level change ay the site and/or building threshold; signage; entry awnings; fences; walls and gates; change of material in paving between the street and the development.				Suitable landscaping and fencing is to be provided to boundaries between public and private areas.		
•	Optimise the visibility, functionality and safety of building entrances by: orienting entrances towards the public street; providing clear lines of sight between entrance foyers and the street; providing direct entry to ground level apartments from the street rather than through a common foyer; direct and well lit access between car parks and dwellings, between car parks and lift lobbies and to all unit entrances.				Communal building entries are to be orientated to the street. A suitable level of visibility is provided within the development. Convenient access ways via lift link the car park and the development above. Direct and well lit access is to be provided to building foyers, corridors and car parking areas.		
•	Improve the opportunities for casual surveillance by: orienting living areas with views over public or communal open spaces where possible; using bay windows and balconies which protrude beyond the main façade and enable a wider angle of vision to the street; using corner windows which provide oblique views of the street; providing casual views of common internal areas, such as lobbies and foyers, hallways, recreation areas and car parks.				Units and balconies have been designed to overlook the street, communal open space, Village Square and through site link. The ground floor retail/business tenancies also overlook the adjacent streets, Village Square and through site link.		
•	Minimise opportunities for concealment by: avoiding blind or dark alcoves near lifts and stairwells, at the entrance and within indoor car parking, along corridors and walkways; providing well lit routes throughout the development; providing appropriate levels of illumination for all common areas; providing graded illumination to car parks and illuminating entrances higher than the minimum				Opportunities for concealment have been minimised and appropriate lighting will be provided.		
•	acceptable standard. Control access to the development by: making apartments inaccessible from the balconies, roofs and windows of neighbouring buildings; separating the				Shared and direct access is provided from the car park to the lobbies and all access points will be restricted via use of a swipe card and intercom system. This		

Ree	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
•	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. Carry out a formal crime risk assessment for all residential developments of more than 20 new dwellings.				will prevent unauthorised entry to the buildings. Although entry to the car park is via a single driveway in Harrow Road, the car parking for the retail/business tenancies and the residents has been provided on different levels. An assessment of the proposal in relation to Council's Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design 2006 was submitted with the original application. The amended proposal raises no further issues in this regard.
	ual Privacy				
Obj •	ectives To provide reasonable levels of visual privacy externally and internally during the day and night.				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Visual Privacy Objectives as outlook of open space is
•	To maximise outlook and views from principal rooms and private open space without compromising visual privacy.				outlook of open space is maximised where possible, without compromising visual privacy.
•	sign Practice Locate and orient new development to maximise visual privacy between buildings on site and adjacent buildings by providing adequate building separation, employing appropriate rear and side setbacks, utilise the site layout to increase building separation.				The site does not currently share a side boundary with residential development. The interface of the subject proposal with future development on adjoining sites has, however, been discussed throughout the report.
•	Design building layouts to minimise direct overlooking of rooms and private open spaces adjacent to apartments by: balconies to screen other balconies and any ground level private open space; separating communal open space, common areas and access routes through the development from the windows of rooms, particularly habitable rooms; changing the level between ground floor apartments with their associated private open space, and the public domain or communal open space.				The layout of the buildings ensures adequate privacy to private open space areas and habitable rooms within the development.
•	Use detailed site and building design elements to increase privacy without compromising access to light and air (refer p58-59 of Design Code for detailing)				

Red	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment				
Bui	Building Entry								
Obj	ectives								
•	To create entrances which provide a	$\square$			The proposed development is				
	desirable residential identity for the				considered to be consistent with				
•	development. To orient the visitor.	$\square$			the Building Entry Objectives as identifiable communal entries are				
	To contribute positively to the streetscape				proposed.				
•	and building facade design.				proposed.				
Des	Design Practice								
•	Improve the presentation of the	$\square$			A clear and distinct communal				
	development to the street by: locating				entry is to be provided to each				
	entries so that they relate to the existing				building which relates to the				
	street and subdivision pattern, street tree				street. Separate pedestrian entry				
	planting and pedestrian access network;				is provided to each retail/business				
	designing the entry as a clearly identifiable				tenancy from the street, and the				
	element of the building in the street;				Village Square/through site link				
	utilising multiple entries where it is				will activate these areas.				
	desirable to activate the street edge or reinforce a rhythm of entries along a								
	street.								
•	Provide as direct a physical and visual				The entry foyers to the buildings				
	connection as possible between the street	$\square$			are spacious, feature glazing for				
	and the entry.				clear sight lines, and will be				
•	Achieve clear lines of transition between				secured with locked doors. The				
	the public street, the shared private	$\square$			entry foyers also allow equitable				
	circulation spaces and the apartment unit.				access to the building.				
•	Ensure equal access for all.	$\square$							
•	Provide safe and secure access (refer								
	design solutions on p60 of the Design								
	Code)								
•	Provide separate entries from the street	$\square$							
	for pedestrians and cars; different uses and ground floor apartments.								
•	Design entries and associated circulation								
•	space of an adequate size to allow	$\square$							
	movement of furniture between public and								
	private spaces.								
•	Provide and design mailboxes to be	$\square$			Mailboxes are to be provided at				
	convenient for residents and not to clutter				the recessed entrance to each				
	the appearance of the development from				building.				
	the street (refer design solutions on p61 of								
_	the Design Code).								
	<i>king</i> ectives		1						
•	To minimise car dependency for	$\square$			The proposed development is				
	commuting and recreational transport use				considered to be consistent with				
	and to promote alternative means of				the Parking objectives as a				
	transport – public transport, bicycling and				suitable number of resident, visitor				
	walking.				and retail/business car spaces,				
•	To provide adequate car parking for the	$\square$			and bicycle spaces, are provided				
	building's users and visitors depending on				within the basement levels which				
	building type and proximity to public				do not impact upon the aesthetic				
	transport.	$\square$			design of the building.				
•	To integrate the location and design of car parking with the design of the site and the								
	building.								

Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
De	sign Practice Determine the appropriate car parking				As discussed in datail later in this
•	spaces in relation to the development's	$\square$			As discussed in detail later in this report, car parking spaces have
	proximity to public transport, shopping and				been provided in accordance with
	recreational facilities; the density of the				Auburn DCP 2010 – Parking and
	development and the local area; the site's ability to accommodate car parking.				Loading.
	Limit the number of visitor parking spaces,				
-	particularly in small developments where				
	the impact on landscape and open space				
	is significant.				
•	Give preference to underground parking	$\square$			All of the proposed parking is
	wherever possible. Design considerations				located within the basement
	include: retaining and optimising the consolidated areas of deep soil zones;				levels. Parking levels will have appropriate ventilation intakes,
	facilitating natural ventilation to basement				and secure, direct and convenient
	and sub-basement car parking areas;				access to the building via lifts.
	integrating ventilation grills or screening				
	devices of car park openings into the				
	façade design and landscape design;				
	providing safe and secure access for				
	building users, including direct access to residential apartments where possible;				
	provide a logical and efficient structural				
	grid.				
•	Where above ground enclosed parking			$\square$	
	cannot be avoided ensure the design of				
	the development mitigates any negative				
	impact on streetscape and street amenity by avoiding exposed parking on the street				
	frontage; hiding car parking behind the				
	building façade – where wall openings				
	occur, ensure they are integrated into the				
	overall façade scale, proportions and				
	detail; wrapping the car parks with other				
	USES.				
•	Minimise the impact of on grade parking by: locating parking on the side or rear of				
	the lot away from the primary street				
	frontage; screening cars from view of				
	streets and buildings; allowing for safe				
	and direct access to building entry points;				
	incorporating parking into the landscape				Bicycles spaces are proposed
	design of the site. Provide bicycle parking which is easily	$\square$			within the basement car park
	accessible from ground level and from				which is easily accessed via lift
	apartments.				from the building entry.
	destrian Access				·
Ob	jectives				
•	To promote residential flat development which is well connected to the street and	$\square$			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with
	contributes to the accessibility of the				the Pedestrian Access objectives
	public domain.				as barrier free access is available
•	To ensure that residents, including users	$\square$			to all areas of the development.
	of strollers and wheelchairs and people				
	with bicycles, are able to reach and enter				
	their apartments and use communal areas via minimum grade ramps, paths, access				
	ways or lifts.				

Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comment		
Des	sign Practice						
•	Utilise the site and its planning to optimise	$\square$			The site is considered to be		
	accessibility to the development.				appropriately barrier free with		
•	Provide high quality accessible routes to	$\square$			wheelchair access possible from		
	public and semi-public areas of the				the street, Village Square/through		
	building and the site, including major				site link, and basement car park to		
	entires, lobbies, communal open space,				all levels of the development.		
	site facilities, parking areas, public streets						
	and internal roads. Promote equity by ensuring the main						
•	building entrance is accessible for all from	$\square$					
	the street and from car parking areas;						
	integrating ramps into the overall building						
	and landscape design.						
•	Design ground floor apartments to be			$\square$			
	accessible from the street, where						
	applicable, and to their associated private						
	open space.						
•	Maximise the number of accessible,	$\square$			There are 27 adaptable units		
	visitable and adaptable apartments in a				within the development,		
	building.				representing 11.8% of the total number of units proposed.		
	Separate and clearly distinguish between						
•	pedestrian accessways and vehicle	$\square$			Vehicular and pedestrian entries		
	accessways.				are separated and well		
					distinguished.		
					A publicly accessible through site		
•	Consider the provision of public through	$\square$			link is provided from Auburn Road		
	site pedestrian accessways in large development sites.				to Harrow Road and adjoins the		
	development sites.				proposed Village Square.		
•	Identify the access requirements from the	$\square$			An accessibility report has been		
	street or car parking area to the apartment				submitted with the application		
	entrance.				confirming that the development		
•	Follow the accessibility standard set out in	$\square$			complies with the relevant		
	AS1428 as a minimum.				Australian Standards.		
•	Provide barrier free access to at least 20%						
of dwellings in the development.       Vehicle Access							
	ectives						
•	To integrate adequate car parking and	$\square$			The proposed development is		
	servicing access without compromising				considered to be consistent with		
	street character, landscape or pedestrian				the Vehicle Access objectives.		
	amenity and safety.				The vehicular access point has		
•	To encourage the active use of street	$\square$			been designed to minimise the		
	frontages.				streetscape impact.		

Requirement		No	N/A	Comment
<ul> <li>Design Practice</li> <li>Ensure that pedestrian safety is maintained by minimising potential pedestrian/vehicle conflicts (refer design approaches on p65 of the Design Code)</li> </ul>				Pedestrian/vehicle conflicts are minimised through the provision of a single vehicular access driveway to the site from Harrow Road.
Ensure adequate separation distances     between vehicular entries and street     intersections.				The driveway is approximately 38m from the intersection of Harrow Road and Beatrice Street providing adequate separation.
<ul> <li>Optimise the opportunities for active street frontages and streetscape design by: making vehicle access points as narrow as possible; limit the number of vehicle accessways to a minimum; locating car park entry and access from secondary attracts and lange</li> </ul>				The vehicle access point is as narrow as possible and is limited to the secondary street frontage.
<ul> <li>streets and lanes.</li> <li>Improve the appearance of car parking and service vehicle entries by: screening garbage collection, loading and servicing areas visually away from the street; setback or recess car park entries from the main façade line; avoid 'black holes' in the façade by providing security doors to car park entries; where doors are not provided, ensure that the visible interior of the car park is incorporated into the façade design and materials selection and that building services – pipes and ducts – are concealed; return the façade material into the car park entry recess for the extent visible from the street as a</li> </ul>				Service areas, such as garbage storage (within specific rooms) and loading spaces, are contained within the basement level and are not visible from public areas. Garbage is to be collected from the basement level. A roller door will be provided to the car park and the recesses suitably finished to match the building façade.
<ul> <li>minimum.</li> <li>Generally limit the width of driveways to a maximum of 6m.</li> <li>Locate vehicle entries away from main pedestrian entries and on secondary frontages.</li> </ul>				The width of the vehicle access is in accordance with Australian Standards.
Part 03 Building Design				•
Apartment Layout Objectives				
To ensure the spatial arrangement of apartments is functional and well				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with
<ul> <li>organised.</li> <li>To ensure that apartment layouts provide high standards of residential amenity.</li> </ul>	$\square$			the Apartment Layout objectives as units are suitably sized with acceptable levels of amenity.
<ul> <li>To maximise the environmental performance of apartments.</li> <li>To accommodate a variety of household activities and occupants' needs.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Design Practice</li> <li>Determine appropriate sizes in relation to: geographic location and market demands; the spatial configuration of an apartments; affordability.</li> </ul>				Apartment layouts are generally considered satisfactory in terms of orientating living areas and private open spaces to optimise solar
• Ensure apartment layouts are resilient	$\square$			access where possible. Open plar

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	over time by accommodating a variety of				living/dining areas are provided
	furniture arrangements; providing for a				which allows for flexibility of use
	range of activities and privacy levels				over time.
	between different spaces within the				
	apartment; utilising flexible room sizes and				
	proportions or open plans; ensuring				
	circulation by stairs, corridors and through				
	rooms is planned as efficiently as possible				
	thereby increasing the amount of floor				
	space in rooms.				
•	Design apartment layouts which respond	$\square$			All units are provided with private
	to the natural and built environments and				open space. The main living
	optimise site opportunities by: providing				areas of units have, where
	private open space in the form of a				possible, been orientated to take
	balcony, terrace, courtyard or garden for				advantage of solar access and
	every apartment; orienting main living				outlook.
	areas toward the primary outlook and				
	aspect and away from neighbouring noise				
1	sources or windows.	$\square$			The living area of each unit is
•	Locating main living spaces adjacent to				The living area of each unit is directly adjacent to the area of
	main private open space; locating habitable rooms, and where possible				private open space. Kitchens are
	kitchens and bathrooms, on the external				either located in open plan
	face of buildings; maximising opportunities				living/dining areas or are adjacent
	to facilitate natural ventilation and to				to a window. Bathrooms and
	capitalise on natural daylight by providing				laundries are, however, located
	corner apartments, cross-over/cross-				adjacent to the building core so as
	through apartments; split-level/maisonette				to allow for optimal solar access to
	apartments, shallow/single aspect				habitable rooms.
	apartments.	$\square$			
•	Avoid locating kitchen as part of the main				
	circulation spaces of an apartment, such				
	as a hallway or entry space.	$\square$			
•	Include adequate storage space in				All the units have storage space
	apartment	$\square$			within their confines in addition to
•	Ensure apartment layouts and dimensions				kitchen cupboards and wardrobes.
	facilitate furniture removal and placement.	$\square$			Additional storage is also provided
•	Apartment dimensions on p67-68 of the				in the basement car parking
	Design Code achieved.	$\square$			levels.
•	Apartment areas on p69 of the Design				Of the 229 units proposed in both
1	Code achieved.		$\square$		buildings, 42 single aspect
•	Single aspect apartments should be				apartments exceed the 8m
	limited in depth to 8m from a window.		$\square$		minimum depth from a window,
•	The back of a kitchen should be no	_		_	including the rear wall of the
	more than 8m from a window.				kitchen, by approximately 0.4m- 1.2m. The applicant has justified
•	The width of cross-over/cross-through				the non-compliance based on the
	apartments over 15m deep should be 4m				units having a wide frontage and
	or greater.	$\square$			full height glazing to open plan
•	Buildings not meeting the minimum				living areas, thus improving solar
	standards must demonstrate how				access and ventilation. Further,
	satisfactory day lighting and natural				the units have a north, east or west orientation. No objection is,
	ventilation can be achieved, particularly				therefore, raised.
	for habitable rooms.				,
	Minimum anartment sizes: 4 had 50-2				
•	Minimum apartment sizes: 1 bed = $50m^2$ , 2 bed = $70m^2$ , 3 bed = $95m^2$	$\square$			Unit sizes comply with the
1	2  beu = 70111, $3  beu = 30111$				minimum requirements as follows:
					<ul> <li>1 bed – 52sqm-72sqm</li> </ul>

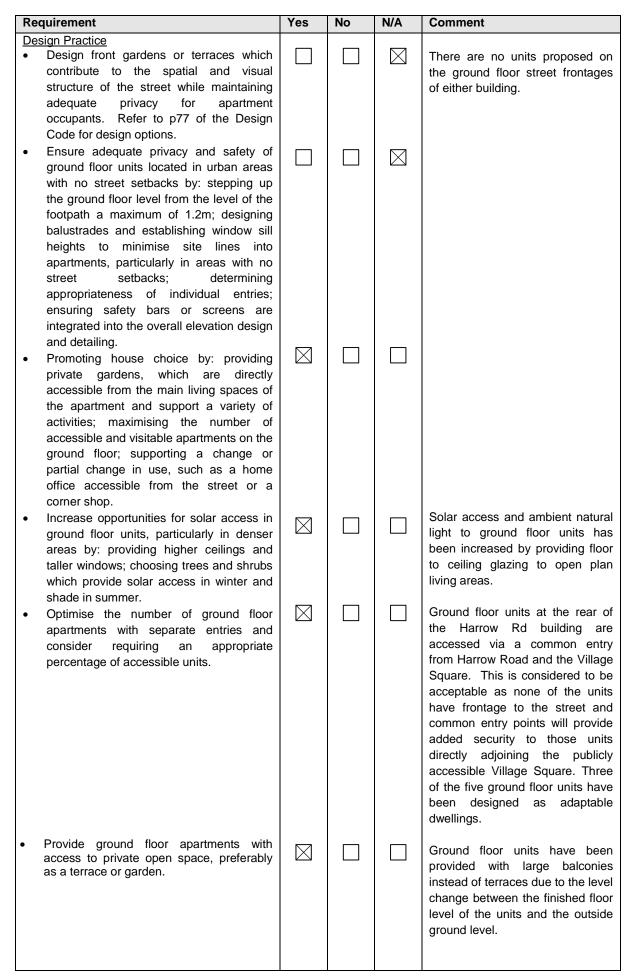
Red	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
					• 2 bed – 79sqm-88sqm
					• 3 bed – 103sqm-105sqm
	artment Mix	1	1	1	
Obj •	ectives To provide a diversity of apartment types, which cater for different household requirements now and in the future.	$\boxtimes$			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Apartment Mix objectives as
•	To maintain equitable access to new housing by cultural and socio-economic groups.				an acceptable mixture of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom apartments are proposed which will cater for a range of household requirements.
Des •	sign Practice Provide a variety of apartment types particularly in large apartment buildings.	$\boxtimes$			The development has the following acceptable dweling mix:-
•	Variety may not be possible in smaller buildings (up to 6 units) Refine the appropriate mix for a location	$\boxtimes$			1 bedroom – 90 units (39.3%) 2 bedroom – 126 units (55.0%) 3 bedroom – 13 units (5.7%)
	by: considering population trends in the future as well as present market demands; noting the apartment's location in relation to public transport, public facilities, employment areas, schools, universities and retail centres.				
•	Locate a mix of 1 and 3 bed apartments on the ground level where accessibility is more easily achieved.				The residential component of the ground floor of the development is comprised of one (1) and (2) bedrooms units,
•	Optimise the number of accessible and adaptable units to cater for a wider range	$\square$			including three (3) adaptable units. A centrally located lift in the main lobbies of the
•	of occupants. Investigate the possibility of flexible apartment configurations which support change in the future.				buildings enables direct access to adaptable dwellings on upper floors. The development is acceptable in this regard.
					The development provides for 27 adaptable units.
	conies	1	1	1	
<u>Obj</u>	ectives				
•	To provide all apartments with private open space.	$\square$			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with
•	To ensure balconies are functional and responsive to the environment thereby	$\boxtimes$			the Balconies objectives as all apartments are to be provided
	promoting the enjoyment of outdoor living for apartment residents				with suitably sized private open spaces which integrate with the
•	To ensure that balconies are integrated	$\boxtimes$			overall architectural form of the
	into the overall architectural form and detail of residential flat buildings.	$\boxtimes$			building and provide casual surveillance of communal and
•	To contribute to the safety and liveliness of the street by allowing for casual overlooking and address.				public areas.
Des	sign Practice				
•	Where other private open space is not provided, provide at least one primary	$\square$			All apartments are provided with a balcony which is directly
	balcony. Primary balconies should be: located	$\square$			accessible from the living area.
	adjacent to the main living areas, such as living room, dining room or kitchen to extend the dwelling living space; sufficiently large and well proportioned to be functional and promote indoor/outdoor				

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
•	livening – a dining table and 2 chairs (small apartment) and 4 chairs (larger apartment) should fit on the majority of balconies in the development. Consider secondary balconies, including Juliet balconies or operable walls with balustrades, for additional amenity and choice: in larger apartments; adjacent to bedrooms; for clothes drying, site balconies off laundries or bathrooms and they should be screened from the public domain.				
•	Design and detail balconies in response to the local climate and context thereby increasing the usefulness of balconies by: locating balconies which predominantly face north, east or west to provide solar access; utilising sun screens, pergolas, shutters and operable walls to control sunlight and wind; providing balconies with operable screens, Juliet balconies or operable walls in special locations where noise or high windows prohibit other solutions; choose cantilevered balconies, partly cantilevered balconies and/or recessed balconies in response to daylight, wind, acoustic privacy and visual privacy; ensuring balconies are not so deep that they prevent sunlight entering the apartment below.				Balconies have been predominantly orientated to face north, east and west for solar access and are generally protected by building elements, such as full height fin walls at either end, screens, or by being partially recessed.
•	Design balustrades to allow views and casual surveillance of the street while providing for safety and visual privacy (refer design considerations on p72 of the Design Code)				A mix of transparent and solid balustrades are to be provided to allow for views and casual surveillance as well as providing for safety and privacy.
•	Coordinate and integrate building services, such as drainage pipes, with overall façade and balcony design.	$\bowtie$			A condition of consent could be imposed regarding the integration
•	Consider supplying a tap and gas point on primary balconies.				of services with the overall façade and balcony design and requiring the provision of a tap and gas/electrical point to balconies.
•	Provide primary balconies for all apartments with a min. depth of 2m (2 chairs) and 2.4m (4 chairs).	$\square$			All balconies have a minimum depth of 2m.
•	Developments which seek to vary from the min. 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.				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Ceiling Heights				
<ul> <li><u>Objectives</u></li> <li>To increase the sense of space in apartments and provide well proportioned rooms.</li> <li>To promote the penetration of daylight into the depths of the apartment.</li> <li>To contribute to flexibility of use.</li> <li>To achieve quality interior spaces while considering the external building form requirements.</li> </ul>				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Ceiling Heights objectives as suitable ceiling heights are provided for the both the retail/business tenancies and the residential units.
<ul> <li>Design Practice</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>				The apartments in the buildings have floor to ceiling heights of 2.7m. Solar access has been optimised through the use of floor to ceiling height glazing to open plan living/dining/kitchen areas.
<ul> <li>floor plans.</li> <li>Design ceiling heights which promote building flexibility over time for a range of other uses, including retail or commercial, where appropriate.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
Coordinate internal ceiling heights and slab levels with external height requirements and key datum lines (refer	$\boxtimes$			
<ul> <li>p73 of Design Code).</li> <li>Count double height spaces with mozzapinos as two storous</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>mezzanines as two storeys.</li> <li>Cross check ceiling heights with building height controls to ensure compatibility of dimensions, especially where multiple uses are proposed.</li> </ul>				

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
•	Min. dimensions from finished floor level				
	to finished ceiling level:				
	• Mixed use buildings: 3.3m min. for	$\square$	$\square$		A floor to ceiling height of 3.3m
	ground floor retail/commercial				has been provided to the ground
	and for first floor residential, retail				floor retail/business tenancies.
	or commercial.				The first floors of the buildings
	• For RFBs in mixed use areas: 3.3m				have a floor to ceiling height of 2.7m. This is considered
	min for ground floor;				acceptable given the residential
	<ul> <li>For RFBs or other residential floors in mixed use buildings: 2.7m min. for</li> </ul>	$\square$			only use of the floors. Solar
	all habitable rooms on all floors,				access has been optimised
	2.4m preferred min for non-habitable				through the use of floor to
	rooms but no less than 2.25m;				ceiling height glazing to open
	<ul> <li>2 storey units: 2.4m for second</li> </ul>	$\square$		$\square$	plan living/dining/kitchen areas.
	storey if 50% or more of the				······································
	apartments has 2.7m min. ceiling				
	heights;				
	<ul> <li>2 storey units with a 2 storey void</li> </ul>	_			
	space: 2.4m min;				
	<ul> <li>attic spaces: 1.5m min wall height at</li> </ul>				
	edge of room with a 30 <sup>0</sup> min. ceiling			$\square$	
	slope.				
•	Developments which seek to vary the			$\square$	
	recommended ceiling heights must				
	demonstrate that apartments will receive				
	satisfactory daylight.				
	xibility ectives		1	1	
•	To encourage housing designs which	$\square$			The proposed development is
	meet the broadest range of the occupants'				considered to be consistent with
	needs as possible.				the Flexibility objectives as room
•	To promote 'long life loose fit' buildings,	$\square$			layouts enable changes to
	which can accommodate whole or partial				furniture arrangement and a suitable number can be adapted
	changes of use.				so as to be accessible.
•	To encourage adaptive reuse.				
•	To save the embodied energy expended				
	in building demolition.				

Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
which utilise mu circulation cores, buildings over 15m cross sections, wh residential or comm apartment types; particular on the g floor; separate entrie	round floor and first es for the ground floor levels; sliding and/or				Apartment layout provides for basic changes to internal configuration. The buildings have accessible units and a mix of apartment types.
	nt layouts which hanging use of rooms ions on p75 of the				Apartment layout provides for basic changes to internal configuration.
Utilise structural sys degree of future cha	ange in building use or design solutions on				
<ul> <li>p75 of the Design C</li> <li>Promote accessibilitiensuring: the numbrish visitable apartment adequate pedestriatis provided.</li> </ul>	ode). ty and adaptability by per of accessible and s is optimised; and n mobility and access				There are 229 units in the development, of which 27 (11.8%) are to be designated as "adaptable units". Satisfactory pedestrian access is also provided throughout the site and within the buildings. The proposal is considered to be satisfactory in this regard.
Ground Floor Apartment	S	1	1	1	
an area and to creat	desired streetscape of e active safe streets. nousing and lifestyle apartment buildings.				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Ground Floor Apartment Objectives as a range of ground floor apartments are proposed which also provide casual surveillance of the Village Square.



Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Internal Circulati	ion				
Objectives					
	safe and pleasant spaces for on of people and their personal	$\square$			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with
possessions	5.				the Internal Circulation objectives as spacious access hallways and
	e quality apartment layouts, al aspect apartments.				apartments are provided around the lift cores.
To contribut	te positively to the form and	$\square$			the lift cores.
	of the building façade and its	$\boxtimes$			
	to the urban environment.				
	ge interaction and recognition sidents to contribute to a sense				
	ity and improve perceptions of				
safety.	ty and improve perceptions of				
Design Practice					
Increase an	nenity and safety in circulation	$\square$			Corridors and foyer are sufficiently
	providing generous corridor				lit, articulated and dimensioned to promote safety and movement of
	ceiling heights particularly in				residents and their belongings.
	side lifts and apartment entry				
	viding appropriate levels of				
daylight v	cluding the use of natural vhere possible; minimising				
	gths to give short, clear sight				
	ding tight corners; providing				
	ignage noting apartment				
-	common areas and general				
directional	finding; providing adequate				
ventilation.					
	better apartment building		$\square$		Each building has been
	/ designing buildings with				provided with a single entry core. The buildings have,
-	ores which: increase the				however, been designed with
	f entries along a street;				articulated facades and
increase circulation					prominent building entries.
	points; give more to the façade; limiting the				
	units off a circulation core				
on a single					
-	onger corridors by: utilising a				Multiple corridors radiate from the
	oyer areas and/or providing	$\square$			lift core providing access within
	ong or at the end of a corridor.				the 'T' and 'L' shaped buildings. Windows are also provided in the
	maintenance and maintain	$\square$			eastern elevation of the new tower
durability b	y using robust materials in				element of the Harrow Road
common cir	culation areas.				building.
					The podium levels of each
	s are arranged off a double		$\square$		building have in excess of 8
	rridor, the number of units				units accessing the corridor
	from a single core/corridor				(Building A – 9 units, Building B – 10 units in podium & 11 units
adaptive	limited to 8 – exceptions for: reuse buildings; where				in tower). The 'L' and 'T'
	nts can demonstrate the				shaped footprint of these
	nt of the desired streetscape				podium levels has resulted in
	and entry response; where				similarly shaped corridors with
	nts can demonstrate a high				large lift lobby areas. The development is acceptable in
-	nenity for common lobbies,				this regard as a satisfactory
corridors a	-				streetscape and building
					entries have been achieved,
					and a high level of amenity is provided to the units.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Mixed Use				•
<ul> <li><u>Objectives</u></li> <li>To support a mix of uses that complement and reinforce the character, economics and function of the local area.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			The proposed development is consistent with the Mixed Use objectives as it provides for
<ul> <li>Choose a compatible mix of uses.</li> </ul>				ground floor retail/business with residential units above which would reinforce the character, economy and function of the town centre.
• Consider building depth and form in relation to each use's requirements for servicing and amenity (refer details on p80 of the Design Code).				The depth of the buildings are appropriate for the intended uses.
• 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,				The circulation systems within the development are acceptable.
<ul> <li>where required.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			The proposed development positively contributes to the public domain and streetscape by providing active uses at street level and avoiding the use of blank walls.
<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Recognising the ownership/lease patterns</li> </ul>				The development has not been designed with an intermediate level of a quieter use between the ground floor retail/business space and the upper residential floors. Separate applications will be required to be lodged for the uses of the ground floor tenancies at which time potential noise impacts will be assessed. The BCA also requires varying levels of sound
and separating requirements for purposes of BCA.				insulation to prevent the transmission of noise between floor and walls.
Storage Objectives				Storage is provided within each
<ul> <li>To provide adequate storage for everyday household items within easy access of the apartment.</li> <li>To provide storage for sporting, leisure,</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			unit in the form of built in wardrobes, kitchen cupboards and dedicated separate storage cupboards. Additional storage
fitness and hobby equipment.				spaces are also provided in the basement car parking areas.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Design Practice				
<ul> <li>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 entires 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</li> </ul>				The applicant has provided details of the storage space provided to each unit and in total within the basement levels. It is not clear, however, whether the figures provided exclude kitchen cupboards and wardrobes, and the volume of storage space to be allocated to each unit within the basement.
<ul> <li>basement car parks.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>				Designated bicycle parking areas are provided within the basement levels in addition to storage areas.
<ul> <li>Ensure that storage separated from apartments is secure for individual use.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
• 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.				
<ul> <li>Consider providing additional storage in smaller apartments in the form of built-in cupboards to promote a more efficient use of small spaces.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
<ul> <li>In addition to kitchen cupboards and wardrobes, provide accessible storage facilities at the following rates:         <ul> <li>Studio = 6m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>1 bed = 6m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>2 bed = 8m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>3+ bed = 10m<sup>3</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			In terms of the total storage space required, this equates to 1,678m <sup>3</sup> . The proposal has 2,326.7sqm of storage in total, generally with a height of 2.4m, located within the units and as separate storage areas within the basement car park. The proposal, therefore, provides well in excess of the required minimum storage.
Acoustic Amenity		1	r	
<ul> <li>Objectives</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>				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.

Rec	juirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Des	ign Practice				
•	Utilise the site and building layout to maximise the potential for acoustic privacy by providing adequate building separation within the development and from				Suitable building separation is provided to maximize acoustic privacy from neighbouring buildings.
•	neighbouring buildings. Arrange apartments within a development to minimise noise transmission between flats by: locating busy, noisy areas next to each other and quieter areas next to other quieter areas (kitchen near kitchen, bedroom near bedroom); using storage or circulation zones within an apartment to buffer noise from adjacent apartments, mechanical services or corridors and lobby areas; minimising the amount of				Like-use areas of apartments are grouped to avoid acoustic disturbance of neighbouring apartments where possible, i.e. bedrooms adjoin bedrooms and living areas adjoin living areas.
•	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 and service areas like kitchen, bathroom, laundry together				Where possible, noisier areas such as bathrooms and laundries are distanced from bedrooms.
•	together. Resolve conflicts between noise, outlook and views by using design measures including: double glazing, operable screened balconies; continuous walls to ground level courtyards where they do not conflict with streetscape or other amenity				There are no external noise sources in close proximity to the site, such as arterial roads or railways, which would require additional building treatment.
•	requirements. Reduce noise transmission from common corridors or outside the building by providing seals at entry doors.				A condition of consent could be imposed requiring door seals to be provided to entry doors.
	rlight Access		1	1	1
<u>Obj</u> •	to all habitable rooms and encouraged in all other areas of residential flat	$\boxtimes$			The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Daylight
•	development. To provide adequate ambient lighting and minimise the need for artificial lighting	$\boxtimes$			Access objectives as the orientation of living areas allows for solar access.
•	during daylight hours. To provide residents with the ability to adjust the quantity of daylight to suit their needs.	$\boxtimes$			

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<u>De</u> •	sign Practice Plan the site so that new residential flat development is oriented to optimise northern aspect.				The proposed buildings have been located and designed so as to take advantage of the northerly aspect.
•	Ensure direct daylight access to communal open space between March and September and provide appropriate shading in summer.				The communal open space is located between, and on the southern side, of the two buildings. The space between the buildings will receive partial solar access for 2-3 hours during mid- winter. Residents will, however, have access to the north-facing Village Square which receives solar access over the majority of the space for the entire day in mid-winter.
•	Optimise the number of apartments receiving daylight access to habitable rooms and principal windows: ensure daylight access to habitable rooms and private open space, particularly in winter; use skylights, clerestory windows and fanlights to supplement daylight access; promote two storey and mezzanine, ground floor apartments or locations where daylight is limited to facilitate daylight access to living rooms and private open spaces; limit the depth of single aspect apartments; ensure single aspect , single storey apartments have a northerly or easterly aspect; locate living areas to the north and service areas to the south and west of development; limit the number of south acing apartments and increase their window area; use light shelves to reflect light into deeper apartments.				The number of units receiving daylight access to habitable rooms and private open space areas has been optimised through the use of building setbacks, orientation, unit layout and width, and full height glazing to open plan living areas. Each balcony will provide shading to the balcony on the level below and horizontal building elements will assist in shading windows. Samples of glass have been submitted, however, details of the energy efficiency and reflective qualities have not been detailed. A condition of consent could be imposed to ensure that the use of energy efficiency glass has a maximum reflectance value so as to minimise glare to surrounding properties.
•	Design for shading and glare control, particularly in summer: using shading devices such as eaves, awnings, colonnades, balconies, pergolas, external louvres and planting; optimising the number of north facing living spaces; providing external horizontal shading to north facing windows; providing vertical shading to east or west windows; using high performance glass but minimising external glare off windows (avoid reflective films, use a glass reflectance below 20%, consider reduced tint glass).				
•	Limit the use of lightwells as a source of daylight by prohibiting their use as the			$\boxtimes$	Lightwells have not been relied upon as a primary source of

Rec	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
•	primary source of daylight in habitable rooms. Where lightwells are used: relate lightwell			$\boxtimes$	daylight to habitable rooms.
	dimensions to building separation; conceal building services and provide appropriate detail and materials to visible walls; ensure lightwells are fully open to the sky; allow exceptions for adaptive reuse buildings, if satisfactory performance is demonstrated.				
•	Living rooms and private open spaces for at least 70% of apartments in a development should receive a minimum of 3 hours direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm in midwinter. In dense urban areas, a minimum of 2 hours may be acceptable.				The applicant has provided plans which show that 71.2% of the units achieve a minimum 2 hours solar access to living areas and private open space areas. This is considered acceptable given that the site is located within an urban area.
•	Limit the number of single aspect apartments with a southerly aspect (SW-SE) to a maximum of 10% of the total units proposed.				A total of 10.9% of the units (25 out of 229) are south-facing with a single aspect. The applicant argues that these units are spread over both buildings and the development
•	Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must demonstrate how site constraints and orientation prohibit the achievement of these standards and how energy efficiency is addressed.				complies with cross ventilation and solar access requirements. The orientation of the buildings has also been maximised to take advantage of the northerly aspect and south-facing, single aspect units are limited to one per floor of each building. The non-compliance in this instance is, therefore, considered to be acceptable.
-	ural Ventilation			1	
•	ectives 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
•	To provide natural ventilation in non- habitable rooms, where possible.				possible non-habitable rooms, have sufficient openings for ventilation. The BASIX commitments dictate energy
•	To reduce energy consumption by minimising the use of mechanical ventilation, particularly air conditioning.				consumption requirements.

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<u>De</u> •	sign Practice Plan the site to promote and guide natural breezes by: determining prevailing breezes and orient buildings to maximise use, where possible; locating vegetation to direct breezes and cool air as it flows across the site and by selecting planting				The orientation of the buildings and apartment layouts have been designed to maximise natural ventilation through the use of open-plan living areas, full height glazing, and the provision of dual
•	or trees that do not inhibit air flow. Utilise the building layout and section to increase the potential for natural ventilation (refer design solutions on p86 of the Design Code)				aspect apartments where possible.
•	Design the internal apartment layout to promote natural ventilation by: minimising interruptions in air flow through an apartment; grouping rooms with similar usage together.				
•	Select doors and operable windows to maximise natural ventilation opportunities established by the apartment layout (refer design solution on p86-87 of Design Code)				
•	Coordinate design for natural ventilation	$\square$			
•	with passive solar design techniques. Explore innovative technologies to naturally ventilate internal building areas				
•	or rooms. Building depths which support natural ventilation typically range from 10-18m.				Building depths have been discussed previously.
•	60% of residential units should be naturally cross ventilated.				The proposed development achieves natural cross-ventilation for 62% of the total number of units (142 out of 222) and, therefore, complies with the minimum requirement.
•	25% of kitchen within a development should have access to natural ventilation.				All kitchens within the development are naturally ventilated as they are either part of the open plan living areas or have a window where located in a separate room.
•	Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must demonstrate how natural ventilation can be satisfactorily achieved particularly in relation to habitable rooms.				
	nings and Signage		1		
Ob •	jectives To provide shelter for public streets. To ensure signage is in keeping with desired streetscape character and with the development in scale, detail and overall design				An awning has been provided to the Auburn Road frontage of the development. Signage for the retail/commercial tenancies will be subject to future applications.

Ree	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	sign Practice				
Aw	nings Encourage pedestrian activity on streets by providing awnings to retail strips, where appropriate, which: give continuous cover in areas which have a desired pattern of continuous awnings; complement the height, depth and form of the desired character or existing pattern of awnings; provide outficient protection for our and				A continuous awning has been provided to the Auburn Road frontage of the development. The awning is to be comprised of decorative perforated metal which will provide filtered shade. The design of the awning is compatible with awnings on existing adjoining buildings and provides a suitable
•	provide sufficient protection for sun and rain. Contribute to the legibility of the residential flat development and amenity of the public domain by locating local awnings over building entries.				transition to the covered through site link.
•	Enhance safety for pedestrians by providing under-awning lighting.	$\boxtimes$			
Sig	nage				
•	Councils should prepare guidelines for signage based on the desired character and scale of the local area (refer considerations on p88 of Design Code)				No signage is proposed.
•	Integrate signage with the design of the development by responding to scale, proportions and architectural detailing.				
•	Provide clear and legible way finding for residents and visitors.			$\square$	
	cades				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<u>Ob</u> j •	ectives To promote high architectural quality in residential flat buildings.	$\boxtimes$			Although the height of the buildings and the bulk of the
•	To ensure that new developments have facades which define and enhance the	$\square$			Harrow Road tower are not acceptable, the proposed
•	public domain and desired street character. To ensure that building elements are integrated into the overall building form and façade design.				development is considered to be consistent with the Facade objectives as the building elevations are of high architectural design quality commensurate with the Town Centre location.

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
De	sign Practice				
•	Consider the relationship between the	$\square$			The proposed buildings have
	whole building form and the façade and/or				been designed with a high level of
	building elements.				modulation, articulation and
•	Compose facades with an appropriate				incorporation of architectural
	scale, rhythm and proportion, which	$\square$			features so as to provide visually
	respond to the building's use and the				interesting and varied facades
	desired contextual character. Refer				appropriate to the use and
	design solutions on p89 of the Design				orientation of the buildings.
	Code.				
•	Design facades to reflect the orientation of	$\square$			
	the site using elements such as sun				
	shading, light shelves and bay windows as				
	environmental controls, depending on the façade orientation.				
•	Express important corners by giving visual			$\square$	
•	prominence to parts of the façade.				
	Coordinate and integrate building	$\square$			A condition of consent could be
-	services, such as drainage pipes, with				imposed with respect to the
	overall façade and balcony design.	_			location and treatment of building
•	Coordinate security grills/screens,	$\square$			services on the underside of
	ventilation louvres and car park entry				balconies.
	doors with the overall façade design.				
Ro	of Design				
<u>Ob</u>	iectives				
•	To provide quality roof designs, which	$\square$			The proposed development is
	contribute to the overall design and				considered to be consistent with the Roof Design objectives and
	performance of residential flat buildings.				design practices insofar as the
•	To integrate the design of the roof into the	$\square$			roof treatment relates to the size
	overall façade, building composition and				and scale of the building and
	desired contextual response.	$\square$			service elements have been
•	To increase the longevity of the building				integrated into the roof design.
	through weather protection.			1	

Ree	Juirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<u>Des</u> •	ign Practice Relate roof design to the desired built form Refer design solutions on p91 of the Design Code.	$\boxtimes$			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the design practices insofar as the
•	Design the roof to relate to the size and scale of the building, the building elevations and three dimensional building form. This includes the design of any parapet or terminating elements and the selection of roof materials.				roof treatment relates to the size and scale of the building, the orientation of the site, and service elements have been integrated into the roof design.
•	Design roofs to respond to the orientation of the site.	$\square$			
•	Minimise the visual intrusiveness of service elements (lift overruns, service plants, chimneys, vent stacks, telecommunication infrastructure, gutters, downpipes, signage) by integrating them into the election of the next				
•	into the design of the roof. Support the use of roofs for quality open space in denser urban areas by: providing space and appropriate building systems to support the desired landscape design; incorporating shade structures and wind screens to encourage open space use;				The roof does not incorporate open space.
•	ensuring open space is accessible. Facilitate the use or future use of the roof for sustainable functions eg rainwater	$\boxtimes$			
•	tanks, photovoltaics, water features Where habitable space is provided within the roof optimise residential amenity in the form or attics or penthouse apartments.				
	ergy Efficiency		1	1	
•	ectives To reduce the necessity for mechanical heating and cooling.	$\mathbb{X}$			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Energy Efficiency objectives
•	To reduce reliance on fossil fuels.	$\boxtimes$			as BASIX Certificates, which achieve the relevant energy
•	To minimise greenhouse gas emissions.				targets, are provided.
•	To support and promote renewable energy initiatives.				
Red	ign Practice uirements superseded by BASIX.				The various BASIX Certificates for the buildings show that the development as a whole achieves the Pass Mark for energy and water conservation.
-	ntenance ectives	[	1		
•	To ensure long life and ease of maintenance for the development.				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Maintenance objectives as conditions of consent could be imposed to ensure the site is suitably maintained.

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
De	sign Practice				
•	Design windows to enable cleaning from	$\square$			Conditions of consent could be
•	inside the building, where possible. Select manually operated systems in preference to mechanical systems.	$\boxtimes$			imposed in relation to use of high- quality materials and general maintenance of the site.
•	Incorporate and integrate building	$\square$			
	maintenance systems into the design of the building form, roof and façade.	$\square$			
•	Select durable materials, which are easily cleaned and are graffiti resistant.	$\square$			
•	Select appropriate landscape elements and vegetation and provide appropriate irrigation systems.	$\square$			
•	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.				
Wa	ste Management				
<u>Ob</u>	ectives				
•	To avoid the generation of waste through design, material selection and building				The proposed development is considered to be consistent with
	practices.	<u> </u>			the Waste Management objectives as suitable
٠	To plan for the types, amount and	$\square$			arrangements and facilities for
	disposal of waste to be generated during				waste disposal and storage,
	demolition, excavation and construction of the development.	$\square$			including garbage chutes, are proposed.
•	To encourage waste minimisation,				
	including source separation, reuse and recycling.	$\square$			
•	To ensure efficient storage and collection				
	of waste and quality design of facilities.				

Re	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
De	sign Practice				
•	Incorporate existing built elements into			$\square$	Suitable waste management
	new work, where possible.		_		facilities are proposed throughout the building and will be managed
•	Recycle and reuse demolished materials,				by an appointed caretaker.
	where possible.				Should the application be
•	Specify building materials that can be	$\square$			approved a condition of consent
	reused and recycled at the end of their				will be imposed requiring
	life.	$\square$			compliance with the submitted Waste Management Plan.
•	Integrate waste management processes				Waste Management Fian.
	into all stages of the project, including the	$\square$			
	design stage.				
•	Support waste management during the design stage by: specifying modestly for				
	the project needs; reducing waste by				
	utilising the standard product/component				
	sizes of materials to be used;				
	incorporating durability, adaptability and	$\square$			
	ease of future service upgrades.				
•	Prepare a waste management plan for	$\square$			
	green and putrescible waste, garbage,				
	glass, containers and paper.				
•	Locate storage areas for rubbish bins				
	away from the front of the development				
	where they have a significant negative				
	impact on the streetscape, on the visual	$\square$			
	presentation of the building entry and on				
	the amenity of residents, building users and pedestrians.				
•	Provide every dwelling with a waste				
•	cupboard or temporary storage area of			$\square$	
	sufficient size to hold a single day's waste				
	and to enable source separation.				
•	Incorporate on-site composting, where	$\square$			
	possible, in self-contained composting				
	units on balconies or as part of the shared				
	site facilities				
•	Supply waste management plans as part				
	of the DA submission.				
	ter Conservation	1	r	1	Ι
	ectives To reduce mains consumption of potable				The averaged development is
•	water.	$\square$			The proposed development is
•	To reduce the quantity of urban	$\square$			considered to be consistent with the Water Conservation objectives
	stormwater runoff.				as a large rainwater tank is
					proposed to be provided.
De	sign Practice				
•	Requirements superseded by BASIX			$\square$	The design practice requirements
					are superseded by commitments
					listed in the accompanying BASIX
1					Certificate.

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

As the development relates to new residential flat buildings BASIX certificates have been submitted to accompany the development application. The plans and details submitted with the development application satisfy the relevant BASIX commitments required to be endorsed on the development application plans. Conditions will be imposed on the development consent to ensure that the construction of the new residential flat buildings is in accordance with all specified BASIX commitments. The proposed development is considered acceptable in respect of the relevant requirements of SEPP (BASIX) 2004.

## State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

In accordance with Clause 104 of State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 and Schedule 3 – Traffic Generating Development, the application was referred to the NSW Roads and Maritime Services (RMS).

The RMS provided comments in correspondence dated 29 January 2014. The comments are detailed above in the External Referral section. The proposed amendments to the development do not raise any further issues with respect to compliance with the recommendations of the RMS. Given the reduction in the scale of the development, and reduced number of car parking spaces, the amended plans were not referred to the RMS for additional comment.

### Regional Environmental Plans

## Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005

The site is located within the area delineated as the Sydney Harbour Catchment and SREP (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005 is applicable to the development application. The development application raises no issues in terms of consistency with the requirements and objectives of this planning instrument or the associated Development Control Plan.

### Local Environmental Plans

## Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010

Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Part	1 Preliminary	•	•		
1.1	Name of Plan				
This	Plan is Auburn Local Environmental Plan	$\square$			
2010					
1.1 A	A Commencement				
	This Plan commences on the day on				The plan was gazetted on 29
	which it is published on the NSW				October 2010.
	legislation website.				
1.3	Land to which Plan applies				
(1)	This Plan applies to the land identified on	$\square$			The plan applies to the site.
	the Land Application Map.				
	Note. Part 23 of Schedule 3 to the <i>State</i> <i>Environmental Planning Policy (Major</i> <i>Development) 2005</i> applies to certain land identified on the Land Application Map.				
(2)	Despite subclause (1), this Plan does not apply to the land identified on the Land Application Map as "Deferred matter".				
1.4	<b>Definitions</b> The Dictionary at the end of this Plan defines words and expressions for the purposes of this Plan.				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<b>1.6 Consent authority</b> The consent authority for the purposes of this Plan is (subject to the Act) the Council.				In accordance with Clause 23G of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979, development proposals with a capital investment value of \$20 million or more are to be determined by the Joint Regional Planning Panel (JRPP). Council remains the assessment authority.
<ul> <li>1.7 Maps <ul> <li>(1) A reference in this Plan to a named map adopted by this Plan is a reference to a map by that name:</li> <li>(a) approved by the Minister when the map is adopted, and</li> <li>(b) as amended or replaced from time to time by maps declared by environmental planning instruments to amend or replace that map, and approved by the Minister when the instruments are made.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
(2) Any 2 or more named maps may be combined into a single map. In that case, a reference in this Plan to any such named map is a reference to the relevant part or	$\boxtimes$			
<ul> <li>aspect of the single map.</li> <li>(3) Any such maps are to be kept and made available for public access in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister.</li> <li>(4) For the purposes of this Plan, a map may</li> </ul>				
be in, and may be kept and made available in, electronic or paper form, or both. Note. The maps adopted by this Plan are to be made available on the official NSW legislation website in connection with this Plan. Requirements relating to the maps are set out in the documents entitled <i>Standard technical requirements for LEP</i> <i>maps</i> and <i>Standard requirements for LEP</i> <i>GIS data</i> which are available on the Department of Planning and infrastructure website.	$\boxtimes$			
1.8A Savings provision relating to				
<b>development applications</b> If a development application has been made before the commencement of this Plan in relation to land to which this Plan applies and the application has not been finally determined before that commencement, the application must be determined as if this Plan had not commenced. <u>Note</u> . However, under Division 4B of Part 3 of the Act, a development application may be made for consent to carry out development that may only be carried out if the environmental planning instrument applying to the relevant land is appropriately amended or, if a new instrument, including an appropriate principal environmental planning instrument, is made, and the				The savings provisions do not apply to this application as it was lodged subsequent to commencement of this Plan.

Clau	se		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
		ority may consider the application. The				
		ires public notice of the development				
		and the draft environmental planning				
		llowing the development at the same osely together as is practicable.				
1.9		lication of SEPPs and REPs				
		lan is subject to the provisions of	$\square$			
		ate environmental planning policy				
	-	y regional environmental plan that				
		over this Plan as provided by				
	•	36 of the Act.				
		following State environmental			$\square$	
. ,	plannin	ng policies and regional				
	enviror	mental plans (or provisions) do not				
	apply	to the land to which this Plan				
	applies					
		onmental Planning Policy No 1—				
		Standards Imental Planning Policy				
No		velopment Without Consent and				
		s Exempt and Complying Development				
		use 10 and Parts 3 and 4)				
		nmental Planning Policy No 60—Exempt				
		ng Development				
-	ey	gional Environmental Plan No 24—				
		ension of covenants, agreements				
	-	nstruments				
(1)	For th	ne purpose of enabling development			$\square$	There are no covenants,
	on la	nd in any zone to be carried out in				agreements or similar instruments
	accor	dance with this Plan or with a				that require suspension to enable
		opment consent granted under the				development of the land in
		any agreement, covenant or other				accordance with this Plan.
		ar instrument that restricts the				
	•	ng out of that development does				
		apply to the extent necessary to				
(2)		that purpose.				
(2)		clause does not apply:				
	(a)	to a covenant imposed by the Council or that the Council				
		requires to be imposed, or				
	(b)	to any prescribed instrument				
	(0)	within the meaning of section				
		183A of the Crown Lands Act				
		<i>1989</i> , or				
	(c)	to any conservation agreement				
		within the meaning of the National				
		Parks and Wildlife Act 1974, or				
	(d)	to any Trust agreement within the				
		meaning of the <i>Nature</i>				
	(-)	Conservation Trust Act 2001, or				
	(e)	to any property vegetation plan within the meaning of the <i>Native</i>				
		Vegetation Act 2003, or				
	(f)	to any biobanking agreement				
	(•)	within the meaning of Part 7A of				
		the Threatened Species				
		Conservation Act 1995, or				
	(g)	to any planning agreement within				
		the meaning of Division 6 of Part				

Clau	ISE	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	4 of the Act.				
(3)	This clause does not affect the rights or interests of any public authority under			$\square$	
	any registered instrument.				
(4)	Under section 28 of the Act, the			$\square$	
	Governor, before the making of this				
	clause, approved of subclauses (1)-(3).				
Part	2 Permitted or prohibited development				
2.3	Zone objectives and land use table				
(1)	The Table at the end of this Part				
(1)	specifies for each zone:				
	(a) the objectives for development, and				A mixed use development is
		$\square$			A mixed use development is permitted with consent in the B4
	(b) development that may be carried				Mixed Use Zone.
	out without consent, and				Mixed Use Zone.
	out only with consent, and				
$\langle 0 \rangle$	(d) development that is prohibited.				
(2)	The consent authority must have regard	$\square$			
	to the objectives for development in a				
	zone when determining a development				
	application in respect of land within the				
(-)	zone.				
(3)	In the Table at the end of this Part:	$\square$			
	(a) a reference to a type of building or				
	other thing is a reference to				
	development for the purposes of				
	that type of building or other thing,				
	and				
	(b) a reference to a type of building or				
	other thing does not include				
	(despite any definition in this Plan)				
	a reference to a type of building or				
	other thing referred to separately				
	in the Table in relation to the				
	same zone.				
(4)	This clause is subject to the other	$\square$			
. ,	provisions of this Plan.				
2.4	Unzoned land				
(1)	Development may be carried out on			$\square$	The land is zoned B4 Mixed Use.
(-)	unzoned land only with consent.				
(2)	Before granting consent, the consent			$\square$	
(-)	authority:				
	(a) must consider whether the				
	development will impact on				
	adjoining zoned land and, if so,				
	consider the objectives for				
	development in the zones of the				
	adjoining land, and				
	(b) must be satisfied that the				
	development is appropriate and is				
	compatible with permissible land				
	uses in any such adjoining land.				
2.5	Additional permitted uses for	+	1		
2.5	particular land				
(1)	Development on particular land that is				
(')	described or referred to in Schedule 1				
	may be carried out:				
	(a) with consent, or				
1		1	1	1	

Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	(b) if the Schedule so provides— without consent, in accordance				
	with the conditions (if any)				
	specified in that Schedule in				
(-)	relation to that development.				
(2)	This clause has effect despite anything			$\square$	
	to the contrary in the Land Use Table or other provision of this Plan.				
2.6	Subdivision—consent requirements				
(1)	Land to which this Plan applies may be			$\boxtimes$	Subdivision is not proposed.
(.)	subdivided, but only with consent.				
Note	-				
	1 If a subdivision is specified as exempt				
	development in an applicable				
	environmental planning instrument, such as this Plan or State				
	Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt				
	and Complying Development Codes)				
	2008, the Act enables it to be carried				
	out without development consent. 2 Part 6 of State Environmental Planning				
	Policy (Exempt and Complying				
	Development Codes) 2008 provides				
	that the strata subdivision of a building in certain circumstances is complying				
	development.				
(2)	Development consent must not be			$\square$	
	granted for the subdivision of land on				
	which a secondary dwelling is situated if				
	the subdivision would result in the				
	principal dwelling and the secondary dwelling being situated on separate lots,				
	unless the resulting lots are not less than				
	the minimum size shown on the Lot Size				
	Map in relation to that land.				
2.7	Demolition requires consent				
	The demolition of a building or work may				
	be carried out only with consent.				
	Note. If the demolition of a building or work is identified in an applicable			$\bowtie$	The site is vacant. No demolition works are proposed.
	environmental planning instrument, such				
	as this plan or <i>State</i>				
	State Environmental Planning Policy				
	(Exempt and Complying Development				
	Codes) 2008 as exempt development,				
	the Act enables it to be carried out				
	without development consent.				
Land	I Use Table				
Lanc					

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Zone B4 Mixed Use				
1 Objectives of zero				
<ol> <li>Objectives of zone</li> <li>To provide a mixture of compatible land uses.</li> </ol>	$\boxtimes$			The proposed buildings comprise ground floor retail/business
<ul> <li>To integrate suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			premises and residential flat buildings above. The development is defined as a "mixed use
public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling.				development" and is permissible in the zone. The proposal is also consistent with the zone objectives.
<ul> <li>To encourage high density residential development.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			<i>mixed use development</i> means a
<ul> <li>To encourage appropriate businesses which contribute to economic growth.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			building or place comprising 2 or more different land uses.
To achieve an accessible, attractive and safe public domain	$\boxtimes$			<i>business premises</i> means a building or place at or on which:
2 Permitted without consent Nil			$\boxtimes$	<ul> <li>(a) an occupation, profession or trade (other than an industry) is carried on for the provision of services directly to members of the public</li> </ul>
<b>3 Permitted with consent</b> Backpackers' accommodation; Boarding houses; <b>Business premises</b> ; Child care				on a regular basis, or (b) a service is provided directly to members of the public on a regular basis,
centres; Community facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Function centres; Hostels; Hotel or motel accommodation; Information and education			$\square$	and includes a funeral home and, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, internet
facilities; Office premises; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; <b>Residential flat buildings</b> ; <b>Retail premises</b> ; Roads; Self-storage units; Seniors housing; Serviced apartments (but only as part of a mixed use development); Shop top housing; Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other development not specified in item 2				access facilities, betting agencies and the like, but does not include an entertainment facility, home business, home occupation, home occupation (sex services), medical centre, restricted premises, sex services premises or veterinary hospital. Note. Business premises are a type of <i>commercial premises</i> —see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.
or 4 <b>4 Prohibited</b> Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Boat repair facilities; Boat sheds; Bulky goods premises; Canal estate developments; Caravan parks;				retail premises means a building or place used for the purpose of selling items by retail, or hiring or displaying items for the purpose of selling them or hiring them out, whether the items are goods or materials (or whether also sold by wholesale), and includes any of the following;
Cemeteries; Charter and tourism boating facilities; Crematoria; Depots; Electricity generating works; Environmental facilities; Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight transport facilities; Highway service centres; Home occupations (sex services); Industrial retail outlets; Industries; Marinas; Mining; Moorings; Recreation facilities (major); Research stations; Residential accommodation; Rural industries; Rural supplies; Sewerage systems; Sex services premises; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Transport depots; Waste or resource management facilities; Water recreation structures; Water supply systems; Wholesale supplies				<ul> <li>(a) bulky goods premises,</li> <li>(b) cellar door premises,</li> <li>(c) food and drink premises,</li> <li>(d) garden centres,</li> <li>(e) hardware and building supplies,</li> <li>(f) kiosks,</li> <li>(g) landscaping material supplies,</li> <li>(h) markets,</li> <li>(i) plant nurseries,</li> <li>(j) roadside stalls,</li> <li>(k) rural supplies,</li> <li>(l) shops,</li> <li>(m) timber yards,</li> <li>(n) vehicle sales or hire premises,</li> <li>but does not include highway service centres, service stations, industrial retail outlets or restricted premises.</li> <li>Note. Retail premises are a type of commercial premises—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.</li> </ul>

Clause			No	o N/A Comment	
	4 Principal development standards			1	1
<b>4.1</b> (1)	Minimum subdivision lot size The objectives of this clause are as follows: (a) to ensure that lot sizes are able to				Subdivision is not proposed.
	accommodate development consistent with relevant development controls, and				
	<ul> <li>(b) to ensure that subdivision of land is capable of supporting a range of development types.</li> </ul>				
(2)	This clause applies to a subdivision of any land shown on the Lot Size Map that requires development consent and that is carried out after the commencement of this Plan.				
(3)	The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies is not to be less than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to that land.				
(3A)	Despite subclause (3), the minimum lot size for dwelling houses is 450 square metres.				
(3B)	Despite subclause (3), if a lot is a battle- axe lot or other lot with an access handle and is on land in Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor, Zone B7 Business Park, Zone IN1 General Industrial and Zone IN2 Light Industrial, the minimum lot size excludes the area of the access handle.				
(3C)	Despite subclauses (3)–(3B), the minimum lot size for development on land within the Former Lidcombe Hospital Site, as shown edged blue on the Lot Size Map, is as follows in relation to development for the purpose				
	of: (a) dwelling houses: (i) 350 square metres, or (ii) if a garage will be accessed from the rear of the property - 290 square metres, or (iii) if the dwelling house will be on a zero lot line - 270 square metres,				
	<ul> <li>(b) semi-detached dwellings - 270 square metres,</li> <li>(c) multi dwelling housing - 170 square metres for each dwelling,</li> <li>(d) attached dwellings - 170 square metres.</li> </ul>				
(4)	This clause does not apply in relation to the subdivision of individual lots in a strata plan or community title scheme.	$\square$			

Claus	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	follows:				
	<ul> <li>(a) to establish a maximum building height to enable appropriate development density to be achieved, and</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>(b) to ensure that the height of buildings is compatible with the character of the locality.</li> </ul>		$\square$		
(2)	The height of a building on any land is not to exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the Height of Buildings Map.				In accordance with the Height of Buildings Map HOB_002, the subject site has a maximum building height limit of 36m. At its highest point the proposed development has a height of 44.55m. It is considered that the proposed height of the buildings is not compatible with the character of the locality. This matter is discussed in further detail at Clause 4.6 Exceptions to
(2A) 4.4	<ul> <li>Despite subclause (2), the maximum height of office premises and hotel or motel accommodation is:</li> <li>(a) if it is within the Parramatta Road Precinct, as shown edged orange on the Height of Buildings Map—27 metres,</li> <li>(b) if it is on land within Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor within the Silverwater Road Precinct, as shown edged light purple on the Height of Buildings Map—14 metres.</li> </ul>				Development Standards.
(1)	<ul> <li>Floor space ratio</li> <li>The objectives of this clause are as follows:</li> <li>To establish a maximum floor space ratio to enable appropriate development density to be achieved, and</li> </ul>				
	To ensure that development     intensity reflects its locality.				
(2)	The maximum floor space ratio for a building on any land is not to exceed the floor space ratio shown for the land on the Floor Space Ratio Map.				In accordance with the Floor Space Ratio Map FSR_002, the maximum FSR permitted is 5.0:1. The FSR of the proposed development has been reduced from is 4.84:1 to 4.16:1 and, is therefore, of an appropriate density complying with the maximum permissible FSR and reflecting the desired future character of the Auburn town
(2A)	Despite subclause (2), the maximum floor space ratio for development for the purpose of multi dwelling housing on land other than land within the Former				centre.

Clause			No	N/A	Comment
Lidcom	be Hospital Site, as shown edged				
	n the Floor Space Ratio Map, is				
as follow					
(a) fo	r sites less than 1,300 square				
	etres—0.75:1,				
(b) fo	r sites that are 1,300 square				
m	etres or greater but less than				
1,	800 square metres—0.80:1,				
(c) fo	r sites that are 1,800 square				
m	etres or greater—0.85:1.				
· · ·	subclause (2), the maximum			$\square$	
	pace ratio for the following				
	ment on land in Zone B6				
	ise Corridor within the Parramatta				
	Precinct, as shown edged orange				
	Floor Space Ratio Map, is as				
follows:					
	5:1 for bulky goods premises,				
	ntertainment facilities, function				
	entres and registered clubs, and 1 for office premises and hotel or				
. ,	otel accommodation.				
	oter accommodation.				
(2C) Despite	subclause (2), the maximum floor			$\square$	
	or the following development on				
-	B6 Enterprise Corridor within the				
	oad Precinct, as shown edged				
	the Floor Space Ratio Map, is as				
follows:					
(a) 1.	5:1 for bulky goods premises,				
	ntertainment facilities, function				
CE	entres and registered clubs, and				
(h) 0.	1 for office promises and batal or				
	1 for office premises and hotel or office premises and hotel or otel accommodation.				
(2D) Despite	subclause (2), the maximum			$\square$	
	bace ratio for retail premises on				
land in	Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor				
within	the Commercial Precinct, as				
shown	edged green on the Floor Space				
	ap is 1.5:1.				
	ation of floor space ratio and				
site are					
(1) Objecti					FCD has been calculated in
	ojectives of this clause are as				FSR has been calculated in accordance with this clause.
follows: (a) to	define floor space ratio,				accordance with this clause.
	set out rules for the calculation of				
· · /	e site area of development for the				
	irpose of applying permitted floor				
-	bace ratios, including rules to:				
(i)					
	site area of an area that has				
	no significant development				
	being carried out on it, and				
(ii					
	site area of an area that has				
	already been included as part				

Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	of a site area to maximise				
	floor space area in another				
	building, and				
	(iii) require community land and				
	public places to be dealt with				
	separately.				
(2)	Definition of "floor space ratio"				
. ,	The floor space ratio of buildings on a				
	site is the ratio of the gross floor area of				
	all buildings within the site area.				
(3)	Site area				
	In determining the site area of proposed	$\square$			
	development for the purpose of				
	applying a floor space ratio, the site				
	area is taken to be:				
	(a) if the proposed development is to				
	be carried out on only one lot, the				
	area of that lot, or				
	(b) if the proposed development is to				
	be carried out on 2 or more lots,				
	the area of any lot on which the				
	development is proposed to be				
	carried out that has at least one				
	common boundary with another				
	lot on which the development is				
	being carried out.				
	In addition, subclauses (4)-(7) apply to				
	the calculation of site area for the				
	purposes of applying a floor space ratio				
	to proposed development.				
(4)	Exclusions from site area				
	The following land must be excluded				
	from the site area:				
	(a) land on which the proposed				
	development is prohibited,				
	whether under this Plan or any				
	other law,				
	(b) community land or a public place				
	(except as provided by subclause				
(-)	(7)).				
(5)	Strata subdivisions				
	The area of a lot that is wholly or partly				
	on top of another or others in a strata				
	subdivision is to be included in the				
	calculation of the site area only to the				
	extent that it does not overlap with				
	another lot already included in the site				
$\langle \mathbf{O} \rangle$	area calculation.				Only the late wave which
(6)	Only significant development to be	$\square$			Only the lots upon which
1	included				development is proposed are included in the site area.
	The site area for proposed development				
	must not include a lot additional to a lot				
	or lots on which the development is				
1	being carried out unless the proposed				
1	development includes significant				
1	development on that additional lot.				
(7)	Certain public land to be separately				
1	considered				

Claus	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	For the purpose of applying a floor space ratio to any proposed development on, above or below community land or a public place, the site area must only include an area that is on, above or below that community land or public place, and is occupied or physically affected by the proposed development, and may not include any other area on which the proposed				
(8)	development is to be carried out. Existing buildings The gross floor area of any existing or proposed buildings within the vertical projection (above or below ground) of the boundaries of a site is to be included in the calculation of the total floor space for the purposes of applying a floor space ratio, whether or not the proposed development relates to all of the buildings.				
(9)	Covenants to prevent "double dipping" When consent is granted to development on a site comprised of 2 or more lots, a condition of the consent may require a covenant to be registered that prevents the creation of floor area on a lot (the restricted lot) if the consent authority is satisfied that an equivalent quantity of floor area will be created on another lot only because the site included the restricted lot. Covenants affect consolidated sites				A covenant is not required as a condition of consent is to be imposed requiring the sites be amalgamated should consent be granted.
	<ul> <li>If:</li> <li>(a) a covenant of the kind referred to in subclause (9) applies to any land (affected land), and</li> <li>(b) proposed development relates to the affected land and other land that together comprise the site of the proposed development,</li> <li>the maximum amount of floor area allowed on the other land by the floor space ratio fixed for the site by this Plan is reduced by the quantity of floor space area the covenant prevents being created on the affected land.</li> </ul>				
(11)	Definition In this clause, <i>public place</i> has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Local</i> <i>Government Act 1993</i> .				
4.6 stand	Exceptions to development lards				
(1)	<ul> <li>(a) to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to particular development, and</li> <li>(b) to achieve better outcomes for and</li> </ul>				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
from development by allowing flexibility in particular circumstances.				
<ul> <li>(2) Consent may, subject to this clause, be granted for development even though the development would contravene a development standard imposed by this or any other environmental planning instrument. However, this clause does not apply to a development standard that is expressly excluded from the operation of this clause.</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>As discussed previously, the applicant is seeking to vary the development standards pertaining to building height as follows:</li> <li>Clause 4.3 – a maximum building height of 36.0m applies to the site. A maximum building height of 44.55m is proposed.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>(3) Consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating: <ul> <li>(a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and</li> <li>(b) that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(4) Consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless: <ul> <li>(a) the consent authority is satisfied that:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				The applicant has submitted a written request to justify the contravention of the development standard in accordance with this clause. This matter is discussed in detail at the end of the compliance table.
<ul> <li>(i) the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by subclause (3), and</li> <li>(ii) the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out, and</li> <li>(b) the concurrence of the Director-General has been obtained.</li> <li>(5) In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Director-General must consider:</li> </ul>				This matter is discussed in further detail at the end of the compliance table.

Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	<ul> <li>(a) whether contravention of the development standard raises any matter of significance for State or regional environmental planning, and</li> </ul>				In accordance with the Department of Planning Circular PS-08-003 dated 9 May 2008 the concurrence of the Director-General can be assumed.
	(b) the public benefit of maintaining the				
	development standard, and (c) any other matters required to be				
	taken into consideration by the				
	Director-General before granting				
(0)	concurrence.				
(6)	Development consent must not be granted under this clause for a				
	subdivision of land in Zone RUI Primary				
	Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,				
	Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone RU4 Primary				
	Production Small Lots, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R5 Large Lot				
	Transition, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone E2 Environmental				
	Conservation, Zone E3 Environmental				
	Management or Zone E4 Environmental				
	Living if:				
	(a) The subdivision will result will result in 2 or more lots of less than the			$\square$	
	minimum area specified for such				
	lots by a development standard, or				
	(b) The subdivision will result in at				
	least one lot that is less than 90% of the minimum area specified for				
	such a lot by a development				
	standard.				
(7)	After determining a development				
	application made pursuant to this clause,				
	the consent authority must keep a record of its assessment of the factors required				
	to be addressed in the applicant's written				
	request referred to in subclause (3).				
(8)	This clause does not allow consent to be				
	granted for development that would contravene any of the following:				
	(a) a development standard for				
	complying development,				
	(b) a development standard that				
	arises, under the regulations under the Act, in connection with a				
	commitment set out in a BASIX				
	certificate for a building to which				
	State Environmental Planning				
	Policy (Building Sustainability				
	<i>Index: BASIX) 2004</i> applies or for the land on which such a building is				
	situated,				
	(c) clause 5.4.				
	5 Miscellaneous provisions	1	1	1	-
<b>5.3</b> (1)	Development near zone boundaries The objective of this clause is to				The development is permissible in
(1)	provide flexibility where the				the zone.
	investigation of a site and its				
	surroundings reveals that a use				

Claus	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	allowed on the other side of a zone boundary would enable a more logical and appropriate development of the site and be compatible with the planning objectives and land uses for the adjoining zone.				
(2)	This clause applies to so much of any land that is within the relevant distance of a boundary between any 2 zones. The relevant distance is 20 metres.			$\boxtimes$	
(3)	This clause does not apply to: (a) land in Zone RE1 Public Recreation, Zone E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves, Zone E2 Environmental Conservation, Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone W1 Natural Waterways, or				
	<ul><li>(b) land within the coastal zone, or</li><li>(c) and proposed to be developed for the purpose of sex services or</li></ul>			$\bowtie$	
(4)	restricted premises. Despite the provisions of this Plan relating to the purposes for which development may be carried out, development consent may be granted to development of land to which this clause applies for any purpose that may be carried out in the adjoining zone, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that:				
	<ul> <li>(a) the development is not inconsistent with the objectives for development in both zones, and</li> </ul>				
(5)	<ul> <li>(b) the carrying out of the development is desirable due to compatible land use planning, infrastructure capacity and other planning principles relating to the efficient and timely development of land.</li> <li>This clause does not prescribe a</li> </ul>				
(5)	development standard that may be varied under this Plan.				
5.4	Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible uses				The proposal does not incorporate any miscellaneous permissible uses.
(1)	Bed and breakfast accommodation If development for the purposes of bed and breakfast accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to guests must consist of no more than 3 bedrooms.				
	Note. Any such development that provides for a certain number of guests or rooms may involve a change in the				

Claus	Clause		No	N/A	Comment
	class of building under the Building Code of Australia.				
(2)	Home businesses If development for the purposes of a home business is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the business must not involve the use of more than 30 square metres of floor area.				
(3)	Home industries If development for the purposes of a home industry is permitted under this Plan, the carrying on of the home industry must not involve the use of more than 30 square metres of floor area.				
(4)	Industrial retail outlets If development for the purposes of an industrial retail outlet is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not				
	<ul> <li>exceed:</li> <li>(a) 43% of the gross floor area of the industry or rural industry located on the same land as the retail outlet, or</li> <li>(b) 400 square metres, whichever is the lesser.</li> </ul>				
(5)	Farm stay accommodation If development for the purposes of farm stay accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the accommodation that is provided to guests must consist of no more than 3 bedrooms.				
(6)	Kiosks If development for the purposes of a kiosk is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 10 square metres.				
(7)	Neighbourhood shops If development for the purposes of a neighbourhood shop is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed 80 square metres.				
(8)	Roadside stalls If development for the purposes of a roadside stall is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area must not exceed 8 square metres.				
(9)	Secondary dwellings If development for the purposes of a secondary dwelling is permitted under			$\boxtimes$	

Clause			No	N/A	Comment
	<ul> <li>this Plan, the total floor area of the dwelling (excluding any area used for parking) must not exceed whichever of the following is the greater:-</li> <li>(a) 60 square metres,</li> <li>(b) 25% of the total floor area of the principal dwelling.</li> </ul>				
<b>5.6</b> (1)	<ul> <li>Architectural roof features</li> <li>The objectives of this clause are:</li> <li>(a) To ensure that any decorative roof element does not detract from the architectural design of the building, and</li> <li>(b) To ensure that prominent</li> </ul>				The proposed buildings do not have any architectural roof features.
(2)	architectural roof features are contained within the height limit. Development that includes an architectural roof feature that exceeds, or causes a building to exceed, the height limits set by clause 4.3 may be corridout but only with concent				
(3)	<ul> <li>carried out, but only with consent.</li> <li>Development consent must not be granted to any such development unless the consent authority is satisfied that: <ul> <li>(a) the architectural roof feature:</li> <li>(i) comprises a decorative element on the uppermost portion of a building, and</li> <li>(ii) is not an advertising structure, and</li> <li>(iii) does not include floor space area and is not reasonably capable of modification to include floor space area, and</li> <li>(iv) will cause minimal overshadowing, and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) any building identification signage or equipment for servicing the building (such as plant, lift motor rooms, fire stairs and the like) contained in or supported by the roof feature.</li> </ul>				
<b>5.8</b> (1)	<b>Conversion of fire alarms</b> This clause applies to a fire alarm system that can be monitored by Fire and Rescue NSW or by a private service provider.				The clause is not applicable to this application.
(2)	<ul> <li>The following development may be carried out, but only with development consent:</li> <li>(a) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of Fire and Rescue NSW to connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider,</li> </ul>				

Clause				No	N/A	Comment
	(b)	converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider to connection with the alarm monitoring system of another private service				
	(c)	provider, converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private service provider to connection with a different alarm monitoring system of the same private				
(3)	applie	service provider. opment to which subclause (2) is is complying development if it			$\square$	
		sts only of: internal alterations to a building, or			$\square$	
	(b)	internal alterations to a building together with the mounting of an antenna, and any support structure, on an external wall or roof of a building so as to occupy a space of not more than 450mm × 100mm × 100mm.				
(4)	any subje work 7.00 Friday pm or	nplying development certificate for such complying development is ct to a condition that any building may only be carried out between am and 6.00 pm on Monday to v and between 7.00 am and 5.00 n Saturday, and must not be carried a Sunday or a public holiday.				
(5)	In thi privat or b agree Rescu	s clause: e service provider means a person ody that has entered into an ment that is in force with Fire and ue NSW to monitor fire alarm ns.				
<b>5.9</b> (1)	The prese includ	ervation of trees or vegetation objective of this clause is to rve the amenity of the area, ing biodiversity values, through the rvation of trees and other ation.				There are no trees or significa vegetation on the site.
(2)	trees presc by a	lause applies to species or kinds of or other vegetation that are ribed for the purposes of this clause development control plan made by puncil.				
Note.	presc which	development control plan may ribe the trees or other vegetation to this clause applies by reference to es, size, location or other manner.				
			1	1	1	1

Clause			No	N/A	Comment
	<ul> <li>top, lop, remove, injure or wilfully destroy any tree or other vegetation to which any such development control plan applies without the authority conferred by:</li> <li>(a) development consent, or</li> </ul>				
(4)	(b) a permit granted by the Council. The refusal by the Council to grant a permit to a person who has duly applied for the grant of the permit is taken for the purposes of the Act to be a refusal by the Council to grant consent for the carrying out of the activity for which a permit was			$\boxtimes$	
(5)	sought. This clause does not apply to a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is dying or dead and is not required as the habitat of native fauna.			$\boxtimes$	
(6)	This clause does not apply to a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property.			$\boxtimes$	
(7)	A permit under this clause cannot allow any ringbarking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removal, injuring or destruction of a tree or other vegetation:				
	(a) that is or forms part of a heritage item, or that is within a heritage conservation area, or			$\boxtimes$	
	(b) that is or forms part of an Aboriginal object or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance, unless the Council is satisfied that the proposed activity:				
	(c) is of a minor nature or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or heritage				
	<ul> <li>conservation area,</li> <li>(d) would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or heritage conservation area.</li> </ul>				
	As a consequence of this subclause, the activities concerned will require development consent. The heritage provisions of clause 5.10 will be applicable to any such consent.				
(8)	This clause does not apply to or in respect of: (a) the clearing of native vegetation: (i) that is authorised by a development consent or property vegetation plan			$\boxtimes$	

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
under the Native Vegetation				
Act 2003, or (ii) that is otherwise permitted under Division 2 or 3 of Part 3 of that Act, or				
<ul> <li>(b) the clearing of vegetation on State protected land (within the meaning of clause 4 of Schedule 3 to the Native Vegetation Act 2003) that is authorised by a development consent under the provisions of the Native Vegetation Conservation Act 1997 as continued in force by that clause, or</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>(c) trees or other vegetation within a State forest, or land reserved from sale as a timber or forest reserve under the <i>Forestry Act 1916</i>, or</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>(d) action required or authorised to be done by or under the <i>Electricity</i> Supply Act 1995, the Roads Act 1993 or the Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002, or</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>(e) plants declared to be noxious weeds under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.</li> </ul>				
<u>Note</u> . Permissibility may be a matter that is determined by or under any of these Acts.				
(9) Not adopted				
5.9AA Trees or vegetation not prescribed by development control plan				
<ul> <li>(1) This clause applies to any tree or other vegetation that is not of a species or kind prescribed for the purposes of clause 5.9 by a development control plan made by the Council.</li> </ul>				
(2) The ringbarking, cutting down, topping, lopping, removal, injuring or destruction of any tree or other vegetation to which this clause applies is permitted without development consent.				
<ul> <li>5.10 Heritage conservation</li> <li>Note. Heritage items, heritage conservation areas and archaeological sites (if any) are shown on the Heritage Map. The location and nature of any such item, area or site is also described in Schedule 5.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>(1) Objectives <ul> <li>The objectives of this clause are:</li> <li>(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Auburn, and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				The site is not listed in the Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 as a heritage item, archaeological site, aboriginal place of significance, nor

Clause		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
(b)	to conserve the heritage				is it in a heritage conservation area.
	significance of heritage items and				The site is, however, adjacent to
	heritage conservation areas				the following heritage items which
	including associated fabric,				are of local significance:
(0)	settings and views, and				
(c)	to conserve archaeological sites, and				Item No. I2 - Auburn Baptist
(d)	to conserve places of Aboriginal				Church to the north (16 Harrow
(u)	heritage significance.				Road);
(2) Req	uirement for consent				Item No. 15 - Auburn Public
• • •	elopment consent is required for			$\square$	School on the north-east and
	of the following:				south-west intersection of
(a)	demolishing or moving a heritage				Auburn Road and Beatrice
. ,	item or a building, work, relic or				Street.to the east and on the
	tree within a heritage conservation				southern side of Beatrice Street
	area,				(72 & 131 Auburn Road); and
	(i) a heritage item.				
	(ii) An Aboriginal object.				Item No. I22 - Federation
	(iii) A building, work, relic or tree				Dwelling to the north-west on
	within a heritage conservation				the opposite side of Harrow
(1.)					Road (no. 25)
(b)	altering a heritage item that is a				
	building by making structural changes to its interior or by				
	making changes to anything				
	inside the item that is specified in				
	Schedule 5 in relation to the item,				
(c)	disturbing or excavating an				
	archaeological site while knowing,				
	or having reasonable cause to				
	suspect, that the disturbance or				
	excavation will or is likely to result				
	in a relic being discovered,				
	exposed, moved, damaged or				
6.0	destroyed,				
(d)	disturbing or excavating a heritage				
	conservation area that is a place				
$(\mathbf{a})$	of Aboriginal heritage significance, erecting a building on land:				
(e)	(i) on which a heritage item is			$\boxtimes$	
	located or that is within a				
	heritage conservation area or,				
	(ii) on which an Aboriginal object				
	is located or that is within an				
	Aboriginal place of heritage				
	significance,				
(f)	subdividing land on which a				
	heritage item is located or that is				
	within a heritage conservation				
	area.				
	(i) on which a heritage item is				
	located or that is within a				
	heritage conservation area or, (ii) on which an Aboriginal object				
	is located or that is within an				
	Aboriginal place of heritage				
	noonginai place or heritage				
	significance				
(3) Whe	significance, en consent not required				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
not required if: (a) the applicant has notified the			$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>(a) the applicant has holined the consent authority of the proposed development and the consent authority has advised the applicant in writing before any work is carried out that it is satisfied that the proposed development:</li> <li>(i) is of a minor nature, or is for</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>(i) to or a minor nature, or is for the maintenance of the heritage item, archaeological site, or a building, work, relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, and</li> <li>(ii) would not adversely affect the significance of the heritage item, archaeological site or heritage conservation area, or</li> </ul>				
(b) the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed				
development: (i) is the creation of a new grave or monument, or excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of conserving or repairing monuments or grave markers, and				
<ul> <li>(ii) would not cause disturbance to human remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the form of grave goods, or to a place of Aboriginal heritage significance, or</li> <li>(c) the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other</li> </ul>				
vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or (b) the development is exempt development.				
<ul> <li>(4) Effect on heritage significance The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause, consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the heritage item or heritage conservation area concerned. This subclause applies regardless of whether a heritage impact statement is prepared under subclause (5) or a heritage conservation management plan is submitted under subclause (6).</li> <li>(5) Heritage impact assessment</li> </ul>				Refer to comments below.
The consent authority may, before granting consent to any development on land: (a) on which a heritage item is				Refer to comments below.

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
situated, or				
(b) within a heritage conservation				
area, or				
(c) within the vicinity of land referred				
to in paragraph (a) or (b),				
require a heritage impact statement to be prepared that assesses the extent to				
which the carrying out of the proposed				
development would affect the heritage				
significance of the heritage item or				
heritage conservation area concerned.				
The applicant has submitted a Heritage Impact S dated November 2013, which provides the fo contained in the NSW Heritage Manual for evalua	llowing o ating dev	evaluatio elopmen	n of the t adjacer	proposal in response to guideline t to a heritage item:
"How is the impact of the new developmen	nt on the	heritage	significai	nce of the item or area minimized?
The proposed development will introduce	new hui	lt elemei	nts to the	locality which are consistent with th
character and density of the recent develo				-
the revised development controls that app				
The impact of this change has been minin	-	-		-
three storeys and the Harrow Road buildin	-	-		
to provide a visual separation between the	new de	/eiopmei	nt and the	e adjacent nentage items.
"How does the new development affect v minimize negative effects?	riews to,	and fror	m, the he	ritage item? What has been done
The proposed development is separated fi the width of Auburn Road and from the so Street. As such it will not affect view Similarly, as the residence at 25 Harrow R views of this item will not be affected.	outhern c rs to the	ompone Auburn	nt by the Public S	intervening development and Beatric School or the tree within its ground
The glimpse of the Auburn Baptist Church looking across the vacant site from Auburn view is minimal and there will be publicly this impact is considered to be acceptable	n Road r available	nay be o e views f	bscured from the	by the proposed development. As th Village Square, within the subject sit
Some views from within the grounds of t views have not been identified as a contr heritage impact."				
"Will the additions visually dominate the he	eritage ite	em? How	v has this	s been minimized?
As the proposed development will not be s Harrow Road they will not visually dominat				n Public School or the residence at 2
Buildina B [western buildina] will be seen	as a ba	ckground	d elemen	t in some views to the Auburn Bapti
Church when approaching from the north.				
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		-		-

Clau		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	The impact of the proposal is minimized				
	boundary, and the extensive setback of the	e tower o	compone	nt of this l	building.
	The distinctive presentation of the church proposed development. There will be no proposed development."				
been with 22.6	amended plans were not accompanied by a n increased in width to extend towards the no the Church site of 5m for the podium and m respectively from the Church building, uration will still afford views/glimpses of the 0	orthern s 6.6m for thus rec	ide bound the tow ducing th	dary. Wit er, the b ie visual	th setbacks from the boundary share uilding will be setback over 21m and impacts of the development. Thi
	ptable having regard to the effects on the he				
(6)	Heritage conservation management				
	plans				
	The consent authority may require, after				
	considering the significance of a heritage				
	item and the extent of change proposed				
	to it, the submission of a heritage				
	conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.				
(7)	Archaeological sites				
(,,	The consent authority must, before				
	granting consent under this clause to the				
	carrying out of development on an				
	archaeological site (other than land listed				
	on the State Heritage Register or to				
	which an interim heritage order under the				
	Heritage Act 1977 applies):				
	(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and				
	(b) take into consideration any			$\boxtimes$	
	response received from the				
	Heritage Council within 28 days				
	after the notice is sent.				
(8)	Aboriginal places of heritage significance				
	The consent authority must, before				
	granting consent under this clause to the				
	carrying out of development in a place of				
	Aboriginal heritage significance: (a) consider the effect of the proposed				
	(a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage			$\square$	
	significance of the place and any				
	Aboriginal object known or				
	reasonably likely to be located at				
	the place, and				
	(b) notify the local Aboriginal			$\square$	
	communities (in such way as it				
	thinks appropriate) about the				
	application and take into consideration any response				
	consideration any response received within 28 days after the				
	notice is sent.				
(9)	Demolition of item of State significance				
. /	The consent authority must, before				
	granting consent for the demolition of a				
	nominated State heritage item:				
	(a) notify the Heritage Council about			$\square$	
	the application, and		1 —	1	

Claus			Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	(b)	take into consideration any			$\square$	
		response received from the				
		Heritage Council within 28 days				
		after the notice is sent.				
(10)	Con	servation incentives				
(10)		consent authority may grant consent				
		evelopment for any purpose of a				
		ling that is a heritage item, or of the				
		on which such a building is erected,				
		h though development for that				
		ose would otherwise not be allowed				
	by tl	nis Plan, if the consent authority is				
	satis	fied that:				
	(a)	the conservation of the heritage			$\boxtimes$	
		item or Aboriginal place of				
		heritage significance is facilitated				
		by the granting of consent, and				
	(b)	the proposed development is in			$\square$	
	(0)	accordance with a heritage				
		conservation management				
		-				
		document that has been approved				
		by the consent authority, and				
	(c)	the consent to the proposed			$\square$	
		development would require that all				
		necessary conservation work				
		identified in the heritage				
		conservation management plan is				
		carried out, and				
	(d)	the proposed development would			$\bowtie$	
	. ,	not adversely affect the heritage				
		significance of the heritage item,				
		including its setting or the heritage				
		significance of the Aboriginal				
		place of heritage significance, and				
	$(\circ)$	the proposed development would				
	(e)					
		not have any significant adverse				
		effect on the amenity of the				
		surrounding area.				
		ditional local provisions		1	-	1
6.1		d sulfate soils				
		bjective of this clause is to ensure	$\boxtimes$			In accordance with the Acid Sulfate
		evelopment does not disturb, expose				Soils Map ASS_002, the subject
	or dr	ain acid sulfate soils and cause				land is identified as Class 5 and i
	enviro	nmental damage.				not located within 500 metres of
						Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 land. An acid
• •		opment consent is required for the	$\boxtimes$			sulfate soils management plan is
	-	ng out of works described in the				therefore, not required.
-	Table	to this subclause on land shown on				
1	the Ad	tid Sulfate Soils Map as being of the				
	class	specified for those works.				
Class		orks of land				
1	Ar	ny works.				
2	W	orks below the natural ground				
		Irface. Works by which the				
		atertable is likely to be lowered.				
3		orks more than 1 metre below the				
Ũ		atural ground surface. Works by				
	110					
	14/	nich the watertable is likely to be				

Clause	9	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
4	lowered more than 1 metre below the natural ground surface. Works more than 2 metres below the natural ground surface. Works by which the watertable is likely to be lowered more than 2 metres below the natural ground surface. Works within 500 metres of adjacent Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 land that is below 5 metres Australian Height Datum by which the watertable is likely to be lowered below 1 metre Australian Height Datum on adjacent Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 land.				
ur wo m th	evelopment consent must not be granted order this clause for the carrying out of orks unless an acid sulfate soils anagement plan has been prepared for e proposed works in accordance with e Acid Sulfate Soils Manual and has een provided to the consent authority.				
co	espite subclause (2) Development onsent is not required under this clause r the carrying out of works if:			$\boxtimes$	
	(a) a preliminary assessment of the proposed works prepared in accordance with the Acid Sulfate Soils Manual indicates that an acid sulfate soils management plan is not required for the works, and				
	(b) the preliminary assessment has been provided to the consent authority and the consent authority has confirmed the assessment by notice in writing to the person proposing to carry out the works.				
fo we ar	espite subclause (2), development onsent is not required under this clause r the carrying out of any of the following orks by a public authority (including ncillary work such as excavation, onstruction of access ways or the supply power):				
	(a) emergency work, being the repair or replacement of the works of the public authority required to be carried out urgently because the works have been damaged, have ceased to function or pose a risk to the environment or to public health and safety,				
	(b) routine management work, being the periodic inspection, cleaning, repair or replacement of the works				

CI	ause		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
		of the public authority (other than work that involves the disturbance of more than 1 tonne of soil),				
	(c)	minor work, being work that costs less than \$20,000 (other than drainage work).				
(6	cons	pite subclause (2), development sent is not required under this clause arry out any works if:				
	(a)	the works involve the disturbance of more than 1 tonne of soil, such as occurs in carrying out agriculture, the construction or maintenance of drains, extractive industries, dredging, the construction of artificial water bodies (including canals, dams and detention basins) or foundations, or flood mitigation works, or				
	(b)	the works are likely to lower the watertable.				
6.2		thworks				
(1)		e objectives of this clause are as ows: to ensure that earthworks for which a development consent is required will not have a detrimental impact on environmental functions and processes, neighbouring uses or heritage items and features of the surrounding land,				The proposal involves earthworks (excavation) for the basement car parking. The works will not have a detrimental impact on environmental functions and processes, neighbouring uses or heritage items, and features of
	(b)	to allow earthworks of a minor nature without separate				surrounding land.
(2)		development consent. elopment consent is required for hworks, unless: (a) the work does not alter the ground level (existing) by more than 600 millimetres, or				
	(b)	(b) the work is exempt development under this Plan or another applicable environmental planning instrument, or				
	(c)	the work is ancillary to other development for which development consent has been given.				
(3)	eart	bre granting development consent for hworks, the consent authority must sider the following matters: the likely disruption of, or any				

Claus	е		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
		detrimental effect on, existing				
		drainage patterns and soil stability				
		in the locality,				
	(b)	the effect of the proposed				
		development on the likely future				
		use or redevelopment of the land,				
	(C)	the quality of the fill or of the soil to				
		be excavated, or both,				
	(d)	the effect of the proposed				
		development on the existing and				
		likely amenity of adjoining				
		properties,				
	(e)	the source of any fill material and				
		the destination of any excavated				
		material,				
	(f)	the likelihood of disturbing relics,				
	(g)	the proximity to and potential for				
		adverse impacts on any				
		watercourse, drinking water				
		catchment or environmentally				
		sensitive area.				
		National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974,				
	-	cularly section 86, deals with				
		rbing or excavating land and				
		iginal objects.				
6.3		od planning objectives of this clause are:				The subject site is not in a fleer
(1)	me	•	$\square$			The subject site is not in a floor planning area.
	(a)	to minimise the flood risk to life and				
		property associated with the use of				
		land,				
	4.5					
	(b)	to allow development on land that				
		is compatible with the land's flood				
		hazard, taking into account				
		projected changes as a result of				
		climate change,				
	(c)	to avoid significant adverse impacts				
	(0)	on flood behaviour and the				
		environment.				
(2) T	This c	lause applies to:			$\square$	
	(a)	land that is shown as "Flood				
	(u)	planning area" on the Flood				
		Planning Map, and				
		rianning map, and				
	(b)	other land at or below the flood		1		
	(b)	other land at or below the flood planning level.				
	(b)	other land at or below the flood planning level.				
	( )				$\square$	
(7)	Deve	planning level.			$\boxtimes$	
(7)	Deve	planning level. elopment consent must not be			$\boxtimes$	
(7)	Deve gran whic	planning level. elopment consent must not be ted for development on land to			$\boxtimes$	
(7)	Deve gran whic cons	planning level. elopment consent must not be ted for development on land to h this clause applies unless the				
(7)	Deve gran whic cons deve	planning level. elopment consent must not be ted for development on land to h this clause applies unless the eent authority is satisfied that the elopment:				
(7)	Deve gran whic cons	planning level. elopment consent must not be ted for development on land to h this clause applies unless the ent authority is satisfied that the elopment: is compatible with the flood hazard				
(7)	Deve gran whic cons deve	planning level. elopment consent must not be ted for development on land to h this clause applies unless the eent authority is satisfied that the elopment:				
(7)	Deve gran whic cons deve (a)	planning level. elopment consent must not be ted for development on land to h this clause applies unless the ent authority is satisfied that the elopment: is compatible with the flood hazard of the land, and				
(7)	Deve gran whic cons deve	planning level. elopment consent must not be ted for development on land to h this clause applies unless the ent authority is satisfied that the elopment: is compatible with the flood hazard				

Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	resulting in detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other development or properties, and				
	<ul> <li>(c) incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life from flood, and</li> </ul>				
	(d) is not likely to significantly adversely affect the environment or cause avoidable erosion, siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or a reduction in the stability of river banks or watercourses, and				
	(e) is not likely to result in unsustainable social and economic costs to the community as a consequence of flooding.				
(8)	A word or expression used in this clause has the same meaning as it has in the NSW Government's <i>Floodplain Development Manual</i> published in 2005, unless it is otherwise defined in this clause.				
(9)	In this clause:				
	flood planning level means the level of a 1:100 ARI (average recurrent interval) flood event plus 0.5 metre freeboard. Flood Planning Map means the Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 Flood Planning Map.				
<b>6.4</b> (1)	Foreshore building line The objective of this clause is to ensure that development in the foreshore area will not impact on natural foreshore processes or affect the significance and amenity of the area.				The site is not situated adjacent to a watercourse or a water body. The clause will not apply to this application.
(2)	This clause applies to land identified as below the foreshore building line on the				
(3)	Foreshore Building Line Map. Development consent must not be granted for development on land in the foreshore area except for the following purposes:				
	<ul> <li>(a) the extension, alteration or rebuilding of an existing building wholly or partly in the foreshore area,</li> </ul>				
	(b) the erection of a building in the foreshore area, if the levels, depth or other exceptional features of the site make it appropriate to do				
	so, (c) boat sheds, sea retaining walls, wharves, slipways, jetties,				

Claus	se		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
		waterway access stairs, swimming pools, fences, cycleways, walking				
		trails, picnic facilities or other				
		recreation facilities (outdoor).				
(4)		elopment consent must not be				
	-	ted under subclause (3) unless the				
		sent authority is satisfied that: the development will contribute to				
	(a)	achieving the objectives for the			$\square$	
		zone in which the land is located,				
		and				
	(b)	the appearance of any proposed			$\square$	
		structure, from both the waterway				
		and adjacent foreshore areas, will be compatible with the				
		surrounding area, and				
	(c)	the development is not likely to			$\square$	
		cause environmental harm such				
		as:				
		(i) pollution or siltation of the waterway, or			$\square$	
		(ii) an adverse effect on			$\square$	The site is not situated adjacent to
		surrounding uses, marine				a watercourse or a water body.
		habitat, wetland areas, flora				
		or fauna habitats, or				
		(iii) an adverse effect on drainage patterns, and			$\square$	
	(d)	the development will not cause			$\boxtimes$	
	(-)	congestion of, or generate				
		conflicts between, people using				
		open space areas or the				
	$(\mathbf{a})$	waterway, and opportunities to provide				
	(e)	continuous public access along			$\square$	
		the foreshore and to the waterway				
		will not be compromised, and				
	(f)	any historic, scientific, cultural,			$\square$	
		social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic				
		significance of the land on which				
		the development is to be carried				
		out and of surrounding land will be				
	<i>(</i> )	maintained, and				
	(g)	in the case of development for the			$\square$	
		extension, alteration or rebuilding of an existing building wholly or				
		partly in the foreshore area, the				
		extension, alteration or rebuilding				
		will not have an adverse impact				
		on the amenity or aesthetic				
	(h)	appearance of the foreshore, and sea level rise or change of				
	(1)	flooding patterns as a result of				
		climate change have been				
		considered.				
6.5	Esse	ential Services				
(1)	Devel	lopment consent must not be	$\square$			The site has suitable road access
	grante	ed to development unless the				and, should, the application be

Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	consent authority is satisfied that any of the following services that are essential for the proposed development are available or that adequate arrangements have been made to make them available when required:				approved, conditions of consent will be imposed with respect to the provision of site services.
	<ul> <li>(a) the supply of water,</li> <li>(b) the supply of electricity,</li> <li>(c) the disposal and management of sewage.</li> <li>(d) stormwater drainage or on-site conservation,</li> <li>(e) suitable road access.</li> </ul>				
(2)	This clause does not apply to development for the purpose of providing, extending, augmenting, maintaining or repairing any essential service referred to in this clause.				

# Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards

It is proposed to vary the maximum building height of 36m established under Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings. It is proposed that the building with frontage to Auburn Road have a height of 44.55m and the building to Harrow Road a height of 43.7m.

In terms of the applicant's obligation to address the variation of the development standard, Clause 4.6(3) states:

- (3) Consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating:
  - (a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
  - (b) that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.

The applicant has submitted the following justification in support of the variation sought to the development standard pertaining to maximum building height:

"In the circumstances of the case, the provision of strict numerical compliance would be unreasonable due to the following:

1. An urban design study was undertaken on behalf of Council in September 2012. The urban design study investigated a number of local centres, including the Auburn Town Centre. The investigation was undertaken to consider the impact of the proposed increase in FSR controls on the town centres and to recommend appropriate controls and strategies. This has led to the amendment of the height controls on surrounding land being 38.0m, but did not lead to the implementation of heights recommended in the study.

The urban design study did not recommend varied height controls for the land in the vicinity of the site. The difference in height controls between the subject site and adjoining sites is that the amendments to Auburn LEP increased height and FSR on these sites but only FSR on the subject site. A more appropriate benchmark for the emerging character for the locality is the LEP height limit of 38.0m for the adjoining B4

Mixed Use zoned land. It is again noted that the AECM report recently resolved to prepare a Planning Proposal to review the height controls in the LEP to more satisfactorily relate to the FSR controls and permit taller more slender building forms.

The detailed design consideration of the subject application has pursued a design approach of taller more slender building forms.

The alternate approach is to avoid a visually bulky development within the height limit, or to reduce the height of the towers and provide a larger east-west profile of the towers. This has been determined to lead to a poorer urban outcome as:

- The separation between the towers is reduced;
- The amenity of the through site link and village square is reduced due the greater sense of enclosure;
- The number of south-facing apartments would increase; and
- The profile of the towers to Harrow Road and Auburn Road would increase, losing the more slender silhouette proposed.
- The site is subject to a draft exhibited LEP which proposes to increase the FSR to 5.0:1 (PP-3/2010). The proposal does not exceed the Draft FSR control, proposing a total FSR of 4.75:1 demonstrating that the density of development is consistent with the desired future character of the locality.
- 3. The site having a dual frontage and large site area of 4,849sqm has been able to position the towers on the site in a manner that presents low-rise podiums to the street frontages, with narrow towers above.
- 4. The variation of the height control allows for the provision of FSR in a manner consistent with the intended outcomes of Planning Proposal (PP-3/2010) to:
  - Enable high density residential and mixed use development that contribute to housing targets;
  - Maximise the use of public transport, walking and cycling in areas of high accessibility; and
  - Ensure development in Auburn supports the centre's hierarchy of the Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036.

Given the circumstance of the case, the provision of a strict numerical compliance would be unreasonable on the basis that the proposed development achieves compliance with the objectives of the standard, and is compatible with adjoining development."

"In the circumstances of the case, there are sufficient planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard being:

- The proposal satisfies the objectives of the B4 mixed use zone and the objectives of the building height standards as described .... above.
- Non-compliance with the standards does not contribute to adverse environmental impacts in terms of overshadowing, visual impacts or view loss.
- The scale of the proposed development is consistent with the scale of the surrounding development and streetscape along Auburn Road, with the towers setback and presenting a slender profile.

- The proposal has a maximum FSR of 4.16:1 which readily complies with the proposed maximum FSR development standard of 5.0:1 proposed for the locality.
- The proposed development is generally consistent with controls and the intent of the controls, contained in the Auburn Development Control Plan 2010."

In terms of matters to be taken into consideration when granting consent to a variation of a development standard, Clause 4.6(4) states:

- (4) Consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless:
  - (a) the consent authority is satisfied that:
    - *(i) the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by subclause (3), and*
    - (ii) the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out,"

It is considered that the applicant's written request to vary the development standard pertaining to the maximum height of buildings has not adequately demonstrated that there are sufficient planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard insofar as the scale of the development is not consistent with the scale of the surrounding development and streetscape.

It is also considered that the exceedance of the maximum building height limit is not in the public interest as the development is not consistent with the objective for the "Height of buildings" control under ALEP 2010 which states:

#### "4.3(1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:

(b) To ensure that the height of buildings is compatible with the character of the locality."

The height of the buildings are not compatible with the existing or future character of the locality due to the exceedance of the maximum height limit and the application is, therefore, not supported.

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

The proposed development is not affected by any relevant Draft Environmental Planning Instruments.

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

#### Auburn Development Control Plan 2010

#### (a) Local Centres

The relevant objectives and requirements of the ADCP 2010 - Local Centres have been considered in the following assessment table:

Req	uirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	Built Form				
Obje	ectives				The exclusion of the building is
a.	To provide richness of detail and architectural interest, especially to visually prominent parts of buildings such as lower storeys and street facades.				The architecture of the building is acceptable in terms of detailing, treatment of lower storeys and street facades.
b.	To establish the scale, dimensions, form and separation of buildings appropriate for local centre locations.				The proposed development is not considered to be of an appropriate or compatible height, bulk or scale with the existing and desired future character of the town centre due to the exceedance of the maximum height limit and the bulk of the Harrow Road Tower as it presents to the street.
c.	To encourage mixed use development with residential components that achieve active street fronts with good physical and visual connection between buildings and the street, and maintain residential amenity.				Active street frontages are provided to both Auburn and Harrow Road with good physical and visual connections between the buildings and the street.
d.	To achieve active street frontages with good physical and visual connections between buildings and the street.				
e.	To ensure consistency in the main street frontages of buildings.				
f.	To ensure building depth and bulk appropriate to the environmental setting and landform.				Discussed above.
g.	To ensure building separation is adequate to protect amenity, daylight penetration and privacy between adjoining developments.				Adequate building separation is provided to protect amenity, solar access and privacy of adjoining developments.
h.	To ensure that the form, scale, design and nature of development enhances the streetscape and visual quality of commercial areas.				Discussed above.
i.	To ensure that the built form and density of a new development respects the scale, density and desired future character of the area.				Discussed above.
j.	To ensure development appropriately supports the centres hierarchy.	$\boxtimes$			
Dev	elopment Controls				
ł	To allow for their adaptive use, mixed use buildings are to incorporate the following lexible design requirements:				
	<ul> <li>the number of internal apartment structural walls are to be minimised; and</li> </ul>				The proposed layout and design of the units are considered to be flexible to allow reconfiguration at a later date.
	<ul> <li>ceiling heights for the ground floor is to be a minimum of 3.6 metres.</li> </ul>				Suitable ceiling heights have been provided to facilitate the ground floor commercial and residential

			uses. The ground floor commercial tenancies have a minimum height of 3.3m and the residential units have a minimum height of 2.7m. This is considered to be acceptable given that the majority of the ground floor of the buildings is designed for retail/business use.
<b>D2</b> Residential components are to be provided with direct access to street level with entrances clearly distinguishable from entries to commercial premises.	$\boxtimes$		The proposal incorporates two residential entries that are separate from the commercial entry.
<b>D3</b> Secure entries are to be provided to all entrances to private areas, including car parks and internal courtyards.	$\square$		The proposal is considered to provide suitable security to all entries within the development.
<b>D4</b> Car parking provided for the residential component of the development is to be clearly delineated and provided separate to general customer parking.	$\boxtimes$		Suitable allocation of car parking has been provided which demonstrates the separation of residential and commercial parking.
<b>D5</b> Development shall be designed to locate loading bays, waste storage/collection areas and any other noise and odour generating aspects of buildings away from residential areas.	$\boxtimes$		All loading areas are suitably located and do not interfere with the residential areas.
<b>D6</b> Vehicular circulation areas must be legible and must differentiate between the commercial service requirements, such as loading areas, and residential access.	$\boxtimes$		It is noted that the majority of the upper basement level is for commercial and loading uses whilst the lower basement levels are prioritised for residential parking.
<b>D7</b> Mechanical plant is to be located on the roof or visually and acoustically isolated from residential uses.	$\boxtimes$		Suitable plant has been proposed as part of the development and is not considered to impact on surrounding uses.
2.1 Number of storeys			
<ul> <li>Performance criteria</li> <li>P1 To ensure an acceptable level of amenity and future flexibility is provided for new commercial and residential developments.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		The proposed development is considered to provide an acceptable level of amenity for the intended occupants.
Development controls DI The minimum finished floor level (FFL) to finished ceiling level (FCL) shall be as follows:			
<ul> <li>3300mm for ground level (regardless of the type of development);</li> </ul>		$\square$	Residential units on the ground floor have a floor to ceiling height of 2.7m. This is considered to be acceptable given the residential use.
<ul> <li>3300 for all commercial/retail levels; and</li> <li>2700mm for all residential levels</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		Floor to ceiling heights of 3.3m have been provided for the retail/business tenancies on the ground floor.
above ground floor.			Floor to ceiling heights of 2.7m have been provided for the residential levels.

2.2	Articulation and proportion			
Perf PI	ormance criteria The bulk, scale and intensity of development is consistent with the scale of surrounding existing and planned developments.			This matter has been discussed previously. The bulk and scale of the development is considered inappropriate with regard to the existing and future desired character of the area.
P2	Existing horizontal or vertical rhythms in a streetscape are complemented by new facades. Visual interest in a building is achieved by: articulation of facade into horizontal divisions of base, middle and top; balcony and fenestration details; and proportion, spacing and modelling of the surface through detail and relief.			The built form is articulated into a clearly defined base with discernable pedestrian access. All facades are appropriately articulated through the use of vertical and horizontal elements, including balconies, windows, varied setbacks and external finishes.
P3	New facades complement the predominant horizontal and vertical proportions in the street and are compatible with surrounding buildings.			Surrounding development is comprised of low-rise residential buildings, a place of public worship, schools, and retail/business premises. The treatment of the podium levels of the buildings is considered to complement the scale of existing buildings within the vicinity.
P4	New facades complement the predominant horizontal and vertical proportions in the street and are compatible with surrounding buildings.			The facades have balanced horizontal and vertical elements and well-spaced and proportional windows. The buildings are modulated with the provision of recesses in the building elevations.
Р5	Ensure infill development is well articulated, makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and responds to local urban character.			Although the buildings are well articulated, the exceedance of the height limit and the bulk of the tower element of the Harrow Road building do not make a positive contribution to the streetscape or respond to the local urban character.
P6	Retain the use of awnings as visually dominant and coordinating townscape features.	$\boxtimes$		Awnings are to be provided to both street frontages.
P7	Ensure new development maintains a pedestrian scale, and provides weather protection at street level			The ground floor treatment is of an appropriate scale.
Dev D I	elopment controls Buildings shall incorporate:			
	<ul> <li>balanced horizontal and vertical proportions and well spaced and proportioned windows;</li> <li>a clearly defined base, middle and top;</li> <li>modulation and texture; and</li> <li>architectural features which give human scale at street level such as entrances and porticos.</li> </ul>			The design of the buildings complies with these development controls.
	·			

D2	The maximum width of blank walls for building exteriors along key retail streets shall be 5m or 20% of the street frontage, whichever is the lesser.			
D3	Articulation of the building exterior shall be achieved through recesses in the horizontal and vertical plane, adequate contrasts in materials, design features and the use of awnings.			
D4	Features such as windows and doors shall be in proportion with the scale and size of the new building and any adjoining buildings which contribute positively to the streetscape.			
D5	Street awnings which appear as horizontal elements along the façade of the building shall be provided as part of all new development.			
	Where development has two (2) street frontages the streetscape should be addressed by both facades.			
	Materials	_		
Perl PI	ormance criteria Materials enhance the quality and character of the business precinct.			The proposed materials are considered to be of high quality and contemporary appearance which will enhance the character of the town centre. The development is acceptable in this regard.
	elopment controls New buildings shall incorporate a mix of solid (i.e. masonry concrete) and glazed materials, consistent with the character of buildings in the locality.			The facade contains a mix of masonry, glazing and decorative steel panels which are appropriate for the mixed use nature of the buildings and the Town Centre locality and have been used to emphasise certain features of the
D2	Building materials and finishes complement the finishes predominating in the area. Different materials, colours or textures may be used to emphasise certain features of the building.			building.
D3	Building facades at street level along primary streets and public places consist of a minimum of 80% for windows/glazed areas and building and tenancy entries.			The ground level facades of the retail/commercial tenancies and the building entries are largely comprised of glazing.
D4	Visible light reflectivity from building materials used on the facades of new buildings shall not exceed 20%.	$\square$		An appropriate condition of consent could be imposed in this regard.
2.4	Roofs			
Perf PI	ormance criteria Roof design is integrated into the overall building design.			
Dev	elopment controls			

DI	<ul> <li>Design of the roof shall achieve the following:</li> <li>concealment of lift overruns and service plants;</li> <li>presentation of an interesting skyline;</li> <li>enhancing views from adjoining developments and public places; and</li> <li>complementing the scale of the building.</li> </ul>			Plant rooms are to be located in the basement. The lift overruns are integrated into the design of the buildings. The roofs are comprised of various horizontal planes and will provide interest within the skyline. The roof design will not affect views from adjoining developments and/or public spaces. The roof design complements the scale of the buildings.
D2	Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.			The roof form does not add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.
	Where outdoor recreation areas are proposed on flat roofs, shade structures and wind screens shall be provided.		$\boxtimes$	There are no recreation areas proposed on the roofs of the buildings.
2.5	Balconies			
Perf P1	ormance criteria Balconies contribute positively to the amenity of residents and the visual quality of the local centre.			
	elopment controls Balustrades and balconies shall be constructed from a balance of solid and transparent material to allow for views from the interior.			The facade and balconies present to the street in a coordinated balance of glass and masonry.
D2	Balcony balustrades should be of a light open material.	$\square$		Balustrades consist of partly transparent materials to allow for views into public spaces.
D3	Verandahs and balconies shall not be enclosed.	$\square$		None of the balconies are to be enclosed.
D4	Balconies and terraces shall be oriented to overlook public spaces.	$\boxtimes$		Balconies have been oriented to overlook both street frontages and the Village Square.
D5	The design of the underside of the balcony shall take into consideration the view of the underside from the street and shall not have exposed pipes and utilities.	$\boxtimes$		A condition of consent could be imposed with respect to the treatment of the underside of balconies.
D6	Screens, louvers or similar devices shall be provided to balconies so as to visually screen any drying of laundry.	$\boxtimes$		Elements such as screens and solid balustrades are proposed to some of the balconies. A condition of consent could be imposed requiring that 50% of any balconies which contain only transparent glazing be fitted with translucent glazing, a screen, or solid element so as to screen clothes drying.
2.6	Interface with schools, places of public			
	worship, and public precincts			
Dev	elopment controls			
	Where a site adjoins a school, place of			The site adjoins the Auburn Baptist Church and Hall to the north and

	public worship or public open space:	$\square$		Auburn Public School, to the east on the opposite side of Harrow Road. The
	<ul> <li>This interface shall be identified in the site analysis plan and reflected in building design;</li> </ul>			buildings have been setback from the northern boundary with the Church/Hall to accommodate a through site link and Village Square. The tower elements
	<ul> <li>Building design incorporates an appropriate transition in scale and character along the site boundary(s);</li> <li>Building design presents an</li> </ul>			have a greater setback than the podium levels providing an appropriate transition in scale between the development and the adjoining
	<ul> <li>Building design presents an appropriately detailed facade and landscaping in the context of the adjoining land use.</li> </ul>			Church/Hall. The main playground to the school (on the eastern side of Auburn Road) is
D2	The potential for overlooking of playing areas of schools shall be minimised by siting, orientation or screening.			located on the eastern side of the site behind one and two storey school buildings. The grounds are surrounded by an open style palisade fence allowing views into the school from the
D3	Fencing along boundaries shared with public open space shall have a minimum transparency of 50%.			footpath and surrounding development. The proposed development is directly opposite the northern portion of the school (which is largely dedicated to
D4	public open space shall be maintained and/or enhanced. Direct, secure private access to public open space is encouraged, where possible.			car parking) and is separated from the site by Auburn Road. This separation, combined with the main playgrounds being located on the eastern side of the one (1) and two (2) storey school buildings and the location of large trees on the site, will obscure views into the playground.
	Streetscape and Urban form ectives			
a.	To ensure development integrates well with the locality and respects the streetscape, built form and character of the area.			As discussed previously, the proposed development is not considered to integrate well with the locality in terms of its impact on the streetscape and character of the area due to the exceedance of the maximum height limit and the bulk of the development as it presents to Harrow Road.
b.	To encourage innovative development which is both functional and attractive in its context.			The architectural treatment of the building is functional and attractive.
	Streetscape formance criteria			
PI	New and infill development respects the integrity of the existing streetscape and is sympathetic in terms of scale, form, height, shopfront character, parapet, verandah design, and colours and materials, in a manner which interprets the traditional architecture, albeit in modern forms and materials.			The proposed development is not considered to integrate well with the locality in terms of its impact on the streetscape and character of the area due to the exceedance of the maximum height limit and the bulk of the development as it presents to Harrow Road.
P2	New development conserves and enhances the existing character of the street with particular reference to architectural themes.			The design concept and façade treatments of the development are compatible with the streetscape.
P3	To ensure that a diversity of active street frontages is provided which are compatible with the scale, character and architectural treatment of Auburn's local area.			Active frontages are proposed to be provided to both streets on the ground floors of the buildings. The treatment of the ground floor is compatible with the scape, character and architectural treatment of the Auburn Town Centre.

P4	To maintain the surviving examples of original whole shop frontages where the shop frontages contribute to the local character.			
P5	To encourage new or replacement shop fronts to be compatible with the architectural style or period of the building to which they belong and the overall character of the local centre.			
Dev	elopment controls			
D1	Applicants shall demonstrate how new development addresses the streetscape and surrounding built environment.			The proposed building heights and bulk of the Harrow Road tower does not satisfactorily address the surrounding built environment.
D2	New shopfronts shall be constructed in materials which match or complement materials used in the existing building.	$\boxtimes$		The shopfronts are to be fully glazed which is compatible with the materials proposed to be used throughout the development.
D3	Development shall provide direct access between the footpath and the shop.	$\boxtimes$		Shops with frontage to Auburn and Harrow Road will have direct access from the footpath. Shops within the site have direct access from the through site link.
D4	Development shall avoid the excessive use of security bars.	$\boxtimes$		A condition of consent could be imposed with respect to appropriate forms of security grilles to shopfronts.
D5	Block-out roller shutters are not permitted.	$\square$		
D6	Signage shall be minimised and coordinated to contribute to a more harmonious and pleasant character for the locality.	$\boxtimes$		Signage is not proposed as part of this application.
	Setbacks ormance criteria			
	The setback of new buildings is consistent with the setback of adjoining buildings.	$\boxtimes$		
P2 Dev	The built edge of development at the street frontage contributes to a sense of enclosure and scale within the centre. <b>elopment controls</b>	$\boxtimes$		
D1	New development or additions to existing development shall adopt front setbacks, as shown in Figure 2 (refer to section 14.2 Setbacks for Auburn Town Centre) and Figure 8 (refer to section 15.2 Setbacks for Lidcombe Town Centre).			The DCP stipulates buildings be built to the boundary for the first 4 storeys on Auburn Road and for 8 storeys on Harrow Road. The ground floor of the Auburn Road frontage of the development has a nil setback. The upper podium levels are setback from nil to 5m.
	Levels above the street wall height are to setback 4m.		$\square$	Balconies are, however, provided at either end of the frontage with a nil setback so as to complement the setbacks of existing and future development. The tower element is setback 4m-4.8m in accordance with the requirement of the DCP that levels above street wall height be setback 4m.

					The Harrow Road building has a five storey podium with the ground floor setback between 1.2m and 1.875m. The upper levels of the podium and towers above are setback between 2.8m and 6m. The proposal is acceptable having regard to the performance criteria, in that the built edge of the development contributes to a sense of enclosure and scale.
4.0	Mixed Use Developments		-		or enclosure and scale.
-	ectives				The proposed development generally
а.	To encourage sustainable development by permitting services and employment- generating uses in conjunction with residential uses.	$\boxtimes$			satisfies the objectives for mixed use development insofar as employment generating uses are provided in
b.	To provide affordable residential development within close proximity to transport, employment and services.	$\square$			conjunction with residential uses, a mix of unit sizes is provided in close proximity to transport and services,
c.	To enhance the vitality and safety of commercial centres by encouraging further residential development.	$\square$			and the vitality and safety of the town centre is enhanced through the provision of residential development and active street frontages.
d.	To achieve a lively and active street frontage by encouraging the integration of appropriate retail and commercial uses with urban housing.	$\square$			מוש מכוויד שופר ווטוומצרא.
e.	To manage the bulk, scale and traffic generation of mixed use developments.		$\boxtimes$		As discussed throughout the report the bulk and scale of the
f.	To ensure that mixed use developments are designed having adequate regard for the amenity of occupants and surrounding development.	$\square$			development are unacceptable.
	Building design formance criteria				
ΡI	Mixed use developments are designed to architecturally express the different functions of the building while sympathetically integrating into the local centre streetscape.	$\boxtimes$			The ground floor retail/business tenancies and upper residential levels have a clearly defined appearance which integrates into the town centre streetscape in terms of the bulding treatment. The height of the buildings
P2	Ensure key landmark corner sites are developed to ensure distinctive and unique design of buildings that will form gateways and entrance statements to commercial centres.			$\square$	and bulk of the Harrow Road tower are, however, considered excessive.
Dev	elopment controls				
D1	The architecture of ground level uses shall reflect the commercial/retail function of the centre.	$\boxtimes$			
D2	Buildings shall achieve a quality living environment that sympathetically integrates into the character of the commercial precinct.	$\boxtimes$			
D3	Commercial and retail servicing, loading and parking facilities shall be separated from residential access and servicing and parking.	$\square$			All of the car parking for the development is accessed via a single driveway from Harrow Road. The allocation of car parking spaces for the retail/business tenancies and
D4	The design of buildings on corner sites or at the ends of a business/commercial			$\boxtimes$	residents has been separated onto different levels. This is considered

	zone shall emphasise the corner as a			to be a satisfactory arrangement.
	focal point.			
	Active street frontages ormance criteria Active frontage uses are defined as one of a combination of the following at street level:			
Dev	<ul> <li>front entry to shopfront;</li> <li>shop front;</li> <li>café or restaurant if accompanied by an entry from the street;</li> <li>active office uses, such as reception, if visible from the street; and</li> <li>public building if accompanied by an entry.</li> </ul>			The development includes retail/commercial tenancies across the both street frontages and facing the through site link and Village Square.
D1	Retail outlets and restaurants are located at the street frontage on the ground level.	$\boxtimes$		Both buildings have retail/business tenancies at the street frontage of the ground floor.
D2	A separate and defined entry shall be provided for each use within a mixed use development.	$\boxtimes$		Each tenancy has its own entry and a separate residential entry is provided to both buildings.
D3	Only open grill or transparent security (at least 70% visually transparent) shutters are permitted to retail frontages.	$\boxtimes$		Details of security measures to be shopfronts have not been provided. A condition of consent could be imposed to ensure compliance.
4.3	Awnings			
P1	ormance criteria Street frontage awnings are to be provided in all areas with active frontage elopment controls	$\boxtimes$		The proposal incorporates a street awning that traverses the commercial shop front.
	Awning dimensions shall generally be:			 
	<ul> <li>horizontal in form;</li> <li>minimum 2.4m deep (dependent on footpath width);</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		The proposed awning is considered appropriate in accordance with this part.
	<ul> <li>minimum soffit height of 3.2m and maximum of 4m;</li> </ul>	$\square$		
	steps for design articulation or to accommodate sloping streets are to be integral with the building design and abauld not avaged 200mm;	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>and should not exceed 700mm;</li> <li>low profile, with slim vertical fascia or eaves (generally not to exceed 300mm height);</li> </ul>	$\square$		
	1.2m setback from kerb to allow for clearance of street furniture, trees, and other public amenity elements; and	$\square$		
	In consideration of growth pattern of mature trees.	$\square$		
D2	Awning design must match building facades, be complementary to those of adjoining buildings and maintain continuity.	$\square$		
D3	Awnings shall wrap around corners for a minimum 6m from where a building is sited on a street corner.		$\square$	

-		·	 	
D4	Vertical canvas drop blinds may be used along the outer edge of awnings along north-south streets. These blinds must not carry advertising or signage.	$\boxtimes$		
D5	Under awning lighting shall be provided to facilitate night use and to improve public safety recessed into the soffit of the awning or wall mounted onto the building.	$\boxtimes$		
D6	Soft down lighting is preferred over up lighting to minimise light pollution.	$\square$		
D7	Any under awning sign is to maintain a minimum clearance of 2.8m from the level of the pavement.	$\boxtimes$		
D8	All residential buildings are to be provided with awnings or other weather protection at their main entrance area. Arcades			
Per P1	formance criteria Provide safe and convenient connections to enhance the pedestrian network and to provide linkages between shopping areas, public spaces and car parking.	$\boxtimes$		The proposal does not incorporate a traditional enclosed arcade element. The through site link and Village Square, however, will have the same effect as an arcade insofar as
P2	Encourage the use of parking at the rear of a development site by providing good access to the front of the site.		$\boxtimes$	pedestrians will be drawn to and through the space by the retail/business tenancies and activity in
<b>P</b> 3	Encourage activity within arcades.	$\square$		the Square.
	<b>relopment controls</b> Arcades shall:			
	<ul> <li>Accommodate active uses such as shops, commercial uses, public uses, residential lobbies, cafes or restaurants;</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		The proposal complies with these development controls.
	<ul> <li>Be obvious and direct thoroughfares for pedestrians;</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Provide for adequate clearance to ensure pedestrian movement is not obstructed;</li> </ul>	$\square$		
	<ul> <li>Have access to natural light for all or part of their length and at the openings at each end, where practicable;</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Have signage at the entry indicating public accessibility and to where the arcade leads; and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Have clear sight lines and no opportunities for concealment.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	Where arcades or internalised shopping malls are proposed, those shops at the entrance must have direct pedestrian access to the street.	$\boxtimes$		
4.5	Amenity			
Por	formance criteria			
PI	The amenity provided for residents of a mixed use development is similar to that expected in residential zones in terms of			The development provides for an appropriate level of residential amenity. Refer to the SEPP 65/Residential Flat Design Code assessment section of

	visual and acoustic privacy, solar amenity				the report.
Dev	and views. elopment controls The internal environment of dwellings within mixed use developments in the vicinity of major arterial roads or railway lines shall provide an appropriate level of amenity for privacy, solar access and views.				The development is not located in the near vicinity of railway lines or arterial roads.
	Residential flat building component of				
App Build requ com	mixed use developments licants shall consult the Residential Flat dings Part of this DCP for the design irements for the residential flat building ponent of a mixed use development.	$\boxtimes$			Refer to the Auburn DCP – Residential Flat Buildings compliance table below.
	Privacy and Security	r	1	r	
a.	To provide personal and property security for residents and visitors and enhance perceptions of community safety.				The proposal is considered to promote safety and security in the local area by increasing passive surveillance and providing active street frontages.
b.	To ensure that new development achieves adequate visual and acoustic privacy levels for neighbours and residents.				Harrow Road provides adequate separation to protect the privacy of residential flat buildings on its western side.
c.	To create a balance of uses that are safe and easily accessible.	$\square$			
d.	To ensure there is adequate lighting and signage to provide a safe environment.	$\square$			
e.	To enhance the architectural character of buildings at night, improve safety and enliven the town centre at night.	$\boxtimes$			
Perf	ormance criteria				
P1	Private open spaces and living areas of adjacent dwellings are protected from overlooking.				
P2 Dev	Site layout and design of buildings, including height of front fences and use of security lighting, minimises the potential for crime, vandalism and fear. elopment controls				The development's design, and incorporation of security features, will minimise the potential for crime, vandalism, and the perception of safety.
D1	Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:				
	<ul> <li>Screening with a maximum area of 25% openings is permanently fixed and made of durable materials; or</li> </ul>				The development has provided numerous privacy features to ensure adjoining development (existing and
	<ul> <li>Incorporating planter boxes into walls or balustrades to increase visual separation between areas. Existing dense vegetation or new planting may be used as a secondary measure to further improve privacy.</li> </ul>				future) is not adversely impact upon. Appropriate screening and planter boxes to private open space areas have been provided where required.
D2	Site layout and building design shall ensure that windows do not provide direct and close views into windows, balconies or private open spaces of adjoining dwellings.				The two buildings have been designed around a large Village Square with windows to habitable rooms separated by a distance of more than 12m. Windows to living rooms and main

				bedrooms for the majority of units have been oriented to the street and within the site. Units on the southern side of the building have bedroom and kitchen windows facing the boundary which may be opposite windows of any future development on the adjoining sites. The windows, however, are setback 8.825m from the boundary and, given that any future development will also be required to be setback from the boundary, adequate separation between the windows will be provided.
D3	Shared pedestrian entries to buildings shall be lockable.	$\boxtimes$		A condition of consent could be imposed to ensure that shared pedestrian entries are lockable.
D4	Buildings adjacent to streets or public spaces shall be designed to allow casual surveillance over the public area.			The buildings have been designed to overlook the street and the proposed Village Square and through site link.
D5	Pedestrian walkways and car parking shall be direct, clearly defined, visible and provided with adequate lighting, particularly those used at night.			Pedestrian walkways and car parking areas are direct, clearly defined, visible and a condition of consent could be imposed regarding the provision of adequate lighting.
D6	Landscaping and site features shall not block sight lines and are to be minimised.	$\square$		Landscaping will not block sight lines.
D7	Seating provided in commercial areas of a development shall generally only be located in areas of active use where it will be regularly used.			Seating is to be provided in the Village Square and through site link which are active spaces that will be regularly used.
D8	Adequate lighting shall be provided to minimise shadows and concealment spaces.	$\square$		A condition of consent could be imposed to ensure suitable lighting throughout the development.
D9	All entrances and exits shall be made clearly visible.			All entrances and exits to the buildings and site will be visible.
D10	Buildings shall be arranged to overlook public areas and streets to maximise surveillance.	$\boxtimes$		The buildings have been designed to overlook the street, through site link and Village Square.
	Development shall be consistent with Council's Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.			A crime risk report has been submitted with the application and the proposed development is consistent with the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). Further, the NSW Police have raised no objections to the proposal.
5.1	Lighting			
Perf P1	brmance criteria Lighting is provided to highlight the architectural features of a building and enhance the identity and safety of the public domain but does not floodlight the facade.			Conditions of consent could be imposed with regards to lighting.
P2	The use of integrated lighting systems in retail shops is both functional and	$\square$		

	decorative.			
P3	Lighting is sufficient for its purpose and used to make bold design statements.	$\boxtimes$		
P4	Lighting does not interfere with amenity of residents or safety of motorists.	$\boxtimes$		
Dev D1	Lighting design shall be integrated with the interior design of a retail/commercial premise. The use of low voltage track lighting, recesses spotlighting and designer light fittings is encouraged.			
D2	Lighting systems shall incorporate specific display lighting to reinforce merchandise and provide a contrast against the street lighting generally.			
D3	Surface mounted fluorescent fixtures shall not be considered in any part of the retail areas of the premises.	$\square$		
D4	The light source shall be selected to provide the desired light effect; however, fitting and methods shall be chosen produce the highest energy efficiency.			
D5	Lighting shall not interfere with the amenity of residents or affect the safety of motorists.	$\boxtimes$		
D6	Excessive lighting shall not be permitted. Light spill onto the street into the public domain shall be minimised.	$\square$		
5.2	Shutters and grilles			
Perf PI	ormance criteria Security shutters, grilles and screens allow the viewing of shopfront windows and light to spill out onto the footpath.	$\boxtimes$		Details have not been provided with the application of any shutters or grilles to the retail/commercial tenancy shopfronts. A condition of consent could be imposed to ensure
P2	Shutters, grilles and screens are to be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials and compatible with the building style.			compliance with these requirements.
	elopment controls Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:			
	<ul> <li>be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);</li> <li>not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		

	• be made from durable, graffiti-	$\square$		
נח	resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be	$\square$		
	permitted.			
5.3	Noise			
Perf	ormance criteria			
PI				The subject site is not located within close proximity of major arterial roads or railway lines.
P2	All uses in the local centres must minimise noise impacts on adjoining residential areas caused by loading/unloading, late night operations, use of plant and equipment and entertainment activities.			The proposed development includes ground floor retail/commercial tenancies. A condition of consent could be imposed with respect to noise emissions from these premises. Further, separate development applications will be required for the use of these tenancies and hours of
Dev	Alternative and quality assurance. This includes:			operation will be assessed at that time.
	• Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads, NSW Department of Planning, December 2008 – Interim Guidelines.			
	NSW Industrial Noise Policy;			
	<ul> <li>Interim Guideline for the Assessment of Noise from Rail Infrastructure</li> </ul>			
	Projects; and		$\square$	
	• Environmental Criteria for Road and Traffic Noise.			
D2	Restaurant and cafe design shall			The use of the retail/commercial
	minimise the impact of noise associated with late night operation on nearby residents. Operation includes loading/unloading of goods/materials and the use of plant and equipment at a proposed commercial premise.			tenancies has not been nominated as part of the subject application. Separate development applications will be required for the use of these tenancies.
	An acoustic report shall be submitted with a development application for a proposed commercial use in the local centre that operates during the hours between 10pm and 6am.			
5.4	Wind Mitigation			
P1 I stan	ormance Criteria New developments satisfy nominated wind dards and maintain comfortable conditions edestrians.			At the time of lodgement of the application this DCP amendment had not come into effect. A wind mitigation report has not been submitted.

	elopment Controls Site design for tall buildings (towers) shall:			
	set tower buildings back from lower structures built at the street frontage to protect pedestrians from strong wind downdrafts at the base of the tower;		$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>ensure that tower buildings are well spaced from each other to allow breezes to penetrate local centres;</li> <li>consider the shape, location and</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	
	height of buildings to satisfy wind criteria for public safety and comfort at ground level; and			
	ensure useability of open terraces and balconies.		$\boxtimes$	
	A Wind Effects Report is to be submitted the DA for all buildings greater than 35m in ht.		$\boxtimes$	
	For buildings over 48m in height, results of nd tunnel test are to be included in the rt.		$\boxtimes$	
In a	Access and Car Parking ddition to this section, applicants shall consuing and loading requirements for all developments for all develop			
6.1	Access, loading and car parking requirements			Refer to the Auburn DCP 2010 – Parking and Loading compliance table.
	elopment controls Car parking rates shall be provided in accordance with the Parking and Loading Part of this DCP.			
	Creation of new streets and laneways ormance criteria			
P1	All new proposed roads are designed to convey the primary function of the street, including:			
	<ul> <li>Safe and efficient movement of vehicles and pedestrians;</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	The proposal does not include any new streets or laneways.
	• Provision for parked vehicles and landscaping, where appropriate;		$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>Location, construction and maintenance of public utilities; and</li> <li>Movement of service and delivery</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	
Dev	vehicles. elopment controls			
DI	On some sites, new streets may be able to be introduced. Where a new street shall be created, the street shall be built to Council's standards, Road Design Specification D1 and relevant Quality Assurance requirements while having regards to the circumstances of each proposal. Consideration will be given to maintaining consistency and compatibility with the design of existing roads in the locality.			
D2	On site car parking shall be provided below ground or located within the building and well screened.			
D3	Development adjoining a new laneway shall contribute to an attractive streetscape and presents a well designed		$\boxtimes$	

	and proportioned facade and incorporates windows, balconies, doorways and landscaping, where possible.			
D4	New public laneways created within large blocks shall maximise pedestrian and		$\boxtimes$	
D5	vehicle connections within local centres. A minimum width of 6m shall be provided for all carriageways on access roads. If		$\boxtimes$	
	parallel on-street parking is to be provided, an additional width of 2.5m is required per vehicle per side.			
D6	New streets shall be dedicated to Council. The area of any land dedicated to Council shall be included in the site area for the purpose of calculating the floor space ratio.			
7.0 L	andscaping			
Obje	ectives			The second lands are also indicate
a. b.	To create attractive buildings, public spaces and walkways. To improve visual quality and contribute to			The concept landscape plan indicates appropriate landscaping which responds to the scale of the Village
	a more positive local centre experience.	$\square$		Square and through site link. The plan
C.	To reduce impacts on climate change at the local level and improve the natural environmental features and local ecology	$\boxtimes$		provides for private and communal open spaces for future residents of the development, and the Village Square
d.	of the local centre. To improve the amenity of business and			also provides additional recreation space for residents, employees of the
u.	commercial precincts through preserving and retaining existing mature trees where	$\boxtimes$		retail/commercial tenancies and members of the public.
e.	practical. To support landscape design that incorporates the planting of endemic	$\boxtimes$		
f.	landscape species wherever possible. To ensure that new street furniture is coordinated with existing street furniture and does not create clutter and obstacles		$\boxtimes$	
g.	in public spaces. To ensure that public areas respond to the needs of people with sensory and other disabilities.	$\bowtie$		
Perf	ormance criteria			
P1	Landscaping forms an integral part of the overall design concept.	$\boxtimes$		
P2	Landscape reinforces the architectural character of the street and positively contributes to maintaining a consistent and memorable character.	$\square$		
Р3	Landscaped areas are used to soften the impact of buildings and car parking areas as well as for screening purposes.		$\boxtimes$	All car parking is to be provided in basement levels.
P4	Landscaped areas are provided for passive and recreational use of workers.	$\boxtimes$		
P5	Enhance the existing streetscape and	$\boxtimes$		
	promote a scale and density of planting that softens the visual impact of buildings.	$\boxtimes$		
P6	Encourage the planting of low water consumption plants and trees.			
Deve	elopment controls	$\bigtriangledown$		
	Development shall incorporate landscaping in the form of planter boxes to soften the	$\square$		

D2	upper level of buildings. At grade car parking areas, particularly		$\boxtimes$	
	large areas, shall be landscaped so as to break up large expanses of paving. Landscaping shall be required around the perimeter and within large car parks.			
D3	In open parking areas, one (1) shade tree per ten (10) spaces shall be planted within the parking area.			
D4	Fencing shall be integrated as part of the landscaping theme so as to minimise visual impacts and to provide associated			
	site security.			
D5	Paving and other hard surfaces shall be consistent with architectural elements.			
7.1	Street trees			
D1	Street trees shall be planted at a rate of one (1) tree per lineal metre of street frontage, even in cases where a site has more than one street frontage, excluding frontage to laneways.			There are no trees on the site, nor are there any street trees along either the Auburn Road or Harrow Street frontages. A condition of consent could be imposed requiring that street trees be provided in accordance with the public domain plane for the Auburn
D2	Street tree planning shall be consistent with Council's Street Tree Masterplan or relevant Public Domain Plan or Infrastructure Manual.			public domain plans for the Auburn Town Centre.
D3	Significant existing street trees shall be conserved and, where possible, additional street trees shall be planted to ensure that the existing streetscape is maintained and enhanced.			
D4	Where street trees and the provision of awnings are required, cut-outs shall be included in the awning design to accommodate existing and future street trees.			
D5	Driveways and services shall be located to preserve significant trees.		$\boxtimes$	
D6	At the time of planting, street trees shall have a minimum container size of 200 litres and a minimum height of 3.5m, subject to species availability.			
D7	Planter boxes (or similar) surrounding trees in the footpath shall be 1.2m x 1.2m, filled with approved gravel and located 200mm from the back of the kerb line.			
	Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation			I
Obje a.	ectives To achieve energy efficient commercial and retail developments.	$\boxtimes$		A BASIX Certificate has been submitted to address the energy
b.	To encourage site planning and building design which optimises site conditions	$\boxtimes$		efficiency and water conservation measures required for the residential component of the building and the

C.	to achieve energy efficiency. To minimise overshadowing of the public domain including streets and open space.			common areas (such as foyers and basement car park). Conditions of consent could be imposed with respect to the provision of energy efficient lighting, heating/cooling systems, and water saving devices in the
d.	To give greater protection to the natural environment by reducing greenhouse	$\boxtimes$		retail/commercial tenancies.
	gas emissions.			With regard to overshadowing of the public domain, there are no areas of public open space in the vicinity of the
e.	To encourage the installation of energy efficient and water conserving appliances.			site. Overshadowing of the public domain is, therefore, confined to footpaths. The shadow diagrams submitted with the application shows
f.	To reduce the consumption of non- renewable energy sources for the			shadows moving across the following streets:
	purposes of heating, water, lighting and temperature control.			Harrow Road & Beatrice Street (west of Harrow Road) from 9am
g.	To minimise potable water mains demand of non-residential development by implementing water efficiency			<ul><li>to 11am;</li><li>Beatrice Street, between Auburn Road and Harrow Road, from</li></ul>
	measures.			<ul> <li>9am and 3pm;</li> <li>Beatrice Street, between Auburn Road and Susan Street) from</li> </ul>
				<ul><li>1pm; and</li><li>Auburn Road from 12 noon.</li></ul>
				Future development of sites to the south of the subject site would also result in these streets being affected by shadow. Further, existing buildings also block solar access to the western side of Auburn Road and northern side of Beatrice Street at various times of the day. The proposed development is, therefore, not considered to result in excessive overshadowing of footpaths in the side of the side.
8.1	Energy efficiency			in the vicinity of the site.
Perf PI	ormance criteria Internal building layouts are designed to minimise use of fossil fuel for heating and cooling and to encourage use of renewable energy in their running. Building materials and insulation assist thermal performance.			The building internal layout of the buildings is generally considered acceptable. The building will be made out of appropriate masonry materials with suitable thermal massing properties.
Deve DI	Any hot water heaters to be installed, as far as practicable, shall be solar and, to the extent that this is not practicable, shall be greenhouse gas friendly systems that achieve a minimum 3.5 Hot Water Greenhouse Score.			This is as per the BASIX certificate requirements.
D2	The practicability of all external lighting and common areas (e.g. undercover car parking) being lit utilising renewable energy resources generated on site shall be investigated. Larger developments (buildings			The applicant's Statement of Environmental Effects states that it is able to comply with this control, however, no details have been submitted. The BASIX Certificate requires energy efficient lighting be

	exceeding 400m <sup>2</sup> in area) shall investigate the viability of utilising renewable energy resources for all lighting on site. A statement shall be included with the development application addressing these requirements.			installed in common areas and this is considered an acceptable energy efficient measure.
8.2	Water conservation			
Perf PI	ormance criteria Water efficiency is increased by appropriate building design, site layout, internal design and water conserving appliances.			The submitted BASIX Certificate addresses water conservation.
	elopment controls New developments shall connect to recycled water if serviced by a dual reticulation system for permitted non potable uses such as toilet flushing, irrigation, car washing, fire fighting and other suitable purposes.			
D2	Where a property is not serviced by a dual reticulation system, development shall include an onsite rainwater harvesting system or an onsite reusable water resource for permitted non potable uses such as toilet flushing, irrigation, car washing, fire fighting and other suitable purposes.			A rainwater tank is proposed.
D3	Development shall install all water using fixtures that meet the WELS (Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme) rated industry standards.	$\boxtimes$		The installation of water efficient fixtures is a BASIX requirement.
8.3	Stormwater drainage			The proposed method of stormwater
Drai stori	icants shall consult the Stormwater nage Part of this DCP for requirements for nwater management.			disposal is generally acceptable to Council's Development engineers subject to the imposition of appropriate conditions of consent.
	Rainwater tanks ormance criteria Adequate measures are incorporated into new development to encourage the collection and reuse of stormwater and reduce stormwater runoff.			Conditions of consent could be imposed requiring that the proposed rainwater tank comply with these requirements, and Auburn DCP 2010 – Stormwater Drainage, where relevant.
	elopment controls Rainwater tanks shall be installed as part of all new development in accordance with the following:			
	• The rainwater tank shall comply with the relevant Australian Standards;	$\square$		
	• The rainwater tank shall be constructed, treated or finished in a non-reflective material that blends in with the overall tones and colours of the subject and surrounding			

development;			
<ul> <li>Rainwater tanks shall be permitted in basements provided that the tank meets applicable Australian Standards:</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>The suitability of any type of rainwater tanks erected within the setback area of development shall be assessed on an individual case by case basis.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Rainwater tanks shall not be located within the front setback; and</li> <li>The overflow from rainwater tanks shall discharge to the site stormwater disposal system. For details refer to</li> </ul>			
the Stormwater Drainage Part of this DCP.			
8.5 Ventilation			
<ul><li>Performance criteria</li><li>PI Natural ventilation is incorporated into the building design.</li></ul>	$\boxtimes$		The proposed development exceeds the minimum requirements for natural ventilation under SEPP 65.
<ul> <li>Development controls</li> <li>DI The siting, orientation, use of openings and built form of the development shall maximise opportunities for natural cross</li> </ul>			
ventilation for the purposes of cooling and fresh air during summer and to avoid unfavourable winter winds.			
8.6 Solar amenity			
<ul> <li>Performance criteria</li> <li>PI New buildings are designed to protect solar amenity for the public domain and residents.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Development controls</li> <li>D1 Shadow diagrams shall accompany development applications for buildings which demonstrate that the proposal will not reduce sunlight to less than 3 hours between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm on 21 June for:</li> <li>public places or open space;</li> <li>50% of private open space areas;</li> <li>40% of school playground areas; or</li> <li>windows of adjoining residences.</li> </ul>			The issue of solar access to residential properties has been discussed previously and the proposed development will not reduce sunlight to the private open space areas or windows to residential properties over which shadows are cast, to less than 3 hours between 9am and 3pm in mid- winter. The submitted shadow diagrams also indicate that the playground areas of both sections of Auburn Public School will receive the required solar access. The proposed development will cast shadows only over the Beatrice Street frontage and buildings of the south- western part of the school between 9am and 3pm, and over the south- western portion of the north-eastern part of the school between 1pm and 3pm.

		-		
				The proposed Village Square within the subject site will receive solar access to the majority of the space.
				The proposed development complies with the DCP requirements pertaining to solar access.
				The proposed external finishes and colour scheme of the western elevation are appropriate.
	Lighter colours in building materials and exterior treatments shall be used on the western facades of buildings.			
	Ancillary Site Facilities Provision for goods and mail deliveries			[
	ormance criteria			
PI	New development incorporates adequate provision in its design for the delivery of goods and mail to both business and residential occupants.			
Deve	elopment controls			
DI	Provision shall be made on-site for courier car parking spaces in a convenient and appropriately signposted location, preferably with access off the principal street frontage, for developments incorporating greater than 3,000m <sup>2</sup> of gross leasable floor area devoted to			The development does not have a gross leasable commercial floor area of more than 3,000sqm, therefore, a courier space is not provided. The basement car park does, however, include a loading bay.
	commercial premises.			
D2	Provision of mailboxes for residential units shall be incorporated within the foyer area of the entrance to the residential component of the mixed use developments.			Mailboxes are to be provided adjacent to the ground floor foyer of each of the buildings.
10.0	Other Relevant Controls			I
	Waste Applicants shall consult the Waste Part of this DCP for requirements for disposal.			An acceptable waste management plan, dealing with construction and on- going waste management, has been submitted for the application. The development is acceptable in this regard.
10.2	Access and amenity			
DI	Applicants shall consult the relevant provisions within the Access and Mobility Part of this DCP.			The proposed development provides suitable access in accordance with the Access and Mobility part of this ADCP 2010.
	Public Domain		1	
Obje a.	To ensure private development contributes to a safe, attractive and useable urban environment within the local centres of the Auburn local	$\boxtimes$		The proposed development is consistent with the objectives and development controls relating to the public domain insofar as it will:
b.	To ensure the public domain forms an integrated part of the urban fabric of commercial centres.	$\boxtimes$		<ul> <li>Contribute to a safe, attractive and useable urban environment;</li> <li>Encourage both night and day pedestrian activity;</li> </ul>

		$\square$		Contribute to a positive
c.	To encourage both night and day pedestrian activity in the commercial centres.			<ul><li>pedestrian environment; and</li><li>Contribute positively to the public</li></ul>
d.	To ensure private development contributes to a positive pedestrian environment.	$\square$		domain. This will be achieved through appropriate building design, provision
e.	To ensure that outdoor dining areas do not interfere with pedestrian amenity.	$\boxtimes$		of ground floor retail/business uses and a Village Square with through site link, and completion of town centre upgrading works adjacent to the site
f.	To encourage public art in new development.	$\boxtimes$		frontages.
Deve DI	Any works within the public domain or which present to the public domain shall be consistent with Council's Public Domain Manual and/or the Town Centre Infrastructure Manual and Council's Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.			As detailed above, the proposal complies with these development controls.
D2	New buildings shall contribute to the public domain through the provision of awnings, sheltered building entries, verandahs and canopies, safe pedestrian linkages to car parks, landscaping, and open space, where appropriate.			
D3	Outdoor dining on footpaths shall be limited. Refer to Council's relevant Public Domain Plan, Outdoor Dining Policy and Public Art Policy.			
	Subdivision	1	1	
a.	Actives To ensure development sites are of a reasonable size to efficiently accommodate architecturally proportioned buildings and adequate car parking, loading facilities, etc.			Subdivision of the site is not proposed. The two sites over which the development is proposed would be required to be amalgamated by condition of consent.
b.	To provide lots which are of sufficient size to satisfy user requirements and to facilitate development of the land while having regard to site opportunities and constraints.			condition of consent.
12.1	Size and dimensions			
Perf PI	ormance criteria The size and dimension of proposed lots contribute to the orderly development of the commercial centres.			
DI	Proposed lots shall be of sufficient area and dimension to allow a high standard of architectural design, the appropriate siting of buildings and the provision of required car parking, loading facilities, access and landscaping.			
12.2	Utility services			
Perf PI	ormance criteria All essential public utility services are	$\boxtimes$		Conditions of consent can be imposed with respect to the provision of site services.

-				
	provided to the development to the satisfaction of relevant authorities.	$\square$		
	elopment controls The applicant shall demonstrate that each proposed allotment can be connected to appropriate utility services including water, sewerage, power and telecommunications and (where available) gas. This may include advice from the relevant service authority or a suitably qualified consultant as to the availability and capacity of services.			
D2	Common trenching for gas, electricity and telecommunications shall be provided in accordance with agreements between the relevant servicing authorities in NSW.			
	0 Residential Interface			-
-	Ectives:			The development is located enceits
a.	To ensure that commercial development does not have adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining and nearby residential zones.			The development is located opposite the R4 High Density Residential zone on the western side of Harrow Road.
b.	To ensure that commercial buildings are appropriately setback from nearby residential zones.			Only the ground floor of the development is to be used for commercial/retail purposes.
C.	To ensure that heavy vehicles associated with commercial development do not adversely impact upon the residential amenity.			Suitable accommodation for loading/garbage removal is made within the basement levels.
Dev D1	elopment controls Buildings adjoining residential zones and/or open space shall be setback a minimum of 3 metres from that property boundary.			The subject site does not directly adjoin a residentially zoned site.
D2	Loading areas, driveways, rubbish, storage areas, and roof top equipment shall not be located directly adjacent to residential zones, or if unavoidable shall be suitably attenuated or screened.			The subject site is across the road from a residential zone on the western side of Harrow Road. Suitable accommodation for loading/garbage removal is made within the basement levels. Conditions of consent could be imposed with respect to maximum noise levels from any plant located on the roof.
D3	Any commercial buildings which may have the potential to accommodate the preparation of food from a commercial tenancy shall provide ventilation facilities to ensure that no odour is emitted in a manner that adversely impacts upon any residential zones.			The use of the retail/commercial tenancies will be subject to future applications.
D4	External lighting shall be positioned to avoid light spillage to adjoining residential zones.			A condition of consent could be imposed to avoid light spillage to the adjoining residential zone.
D5	Where noise generating development is proposed adjacent to residential or other noise sensitive uses, such as		$\boxtimes$	The proposal is not a noise generating development, therefore, an acoustic

	places of worship and child care centres, an acoustic report shall be submitted with a development application, outlining methods to			report is not required.
14.0	minimise adverse noise impact.			
	Development to which this section			
appl	ies	$\square$		The subject development site is located within the Auburn Town Centre.
whic LEP cont cont Part the othe prev	section applies to the Auburn Town Centre h is zoned B4 Mixed Use under Auburn 2010. Refer to Figure 1. The development rols apply in addition to the development rols presented in previous sections of this Where there are inconsistencies between controls contained within this section and r controls within this DCP, these controls ail to the extent of the inconsistency. Setbacks			
14.2	SetDacks			
DI	elopment controls Setbacks within the town centre shall be consistent with Figure 2.			This matter has been discussed previously.
14.3	Street wall heights			
Perf PI	ormance criteria Development within Auburn Town Centre strengthens urban form by providing a strong street wall.	$\boxtimes$		
P2	The built edge of development fronting the street contributes to a sense of enclosure and scale within the town centre.			
Dave				
	Pelopment controls The height of the built edge to the street (street wall) formed by new or infill development within Auburn Town Centre shall be consistent with Fig 3.			This matter has been discussed previously.
14.4	Active frontages			
	As a minimum, buildings shall provide active street frontages consistent with Figure 4.	$\boxtimes$		The DCP requires an active street frontage to Auburn Road. The development provides active street frontages to both Auburn and Harrow Roads
14.5	Laneways			
Deve	Pelopment controls Redevelopment within the Auburn Town Centre shall make provision for the creation of new laneways as shown in Figure 5.			The DCP has been amended to remove the previously required laneway on the southern side of the site adjacent to the rear of Beatrice Street properties.
The Cent for i inclu site Que	<b>Key Site –Five Ways</b> Five Ways site within the Auburn Town re has been identified as having potential intensification of mixed use development, ding commercial and residential uses. The is bounded by Auburn Road to the east, en Street to the north, Harrow Road to the and Mary Street to the south. development controls for this site apply in			Not applicable to subject site.

	ition to the development controls presented revious sections of this Part.			
	ectives ensure architectural design recognises:			
a.	the strategic significance of the site within the Auburn Town Centre; and		$\boxtimes$	
b.	the visual prominence of the site from public areas including the future Five Ways open space and along Auburn Road.		$\boxtimes$	
C.	To reinforce Auburn Road as the main street of the southern section of the Auburn Town Centre.		$\boxtimes$	
d.	To ensure the new Five Ways open space will become a focal point of the town centre.		$\boxtimes$	
e.	To extend the active frontage along Queen Street, Harrow Road and Mary Street.		$\square$	
f.	To ensure development is sensitive in scale and character to the town centre.		$\boxtimes$	
g.	To improve pedestrian access and circulation within the town centre.		$\square$	
h.	To minimise overshadowing impact to the surrounding public domain.		$\square$	
Dev	elopment controls			
D1	Development should be in accordance to Figure 6		$\square$	
D2	An open space area shall be provided on the north-east corner of the site at the intersection of Auburn Road and Queen Street with a minimum width of 26m, including a 6m reservation as a pedestrian plaza to accommodate circulation and outdoor dining area.			
D3	Pedestrian through-site links shall be provided to improve circulation and access to the town centre. Where possible, these linkages shall align to existing or proposed crossing points.		$\boxtimes$	
D4	The preferred vehicular access to the site shall be via Harrow Road with secondary access via Mary Street and Queen Street.		$\boxtimes$	
D5	No street wall height controls apply to the corner of Harrow Road and Mary Street for the extent of 24m.		$\boxtimes$	
D6	Outdoor dining shall be encouraged within the Five Ways open space and along Auburn Road and Queen Street.		$\boxtimes$	
D7	For residential uses, the maximum building dimensions, inclusive of balconies and		$\bowtie$	

building articulation but excluding		
architectural features, is 24m x 60m.		

# (a) Residential Flat Buildings

The relevant objectives and requirements of the DCP 2010 Residential Flat Buildings have been considered in the following assessment table:

Req	lirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
1.01	ntroduction				
1.1	Development to which this Part applies				
Wei area DCl					The development site is not located in Wentworth Point or Newington.
1.2	Purpose of this Part				
	purpose of this Part is to ensure residential flat dings:				The development is considered
	<ul> <li>are pleasant to live in and create enjoyable urban places;</li> </ul>	$\square$			to be generally in compliance with this part with the exception
	promote amenable, vibrant and lively streets:	$\square$			of the impact on the streetscape due to the excessive height of
	<ul> <li>facilitate a safe, welcoming and attractive public domain;</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			both buildings and the bulk of the Harrow Road tower.
	<ul> <li>are designed to cater for multiple demographics and tenancies;</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
	foster ecologically sustainable development;	$\square$			
	<ul> <li>maintain a high level of amenity;</li> </ul>	$\square$			
	contribute to the overall street locality;				
	minimise the impact on the environment; and	$\square$			
	optimise use of the land.	$\square$			
2.0 E	Built Form	I			
Obje a.	ctives To ensure that all development contributes to the improvement of the character of the locality and streetscape in which it is located.		$\boxtimes$		The proposed development is consistent with many of the built form objectives. However, due to the exceedence of the
b.	To ensure that development is sensitive to the landscape setting and environmental conditions of the locality.	$\boxtimes$			due to the exceedance of the maximum height limit, and the bulk of the Harrow Road tower as it presents to the street, the proposed development is not
c.	To ensure that the appearance of development is of high visual quality and enhances and addresses the street.	$\boxtimes$			proposed development is not considered to improve, or respond appropriately, to the character of the locality and the
d.	To ensure that the proposed development protects the amenity of adjoining and adjacent properties.				streetscape.
e.	To ensure that the form, scale and height of the proposed development responds appropriately to site characteristics and the		$\boxtimes$		

	least sharestar			
	local character.			
f.	To ensure that development relates well to surrounding developments including heritage items, open space and other land uses.	$\boxtimes$		
g.	To ensure that development maximises sustainable living.	$\boxtimes$		
h.	To maximise views, solar and daylight access,	$\boxtimes$		
i.	To provide an acceptable interface between different character areas.	$\boxtimes$		
j.	To minimise the impacts of buildings overshadowing open spaces and improve solar access to the street.			
k.	To contribute to the streetscape and form a clear delineation between the public and private domain.			
2.1	Site area			
Per	iormance criteria			
P1	The site area of a proposed development is of sufficient size to accommodate residential flat development and provide adequate open space and car parking consistent with the relevant requirements of this DCP.	$\boxtimes$		The development site is of an acceptable size and dimensions with an area of 4,849sqm, a frontage to Auburn Road of 36.62m and to Harrow Road of
Dev	elopment controls			54.94m
D1	A residential flat building development shall have a minimum site area of 1000m2 and a street frontage of 20 metres in the B4 Zone or 26 metres in the R4 Zone.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	Where lots are deep and have narrow street frontages the capacity for maximising residential development is limited. Two or more sites may need to be amalgamated to provide a combined site with sufficient width for good building design.			
2.2	Site coverage			
Perf	ormance criteria			
P1	Ensure that new development and alterations and additions to existing development result in site coverage which allows adequate provision to be made on site for infiltration of stormwater, deep soil tree planting, landscaping, footpaths, driveway areas and areas for outdoor recreation.	$\boxtimes$		The built upon area includes not only the building footprint but all hardstand areas such as driveways, courtyards and pathways. The subject development, by virtue of the basement levels occupying the whole site, theoretically has a site coverage of 100% as the
P2	Minimise impacts in relation to overshadowing, privacy and view loss.	$\boxtimes$		development at ground level will be constructed over a slab. The buildings are, however, setback from all boundaries and
P3	Ensure through-site links for pedestrians are incorporated where applicable.	$\boxtimes$		a Village Square is centrally located on the northern boundary. All areas not occupied by the building
Dev	elopment controls			footprint are to be landscaped, with a mix of paving and raised

D1	The built upon area shall not exceed 50% of the total site area.			planter boxes, and used for communal and private open space. The proposal is
D2	The non-built upon area shall be landscaped and consolidated into one communal open space and a series of courtyards.	$\boxtimes$		acceptable in this regard.
2.3	Building envelope			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	The height, bulk and scale of a residential flat building development is compatible with neighbouring development and the locality. Residential flat buildings:			As discussed previously, the height, bulk, and scale of the development is not compatible with neighbouring development and locality.
	<ul> <li>addresses both streets on corner sites;</li> <li>align with the existing street frontages and/or proposed new streets;</li> <li>form an L shape or a T shape where there is a wing at the rear.</li> </ul>			The proposal aligns with the street and is not located on a corner allotment nor does it require a laneway to meet its service needs.
	The development control diagrams in section ustrate building envelope controls.			The building with frontage to Harrow Road forms and 'L' shape and the building with frontage to Auburn Road forms a 'T' shape.
Develo	ppment controls			
D1	Council may consider a site specific building envelope for certain sites, including: double frontage sites; sites facing parks; sites adjoining higher density zones; and isolated sites.		XXXX	The subject site does not have any of the listed characteristics.
D2	The maximum building footprint dimensions, inclusive of balconies and building articulation but excluding architectural features, is 24m x 45m for sites up to 3,000m2		$\boxtimes$	The site exceeds 3,000sqm and is therefore, not subject to maximum building footprint dimensions.
D3	The tower component of any building above the podium or street wall height is to have a maximum floor plate of 850m2.			The tower element of the Harrow Rd building has a floor plate of approximately 928.13sqm. This is an increase of approximately 250sqm from that originally proposed and is due to the increased width of the tower across the Harrow Rd frontage. As discussed previously the bulk of the Harrow Road tower is considered to have a detrimental impact on the streetscape.
2.4	Setbacks			
Perfor	mance criteria			
P1	Impact on the streetscape is minimised by creating a sense of openness, providing opportunities for landscaping and semi- private areas, and providing visual			The setback of the tower element from the northern boundary does not comply with the minimum requirements of the SEPP 65 Residential Flat

	continuity and building pattern.			Design Code. This contributes
P2	Integrate new development with the established setback character of the street.			to the bulk of this element of the buildings, reducing the sense of openness and adversely impacting on the streetscape.
P3	Ensure adequate separation between buildings, consistent with the established character and rhythm of built elements in the street.			The area is undergoing transition.
P4	Ensure adequate separation between buildings for visual and acoustic privacy.	$\square$		
P5	Maintain a reasonable level of amenity for neighbours with adequate access to sunlight.	$\square$		
Develo	pment controls			
2.4.1	Front setback			
D1	The minimum front setback shall be between 4 to 6m (except for residential flat development in the B1 and B2 zones) to provide a buffer zone from the street where residential use occupies the ground level.			The subject site is located within the B4 Mixed use zone and, therefore, the front setback requirements are not applicable.
D2	Where a site has frontage to a lane, the minimum setback shall be 2m, however, this will vary depending on the width of the lane.			The site includes a right-of way that provides access to the rear of properties on Auburn Road. The development is setback more than 2m from the right-of-way.
D3	Where a new building is located on a corner, the main frontage shall be determined on the existing streetscape patterns. Where the elevation is determined as the 'secondary' frontage, the setback may be reduced to 3m except where it relates to a primary frontage on that street.			The development site is not located on a corner.
D4	Front setbacks shall ensure that the distance between the front of a new building to the front of the building on the opposite side of the street is a minimum of 10m for buildings up to 3 storeys high. For example, a 2m front setback is required where a 6m wide laneway is a shareway between the front of 2 buildings. Where a footpath is to be incorporated a greater setback shall be required.			The distance between the front boundary of the development site and the front boundaries of the residential properties on the opposite side of Harrow Road is approximately 20m. The minimum building separation of 10m is, therefore, achieved.
D5	All building facades shall be articulated by bay windows, verandahs, balconies and/or blade walls. Such articulation elements may be forward of the required building line up to 1m.			The building elevations are considered to be well articulated with the incorporation of recesses, horizontal and vertical planes, contrasting materials, and fenestration treatments to create a varied facade.
D6	In all residential zones, levels above 4 storeys are to be setback for mid-block sites.		$\square$	
2.4.2 S	ide setback			
D1	In all residential zones, buildings shall have a side setback of at least 3 metres.			The subject site is not in a residential zone, nor does it immediately adjoin a residentially

D2	Eaves may extend a distance of 700mm from the wall.		$\square$	zoned site.
2.4.3	Rear setback			
D1	Rear setbacks shall be a minimum of 10m from the rear property boundary.		$\square$	The site has frontages to Auburn Road and Harrow Road, therefore, the rear setback control is not applicable.
D2	Where there is a frontage to a street and a rear laneway the setback to the rear laneway shall be a minimum of 2m.			The site includes a right-of way that provides access to the rear of properties on Auburn Road. The development is setback more than 2m from the right-of-way.
D3	Where a building is an L or T shape with the windows facing side courtyards the rear setback shall be a minimum of 2m.		$\boxtimes$	The site does not have a rear boundary.
2.4.4	Haslam's creek setback			
D1	A minimum 10m setback from the top of the creek bank of Haslam's Creek and its tributaries shall be required. Refer to the Stormwater Drainage Part of this DCP for additional controls.		$\boxtimes$	The subject site does not adjoin Haslam's Creek
2.4.5	Setbacks at Olympic Drive, Lidcombe			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	Sites with frontage to Olympic Drive, Lidcombe, address this road and provide an appropriately landscaped setback.		$\boxtimes$	The subject site is not located on Olympic Drive, Lidcombe
P2	East-west streets maintain view corridors to Wyatt Park.		$\boxtimes$	
Develo	pment controls			
D1	For sites with frontage to Olympic Drive, buildings shall be designed to address Olympic Drive and provide a setback of 6m.		$\boxtimes$	
D2	The setback area and verge shall be landscaped and planted with a double row of street trees.		$\boxtimes$	
D3	The setback to east-west streets shall be generally 4 to 6m and ensure view corridors to Wyatt Park are maintained.		$\boxtimes$	
2.5	Building depth			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	A high level of amenity is provided for residents.	$\boxtimes$		
Develo	pment controls			
D1	The maximum depth of a residential flat building shall be 24m (inclusive of balconies and building articulation but excluding architectural features).			The buildings do not exceed 24m in depth inclusive of balconies and building articulation.

2.6	Floor to ceiling heights			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	Floor to ceiling heights provide well proportioned rooms and spaces to allow for light and ventilation into the built form.			
Develo	pment controls			
D1	The minimum floor to ceiling height shall be 2.7m. This does not apply to mezzanines.	$\boxtimes$		All residential units have a floor to ceiling height of 2.7m.
D2	Where there is a mezzanine configuration, the floor to ceiling height may be varied.		$\boxtimes$	
D3	When located near business areas, a floor to ceiling height of 3 to 3.3m for the ground and first floor shall be provided.		$\boxtimes$	
D4	When located within business areas, a floor to ceiling height of 3.3m for the ground and first floor shall be provided.			A floor to ceiling height of 3.3m has been provided to the ground floor retail/business tenancies. The first floors of the buildings have a floor to ceiling height of 2.7m. This is considered acceptable given the residential only use of the floors.
2.7	Head height of windows			
Perfor	nance criteria			
P1	Window heights allow for light penetration into rooms and well proportioned elevations.	$\square$		Windows have been designed to allow for light penetration into rooms and create well
Develo	pment controls			proportioned elevations.
D1	The head height of windows and the proportion of windows shall relate to the floor to ceiling heights of the dwelling.	$\square$		The head heights of windows relate to the floor to ceiling heights of the units and comply with the
D2	For storeys with a floor to ceiling height of 2.7 metres, the minimum head height of windows shall be 2.4 metres.			of the units and comply with the minimum requirement of 2.4m. The top floor apartments in both buildings have an increased floor
D3	For storeys with a floor to ceiling height of 3 metres, the minimum head height of windows shall be 2.7 metres.			to ceiling height with windows to suit the proportions of the units.
2.8	Heritage			
Perfor	nance criteria			
P1	Development does not adversely affect the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage groups and archaeological sites as well as their settings, distinctive streetscape, landscape and architectural styles.			This matter has been discussed previously under the Auburn LEP 2010 compliance table.
Develo	pment controls			
D1	All development adjacent to and/or adjoining a heritage item shall be:			
	<ul> <li>responsive in terms of the curtilage and design;</li> </ul>	$\square$		

<ul> <li>accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement; and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
Statement, and				
<ul> <li>respectful of the building's heritage</li> </ul>				
significance in terms of the form,	$\boxtimes$			
massing, roof shapes, pitch, height and				
Building design				
mance criteria				
Building design, detailing and finishes provide an appropriate scale to the street and add visual interest.	$\square$			
The use of sympathetic materials, colour schemes and details of new residential development and associated structures ensures that the character of Auburn's residential areas is not diminished.	$\boxtimes$			
pment controls				
Materials				
All developments shall be constructed from	$\square$			The proposed materials and colour scheme are considered to
durable, high quality materials. As a guide, preference shall be given to bricks that are smooth faced and in mid to dark tones.				be of high quality and will make a positive contribution to the streetscape.
Building articulation				
Windows and doors in all facades shall be provided in a balanced manner and respond to the orientation and internal uses.	$\boxtimes$			Windows and doors in all of the facades have been provided in a balanced manner and respond appropriately to orientation and internal uses.
Dwelling entrances shall create a sense of individuality and act as a transitional space between private and communal spaces.	$\boxtimes$			The residential entrance lobbies are integrated into the building design with appropriate transition from the public domain. The development is considered acceptable in this regard.
Elevations shall provide for variation and depth rather than relying on front façade treatment only. Varied massing projections and recesses shall be used to create a sense of articulation and depth.				All elevations of the buildings have varied projections and recesses which create a sense of articulation and depth.
Roof form				
Roof forms shall be designed in a way that the total form does not add to height and bulk of the building.	$\boxtimes$			The roof forms are typical of a multi-storey building, comprising a number of flat planes that do not add to the bulk and scale of the
alustrades and balconies				development.
Balustrades and balconies shall allow for views from the interior. Accordingly, balustrades shall be partly transparent and partly solid.	$\boxtimes$			The balcony and balustrade design allows for views from the interior of the units.
The design of the underside of the balcony	$\boxtimes$			A condition of consent could be imposed to ensure the appropriate
	significance in terms of the form, massing, roof shapes, pitch, height and setbacks. Building design mance criteria Building design, detailing and finishes provide an appropriate scale to the street and add visual interest. The use of sympathetic materials, colour schemes and details of new residential development and associated structures ensures that the character of Auburn's residential areas is not diminished. Dyment controls Materials All developments shall be constructed from durable, high quality materials. As a guide, preference shall be given to bricks that are smooth faced and in mid to dark tones. Building articulation Windows and doors in all facades shall be provided in a balanced manner and respond to the orientation and internal uses. Dwelling entrances shall create a sense of individuality and act as a transitional space between private and communal spaces. Elevations shall provide for variation and depth rather than relying on front façade treatment only. Varied massing projections and recesses shall be used to create a sense of articulation and depth. Roof forms shall be designed in a way that the total form does not add to height and bulk of the building. Balustrades and balconies shall allow for views from the interior. Accordingly, balustrades shall be partly transparent and	significance in terms of the form, massing, roof shapes, pitch, height and setbacks.         Building design         mance criteria         Building design, detailing and finishes provide an appropriate scale to the street and add visual interest.         The use of sympathetic materials, colour schemes and details of new residential development and associated structures ensures that the character of Auburn's residential areas is not diminished.         pment controls         Materials         All developments shall be constructed from durable, high quality materials. As a guide, preference shall be given to bricks that are smooth faced and in mid to dark tones.         Building articulation         Windows and doors in all facades shall be provided in a balanced manner and respond to the orientation and internal uses.         Dwelling entrances shall create a sense of individuality and act as a transitional space between private and communal spaces.         Elevations shall provide for variation and depth rather than relying on front facade treatment only. Varied massing projections and recesses shall be used to create a sense of articulation and depth.         Roof form         Roof forms shall be designed in a way that the total form does not add to height and bulk of the building.         Bulustrades and balconies         Bultas and balconies shall allow for views from the interior. Accordingly, balustrades shall be partly transparent and partly solid.	significance in terms of the form, massing, roof shapes, pitch, height and setbacks.         Building design         mance criteria         Building design, detailing and finishes provide an appropriate scale to the street and add visual interest.         The use of sympathetic materials, colour schemes and details of new residential development and associated structures ensures that the character of Auburn's residential areas is not diminished.         pment controls         Materials         All developments shall be constructed from durable, high quality materials. As a guide, preference shall be given to bricks that are smooth faced and in mid to dark tones.         Building articulation         Windows and doors in all facades shall be provided in a balanced manner and respond to the orientation and internal uses.         Dwelling entrances shall create a sense of individuality and act as a transitional space between private and communal spaces.         Elevations shall provide for variation and depth rather than relying on front facade treatment only. Varied massing projections and recesses shall be used to create a sense of articulation and depth.         Roof form         Roof forms shall be designed in a way that the total form does not add to height and bulk of the building.         Balustrades and balconies shall allow for views from the interior. Accordingly, balustrades shall be partly transparent and partly solid.	significance in terms of the form, massing, roof shapes, pitch, height and setbacks.       Image: Control of the set of the street and add visual interest.         Building design, detailing and finishes provide an appropriate scale to the street and add visual interest.       Image: Control of the street and add visual interest.         The use of sympathetic materials, colour schemes and details of new residential development and associated structures ensures that the character of Aubum's residential areas is not diminished.       Image: Control of the street and add visual interest.         Materials       Image: Control of the street and structures ensures that the character of Aubum's residential areas is not diminished.       Image: Control of the street and structures ensures that the character of Aubum's residential areas is not diminished.         ppment controls       Materials       Image: Control of the street and structures ensures that the character of aubum's residential is a balanced and in mid to dark tones.       Image: Control of the street and respond to the orientation and internal uses.         Building articulation       Image: Control of the street and street as the street and respond to the orientation and internal uses.       Image: Control of the street and street and respond to the orientation and internal uses.         Dwelling entrances shall create a sense of individuality and act as a transitional space between private and communal spaces.       Image: Control of the street and street and street and street and street and the total form does not add to height and bulk of the building.       Image: Control of the street and street as street and the total form does not add to height and bulk o

	having exposed pipes and utilities.			
2.10	Dwelling size			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	Internal dwelling sizes and shapes are suitable for a range of household types.			All units within the development meet the minimum dwelling size requirements of the SEPP 65 -
P2	All rooms are adequate in dimension and accommodate their intended use.			Residential Flat Design Code. Unit layouts are capable of accommodating a range of household types and rooms are of adequate dimensions for their intended use.
Develo	pment controls			
D1	The size of the dwelling shall determine the maximum number of bedrooms permitted.			The unit sizes comply with the minimum sizes in the SEPP 65 – Residential Flat Design Code. No objection is, therefore, raised.
Numb	er of bedrooms Dwelling size			
1 bedr 1 bedr 2 bedr	oom (cross through) $50m^2$ oom (masionette) $62m^2$ oom (single aspect) $63m^2$ ooms (corner) $80m^2$ ooms (cross through or over) $90m^2$ ooms $115m^2$			
D2	At least one living area shall be spacious and connect to private outdoor areas.	$\square$		All units have a spacious living area which directly adjoins private open space.
2.11	Apartment mix and flexibility			
Perforr	nance criteria			
P1	A diversity of apartment types are provided, which cater for different household requirements now and in the future.			The buildings offer a variety of unit types of differing sizes and bedrooms numbers.
P2	Housing designs meet the broadest range of the occupants' needs possible.			
Develo	pment controls			
D1	A variety of apartment types between studio, one, two, three and three plus-bedroom apartments shall be provided, particularly in large apartment buildings. Variety may not be possible in smaller			The development has the following acceptable unit mix:- 1 bedroom – 90 units (39.3%) 2 bedroom – 126 units (55.0%) 3 bedroom – 13 units (5.7%)
	buildings, for example, up to six units.			
D2	The appropriate apartment mix for a location shall be refined by:			
	<ul> <li>considering population trends in the future as well as present market demands; and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	noting the apartment's location in relation to public transport, public			

	facilities, employment areas, schools and universities and retail centres.				
D3	A mix of one (1) and three (3) bedroom apartments shall be located on the ground level where accessibility is more easily achieved for disabled, elderly people or families with children.		$\boxtimes$		The residential component of the ground floor of the development is comprised of one (1) and (2) bedrooms units, including three (3) adaptable units. A centrally located lift in the main lobbies of the
D4	The possibility of flexible apartment configurations, which support future change to optimise the building layout and to provide northern sunlight access for all apartments, shall be considered.				buildings enables direct access to adaptable dwellings on upper floors. The development is acceptable in this regard.
D5	Robust building configurations which utilise multiple entries and circulation cores shall be provided especially in larger buildings over 15m long.			$\boxtimes$	All units, where possible, have layouts which optimise northern sunlight access.
D6	Apartment layouts which accommodate the changing use of rooms shall be provided.	$\boxtimes$			All units within the development have been designed to maximise windows to habitable rooms;
	<ul> <li>Design solutions may include:</li> <li>windows in all habitable rooms and to the maximum number of non-habitable rooms;</li> <li>adequate room sizes or open-plan apartments, which provide a variety of furniture layout opportunities; and</li> <li>dual master bedroom apartments, which can support two independent adults living together or a live/work situation.</li> </ul>				living/dining areas, and cases kitchens. All bedrooms have been designed to accommodate double beds.
D7	Structural systems that support a degree of future change in building use or configuration shall be used. Design solutions may include:	$\boxtimes$			
	<ul> <li>a structural grid, which accommodates car parking dimensions, retail, commercial and residential uses vertically throughout the building;</li> <li>the alignment of structural walls,</li> </ul>				
	columns and services cores between floor levels;				
	<ul> <li>the minimisation of internal structural walls;</li> </ul>				
	higher floor to ceiling dimensions on the ground floor and possibly the first floor;				
	<ul> <li>and</li> <li>knock-out panels between apartments to allow two adjacent apartments to be amalgamated.</li> </ul>				
3.0 Op	en space and landscaping				
Object	ives				
a.	To provide sufficient and accessible open space for the recreation needs of the likely residents of the proposed dwelling.	$\square$			The proposed development is provided with sufficient open space in the form of private balconies and

				terraces, communal open space,
b.	To provide private open areas that relate well to the living areas of dwellings.			and the generously sized Village Square.
c.	To provide sufficient areas for deep soil planting.			
d.	To provide a mix of hard and soft landscape treatments.	$\square$		
e.	To help provide a visual and acoustic buffer from the street without preventing passive surveillance.			
f.	To enhance the appearance and amenity of residential flat buildings through integrated landscape design.			
g.	To provide for the preservation of existing trees and other natural features on the site, where appropriate.			
h.	To provide low maintenance communal open space areas.	$\square$		
i.	To provide adequate opportunities for water infiltration and tall trees to grow and to spread,			
j.	so as to create a canopy effect. To conserve and enhance street tree planting.		$\boxtimes$	
3.1	Development application requirements			
	A landscape plan shall be submitted with all development applications for residential flat buildings.			The applicant has submitted a concept landscape plan which
	The landscape plan should specify landscape themes, vegetation (location and species), paving and lighting that provide a safe, attractive and functional environment for residents, integrates the development with the neighbourhood and contributes to energy efficiency and water management.			shows the general arrangement of planting and paved areas. Should the application be approved, a condition of consent will be imposed requiring the submission of a detailed landscape plan.
	<ul> <li>A landscape plan prepared by a professionally qualified landscape architect or designer shall be submitted with the development application which shows:</li> <li>proposed site contours and reduced levels at embankments, retaining walls and other critical locations;</li> <li>existing vegetation and the proposed planting and landscaping (including proposed species);</li> <li>general arrangement of hard landscaping elements on and adjoining the site;</li> <li>location of communal facilities;</li> <li>proposed lighting arrangements;</li> <li>proposed maintenance and irrigation systems; and</li> <li>proposed street tree planting.</li> </ul>			

3.2	Landscaping			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Paving may be used to:			
	<ul> <li>ensure access for people with limited mobility;</li> <li>add visual interest and variety;</li> <li>differentiate the access driveway from the public street; and</li> <li>encourage shared use of access driveways between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.</li> </ul>			The concept landscape plan shows paving in appropriate locations.
Devel	opment controls			
D1	If an area is to be paved, consideration shall be given to selecting materials that will reduce glare and minimise surface run-off.			A condition of consent could be imposed with respect to the selection of paving that addresses
D2	All landscaped podium areas shall maintain a minimum soil planting depth of 600mm for tree provision and 300mm for turf provision.			glare.
3.3	Deep soil zone			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	A deep soil zone allows adequate opportunities for tall trees to grow and spread.			
Devel	<b>Note:</b> Refer to the development control diagrams in section 10.0. <b>opment controls</b>			
D1	A minimum of 30% of the site area shall be a deep soil zone.	$\square$		As discussed previously, the basement car park is proposed to occupy the entirety of the site, based there is no apparturity to
D2	The majority of the deep soil zone shall be provided as a consolidated area at the rear of the building.			hence, there is no opportunity to provide a deep soil zone. This is considered acceptable in this instance given the town centre location of the site and the use of
D3	Deep soil zones shall have minimum dimensions of 5m.		$\square$	planter boxes to provide opportunities for landscaping.
D4	Deep soil zones shall not include any impervious (hard) surfaces such as paving or concrete.			
3.4	Landscape setting			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Development does not unreasonably intrude upon the natural landscape, particularly on visually prominent sites or sites which contribute to the public domain.			The site is located within the town centre which is surrounded by development. There are no areas of natural landscape or visually prominent sites which contribute to the public domain.
P2	Residential flat buildings are adequately designed to reduce the bulk and scale of	$\boxtimes$		The bulk and scale of the development has been

	the development.				discussed previously and is
		$\square$			considered to be unacceptable.
P3	Landscaping assists with the integration of the site into the streetscape.				The proposed landscaping will enhance the quality and amenity of
P4	Enhance the quality and amenity of the built form.	$\square$			the development and provide suitable shade and privacy in private and communal open space
Р5	Provide privacy and shade in communal and private open space areas.	$\boxtimes$			areas.
Deve	opment controls				
D1	Development on steeply sloping sites shall be stepped to minimise cut and fill.			$\boxtimes$	
D2	Existing significant trees shall be retained within the development.			$\square$	There are no trees on the site.
D3	The minimum soil depth for terraces where tree planting is proposed is 800mm.	$\square$			
D4	Applicants shall demonstrate that the development will not impact adversely upon any adjoining public reserve or bushland.			$\boxtimes$	The site does not adjoin public open space or bushland.
D5	Residential flat buildings shall address and align with any public open space and/or bushland on their boundary.			$\boxtimes$	
D6	All podium areas and communal open space areas, which are planted, shall be provided with a water efficient irrigation system.	$\boxtimes$			A condition of consent could be imposed with respect to the installation of a water efficient irrigation system to service all planter boxes.
3.5	Private open space				
Perfo	rmance criteria				
P1	Private open space is clearly defined and screened for private use.	$\square$			All units have been provided with private open space in the form of
P2	Private open space:				terraces and balconies which take advantage of views, do not
	takes advantage of available outlooks	$\square$			compromise the privacy of adjoining sites, and provide
	<ul> <li>or views and natural features of the site;</li> <li>reduces adverse impacts of adjacent</li> <li>buildings</li> <li>op</li> <li>privacy</li> <li>opd</li> </ul>	$\square$			surveillance of public spaces. All private open space areas are directly accessible from living
	buildings on privacy and overshadowing; and				areas and largely comply with the minimum development standards
	<ul> <li>resolves surveillance, privacy and security issues when private open space abuts public open space.</li> </ul>	$\square$			for dimensions and area.
P3	Development should take advantage of opportunities to provide north facing private open space to achieve comfortable year round use.	$\boxtimes$			
Deve	opment controls				
D1	Private open space shall be provided for each dwelling in the form of a balcony, roof terrace or, for dwellings on the ground floor,		$\boxtimes$		

	a courtyard.			All ground floor units have been
D2	Dwellings on the ground floor shall be provided with private open space that has a minimum area of 9m <sup>2</sup> and a minimum dimension of 2.5m.			All ground floor units have been provided with private open space areas in excess of 9sqm. The depth varies with the minimum being 2m. This is considered acceptable as the areas are useable.
D3	Dwellings located above ground level shall be provided with a balcony or roof terrace that has a minimum area of 8m <sup>2</sup> and a minimum dimension of 2m.	$\boxtimes$		All units have balconies with a minimum area of 8sqm and a minimum dimension of 2m.
D4	Balconies may be semi enclosed with louvres and screens.	$\square$		Some of the balconies are semi- enclosed with screens which provide adequate privacy as well
D5	Private open space shall have convenient access from the main living area.	$\boxtimes$		as architectural interest to the elevations of the buildings. All private open space areas are directly accessible from the living
D6	Part of the private open space shall be capable of serving as an extension of the dwelling for relaxation, dining, recreation, entertainment and children's play.			areas of the units.
D7	Additional small, screened service balconies may be provided for external clothes drying areas and storage.	$\square$		Service balconies are not proposed.
D8	Private open space and balconies shall take advantage of mid to long distance views where privacy impacts will not arise.	$\square$		
3.6	Communal open space			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	The site layout provides communal open spaces which:			
	<ul> <li>contribute to the character of the development;</li> <li>provide for a range of uses and activities;</li> <li>allows cost-effective maintenance; and</li> <li>contributes to stormwater management.</li> </ul>	XXXX		
Deve	opment controls			
D1	Communal open space shall be useable, and where possible have a northern aspect and contain a reasonable proportion of unbuilt upon (landscaped) area and paved recreation area.			The communal open space, accessed only by residents, is divided into areas for passive and active recreation, including a vegetable garden, and exercise and play equipment. Located between, and at the rear of the two buildings, part of the communal open space has a northerly aspect. The areas behind the buildings are, however, south-facing. The communal open space is however, greatly enhanced by the large north facing Village Square which is directly accessible to all residents.

D2	The communal open space area shall have minimum dimensions of 10m.			The communal open space is comprised of a number of different areas utilising the area between, and at the rear, of the buildings. The areas are of various dimensions from 4m up to 24m. The areas are, however, of suitable dimensions to accommodate their intended function. The Village Square, on the northern side of the site, has dimensions of approximately 38m in length and 18m in width (excluding the through site link) and offers an alternative outdoor area for residents.
3.7	Protection of existing trees			
Perfor	mance criteria			
P1	Major existing trees are retained where practicable through appropriate siting of buildings, access driveways and parking areas and appropriate landscaping.			There are no existing trees on the site.
Devel	opment controls			
D1	Building structures or disturbance to existing ground levels shall not be within the drip line of existing significant trees to be retained.			
D2	Existing trees are to be retained and integrated into a new landscaping scheme, wherever possible. Suitable replacement trees are to be provided if existing trees cannot be retained.			
Note: refer to 3.8	For additional requirements, applicants shall the Tree Preservation Part of this DCP. Biodiversity			
	mance criteria			
P1	Existing and native flora at canopy and understorey levels is preserved and protected.			There is no vegetation on the site.
P2	Plantings are a mix of native and exotic water-wise plant species.	$\square$		The applicant has submitted a concept landscape plan, however, species details have not been
Devel	opment controls			included. Should the application be approved a condition of
D1	The planting of indigenous species shall be encouraged.			be approved a condition of consent is recommended to be imposed with respect to the submission of a fully detailed landscape plan.
3.9	Street trees			
Perfor	mance criteria			
P1	Existing street landscaping is maintained and where possible enhanced.			There are no existing street trees along the frontages of the development site.

Develo	opment controls				
D1	Driveways and services shall be located to preserve existing significant trees.			$\square$	
D2	Additional street trees shall be planted at an average spacing of 1 per 10 lineal metres of street frontage.				The requirement to plant street trees could be imposed as a condition of consent.
	<b>Note:</b> Where a site has more than one street frontage, street tree planting shall be applied to all street frontages, excluding frontage to laneways.				
4.0 Ac	cess and car parking				
Objec	tives				
4.1 A	ccess and car parking requirements				
<b>Note:</b> Loadin	Applicants shall consult the Parking and g Part of this DCP.	$\boxtimes$			This matter is discussed in greater detail later in the report.
4.2	Basements				
	Performance criteria				
P1	Basements allow for areas of deep soil planting.	$\boxtimes$			A discussed previously the basement is to occupy the full extent of the site. Substantial
	Development controls				planting will, however, be
D1	Where possible, basement walls shall be located directly under building walls.	$\boxtimes$			accommodated in planter boxes at ground level. This is considered acceptable in a Town Centre location.
D2	A dilapidation report shall be prepared for all development that is adjacent to sites which build to the boundary.				A condition of consent could be imposed requiring submission of a dilapidation report for adjacent sites.
D3	Basement walls not located on the side boundary shall have minimum setback of 1.2m from the side boundary to allow planting.			$\boxtimes$	This control is not relevant in the Town Centre.
D4	Basement walls visible above ground level shall be appropriately finished (such as face brickwork and/or render) and appear as part of the building.			$\boxtimes$	The basement is not visible above ground level.
5.0 Pr	vacy and security	1	1		
Objec	tives				
a.	To ensure the siting and design of buildings provide visual and acoustic privacy for residents and neighbours in their dwellings and private open spaces.				
b.	To provide personal and property security for residents and visitors and enhance perceptions of community safety.				
5.1	Privacy				
Perfor	mance criteria				
P1	Private open spaces and living areas of				The proposed development is not currently adjacent to residential

	adjacent dwellings are protected from overlooking.			development.
Devel	opment controls			
D1	Buildings shall be designed to form large external courtyards with a minimum distance of 10 to 12m between opposite windows of habitable rooms.			The two buildings have been designed around a large Village Square with windows to habitable rooms separated by a distance of more than 12m.
D2	Windows to living rooms and main bedrooms shall be oriented to the street and to the rear, or to the side when buildings form an 'L' or 'T' shape. Where it is impracticable to locate windows other than facing an adjoining building, the windows should be off-set to avoid a direct view of windows in adjacent buildings.			Windows to living rooms and main bedrooms for the majority of units have been orientated to the street and within the site. Units on the southern side of the building have bedroom and kitchen windows facing the boundary which are likely to be opposite windows of any future development on the
D3	Site layout and building design shall ensure that windows do not provide direct and close views into windows, balconies or private open spaces of adjoining dwellings.			adjoining sites. The windows, however, are setback 8.825m from the boundary and, given that any future development will also be required to be setback from the boundary, adequate separation
D4	Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:		$\square$	between the windows will be provided.
	<ul> <li>Screening that has a maximum area of 25% openings, shall be permanently fixed and made of durable materials; or</li> <li>Existing dense vegetation or new planting.</li> </ul>			
5.2	Noise			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	The transmission of noise between adjoining properties is minimised.			The subject site is not in close proximity to any major noise sources. The unit layouts have
P2	New dwellings are protected from existing and likely future noise sources from adjoining residential properties and other high noise sources (such as busy roads, railway corridors and industries) and the transmission of intrusive noise to adjoining residential properties is minimised.			been designed having regard to the placement of rooms so as to minimise noise disturbance between dwellings. Should the application be approved, an appropriate condition of consent is to be imposed requiring compliance with the BCA which stipulates certain measures be
Deve	opment controls			implemented in the building construction to minimise noise within the building.
D1	For acoustic privacy, buildings shall:			wain ale building.
•	be designed to locate noise sensitive rooms and private open space away from the noise source or by use of solid barriers where dwellings are close to high noise sources;			
-	minimise transmission of sound through the building structure and in particular protect	$\square$		
-	sleeping areas from noise intrusion; and all shared floors and walls between dwellings to be constructed in accordance with noise	$\boxtimes$		

	transmission and insulation requirements of the BCA.			
corrido daily f applica <i>Policy</i> of Pla Busy F	For development within or adjacent to a rail or, or major road corridor with an annual average traffic volume of more than 40,000 vehicles, ants must consult <i>State Environmental Planning</i> <i>(Infrastructure) 2007</i> and the NSW Department nning's Development Near Rail Corridors and Roads – Interim Guidelines, 2008.			
	ecurity rmance criteria			
				A actisfactory CDTED appagament
P1	Provide personal and property security for residents and visitors.	$\square$		A satisfactory CPTED assessment has been submitted with the application. The development has
P2	Site layout and design of the dwellings, including height of front fences and use of security lighting, minimises the potential for crime, vandalism and fear.			been designed with units and retail/business tenancies which overlook the proposed Village Square/through site link and thus provide casual surveillance of the
P3	Ensure a development is integrated with the public domain and contributes to an active pedestrian-orientated environment.			space.
P4	Ensure effective use of fencing or other means to delineate private and public areas.	$\square$		
	<b>Note:</b> Consideration shall also be given to Council's Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).			
Devel	opment controls			
D1	Shared pedestrian entries to buildings shall be lockable.	$\square$		These matters have been addressed on the ADCP 2010 -
D2	Ensure lighting is provided to all pedestrian paths, shared areas, parking areas and building entries.	$\square$		Local Centres DCP compliance table.
D3	High walls which obstruct surveillance are not permitted.			
D4	The front door of a residential flat building shall be visible from the street.			
D5	Buildings adjacent to public streets or public spaces should be designed so residents can observe the area and carry out visual surveillance. At least one window of a habitable room should face the street or public space.			
D6	A council approved street number should be conspicuously displayed at the front of new development or the front fence of such development.			
D7	Fences higher than 900mm shall be of an open semitransparent design.			
D8	Balconies and windows shall be positioned to allow observation of entrances.	$\boxtimes$		
D9	Proposed planting must not obstruct the building entrance from the street or sightlines			

		1	1		
	between the building and the street frontage.				
D10	Blank walls facing a rear laneway should be avoided to discourage graffiti.			$\square$	
D11	Pedestrian and vehicular entrances must be designed so as to not be obstructed by existing or proposed plantings.				
D12	If seating is provided in communal areas of a development it should generally only be located in areas of active use where it will be regularly used.				
D13	Buildings adjacent to streets or public spaces shall be designed to allow casual surveillance over the public area.			$\boxtimes$	
D14	Ground floor apartments may have individual entries from the street.			$\boxtimes$	
D15	Residential flat buildings adjoining a park or public open space shall be treated like a front entrance/garden for the length of the park. Refer to Figure 4 - Park frontage in section 10.0.			$\square$	
5.4	Fences				
Perfor	nance controls				
P1	Front fences and walls maintain the streetscape character and are consistent with the scale of development.			$\boxtimes$	Fencing has been discussed in the ADCP 2010 – Local Centres compliance table.
P2	Ensure that views from streets are maintained and not obstructed by excessively high fences.				
P3	Reduce the impact of front fencing on the streetscape and encourage fencing which is sympathetic to the existing streetscape, general topography and the architectural style of the existing dwelling or new development.			$\boxtimes$	
Р4	Ensure that materials used in front fencing are of high quality and are sympathetic to the exiting streetscape character.			$\square$	
Develo	pment controls				
within t measu	e front and side dividing fences, where located the front yard area, shall not exceed 1.2m as red above existing ground level and shall be a m of 50% transparent.				
merit, similar	erials of construction will be considered on their with regard being given to materials that are to other contributory fences in the vicinity, with ral prohibition on the following materials:				
:	Cement block; Metal sheeting, profiled, treated or pre- coated. Fibro, flat or profile; Brushwood; and Barbed wire or other dangerous material.				

	fences forward of the building alignment shall ed in a similar way.	$\boxtimes$			
	d pre-coated metal fences shall be discouraged all not be located forward of the front building			$\boxtimes$	
criteria	nt fences shall satisfy the acoustic abatement and be provided with a landscaped area on the ide of the fence.			$\boxtimes$	
the pre	ces located on side or rear boundaries of mises, behind the main building line shall eed a maximum height of 1.8m.				
	cing and associated walls must be positioned of to interfere with any existing trees.			$\boxtimes$	
	es and doors are to be of a type which does not ch over the street alignment during operation.	$\boxtimes$			
	ar amenity and stormwater reuse	1	1		
Objecti	ves				
a.	To minimise overshadowing of adjoining residences and to achieve energy efficient housing in a passive solar design that provides residents with year round comfort and reduces energy consumption.				
b.	To create comfortable living environments.	$\square$			
C.	To provide greater protection to the natural environment by reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions.				
d.	To reduce the consumption of non-renewable energy sources for the purposes heating water, lighting and temperature control.				
e.	To encourage installation of energy efficient appliances that minimise greenhouse gas generation.				
6.1	Solar amenity				
Perform	nance criteria				
P1	Buildings are sited and designed to ensure daylight to living rooms in adjacent dwellings and neighbouring open space is not significantly decreased.				
P2	Buildings and private open space allow for the penetration of winter sun to ensure reasonable access to sunlight or daylight for living spaces within buildings and open space around buildings.				
Develo	pment controls				
D1	Solar collectors proposed as part of a new development shall have unimpeded solar			$\boxtimes$	Solar collectors are not proposed to be installed on the development.

	access between 9:00am to 3:00pm on June 21.			
	Solar collectors existing on the adjoining properties shall not have their solar access impeded between 9:00am to 3:00pm on June		$\boxtimes$	There are no solar collectors on adjoining buildings.
	<ul> <li>21.</li> <li>Where adjoining properties do not have any solar collectors, a minimum of 3m<sup>2</sup> of north facing roof space of the adjoining dwelling shall retain unimpeded solar access between 9:00am to 3:00pm on June 21.</li> <li>Note: Where the proposed development is located on an adjacent northern boundary this may not be possible.</li> </ul>			The roofs of the residential flat buildings on the western side of Harrow Road are not affected by shadow from the proposed development after 9am in mid- winter. Adjoining properties to the south and east are used for commercial purposes. Given that the subject site is located on a northern boundary to the existing single and two storey commercial development, it is not possible that all of the properties have unimpeded access to 3sqm of roof
D2	Buildings shall be designed to ensure sunlight to at least 50% of the principal area of ground level private open space of adjoining properties for at least 3 hours between 9:00am and 3:00pm on June 21.			during mid-winter. Although there are no residential properties directly adjoining the site, the height of the buildings results in shadows being cast beyond the street block on which it is to be located. The submitted
D3	If the principal area of ground level private open space of adjoining properties does not currently receive at least this amount of sunlight, then the new building shall not further reduce solar access.			shadow diagrams indicate that a small number of residential properties to the west and south- west will only be overshadowed between 9am and 10am. These properties will receive the required solar access to ground level private open space and north- facing windows of living rooms.
D4	New buildings and additions shall be designed to maximize direct sunlight to north-facing living areas and private open space			The development has been designed with the living rooms of all units facing private open space.
D5	areas. North-facing windows to living areas of neighbouring dwellings shall not have sunlight reduced to less than 3 hours between 9:00am and 3:00pm on June 21 over a portion of their surface.			Discussed above.
D6	Where the proposed residential flat building is on an adjacent northern boundary or located within an area undergoing transition, compliance with D1, D2, D3 and D4 development controls may not be achievable.			The Auburn Town Centre is an area undergoing transition with a large number or properties yet to realise their development potential. Even with a reduced building height to comply with the ALEP 2010 height limit of 36m the subject development would still extensively, and unavoidably, overshadow the adjoining properties directly adjoining the southern boundary during the worst case scenario of the winter solstice. During the height of summer, however, the overshadowing is dramatically reduced with only a small portion of sites adjacent to the southern

				boundary being affected.
D7	Internal living areas and external recreation areas shall have a north orientation for the majority of units in the development, where possible.	$\boxtimes$		A large proportion of the units in the development have north-facing living rooms and private open space areas.
D8	The western walls of the residential flat building shall be appropriately shaded.	$\boxtimes$		The western elevation of the building is comprised of vertical screens and horizontal elements to provide sun shading. Should the application be approved, a condition of consent is recommended to be imposed with respect to the use of energy efficient glass where glazing is not protected by building elements.
6.2	Ventilation			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	The design of development is to utilise natural breezes for cooling and fresh air during summer and to avoid unfavourable winter winds.	$\boxtimes$		As discussed previously in the SEPP 65 - Residential Flat Design Code compliance table the development achieves the minimum requirements for the number of units achieving natural
	pment controls			ventilation.
D1	Rooms with high fixed ventilation openings such as bathrooms and laundries shall be situated on the southern side to act as buffers to insulate the building from winter winds.			
D2	Apartments shall be designed to consider ventilation and dual aspect. This can be achieved with cross over apartments, cross through apartments, corner apartments and two (2) storey apartments. Single aspect apartments shall be kept to a minimum except for those that are north facing. Single aspect apartments shall be limited in depth to 8m from a window.			This matter has been discussed previously in the SEPP 65 – Residential Flat Design Code compliance table. A number of units exceed the minimum depth requirement by between 0.4m and 1.2m. It is considered, however, that this does not affect the amenity of the units as all have a north, east or west aspect, have wide frontages, and floor to ceiling glazing to open plan living areas, thus, providing adequate light and ventilation.
D3	Where possible residential flat buildings shall be designed with bathrooms, laundries, and kitchens positioned on an external wall with a window to allow for natural ventilation of the room.	$\boxtimes$		All bathrooms and laundries are located adjacent to an internal wall within the core of the building. This has been done so as to maximise solar access and ventilation to habitable rooms within the units. No objection is, therefore, raised.
6.3	Rainwater tanks			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	The development design reduces stormwater runoff.			

	Development controls				
D1	Developments may have rain water tanks for the collection and reuse of stormwater for car washing and watering of landscaped areas.	$\square$			An underground rainwater tank is proposed to be provided. Should the application be approved a condition of consent will be
D2	Rainwater tanks shall be constructed, treated or finished in a non-reflective material which blends in with the overall tones and colours of the building and the surrounding developments.				imposed to ensure compliance with the DCP requirements where relevant.
D3	The suitability of rainwater tanks erected within the side setback areas of development will be assessed on an individual case by case basis.				
D4	Rainwater tanks shall not be located within the front setback.			$\square$	
D5	The overflow from the domestic rain water tank shall discharge to the site stormwater disposal system. For additional details refer to the Stormwater Drainage Part of this DCP.	$\square$			
D6	The rain water tank shall comply with the applicable Australian Standards AS/NZ 2179 and AS 2180 for rainwater goods and installation.	NZ 2179			
6.4	Stormwater drainage				
	Applicants shall refer to the stormwater drainage requirements in the Stormwater Drainage Part of this DCP.	$\square$			
7.0 And Objecti	illary site facilities				
a.	To ensure that site facilities are effectively integrated into the development and are unobtrusive.	$\boxtimes$			
b.	To maintain and enhance the character of the streetscapes.	$\boxtimes$			
C.	To ensure site facilities are adequate, accessible to all residents and easy to maintain.	$\boxtimes$			
d.	To cater for the efficient use of public utilities including water supply, sewerage, power, telecommunications and gas services and for the delivery of postal and other services.	$\boxtimes$			
7.1	Clothes washing and drying				
Perform	nance criteria				
P1	Adequate open-air clothes drying facilities which are easily accessible to all residents and screened, are provided.	$\boxtimes$			Each unit is provided with an area of private open space, whether in the form of a balcony or courtyard, that is adequate for clothes drying. A number of balconies include

Devel	opment controls				screens or solid masonry
D1	Each dwelling shall be provided with individual laundry facilities located within the dwelling unit.	$\boxtimes$			components that will provide screening. In instances where the balustrades to balconies are comprised of only transparent glass a condition of consent could
D2	Open air clothes drying facilities shall be provided in a sunny, ventilated and convenient location which is adequately screened from streets and other public places, where possible.			$\square$	be imposed requiring that a minimum of 50% of the balustrade be translucent glass, masonry, or be fitted with a screen so as clothes drying is not visible from the public domain.
7.2	Storage				
Perfor	mance criteria				
P1	Dwellings are provided with adequate storage areas.	$\boxtimes$			This matter has been discussed previously in the SEPP 65 - Residential Flat Design Code
Devel	opment controls				Residential Flat Design Code compliance table.
D1	Storage space of 8m <sup>3</sup> per dwelling shall be provided. This space may form part of a garage or be a lockable unit at the side of the garage.				
D2	Storage space shall not impinge on the minimum area to be provided for parking spaces.	$\boxtimes$			
7.3	Utility services				
Perfor	mance criteria				
P1	<b>P1</b> All proposed allotments are connected to appropriate public utility services including water, sewerage, power and telecommunications, in an orderly, efficient and economic manner.				Conditions of consent could be imposed with respect to connection of site services to the development.
Devel	opment controls				
D1	Where possible, services shall be underground.	$\boxtimes$			
7.4	Other site facilities				
Perfor	mance criteria				
P1	Dwellings are supported by necessary utilities and services.	$\boxtimes$			
Devel	opment controls				
D1	A single TV/antenna shall be provided for each building.	$\square$			An appropriate condition of consent could be imposed restricting the number of TV antennas.
D2	A mailbox structure that meets the relevant Australia Postal Service requirements shall be provided, located centrally and close to the major street entry to the site. All letterboxes shall be lockable.	$\boxtimes$			Each building is to be provided with letterboxes adjacent to the entry foyers.
D3	Individual letterboxes can be provided where ground floor residential flat building units			$\square$	

	have direct access to the street.			
7.5	Waste disposal Applicants shall refer to the requirements held in the Waste Part of this DCP.			A satisfactory Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been submitted with the application addressing construction and on-going waste management. Should the application be approved, a condition of consent is recommended to be imposed requiring compliance with the WMP.
8.0 Sur	odivision			
Object	1463			
a.	To ensure that subdivision and new development is sympathetic to the landscape setting and established character of the locality.			The subject application does not include subdivision of the sites or of the future development.
b.	To provide allotments of sufficient size to satisfy user requirements and to facilitate development of the land at a density permissible within the zoning of the land having regard to site opportunities and constraints.			
8.1	Lot amalgamation			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	Lot amalgamations within development sites are undertaken to ensure better forms of housing development and design.	$\boxtimes$		
Develo	pment controls			
D1	Development sites involving more than one lot shall be consolidated.	$\boxtimes$		The development site comprises two (2) lots, being 93-105 Auburn Road and 18 Harrow Road.
D2	Plans of Consolidation shall be submitted to, and registered with, the office of the NSW Land and Property Management Authority. Proof of registration shall be produced prior to release of the Occupation Certificate.			A condition of consent could be imposed requiring that the lots be consolidated prior to issue of any Occupation Certificate.
D3	Adjoining parcels of land not included in the development site shall be capable of being economically developed.	$\boxtimes$		The remaining sites on the southern side of the subject site with frontage to Auburn Road (no.s 107-125) and Beatrice Street (no.s 1-9) are capable of being economically developed and would be best amalgamated to achieve desired urban design outcomes as they are relatively small sites.
8.2	Subdivision			
Develo	pment controls			
D1 D2	The community title or strata title subdivision of a residential flat building shall be in accordance with the approved development application plans, particularly in regard to the allocation of private open space, communal open space and car parking spaces. Proposed allotments, which contain existing			The subdivision of the development has not been included in the subject application. Should the application be approved a condition of consent will be imposed requiring that a separate development application be submitted for subdivision of the development.

	buildings and development, shall comply with site coverage and other controls contained within this Part.			
8.3	Creation of new streets			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	On some sites, where appropriate, new streets are introduced.		$\boxtimes$	No new streets are proposed as part of this application.
P2	New proposed roads are designed to convey the primary residential functions of the street including:		$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>safe and efficient movement of vehicles and pedestrians;</li> <li>provision for parked vehicles;</li> <li>provision of landscaping;</li> <li>location, construction and maintenance of public utilities; and</li> <li>movement of service and delivery vehicles.</li> <li>Development controls</li> </ul>			
D1	Where a new street is to be created, the street shall be built to Council's standards and quality assurance requirements having regard to the circumstances of each proposal. Consideration shall be given to maintaining consistency and compatibility with the design of existing roads in the locality.			
D2	A minimum width of 6m shall be provided for all carriageways on access roads. If parallel on-street parking is to be provided, an additional width of 2.5m is required per vehicle per side. For specific information detailing Council's road design specifications, refer to Table 1 – Development Standards for Road Widths in section 10.2.		$\square$	
D3	For larger self-contained new residential areas, specific road design requirements shall be considered for site specific development controls.			
9.0 Ac	laptable housing tives			
a.	To ensure a sufficient proportion of dwellings include accessible layouts and features to accommodate changing requirements of residents.			The proposed development satisfies the objectives pertaining to adaptable housing insofar as an adequate number of adaptable dwellings would be provided and
b.	To encourage flexibility in design to allow people to adapt their home as their needs change due to age or disability.			all areas of the development are accessible.
9.1	Development application requirements			
Note:	Evidence of compliance with the Adaptable	$\boxtimes$		The accessibility report submitted with the original application states that the proposed development

Housing (AS) 4 develop experie			complies with the relevant Australian Standards pertaining to accessibility. The proposed amendments do not raise any further issues with respect to accessibility.	
9.2	Design guidelines			
Perfor	nance criteria			
P1	<b>P1</b> Residential flat building developments allow for dwelling adaptation that meets the changing needs of people.			The proposed development includes the required number of adaptable dwellings designed in
Develo	pment controls			accordance with relevant Australian Standards.
D1	The required standard for Adaptable Housing is AS 4299. Wherever the site permits, developments shall include adaptive housing features into the design.			
	<ul> <li>External and internal considerations shall include:</li> <li>access from an adjoining road and footpath for people who use a wheel chair;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>doorways wide enough to provide unhindered access to a wheelchair;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>adequate circulation space in corridors and approaches to internal doorways;</li> <li>wheelchair access to bathroom and toilet;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>electrical circuits and lighting systems capable of producing adequate lighting for people with poor vision;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>avoiding physical barriers and obstacles;</li> </ul>			
	avoiding steps and steep end gradients;			
	<ul> <li>visual and tactile warning techniques;</li> <li>level or ramped well lit uncluttered approaches from pavement and parking areas;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>providing scope for ramp to AS 1428.1 at later stage, if necessary;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>providing easy to reach controls, taps, basins, sinks, cupboards, shelves, windows, fixtures and doors;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>windows, fixtures and doors;</li> <li>internal staircase designs for adaptable housing units that ensure a staircase inclinator can be installed at any time in the future; and</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>providing a disabled car space for each dwelling designated as adaptable.</li> </ul>			
<b>Note:</b> In the design of residential flat buildings, applicants shall consider the Access and Mobility Part of this DCP.				
D2	All development proposals with five or more housing units shall be capable of being adapted (Class C) under AS 4299. The minimum number of adaptable housing units is set out below.			The proposed development is comprised of 229 units of which 27 have been designed as adaptable units. This is in excess of the DCP

Numbe	er of dwellings Num	ber of adaptable units			requirement for 23 adaptable dwellings.
Number of dwellings		Number of units			
5-10		1			
11-20		2			
21 – 3	30	3			
31- 40	)	4			
41 - 5	0	5			
Over &	50	6			
	0% of additional dw e nearest whole nur	ellings beyond 60, rounded nber)			
essentia		Class C incorporates all Appendix A – Schedule of Ising in AS 4299.			
9.3	Lifts				
Develo	pment controls				
D1 Lifts are encouraged to be installed in four (4) storey residential flat buildings where adaptable housing units shall be required.				Each building has been provided with a lift which provides access to all floors of the buildings and to the	
D2	lifts and includes the adaptable hou	oment does not provide any adaptable housing units, using units shall be located floor of the development.			adaptable units.
9.4	Physical barriers				
Develo	pment controls				
Development controls         D1       Physical barriers, obstacles, steps and steep gradients within the development site shall be avoided.				The development has been suitably designed to allow for equitable access.	

# (c) Parking and Loading

The relevant requirements and objectives of ADCP 2010 - Parking and Loading have been considered in the assessment of the development application. Council's Development Engineer has raised no objection subject to the imposition of conditions. In term of car parking provision the following is required:

Use	GFA / No. of units	Car parking / Loading rate	Required no. of spaces (NB: part spaces to be rounded up)	Proposed no. of spaces
Retail/business tenancies	1,126sqm	1 space/40sqm GFA	28.15 (29)	27
	90	1 space/1 bedroom unit	90	
Residential	126	1 space/1 bedroom unit	126	

	13	2 space/2 bedroom	26	
		unit	Total - 242	250
Visitor	229 units	0.2 space/unit	45.8 (46)	54
Loading	1,126sqm	Retail premises – 1 space per 400sqm GFA up to 2,000sqm plus 1 space per 1,000sqm thereafter	3	3
TOTAL			317	331

A total of 331 spaces are proposed, including accessible spaces. This in excess of the DCP requirements and has been included in the gross floor area/floor space ratio as per the definition under ALEP 2010. The allocation of car parking spaces requires the provision of two (2) additional spaces to the retail/business tenancies. A condition of consent could be imposed in this regard.

The proposal also provides 64 bicycle parking spaces. The proposed development is satisfactory having regard to the requirements of the DCP.

#### (d) Stormwater

The relevant requirements and objectives of ADCP 2010 – Stormwater have been considered in the assessment of the development application. Council's Development Engineer has raised no objections subject to the imposition of conditions.

#### (e) Access and Mobility

The relevant requirements and objectives of ADCP 2010 - Access and Mobility have been considered in the assessment of the development application and are detailed in the report. A satisfactory number of adaptable units are to be provided and the development provides equitable access. Should the application be approved, standard conditions of consent will be imposed with respect to compliance with the relevant provisions of the Building Code of Australia and Australian Standards.

# (f) Waste

The relevant requirements and objectives of ADCP 2010 - Waste have been considered in the assessment of the development application and are detailed in the report. A satisfactory waste management plan has been submitted for the construction phase and on-going occupation of the development. Should the application be approved, a condition of consent will be imposed requiring compliance with the submitted WMP.

# Section 94 Contributions Plan

The development would require the payment of contributions in accordance with Council Section 94 Contributions Plans. The applicant is not proposing to offset S.94 contributions in lieu of the provision of the publicly accessible Village Square and through site link. Conditions would be imposed on any consent with respect to the payment of S.94 contributions prior to the issue of any 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.

The applicant and notification process did not result in any disclosure of Political Donations and Gifts.

#### 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 not known to be affected by any natural hazards or other site constraints likely to have a significant adverse impact on the proposed development. Accordingly, the site can be said to be suitable to accommodate development. However, the proposed development has been assessed in regard it its environmental consequences, and having regard to this assessment, it is considered that the development is not 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)  $\square$  Mail  $\square$  Sign  $\square$  Not Required  $\square$ 

In accordance with Council's Notification of Development Proposals Development Control Plan, the amended proposal was publicly exhibited for a period of 14 days between 1 October and 15 October 2014 and six (6) submissions were received. A public meeting was also held on 14 October 2014 attended by nine (9) people. The issues raised in the public submissions and meeting are summarised and commented on as follows:

- The height and bulk of the buildings is excessive and out of character with the locality.
- The buildings are inappropriately located on a high point within the Town Centre.
- The proposed development fails to meet 'Height of buildings' objective 4.3(1)(b) of ALEP 2010 as the height of the buildings are not compatible with the character of the locality which comprises, for the most part, 3 storey buildings. There is no provision within this objective to speculate about the future character of the locality.
- The exceedance of the height limit is in breach of 'Height of buildings' objective 4.3(1)(a) which should 'establish a maximum height of buildings' for the site and enforce these limits. Approving the exceedance of the height limit would set an unsatisfactory precedent for other developers to seek exception to the height limit eroding the controls in place to protect the community for excessive developments.

<u>*Comment*</u>.- This matter has been discussed in detail throughout the report and the exceedance of the height limit under ALEP 2010 is not supported.

• A five (5) storey height limit would be more acceptable.

<u>*Comment*</u>.- The maximum height limit under ALEP 2010 is 36m which allows for buildings greater than five (5) stories in height.

• Children will need to be protected due to more cars and people in the area, reducing the building height will support this.

<u>Comment</u>.- Reducing the building height, if the same footprint and unit configuration were retained, would result in less people and traffic associated with the development. Building height, however, is not a function of intensity and lower buildings with larger footprints/floor plates could accommodate the same number of units.

- The building configuration could be changed, and height reduced, if there were less open space around the building.
- Private communal open space could be provided on podium roof tops.

<u>Comment</u>.- The previously approved development included lower rise buildings with greater site coverage. The dwellings and open space did not achieve the levels of amenity proposed by the current application. The dwellings and open space in the current application have been designed and oriented to obtain maximum solar access which improves the liveability of the units and the useability of the Village Square as an alternative to the private communal open spaces.

• The blank treatment of the northern wall of the podium of the Harrow Road building requires relief.

<u>*Comment*</u>.- The proposal has been amended and the northern façade of the podium is to be treated with materials of varying colours and depths to add interest.

- Increase in traffic flow and congestion during peak periods associated with the Auburn Public School, AI-Faisal College, the yet to be constructed mosque and the existing child care centre in Harrow Road.
- Cumulative impacts of proposal on traffic have not been taken into consideration

<u>Comment</u>:- The applicant's traffic report conducted a survey of vehicles in Harrow Road, Beatrice Street and Auburn Road during the peak periods of 6.30a.m. to 9.30a.m. and 3.30p.m. to 6.30p.m on a weekday, which are the times during which most vehicle trips are likely to be generated by the proposed development. It was found that the local road network would not be adversely affected by the additional vehicles and would achieve an acceptable level of service. Council's Engineers have raised no objection in this regard. Further, the traffic study undertaken for the recent amendment to the LEP to increase the floor space ratios within the Auburn Town Centre did not identify the intersection of Harrow Road and Beatrice Street as requiring upgrading to cope with additional traffic.

The traffic report submitted for the development application for the Mosque at 43-47 Harrow Road (DA-398/2008) identifies that the Mosque will have a peak operation time of between 11.00am and 2.00 pm on a Friday. This is outside of the peak hours of traffic generation associated with schools in the vicinity and the proposed development.

• At what point would traffic lights be required at the intersection of Harrow Road and Beatrice Street?

<u>*Comment*</u>:- The Roads and Maritime Services (RMS) have a number of thresholds applicable to the provision of traffic lights. In this instance the following thresholds would be applicable to the Harrow Road/Beatrice St intersection:

- For each four one-hour periods of an average day the pedestrian flow crossing the road exceeds 150 persons per hour and vehicle flow exceeds 600 per hour; or
- (ii) The intersection has been the site of an average of three or more reported towaway or casualty traffic accidents per year over a three year period, where the traffic accidents could have been prevented by traffic signals and the traffic flows are at least 80% of the appropriate flow thresholds.

The intersection of Beatrice Street and Harrow Road will not reach these thresholds as a result of the subject development. Further, the number of reported accidents has not reached the minimum threshold over a 3 year period.

- Car parking availability in the locality will be further exacerbated.
- Inadequate car parking spaces have been provided as people own more cars than the number of spaces stipulated in Council's DCP.

<u>Comment</u>:- The development provides for 14 car parking spaces in excess of the requirements of Auburn DCP 2010 – Parking and Loading and the site is also in close proximity of public transport services. Given that parking in Auburn and Harrow Roads is limited this is likely to deter residents from having more vehicles than the car space/s allocated to their unit.

• On-site visitor car parking and customer parking is inadequate.

<u>Comment</u>:- The proposal provides for 54 visitor spaces in the basement in excess of the requirement for 46 spaces under Auburn DCP 2010 – Parking and Loading. Parking for staff and customers of the retail/commercial tenancies is also to be provided in accordance with the DCP.

• There are inadequate Council parking facilities in the area.

<u>*Comment*</u>:- A multi-storey Council car park is located directly opposite the site on Auburn Road providing an alternative to on-street parking in the immediate vicinity of the site.

- Impact on safety and security of people in the area.
- Impact of increased pedestrian traffic.

<u>Comment</u>:- The development proposes active frontages to both Harrow and Auburn Roads with upper residential floors also overlooking these streets. The will increase street activity and casual surveillance which are well acknowledged means of improving perceptions of safety and security. The application was also referred to the NSW Police who raised no objection to the proposal subject to recommendations regarding the imposition of conditions of consent as detailed earlier in the report.

• Publicly accessible Village Square and through site link will be subject to vandalism.

<u>Comment</u>.- Security gates are proposed to be installed at either end of the through site link with access would restricted to certain times. This will prevent the typical anti-social behaviour that can occur in unsupervised spaces during the evenings. The application was

also referred to the NSW Police who raised no objection to the proposal subject to recommendations regarding the imposition of conditions of consent as detailed earlier in the report.

• Future residents of certain levels of the building will have views of children in the play areas of Auburn Public School, the roof top play area of Al-Faisal College and the child care centre on the opposite side of Harrow Road compromising the safety of the children. The reduction in the height of the building has not alleviated these concerns.

Comment:- Auburn Public School is divided over two sites, being located on the north-east and south-west intersections of Auburn Road and Beatrice Street (no.s 72 and 131 Auburn Road). Both parts of the school grounds are surrounded by an open style palisade fence allowing views into the school from the footpath and surrounding development. The main playground to that part of the school on the eastern side of Auburn Road/northern side of Beatrice Street is located on the eastern side of the site behind one and two storey school buildings. Similarly, the main play ground to that part of the school on the western side of Auburn Road/southern side of Beatrice Street, is located on the southern part of the site behind one and two storey school buildings. The proposed development is directly opposite the northern portion of the school (the open area along the northern boundary of the school is used for car parking) and is separated from the site by Auburn Road. It is separated from the southern part of the school by properties on Beatrice Street and the road itself. This separation, combined with the main playgrounds being located behind the one (1) and two (2) storey school buildings and the location of large trees on the sites, will obscure views into the playgrounds.

The child care centre, at 21 Harrow Road, is located to the north-west of the subject site on the opposite side of Harrow Road. A distance of 45m separates the boundaries of the two sites, and from the closet balcony in the tower element of the Harrow Road building is separated by approximately 70m. The drop-off and pick-up area of the child care centre is able to be viewed from the street. The play areas are screened by the child care centre buildings on the southern side of the site and are largely covered with shade sails, thus preventing views from above.

Al-Faisal College, at 149 Auburn Road, is approximately 240m south of the subject site and has a rooftop play area on top of the third floor. It is separated from the subject site by Auburn Public School and 3 storey residential flat buildings. Given the play areas are elevated above all intervening buildings, views to the school would be available from any building of similar height, or one compliant with the established 36m height limit under ALEP 2010. The proposed buildings do not afford a view of the rooftop play area simply because of non-compliance with the height limit control.

- Developer/builders are to have regard for the infrastructure and buildings on adjoining sites.
- Will underpinning of the Church buildings be required?

<u>Comment</u>:- Appropriate conditions of consent could be imposed requiring the preparation of dilapidation reports for properties adjacent to the site. Any damage to adjoining sites caused during construction is a matter for the developer to resolve. Geotechnical and structural engineers will assess ground conditions and any need for stabilisation of adjoining buildings as part of the Construction Certificate process.

• Increase in allergies from dust and dirt associated with increased pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

<u>Comment</u>- The subject site is located in a town centre location and, as such, will experience higher volumes of pedestrian and vehicle traffic. Regular building maintenance and street cleansing operations will minimise pollutants.

• The impact of additional people on the infrastructure, schools and hospitals.

<u>Comment</u>:- The intensity of the development, with an FSR of 4.14:1, is below the maximum FSR of 5.0:1 stipulated in Auburn LEP 2010. The number of residents on the site will, therefore, be less than that anticipated. The amendment of the LEP to increase the FSR in the Auburn Town Centre was subject to a detailed Planning Proposal during which consultation with the relevant State Government Agencies, including those responsible for the provision of health and education services, was undertaken. Provision of these services is part of a wider planning process for the state to accommodate the needs of a growing population.

• A wind report has not been submitted. This is a requirement for buildings over 35m.

<u>*Comment*</u>.- The original application was lodged prior to the amendment to the ADCP 2010 – Local Centres coming into effect which requires submission of a wind report.

• Community have lost confidence in planning for the town centre. An interactive process is required for changes to zoning, height, floor space ratio and so on.

<u>Comment</u>- Planning Proposals to amend the Local Environmental Plan are subject to a public exhibition and notification process. In the case of the amendments to the LEP to change the height and floor space ratio in the Auburn Town Centre two Community Information Stalls were also provided.

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

In view of the foregoing analysis it is considered that the development as proposed would not be consistent with the public interest.

# Conclusion

Having regard to the relevant matters of consideration under Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, it is considered that the proposed development is unacceptable for the reasons outlined in this report. It is recommended that the development application be refused.