## 36 - 44 John Street, LIDCOMBE

### DA-249/2014/C

### SUMMARY

Applicant	Architecture Design Studio					
Owner	S.E.T. Services Pty Limited					
Application No.	DA-294/2014/C					
Description of Land	Lot 5 Sec A DP 979289, Lot 1 DP 1002517, Lot 1 DP 235940,					
	Lot 1 DP 511612, 36 - 44 John Street, LIDCOMBE					
Proposed Development	Section 96(2) application to increase the number of apartments					
	from 137 to 141, modify the car park layout, provide solar					
	panels to the roof of the topmost apartments and modify					
	conditions numbered 1A, 1C, 3, 5 and 71 of the initial consent.					
Site Area	2717.04m <sup>2</sup>					
Zoning	Zone B4 - Mixed Use					
Disclosure of political	Nil disclosure					
donations and gifts						
Issues	Increased bulk and scale					
	Non-compliances with SEPP 65 Apartment Design Guide -					
	Building separation, number of units accessed from a single					
	corridor and solar performance					

## Recommendation

- 1. That Development Application No. DA-294/2014/C for Section 96(2) application to increase the number of apartments from 137 to 141, modify the car park layout, provide solar panels to the roof of the topmost apartments and modify various conditions on land at 36 44 John Street, LIDCOMBE be partially approved as follows and subject to the modified conditions in the attached schedule:
  - a. Condition 1C to remain as carparking to stay as per original approval Condition 71 reference amended basement plans where visitor car spaces are located - Basement Floor Plans 1101 1102 1103 1104 and 1201 issue L;
  - b. That condition 3 be amended to include plans relating to car parking levels and amended plans be submitted showing solar panels on the penthouse apartments;
  - c. That the height variation be approved for additional height of 0.95 m for lift overrun components to the building. Impacts from the overruns were considered negligible and therefore the 36 m Maximum Height of Buildings contained within the LEP is considered unnecessary in the circumstances; and
  - d. Approve solar panels to the roof.
- 2. That the remaining modifications be refused for the following reasons:
  - a. Retain condition 1A as the proposed increased floor plate and apartment numbers at level 8 would cause the following:

- i. Increased bulk and scale of building that does not sympathetically integrate with the future character of the precinct particularly to the lower height and density precinct directly to the west.
- *ii.* Increased wall height creating unnecessary bulk and over weighted nature of the base building.
- iii. Unsatisfactory building setback (6 metres) at level 8 (25 28 metres) does not create an adequate transition in height and bulk with neighbouring lower density development to the west.
- iv. Increased apartments off a single corridor, 16 verses 12.
- v. Decreased % of apartments achieving satisfactory solar performance.
- b. Retain condition 5 relating to privacy nibs at entrances to apartments because:
  - *i.* The floor plates approved all exceed the ADG maximum number of apartments per corridor. The recessed entrance treatments will assist with individualising apartments and reducing the "hotel feel" of multiple bland doors off the same corridor.

## History/Consultations

The s96 was lodged with Council 18 December 2015.

The applicant was requested by letter 02 March 2016 for additional information relating to the following:

- Design Statement (SEPP 65)
- Shadow Diagrams
- Information relating to suggested nib walls
- Corrections to overall height as wrongly stated in SEE
- Amended car park design that meets Councils standards.

Additional information and plans were submitted 17 March 2016.

The applicant was requested by letter dated 7 April 2016 for additional information.

- · Detailed justification for newly proposed breach of height
- Specific inclusion of additional shadows additional height cast by the lift over runs.

Additional Information was submitted on 14 April 2016.

## Site and Locality Description

The subject development site is comprised of four (4) lots which are legally described as Lot 1 DP1002517, Lot 1 DP235940, Lot 1 511612, Lot 5 Sec A DP 979289 and are known as 36-44 John Street, Lidcombe. The site is located within Lidcombe Town centre on the western side of John Street between Ann Street to the north and Board Street to the south. The site is regular in shape with am area of 2710.7 sqm, with a frontage to John Street of 68.42m and side boundaries of 39.44m to Ann Street and 39.725m to Board Street. The subject site is vacant with previous structures demolished and works are under way under the consent of previous DA-290/2012 for 36-38 John Street, and DA-352/2012 for 40-44 John Street.

The latest consent approved an 11 storey building by requiring the removal of one floor plate between level 2 and 8, thus reducing height and FSR.

Development adjoining the site includes a nine (9) storey mixed use building to the north fronting John Street, and 3-4 level residential to the south. Small scale retail/commerical is opposite the subject site to the east with a school and Church further along John Street. Low density residential is to the west of the subject site, however this precinct is zoned R4 with opportunity to develop to a height of 18 metres and an FSR of 1.7:1.



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

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Description of Proposed Development
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Council has received a Section 96(2) application to increase the number of apartments from 137 to 141, modify the car park layout, provide solar panels to the roof of the topmost apartments, provide internal wall nibs to improve privacy and modify conditions numbered 1A, 1C, 3, 5 and 71 of the initial consent.

# The apartment increase results from the following:

Deletion of previous floor plate level 8 (16 apartments) but where previous level 9 (12 units) would have dropped down to become level 8, the level 9 floorplate is proposed to be superceded by the 16 unit floorplate of previous level 8. Net increase 4 apartments. Net increase of FSR to 4.97:1. Previous approval would have resulted in an FSR of 4.82:1

Related condition:

Condition 1A – relates to the deletion of a floorplate and number of units to 137 – with the proposed change of floorplate to previous level 8 floor plate change hence this application seeking the wording to be amended to 141 yield

## The carpark layout change includes:

Reduction of the width to visitor spaces from 2.6 to 2.4 metres wide. Maintains compliance with ASD2890.1 and increases overall parking numbers to 230 complying with Auburn DCP 2010

Related condition:

Condition 1C to notate minimum visitor parking space width at 2.42 m.

Condition 71 relates to the area set aside for parking vehicles and refrences several plans. Where approved these plan references will need to change.

## Plan Changes:

Condition 3 relates to approved plans and where this application is approved will require amendment to **reflect later revision references** of plans.

The modified proposal includes the installation of solar panels on the roofs of the Penthouse apartments.

## Privacy

Condition 5 relates to privacy and the applicant would like to delete the requirement where apartment entries are recessed and include internal wall nibs.

### Referrals

## Internal Referrals

## **Development Engineer**

The development application was referred to Council's Development Engineer who originally did not support the request for visitor space width variation. The applicant was requested to address this issue and submitted amended plans retaining the 2.6 m width visitor spaces.

The Councils engineer was referred these plans for comment who has advised that there were no objections to the amended parking layout for visitor spaces.

# **Building Surveyor**

The development application was not referred to Council's Building Surveyor for comment.

## Landscape Architect

The development application was not referred to Council's Landscape Architect for comment.

# External Referrals

No external referrals were required to be actioned as part of the modification assessment process.

## Assessment

Section 96(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 allows Council to modify a development consent if:-

- (a) it is satisfied that the development to which the consent as modified relates is substantially the same development as the development for which consent was originally granted and before that consent as originally granted was modified (if at all)
- The proposal is substantially the same as that originally granted with altering of one floor plate to accommodate two additional apartments and proposed insignificant change to height at lift overruns. The proposal also seeks to modify car park layout and add some solar panels.
- (b) it has consulted with the relevant Minister, public authority or approval body (within the meaning of Division 5) in respect of a condition imposed as a requirements of a concurrence to the consent or in accordance with the general terms of an approval proposed to be granted by the approval body and that Minister, authority or body has not, within 21 days after being consulted, objected to the modification of that consent

Not applicable

- (c) it has notified the application in accordance with:
  - (i) the regulations, if the regulations so require, or
  - (ii) a development control plan, if the consent authority is a council that has made a development control plan that requires the notification or advertising of applications for modification of a development consent
- The proposed modification was advertised 19 January 2016 to 2 February 2016. No submissions were received.
- (d) it has considered any submissions made concerning the proposed modification within any period prescribed by the regulations or provided by the development control plan, as the case may be.

No submissions received.

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

In determining an application for modification of consent, Council must also take into consideration relevant matters referred to in Section 79C(1). These matters have been considered in the assessment of the Section 96 Application. Following is a discussion of matters arising in relation to section 79C(1) relevant to the proposed modification.

# 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
	No
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	Yes Xo
trades, waste storage and treatment, wood preservation	
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:	
<ul> <li>Previous preliminary and detailed site investigations have been carried out submitted to Council with previous applications. A Remediation Action progressed and excavation of the site is complete.</li> <li>It is recommended that should the application be approved, a condition be placed of the site is constructed.</li> </ul>	n Plan has been
ensure compliance with the recommendations of the report. 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 🗌 Yo

# State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

The table provided at the end of this report under **(section A-A)** is a summary of compliance to demonstrate the overall design of the development proposal's consistency with the relevant planning controls that are applicable to the site with respect to SEPP 65 and the Auburn Local Environment Plan 2010. A detailed analysis and comprehensive assessment of the provisions and design quality principles of SEPP 65 have been considered and provided in **Appendix B** of this report.

# Apartment Design Guide (SEPP 65)

The development controls and site and building design requirements within the Apartment Design Guide have been considered in the assessment of the development application and are provided in **Appendix B** of this report.

# 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.

# Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005

The site is located within the Sydney Harbour Catchment area and thus, SREP (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005 is applicable to the development application. The development application raises no issues in this regard, as the proposal is considered to be consistent with the requirements and objectives of the SREP.

## Local Environmental Plans

## Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010

The provisions of the Auburn Local Environmental Plan (ALEP 2010) is applicable to the development proposal.

It should be noted that a more comprehensive assessment of the ALEP 2010 compliance table is attached to the end of this report in **Appendix B**.

# 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 design requirements and objectives of the Local Centres chapter of the Auburn Development Control Plan 2010 have been considered in the assessment of the development application. A comprehensive assessment of the compliance with respect to the Local Centres chapter of the ADCP 2010 is found in **Appendix B** of this report.

# (b) Residential Flat Buildings

The relevant objectives and requirements of the DCP 2010 Residential Flat Buildings chapter of the Auburn Development Control Plan 2010 have been considered in the assessment of the development application. A comprehensive assessment of the compliance with respect to the Residential Flat Buildings chapter of the ADCP 2010 is found in **Appendix B** of this report.

# (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	789.38 sqm	1 space/40sqm GFA	19.73 (20)	20
	17	1 space/1 bedroom unit	17	
Residential	101	1 space/2 bedroom unit	101	
	19	2 space/3 bedroom unit	38	180
	4	2 space/4 bedroom unit	8 Total - 164	
Visitor	141 units	0.2 space/unit	28.2 (29)	29
Loading	789.38 sqm	Retail premises – 1 space per 400sqm GFA up to 2,000sqm plus 1 space per 1,000sqm thereafter	2	2
TOTAL		·	215	231

A total of 231 parking 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 proposal also provides 134 bicycle parking spaces. The proposed development is satisfactory having regard to the requirements of the DCP.

# (d) Stormwater

The previously approved stormwater plan is still applicable and conditions have been applied to the deferred commencement consent.

# (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. Standard conditions of consent have been 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 and approved for the construction phase and on-going occupation of the development. A condition of consent has been imposed requiring compliance with the submitted WMP.

## Section 94 Contributions Plan

It is recommended that the proposal to modify the application to include additional units not be supported, therefore, the conditioning pertaining to S.94 conditions is not required to be amended.

# **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 modified development. Accordingly, the site can be said to be suitable to accommodate the proposal. The proposed development has been assessed in regard it its environmental consequences and having regard to this assessment, it is considered that the development is suitable in the context of the site and surrounding locality.

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

Advertised (newspaper) 🛛 Mail 🗌 Sign 🗌 Not Required 🗌

In accordance with Council's Notification of Development Proposals Development Control Plan, the proposal was publicly exhibited for a period of 14 days between 19 January 2016 to 2 February 2016. No submissions were received in respect of the proposed development.

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

The public interest is served by permitting the orderly and economic development of land, in a manner that is sensitive to the surrounding environment and has regard to the reasonable amenity expectations of surrounding land users. In view of the foregoing analysis it is considered that the modified development, if carried out subject to the conditions set out in the recommendation below, will have no significant adverse impacts on the public interest.

However, in relation to the request to modify the level 8 floor plate and inclusion of nib walls -In view of the foregoing analysis it is considered that the development as proposed would not be consistent with the public interest.

## **Operational Plan / Delivery Program**

This assessment and report relates to the Auburn City Council Operational Plan and Delivery Program, Our Places – Attractive and Liveable theme, action "2a.1.1.3 Assess development applications, complying development and construction certificates".

## Conclusion

The proposed modification (in part), under the provisions of Section 96(2), is considered acceptable having regard to the provisions of Sections 79C(1) and 96(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The proposed modification is considered to result in a development substantially the same as that development for which consent was granted.

However, in relation to the request to modify the level 8 floor plate and inclusion of nib walls -In view of the foregoing analysis it is considered that the development as proposed would not be consistent with the public interest.

# (SECTION A-A)

# Summary of Compliance

# 36 - 44 John Street, LIDCOMBE

The compliance table below contains a summary of the applicable development standards and a compliance checklist relative to the subject development application no. DA-249/2014 C:-

Standard	Requirement	Proposal	Compliance	Percentage variance
Building Depth (Internal plan depth)	Max. 18m (glass line to glass line)	30.5 m (by comparison 25 m approved)	Νο	169%
Building Separation	<ul> <li>1-4 storeys:</li> <li>6m between non- habitable rooms,</li> <li>9m between</li> <li>habitable/balconies and non-habitable rooms,</li> <li>12m between habitable rooms/balconies.</li> </ul>	N/A	Not Applicable to variation request	N/A
	5-8 storeys: 9m between non- habitable rooms, 13m between habitable/balconies and non-habitable rooms, 18m between habitable rooms/balconies.	As above	As Above	N/A
	9 storeys and above: 12m between non- habitable rooms, 18m between habitable/balconies and non-habitable rooms, 24m between habitable rooms/balconies.	12 metres (6 metre setback assumes shared separation with neighbour)	Yes	
Communal Open Space	Min. 25-30% site area, larger sites – 30%	N/A	No. change as per the modification	N/A
Deep Soil	Min. 25%	0%	No change to previously approved.	N/A
Apartments -	Min. 20%	100% visitable, all	N/A	N/A

### DA-294/2015/C 12 2016SYW126

Visitable / Barrier free		units are accessible via lifts and ramps to main entries.		
Single Aspect – depth	Kitchens max. 8m from window, Cross-through width min. 4m	N/A	No change to previously approved unit depths.	N/A
Balcony Depth	Min. 2m & 2.4m – 2-3BR	Min. 2m & 2.4m for 2 and 3 bed	Yes.	N/A
Ceiling Heights	Min. 2.7m – Residential, min. 3.3m – Commercial	All residential units affected by modification have a floor to ceiling height of 2.7m.	Yes	N/A
Internal Circulation	Max. 8/per lift core	16	No. originally approved floor plate would have 12 apartments sharing one lift core.	200%
Storage	Min. 6cum – 1BR, 8cum – 2-3 BR	Provided in basement levels	Yes (no change via modification)	N/A
Daylight / Solar Access	Min. 2hr for 70% of apartments;	Solar Access 69.5 %	No	0.5%
		Approved by comparison 71.5%		
Natural cross	Max. 10% south facing single aspect apartments	2 Additional single aspect south facing.		
Ventilation	Min. 60% of apartments	63%	Yes	N/A
Unit sizes	Studio 50m <sup>2</sup> 1 bedroom (cross through) 50m <sup>2</sup> 1 bedroom (masionette) 62m <sup>2</sup> 1 bedroom (single aspect) 63m <sup>2</sup> 2 bedrooms (corner) 80m <sup>2</sup> 2 bedrooms (cross through or over) 90m <sup>2</sup> 3 bedrooms 115m <sup>2</sup> 4 bedrooms 130m <sup>2</sup>	N/A	No change to unit sizes as approved previously	N/A
	Auburn Lo	cal Environmental Plan :	2010	
Lot Size	2710.7 sqm	No change	N/A	N/A
Building Height	Max. 36 metres	36.95 metres	Variation requested and justified for lift overruns	0.95 metres 2.6% variation
Floor Space Ratio	5.0:1	4.97:1	Yes	N/A

# Appendix B

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

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

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 2 Aims objectives etc. (3) Improving the design quality of residential				
flat development aims:				
<ul> <li>(a) to ensure that it contributes to the sustainable development of NSW:</li> </ul>				Essentially the modification
(i) by providing sustainable housing in	$\boxtimes$			involves removing the previous
social and environmental terms (ii) by being a long-term asset to its				floor 9 instead of a floor plate from level 2 – 8.
neighbourhood	$\boxtimes$			
(iii) by achieving the urban planning policies for its regional and local		$\square$		This results in a lowering of height. Floorspace reduces to a
contexts				compliant FSR however is
(b) to achieve better built form and aesthetics of buildings and of the		$\boxtimes$		greater than the result if the lower level had been removed
streetscapes and the public				as the lower 7 levels have an increased floor plate which
spaces they define (c) to better satisfy the increasing demand,	$\boxtimes$			extends further south and west
the changing social and demographic profile of the community, and the				than the floor plates above.
needs of the widest range of people				Four additional apartments
from childhood to old age, including those with disabilities				result from the modification.
				The proposed mix includes 3
				more 2 bedders, 2 x 1 bedders (not offered on levels above)
				and 1 less 3 bedder.
				The modification results in
				37.5% of apartments on the amended floor being single
				aspect which contrasts to 100%
				dual aspect of the floor layout which was granted approval.
				It is considered that the
				proposed built form is
				unsatisfactory in terms of its design balance (over heavy
				base building) and particularly
				its relationship and separation with the site immediately to its
				west that is zoned R4 and has a
				height limit of 18 metres.
				The modified fleer plate cornet
				The modified floor plate cannot be supported due to:
				Increased Wall heights to
				the south and west, decreases articulation,
				creating an over heavy
				base building.
				<ul> <li>Unsatisfactory setback and transition of height</li> </ul>
				and bulk to western
				boundary at level 8 and

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				predominantly flat wall interface with future development to the west.
				<ul> <li>Increased single aspect apartments with decreased solar and ventilation performance. 37.5% vs 0% single aspect.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>(d) to maximise amenity, safety and security for the benefit of its occupants and the wider community</li> <li>(e) to minimise the consumption of energy from non-renewable resources to</li> </ul>				The ADG objective 4F-1 permits a maximum of 8 units per core. It is proposed that up to 16 apartments on each level are serviced by one hallway.
conserve the environment and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions				The proposed modification seeks approval for privacy nibs, however these operate internally within the apartments and do not mitigate against the blandness of the corridor and the "hotel room" feel of the multi accessed hall.
				The recessed entries provide an opportunity to give each apartment an address and improve privacy / increased amenity.
				Therefore this aspect of the modification is not supported.
Part 2 Design quality principles				
Principle 1: Context and neighbourhood character Good design responds and contributes to its context. Context is the key natural and built features of an area, their relationship and the character they create when combined. It also includes social, economic, health and environmental conditions. Responding to context involves identifying the desirable elements of an area's existing or future character. Well designed buildings respond to and enhance the qualities and identity of the area including the adjacent sites, streetscape and neighbourhood. Consideration of local context is important for all sites, including sites in established areas, those undergoing change or identified for change.				The character of the town centre is undergoing transition from older style, low-scale retail/business buildings to high density mixed use developments. The proposed modification does not impact street level – therefore continues to makes a positive contribution to the streetscape through active frontages, and updated architectural design this is consistent with this revitalization of the town centre. A satisfactory transition of height and bulk however should occur between zones. Therefore a smaller floor plate is required at level 8 to emphasise the transition.
Principle 2: Built form and scale Good design achieves a scale, bulk and height appropriate to the existing or desired future character of the street and surrounding buildings. Good design also achieves an appropriate built form for a site and the building's purpose in terms of building alignments, proportions, building type, articulation and	$\square$			The deferred commencement condition required the reduced height to make the development compliant for both FSR and Height. While height is below the 36 m maximum for the majority of the roof form and parapet 35.8m

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
the manipulation of building elements. Appropriate built form defines the public domain, contributes to the character of streetscapes and parks, including their views and vistas, and provides internal amenity and outlook.				the three lift overrun components exceed height by 0.95m – Maximum height 36.95m As the lift overruns are recessed from parapets they will not impact the bulk of the building nor create overshadowing impacts as demonstrated by the shadow studies submitted with the modification. The larger floor plate at level 8 is not supported as the character of the streetscape and the relationship and interface between change in zones and densities requires a more prominent transition.
Principle 3: Density Good design achieves a high level of amenity for residents and each apartment, resulting in a density appropriate to the site and its context. Appropriate densities are consistent with the area's existing or projected population. Appropriate densities can be sustained by existing or proposed infrastructure, public transport, access to jobs, community facilities and the environment.				The floorspace ratio proposed is within the permitted range. 4.97:1 However if the original approval is adhered to with the reduced floor plate at level 8 the FSR will be 4.82:1
Principle 4: Sustainability Good design combines positive environmental, social and economic outcomes. Good sustainable design includes use of natural cross ventilation and sunlight for the amenity and liveability of residents and passive thermal design for ventilation, heating and cooling reducing reliance on technology and operation costs. Other elements include recycling and reuse of materials and waste, use of sustainable materials and deep soil zones for groundwater recharge and vegetation.				The site is zoned for mixed use development and is located in the Lidcombe 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 4.97:1 and is under the maximum FSR for the site. The modification reduces height and floor space, however the additional 4 units proposed on level 8 will bring the FSR closer to the maximum permitted and the floor plate The overall performance of the building in terms of solar, ventilation and adaptability all reduce with the modification.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				This is considered unreasonable.
Principle 5: Landscape Good design recognises that together landscape and buildings operate as an integrated and sustainable system, resulting in attractive developments with good amenity. A positive image and contextual fit of well designed developments is achieved by contributing to the landscape character of the streetscape and neighbourhood. Good landscape design enhances the development's environmental performance by retaining positive natural features which contribute to the local context, co-ordinating water and soil management, solar access, micro-climate, tree canopy, habitat values and preserving green networks. Good landscape design optimises useability, privacy and opportunities for social interaction, equitable access, respect for neighbours' amenity and provides for practical establishment and long term management.				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: Amenity Good design positively influences internal and external amenity for residents and neighbours. Achieving good amenity contributes to positive living environments and resident well being. Good amenity combines appropriate room dimensions and shapes, access to sunlight, natural ventilation, outlook, visual and acoustic privacy, storage, indoor and outdoor space, efficient layouts and service areas and ease of access for all age groups and degrees of mobility.				Retaining the recessed entries is considered important to facilitate amenity and well being for residents. The recessed entries will: • Define the private entry points • Maintain visual privacy
Principle 7: Safety Good design optimises safety and security within the development and the public domain. It provides for quality public and private spaces that are clearly defined and fit for the intended purpose. Opportunities to maximise passive surveillance of public and communal areas promote safety. A positive relationship between public and private spaces is achieved through clearly defined secure access points and well lit and visible areas that are easily maintained and appropriate to the location and purpose.				The modified proposal requested deletion of the recessed entries to individual apartments. These are considered important to define public and private spaces and create addresses for each apartment rather than the hotel corridor effect. Therefore this aspect of the modification is not supported.
Principle 8: Housing diversity and social interaction Good design achieves a mix of apartment sizes, providing housing choice for different demographics, living needs and household budgets. Well designed apartment developments respond to social context by providing housing and facilities to suit the existing and future social mix. Good design involves practical and flexible features, including different types of communal spaces for a broad range of people and providing opportunities for social interaction among residents.				The modification involves removing the previous floor 9 instead of a floor plate from level 2 – 8. Four additional apartments result from the modification. The mix includes 3 more 2 bedders, 2 x 1 bedders (not offered on levels above) and 1 less 3 bedder. While the resulting mix is considered acceptable the performance of the apartments slightly reduces below acceptable The modification seeks to include internal nib walls rather than recess the apartment entries by 300 mm as required by the

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Nequilement	105	NU	IN/A	deferred commencement consent.
				The modification is not supported as it does nothing to combat the long corridor / multi hotel style room entries. The purpose of the recessed entries was to give each apartment its own address and a sense of privacy when interacting at the front door rather than being fully exposed in a long corridor. The corridor spaces offer no break out areas for informal interaction of neighbours so the recessed apartment entries are considered the best alternative.
Principle 9: Aesthetics Good design achieves a built form that has good proportions and a balanced composition of elements, reflecting the internal layout and structure. Good design uses a variety of materials, colours and textures. The visual appearance of a well designed apartment development responds to the existing or future local context, particularly desirable elements and repetitions of the streetscape.				The modification reduces the western setback of level 8 by 6 metres (setback proposed 6 metres) from the western boundary and nil setback to Board Street. The visual appearance of the proposed modification will be base heavy with increased vertical street wall height from the Board Street frontage and creating an unsatisfactory interface with the future developments of lower density character to the west.
<ul> <li>Clause 28 Determination of DAs <ul> <li>After receipt of a development</li> <li>application for consent to carry out</li> <li>development to which this Policy applies</li> <li>(other than State significant development)</li> <li>and before it determines the application,</li> <li>the consent authority is to refer the</li> <li>application to the relevant design review</li> <li>panel (if any) for advice concerning the</li> <li>design quality of the development.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(2) In determining a development <ul> <li>application for consent to carry out</li> <li>development to which this Policy applies, a</li> <li>consent authority is to take into</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				Auburn City Council does not employ a formal design review panel. The design quality principles are considered above and the ADG is considered in the assessment table immediately below.
<ul> <li>consideration (in addition to any other matters that are required to be, or may be, taken into consideration):</li> <li>(a) the advice (if any) obtained from the design review panel, and</li> <li>(b) the design quality of the development when evaluated in accordance with the design quality principles, and</li> <li>(c) the Apartment Design Guide.</li> </ul>				

# Residential Flat Design Code

Requirement Part 3B – Orientation	Yes	No	NA	Comment
<b>3B-1 Design Guidance</b> Buildings along the street frontage define the street, by facing it and incorporating direct access from the street (see figure 3B.1).	$\square$			This proposed modification relates to levels 8, 9 and 10. Where previously the three proposed
Where the street frontage is to the east or west, rear buildings should be orientated to the north.	$\boxtimes$			upper levels were on a reduced floor plate (9,10,11) the current proposal reduces overall levels to 10 and includes only 9 and 10 with reduced
Where the street frontage is to the north or south, overshadowing to the south should be minimised and buildings behind the street frontage should be orientated to the east and west (see figure 3B.2).				floor plates. Shadow diagrams show marginal increases to overshadowing to the south by the increased floor plate to level 8.
<b>3B-2 Design Guidance</b> Living areas, private open space and communal open space should receive solar access in accordance with sections 3D Communal and public open space and 4A Solar and daylight access.	$\boxtimes$			Previous performance of apartments: Solar access 71.2 % Kitchen Ventilation 32% Cross Ventilation 64.7%
Solar access to living rooms, balconies and private open spaces of neighbours should be considered.	$\boxtimes$			Adaptable 10%
Where an adjoining property does not currently receive the required hours of solar access, the proposed building ensures solar access to neighbouring properties is not reduced by more than 20%.	$\boxtimes$			Solar Access 69.5 % Kitchen Ventilation 29.7% Cross Ventilation 63% Adaptable 9.9%
If the proposal will significantly reduce the solar access of neighbours, building separation should be increased beyond minimums contained in section 3F Visual privacy.	$\boxtimes$			The modification will not significantly reduce solar access to neighbours. The modification results in two upper levels setback.
Overshadowing should be minimised to the south or downhill by increased upper level setbacks.	$\boxtimes$			No change to building orientation.
It is optimal to orientate buildings at 90 degrees to the boundary with neighbouring properties to minimise overshadowing and privacy impacts, particularly where minimum setbacks are used and where buildings are higher than the adjoining development.				N/A
A minimum of 4 hours of solar access should be retained to solar collectors on neighbouring buildings.			$\boxtimes$	
Part 3C - Public domain interface		1		
<b>3C-1 Design Guidance</b> Terraces, balconies and courtyard apartments should have direct street entry where appropriate			$\boxtimes$	Modification does not impact street level apartments
Changes in level between private terraces, front gardens and dwelling entries above the street level provide surveillance and improve visual privacy for ground level dwellings.				No change to fences and walls proposed.
Upper level balconies and windows should overlook the public domain.	$\square$			No change to walls at street frontages
Front fences and walls along street frontages should use visually permeable materials and treatments. The height of solid fences or walls should be limited to 1m.			$\square$	

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Length of solid walls should be limited along street frontages.		$\boxtimes$	No change to design solutions
<ul> <li>In developments with multiple buildings and/or entries, pedestrian entries and spaces associated with individual buildings/entries should be differentiated to improve legibility for residents, using a number of the following design solutions:-</li> <li>architectural detailing.</li> <li>changes in materials.</li> <li>plant species.</li> <li>colours.</li> </ul>			
Opportunities should be provided for casual interaction between residents and the public domain. Design solutions may include seating at building entries, near letter boxes and in private courtyards adjacent to streets.	$\boxtimes$		
Opportunities for people to be concealed should be minimised.			
<b>3C-2 Design Guidance</b> Planting softens the edges of any raised terraces to the street, for example above sub-basement car parking.	$\boxtimes$		No change to these elements
Mail boxes should be located in lobbies, perpendicular to the street alignment or integrated into front fences where individual street entries are provided.	$\boxtimes$		
The visual prominence of underground car park vents should be minimised and located at a low level where possible.	$\boxtimes$		
Substations, pump rooms, garbage storage areas and other service requirements should be located in basement car parks or out of view.	$\boxtimes$		
Ramping for accessibility should be minimised by building entry location and setting ground floor levels in relation to footpath levels.	$\boxtimes$		
Durable, graffiti resistant and easily cleanable materials should be used.	$\square$		
Where development adjoins public parks, open space or bushland, the design positively addresses this interface and uses a number of the following design solutions:			
<ul> <li>street access, pedestrian paths and building entries which are clearly defined.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
<ul> <li>paths, low fences and planting that clearly delineate between communal/private open</li> </ul>	$\square$		
<ul> <li>space and the adjoining public open space.</li> <li>minimal use of blank walls, fences and ground level parking.</li> </ul>	$\square$		
On sloping sites protrusion of car parking above ground level should be minimised by using split levels to step underground car parking.	$\boxtimes$		
Part 3D - Communal and public open space			
<b>3D-1 Design Criteria</b> Communal open space has a minimum area equal to 25% of the site (see figure 3D.3).	$\boxtimes$		No change to communal or open space proposed
Developments achieve a minimum of 50% direct sunlight to the principal usable part of the communal open space for a minimum of 2 hours	$\boxtimes$		

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between 0 am and 2 nm on 21 lung (mid winter)		
between 9 am and 3 pm on 21 June (mid-winter). 3D-1 Design Criteria		
Communal open space should be consolidated into a well-designed, easily identified and usable area.	$\square$	
Communal open space should have a minimum dimension of 3m, and larger developments should consider greater dimensions.	$\boxtimes$	
Communal open space should be co-located with deep soil areas.		
Direct, equitable access should be provided to communal open space areas from common circulation areas, entries and lobbies.	$\boxtimes$	
Where communal open space cannot be provided at ground level, it should be provided on a podium or roof.	$\boxtimes$	
Where developments are unable to achieve the design criteria, such as on small lots, sites within business zones, or in a dense urban area, they should:		
<ul> <li>provide communal spaces elsewhere such as a landscaped roof top terrace or a common room.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>provide larger balconies or increased private open space for apartments.</li> </ul>	$\square$	
<ul> <li>demonstrate good proximity to public open space and facilities and/or provide contributions to public open space.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>3D-2 Design Guidance</li> <li>Facilities are provided within communal open spaces and common spaces for a range of age groups (see also 4F Common circulation and spaces), incorporating some of the following elements:</li> <li>seating for individuals or groups.</li> </ul>		No change proposed to communal open space facilities.
<ul> <li>barbecue areas.</li> <li>play equipment or play areas.</li> <li>swimming pools, gyms, tennis courts or common rooms.</li> </ul>		
The location of facilities responds to microclimate and site conditions with access to sun in winter, shade in summer and shelter from strong winds and down drafts.		
Visual impacts of services should be minimised, including location of ventilation duct outlets from basement car parks, electrical substations and detention tanks.		
<ul> <li>3D-3 Design Guidance</li> <li>Communal open space and the public domain should be readily visible from habitable rooms and private open space areas while maintaining visual privacy. Design solutions may include:-</li> <li>Bay windows.</li> <li>Corner windows.</li> <li>Balconies.</li> </ul>		No change proposed to communal open space visibility and safety.
Communal open space should be well lit.	$\square$	
Where communal open space / facilities are provided for children and young children they are safe and contained.		
<b>3D-4 Design Guidance</b> The public open space should be well connected		No change proposed to connecti9ons

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with public streets along at least one edge.		$\square$	with public streets.
The public open space should be connected with			
nearby parks and other landscape elements.		$\square$	
Public open space should be linked through view			
lines, pedestrian desire paths, termination points			
and the wider street grid.			
Solar access should be provided year round along with protection from strong winds.		$\square$	
A positive address and active frontages should be provided adjacent to public open space.			
Boundaries should be clearly defined between			
public open space and private areas.			
Part 3E1 - Deep soil zones	1		
<b>3E-1 Design criteria</b> Deep soil zones are to meet the following		$\square$	No change to deep soil areas
minimum requirements:			
Site AreaDimensionsDeep SoilLess than 650m²7%			
650m <sup>2</sup> to 1,500m <sup>2</sup> 3m 7%			
Greater than 6m 7%			
1,500m²Greaterthan6m7%			
1,500m <sup>2</sup> with			
significant existing			
3E-1 Design Guidance			No change to deep soil areas
On some sites it may be possible to provide larger			
deep soil zones, depending on the site area and			
<ul> <li>context:</li> <li>10% of the site as deep soil on sites with an</li> </ul>		$\square$	
area of $650m^2 - 1,500m^2$ .			
• 15% of the site as deep soil on sites greater than 1,500m <sup>2</sup> .			
		$\square$	
Deep soil zones should be located to retain			
existing significant trees and to allow for the development of healthy root systems, providing			
anchorage and stability for mature trees. Design			
<ul> <li>solutions may include:</li> <li>basement and sub basement car park</li> </ul>			
design that is consolidated beneath building			
footprints.			
<ul> <li>use of increased front and side setbacks</li> <li>adequate clearance around trees to</li> </ul>			
ensure long term health.			
<ul> <li>co-location with other deep soil areas on adjacent sites to create larger contiguous</li> </ul>			
areas of deep soil.			
Application the design oritoric many and he appendix		$\square$	
Achieving the design criteria may not be possible on some sites including where:			
• the location and building typology have		$\square$	
limited or no space for deep soil at ground level (e.g. central business district,			
constrained sites, high density areas, or in			
centres).			
there is 100% site coverage or non- residential uses at ground floor level.		$\square$	
		$\square$	
Where a proposal does not achieve deep soil requirements, acceptable stormwater management			
should be achieved and alternative forms of			

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planting provided s	such as on structu	re.			
Part 3F - Visual p	rivacy				
3F-1 Design crite					Modification involves the inclusion of a
Separation betwee provided to ensure			$\square$		floor plate which has already been assessed to meet visual privacy requirements.
Minimum require buildings to the s follows:					
Building height	Habitable	Non			
	rooms & balconies	habitable rooms			
Up to 12m (4 storeys)	6m	3m		$\square$	
Up to 25m (5-8 storeys)	9m	4.5m	$\square$		
Over 25m (9 + storeys)	12m	6m	$\bowtie$		
Separation distar same site shou separations deper figure 3F.2).	ld combine req	uired building			
properties.					
<b>3F-1 Design Guid</b> Generally one ste increases due to b	p in the built form building separation	ns is desirable.	$\boxtimes$		Only one step proposed.
Additional steps s 'ziggurat' appearar		not to cause a			
For residential l buildings, separ measured as folloy	ation distances				Only adjacent to another property to the west, all other frontages to street.
<ul> <li>for retail, or balconies us</li> <li>for service</li> </ul>	office spaces ar e the habitable roo and plant areas om distances.	om distances.		$\boxtimes$	
New development to maximise visua site and for n	al privacy betwee	n buildings on			Visual privacy as previously approved is maintained.
	ut and building vacy impacts (se		$\square$		
3B Orientatio					
<ul> <li>on slopin levels have</li> </ul>	g sites, apartmer appropriate vis ee figure 3F.4).			$\square$	
Apartment buildin separation distan requirements set adjacent to a dif density residentia transition in scal (figure 3F.5).	ce of 3m (in a out in design cr ferent zone that I development to	ddition to the iteria 1) when permits lower provide for a		$\square$	The proposed modification decreases separation distances with future development to the west. A better transition between zones is achieved by maintaining the approved floor plate.
Direct lines of sigh and balconies acro		ed for windows			Therefore the modified floor plate cannot be supported.
No separation is re	equired between b	lank walls.		$\boxtimes$	
<b>3F-2 Design Gui</b> Communal open access paths sho open space ar	space, commo	d from private		$\boxtimes$	No change proposed to approved plans in this regard.

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particularly habitable room windows. Design solutions may include:			
<ul> <li>setbacks.</li> <li>solid or partially solid balustrades to</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>balconies at lower levels.</li> <li>fencing and/or trees and vegetation to</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>separate spaces.</li> <li>screening devices.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>bay windows or pop out windows to provide privacy in one direction and outlook in</li> </ul>			
another.			
• raising apartments/private open space above the public domain or communal open space.			
• planter boxes incorporated into walls and balustrades to increase visual separation.			
pergolas or shading devices to limit overlooking of lower apartments or private			
<ul><li>open space.</li><li>on constrained sites where it can be</li></ul>			
demonstrated that building layout opportunities are limited, fixed louvres or			
screen panels to windows and/or balconies.			
Bedrooms, living spaces and other habitable. rooms should be separated from gallery access		$\square$	
and other open circulation space by the apartment's service areas.			
Balconies and private terraces should be located			
in front of living rooms to increase internal privacy	$\boxtimes$		
Windows should be offset from the windows of adjacent buildings.		$\square$	
Recessed balconies and/or vertical fins should be			
used between adjacent balconies.		$\square$	
used between adjacent balconies. Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries			
used between adjacent balconies. Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries 3G-1 Design Guidance Multiple entries (including communal building			N/A
used between adjacent balconies. Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries 3G-1 Design Guidance			N/A
used between adjacent balconies. Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries 3G-1 Design Guidance Multiple entries (including communal building entries and individual ground floor entries) should be provided to activate the street edge. Entry locations relate to the street and subdivision			N/A
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used between adjacent balconies. Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries 3G-1 Design Guidance Multiple entries (including communal building entries and individual ground floor entries) should be provided to activate the street edge. Entry locations relate to the street and subdivision			N/A
used between adjacent balconies. Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries 3G-1 Design Guidance Multiple entries (including communal building entries and individual ground floor entries) should be provided to activate the street edge. Entry locations relate to the street and subdivision pattern and the existing pedestrian network. Building entries should be clearly identifiable and communal entries should be clearly distinguishable from private entries.			N/A
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used between adjacent balconies. Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries 3G-1 Design Guidance Multiple entries (including communal building entries and individual ground floor entries) should be provided to activate the street edge. Entry locations relate to the street and subdivision pattern and the existing pedestrian network. Building entries should be clearly identifiable and communal entries should be clearly distinguishable from private entries. Where street frontage is limited and multiple buildings are located on the site, a primary street address should be provided with clear sight lines and pathways to secondary building entries. 3G-2 Design Guidance			N/A
used between adjacent balconies. Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries 3G-1 Design Guidance Multiple entries (including communal building entries and individual ground floor entries) should be provided to activate the street edge. Entry locations relate to the street and subdivision pattern and the existing pedestrian network. Building entries should be clearly identifiable and communal entries should be clearly distinguishable from private entries. Where street frontage is limited and multiple buildings are located on the site, a primary street address should be provided with clear sight lines and pathways to secondary building entries. <b>3G-2 Design Guidance</b> Building access areas including lift lobbies, stairwells and hallways should be clearly visible			
<ul> <li>used between adjacent balconies.</li> <li>Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries</li> <li>3G-1 Design Guidance Multiple entries (including communal building entries and individual ground floor entries) should be provided to activate the street edge.</li> <li>Entry locations relate to the street and subdivision pattern and the existing pedestrian network.</li> <li>Building entries should be clearly identifiable and communal entries should be clearly distinguishable from private entries.</li> <li>Where street frontage is limited and multiple buildings are located on the site, a primary street address should be provided with clear sight lines and pathways to secondary building entries.</li> <li>3G-2 Design Guidance Building access areas including lift lobbies, stairwells and hallways should be clearly visible from the public domain and communal spaces. The design of ground floors and underground car</li> </ul>			
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<ul> <li>used between adjacent balconies.</li> <li>Part 3G - Pedestrian access and entries</li> <li>3G-1 Design Guidance</li> <li>Multiple entries (including communal building entries and individual ground floor entries) should be provided to activate the street edge.</li> <li>Entry locations relate to the street and subdivision pattern and the existing pedestrian network.</li> <li>Building entries should be clearly identifiable and communal entries should be clearly distinguishable from private entries.</li> <li>Where street frontage is limited and multiple buildings are located on the site, a primary street address should be provided with clear sight lines and pathways to secondary building entries.</li> <li>3G-2 Design Guidance</li> <li>Building access areas including lift lobbies, stairwells and hallways should be clearly visible from the public domain and communal spaces.</li> <li>The design of ground floors and underground car parks minimise level changes along pathways and entries.</li> </ul>			

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	For large developments electronic access and audio/video intercom should be provided to manage access.			
ľ	3G-3 Design Guidance			
	Pedestrian links through sites facilitate direct connections to open space, main streets, centres and public transport.			N/A
	Pedestrian links should be direct, have clear sight lines, be overlooked by habitable rooms or private			
	open spaces of dwellings, be well lit and contain active uses, where appropriate.			
ŀ	Part 3H - Vehicle Access			
ŀ		1	1	N1/A
	<b>3H-1 Design Guidance</b> Car park access should be integrated with the building's overall facade. Design solutions may			N/A
	<ul> <li>the materials and colour palette to minimise visibility from the street.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>security doors or gates at entries that minimise voids in the façade.</li> <li>where doors are not provided, the visible</li> </ul>			
	interior reflects the facade design and the building services, pipes and ducts are concealed.			
	Car park entries should be located behind the building line.			
	Vehicle entries should be located at the lowest point of the site minimising ramp lengths, excavation and impacts on the building form and layout.			
	Car park entry and access should be located on secondary streets or lanes where available.			
	Vehicle standing areas that increase driveway width and encroach into setbacks should be avoided.			
	Access point locations should avoid headlight glare to habitable rooms.			
	Adequate separation distances should be provided between vehicle entries and street intersections.			
	The width and number of vehicle access points should be limited to the minimum.			
	Visual impact of long driveways should be minimised through changing alignments and			
I	screen planting.			
	The need for large vehicles to enter or turn around within the site should be avoided.			
	Garbage collection, loading and servicing areas are screened.			
	Clear sight lines should be provided at pedestrian and vehicle crossings.			
	Traffic calming devices such as changes in paving material or textures should be used where appropriate.			
	Pedestrian and vehicle access should be separated and distinguishable. Design solutions may include:			
l	<ul> <li>changes in surface materials.</li> </ul>			

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level changes.		
the use of landscaping for separation.		
Part 3J - Bicycle and car parking 3J-1 Design Criteria		N/A
<ul> <li>For development in the following locations:</li> <li>on sites that are within 800 metres of a railway station or light rail stop in the Sydney Metropolitan Area; or</li> <li>on land zoned, and sites within 400</li> </ul>		No change
metres of land zoned, B3 Commercial Core, B4 Mixed Use or equivalent in a nominated regional centre.		
The minimum car parking requirement for residents and visitors is set out in the Guide to Traffic Generating Developments, or the car parking requirement prescribed by the relevant council, whichever is less.		
The car parking needs for a development must be provided off street.		
<b>3J-1 Design Guidance</b> Where a car share scheme operates locally, provide car share parking spaces within the development. Car share spaces when provided should be on site.		N/A
Where less car parking is provided in a development, Council should not provide on street resident parking permits.		
<b>3J-2 Design Guidance</b> Conveniently located and sufficient numbers of parking spaces should be provided for motorbikes and scooters.		
Secure undercover bicycle parking should be provided that is easily accessible from both the public domain and common areas.		
Conveniently located charging stations are provided for electric vehicles, where desirable.		
<b>3J-3 Design Guidance</b> Supporting facilities within car parks, including garbage, plant and switch rooms, storage areas and car wash bays can be accessed without crossing car parking spaces.		
Direct, clearly visible and well lit access should be provided into common circulation areas.		
A clearly defined and visible lobby or waiting area should be provided to lifts and stairs.		
For larger car parks, safe pedestrian access should be clearly defined and circulation areas have good lighting, colour, line marking and/or bollards.		
<b>3J-4 Design Guidance</b> Excavation should be minimised through efficient car park layouts and ramp design.		N/A
Car parking layout should be well organised, using a logical, efficient structural grid and double loaded aisles.		
Protrusion of car parks should not exceed 1m above ground level. Design solutions may include stepping car park levels or using split levels on sloping sites.		

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Natural ventilation should be provided to basement and sub-basement car parking areas.			
Ventilation grills or screening devices for car parking openings should be integrated into the facade and landscape design.			
<b>3J-5 Design Guidance</b> On-grade car parking should be avoided.			
Where on-grade car parking is unavoidable, the			
following design solutions are used:- • parking is located on the side or rear of		_	
the lot away from the primary street frontage.			
<ul> <li>cars are screened from view of streets, buildings, communal and private open space areas.</li> </ul>			
• safe and direct access to building entry			
<ul> <li>points is provided.</li> <li>parking is incorporated into the landscape</li> </ul>			
design of the site, by extending planting and materials into the car park space.			
• stormwater run-off is managed appropriately from car parking surfaces.			
• bio-swales, rain gardens or on site			
detention tanks are provided, where appropriate.			
<ul> <li>light coloured paving materials or permeable paving systems are used and</li> </ul>			
shade trees are planted between every 4-5 parking spaces to reduce increased surface			
temperatures from large areas of paving.			N/A
<b>3J-6 Design Guidance</b> Exposed parking should not be located along	$\square$		N/A
primary street frontages.			
Screening, landscaping and other design elements including public art should be used to integrate the	$\square$		
above ground car parking with the facade. Design solutions may include:-			
• car parking that is concealed behind the			
facade, with windows integrated into the overall facade design (approach should be			
limited to developments where a larger floor plate podium is suitable at lower levels).			
• car parking that is 'wrapped' with other uses, such as retail, commercial or two			
storey Small Office/Home Office (SOHO)			
units along the street frontage (see figure 3J.9).			
Positive street address and active frontages should	$\square$		
be provided at ground level. Part 4A - Solar and daylight access			
4A-1 Design Criteria			
Living rooms and private open spaces of at least 70% of apartments in a building receive a	$\square$		The modified proposal achieves 69.5% apartments with adequate
minimum of 2 hours direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter in the Sydney Metropolitan			solar access.
Area and in the Newcastle and Wollongong local			
government areas.			22.6% of apartments receive nil solar access.
In all other areas, living rooms and private open spaces of at least 70% of apartments in a building			The proposed modified floorplate
receive a minimum of 3 hours direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter.			introduces two more single aspect south facing apartments.
			Performance of the building will
A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm			improve slightly if the approved layout is maintained.
at mid-winter. 4A-1 Design Guidance			

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The design maximises north aspect and the number of single aspect south facing apartments is minimised.				South facing single aspect apartments increase by 2 with the replacement of the floor plate and additional 4 apartments. Two of these are north
Single aspect, single storey apartments should have a northerly or easterly aspect.	$\boxtimes$	$\square$		facing and two south.
Living areas are best located to the north and service areas to the south and west of apartments.				
To optimise the direct sunlight to habitable rooms and balconies a number of the following design features are used:				
<ul> <li>dual aspect apartments.</li> <li>shallow apartment layouts.</li> <li>two storey and mezzanine level apartments.</li> <li>bay windows.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
To maximise the benefit to residents of direct sunlight within living rooms and private open spaces, a minimum of $1m^2$ of direct sunlight, measured at 1m above floor level, is achieved for at least 15 minutes.				
<ul> <li>Achieving the design criteria may not be possible on some sites. This includes:</li> <li>where greater residential amenity can be achieved along a busy road or rail line by orientating the living rooms away from the noise source.</li> <li>on south facing sloping sites.</li> <li>where significant views are oriented away from the design d appear for direct available.</li> </ul>				
from the desired aspect for direct sunlight. Design drawings need to demonstrate how site constraints and orientation preclude meeting the design criteria and how the development meets the objective.			$\boxtimes$	
<b>4A-2 Design Guidance</b> Courtyards, skylights and high level windows (with sills of 1,500mm or greater) are used only as a secondary light source in habitable rooms.			$\boxtimes$	Modifications do not change courtyards /skylights / windows to floor plates previously approved.
<ul> <li>Where courtyards are used:</li> <li>use is restricted to kitchens, bathrooms and service areas.</li> <li>building services are concealed with appropriate detailing and materials to visible walls.</li> <li>courtyards are fully open to the sky.</li> <li>access is provided to the light well from a communal area for cleaning and maintenance.</li> <li>acoustic privacy, fire safety and minimum privacy separation distances (see section 3F Visual privacy) are achieved.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Opportunities for reflected light into apartments are optimised through:</li> <li>reflective exterior surfaces on buildings opposite south facing windows.</li> <li>positioning windows to face other buildings or surfaces (on neighbouring sites or within the site) that will reflect light.</li> <li>integrating light shelves into the design.</li> <li>light coloured internal finishes.</li> </ul>				
<b>4A-3 Design Guidance</b> A number of the following design features are used:				

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<ul> <li>balconies or sun shading that extend far enough to shade</li> </ul>			
summer sun, but allow winter sun to penetrate living areas.	_	_	
<ul> <li>shading devices such as eaves,</li> </ul>			
awnings, balconies, pergolas, external louvres and planting.			
<ul> <li>horizontal shading to north</li> </ul>			
facing windows. <ul> <li>vertical shading to east and</li> </ul>			
particularly west facing windows.			
<ul> <li>operable shading to allow adjustment and choice.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>high performance glass that</li> </ul>			
minimises external glare off windows, with consideration			
given to reduced tint glass or			
glass with a reflectance level below 20% (reflective films are			
avoided).			
Part 4B - Natural ventilation 4B-1 Design Guidance			N/A no change to approved layouts
The building's orientation maximises capture and			
use of prevailing breezes for natural ventilation in habitable rooms.			
Depths of habitable rooms support natural ventilation.			
The area of unobstructed window openings should be equal to at least 5% of the floor area served.			
Light wells are not the primary air source for habitable rooms.			
Doors and openable windows maximise natural ventilation opportunities by using the following			
design solutions:			
adjustable windows with large effective openable areas.			
• a variety of window types that provide			
safety and flexibility such as awnings and louvres.			
windows which the occupants can			
reconfigure to funnel breezes into the			
apartment such as vertical louvres, casement windows and externally opening doors.			
4B-2 Design Guidance			
Apartment depths are limited to maximise ventilation and airflow.			N/A
Notivel vertilation to single concet enotypests is			
Natural ventilation to single aspect apartments is achieved with the following design solutions:			
<ul> <li>primary windows are augmented</li> </ul>			
with plenums and light wells (generally not suitable for cross			
ventilation).			
stack effect ventilation / solar			
chimneys or similar to naturally ventilate internal building areas			
or rooms such as bathrooms			
and laundries.			
<ul> <li>courtyards or building indentations have a width to</li> </ul>			
depth ratio of 2:1 or 3:1 to			
ensure effective air circulation and avoid trapped smells.			
4B-3 Design Criteria			
At least 60% of apartments are naturally cross	$\square$		63% cross ventilated

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Apartments at ten to be cross ventila balconies at these	rst nine storeys of the building. storeys or greater are deemed ated only if any enclosure of the levels allows adequate natural not be fully enclosed.	$\boxtimes$		
apartment does no line to glass line.	a cross-over or cross-through ot exceed 18m, measured glass			
apartments, cross	lance hould include dual aspect through apartments and corner nit apartment depths.		$\boxtimes$	There is a 37.5 % overall increase in single aspect apartments on the floor with the modified floor plate. 6 of 16.
door opening siz apartment (inlet s	partments external window and res/areas on one side of an ide) are approximately equal to w and door opening sizes/areas f the apartment.			
	esigned to minimise the number and rooms that might obstruct			
	s, combined with appropriate naximise cross ventilation and			
4C - Ceiling heigh				
4C-1 Design Crite				N/A
	inished floor level to finished num ceiling heights are:			
Type / Use	Minimum ceiling height			
Habitable	2.7m.			
rooms				
Non habitable	2.4m.			
rooms				
For 2 storey	2.7m for main living area			
apartments	floor. 2.4m for second floor where			
	its area does not exceed			
	50% of the apartment area.			
Attic spaces	1.8m at edge of room with a			
	30 degree minimum ceiling			
	slope.			
If located in	3.3m for ground and first			
mixed use	floor to promote future flexibility of use.			
areas	do not preclude higher ceilings if			
desired.				
4C-1 Design Guid				 N/A
	n accommodate use of ceiling			
fans for cooling an 4C-2 Design Guid				N/A
	blowing design solutions can be			
used:				
	y of rooms in an apartment is			
	g changes in ceiling heights and			
or double he	such as raked or curved ceilings,			
	oned rooms are provided, for			
	aller rooms feel larger and more			
spacious with	n higher ceilings.			
	hts are maximised in habitable			
	nsuring that bulkheads do not			
	stacking of service rooms from and coordination of bulkhead			
	ve non-habitable areas, such as			
	age, can assist.			
4C-3 Design Guid				N/A
	ower level apartments in centres			

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should be greater the the design criteria	an the minimum required by a allowing flexibility and				
conversion to non-res					
4D - Apartment size					
4D-1 Design Criteria					N/A
	uired to have the following				No shanna ta anartmant sinaa fram
minimum internal area	as: Minimum internal area				No change to apartment sizes from previously approved floorplates.
Studio	35m <sup>2</sup>				previously approved hoorplates.
1 bedroom	50m <sup>2</sup>				
2 bedroom	70m <sup>2</sup>				
3 bedroom	95m <sup>2</sup>				
	nternal areas include only one				
	tional bathrooms increase the				
	al area by $5m^2$ each.				
	room and further additional				
bedrooms incr	ease the minimum internal				
area by 12m <sup>2</sup> ea	ach.				
	room must have a window in				
	II with a total minimum glass				
	than 10% of the floor area of				
	light and air may not be				
borrowed from o					N1/A
4D-1 Design Guidan	be located as part of the main				N/A
	larger apartments (such as				
hallway or entry space					
	- /-				
A window should be	visible from any point in a				
habitable room.					
	is or room dimensions are not				
	to demonstrate that they are				
	emonstrate the usability and pace with realistically scaled				
furniture layouts and					
These circumstances	would be assessed on their				
merits.					
4D-2 Design Criteria		_			N/A
	hs are limited to a maximum				
of 2.5 times of the cei	ling height.				
In open plan lavoute	(where the living, dining and	_			
	ed) the maximum habitable				
room depth is 8m fror					
4D-2 Design Guidan					N/A
	n ceiling heights can allow for	$\square$			
	es in room depth up to the				
permitted maximum d	lepths.				
	bedrooms should be located	$\square$			
possible:	ce of the building. Where				
	and laundries should have an				
external openat					
	spaces should be oriented				
	nary outlook and aspect and				
away from noise	e sources.				
4D-3 Design Criteria	1				
	ve a minimum area of 10m <sup>2</sup>		$\square$		Modifications do not change
	s 9m <sup>2</sup> (excluding wardrobe				bedrooms or living areas to the
space).					proposed floor plates previously
Redrooms have a	minimum dimension of 3m				approved.
(excluding wardrobe s			$\square$		
Living rooms or comb	bined living/dining rooms have				
a minimum width of:					

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• 3.6m for studio and 1 bedroom apartments.		$\square$	
• 4m for 2 and 3 bedroom apartments.			
The width of cross-over or cross-through apartments are at least 4m internally to avoid deep narrow apartment layouts.			
4D-3 Design Guidance			
Access to bedrooms, bathrooms and laundries is separated from living areas minimising direct openings between living and service areas.			Apartment design minimises direct access from service areas and bedrooms to living areas.
All bedrooms allow a minimum length of 1.5m for robes.			The modification does not propose changes to previously approved floor plate design.
The main bedroom of an apartment or a studio apartment should be provided with a wardrobe of a minimum 1.8m long, 0.6m deep and 2.1m high.			
Apartment layouts allow flexibility over time, design solutions may include:			
• dimensions that facilitate a variety of furniture arrangements and removal.			
<ul> <li>spaces for a range of activities and privacy levels between different spaces within the apartment.</li> </ul>			
dual master apartments.			
dual key apartments Note: dual key apartments which are separate but on the			
same title are regarded as two sole			
occupancy units for the purposes of the Building Code of Australia and for calculating			
the mix of apartments.			
<ul> <li>room sizes and proportions or open plans (rectangular spaces (2:3) are more easily</li> </ul>			
furnished than square spaces (1:1)).			
Efficient planning of circulation by stoirs, corridors	$\square$		
Efficient planning of circulation by stairs, corridors and through rooms to maximise the amount of			
usable floor space in rooms. Part 4E - Private open space and balconies			
4E-1 Design Criteria			Modification includes previously
All apartments are required to have primary			approved floor plate.
balconies as follows:           Dwelling type         Minimum         Minimum			
area depth			 One non conforming balcony (3
Studio apartments         4m <sup>2</sup> -           1 bedroom         8m <sup>2</sup> 2m			bedroom unit) would be removed with the modification.
apartments	$\square$		
2 bedroom 10m <sup>2</sup> 2m		$\square$	
apartments           3 plus bedroom         12m <sup>2</sup> 2.4m			
apartments			
The minimum balcony depth to be counted as contributing to the balcony area is 1m.			
4E-1 Design Guidance			 N/A
Increased communal open space should be		$\square$	
provided where the number or size of balconies are reduced.			
Storage areas on balconies is additional to the minimum balcony size.		$\square$	
<ul> <li>Balcony use may be limited in some proposals by:</li> <li>consistently high wind speeds at 10 storeys and above.</li> </ul>			
• close proximity to road, rail or other noise			
<ul> <li>sources.</li> <li>exposure to significant levels of aircraft</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	

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<ul> <li>heritage and adaptive reuse of existing</li> </ul>				
buildings.				
In these situations, Juliet balconies, operable				
walls, enclosed wintergardens or bay windows				
may be appropriate, and other amenity benefits for				
occupants should also be provided in the				
apartments or in the development or both. Natural				
ventilation also needs to be demonstrated.				
4E-2 Design Guidance				N/A
Primary open space and balconies should be				
located adjacent to the living room, dining room or				
kitchen to extend the living space.				
Private open spaces and balconies predominantly				
face north, east or west.				
Primary open space and balconies should be				
orientated with the longer side facing outwards or				
be open to the sky to optimise daylight access into				
adjacent rooms.				
4E-3 Design Guidance				N/A
				IN/A
Solid, partially solid or transparent fences and				
balustrades are selected to respond to the				
location. They are designed to allow views and				
passive surveillance of the street while maintaining				
visual privacy and allowing for a range of uses on				
the balcony. Solid and partially solid balustrades				
are preferred.				
Full width full height glass balustrades alone are				
generally not desirable.				
Projecting balconies should be integrated into the	_		_	
building design and the design of soffits				
considered.				
Operable screens, shutters, hoods and pergolas				
are used to control sunlight and wind.				
are deed to control caringin and minar				
Balustrades are set back from the building or				
balcony edge where overlooking or safety is an				
issue.				
15506.				
Downpipes and balcony drainage are integrated				
with the overall facade and building design.				
Air conditioning write chould be leasted on reaf-				
Air-conditioning units should be located on roofs,				
in basements, or fully integrated into the building				
design.				
Where clothes drying, storage or air conditioning				
units are located on balconies, they should be				
screened and integrated in the building design.				
Ceilings of apartments below terraces should be				
insulated to avoid heat loss.				
		_		
Water and gas outlets should be provided for				
primary balconies and private open space.				
4E-4 Design Guidance				N/A
Changes in ground levels or landscaping are				
minimised.				
Design and detailing of balconies avoids				
opportunities for climbing and falls.				
Part 4F - Common circulation and spaces				•
4F-1 Design criteria				N/A
The maximum number of apartments off a				
circulation core on a single level is eight.				
circulation core on a single level is eight.				

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For buildings of 10 storeys and over, the maximum number of apartments sharing a single lift is 40.		
<b>4F-1 Design Guidance</b> Greater than minimum requirements for corridor widths and/ or ceiling heights allow comfortable movement and access particularly in entry lobbies, outside lifts and at apartment entry doors.		N/A
Daylight and natural ventilation should be provided to all common circulation spaces that are above ground.		
Windows should be provided in common circulation spaces and should be adjacent to the stair or lift core or at the ends of corridors.		
<ul> <li>Longer corridors greater than 12m in length from the lift core should be articulated. Design solutions may include:</li> <li>a series of foyer areas with windows and spaces for seating.</li> </ul>		
• wider areas at apartment entry doors and varied ceiling heights.		
Design common circulation spaces to maximise opportunities for dual aspect apartments, including multiple core apartment buildings and cross over apartments.		
<ul> <li>Achieving the design criteria for the number of apartments off a circulation core may not be possible. Where a development is unable to achieve the design criteria, a high level of amenity for common lobbies, corridors and apartments should be demonstrated, including:</li> <li>sunlight and natural cross ventilation in apartments.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>access to ample daylight and natural ventilation in common circulation spaces</li> <li>common areas for seating and gathering</li> <li>generous corridors with greater than minimum ceiling heights.</li> <li>other innovative design solutions that provide high levels of amenity.</li> </ul>		
Where design criteria 1 is not achieved, no more than 12 apartments should be provided off a circulation core on a single level.		
Primary living room or bedroom windows should not open directly onto common circulation spaces, whether open or enclosed. Visual and acoustic privacy from common circulation spaces to any other rooms should be carefully controlled.		
<b>4F-2 Design Guidance</b> Direct and legible access should be provided between vertical circulation points and apartment entries by minimising corridor or gallery length to give short, straight, clear sight lines.		N/A
Tight corners and spaces are avoided.		
Circulation spaces should be well lit at night.		
Legible signage should be provided for apartment numbers, common areas and general way finding		
Incidental spaces, for example space for seating in a corridor, at a stair landing, or near a window are		

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provided.					
In larger developments, commactivities such as owners corporates resident use should be provided a located with communal open space	ation meetings or and are ideally co-				
Where external galleries are pr more open than closed above the their length.					
4G – Storage		1	1	1	
4G-1 Design Criteria					N/A
In addition to storage in kitchens bedrooms, the following storage is					
Dwelling type	Storage				
	4m <sup>3</sup>				
Studio apartments					
1 bedroom apartments	6m <sup>3</sup>				
	8m <sup>3</sup>				
3 plus bedroom apartments	10m <sup>3</sup>				
4G-1 Design Guidance					
Storage is accessible from eith living areas.	ner circulation or				N/A
Storage provided on balconies (	in addition to the	_		_	
minimum balcony size) is inte					
balcony design, weather proof ar	nd screened from				
view from the street.					
Left over space such as under	stairs is used for				
storage.					
4G-2 Design Guidance					
Storage not located in apartmer	nts is secure and				
clearly allocated to specific apartme					
clearly allocated to specific apartin	nems.				
Storage is provided for larger ar	nd less frequently				
accessed items.					
Storage space in internal or base	ement car parks is				
provided at the rear or side of	car spaces or in				
cages so that allocated car					
accessible.	paning remaine				
If communal storage rooms or	re provided they				
If communal storage rooms an					
should be accessible from cor	mmon circulation				
areas of the building.					
Storage not located in an apartn	nent is integrated				
into the overall building design a	and is not visible				
from the public domain.					
Part 4H - Acoustic Privacy					
4H-1 Design Guidance					N/A
Adequate building separation is p	rovided within the				· ··· ·
development and from	neighbouring				
buildings/adjacent uses (see a					
Building separation and section 3	<ul> <li>Visual privacy).</li> </ul>				
Window and door openings					
orientated away from noise source	es.				
_					
Noisy areas within buildings in	ncludina buildina				
entries and corridors should be I					
above each other and quieter					
	מופמס ווכאנ נט טו				
above quieter areas.					
Otana and a lati					
Storage, circulation areas an					
rooms should be located to b	outter noise from				
external sources.					
The number of party walls (walls					
apartments) are limited and a					

insulated.				
Noise sources such as garage doors, driveways,				
service areas, plant rooms, building services,				
mechanical equipment, active communal open				
spaces and circulation areas should be located at least 3m away from bedrooms.				
4H-2 Design Guidance				N/A
Internal apartment layout separates noisy spaces	$\square$			
from quiet spaces, using a number of the following design solutions:				
<ul> <li>rooms with similar noise requirements are</li> </ul>				
grouped together.				
<ul> <li>doors separate different use zones.</li> <li>wardrobes in bedrooms are co-located to act</li> </ul>				
as sound buffers.				
Where physical separation cannot be achieved noise conflicts are resolved using the following	$\square$			
design solutions:				
double or acoustic glazing.				
<ul> <li>acoustic seals.</li> <li>use of materials with low noise penetration</li> </ul>				
properties.				
• continuous walls to ground level courtyards				
where they do not conflict with streetscape or other amenity requirements.				
· ·				
Part 4J - Noise and pollution 4J-1 Design Guidance		r		
To minimise impacts the following design solutions				These issues are not impacted by the
may be used:				proposed modification.
physical separation between buildings     and the paice or pollution source	$\square$			
<ul> <li>and the noise or pollution source.</li> <li>residential uses are located perpendicular</li> </ul>				
to the noise source and where possible	$\square$			
buffered by other uses.				
<ul> <li>non-residential buildings are sited to be parallel with the noise source to provide a</li> </ul>			$\square$	
continuous building that shields residential				
<ul> <li>uses and communal open spaces.</li> <li>non-residential uses are located at lower</li> </ul>	$\square$			
levels vertically separating the residential	$\square$			
component from the noise or pollution source.				
Setbacks to the underside of residential floor levels should increase relative to traffic				
volumes and other noise sources.				
• buildings should respond to both solar	$\square$			
access and noise. Where solar access is away from the noise source, non-habitable				
rooms can provide a buffer.				
where solar access is in the same     direction on the pains acurate duel accest			$\bowtie$	
direction as the noise source, dual aspect apartments with shallow building depths are				
preferable (see figure 4J.4).	_			
<ul> <li>landscape design reduces the perception of noise and acts as a filter for air pollution</li> </ul>	$\square$			
generated by traffic and industry.				
Achieving the design criteria in this Apartment Design Guide may not be possible in some			$\square$	
situations due to noise and pollution. Where				
developments are unable to achieve the design				
criteria, alternatives may be considered in the following areas:				
<ul> <li>solar and daylight access.</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>private open space and balconies.</li> <li>patural cross ventilation</li> </ul>				
natural cross ventilation.  4J-2 Design Guidance				
Design solutions to mitigate noise include:		1		These issues are not impacted by the

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limiting the number and size of openings			$\square$	proposed modification.
facing noise sources.				
<ul> <li>providing seals to prevent noise transfer through gaps.</li> </ul>	$\square$			
using double or acoustic glazing, acoustic				
louvres or enclosed balconies			$\square$	
(wintergardens).				
• using materials with mass and/or sound	$\square$			
insulation or absorption properties e.g. solid				
balcony balustrades, external screens and soffits.				
Part 4K - Apartment mix				
4K-1 Design Guidance				
A variety of apartment types is provided.	$\square$			One three bedroom apartment is lost
The exertment mix is expression taking into				with the proposed modification.
The apartment mix is appropriate, taking into consideration:				Range of mix slightly reduces with the
• the distance to public transport,				proposal.
employment and education centres.				
<ul> <li>the current market demands and</li> </ul>				
projected future demographic trends.				
• the demand for social and affordable				
housing. • different cultural and socioeconomic				
groups.				
g.cape.				
Flexible apartment configurations are provided to				
support diverse household types and stages of life				
including single person households, families, multi-				
generational families and group households 4K-2 Design Guidance				N/A
Different apartment types are located to achieve				N/A
successful facade composition and to optimise				
solar access (see figure 4K.3).				
Larger apartment types are located on the ground				
or roof level where there is potential for more open				
space and on corners where more building frontage is available.				
4L - Ground floor apartments				
4L-1 Design Guidance				N/A
Direct street access should be provided to ground				
floor apartments.				
Activity is achieved through front gardens, terraces				
and the facade of the building. Design solutions				
<ul><li>may include:</li><li>both street, foyer and other common internal</li></ul>				
circulation entrances to ground floor				
apartments.				
<ul> <li>private open space is next to the street</li> </ul>				
doors and windows face the street.				
Datail or home office appage should be leasted				
Retail or home office spaces should be located along street frontages.				
along street nontages.				
Ground floor apartment layouts support small office				
home office (SOHO) use to provide future				
opportunities for conversion into commercial or				
retail areas. In these cases provide higher floor to				
ceiling heights and ground floor amenities for easy conversion.				
4L-2 Design Guidance				
Privacy and safety should be provided without				N/A
obstructing casual surveillance. Design solutions				
may include:				
• elevation of private gardens and terraces				
above the street level by 1-1.5m (see figure				
<ul><li>4L.4).</li><li>landscaping and private courtyards.</li></ul>				
anuscaping and private courtyalus.	1	1	1	

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• window sill heights that minimise sight lines				
into apartments.				
integrating balustrades, safety bars or screens				
with the exterior design.				
			_	
Solar access should be maximised through:				
<ul> <li>high ceilings and tall windows.</li> </ul>				
trees and shrubs that allow solar access				
in winter and shade in summer.				
4M - Facades		1		
4M-1 Design Guidance			_	N/A
Design solutions for front building facades may				
include:				
a composition of varied building elements				
• a defined base, middle and top of				
buildings.				
• revealing and concealing certain				
elements.				
• changes in texture, material, detail and				
colour to modify the prominence of elements.				
Building services should be integrated within the				
overall façade.				
Building facades should be well resolved with an				
appropriate scale and proportion to the				
streetscape and human scale. Design solutions				
may include:				
• well composed horizontal and vertical				
elements				
• variation in floor heights to enhance the				
human scale				
elements that are proportional and				
arranged in patterns				
public artwork or treatments to exterior				
<ul> <li>blank walls</li> <li>grouping of floors or elements such as</li> </ul>				
balconies and windows on taller buildings				
balcornes and windows on tailer buildings				
Building facades relate to key datum lines of				
adjacent buildings through upper level setbacks,				
parapets, cornices, awnings or colonnade heights.				
Shadow is created on the facade throughout the				
day with building articulation, balconies and deeper				
window reveals.				
4M-2 Design Guidance				
Building entries should be clearly defined.				
Important corners are given visual prominence				
through a change in articulation, materials or				
colour, roof expression or changes in height.				
The apartment layout should be expressed				
externally through facade features such as party				
walls and floor slabs.				
4N - Roof design			-	
4N-1 Design Guidance				
Roof design relates to the street. Design solutions				
may include:-				
special roof features and strong corners.				
• use of skillion or very low pitch hipped				
roofs.				
breaking down the massing of the roof by				
using smaller elements to avoid bulk.				
using materials or a pitched form				
complementary to adjacent buildings.				
Doof trootmonto should be interreted with the				
Roof treatments should be integrated with the				
building design. Design solutions may include:-				
roof design proportionate to the overall	1			

building size, scale and form.		
<ul> <li>roof materials compliment the building.</li> </ul>		
service elements are integrated.		
4N-2 Design Guidance		
Habitable roof space should be provided with good		N/A
levels of amenity. Design solutions may include:		
penthouse apartments.		
dormer or clerestory windows.		
openable skylights.		
Open space is provided on roof tops subject to		
acceptable visual and acoustic privacy, comfort		
levels, safety and security considerations.		
4N-3 Design Guidance		Solar access marginally below
Adequate natural light is provided to habitable		required 69.5%
rooms (see 4A Solar and daylight access).		
Well leasted acrossed sutdays gross should be		
Well located, screened outdoor areas should be		
provided for clothes drying.		
40 - Landscape Design		
40-1 Design Guidance		N/A
Landscape design should be environmentally		
sustainable and can enhance environmental		
performance by incorporating:-		
<ul> <li>diverse and appropriate planting.</li> </ul>		
bio-filtration gardens.		
appropriately planted shading trees.		
• areas for residents to plant vegetables		
and herbs.		
Composting.		
green roofs or walls.		
g. con conc or manor		
Ongoing maintenance plans should be prepared		
Microclimate is enhanced by:		
appropriately scaled trees near the		
eastern and western elevations for shade.		
a balance of evergreen and deciduous		
trees to provide shading in summer and		
sunlight access in winter.		
5		
<ul> <li>shade structures such as pergolas for beleasing and assurts and as</li> </ul>		
balconies and courtyards.		
The should be developed as a side of the state of the sta		
Tree and shrub selection considers size at maturity		
and the potential for roots to compete.		
40-2 Design Guidance		N/A
Landscape design responds to the existing site		
conditions including:		
changes of levels.		
Views.		
significant landscape features including		
trees and rock outcrops.		
Significant landscape features should be protected		
by:		
<ul> <li>tree protection zones (see figure 40.5).</li> </ul>		
appropriate signage and fencing during		
construction.		
Plants selected should be endemic to the region	 	
and reflect the local ecology.		
4P - Planting on structures		1
4P-1 Design Guidance		
Structures are reinforced for additional saturated		
soil weight.		
Soil volume is appropriate for plant growth		
Soil volume is appropriate for plant growth, considerations include:-		
<ul> <li>modifying depths and widths according to the planting mix and irrigation frequency.</li> </ul>		
the planting mix and irrigation frequency.		
free draining and long soil life span.		

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tree anchorage.			
Minimum soil standards for plant sizes should be			
provided in accordance with Table 5.			
4P - Planting on structures	r	r	
<ul> <li>4P-2 Design Guidance</li> <li>Plants are suited to site conditions, considerations include:</li> <li>drought and wind tolerance.</li> <li>seasonal changes in solar access.</li> <li>modified substrate depths for a diverse range of plants.</li> <li>plant longevity.</li> </ul>			N/A
A landscape maintenance plan is prepared.			
<ul> <li>Irrigation and drainage systems respond to:</li> <li>changing site conditions.</li> <li>soil profile and the planting regime.</li> <li>whether rainwater, stormwater or recycled. grey water is used.</li> </ul>			
<b>4P-3 Design Guidance</b> Building design incorporates opportunities for planting on structures. Design solutions may include:			N/A
<ul> <li>green walls with specialised lighting for indoor green walls.</li> <li>wall design that incorporates planting.</li> <li>green roofs, particularly where roofs are visible from the public domain.</li> <li>planter boxes.</li> </ul>			
Note: structures designed to accommodate green walls should be integrated into the building facade and consider the ability of the facade to change over time.			
4Q - Universal design			
<ul> <li>4Q - Universal design</li> <li>4Q-1 Design Guidance</li> <li>Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.</li> </ul>			N/A
<ul> <li>4Q - Universal design</li> <li>4Q-1 Design Guidance</li> <li>Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing</li> </ul>			N/A Adaptable units slightly reduce to 9.9% with the modification
4Q - Universal design4Q-1 Design GuidanceDevelopments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.4Q-2 Design Guidance Adaptable housing should be provided in			Adaptable units slightly reduce to
4Q - Universal design4Q-1 Design GuidanceDevelopments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.4Q-2 Design GuidanceAdaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy.Design solutions for adaptable apartments			Adaptable units slightly reduce to
<ul> <li>4Q - Universal design</li> <li>4Q-1 Design Guidance Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.</li> <li>4Q-2 Design Guidance Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy.</li> <li>Design solutions for adaptable apartments include:- <ul> <li>convenient access to communal and public areas.</li> <li>high level of solar access.</li> <li>minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted.</li> <li>larger car parking spaces for accessibility.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			Adaptable units slightly reduce to
<ul> <li>4Q - Universal design</li> <li>4Q-1 Design Guidance Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.</li> <li>4Q-2 Design Guidance Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy.</li> <li>Design solutions for adaptable apartments include:- <ul> <li>convenient access to communal and public areas.</li> <li>high level of solar access.</li> <li>minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted.</li> <li>larger car parking spaces for accessibility.</li> <li>parking titled separately from apartments or shared car parking arrangements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4Q-3 Design Guidance <ul> <li>Apartment design incorporates flexible design solutions which may include:-</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			Adaptable units slightly reduce to
<ul> <li>4Q - Universal design</li> <li>4Q-1 Design Guidance Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.</li> <li>4Q-2 Design Guidance Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy.</li> <li>Design solutions for adaptable apartments include:- <ul> <li>convenient access to communal and public areas.</li> <li>high level of solar access.</li> <li>minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted.</li> <li>larger car parking spaces for accessibility.</li> <li>parking titled separately from apartments or shared car parking arrangements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4Q-3 Design Guidance <ul> <li>Apartment design incorporates flexible design solutions which may include:- <ul> <li>comms with multiple functions.</li> <li>dual master bedroom apartments with separate bathrooms.</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>			Adaptable units slightly reduce to 9.9% with the modification The modification does not propose any apartment design changes to those
<ul> <li>4Q - Universal design</li> <li>4Q-1 Design Guidance Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.</li> <li>4Q-2 Design Guidance Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy.</li> <li>Design solutions for adaptable apartments include:- <ul> <li>convenient access to communal and public areas.</li> <li>high level of solar access.</li> <li>minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted.</li> <li>larger car parking spaces for accessibility.</li> <li>parking titled separately from apartments or shared car parking arrangements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4Q-3 Design Guidance <ul> <li>Apartment design incorporates flexible design solutions which may include:- <ul> <li>rooms with multiple functions.</li> <li>dual master bedroom apartments with separate bathrooms.</li> <li>larger apartments with various living space options</li> <li>open plan 'loft' style apartments with only a fixed kitchen, laundry and bathroom.</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>			Adaptable units slightly reduce to 9.9% with the modification The modification does not propose any apartment design changes to those
<ul> <li>4Q - Universal design</li> <li>4Q-1 Design Guidance Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.</li> <li>4Q-2 Design Guidance Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy.</li> <li>Design solutions for adaptable apartments include:- <ul> <li>convenient access to communal and public areas.</li> <li>high level of solar access.</li> <li>minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted.</li> <li>larger car parking spaces for accessibility.</li> <li>parking titled separately from apartments or shared car parking arrangements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4Q-3 Design Guidance <ul> <li>Apartment design incorporates flexible design solutions which may include:- <ul> <li>rooms with multiple functions.</li> <li>dual master bedroom apartments with separate bathrooms.</li> <li>larger apartments with various living space options <ul> <li>open plan 'loft' style apartments with only a fixed kitchen, laundry and bathroom.</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul></li></ul>			Adaptable units slightly reduce to 9.9% with the modification The modification does not propose any apartment design changes to those already approved.
<ul> <li>4Q - Universal design</li> <li>4Q-1 Design Guidance Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.</li> <li>4Q-2 Design Guidance Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy.</li> <li>Design solutions for adaptable apartments include:- <ul> <li>convenient access to communal and public areas.</li> <li>high level of solar access.</li> <li>minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted.</li> <li>larger car parking spaces for accessibility.</li> <li>parking titled separately from apartments or shared car parking arrangements.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4Q-3 Design Guidance <ul> <li>Apartment design incorporates flexible design solutions which may include:- <ul> <li>rooms with multiple functions.</li> <li>dual master bedroom apartments with separate bathrooms.</li> <li>larger apartments with various living space options</li> <li>open plan 'loft' style apartments with only a fixed kitchen, laundry and bathroom.</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>			Adaptable units slightly reduce to 9.9% with the modification The modification does not propose any apartment design changes to those

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character, sting, scale, proportion, pattern, form and detailing. • use of contemporary and complementary materials, finishes, textures and colours. Additions to heritage items should be clearly identifiable from the original building. New additions allow for the interpretation and future evolution of the building. <b>4R-2 Design Guidance</b> Design features should be incorporated sensitively into adapted buildings to make up for any physical limitations, to ensure residential amonity is achieved. Design solutions may include: • using additions to expand the existing buildings may not be able to achieve all of the design criteria in this. Apartment Design Guide where the design criteria in this. Apartment Design Guide where the design criteria in this. Apartment Design access to nature all of the design criteria in the minicurus requirement is currently evaliable rooms could increase subject to demonstrating access to nature all of the design criteria in the minicurus requirement is currently evaliable on the site. • where there are existing higher cellings, depths of habitable rooms could increase as subject to demonstrating access to nature all of the design criteria in the minicuru requirement is currently evaliable on the site. • buble domain diglight access (see also sections 4A Solar and daylight access (see also sections and balconies. <b>45-1 Design Guidance</b> Mixed use development should be concentrated around public transport and centres. Mixed use development addresses the street. • atternatives approaches to private open space and balconies. Mixed use development addresses the street. • addientifies and directly accessible from residue and may an include: • atternative approaches to private open space and balconies. Mixed use development addresses the	building.		$\square$	
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from residential components.	from the street.			

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<ul> <li>facilities are separated or secured.</li> <li>security at entries and safe pedestrian</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>routes are provided.</li> <li>concealment opportunities are avoided.</li> </ul>			
Landscaped communal open space should be provided at podium or roof levels.			
4T - Awnings and signage			
41 - Awnings and signage 4T-1 Design Guidance			N/A
			IN/A
Awnings should be located along streets with high pedestrian activity and active frontages.			
A number of the following design solutions are used:-			
continuous awnings are maintained and			
provided in areas with an existing pattern.			
<ul> <li>height, depth, material and form</li> </ul>			
complements the existing street character.			
• protection from the sun and rain is			
provided.			
<ul> <li>awnings are wrapped around the secondary frontages of corner sites.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>awnings are retractable in areas without an established pattern.</li> </ul>			
an established pattern.			
Auring about the located over building entries for			
Awnings should be located over building entries for			
building address and public domain amenity.			
Awnings relate to residential windows, balconies,			
street tree planting, power poles and street			
infrastructure.			
Cuttors and down nines should be interveted and			
Gutters and down pipes should be integrated and			
concealed.			
Lighting under ownings should be provided for			
Lighting under awnings should be provided for pedestrian safety.			
4T-2 Design Guidance			N/A
Signage should be integrated into the building			
design and respond to the scale, proportion and			
detailing of the development.			
Legible and discrete way finding should be			
provided for larger developments.			
Signage is limited to being on and below awnings			
and a single facade sign on the primary street			
frontage.			
4U - Energy efficiency		1	
4U-1 Design Guidance	<u> </u>		
Adequate natural light is provided to habitable	$\boxtimes$		
rooms.			
Well located, screened outdoor areas should be	_		
provided for clothes drying.	$\square$		
4U-2 Design Guidance			N/A
A number of the following design solutions are			
used:			
• the use of smart glass or other			
technologies on north and west elevations.			
<ul> <li>thermal mass in the floors and walls of</li> </ul>			
north facing rooms is maximised.			
polished concrete floors, tiles or timber			
rather than carpet.			
<ul> <li>insulated roofs, walls and floors and seals</li> </ul>			
on window and door openings.			
overhangs and shading devices such as			
awnings, blinds and screens.			
Provision of consolidated heating and cooling			
infrastructure should be located in a centralised			

		1		
location (e.g. the basement).				
4U-2 Design Guidance				N/A
A number of the following design solutions are				
used:				
• rooms with similar usage are grouped				
together.				
natural cross ventilation for apartments is				
optimised.				
natural ventilation is provided to all				
habitable rooms and as many non-habitable				
rooms, common areas and circulation spaces				
as possible.				
4V - Water management and conservation				
4V-1 Design Guidance				N/A
				IN/A
Water efficient fittings, appliances and wastewater				
reuse should be incorporated.				
·				
Aportmonto abould be individually matered				
Apartments should be individually metered.				
Rainwater should be collected, stored and reused	_	_		
on site.				
on site.				
Drought tolerant, low water use plants should be				
used within landscaped areas.				
AV 2 Design Cuidense				N1/A
4V-2 Design Guidance			_	N/A
Water sensitive urban design systems are				
designed by a suitably qualified professional.				
A number of the following design solutions are				
used:				
runoff is collected from roofs and				
balconies in water tanks and plumbed into				
toilets, laundry and irrigation.				
• porous and open paving materials is				
maximised.				
• on site stormwater and infiltration,				
including bio-retention systems such as rain				
gardens or street tree pits.				
4V-3 Design Guidance				N/A
				IN/A
Detention tanks should be located under paved				
areas, driveways or in basement car parks.				
On large sites parks or open spaces are designed				
to provide temporary on site detention basins.				
4W - Waste management				
4W-1 Design Guidance				N/A
				IN/A
Adequately sized storage areas for rubbish bins				
should be located discreetly away from the front of				
the development or in the basement car park.				
the development of in the basement car park.				
Waste and recycling storage areas should be well				
ventilated.				
, on the dot				
Circulation design allows bins to be easily				
manoeuvred between storage and collection				
points.				
pointo.				
<b></b> ,				
Temporary storage should be provided for large				
bulk items such as mattresses.				
A wests management plan should be seen at				
A waste management plan should be prepared.				
4W-2 Design Guidance			1	N/A
All dwellings should have a waste and recycling				
cupboard or temporary storage area of sufficient				
			1	
size to hold two days worth of waste and recycling.		1	1	
Communal waste and recycling rooms are in				
convenient and accessible locations related to	7	1 1 1		
each vertical core.				

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For mixed use developments, residential waste and recycling storage areas and access should be separate and secure from other uses.				
Alternative waste disposal methods such as composting should be provided.				
4X - Building Maintenance				
4X-1 Design Guidance				
A number of the following design solutions are				
used:				
<ul> <li>roof overhangs to protect walls.</li> </ul>				
hoods over windows and doors to protect				
openings.				
• detailing horizontal edges with drip lines				
to avoid staining of surfaces.	_	_	_	
• methods to eliminate or reduce planter				
box leaching.				
appropriate design and material selection				
for hostile locations.				N1/A
4X-2 Design Guidance				N/A
Window design enables cleaning from the inside of				
the building.				
Building maintenance systems should be	_			
Building maintenance systems should be incorporated and integrated into the design of the				
building form, roof and façade.				
bulluling loini, lool allu laçade.				
Design solutions do not require external				
scaffolding for maintenance access.				
scallolding for maintenance access.				
Manually operated systems such as blinds,				
sunshades and curtains are used in preference to				
mechanical systems.				
Centralised maintenance, services and storage				
should be provided for communal open space				
areas within the building.				
4X-3 Design Guidance				N/A
A number of the following design solutions are				
used:-				
• sensors to control artificial lighting in				
common circulation and spaces.				
• natural materials that weather well and				
improve with time such as face brickwork.				
• easily cleaned surfaces that are graffiti				
resistant.				
• robust and durable materials and finishes				
are used in locations which receive heavy				
wear and tear, such as common circulation				
areas and lift interiors.				

# Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010

The relevant objectives and provisions of Auburn LEP 2010 have been considered in the following assessment table:

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Part 1 Preliminary				
1.1 Name of Plan				
This Plan is Auburn Local Environmental Plan	$\square$			
2010.				
1.1 AA Commencement				
This Plan commences on the day on	$\square$			The plan was gazetted on 29
which it is published on the NSW				October 2010.

Cla	use	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	legislation website.				
<b>1.3</b> (1)	Land to which Plan applies This Plan applies to the land identified on the Land Application Map.				The plan applies to the site.
(2)	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. 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.				
1.6	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.
(1)	<ul> <li>Maps</li> <li>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> <li>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</li> </ul>				
	aspect of the single map. Any such maps are to be kept and made available for public access in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister.				
(4)	For the purposes of this Plan, a map may 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				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
website.				
1.8A Savings provision relating to				
development applications If a development application has been made			$\square$	The savings provisions do not apply
before the commencement of this Plan in relation to land to which this Plan applies and				to this application as it was lodged subsequent to commencement of
the application has not been finally determined before that commencement, the application				this Plan.
must be determined as if this Plan had not				
commenced. Note.				
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				
consent authority may consider the application. The				
Division requires public notice of the development application and the draft environmental planning				
instrument allowing the development at the same				
time, or as closely together as is practicable.				
1.9 Application of SEPPs and REPs				
(1) This Plan is subject to the provisions of any State environmental planning policy				
and any regional environmental plan that				
prevail over this Plan as provided by				
section 36 of the Act.				
(2) The following State environmental planning policies and regional			$\square$	
environmental plans (or provisions) do not				
apply to the land to which this Plan				
applies:				
State Environmental Planning Policy No 1—				
Development Standards State Environmental Planning Policy				
No 4—Development Without Consent and				
Miscellaneous Exempt and Complying Development				
(clause 6, clause 10 and Parts 3 and 4) State Environmental Planning Policy No 60—Exempt				
and Complying Development				
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 24—				
Homebush Bay Area				
1.9A Suspension of covenants, agreements and instruments				
(1) For the purpose of enabling development			$\square$	There are no covenants,
on land in any zone to be carried out in				agreements or similar instruments
accordance with this Plan or with a				that require suspension to enable
development consent granted under the				development of the land in
Act, any agreement, covenant or other				accordance with this Plan.
similar instrument that restricts the				
carrying out of that development does				
not apply to the extent necessary to serve that purpose.				
(2) This clause does not apply:			$\square$	
(a) to a covenant imposed by the				
Council or that the Council				
requires to be imposed, or				
(b) to any prescribed instrument				
within the meaning of section				
183A of the Crown Lands Act				

Claus	se		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
		<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 4 of the Act.				
(3)	This c	a of the Act.				
(3)		sts of any public authority under			$\square$	
		egistered instrument.				
(4)		r section 28 of the Act, the			$\square$	
		rnor, before the making of this				
Devil		e, approved of subclauses (1)–(3).				
2.3		mitted or prohibited development objectives and land use table				1
(1)		Table at the end of this Part				
(.)		fies for each zone:				
	•	ne objectives for development, and	$\square$			A mixed use development is
	(1.)					permitted with consent in the B4
	(b)	development that may be carried out without consent, and				Mixed Use Zone.
	(c)	development that may be carried				
	(0)	out only with consent, and				
	(d)	development that is prohibited.				
(2)	The c	consent authority must have regard	$\square$			
		e objectives for development in a				
		when determining a development				
	zone.	ation in respect of land within the				
(3)		e Table at the end of this Part:	$\boxtimes$			
(0)	(a)	a reference to a type of building or				
	(4)	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)		clause is subject to the other	$\square$			
24		sions of this Plan. oned land				
<b>2.4</b> (1)		oned land lopment may be carried out on				The land is zoned B4 Mixed Use.
(')		ned land only with consent.				
(2)		re granting consent, the consent			$\square$	
		ority:				
	(a)	must consider whether the				

Claus	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	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			$\square$	
	development is appropriate and is				
	compatible with permissible land				
	uses in any such adjoining land.				
2.5					
2.5	-				
(1)	particular land				
(1)	Development on particular land that is				
	described or referred to in Schedule 1				
	may be carried out:				
	(a) with consent, or				
	(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			$\square$	Subdivision is not proposed.
. ,	subdivided, but only with consent.				
Notes	-				
	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.				
	-				No demolition works are proposed
	Note. If the demolition of a building or				No demolition works are proposed as part of this Development
	work is identified in an applicable				Application .
	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.				

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Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Land Use Table				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Zone B4 Mixed Use				
<ul> <li>1 Objectives of zone</li> <li>To provide a mixture of compatible land</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			The modification relates to the residential floor plate, parking and installation of solar panels. All are permitted
<ul> <li>uses.</li> <li>To integrate suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			The proposed building comprises of ground floor retail/business
<ul> <li>in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling.</li> <li>To encourage high density residential development.</li> <li>To encourage appropriate businesses which contribute to economic growth.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			premises and residential flat building above. The development is defined as a "mixed use development" and is permissible in the zone. The proposal is also consistent with the zone objectives.
To achieve an accessible, attractive and safe public domain	$\boxtimes$			<i>mixed use development</i> means a building or place comprising 2 or more different land uses.
2 Permitted without consent Nil			$\boxtimes$	<i>business premises</i> means a building or place at or on which:
3 Permitted with consent Backpackers' accommodation; Boarding houses; Business premises; Child care centres; Community facilities; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Function centres; Hostels; Hotel or motel accommodation; Information and education facilities; Office premises; Passenger transport facilities; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Retail premises; 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 or 4				<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 on a regular basis, or</li> <li>(b) a service is provided directly to members of the public on a regular basis,</li> <li>and includes a funeral home and, without limitation, premises such as banks, post offices, hairdressers, dry cleaners, travel agencies, internet 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.</li> <li>Note. Business premises are a type of <i>commercial premises</i>—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.</li> </ul>
<b>4 Prohibited</b> Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Boat repair facilities; Boat sheds; Bulky goods premises; Canal estate developments; Caravan parks; 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>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; <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> </ul> </li> <li>Note. Retail premises are a type of commercial premises—see the definition of that term in this Dictionary.</li> </ul>

Claus		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<b>4.1</b>	Minimum subdivision lot size				Subdivision is not proposed
(1)	The objectives of this clause are as follows:			$\square$	Subdivision is not proposed.
	(a) to ensure that lot sizes are able to				
	accommodate development				
	consistent with relevant				
	development controls, and				
	(b) to ensure that subdivision of land				
	is capable of supporting a range				
	of development types.				
(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				
(00)	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:				
	<ul><li>(i) 350 square metres, or</li><li>(ii) if a garage will be accessed</li></ul>				
	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,				
	(b) semi-detached dwellings - 270				
	square metres,				
	(c) multi dwelling housing - 170				
	square metres for each dwelling,				
	(d) attached dwellings - 170 square				
	metres.	_			
(4)	This clause does not apply in relation to	$\square$			
	the subdivision of individual lots in a				
	strata plan or community title scheme.				
4.3	Height of buildings				
	The objectives of this clause are as				
(1)	The objectives of this clause are as				
(1)	follows: (a) to establish a maximum building				

Claus	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	<ul> <li>height to enable appropriate development density to be achieved, and</li> <li>(b) to ensure that the height of buildings is compatible with the</li> </ul>				
(2)	character of the locality. 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_007, the subject site has a maximum building height limit of 36m. At its highest point the proposed development has a height of 36.95m at the lift over runs.
					It is considered that the proposed height exceedence is acceptable as it only relates to the lift overruns and does not add unnecessarily to the overall perceived bulk of the building or contribute to significant additional over shadowing.
(2A)	Despite subclause (2), the maximum height of office premises and hotel or			$\boxtimes$	Noted that as this is a s96 no formal 4.6 variation request is required.
	<ul> <li>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</li> </ul>				
	Silverwater Road Precinct, as shown edged light purple on the Height of Buildings Map—14 metres.				
<b>4.4</b> (1)	<ul> <li>Floor space ratio</li> <li>The objectives of this clause are as follows:</li> <li>To establish a maximum floor</li> </ul>				
	space ratio to enable appropriate development density to be achieved, and				
	• 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_007, the maximum FSR permitted is 5.0:1. The FSR of the proposed development is 4.97:1
					Where the approved floor plate is maintained the FSR will be 4.82:1
(2A)	Despite subclause (2), the maximum floor space ratio for development for the purpose of multi dwelling housing on			$\boxtimes$	

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
land other than land within the Former				
Lidcombe Hospital Site, as shown edged				
black on the Floor Space Ratio Map, is				
as follows:				
(a) for sites less than 1,300 square				
metres— $0.75:1$ , (b) for sites that are 1.200 equare				
(b) for sites that are 1,300 square				
metres or greater but less than 1,800 square metres—0.80:1,				
(c) for sites that are 1,800 square				
metres or greater—0.85:1.				
(2B) Despite subclause (2), the maximum			$\square$	
floor space ratio for the following				
development on land in Zone B6				
Enterprise Corridor within the Parramatta				
Road Precinct, as shown edged orange				
on the Floor Space Ratio Map, is as				
follows:				
(a) 1.5:1 for bulky goods premises,				
entertainment facilities, function centres and registered clubs, and				
(b) 3:1 for office premises and hotel or				
motel accommodation.				
(2C) Despite subclause (2), the maximum floor			$\square$	
space ratio for the following development on				
land in Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor within the				
Silverwater Road Precinct, as shown edged				
light purple on the Floor Space Ratio Map, is as				
follows:				
(a) 1.5:1 for bulky goods premises,				
entertainment facilities, function centres and registered clubs, and				
(b) 2:1 for office premises and hotel or				
motel accommodation.				
(2D) Despite subclause (2), the maximum				
floor space ratio for retail premises on land in Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor				
within the Commercial Precinct, as				
shown edged green on the Floor Space				
Ratio Map is 1.5:1.				
4.5 Calculation of floor space ratio and				
site area				
(1) Objectives				
The objectives of this clause are as	$\square$			FSR has been calculated in
follows:				accordance with this clause.
(a) to define <i>floor space ratio</i> ,				
(b) to set out rules for the calculation of				
the site area of development for the purpose of applying permitted floor				
space ratios, including rules to:				
(i) prevent the inclusion in the				
site area of an area that has				
no significant development				
being carried out on it, and				
(ii) prevent the inclusion in the				
site area of an area that has				
already been included as part				

Claus	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				
(0)	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				
(4)	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				
	area calculation.				
(6)	Only significant development to be	$\square$			Only the lots upon which
	included				development is proposed are
	The site area for proposed development				included in the site area.
	must not include a lot additional to a lot				
	or lots on which the development is				
	-				
	being carried out unless the proposed				
	development includes significant development on that additional lot.		1	1	
(7)	-		1	1	
(7)	Certain public land to be separately considered		1	1	
			1	1	
I	For the purpose of applying a floor	I	1	1	

Clau		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	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 development is to be carried out.				
(8)	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.				A covenant is not required as a condition of consent is to be imposed requiring the sites be amalgamated should consent be granted.
(10)	<ul> <li>Covenants affect consolidated sites</li> <li>If: <ul> <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> </ul> </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	Exceptions to development				
stand (1)	<ul> <li>dards The objectives of this clause are: <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 from development by allowing flexibility in particular </li> </ul></li></ul>				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
<ul> <li>circumstances.</li> <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 36.95m is proposed.</li> <li>Clause 4.4 – a maximum FSR of 5.0:1 applies to the subject site. A maximum FSR</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 standard unless: <ul> <li>(a) the consent authority is satisfied that:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				of 4.97:1 is proposed. Says 4.8 on architectural set 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.

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Claus	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>				Concurrence not required as 4.6 variation not required due to this being a modification (s96)
	<ul> <li>(b) the public benefit of maintaining the development standard, and</li> <li>(c) any other matters required to be taken into consideration by the Director-General before granting concurrence.</li> </ul>				
(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 Residential, Zone E2 Environmental Conservation, Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone E4 Environmental Living if:				
	<ul> <li>(a) The subdivision will result will result in 2 or more lots of less than the minimum area specified for such lots by a development standard, or</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>				
(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)	<ul> <li>This clause does not allow consent to be granted for development that would contravene any of the following:</li> <li>(a) a development standard for complying development,</li> <li>(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 Index: BASIX) 2004 applies or for the land on which such a building is situated,</li> </ul>				
Part	(c) clause 5.4. 5 Miscellaneous provisions				
5.3	Development near zone boundaries				
(1)	The objective of this clause is to provide flexibility where the investigation of a site and its surroundings reveals that a use allowed on the other side of a zone				The development is permissible in the zone.

Claus	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	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.				
(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>				
	<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> </ul>				
(5)	This clause does not prescribe a 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 class of building under the <i>Building Code of Australia</i> .				

Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
(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 this Plan, the total floor area of the dwelling (excluding any area used for parking) must not exceed whichever of				

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Claus	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	<ul> <li>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)	Architectural roof features The objectives of this clause are:			$\boxtimes$	The proposed building does not have any architectural roof features.
	<ul> <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 architectural roof features are</li> </ul>				
(0)	contained within the height limit.				
(2)	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				
(3)	carried out, but only with consent. 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> <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 is fully integrated into</li> </ul>				
5.8	the design of the roof feature.				
(1)	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</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>(b) converting a fire alarm system from connection with the alarm monitoring system of a private</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	

Claus	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment	
	with the alarm monitoring system of another private service provider,					
	<ul> <li>(c) 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 service provider.</li> </ul>					
(3)	Development to which subclause (2) applies is complying development if it consists only of:			$\boxtimes$		
	(a) internal alterations to a building, or			$\square$		
	<ul> <li>(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.</li> </ul>					
(4)	A complying development certificate for any such complying development is subject to a condition that any building work may only be carried out between 7.00 am and 6.00 pm on Monday to Friday and between 7.00 am and 5.00 pm on Saturday, and must not be carried out on a Sunday or a public holiday. In this clause: <i>private service provider</i> means a person					
	or body that has entered into an agreement that is in force with Fire and Rescue NSW to monitor fire alarm systems.					
<b>5.9</b> (1)	<b>Preservation of trees or vegetation</b> The objective of this clause is to preserve the amenity of the area, including biodiversity values, through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.				There are no trees or significant vegetation on the site.	
(2)	This clause applies to species or kinds of trees or other vegetation that are prescribed for the purposes of this clause by a development control plan made by the Council.					
Note.	A development control plan may prescribe the trees or other vegetation to which this clause applies by reference to species, size, location or other manner.					
(3)	A person must not ringbark, cut down, 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:					
	(a) development consent, or			$\square$		

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Claus	se		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	(b)	a permit granted by the Council.				
(4)	permi for the purpo Coun out of	refusal by the Council to grant a it to a person who has duly applied e grant of the permit is taken for the oses of the Act to be a refusal by the cil to grant consent for the carrying f the activity for which a permit was				
(5)	other satisf	nt. clause does not apply to a tree or vegetation that the Council is ied is dying or dead and is not red as the habitat of native fauna.				
(6)	This other	clause does not apply to a tree or vegetation that the Council is ied is a risk to human life or				
(7)	A per any r loppir	rmit under this clause cannot allow ringbarking, cutting down, topping, ng, removal, injuring or destruction ree or other vegetation:				
	(a)	that is or forms part of a heritage item, or that is within a heritage conservation area, or			$\square$	
	(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 conservation area,				
	(d)	would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, Aboriginal object, Aboriginal place of heritage significance or heritage conservation area.				
<u>Note</u> .	activi devel provis	consequence of this subclause, the ties concerned will require opment consent. The heritage sions of clause 5.10 will be cable to any such consent.				
(8)		<ul> <li>clause does not apply to or in sect of:</li> <li>the clearing of native vegetation:</li> <li>(i) that is authorised by a development consent or property vegetation plan under the Native Vegetation</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
		Act 2003, or (ii) that is otherwise permitted under Division 2 or 3 of Part 3			$\boxtimes$	
	(b)	of that Act, or the clearing of vegetation on State			$\square$	

Clause		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	protected land (within the meaning of clause 4 of Schedule 3 to the <i>Native Vegetation Act 2003</i> ) that is authorised by a development consent under the provisions of the <i>Native Vegetation Conservation Act</i> <i>1997</i> as continued in force by that clause, or				
(c	trees or other vegetation within a State forest, or land reserved from sale as a timber or forest reserve				
(c	<ul> <li>under the Forestry Act 1916, or</li> <li>action required or authorised to be done by or under the Electricity Supply Act 1995, the Roads Act 1993 or the Surveying and Spatial Information Act 2002, or</li> </ul>				
(e	•				
de	ermissibility may be a matter that is etermined by or under any of these cts.				
(9)	Not adopted				
	rees or vegetation not prescribed by				
(1	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				
(2	topping, lopping, removal, injuring or destruction of any tree or other vegetation to which this clause applies is permitted without development consent.				
	leritage conservation				
	leritage items, heritage conservation areas and archaeological sites (if any) are shown on the Heritage Map. The ocation and nature of any such item, area or site is also described in Schedule 5. Objectives				
	<ul> <li>(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Auburn, and</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
(	<ul> <li>(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views, and</li> <li>(c) to conserve archaeological sites, and</li> <li>(d) to conserve places of Aboriginal</li> </ul>				<ul> <li>is it in a heritage conservation area.</li> <li>The site is, however, in close proximity to to the following heritage items which are of local significance:</li> <li>Item No. I33 – Lidcombe</li> </ul>

Clau	se		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
		heritage significance.				Police Station (11 John Street)
(2)	-	uirement for consent elopment consent is required for				<ul> <li>Item No. 135 – Lidcombe</li> </ul>
		of the following:			$\square$	Public School and Infants
	(a)	demolishing or moving a heritage				Department (Corner John
	( )	item or a building, work, relic or				Street, Doodson Avenue and
		tree within a heritage conservation				Mill Street)
		area,				
		(i) a heritage item.				• Item No. 139 – St Joachims
		(ii) An Aboriginal object.				Catholic Church, Parish Hall
		(iii) A building, work, relic or tree				and School (John Street and 7 Mary Street)
		within a heritage conservation				Mary Street)
	(b)	area.				
	(b)	altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural				The modification will not create any
		changes to its interior or by				additional impact to the nearby
		making changes to anything				heritage buildings.
		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 destroyed,				
	(d)	disturbing or excavating a heritage				
	(u)	conservation area that is a place				
		of Aboriginal heritage significance,				
	(e)	erecting a building on land:				
		(i) on which a heritage item is			$\square$	
		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				
	(f)	significance, subdividing land on which a				
	(י)	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 significance,				
(3)	Whe	en consent not required				
(0)		vever, consent under this clause is				
		required if:				
	(a)	the applicant has notified the			$\square$	
		consent authority of the proposed			ن <u>ب</u>	
		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:		1		

Clause		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
(b)	<ul> <li>(i) is of 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 the development is in a cemetery or burial ground and the proposed development:</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>(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</li> <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</li> </ul>				
(c) (b) de	significance, or the development is limited to the removal of a tree or other vegetation that the Council is satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or the development is exempt velopment.				
The gran cons deve sign herit This whe prep herit plan	is submitted under subclause (6).				Refer to comments below.
The gran land (a) (b) (c) requi prepa which	age impact assessment consent authority may, before ating consent to any development on consent to any development on conservation and the situated, or within a heritage conservation area, or within the vicinity of land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), are a heritage impact statement to be ared that assesses the extent to the carrying out of the proposed opment would affect the heritage				A Heritage Impact Statement was not required due to the minor nature of the modification in comparison to the approved development.

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Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	significance of the heritage item or				
	heritage conservation area concerned.				
(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)	<ul> <li>Archaeological sites</li> <li>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 <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> applies):</li> <li>(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and</li> <li>(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is cont</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
(8)	after the notice is sent. 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 development on the heritage			$\boxtimes$	
	significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place, and				
	(b) notify the local Aboriginal communities (in such way as it thinks appropriate) about the application and take into 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			$\square$	
	<ul> <li>the application, and</li> <li>(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.</li> </ul>				
(10)	Conservation incentives The consent authority may grant consent to development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item, or of the land on which such a building is erected, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed				

Clause			No	N/A	Comment
	by this Plan, if the consent authority is				
	satisfied that:				
	(a) the conservation of the heritage			$\square$	
	item or Aboriginal place of				
	heritage significance is facilitated				
	by the granting of consent, and				
	(b) the proposed development is in			$\square$	
	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			$\square$	
	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				
	(e) the proposed development would				
	not have any significant adverse				
	effect on the amenity of the				
	surrounding area.				
Part 6	Additional local provisions				
6.1	Acid sulfate soils				
(1)	The objective of this clause is to ensure				The modification does not impact
	nat development does not disturb, expose	$\square$			ASS.
	or drain acid sulfate soils and cause				A33.
e	nvironmental damage.				
(2)	Development consent is required for the	$\square$			
	arrying out of works described in the				
	able to this subclause on land shown on				
	ne Acid Sulfate Soils Map as being of the				
	lass specified for those works.				
Class	Works of land				
1	Any works.				
2	Works below the natural ground				
	surface. Works by which the				
	watertable is likely to be lowered.				
3	Works more than 1 metre below the				
	natural ground surface. Works by				
	which the watertable is likely to be				
	lowered more than 1 metre below the				
	natural ground surface.				
4	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.				
5	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				

Cla	use		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
		eight Datum on adjacent Class 1, 2, or 4 land.				
(3)	grante out of mana the pr Acid S	velopment consent must not be ed under this clause for the carrying works unless an acid sulfate soils gement plan has been prepared for roposed works in accordance with the Sulfate Soils Manual and has been ded to the consent authority.				
(4)	conse	spite subclause (2) Development ent is not required under this clause e carrying out of works if:				
	(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.				
(5)	conse for the works ancilla	spite subclause (2), development ent is not required under this clause e carrying out of any of the following s by a public authority (including ary work such as excavation, ruction of access ways or the supply wer):				
	(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 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				

Clau	se	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	<ul> <li>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</li> <li>(b) the works are likely to lower the watertable.</li> </ul>				
<b>6.2</b> (1)	Earthworks The objectives of this clause are as				
	<ul> <li>follows:</li> <li>(a) 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,</li> <li>(b) to allow earthworks of a minor nature without separate development consent.</li> </ul>				The modified proposal makes no change regarding earthworks (excavation) for the basement car parking (which to a large extent has already occurred via previous consents on site).
(2)	<ul> <li>Development consent is required for earthworks, unless:</li> <li>(a) (a) the work does not alter the ground level (existing) by more than 600 millimetres, or</li> <li>(b) (b) the work is exempt</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>(b) (b) the work is exempt development under this Plan or another applicable environmental planning instrument, or</li> <li>(c) the work is ancillary to other development for which</li> </ul>				
	development consent has been given.				
(3)	Before granting development consent for earthworks, the consent authority must consider the following matters: (a) the likely disruption of, or any detrimental effect on, existing drainage patterns and soil stability in the locality,				
	(b) the effect of the proposed development on the likely future				
	<ul><li>use or redevelopment of the land,</li><li>(c) the quality of the fill or of the soil to be excavated, or both,</li></ul>				
	(d) the effect of the proposed development on the existing and				
	<ul><li>likely amenity of adjoining properties,</li><li>(e) the source of any fill material and the destination of any excavated material,</li></ul>				

Clau	ise		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	parti distu Abo	the likelihood of disturbing relics, the proximity to and potential for adverse impacts on any watercourse, drinking water catchment or environmentally sensitive area. <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> , icularly section 86, deals with urbing or excavating land and riginal objects.				
<b>6.3</b> (1)		od planning e objectives of this clause are: to minimise the flood risk to life and property associated with the use of land,				The subject site is not in a flood planning area.
	(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 on flood behaviour and the environment.				
(2)	This ( (a)	clause applies to: land that is shown as "Flood planning area" on the Flood Planning Map, and				
	(b)	other land at or below the flood planning level.				
(7)	gran whic cons	elopment consent must not be need for development on land to the this clause applies unless the sent authority is satisfied that the elopment:				
	(a)	is compatible with the flood hazard of the land, and				
	(b)	is not likely to significantly adversely affect flood behaviour resulting in detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other development or properties, and				
	(c)	incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life from flood, and				
	(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				

Clau		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	(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.			$\boxtimes$	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 Foreshore Building Line Map.				
(3)	Development consent must not be granted for development on land in the foreshore area except for the following				
	purposes: (a) the extension, alteration or rebuilding of an existing building wholly or partly in the foreshore area,				
	(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				
	<ul> <li>so,</li> <li>(c) boat sheds, sea retaining walls, wharves, slipways, jetties, waterway access stairs, swimming pools, fences, cycleways, walking trails, picnic facilities or other recreation facilities (outdoor).</li> </ul>				
(4)	Development consent must not be granted under subclause (3) unless the consent authority is satisfied that:				
	<ul> <li>(a) the development will contribute to achieving the objectives for the zone in which the land is located, and</li> </ul>			$\square$	
	<ul> <li>(b) the appearance of any proposed structure, from both the waterway and adjacent foreshore areas, will be compatible with the surrounding area, and</li> </ul>				

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Claus	e		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	(c)	the development is not likely to			$\square$	
		cause environmental harm such				
		as: (i) pollution or siltation of the			$\square$	
		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				
	(d)	the development will not cause			$\square$	
		congestion of, or generate				
		conflicts between, people using				
		open space areas or the waterway, and				
	(e)	opportunities to provide			$\square$	
	. ,	continuous public access along				
		the foreshore and to the waterway				
	(f)	will not be compromised, and				
	(f)	any historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological,			$\square$	
		architectural, natural or aesthetic				
		significance of the land on which				
		the development is to be carried				
		out and of surrounding land will be				
	(g)	maintained, and in the case of development for the			$\boxtimes$	
	(9)	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				
		appearance of the foreshore, and				
	(h)	sea level rise or change of			$\square$	
		flooding patterns as a result of				
		climate change have been considered.				
6.5		ential Services				Modification does not alter services
(1)		opment consent must not be				other than to install solar panels.
	•	ed to development unless the ent authority is satisfied that any of	$\square$			
		blowing services that are essential				
		he proposed development are				
		ble or that adequate arrangements				
		been made to make them available				
	wnen	required:			$\square$	
	(a)	the supply of water,				
	(b)	the supply of electricity,				
	(c)	the disposal and management of				
	(d)	sewage. stormwater drainage or on-site				
	(9)	conservation,				
	(e)	suitable road access.				
(2)	Th:-	olouoo dooo aat aaabu ta				
(2)	This devel	clause does not apply to opment for the purpose of				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comment		
providing, extending, augmenting,						
maintaining or repairing any essential						
service referred to in this clause.						

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

# ADCP 2010 – Local Centres

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

Requirement		Yes	No	N/A	Comments			
2.0 Built Form								
Obje	ctives							
a.	To provide richness of detail and architectural interest, especially to visually prominent parts of buildings such as lower storeys and street facades.	$\square$			The proposed modification does not satisfactorily address compatible height, bulk and scale with the existing and currently adopted and desired future character of the precinct (particularly to the west)			
b.	To establish the scale, dimensions, form and separation of buildings appropriate for local centre locations.				Architectural detailing and visual interest is not lost with the amendment.			
					The modification does not impact approved active street frontages.			
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.				Discussed above.			
d.	To achieve active street frontages with good physical and visual connections between buildings and the street.	$\boxtimes$			Discussed above.			
e.	To ensure consistency in the main street frontages of buildings.	$\bowtie$			Discussed above.			
f.	To ensure building depth and bulk appropriate to the environmental setting and landform.	$\square$						
g.	To ensure building separation is adequate to protect amenity, daylight penetration and privacy between adjoining developments.	$\boxtimes$			Amenity, daylight and privacy are not impacted by the modification.			
h.	To ensure that the form, scale, design and nature of development enhances the streetscape and visual quality of commercial areas.	$\square$						
i.	To ensure that the built form and density of a new development respects the scale, density and desired future character of the area.							
j.	To ensure development appropriately supports the centres hierarchy.	$\boxtimes$						

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Development Controls			
D1 To allow for their adaptive use, mixed use buildings are to incorporate the following flexible design requirements:			
<ul> <li>the number of internal apartment structural walls are to be minimised; and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		The modification does not alter internal layouts from those previously approved.
<ul> <li>ceiling heights for the ground floor is to be a minimum of metres.</li> </ul>			
D2 Residential components are to be provided with direct access to street level with entrances clearly distinguishable from entries to commercial premises.	$\boxtimes$		
D3 Secure entries are to be provided to all entrances to private areas, including car parks and internal courtyards.	$\square$		The modification does not alter the
D4 Car parking provided for the residential component of the development is to be clearly delineated and provided separate to general customer parking.			separation of commercial and residential car parking.
D5 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.			No amendment to loading areas.
D6 Vehicular circulation areas must be legible and must differentiate between the commercial service requirements, such as loading areas, and residential access.			
D7 Mechanical plant is to be located on the roof or visually and acoustically isolated from residential uses.			Solar panels are to be installed on the roof and do not impact the environment.
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>			While the modification increases yield by 4 apartments it does not improve external or internal amenity
Development controls DI The minimum finished floor level (FFL) to finished ceiling level (FCL) shall be as follows:			No amendment to ceiling levels.
<ul> <li>3300mm for ground level (regardless of the type of development);</li> </ul>	$\square$		
<ul> <li>3300 for all commercial/retail levels; and</li> <li>2700mm for all residential levels</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
above ground floor.	$\square$		

2.2	Articulation and proportion			
Perfe PI	ormance criteria The bulk, scale and intensity of development is consistent with the scale of surrounding existing and planned developments.			The modification achieves the intended outcome of the deferred commencement approval by reducing FSR and Height but does not achieve appropriate transition between zone boundaries.
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			The vertical rhythms created by the modification are considered to be too overbearing with the smaller floor plate considered to create a better design balance.
P3	proportion, spacing and modelling of the surface through detail and relief. New facades complement the predominant horizontal and vertical proportions in the street and are			The facades have balanced horizontal and vertical elements and well-spaced and proportional windows. The building is modulated with the provision of recesses in the building elevations.
	compatible with surrounding buildings.			The modification maintains pedestrian scale.
P4	New facades complement the predominant horizontal and vertical proportions in the street and are compatible with surrounding buildings.	$\boxtimes$		
P5	Ensure infill development is well articulated, makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and responds to local urban character.	$\boxtimes$		
P6	Retain the use of awnings as visually dominant and coordinating townscape features.	$\boxtimes$		
P7	Ensure new development maintains a pedestrian scale, and provides weather protection at street level	$\boxtimes$		
Deve DI	elopment controls Buildings shall incorporate:			
	<ul> <li>balanced horizontal and vertical</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	
	proportions and well spaced and proportioned windows;			
	<ul> <li>a clearly defined base, middle and top;</li> <li>modulation and toxture; and</li> </ul>		$\square$	
	<ul> <li>modulation and texture; and</li> <li>architectural features which give human scale at street level such as entrances and porticos.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		The integrity of the original approved design is compromised by the
D2	The maximum width of blank walls for building exteriors along key retail streets shall be 5m or 20% of the street frontage,	$\boxtimes$		modification as appropriate transition to the lower scale future character to the west is not achieved.

	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.	$\boxtimes$		
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.	$\boxtimes$		
D5	Street awnings which appear as horizontal elements along the façade of the building shall be provided as part of all new development.	$\boxtimes$		
D6	Where development has two (2) street frontages the streetscape should be addressed by both facades.	$\boxtimes$		
	Materials formance criteria Materials enhance the quality and character of the business precinct.	$\boxtimes$		No material change proposed.
Dev DI	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.	$\boxtimes$		
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.			
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.			
D4	Visible light reflectivity from building materials used on the facades of new buildings shall not exceed 20%.	$\boxtimes$		
2.4	Roofs			
Perf PI	ormance criteria Roof design is integrated into the overall building design.			
Dev DI	<ul> <li>elopment controls <ul> <li>Design of the roof shall achieve the following:</li> </ul> </li> <li>e concealment of lift overruns and service</li> </ul>			The modification settles on the lift manufacturer which results in additional height to the lift overruns requiring consideration of the overall

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	plants;			height exceeding the maximum permitted by 0.95 m
	<ul> <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>			This is considered satisfactory as the overruns are well setback from the edge of the building and will not interfere with roof design and skyline from any public vantage point.
D2	Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.			The roof form including lift overruns do not add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.
D3	Where outdoor recreation areas are proposed on flat roofs, shade structures and wind screens shall be provided.			
2.5	Balconies			
Perf P1	<b>Formance criteria</b> Balconies contribute positively to the amenity of residents and the visual quality of the local centre.			Other than the replacement of previous level 9 floor plate with that of previous level 2 – 8, the modification
Dev D1	elopment controls Balustrades and balconies shall be constructed from a balance of solid and transparent material to allow for views from the interior.			does not alter balcony design or location.
D2	Balcony balustrades should be of a light open material.	$\boxtimes$		
D3	Verandahs and balconies shall not be enclosed.	$\boxtimes$		
D4	Balconies and terraces shall be oriented to overlook public spaces.			
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.			
D6	Screens, louvers or similar devices shall be provided to balconies so as to visually screen any drying of laundry.	$\square$		
2.6	Interface with schools, places of public worship, and public precincts			
Dev	elopment controls			
D1	Where a site adjoins a school, place of public worship or public open space:	$\boxtimes$		Modification does not impact this interface with surrounding public buildings.
	• This interface shall be identified in the site analysis plan and reflected in building design;	$\bowtie$		
	<ul> <li>Building design incorporates an appropriate transition in scale and character along the site boundary(s);</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Building design presents an appropriately detailed facade and</li> </ul>			

	landscaping in the context of the adjoining land use.	$\square$			
D2	The potential for overlooking of playing areas of schools shall be minimised by siting, orientation or screening.	$\square$			
D3	Fencing along boundaries shared with public open space shall have a minimum transparency of 50%.			$\boxtimes$	
D4	Sight lines from adjacent development to public open space shall be maintained and/or enhanced. Direct, secure private access to public open space is encouraged, where possible.				
	Streetscape and Urban form		1		
Obje a.	To ensure development integrates well with the locality and respects the streetscape, built form and character of the area.				The proposed minor exceedence of the maximum height limit is considered satisfactory in the resulting urban form.
					The architectural treatment of the building is functional and attractive.
b.	To encourage innovative development which is both functional and attractive in its context.	$\boxtimes$			
	Streetscape ormance 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 modification will not contribute positively to the scale and future character of the precinct – particularly to the west.
P2	New development conserves and enhances the existing character of the street with particular reference to architectural themes.				
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.				
P4	To maintain the surviving examples of original whole shop frontages where the shop frontages contribute to the local character.			$\boxtimes$	
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.			$\boxtimes$	
Dev	elopment controls				
D1	Applicants shall demonstrate how new				

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	development addresses the streetscape and surrounding built environment.		$\square$	
D2	New shopfronts shall be constructed in materials which match or complement materials used in the existing building.	$\boxtimes$		
D3	Development shall provide direct access between the footpath and the shop.	$\boxtimes$		
D4	Development shall avoid the excessive use of security bars.	$\boxtimes$		
D5	Block-out roller shutters are not permitted.	$\boxtimes$		
D6	Signage shall be minimised and coordinated to contribute to a more harmonious and pleasant character for the locality.	$\boxtimes$		No modification to signage proposed.
Perfe PI P2	Setbacks ormance criteria The setback of new buildings is consistent with the setback of adjoining buildings. The built edge of development at the street frontage contributes to a sense of enclosure and scale within the centre. elopment controls			The modification results in level 9 and level 10 being further setback from the southern and western boundary by: South (Board Street): 6 metres West: 12 / 16 metres The proposed setback to level 8 is in
	development shall adopt front setbacks, as shown in Figure 8 (refer to section 15.2 Setbacks for Lidcombe Town Centre).			line with the floor plates below: South (Board Street): Nil setback West nil at level ground and 1 6/ 16 metres – level 2 - 8 The proposal is not acceptable
	evels above the street wall height are to be ack 4m.			having regard to the performance criteria, in that the built edge of the development does not respond to the future character of development to the west. Although the development to the west
				is restricted to 18 metres – building separation therefore is not an issue above, however there is no adequate transition of height between the two sites.
	Mixed Use Developments			
Obje a.	cctives To encourage sustainable development by permitting services and employment- generating uses in conjunction with residential uses.			Slightly higher apartment numbers including two additional one bedroom apartments while they may contribute to affordability and choice do not
b.	To provide affordable residential development within close proximity to transport, employment and services.	$\boxtimes$		improve internal or external amenity.
c.	To enhance the vitality and safety of commercial centres by encouraging	$\square$		

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d.	further residential development. To achieve a lively and active street frontage by encouraging the integration of appropriate retail and commercial uses with urban housing.	$\boxtimes$		The modification does not have regard to surrounding development (particularly to the west).
e.	To manage the bulk, scale and traffic generation of mixed use developments.		$\square$	
f.	To ensure that mixed use developments are designed having adequate regard for the amenity of occupants and surrounding development.			
	Building design			
Pert PI	ormance criteria Mixed use developments are designed to architecturally express the different functions of the building while sympathetically integrating into the local			The modification will result in a distinctive corner building of unique design.
P2	centre streetscape. Ensure key landmark corner sites are developed to ensure distinctive and unique design of buildings that will form gateways and entrance statements to			The smaller floor plate on level 8 should be retained as it will result in a building that will sympathetically integrate with surrounding streetscape.
Dev	commercial centres. elopment controls			The modification does not impact the other development criteria.
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.			
D3	Commercial and retail servicing, loading and parking facilities shall be separated from residential access and servicing and parking.			
D4	The design of buildings on corner sites or at the ends of a business/commercial zone shall emphasise the corner as a focal point.			
	Active street frontages			
Peri PI	Active frontage uses are defined as one of a combination of the following at street level:			
Der	<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>	X X X X		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
Dev	elopment controls			
D1	Retail outlets and restaurants are located at the street frontage on the ground level.			
D2	A separate and defined entry shall be	$\square$		

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	provided for each use within a mixed use development.			
D3	Only open grill or transparent security (at least 70% visually transparent) shutters are permitted to retail frontages.			
4.3	Awnings			
-	ormance criteria Street frontage awnings are to be provided in all areas with active frontage	$\bowtie$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
	elopment controls Awning dimensions shall generally be:			
	<ul> <li>horizontal in form;</li> <li>minimum 2.4m deep (dependent on footpath width);</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	<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	$\boxtimes$		
	<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>	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>1.2m setback from kerb to allow for clearance of street furniture, trees, and other public amenity elements; and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	In consideration of growth pattern of mature trees.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	Awning design must match building facades, be complementary to those of adjoining buildings and maintain continuity.			
D3	Awnings shall wrap around corners for a minimum 6m from where a building is sited on a street corner.			
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.			
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.			
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	$\boxtimes$		
	of the pavement.	$\square$		
D8	All residential buildings are to be provided with awnings or other weather protection at their main entrance area.			
4.4	Arcades			
Perf P1	ormance criteria Provide safe and convenient connections to enhance the pedestrian network and to provide linkages between shopping areas, public spaces and car parking.			The proposal does not incorporate a traditional enclosed arcade element. The lot orientation and size is not sufficient to include an arcade.

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P2	Encourage the use of parking at the rear of a development site by providing good access to the front of the site.		$\boxtimes$	
Р3	Encourage activity within arcades.	$\square$		
	elopment controls Arcades shall:			
	<ul> <li>Accommodate active uses such as shops, commercial uses, public uses, residential lobbies, cafes or restaurants;</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
	<ul> <li>Be obvious and direct thoroughfares for pedestrians;</li> </ul>	$\bowtie$		
	<ul> <li>Provide for adequate clearance to ensure pedestrian movement is not obstructed;</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	<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>	$\square$		
	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			
Perf PI	ormance criteria The amenity provided for residents of a mixed use development is similar to that expected in residential zones in terms of visual and acoustic privacy, solar amenity and views.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
Dev	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.		$\boxtimes$	
4.6	Residential flat building component of			Refer to the Auburn DCP –
Build requ com	mixed use developments icants 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.	$\boxtimes$		Residential Flat Buildings compliance table below.
Ohi	Privacy and Security			
Obje a.	To provide personal and property security for residents and visitors and enhance perceptions of community safety.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.

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	privacy levels for neighbours and residents.			
c.	To create a balance of uses that are safe and easily accessible.	$\boxtimes$		
d.	To ensure there is adequate lighting and signage to provide a safe environment.			
e.	To enhance the architectural character			
	of buildings at night, improve safety and enliven the town centre at night.			
	ormance criteria			
P1	Private open spaces and living areas of adjacent dwellings are protected from overlooking.	$\square$		
P2	Site layout and design of buildings, including height of front fences and use of			
	security lighting, minimises the potential for crime, vandalism and fear.			
Dev	elopment controls			
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>	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>Incorporating planter boxes into walls</li> </ul>			
	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.			
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 dwollinge			
	dwellings.			
<b>D</b> 2	Charad padaatrian antrias to building a 1-10		 	
03	Shared pedestrian entries to buildings shall be lockable.	$\square$		
D4	Buildings adjacent to streets or public	$\square$		
	spaces shall be designed to allow casual surveillance over the public area.			
DE	Podestrian walkways and car parties chall			
00	Pedestrian walkways and car parking shall be direct, clearly defined, visible and provided with adequate lighting,	$\square$		
	particularly those used at night.			
D6	Landscaping and site features shall not			

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	block sight lines and are to be minimised.	$\square$		
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.	$\boxtimes$		
D8	Adequate lighting shall be provided to minimise shadows and concealment spaces.	$\boxtimes$		
D9	All entrances and exits shall be made clearly visible.	$\boxtimes$		
D10	Buildings shall be arranged to overlook public areas and streets to maximise surveillance.	$\boxtimes$		
D11	Development shall be consistent with Council's Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.	$\boxtimes$		
5.1	Lighting			
Perf P1	ormance 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.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
P2	The use of integrated lighting systems in retail shops is both functional and decorative.			
<b>P</b> 3	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.	$\square$		
Deve 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.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	Lighting systems shall incorporate specific display lighting to reinforce merchandise and provide a contrast against the street lighting generally.	$\square$		
D3	Surface mounted fluorescent fixtures shall not be considered in any part of the retail areas of the premises.	$\boxtimes$		
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	$\boxtimes$		

	amenity of residents or affect the safety of motorists.			
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			The modified proposal results in no
Perf PI	ormance criteria Security shutters, grilles and screens allow the viewing of shopfront windows and light to spill out onto the footpath.	$\boxtimes$		impact on these criteria.
P2	Shutters, grilles and screens are to be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials and compatible with the building style.			
Dev D I	elopment controls Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials.			
D2	Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:			
	<ul> <li>be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and</li> </ul>			
	• be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials.	$\boxtimes$		
D3	Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.			
5.3	Noise			
Perf PI	ormance criteria New developments within major arterial roads or railway lines are designed to mitigate noise and vibration impacts.		$\square$	The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.			
Dev	Pelopment controls New development shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the NSW Department of Planning as applicable for noise, vibration and quality assurance. This			

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		1	1		I
	includes:				
	• Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads, NSW Department of Planning, December 2008 – Interim Guidelines.			$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>NSW Industrial Noise Policy;</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	The use of the retail/commercial
	<ul> <li>Interim Guideline for the Assessment of Noise from Rail Infrastructure Projects; and</li> </ul>				tenancies has not been nominated as part of the subject application. Separate development applications
	• Environmental Criteria for Road and Traffic Noise.			$\square$	will be required for the use of these tenancies.
D2	Restaurant and cafe design shall minimise the impact of noise associated			$\boxtimes$	
D3	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. 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			$\boxtimes$	
5.4	and 6am.				
	Wind Mitigation				N/A
P1 N stan for p Deve	ormance Criteria New developments satisfy nominated wind dards and maintain comfortable conditions edestrians. Elopment Controls Site design for tall buildings (towers) shall:			$\boxtimes$	
	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;			$\boxtimes$	
	ensure that tower buildings are well spaced from each other to allow breezes to penetrate local centres;			$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>consider the shape, location and height of buildings to satisfy wind criteria for public safety and comfort at ground level; and</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>ensure useability of open terraces and balconies.</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
	A Wind Effects Report is to be submitted the DA for all buildings greater than 35m in ht.			$\bowtie$	
a wi repo				$\boxtimes$	
In ac park	Access and Car Parking Idition to this section, applicants shall consu ing and loading requirements for all developm				
	Access, loading and car parking requirements				Refer to the Auburn DCP 2010 -
	-				Parking and Loading compliance
	elopment controls	$\boxtimes$			table.
DI	Car parking rates shall be provided in accordance with the Parking and Loading				

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		1	1		
	Part of this DCP.				
	Creation of new streets and laneways				
Perf P1	ormance criteria All new proposed roads are designed to				
	convey the primary function of the street, including:				
	• Safe and efficient movement of vehicles and pedestrians;			$\square$	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> </ul>			$\square$	
Dev	<ul> <li>Movement of service and delivery vehicles.</li> <li>elopment controls</li> </ul>				
	-				
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.			$\square$	
D3	Development adjoining a new laneway shall contribute to an attractive streetscape and presents a well designed and proportioned facade and incorporates windows, balconies, doorways and landscaping, where possible.				
D4	New public laneways created within large blocks shall maximise pedestrian and vehicle connections within local centres.			$\bowtie$	
D5	A minimum width of 6m shall be provided for all carriageways on access roads. If parallel on-street parking is to be				
D6	provided, an additional width of 2.5m is required per vehicle per side. New streets shall be dedicated to			$\boxtimes$	
	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.				
	_andscaping		-		
-	ectives				
a. b.	To create attractive buildings, public spaces and walkways. To improve visual quality and contribute to				The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
	a more positive local centre experience.	$\square$			
с.	To reduce impacts on climate change at the local level and improve the natural environmental features and local ecology of the local centre.				
d.	To improve the amenity of business and commercial precincts through preserving and retaining existing mature trees where practical				
e. f.	practical. To support landscape design that incorporates the planting of endemic landscape species wherever possible. To ensure that new street furniture is	$\boxtimes$			

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	coordinated with existing street furniture and does not create clutter and obstacles in public spaces.		$\boxtimes$	
g.	To ensure that public areas respond to the needs of people with sensory and other disabilities.	$\boxtimes$		
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.			
P3	Landscaped areas are used to soften the impact of buildings and car parking areas as well as for screening purposes.		$\boxtimes$	
P4	Landscaped areas are provided for passive and recreational use of workers.	$\boxtimes$		
P5	Enhance the existing streetscape and 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.	$\boxtimes$		
Dev	elopment controls			
	in the form of planter boxes to soften the upper level of buildings.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	At grade car parking areas, particularly 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.		$\boxtimes$	
D3	In open parking areas, one (1) shade tree per ten (10) spaces shall be planted within the parking area.		$\boxtimes$	
D4	Fencing shall be integrated as part of the landscaping theme so as to minimise visual impacts and to provide associated site security.	$\boxtimes$		
D5	Paving and other hard surfaces shall be consistent with architectural elements.	$\boxtimes$		
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.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
D2	Street tree planning shall be consistent with Council's Street Tree Masterplan or relevant Public Domain Plan or Infrastructure Manual.			
D3	Significant existing street trees shall be conserved and, where possible, additional street trees shall be planted to ensure that		$\boxtimes$	

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	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.			$\boxtimes$	
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.			$\boxtimes$	
-	Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation		1		
Obj a.	ectives To achieve energy efficient commercial and retail developments.	$\boxtimes$			A BASIX Certificate has been
b.	To encourage site planning and building design which optimises site conditions to achieve energy efficiency.				submitted to address the energy efficiency and water conservation measures required for the residential component of the building and the common areas (such as foyers and
c.	To minimise overshadowing of the public domain including streets and open space.				basement car park). Conditions of consent could be imposed with respect to the provision of energy efficient lighting, heating/cooling
d.	To give greater protection to the natural environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.				systems, and water saving devices in the retail/commercial tenancies. With regard to overshadowing of the public domain, there are no areas of
e.	To encourage the installation of energy efficient and water conserving appliances.				public open space in the vicinity of the site. Overshadowing of the public domain is, therefore, confined to footpaths. The shadow diagrams
f.	To reduce the consumption of non- renewable energy sources for the purposes of heating, water, lighting and	$\square$			submitted with the application shows shadows moving across the following streets:
g.	temperature control.				<ul> <li>Board Street from 9am to 11am;</li> <li>Board Street and John Street</li> </ul>
9.	demand of non-residential development by implementing water efficiency measures.				from 11am
8.1	Energy efficiency				
Per PI	formance 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.
Dev	elopment controls				

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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 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.			The BASIX Certificate requires energy efficient lighting be 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.
Devo DI	All and the set of the			
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.	$\boxtimes$		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 modified proposal results in no
Draii storr	icants shall consult the Stormwater nage Part of this DCP for requirements for nwater management.	$\boxtimes$		impact on these criteria.
Perf PI	Rainwater tanks ormance criteria Adequate measures are incorporated into new development to encourage the collection and reuse of stormwater and reduce stormwater runoff.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
DI	Rainwater tanks shall be installed as			

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	part of all new development in accordance with the following:		
	• The rainwater tank shall comply with the relevant Australian Standards;		
	• 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>		
	• 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. Rainwater tanks shall not be located within the front setback; and		
	• The overflow from rainwater tanks shall discharge to the site stormwater disposal system. For details refer to the Stormwater Drainage Part of this DCP.		
8.5	Ventilation		
Perf PI	ormance criteria Natural ventilation is incorporated into the building design.		The proposed development exceeds the minimum requirements for natural ventilation under SEPP 65.
Deve DI	The siting, orientation, use of openings and built form of the development shall maximise opportunities for natural cross ventilation for the purposes of cooling and fresh air during summer and to avoid unfavourable winter winds.		63%
8.6	Solar amenity		
	ormance criteria New buildings are designed to protect solar amenity for the public domain and residents.		
Dev	<ul> <li>elopment controls</li> <li>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 modified proposal 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 indicate that the overshadowing of development on surrounding areas is acceptable. There are no public places or open

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				spaces within the vicinity of the site. 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.
D2	Lighter colours in building materials and exterior treatments shall be used on the western facades of buildings.	$\boxtimes$		
	Ancillary Site Facilities Provision for goods and mail deliveries			
Perf	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			The modified proposal results in no
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 commercial premises.			impact on these criteria.
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.			
	Other Relevant Controls			
10.1 DI	Waste Applicants shall consult the Waste Part of this DCP for requirements for disposal.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
10.2 DI	Access and amenity Applicants shall consult the relevant provisions within the Access and Mobility Part of this DCP.	$\boxtimes$		The proposed development provides suitable access in accordance with the Access and Mobility part of this ADCP 2010.
44.0	Dublia Demain			
	Public Domain			
a.	To ensure private development			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.

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	contributes to a safe, attractive and useable urban environment within the local centres of the Auburn local government area.			
b.	To ensure the public domain forms an integrated part of the urban fabric of commercial centres.			
c.	To encourage both night and day pedestrian activity in the commercial centres.			
d.	To ensure private development contributes to a positive pedestrian environment.			
e.	To ensure that outdoor dining areas do not interfere with pedestrian amenity.	$\square$		
f.	To encourage public art in new development.			
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.			
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.	$\boxtimes$		
	Subdivision		1	
Obje a.	Actives To ensure development sites are of a reasonable size to efficiently accommodate architecturally proportioned buildings and adequate car parking, loading facilities, etc.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.			
12.1	Size and dimensions			
Derf	ormonoo oritorio			
Perr	ormance criteria The size and dimension of proposed lots contribute to the orderly development of the commercial centres.			
Deve 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			

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	car parking, loading facilities, access and landscaping.			
12.2	Utility services			
<b>PI</b> Deve	All essential public utility services are provided to the development to the satisfaction of relevant authorities.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
DI	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.	$\square$		
D2	Common trenching for gas, electricity and telecommunications shall be provided in accordance with agreements between the relevant servicing authorities in NSW.			
	Residential Interface			
Obje a.	<b>Actives:</b> To ensure that commercial development does not have adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining and nearby residential zones.			The development is located adjacent the R4 High Density Residential to the west of the site. Height 18 metres and FSR 1.7:1.
b.	To ensure that commercial buildings are appropriately setback from nearby residential zones.			The reduced level 8 floor plate will ensure a more sympathetic integration with adjacent zone.
c.	To ensure that heavy vehicles associated with commercial development do not adversely impact upon the residential amenity.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
Deve D1	Plopment controls Buildings adjoining residential zones and/or open space shall be setback a minimum of 3 metres from that property boundary.			
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.			
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.			

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D4	External lighting shall be positioned to avoid light spillage to adjoining residential zones.			
D5	Where noise generating development is proposed adjacent to residential or other noise sensitive uses, such as places of worship and child care centres, an acoustic report shall be submitted with a development application, outlining methods to minimise adverse noise impact.		$\boxtimes$	
15.0	Lidcombe Town Centre			
	Development to which this section			
Centro Public under Where contro contro	section applies to the Lidcombe Town e which is zoned B4 Mixed Use, RE1 c Recreation and RE2 Private Recreation the <i>Auburn LEP 2010</i> . Refer to Figure 6. e there are inconsistencies between the ols contained within this Section and other ols within this DCP, these controls prevail extent of the inconsistency.			The subject development site is located within the Lidcombe Town Centre.
15.2	Setbacks			
е	P1 The built edge of development onting the street contributes to a sense of nclosure, scale and appropriate transition rithin the town centre.			
Dava	opment controls			
DI	Setbacks within the town centre shall be consistent with Figure 7.	$\square$		This matter has been discussed previously.
15.3	Active frontages			
DI	<b>opment controls</b> As a minimum, buildings shall provide active street frontages consistent with Figure 8.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
15.4	Laneways			
DI .	<b>Opment controls</b> Redevelopment within the Lidcombe Town Centre shall make provision for the creation of new laneways as shown in Figure 9.		$\boxtimes$	No laneways are proposed.

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15.5 S	ite 1 – Dooleys			
have b potenti resider shown capaci the urb more a town c these s	al sites within the Lidcombe Town Centre even identified as having the greatest ial for intensification with commercial, ntial and mixed use development, as in Figure 10. Each site has an inherent ty to contribute to the transformation of oan form into one which will generate activity and lead the development of the entre. The development controls for sites apply in addition to the development is presented in previous sections of this			Not applicable to subject site.
Object	tives			
a. To e	ensure architectural design recognises:			
•	the strategic significance of the site within the Lidcombe Town Centre; and		$\boxtimes$	
•	the visual prominence of the site from public areas including the train station and the approach towards the site from the northern end of John Street.			
s	To reinforce John Street as the main street of the northern area of the idcombe Town Centre.		$\square$	
S	o ensure development is sensitive in cale and character to the heritage item vithin the site.		$\square$	
	o provide an appropriate transition to the esidential area to the north of the site.		$\square$	
e. 1	o improve pedestrian access and irculation within the town centre.			
Doval	anment controls			
Deven D1	Development shall be design in accordance to Figure 11.		$\boxtimes$	
D2	Development shall be designed to address Olympic Drive.		$\boxtimes$	
D3	Development shall provide a new pedestrian through-site link, shared way or street between Church Street to Board Street, with a minimum width of 12m.			
D4	Through-site linkages shall be provided for pedestrians and vehicles within the site to improve circulation and access to the town centre. The linkages shall			

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	enable connection between Church Street and Board Street and John Street and Board Street.			
D5	The preferred access to the site shall be via Church Street with secondary access via Board Street.		$\square$	
D6	Outdoor dining shall be encouraged along John Street and Church Street.		$\boxtimes$	
D7	For residential uses, the maximum building dimensions, inclusive of balconies and building articulation but excluding architectural features, is 24m x 60m.			
D8	Levels above the podium are to be setback for a minimum of 4-6m from the boundary of adjoining commercial or residential uses.			
15.6 Si	te 2 – Mary Street North			N/A
	te 3 – Mary Street South			N/A
	te 4 – Tooheys Lane			N/A
	te 5 – Bridge Street			N/A
15.10 \$	Site 6 – Railway Street			N/A

## ADCP 2010 Residential Flat Buildings

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

Require	ement	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
1.0 Intro	oduction				
develor Wentwo areas. DCP o	<b>Development to which this Part applies</b> part applies to residential flat building oment. It does not apply to Newington and orth Point (formerly Homebush Bay West) Please refer to the Newington Parts of this r the Wentworth Point DCPs listed in Section he Introduction Part of this DCP.				The development site is not located in Wentworth Point or Newington.
1.2	Purpose of this Part				
The pu building	rpose of this Part is to ensure residential flat gs:				
	are pleasant to live in and create enjoyable urban places;	$\square$			The modified development is considered to be generally in compliance with this part.
-	promote amenable, vibrant and lively streets:	$\square$			
	facilitate a safe, welcoming and attractive public domain;	$\square$			
-	are designed to cater for multiple	$\square$			

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	demographics and tenancies;	$\square$		
	<ul> <li>foster ecologically sustainable development;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>maintain a high level of amenity;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>contribute to the overall street locality;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>minimise the impact on the environment; and</li> </ul>	~~~		
	<ul> <li>optimise use of the land.</li> </ul>	$\square$		
2.0 E	Built Form		I	
Ohio	ctives			
a.	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 the built form objectives.
b.	To ensure that development is sensitive to the landscape setting and environmental conditions of the locality.			
c.	To ensure that the appearance of development is of high visual quality and enhances and addresses the street.	$\boxtimes$		
d.	To ensure that the proposed development protects the amenity of adjoining and adjacent properties.			
e.	To ensure that the form, scale and height of the proposed development responds appropriately to site characteristics and the local character.		$\boxtimes$	
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.			
h.	To maximise views, solar and daylight access,	$\square$		
i.	To provide an acceptable interface between different character areas.			
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	formance 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.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
Dev	elopment controls			
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.			

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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				
Perfo	rmance 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 modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
P2	Minimise impacts in relation to overshadowing, privacy and view loss.	$\square$			
P3	Ensure through-site links for pedestrians are incorporated where applicable.	$\boxtimes$			
Deve	lopment controls				
D1	The built upon area shall not exceed 50% of the total site area.		$\boxtimes$		
D2	The non-built upon area shall be landscaped and consolidated into one communal open space and a series of courtyards.	$\boxtimes$			
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:		$\boxtimes$		As discussed previously, the height, bulk, and scale of the development is considered compatible with the future character of Lidcombe.
	<ul> <li>addresses both streets on corner sites;</li> </ul>	$\square$			
	<ul> <li>align with the existing street frontages and/or proposed new streets;</li> </ul>	$\square$			
	<ul> <li>form an L shape or a T shape where there is a wing at the rear.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
10.0 il	The development control diagrams in section lustrate building envelope controls.	$\square$			
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 building has a floor plate of 1321 sqm for level 2 to level 8. This is an increase of approximately 470sqm the maximum specified under this control.
D2	The maximum building footprint dimensions, inclusive of balconies and building		$\boxtimes$		The deferred commencement approval conditioned that one of these be removed and replaced by

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	articulation but excluding architectural features, is 24m x 45m for sites up to 3,000m2			the smaller floor plates previously proposed above.
D3	The tower component of any building above the podium or street wall height is to have a			The reduced floor plate should be retained as it is more in line with the DCP control.
2.4	maximum floor plate of 850m2.			
	nance 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 continuity and building pattern.			The development is consistent with established street setbacks and building forms of new developments along John Street.
P2	Integrate new development with the established setback character of the street.			The area is undergoing transition.
P3	Ensure adequate separation between buildings, consistent with the established character and rhythm of built elements in the street.			
P4	Ensure adequate separation between buildings for visual and acoustic privacy.	$\boxtimes$		
P5	Maintain a reasonable level of amenity for neighbours with adequate access to sunlight.	$\square$		
Develo	opment 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 modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.			
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.			
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			

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D5 D6	required. 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. In all residential zones, levels above 4 storeys are to be setback for mid-block sites.			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.
2428	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.
D2	Eaves may extend a distance of 700mm from the wall.		$\square$	
2.4.3	Rear setback			The development is built to rear
D1	Rear setbacks shall be a minimum of 10m from the rear property boundary.			boundary fronting adjacent residential development. Open space on level 1 of building creates a 6m setback between
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.			building and neighboring development. However, as the building has frontages to Ann Street and Board Street this control is not applicable.
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.			
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.			The subject site is not located on Olympic Drive, Lidcombe
P2	East-west streets maintain view corridors to Wyatt Park.			
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.			
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		$\boxtimes$	

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	generally 4 to 6m and ensure view corridors to Wyatt Park are maintained.			
2.5	Building depth			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	A high level of amenity is provided for residents.	$\square$		
Develo	pment controls			The building exceeds 24m in depth across the Ann Street and
D1	The maximum depth of a residential flat building shall be 24m (inclusive of balconies and building articulation but excluding architectural features).			Board Street frontages. The reduced floor plate is still a maximum of 27 metres deep and is therefore considered more appropriate to maintain.
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.	$\boxtimes$		
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.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
2.7	Head height of windows			
Perform	nance criteria			The second Contractor and second second second
P1	Window heights allow for light penetration into rooms and well proportioned elevations.	$\bowtie$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
Develo	pment controls			
D1	The head height of windows and the proportion of windows shall relate to the floor to ceiling heights of the dwelling.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	For storeys with a floor to ceiling height of 2.7 metres, the minimum head height of windows shall be 2.4 metres.	$\square$		
D3	For storeys with a floor to ceiling height of 3 metres, the minimum head height of windows shall be 2.7 metres.	$\boxtimes$		
2.8	Heritage			
Perform	nance criteria			
				The modified proposal results in no

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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.			impact on these criteria.
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> <li>accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement; and</li> <li>respectful of the building's heritage significance in terms of the form, massing, roof shapes, pitch, height and setbacks.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
2.9	Building design			
	nance criteria	_	_	
P1	Building design, detailing and finishes provide an appropriate scale to the street and add visual interest.			
P2	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.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no
Develo	pment controls			impact on these criteria.
2.9.1	Materials			All elevations of the building have varied projections and recesses
D1	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.	$\boxtimes$		which create a sense of articulation and depth.
2.9.2	Building articulation			
D1	Windows and doors in all facades shall be provided in a balanced manner and respond to the orientation and internal uses.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	Dwelling entrances shall create a sense of individuality and act as a transitional space between private and communal spaces.	$\boxtimes$		
D3	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.	$\boxtimes$		
2.9.3	Roof form			
D1	Roof forms shall be designed in a way that the total form does not add to height and bulk	$\square$		The roof forms are typical of a multi-storey building, comprising a number of flat planes that do not

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	of the building.			add to the bulk and scale of the development.
2.9.4 B	alustrades and balconies			
D1	Balustrades and balconies shall allow for views from the interior. Accordingly, balustrades shall be partly transparent and partly solid.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
D2	The design of the underside of the balcony shall take into consideration the view of the underside from the street and shall avoid 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.	$\boxtimes$		All units within the modified development meet the minimum dwelling size requirements of the
P2	All rooms are adequate in dimension and accommodate their intended use.			SEPP 65 – Design Quality of ResidentialApartmentDevelopment via the Design Guide.Apartment
	pment controls			Unit layouts are capable of accommodating a range of household types and rooms are of
D1	The size of the dwelling shall determine the maximum number of bedrooms permitted.			adequate dimensions for their intended use.
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 $115m^2$			The unit sizes largely comply with the minimum sizes in the SEPP 65 – ADG and this overrides Councils DC
D2	At least one living area shall be spacious and connect to private outdoor areas.			All units have a spacious living area which directly adjoins private open space.
2.11	Apartment mix and flexibility			
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	A diversity of apartment types are provided, which cater for different household requirements now and in the future.			The modified proposal offers a variety of unit types of differing sizes and bedrooms numbers.
P2	Housing designs meet the broadest range of the occupants' needs possible.	$\square$		
Develo	pment controls			
D1	A variety of apartment types between studio, one, two, three and three plus-bedroom apartments shall be provided, particularly in			The modified proposal development has the following acceptable unit mix:-

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	large apartment buildings.				47 mile (400/0/)
	Variety may not be possible in smaller buildings, for example, up to six units.				1 bedroom – 17 units (12%%) 2 bedroom – 101 units (71%) 3 bedroom – 19 units (13.5%) 4 bedroom – 4 units (2%)
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 modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.				
D5	Robust building configurations which utilise multiple entries and circulation cores shall be provided especially in larger buildings over 15m long.			$\boxtimes$	
D6	Apartment layouts which accommodate the changing use of rooms shall be provided.	$\boxtimes$			
	<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>				
D7	Structural systems that support a degree of future change in building use or configuration shall be used. Design solutions may include:				
	<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, columns and services cores between floor levels;</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>the minimisation of internal structural walls;</li> <li>higher floor to ceiling dimensions on the</li> </ul>				

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	<ul> <li>ground floor and possibly the first floor;</li> <li>and</li> <li>knock-out panels between apartments to allow two adjacent apartments to be amalgamated.</li> </ul>				
3.0 0	Open space and landscaping	1	1		1
Obje	ectives				The modified proposal results in no
a.	To provide sufficient and accessible open space for the recreation needs of the likely residents of the proposed dwelling.				impact on these criteria.
b.	To provide private open areas that relate well to the living areas of dwellings.	$\square$			
c.	To provide sufficient areas for deep soil planting.				
d.	To provide a mix of hard and soft landscape treatments.				
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.				
i.	To provide adequate opportunities for water infiltration and tall trees to grow and to spread, so as to create a canopy effect.				
j.	To conserve and enhance street tree planting.			$\square$	
3.1	Development application requirements				
	A landscape plan shall be submitted with all development applications for residential flat buildings.				The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
	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.				
	<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</li> </ul>				

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	<ul> <li>adjoining the site;</li> <li>location of communal facilities;</li> <li>proposed lighting arrangements;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>proposed maintenance and irrigation systems; and</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>proposed street tree planting.</li> </ul>			
3.2	Landscaping			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Paving may be used to:			The modified proposal results in po
	ensure access for people with limited mobility;	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
	<ul> <li>add visual interest and variety;</li> <li>differentiate the access driveway from</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	the public street; and	$\square$		
	<ul> <li>encourage shared use of access driveways between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.</li> </ul>	$\square$		
Deve	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.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	All landscaped podium areas shall maintain a minimum soil planting depth of 600mm for tree provision and 300mm for turf provision.	$\boxtimes$		
3.3	Deep soil zone			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	A deep soil zone allows adequate opportunities for tall trees to grow and spread.			
Deve	<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.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
D2	The majority of the deep soil zone shall be provided as a consolidated area at the rear of the building.			
D3	Deep soil zones shall have minimum dimensions of 5m.			
D4	Deep soil zones shall not include any impervious (hard) surfaces such as paving or concrete.			
3.4	Landscape setting			
Perfo	mance criteria			

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P1	Development does not unreasonably intrude upon the natural landscape, particularly on visually prominent sites or sites which contribute to the public domain.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
P2	Residential flat buildings are adequately designed to reduce the bulk and scale of the development.			The bulk and scale of the development has been discussed previously and is considered to be
P3	Landscaping assists with the integration of the site into the streetscape.	$\boxtimes$		unacceptable. The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
P4	Enhance the quality and amenity of the built form.	$\square$		impact on these chiena.
P5	Provide privacy and shade in communal and private open space areas.	$\boxtimes$		
Deve	elopment controls			
D1	Development on steeply sloping sites shall be stepped to minimise cut and fill.		$\square$	There are no trees on the site.
D2	Existing significant trees shall be retained within the development.		$\square$	
D3	The minimum soil depth for terraces where tree planting is proposed is 800mm.	$\boxtimes$		The site does not adjoin public open space or bushland.
D4	Applicants shall demonstrate that the development will not impact adversely upon any adjoining public reserve or bushland.			
D5	Residential flat buildings shall address and align with any public open space and/or bushland on their boundary.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
D6 3.5	All podium areas and communal open space areas, which are planted, shall be provided with a water efficient irrigation system. <b>Private open space</b>			
	ormance 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 terraces and balconies which take
P2	Private open space:			advantage of views, do not compromise the privacy of
	takes advantage of available outlooks or views and natural features of the site:	$\boxtimes$		adjoining sites, and provide surveillance of public spaces. All
	<ul> <li>reduces adverse impacts of adjacent buildings on privacy and overshadowing; and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		private open space areas are directly accessible from living areas and largely comply with the
	<ul> <li>resolves surveillance, privacy and security issues when private open space abuts public open space.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		minimum development standards for dimensions and area.
P3	Development should take advantage of opportunities to provide north facing private open space to achieve comfortable year round use.			
Deve	elopment controls			

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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, a courtyard.				
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.				
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 an area with minimum dimension of 2m.
D4	Balconies may be semi enclosed with louvres and screens.	$\boxtimes$			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
D5	Private open space shall have convenient access from the main living area.	$\boxtimes$			
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.				
D7	Additional small, screened service balconies may be provided for external clothes drying areas and storage.	$\boxtimes$			
D8	Private open space and balconies shall take advantage of mid to long distance views where privacy impacts will not arise.	$\boxtimes$			
3.6	Communal open space				
Performance 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>	$\mathbb{X}$			
Development controls					The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.	$\boxtimes$			

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D2	The communal open space area shall have	$\boxtimes$		
	minimum dimensions of 10m.		]	
3.7	Protection of existing trees			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Major existing trees are retained where practicable through appropriate siting of buildings, access driveways and parking areas and appropriate landscaping.		$\square$	There are no existing trees on the site.
Deve	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.		$\boxtimes$	
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.		$\boxtimes$	
Note: refer t	For additional requirements, applicants shall othe Tree Preservation Part of this DCP.			
3.8	Biodiversity			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Existing and native flora at canopy and understorey levels is preserved and protected.		$\boxtimes$	There is no vegetation on the site.
P2	Plantings are a mix of native and exotic water-wise plant species.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
Deve	opment controls			
D1	The planting of indigenous species shall be encouraged.	$\boxtimes$		
3.9	Street trees			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Existing street landscaping is maintained and where possible enhanced.		$\boxtimes$	There are no existing street trees along the frontages of the development site.
Deve	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.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
	<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 Access and car parking							
Objec	tives						
4.1 A	Access and car parking requirements						
Note: Loadii	Applicants shall consult the Parking and ng Part of this DCP.	$\boxtimes$			This matter is discussed in greater		
4.2	Basements				detail later in the report.		
	Performance criteria						
P1	Basements allow for areas of deep soil planting.	$\boxtimes$			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.		
	Development controls						
D1	Where possible, basement walls shall be located directly under building walls.	$\boxtimes$					
D2	A dilapidation report shall be prepared for all development that is adjacent to sites which build to the boundary.	$\boxtimes$					
D3	Basement walls not located on the side boundary shall have minimum setback of 1.2m from the side boundary to allow planting.						
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.						
5.0 Pr	ivacy 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.	$\square$					
b.	To provide personal and property security for residents and visitors and enhance perceptions of community safety.	$\boxtimes$					
5.1	Privacy						
Perfo	rmance criteria						
P1	Private open spaces and living areas of adjacent dwellings are protected from overlooking.	$\boxtimes$			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.		
Deve	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.	$\boxtimes$					
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						

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D3 D4	<ul> <li>windows other than facing an adjoining building, the windows should be off-set to avoid a direct view of windows in adjacent buildings.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:</li> <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.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.			
Deve	opment controls			
D1	For acoustic privacy, buildings shall:			
-	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;	$\boxtimes$		
•	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 transmission and insulation requirements of the BCA.	$\square$		
corride daily applic <i>Policy</i> of Pla Busy	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 anning's Development Near Rail Corridors and Roads – Interim Guidelines, 2008.			
5.3	Security			
Perfo P1 P2	rmance criteria Provide personal and property security for residents and visitors. Site layout and design of the dwellings,	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.

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	including height of front fences and use of security lighting, minimises the potential for crime, vandalism and fear.			
P3	Ensure a development is integrated with the public domain and contributes to an active pedestrian-orientated environment.	$\square$		
P4	Ensure effective use of fencing or other means to delineate private and public areas.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
	<b>Note:</b> Consideration shall also be given to Council's Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).	$\boxtimes$		
Develo	opment controls			
D1	Shared pedestrian entries to buildings shall be lockable.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	Ensure lighting is provided to all pedestrian paths, shared areas, parking areas and building entries.	$\boxtimes$		
D3	High walls which obstruct surveillance are not	$\boxtimes$		
D4	permitted. The front door of a residential flat building shall	$\boxtimes$		
D5	be visible from the street. 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	$\boxtimes$		
D7	development. Fences higher than 900mm shall be of an open semitransparent design.	$\square$		
D8	Balconies and windows shall be positioned to	$\square$		
	allow observation of entrances.	$\boxtimes$		
D9	Proposed planting must not obstruct the building entrance from the street or sightlines			
D10	between the building and the street frontage. 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.	$\boxtimes$		
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.		$\square$	
D14	Ground floor apartments may have individual entries from the street.		$\square$	

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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.			$\boxtimes$	
5.4	Fences				
Perform	nance controls				
P1	Front fences and walls maintain the streetscape character and are consistent with the scale of development.			$\square$	The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
P2	Ensure that views from streets are maintained and not obstructed by excessively high fences.	$\boxtimes$			
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.			$\boxtimes$	
P4	Ensure that materials used in front fencing are of high quality and are sympathetic to the exiting streetscape character.				
Develo	pment controls				
within t measur	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.	$\boxtimes$			
merit, v 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:	$\square$			
:	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				
be treat	ted in a similar way.	$\boxtimes$			
	d pre-coated metal fences shall be discouraged all not be located forward of the front building			$\square$	
criteria	nt fences shall satisfy the acoustic abatement and be provided with a landscaped area on the ide of the fence.			$\boxtimes$	
the pre	nces located on side or rear boundaries of emises, behind the main building line shall ceed a maximum height of 1.8m.		$\boxtimes$		
	ncing and associated walls must be positioned ot 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.	$\boxtimes$			

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	hadowing of adjoining			
	hadowing of adjoining			
housing in a pass	achieve energy efficient sive solar design that vith year round comfort consumption.			
b. To create comfortable	e living environments.	$\square$		
	protection to the natural ducing the amount of ssions.	$\square$		
	nption of non-renewable the purposes heating mperature control.	$\square$		
-	ation of energy efficient imise greenhouse gas	$\square$		
6.1 Solar amenity				
-				
Performance criteria				
-		$\boxtimes$		
the penetration of reasonable access to	e open space allow for winter sun to ensure o sunlight or daylight for n buildings and open gs.	$\boxtimes$		
Development controls				
development shall	osed as part of a new have unimpeded solar Dam to 3:00pm on June	$\square$		Solar collectors are now proposed to be installed on the development and will receive solar access in line with this standard.
properties shall not	sting on the adjoining have their solar access 00am to 3:00pm on June		$\square$	There are no solar collectors on adjoining buildings.
solar collectors, a m facing roof space of shall retain unimpede 9:00am to 3:00pm on <b>Note:</b> Where the pr	oposed development is cent northern boundary			The applicant has submitted a solar study which compares the approved development, a compliant building and proposed scheme. All schemes represent a solution that is considered acceptable from a shadow impact perspective. The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.

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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.			Overall 98 / 141 (69.5%) units receive 3 hours solar access.
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.			32 / 141 ( 22.6 %) receive nil solar access. The current unit breakdown is considered satisfactory for the market and apartment sizes likely to be required in this location.
D4	New buildings and additions shall be designed to maximize direct sunlight to north- facing living areas and private open space areas.	$\boxtimes$		As the number of apartments with nil solar access increases with this modification it is not supported.
D5	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.	$\boxtimes$		
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.	$\boxtimes$		
D7	Internal living areas and external recreation areas shall have a north orientation for the			
	majority of units in the development, where possible.			
D8	The western walls of the residential flat building shall be appropriately shaded.	$\boxtimes$		
6.2	Ventilation		[	
Perform	nance criteria			
P1	The design of development is to utilise natural breezes for cooling and fresh air	$\square$		As discussed previously in the SEPP 65 - ADG the development achieves the minimum design

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	during summer and to avoid unfavourable winter winds.			criteria requirements for the number of units achieving natural ventilation via conventional and
Develop	oment controls			wing wall methods.
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.			Since the original approval was granted the ADG now assumes full ventilation to apartments at 10 storeys and above. 100% ventilation is then assumed for level 9 and 10 in this development.
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.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.	$\boxtimes$		
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.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.			
D3	The suitability of rainwater tanks erected within the side setback areas of development will be assessed on an individual case by case basis.		$\boxtimes$	
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.	$\boxtimes$		

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D6	The rain water tank shall comply with the applicable Australian Standards AS/NZ 2179 and AS 2180 for rainwater goods and installation.	$\boxtimes$		
6.4	Stormwater drainage			
	Applicants shall refer to the stormwater drainage requirements in the Stormwater Drainage Part of this DCP.	$\boxtimes$		
	ncillary site facilities			
Objec	ctives			
a.	To ensure that site facilities are effectively integrated into the development and are unobtrusive.	$\square$		
b.	To maintain and enhance the character of the streetscapes.	$\square$		
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			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Adequate open-air clothes drying facilities which are easily accessible to all residents and screened, are provided.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
Deve	lopment controls			
D1	Each dwelling shall be provided with individual laundry facilities located within the dwelling unit.	$\square$		
D2	Open air clothes drying facilities shall be provided in a sunny, ventilated and convenient location which is adequately		$\square$	
	screened from streets and other public places, where possible.			
7.2	Storage			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Dwellings are provided with adequate storage areas.	$\boxtimes$		This matter has been discussed previously in the SEPP 65 - ADG
Deve	lopment controls			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.		$\square$	
D2	Storage space shall not impinge on the			

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	minimum area to be provided for parking spaces.	$\square$		
7.3	Utility services			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	All proposed allotments are connected to appropriate public utility services including water, sewerage, power and telecommunications, in an orderly, efficient and economic manner.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
Deve	lopment controls			
D1	Where possible, services shall be underground.	$\boxtimes$		
7.4	Other site facilities			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Dwellings are supported by necessary utilities and services.	$\boxtimes$		
Deve	lopment controls			
D1	A single TV/antenna shall be provided for each building.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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	$\boxtimes$		
D3	letterboxes shall be lockable. Individual letterboxes can be provided where ground floor residential flat building units have direct access to the street.		$\square$	
7.5	Waste disposal			The modified proposal results in no
	Applicants shall refer to the requirements held in the Waste Part of this DCP.	$\boxtimes$		impact on these criteria.
	ubdivision ctives			
a.	To ensure that subdivision and new development is sympathetic to the landscape setting and established character of the locality.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.		$\boxtimes$	
8.1	Lot amalgamation			
Perfo	rmance criteria			
P1	Lot amalgamations within development sites are undertaken to ensure better forms of housing development and design.	$\boxtimes$		
Deve	lopment controls			

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D1	Development sites involving more than one lot shall be consolidated.	$\boxtimes$		The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
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.			
D3	Adjoining parcels of land not included in the development site shall be capable of being economically developed.		$\boxtimes$	
8.2	Subdivision			
Develo	pment controls			
D1	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.			The modified proposal results in no impact on these criteria.
D2	Proposed allotments, which contain existing buildings and development, shall comply with site coverage and other controls contained within this Part.		$\boxtimes$	
8.3	Creation of new streets			
Perform	nance 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:		$\boxtimes$	
D1	<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> </ul> Development controls Where a new street is to be created, the		$\boxtimes$	
	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		$\boxtimes$	

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D3	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. For larger self-contained new residential		$\boxtimes$	
	areas, specific road design requirements shall be considered for site specific development controls.			
9.0 Ad Object	aptable housing ives			
a.	To ensure a sufficient proportion of dwellings include accessible layouts and features to accommodate changing requirements of residents.	$\square$		The modified 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.	$\square$		all areas of the development are accessible.
9.1	Development application requirements			
Housin (AS) develo	Evidence of compliance with the Adaptable g Class C requirements of Australian Standard 4299 shall be submitted when lodging a pment application to Council and certified by an enced and qualified building professional.	$\boxtimes$		The accessibility report submitted with the original application states that the proposed development 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	mance criteria			
P1	Residential flat building developments allow for dwelling adaptation that meets the changing needs of people.	$\boxtimes$		The proposed development includes the required number of adaptable dwellings designed in
Develo	opment 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.	$\boxtimes$		
	<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> <li>doorways wide enough to provide unhindered access to a wheelchair;</li> <li>adequate circulation space in corridors and approaches to internal doorways;</li> <li>wheelchair access to bathroom and toilet;</li> <li>electrical circuits and lighting systems capable of producing adequate lighting for people with poor vision;</li> <li>avoiding physical barriers and obstacles;</li> <li>avoiding steps and steep end gradients;</li> </ul>			

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		ctile warning techniques;				
		mped well lit uncluttered from pavement and parking				
	areas;	nom pavement and parking				
		ope for ramp to AS 1428.1				
	at later stage	e, if necessary;				
		asy to reach controls, taps,				
		ks, cupboards, shelves,				
		tures and doors;				
		case designs for adaptable ts that ensure a staircase				
	•	n be installed at any time in				
	the future; ar					
	providing a d	disabled car space for each				
	dwelling des	ignated as adaptable.				
Notor	n the design of	regidential flat buildings				
		residential flat buildings, ne Access and Mobility Part				
of this D						
Da		1				
D2		proposals with five or more nall be capable of being	$\square$			
		C) under AS 4299. The				The proposed development is
	minimum number	of adaptable housing units				comprised of 141 units of which 14
	is set out below.					have been designed as adaptable units. This almost meets the DCP
Number	of dwellings Num	nber of adaptable units				requirement for 10% (9.9%)
	-	- -	$\square$			adaptable units.
Numb	er of dwellings	Number of units				
5-10		1				
11-20		2				
21 – 30		3				
31- 40		4				
41 - 50		5				
Over 50		6				
(Plus 10% of additional dwellings beyond 60, rounded up to the nearest whole number)						
		Class C incorporates all Appendix A – Schedule of				
	s for Adaptable Hou					
9.3	Lifts					
Develop	oment controls					
D1	Lifts are encourag	ed to be installed in four (4)				
-	storey residentia		$\square$			The building has been provided
	•	g units shall be required.				with a lifts which provides access to all floors of the building and to
						the adaptable units.
<b>D2</b> Where the development does not provide any				$\bowtie$		
		adaptable housing units, using units shall be located				
	•	floor of the development.				
0.4						
y.4	9.4 Physical barriers					
Development controls						The modified proposal results in no
D1	Physical barriers	obstacles, steps and steep				impact on these criteria.

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gradients within the development site shall be avoided.			

# CONDITIONS OF DEVELOPMENT CONSENT

DA No:DA-294/2014/CProperty:36 - 44 John Street, LIDCOMBEDescription:Section 96(2) application to increase the number of apartments from 137 to<br/>141, modify the car park layout, provide solar panels to the roof of the topmost<br/>apartments and modify various conditions

# A. Amend condition no.s '1' and '71' to read as follows:

# 1. Approved Plans

The development is to be carried out in accordance with the approved stamped plans as numbered below:

Plan Number	Prepared By		Revision No.	Dated		
1001 Site Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	L	16/12/16		
1101 Basement Floor Plan 04	Architecture Studio	Design	L	09/03/16		
1102 Basement Floor Plan 03	Architecture Studio	Design	L	09/03/16		
1103 Basement Floor Plan 02	Architecture Studio	Design	L	09/03/16		
1104 Basement Floor Plan 01	Architecture Studio	Design	L	09/03/16		
1201 Ground Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	J	09/03/16		
1301 First Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	Y	16/12/15		
1302 Second Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	U	16/12/15		
1303 Third Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	U	16/12/15		
1304 Fourth Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	S	16/12/15		
1305 Fifth Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	Q	16/12/15		
1306 Sixth Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	Q	16/12/15		
1307 Seventh Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	Q	16/12/15		
1308 Eighth Floor Plan (as amended in red)	Architecture Studio	Design	Р	16/12/15		
1309 Ninth Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	Р	16/12/15		
1310 Tenth Floor Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	Р	16/12/15		
1401 Roof Plan	Architecture Studio	Design	J	16/12/15		
1501 North and South Elevation (as amended in red)	Architecture Studio	Design	Н	16/12/15		

1502 East Elevation	Architecture Design	Н	16/12/15
	Studio	••	
1503 West Elevation	Architecture Design	Н	16/12/15
(as amended in red)	Studio		
1508 South-East	Architecture Design	С	16/12/15
Elevations	Studio		
(as amended in red)			
1509	Architecture Design	С	16/12/15
North-West Elevation	Studio		
(as amended in red)			
1601 Section 01	Architecture Design	K	16/12/15
(as amended in red)	Studio		
1602 Section 02	Architecture Design	J	09/03/16
(as amended in red)	Studio		
1603 Driveway Profile	Architecture Design Studio	E	16/12/15
1001 Driveway Dama		D	40/40/45
1604 Driveway Ramp	Architecture Design	D	16/12/15
Section SW-01 Basement 4	Studio	D0047	0E/C/4E
	MYD Consulting	P2047	25/6/15
Stormwater Concept	Engineers		
Plan SW-02 Basement 3			0E/C/4E
	MYD Consulting	DA	25/6/15
Stormwater Concept	Engineers		
Plan			05/0/45
SW-03 Basement 2	MYD Consulting	DA	25/6/15
Stormwater Concept	Engineers		
Plan		D A	05/0/45
SW-04 Basement 1	MYD Consulting	DA	25/6/15
Stormwater Concept	Engineers		
Plan		5.4	05/0//5
SW-05 Ground Floor	5	DA	25/6/15
Stormwater Concept	Engineers		
Plan		<b>.</b>	05/0// 5
SW-06 Level 1	MYD Consulting	DA	25/6/15
Stormwater Concept	Engineers		
Plan			0
SW-07 Ground Floor Soil	MYD Consulting	DA	25/6/15
and Sedimentation	Engineers		
Control Plan		_	
SW-10 OSD Tank Details	MYD Consulting	DA	25/6/15
	Engineers		
SW-11 Typical Details	MYD Consulting	DA	25/6/15
	Engineers		

except as otherwise provided by the conditions of this determination (Note:- modifications to the approved plans will require the lodgement and consideration by Council of a modification pursuant to Section 96 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act).

<u>Reason</u>:- to confirm and clarify the terms of Council's approval.

# [Condition '3' amended by S.96(2) modification application no. DA-294/2014/C]

## 71. Car parking to Comply with Approved Details

The area set aside for the parking of vehicles, and so delineated on the plan prepared by Architectural Design Studio and endorsed plan Drawing No 1101; 1102; 1103; 1104 (Issue L); & 1201 (Issue I) dated **09/03/16**, shall not be used for any other purpose.

<u>*Reason*</u>:- to ensure the car parking area is not used for purposes other than the parking of cars associated with the use

[Condition '71' amended by S.96(2) modification application no. DA-294/2014/C]

B. Insert additional condition no. '171' to read as follows:

## 171. Western setback – eighth floor

The western side setback of the eight floor of the building shall align with the ninth floor and the elevation treatment as detailed on the Drawing No. 1503 West Elevation\_H Revision H prepared by Architecture Design Studio Pty Ltd and dated 16/12/15 shall be retained.

Details demonstrating compliance shall be submitted to the Manager – Development Assessment Cumberland Council prior to issue of the relevant Construction Certificate.

[Condition '117' inserted by S.96(2) modification application no. DA-294/2014/C]