Appendix A - State Environmental Planning Policy 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

State Environmental Planning Policy 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause 2 Aims, objectives etc. (3) Improving the design quality of residential flat development aims: (a) To ensure that it contributes to the sustainable development of NSW: (i) by providing sustainable housing in social and environmental terms;	☒	☐	☐	The proposal is generally considered to satisfy the aims and objectives of SEPP 65. Some aspects of non-compliance are identified with this policy, and these are discussed in greater detail below.
(ii) By being a long-term asset to its neighbourhood;	☒	☐	☐	
(iii) By achieving the urban planning policies for its regional and local contexts.	☒	☐	☐	
(b) To achieve better built form and aesthetics of buildings and of the streetscapes and the public spaces they define.	☒	☐	☐	
(c) To better satisfy the increasing demand, the changing social and demographic profile of the community, and the needs of the widest range of people from childhood to old age, including those with disabilities.	☒	☐	☐	
(d) To maximise amenity, safety and security for the benefit of its occupants and the wider community.	☒	☐	☐	
(e) To minimise the consumption of energy from non-renewable resources to conserve the environment and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	☒	☐	☐	
(f) to contribute to the provision of a variety of dwelling types to meet population growth.	☒	☐	☐	
(g) to support housing affordability.	☒	☐	☐	
(h) to facilitate the timely and efficient assessment of applications for development to which this Policy applies.	☒	☐	☐	
Part 2 Design quality principles				
Principle 1: Context 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 site is bound by Mary Street to the south. The area is in transition in which the current urban form is being replaced with residential and mixed use developments are likely to continue for the foreseeable future. There is a residential flat building situated on land to the immediate west which is three storeys high. There are a number of developments occurring within the town centre of Auburn which is changing the dynamics of the town centre. This is an ongoing process that will continue for some time.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				This development continues the changes that are occurring within or close to the Auburn Town Centre.
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 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 development application is seeking consent for a twelve storey mixed use building over a 4 level basement car park. The building will present a strong façade to Mary Street. Similar floor plates are used for each residential floor although Levels 5-12 have a reduced floor plate. The ground level contains 2 commercial tenancies. Communal open spaces on the Level 1 podium and rooftop terrace will allow for the introduction of landscaping elements.
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 site is zoned for mixed use development and is located in the Auburn Town Centre and the maximum allowable density on site is 5:1. The proposed development has an FSR of 4.87:1 and complies with the maximum FSR for the site. The proposed development is, therefore, of an appropriate density.
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.	☒	☐	☐	A BASIX Certificate and relevant reports have been submitted with the development application. The certificates require sustainable development features to be installed into the development. The proposal will incorporate features relating to ESD in the design and construction of the development inclusive of water efficient fixtures and energy saving devices. The development achieves a good level of cross ventilation throughout the development with a majority of the proposed units having dual aspects or diagonal cross ventilation.
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	☒	☐	☐	Given that the subject site is located in a town centre, deep soil zones are not considered to be practical due to requirements for basement parking and desired built forms requiring nil street setbacks to create a defined street edge. A total of 801.84 m2 of communal open space is provided and is located on the Level 1 podium and rooftop terrace. An additional a communal landscape strip is integrated into the building design along the Mary Street frontage to soften the

Appendix A - State Environmental Planning Policy 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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.				building design on the ground level.
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 wellbeing. 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.	☒	☐	☐	The proposal will deliver sufficient amenity to residents of the building. The proposal achieves compliance with the ADG in this regard which contains many amenity controls. The building design incorporates access and circulation, apartment layouts, floor area, ceiling height, private open space, common open space, energy efficiency rating, adaptability and diversity, safety, security and site facilities. The proposal is considered to comply with the ADG and ADCP 2010 which contains numerous amenity controls. Suitable access is provided to all parts of the building, through the efficient use of lift to access all levels. The development is considered to provide an appropriate level of amenity for future residents.
Principal 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.	☒	☐	☐	Passive surveillance of public space is maximised through orientation of units. The position and orientation of the various building elements allow balconies and habitable rooms of apartments to overlook the street and communal open space on the podium level. The two main pedestrian entrances are visible from the street. Safety is achieved by separating the pedestrian paths from the vehicular driveway. All access paths shall be suitably illuminated at night. Lighting shall be provided to all common areas including the car parking areas as well as the stairs and access areas to external areas. Dark unlit areas and entrapment areas within the basement have been avoided or minimised.
Principal 8: Housing Diversity and Social Interaction Good design achieves a mix of apartment sizes, providing housing choice for different demographics, living needs and household	☒	☐	☐	The apartment mix is considered to be satisfactory. The specifics of the building are:- - 41 x 1 bedroom apartments.

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Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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.				- 52 x 2 bedroom apartments. - 12 x 3 bedroom apartments. Of those there are 11 adaptable apartments out of a total of 105 apartments and all of them are either 1 or 2 bedroom units. Communal open spaces on the Level 1 podium and rooftop terrace will allow for opportunities for social interaction among residents. The site is within the Auburn Town Centre and close to associated services. Services are readily available close by such as shopping facilities, public transport, schools, healthcare and religious activities. The mix of apartments is satisfactory.
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 mixed use building has an attractive contemporary appearance and utilises building elements that provide individuality to the development without compromising the streetscape or detracting from the appearance of existing surrounding development. The building responds well in this regard with its provision of good aesthetics through the use of high quality materials, attention to detail in its internal spaces and how it addresses the street frontages. The building provides an appropriate response to the existing and likely future character of the locality.
Clause 28 Determination of DAs (1) After receipt of a development application for consent to carry out development to which this Policy applies (other than State significant development) and before it determines the application, the consent authority is to refer the application to the relevant design review panel (if any) for advice concerning the design quality of the development. (2) In determining a development application for consent to carry out development to which this Policy applies, a consent authority is to take into consideration (in addition to any other matters that are required to be, or may be, taken into consideration): (a) the advice (if any) obtained from the design review panel, and (b) the design quality of the development when evaluated in accordance with the design quality principles, and (c) the Apartment Design Guide.	☐	☐	☒	Cumberland 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.

Appendix A - State Environmental Planning Policy 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

Apartment Design Code

Requirement	Yes	No	NA	Comment
Part 3B - Orientation				
3B-1 Design Guidance Buildings along the street frontage define the street, by facing it and incorporating direct access from the street (see figure 3B.1). Where the street frontage is to the east or west, rear buildings should be orientated to the north. 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).	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Orientation objectives as the building is appropriately located to maximise solar access to the proposed building but also maintain solar access to adjoining buildings and the street. The proposed building is also appropriately aligned to the street and provides an appropriate design response to the future desired character of the Auburn Town Centre. The layout of the building is considered to be appropriate with regard to the general positioning of the site and the surrounding developments. The site is a rectangular with a street frontage to Mary Street. The rear property boundary abuts a site which is currently earmarked to be developed into a ten storey residential apartment building. The building siting has been optimized to provide the best possible building separation to adjoining buildings / future development sites, streetscape address/alignment. The built form with associated podium on level one will allow for the majority of residential units enjoying good cross ventilation and solar access throughout the day.
3B-2 Design Guidance 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. Solar access to living rooms, balconies and private open spaces of neighbours should be considered. 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%. If the proposal will significantly reduce the solar access of neighbours, building separation should be increased beyond minimums contained in section 3F Visual privacy. Overshadowing should be minimised to the	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Daylight Access objectives as the orientation of living areas allows for daylight infiltration. Overshadowing of the street is unavoidable in this instance given the sites orientation, however introduction of upper level side setbacks allows the sun to hit the street in sections even in mid winter. The subject site has a north to south orientation and as such generates shadowing which spreads across the adjoining developments. The development is considered to be appropriate in this instance as the adjoining sites will still receive a minimum 3 hours of solar access.

south or downhill by increased upper level setbacks.				
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.	☒	☐	☐	
A minimum of 4 hours of solar access should be retained to solar collectors on neighbouring buildings.	☒	☐	☐	There are no solar panels situated on the roofs of nearby buildings especially to the south.
Part 3C - Public domain interface				
3C-1 Design Guidance Terraces, balconies and courtyard apartments should have direct street entry where appropriate.	☒	☐	☐	The public domain interface is considered to positively contribute to the streetscape by providing high quality materials and distinct access to the foyers.
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.	☒	☐	☐	The separation between the private and public domains in established by stairs, level changes and paving material.
Upper level balconies and windows should overlook the public domain.	☒	☐	☐	As per the objectives sections the private and public domains are delineated via, stairs, landscaping and level changes.
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.	☒	☐	☐	The public domain is enhanced via the provision of two entry lobbies, communal landscape strip and vehicular access ramps with no rigid defined edges. The development performs well in this regard.
Length of solid walls should be limited along street frontages.	☒	☐	☐	Materials are considered to be sufficiently durable to be easily cleaned.
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:- • architectural detailing. • changes in materials. • plant species. • Colours.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
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.	☒	☐	☐	
Opportunities for people to be concealed should be minimised.	☒	☐	☐	
3C-2 Design Guidance Planting softens the edges of any raised terraces to the street, for example above sub-basement car parking.	☐	☐	☒	Not proposing any sub-basement on site.
Mail boxes should be located in lobbies, perpendicular to the street alignment or integrated into front fences where individual street entries are provided.	☒	☐	☐	2 mailbox areas provided adjacent to the two main pedestrian entrances of the building from Mary Street. This is considered suitable.

The visual prominence of underground car park vents should be minimised and located at a low level where possible.	☒	☐	☐	The vehicular access ramp is located to the south-eastern corner of the site away from the corner of the street to reduce the level of dominance to Mary Street.
Substations, pump rooms, garbage storage areas and other service requirements should be located in basement car parks or out of view.	☒	☐	☐	Service areas such as garbage collection areas, garbage storage and loading spaces are contained in the basement levels and ground floor car park and are not visible from any public areas.
Ramping for accessibility should be minimised by building entry location and setting ground floor levels in relation to footpath levels.	☒	☐	☐	
Durable, graffiti resistant and easily cleanable materials should be used.	☒	☐	☐	
Where development adjoins public parks, open space or bushland, the design positively addresses this interface and uses a number of the following design solutions:				The site does not adjoin to a public park, open space or bushland.
• street access, pedestrian paths and building entries which are clearly defined.	☐	☐	☒	
• paths, low fences and planting that clearly delineate between communal/private open space and the adjoining public open space.	☐	☐	☒	
• minimal use of blank walls, fences and ground level parking.	☐	☐	☒	
On sloping sites protrusion of car parking above ground level should be minimised by using split levels to step underground car parking.	☒	☐	☐	Not proposing any at grade or above ground level car park.
Part 3D - Communal and public open space				
3D-1 Design Criteria Communal open space has a minimum area equal to 25% of the site (see figure 3D.3). Developments achieve a minimum of 50% direct sunlight to the principal usable part of the communal open space for a minimum of 2 hours between 9 am and 3 pm on 21 June (mid-winter).	☒	☐	☐	Communal open spaces (801.84m2) are provided on-site which is the equivalent of 45% of the total site area. This includes a podium communal open space located on Level 1 and rooftop terrace. The roof top terrace in particular will perform well for solar access in winter.
3D-1 Design Guidance Communal open space should be consolidated into a well-designed, easily identified and usable area.	☒	☐	☐	The proposal incorporates 2 communal open space areas contained within Level 1 podium and rooftop terrace.
Communal open space should have a minimum dimension of 3m, and larger developments should consider greater dimensions.	☒	☐	☐	The proposal incorporates several areas of landscaping, including the introduction of planter beds on the communal open spaces to soften the appearance of the building.
Communal open space should be co-located with deep soil areas.	☒	☐	☐	Communal open space of approximately 801.4m2 has been provided within the development site. The rooftop terrace communal open space is accessible by lifts from all levels and amenities are provided.
Direct, equitable access should be provided to communal open space areas from common circulation areas, entries and lobbies.	☒	☐	☐	

Where communal open space cannot be provided at ground level, it should be provided on a podium or roof. 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: • provide communal spaces elsewhere such as a landscaped roof top terrace or a common room. • provide larger balconies or increased private open space for apartments. • demonstrate good proximity to public open space and facilities and/or provide contributions to public open space.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
3D-2 Design Guidance 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: • seating for individuals or groups. • barbecue areas. • play equipment or play areas. • swimming pools, gyms, tennis courts or common rooms. 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.	☒ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	The proposal incorporates a common area on the rooftop terrace and on the Level 1 podium. Suitable areas of seating and BBQ areas can be provided. The subject site is unable to provide any deep soil planting due to the proposed basement car park and site constraints. However, soft landscape is proposed within the communal open spaces. Sufficient soil depth is proposed in these areas to support the variety of planters in the area including large trees up to 25L pot size, medium trees, shrubs, ground cover and turf. An amended landscape plan has been submitted with this application.
3D-3 Design Guidance 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:- • Bay windows. • Corner windows. • Balconies. Communal open space should be well lit. Where communal open space / facilities are provided for children and young children they are safe and contained.	☐ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Secure access to entries to the building and casual surveillance of the public domain from the balconies are to be provided.
3D-4 Design Guidance The public open space should be well connected with public streets along at least one edge. The public open space should be connected with nearby parks and other landscape elements. Public open space should be linked through	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒	Public open space is not provided within the development.

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.	☐	☐	☒	
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				
3E-1 Design criteria Deep soil zones are to meet the following minimum requirements: Site Area / Dimensions / Deep Soil < 650m² / / 7% 650m² to 1,500m² / 3m / 7% > 1,500m² / 6m / 7% > 1,500m² with significant existing tree / 6m / 7%	☐	☒	☐	Given the location of the site within the Auburn Town Centre, a deep soil zone is not included into the site. The criteria specified cannot be achieved using the design chosen. A deep soil zone is not proposed within the development.
3E-1 Design Guidance On some sites it may be possible to provide larger deep soil zones, depending on the site area and context: • 10% of the site as deep soil on sites with an area of 650m² - 1,500m². • 15% of the site as deep soil on sites greater than 1,500m².	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	The provisions of Part 3E1 will not apply because a deep soil zone is not proposed within the development.
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 solutions may include: • basement and sub-basement car park design that is consolidated beneath building footprints. • use of increased front and side setbacks • adequate clearance around trees to ensure long term health. • co-location with other deep soil areas on adjacent sites to create larger contiguous areas of deep soil.	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	
Achieving the design criteria may not be possible on some sites including where: • the location and building typology have 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.	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	
Where a proposal does not achieve deep soil requirements, acceptable stormwater	☐	☐	☒	

<table>
<tr><td>management should be achieved and alternative forms of planting provided such as on structure.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Part 3F - Visual privacy</td></tr>
<tr><td>3F-1 Design criteria
Separation between windows and balconies is provided to ensure visual privacy is achieved. Minimum required separation distances from buildings to the side and rear boundaries are as follows:
<table><tr><th>Building height</th><th>Habitable rooms & balconies</th><th>Non habitable rooms</th></tr><tr><td>Up to 12m (4 storeys)</td><td>6m</td><td>3m</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 25m (5-8 storeys)</td><td>9m</td><td>4.5m</td></tr><tr><td>Over 25m (9 + storeys)</td><td>12m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table>
Separation distances between buildings on the same site should combine required building separations depending on the type of room (see figure 3F.2).

Gallery access circulation should be treated as habitable space when measuring privacy separation distances between neighbouring properties.</td><td>☐</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>The proposal does not provide the required building separation from the northern rear boundary and side boundaries.

<u>Rear Boundary:</u>
The development proposes nil setbacks from the northern rear boundary on its ground floor. A blank wall is proposed in this section. On the subsequent upper levels (being Levels 1-11), the development proposes a 10m setback.

A 10m rear setback is proposed for Levels 1-11 and is deemed acceptable in that the adjoining site at the rear (No.24 Park Road) has a Development Consent issued for a zero setback on its southern boundary as blank walls are proposed. The 10m rear setback proposed by the subject DA will therefore ensure that there is no overlooking, privacy, overshadowing or noise issues.

<u>Side Boundary:</u>
The development proposes a nil ground floor side setback on both the eastern and western boundaries. This is maintained up to Level 4 with blank walls.

On both its western and eastern boundary, a variable but minimum 6m side setback is proposed from Levels 5 - 11. As high sill windows (1.54m) are proposed and no balconies, this is considered an acceptable solution for the town centre area. It is also noted that the original application had nil side setbacks for the entire height of the building and predominantly blank walls.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3F-1 Design Guidance
Generally one step in the built form as the height increases due to building separations is desirable. Additional steps should be careful not to cause a 'ziggurat' appearance.

For residential buildings next to commercial buildings, separation distances should be measured as follows:-
• for retail, office spaces and commercial balconies use the habitable room distances.
• for service and plant areas use the non-habitable room distances.</td><td>☒

☐

☐</td><td>☐

☐

☐</td><td>☐

☒

☒</td><td>The proposal has been designed to provide a one step built form. The wedding cake effect has been avoided by the generally 6 metre side setback from level 5 and above and 10 metre rear setback from the level one podium and above.

The site is not located adjacent to commercial buildings.</td></tr>
</table>

New development should be located and oriented to maximise visual privacy between buildings on site and for neighbouring buildings. Design solutions include: • site layout and building orientation to minimise privacy impacts (see also section 3B Orientation). • on sloping sites, apartments on different levels have appropriate visual separation distances (see figure 3F.4).	☒	☐	☐	The proposed development has been designed to orientate the residential units towards Mary Street where possible and away from the existing adjoining residential units to maximise the building separation and visual privacy between the buildings. The subject site is located within the B4 Mixed Use zone of the Auburn Town Centre.
Apartment buildings should have an increased separation distance of 3m (in addition to the requirements set out in design criteria 1) when adjacent to a different zone that permits lower density residential development to provide for a transition in scale and increased landscaping (figure 3F.5).	☐	☐	☒	Not applicable. The subject site is located within a B4 Mixed Use zone within the Auburn Town Centre and is not adjacent to any zone that permits lower density residential development.
Direct lines of sight should be avoided for windows and balconies across corners.	☒	☐	☐	The front facing balconies address Mary Street on all levels and are orientated to the streets at the corner of the proposed development. Therefore, these balconies will not receive any direct lines of sight to the windows of the adjoining property.
No separation is required between blank walls.	☒	☐	☐	Nil side setbacks are proposed for Ground Floor to Level 4 where blank walls are proposed. Nil rear setbacks are proposed for Ground Floor to Level 1 where blank walls are proposed.
3F-2 Design Guidance Communal open space, common areas and access paths should be separated from private open space and windows to apartments, particularly habitable room windows. Design solutions may include: • setbacks. • solid or partially solid balustrades to balconies at lower levels. • fencing and/or trees and vegetation to separate spaces. • screening devices. • bay windows or pop out windows to provide privacy in one direction and outlook in 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 open space. • on constrained sites where it can be demonstrated that building layout opportunities are limited, fixed louvres or screen panels to windows and/or balconies.	☒	☐	☐	A combination of privacy screens, trained vertical climbers and evergreen screen planting are incorporated into the landscape design to be installed adjacent to the balconies on the lower levels that are orientated to the communal open space to limit overlooking onto the habitable rooms of the adjoining properties.
Bedrooms, living spaces and other habitable. rooms should be separated from gallery	☒	☐	☐	Rooms are designed to be well separated from gallery access and communal

access and other open circulation space by the apartment's service areas.				areas. The proposal has been designed so that like-use areas of the apartments are grouped to avoid acoustic disturbance of neighbouring apartments where possible.
Balconies and private terraces should be located in front of living rooms to increase internal privacy. Windows should be offset from the windows of adjacent buildings.	☒	☐	☐	Balconies have direct access from living rooms. The development includes recessed balconies for privacy needs where appropriate.
Recessed balconies and/or vertical fins should be 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.	☒	☐	☐	The built form is articulated into a clearly defined base with discernible pedestrian access. All facades are appropriately articulated through the use of vertical and horizontal elements, including balconies, windows, varied setbacks and external finishes.
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.	☒	☐	☐	The two pedestrian entrances to the building are clearly visible from the street front.
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 Building access areas including lift lobbies, stairwells and hallways should be clearly visible from the public domain and communal spaces.	☒	☐	☐	The main entrance to the building faces the street and is readily identifiable with direct access from the pedestrian footpaths.
The design of ground floors and underground car parks minimise level changes along pathways and entries.	☒	☐	☐	
Steps and ramps should be integrated into the overall building and landscape design.	☒	☐	☐	
For large developments 'way finding' maps should be provided to assist visitors and residents (see figure 4T.3).	☒	☐	☐	
For large developments electronic access and audio/video intercom should be provided to manage access.	☒	☐	☐	
3G-3 Design Guidance Pedestrian links through sites facilitate direct connections to open space, main streets, centres and public transport.	☐	☐	☒	This site is not located adjacent to centres or open spaces that would warrant such access.
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.				It is considered that the site and development is not large enough to warrant such pedestrian links.
Part 3H - Vehicle access				
3H-1 Design Guidance Car park access should be integrated with the building's overall facade. Design solutions may include:- • the materials and colour palette to minimise visibility from the street. • security doors or gates at entries that minimise voids in the façade. • where doors are not provided, the visible interior reflects the facade design and the building services, pipes and ducts are concealed.	☒	☐	☐	The vehicle access point faces Mary Street and readily allows vehicles to enter and leave the building. The driveway access is 7.7m wide at Mary Street frontage and then reduces to 6.72m wide which will facilitate two way vehicle access to and from the building. A security gate is provided at the vehicle entry point which provides a more secure basement car park for the residents.
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.	☒	☐	☐	The vehicular access to the site is via Mary Street which is the primary and only frontage of the site.
Vehicle standing areas that increase driveway width and encroach into setbacks should be avoided.	☒	☐	☐	
Access point locations should avoid headlight glare to habitable rooms.	☒	☐	☐	There is only one vehicle access point to the building.
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 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.	☒	☐	☐	Garbage collection, loading and servicing areas are located inside the building within the basement.
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: • changes in surface materials.	☒	☐	☐	

• level changes. • the use of landscaping for separation.				
Part 3J - Bicycle and car parking				
3J-1 Design Criteria For development in the following locations: • on sites that are within 800 metres of a railway station or light rail stop in the Sydney Metropolitan Area; or • on land zoned, and sites within 400 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.	☒	☐	☐	Under the Roads and Maritime Service Guidelines, the development should be provided with 116 car parking spaces whilst under the Council guidelines, the development should be provided with a minimum of 139 spaces. The lower figure is the Roads and Maritime Services figure. The architectural plans indicate a total of 193 car parking spaces will be provided including 12 visitor parking spaces and 5 spaces for the commercial component. Parking will be located in basement levels and the ground floor. In addition 20 bicycle spaces and 1 motorcycle space are proposed on the ground floor. Both the parking and bicycle parking spaces easily complies with both Council and RMS guidelines.
3J-1 Design Guidance Where a car share scheme operates locally, provide car share parking spaces within the development. Car share spaces when provided should be on site. Where less car parking is provided in a development, Council should not provide on street resident parking permits.	☒	☐	☐	The guidelines will not need to apply to the development as no car share programme operates in the area.
3J-2 Design Guidance Conveniently located and sufficient numbers of parking spaces should be provided for motorbikes and scooters.	☐	☒	☐	Further parking for motorbikes and scooters should be considered. However, the application has provided suitable provision for vehicles on site and this is considered suitable.
Secure undercover bicycle parking should be provided that is easily accessible from both the public domain and common areas.	☒	☐	☐	20 Bicycle spaces are proposed on the ground floor.
Conveniently located charging stations are provided for electric vehicles, where desirable.	☐	☐	☒	There is no provision for charging stations
3J-3 Design Guidance 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.	☒	☐	☐	Secure access doors/gates can be provided to lift lobbies and basement car parking.
Direct, clearly visible and well lit access should be provided into common circulation areas.	☒	☐	☐	All main entrances are easily visible from the streets. Suitable lift access has been provided from the basement car park to all levels associated with the development.
A clearly defined and visible lobby or waiting area should be provided to lifts and stairs.	☒	☐	☐	
For larger car parks, safe pedestrian access	☒	☐	☐	Suitable condition will be imposed on the

should be clearly defined and circulation areas have good lighting, colour, line marking and/or bollards.				development to ensure the parking areas are sufficiently lit and clearly marked.
3J-4 Design Guidance				
Excavation should be minimised through efficient car park layouts and ramp design.	☒	☐	☐	The proposal is considered to have optimised car parking layout.
Car parking layout should be well organised, using a logical, efficient structural grid and double loaded aisles.	☒	☐	☐	All car parking spaces are located within the basement and ground level parking area with access off Mary Street frontage.
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.	☒	☐	☐	
Natural ventilation should be provided to basement and sub-basement car parking areas.	☒	☐	☐	Suitable conditions will be imposed on the development to ensure compliance with this part.
Ventilation grills or screening devices for car parking openings should be integrated into the facade and landscape design.	☒	☐	☐	
3J-5 Design Guidance				
On-grade car parking should be avoided.	☒	☐	☐	Ground level carparking is located within the building, behind the commercial tennancies and not visible from the street.
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.	☐	☐	☒	
• cars are screened from view of streets, buildings, communal and private open space areas.	☐	☐	☒	
• safe and direct access to building entry points is provided.	☐	☐	☒	
• parking is incorporated into the landscape 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.	☐	☐	☒	
• light coloured paving materials or permeable paving systems are used and shade trees are planted between every 4-5 parking spaces to reduce increased surface temperatures from large areas of paving.	☐	☐	☒	
3J-6 Design Guidance				
Exposed parking should not be located along primary street frontages.	☐	☐	☒	Due to the absence of exposed car parking, it is considered that Part 3J-6 will not apply.
Screening, landscaping and other design elements including public art should be used to integrate the 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 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 minimum of 2 hours direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter in the Sydney Metropolitan Area and in the Newcastle and Wollongong local government areas. In all other areas, living rooms and private open spaces of at least 70% of apartments in a building receive a minimum of 3 hours direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter. A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter.	☒ ☐	☐ ☒	☐ ☐	The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Solar and Daylight Access objectives as the orientation of living areas allows for daylight infiltration The applicant provided shadow diagrams/tables that demonstrate that 80 of the 105 units or 76.09% of all units have living areas and private open space areas achieving the minimum 2 hours solar access. 17.14% of apartments will receive no direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm at mid-winter. This slight non-compliance is considered reasonable given the depth of the site and wide south facing frontage to the building.
4A-1 Design Guidance The design maximises north aspect and the number of single aspect south facing apartments is minimised. Single aspect, single storey apartments should have a northerly or easterly aspect. 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: • dual aspect apartments. • shallow apartment layouts. • two storey and mezzanine level apartments. • bay windows. To maximise the benefit to residents of direct sunlight within living rooms and private open spaces, a minimum of 1m² of direct sunlight, measured at 1m above floor level, is achieved for at least 15 minutes. Achieving the design criteria may not be possible on some sites. This includes: • where greater residential amenity can be achieved along a busy road or rail line by orientating the living rooms away	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Given the north-south orientation of the building and the arrangement of the allotment, the majority of the proposed units have some northerly or easterly aspect. 6 of the 105 units (5.7%) will become southerly facing single aspect residential units. It is noted that this is unavoidable due to the built form of the development. However, this is considered acceptable as no further design amendments can be made to the design without being detrimental to other amenity consideration such as visual and acoustic amenity. The proposal incorporates a communal open space on Level 1 podium which will have reasonable solar penetration throughout the year. Apartment living areas and certain bedrooms are provided with openings to the facade to maximise access to daylight and where possible. Given that the development orientation is established with a northern rear facade and southern street fronting facade, the development is acceptable in this regard.

from the noise source. • on south facing sloping sites. • where significant views are oriented away 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.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	
4A-2 Design Guidance Courtyards, skylights and high level windows (with sills of 1,500mm or greater) are used only as a secondary light source in habitable rooms. Where courtyards are used: • use is restricted to kitchens, bathrooms and service areas. • building services are concealed with appropriate detailing and materials to visible walls. • courtyards are fully open to the sky. • access is provided to the light well from a communal area for cleaning and maintenance. • acoustic privacy, fire safety and minimum privacy separation distances (see section 3F Visual privacy) are achieved. Opportunities for reflected light into apartments are optimised through: • reflective exterior surfaces on buildings opposite south facing windows. • positioning windows to face other buildings or surfaces (on neighbouring sites or within the site) that will reflect light. • integrating light shelves into the design. • light coloured internal finishes.	☒ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☐	It is considered that daylight access is maximised across the building. Primary light is provided by primary windows. The development does not require the use of reflected light into apartments.
4A-3 Design Guidance A number of the following design features are used: • balconies or sun shading that extend far enough to shade summer sun, but allow winter sun to penetrate living areas. • shading devices such as eaves, awnings, balconies, pergolas, external louvres and planting. • horizontal shading to north facing windows. • vertical shading to east and particularly west facing windows. • operable shading to allow adjustment and choice. • high performance glass that minimises external glare off windows, with consideration given to reduced tint glass or glass with a reflectance level below 20% (reflective films are avoided).	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	It is considered that glare would not be a significant issue for the site.
Part 4B - Natural ventilation				
4B-1 Design Guidance The building's orientation maximises capture				It is considered that all the rooms will be

and use of prevailing breezes for natural ventilation in habitable rooms.	☒	☐	☐	naturally ventilated. 72 of 105 units (68.57%) will be naturally cross ventilated.
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.	☒	☐	☐	No light wells are used within the development.
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.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	Adjustable screens are proposed to the northern and western facing windows to provide privacy protection to the lower level residential units. Balconies are also designed to provide shades to the living area from the sun.
4B-2 Design Guidance Apartment depths are limited to maximise ventilation and airflow.	☒	☐	☐	There are single aspect apartments within the development. Light and ventilation to the single aspect apartments is still achieved.
Natural ventilation to single aspect apartments is achieved with the following design solutions: • primary windows are augmented 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. • courtyards or building indentations have a width to depth ratio of 2:1 or 3:1 to ensure effective air circulation and avoid trapped smells.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The building and apartment layouts are designed to maximise natural ventilation through the use of open-plan living areas and generous openings to living areas and bedrooms. The living rooms are adjacent to the balconies and generally promote natural ventilation. The building is well articulated to respond to the size and shape of the site. The performance of the apartments in relation to solar access and natural ventilation is considered acceptable.
4B-3 Design Criteria At least 60% of apartments are naturally cross ventilated in the first nine storeys of the building. Apartments at ten storeys or greater are deemed to be cross ventilated only if any enclosure of the balconies at these levels allows adequate natural ventilation and cannot be fully enclosed.	☒	☐	☐	72 of 105 units (68.57%) will be naturally cross ventilated and have openings in two or more external walls of different orientation which achieves the minimum requirement specified at Part 4B-3.
Overall depth of a cross-over or cross-through apartment does not exceed 18m, measured glass line to glass line.	☐	☒	☐	The maximum overall depth of a cross-over or cross-through unit exceeds 18m for centrally located cross over units on levels 2 - 4 when measured from glass line to glass line. This is considered

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>acceptable as service / utility rooms are located central to the unit and these units have three aspects.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4B-3 Design Guidance
The building should include dual aspect apartments, cross through apartments and corner apartments and limit apartment depths.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>There are dual aspect and cross through apartments within the development.</td></tr>
<tr><td>In cross-through apartments external window and door opening sizes/areas on one side of an apartment (inlet side) are approximately equal to the external window and door opening sizes/areas on the other side of the apartment.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>This is achieved as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Apartments are designed to minimise the number of corners, doors and rooms that might obstruct airflow.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>This is achieved as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Apartment depths, combined with appropriate ceiling heights, maximise cross ventilation and airflow.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>This is achieved as appropriate.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Part 4C - Ceiling heights</td></tr>
<tr><td>4C-1 Design Criteria
Measured from finished floor level to finished ceiling level, minimum ceiling heights are:
<table>
<tr><th>Type / Use</th><th>Minimum ceiling height</th></tr>
<tr><td>Habitable rooms</td><td>2.7m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non habitable rooms</td><td>2.4m.</td></tr>
<tr><td>For 2 storey apartments</td><td>2.7m for main living area floor.
2.4m for second floor where its area does not exceed 50% of the apartment area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Attic spaces</td><td>1.8m at edge of room with a 30 degree minimum ceiling slope.</td></tr>
<tr><td>If located in mixed use areas</td><td>3.3m for ground and first floor to promote future flexibility of use.</td></tr>
</table>
These minimums do not preclude higher ceilings if desired.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>Habitable rooms all have a minimum 2.7m floor to ceiling heights and non-habitable rooms have a minimum 2.4m floor to ceiling height. The ground floor commercial tenancies all have a floor to ceiling heights as follows:
Commercial 01: 3.325m
Commercial 02: 4.2m

This is considered acceptable for solar access and general residential amenity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4C-1 Design Guidance
Ceiling height can accommodate use of ceiling fans for cooling and heat distribution.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>The proposal is considered to provide sufficient ceiling heights to allow use of ceiling fans.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4C-2 Design Guidance
A number of the following design solutions can be used:
• The hierarchy of rooms in an apartment is defined using changes in ceiling heights and alternatives such as raked or curved ceilings, or double height spaces.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>The floor to ceiling heights of every apartment is compliant with the specified provisions. As such, it is considered that a sense of space and well proportioned rooms are achieved.</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Well-proportioned rooms are provided, for example, smaller rooms feel larger and more spacious with higher ceilings.</td><td>☒</td><td>☐</td><td>☐</td><td>Being a mixed use building within the B4 Mixed Use zone in Auburn Town Centre, the additional floor to ceiling heights for the ground floor commercial units will</td></tr>
</table>

• Ceiling heights are maximised in habitable rooms by ensuring that bulkheads do not intrude. The stacking of service rooms from floor to floor and coordination of bulkhead location above non-habitable areas, such as robes or storage, can assist.	☒	☐	☐	promote future flexibility of use which satisfies this requirement in this instance.
4C-3 Design Guidance Ceiling heights of lower level apartments in centres should be greater than the minimum required by the design criteria allowing flexibility and conversion to non-residential uses.	☒	☐	☐	There are no residential units on ground level.
Part 4D - Apartment size and layout				
4D-1 Design Criteria Apartments are required to have the following minimum internal areas: **Apartment type** / **Minimum internal area** Studio – 35m^2 1 bedroom – 50m^2 2 bedroom – 70m^2 3 bedroom – 95m^2	☒	☐	☐	The following apartment sizes are achieved: • The one bedroom apartments occupy minimum areas of 50m^2. • The two bedroom apartments with additional bathroom occupy minimum areas of 75m^2. • The two bedroom, two bathroom plus study occupy minimum areas of 92 m^2. • The three bedroom apartments with additional bathroom occupy minimum areas of 109m^2 Daylight and air is not borrowed from other rooms within the development.
• The minimum internal areas include only one bathroom. Additional bathrooms increase the minimum internal area by 5m^2 each.	☒	☐	☐	Compliance is achieved.
• A fourth bedroom and further additional bedrooms increase the minimum internal area by 12m^2 each.	☐	☐	☒	
• Every habitable room must have a window in an external wall with a total minimum glass area of not less than 10% of the floor area of the room. Daylight and air may not be borrowed from other rooms.	☒	☐	☐	Units are designed to have sufficient solar access and able to achieved natural ventilation on habitable rooms.
4D-1 Design Guidance Kitchens should not be located as part of the main circulation space in larger apartments (such as hallway or entry space).	☒	☐	☐	Kitchens do not form part of the major circulation space of any apartment.
A window should be visible from any point in a habitable room.	☒	☐	☐	
Where minimum areas or room dimensions are not met apartments need to demonstrate that they are well designed and demonstrate the usability and functionality of the space with realistically scaled furniture layouts and circulation areas.	☒	☐	☐	The design, location and layout of the living areas are compliant.
These circumstances would be assessed on their merits.	☒	☐	☐	

Appendix A - State Environmental Planning Policy 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

4D-2 Design Criteria Habitable room depths are limited to a maximum of 2.5 times of the ceiling height. In open plan layouts (where the living, dining and kitchen are combined) the maximum habitable room depth is 8m from a window.	☒	☐	☐	It is considered that compliance is achieved. All apartments have sufficient depth as required.
4D-2 Design Guidance Greater than minimum ceiling heights can allow for proportional increases in room depth up to the permitted maximum depths. All living areas and bedrooms should be located on the external face of the building. Where possible: • bathrooms and laundries should have an external openable window • main living spaces should be oriented toward the primary outlook and aspect and away from noise sources.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	It is considered that the guidelines are complied with.
4D-3 Design Criteria Master bedrooms have a minimum area of 10m^2 and other bedrooms 9m^2 (excluding wardrobe space). Bedrooms have a minimum dimension of 3m (excluding wardrobe space). Living rooms or combined living/dining rooms have a minimum width of: • 3.6m for studio and 1 bedroom apartments. • 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.	☒	☐	☐	All rooms are designed to meet with the minimum width requirements. Cross through apartments only narrow out behind the lift lobbies adjacent to utility rooms, this is considered satisfactory;
4D-3 Design Guidance Access to bedrooms, bathrooms and laundries is separated from living areas minimising direct openings between living and service areas. All bedrooms allow a minimum length of 1.5m for robes. 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. • spaces for a range of activities and privacy levels between different spaces within the apartment. • dual master apartments. • dual key apartments *Note: dual key apartments which are separate but on the same title are regarded as two sole*	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Access to rooms is suitable in this regard. All bedrooms are designed with a minimum 1.5m wide built-in wardrobe. Wardrobes in all master bedrooms are designed to comply with this requirement. The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the requirement as layouts promote changes to furniture arrangement and a suitable number can be adapted to the changing needs of residents.

occupancy units for the purposes of the Building Code of Australia and for calculating the mix of apartments. • room sizes and proportions or open plans (rectangular spaces (2:3) are more easily furnished than square spaces (1:1)). 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 All apartments are required to have primary balconies as follows: Dwelling type / Minimum area / Minimum depth Studio apartments / 4m² / - 1 bedroom apartments / 8m² / 2m 2 bedroom apartments / 10m² / 2m 3 plus bedroom apartments / 12m² / 2.4m The minimum balcony depth to be counted as contributing to the balcony area is 1m.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	All the apartments are provided with balconies of minimum depth dimension of 2m although they vary in size and shape. The balconies for one, two and three bedroom units are designed to be a minimum of 8m², 10m² and 12m² in area respectively which complies with the requirements.
4E-1 Design Guidance Increased communal open space should be provided where the number or sizes of balconies are reduced. Storage areas on balconies are additional to the minimum balcony size. Balcony use may be limited in some proposals by: • consistently high wind speeds at 10 storeys and above. • close proximity to road, rail or other noise sources. • exposure to significant levels of aircraft noise. • heritage and adaptive reuse of existing 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.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Private open spaces are provided in the form of private balconies in all units. All primary balconies with access from the living area have been orientated to address either the street frontage or the rear Level 1 communal open space where there will be the best outlook from the site with minimal privacy impact (acoustic privacy and overlooking into adjoining sites). The development is considered to be acceptable in this regard.
4E-2 Design Guidance 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.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	Access is provided directly from living areas and where possible, secondary access is provided from primary bedrooms. The position of balconies within the development is determined as being acceptable.

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 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.	☒	☐	☐	Balustrades are see through to promote views however primary living rooms are setback form the balcony edge to maximise privacy.
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.	☒	☐	☐	There are projecting balconies within the development (level 6 – 10 front / side balconies) although they are integrated into the building design and visually provide articulation to the built form. The soffits have timber like detailing that will visually appeal from street level
Operable screens, shutters, hoods and pergolas are used to control sunlight and wind.	☒	☐	☐	
Balustrades are set back from the building or balcony edge where overlooking or safety is an issue.	☒	☐	☐	
Downpipes and balcony drainage are integrated with the overall facade and building design.	☒	☐	☐	Facade appearance is considered to be of a high quality contemporary appearance.
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 Changes in ground levels or landscaping are minimised.	☒	☐	☐	The separation between the private and public domains is established within the landscape design.
Design and detailing of balconies avoids opportunities for climbing and falls.	☒	☐	☐	Minimum 1m high balustrades are installed along all balconies to minimise opportunities for falls and climbing.
Part 4F - Common circulation and spaces				
4F-1 Design criteria 1. The maximum number of apartments off a circulation core on a single level is eight.	☒	☐	☐	Four lifts are provided within the development with each servicing an average of 2-3 apartments on each level.

2. For buildings of 10 storeys and over, the maximum number of apartments sharing a single lift is 40.	☒	☐	☐	Four lifts are provided to service the building with 105 residential units. This equates to 26.25 apartments sharing a single lift. This is considered acceptable.
4F-1 Design Guidance 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.	☒	☐	☐	The internal corridors are 1.61m wide in most areas with some parts of the corridor being 2m wide.
Daylight and natural ventilation should be provided to all common circulation spaces that are above ground.	☒	☐	☐	The building is punctuated to achieve natural daylight to circulation spaces.
Windows should be provided in common circulation spaces and should be adjacent to the stair or lift core or at the ends of corridors.	☒	☐	☐	This is achieved.
Longer corridors greater than 12m in length from the lift core should be articulated. Design solutions may include: • a series of foyer areas with windows and spaces for seating. • wider areas at apartment entry doors and varied ceiling heights.	☒	☐	☐	The length of corridors measured from each lift core is no more than 12m on all levels.
Design common circulation spaces to maximise opportunities for dual aspect apartments, including multiple core apartment buildings and cross over apartments.	☒	☐	☐	It is noted that many of the units have dual aspects.
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: • sunlight and natural cross ventilation in apartments. • access to ample daylight and natural ventilation in common circulation spaces • common areas for seating and gathering • generous corridors with greater than minimum ceiling heights. • other innovative design solutions that provide high levels of amenity.	☒	☐	☐	The proposal has been designed to maximum the amount of solar access to all units and 72 units (68.57%) are designed to have natural cross ventilation.
Where design criteria 1 is not achieved, no more than 12 apartments should be provided off a circulation core on a single level.	☐	☐	☒	This is achieved.
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.	☒	☐	☐	
4F-2 Design Guidance Direct and legible access should be provided between vertical circulation points and	☒	☐	☐	The common circulation space is acceptable and considered to be safe.

apartment entries by minimising corridor or gallery length to give short, straight, clear sight lines.				
Tight corners and spaces are avoided.	☒	☐	☐	The development is designed to provide a legible common circulation space to enhance general way finding.
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 provided.	☒	☐	☐	
In larger developments, community rooms for activities such as owners corporation meetings or resident use should be provided and are ideally co-located with communal open space.	☒	☐	☐	Having considered the scale of the development, no community room is proposed on site. It is considered owners corporation meetings and the like can been located within the communal open space areas located on Level 1 and the rooftop terrace.
Where external galleries are provided, they are more open than closed above the balustrade along their length.	☒	☐	☐	
4G – Storage				
4G-1 Design Criteria In addition to storage in kitchens, bathrooms and bedrooms, the following storage is provided: **Dwelling type** / **Storage** Studio apartments / $4m^3$ 1 bedroom apartments / $6m^3$ 2 bedroom apartments / $8m^3$ 3 plus bedroom apartments / $10m^3$	☒	☐	☐	It is considered that all apartments are provided with sufficient storage space including internal space within each units and storage space in the form of cages situated within the basement car park.
4G-1 Design Guidance Storage is accessible from either circulation or living areas.	☒	☐	☐	Storage is provided within each unit in the form of dedicated separate storage cupboards within each unit. Additional storage compartments are provided in the form of individual storage compartments located within the basement parking levels.
Storage provided on balconies (in addition to the minimum balcony size) is integrated into the balcony design, weather proof and 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 apartments is secure and clearly allocated to specific apartments.	☒	☐	☐	Storage cages are provided within the basement car park and storage areas provided within each apartment. Alternative storage areas are provided within each unit in the form of dedicated separate storage cupboards with the apartments.
Storage is provided for larger and less frequently accessed items.	☒	☐	☐	
Storage space in internal or basement car parks is provided at the rear or side of car spaces or in cages so that allocated car parking remains accessible.	☒	☐	☐	
If communal storage rooms are provided they should be accessible from common circulation areas of the building.	☐	☐	☒	
Storage not located in an apartment is integrated into the overall building design and is not visible from the public domain.	☐	☐	☒	

Part 4H - Acoustic Privacy				
4H-1 Design Guidance Adequate building separation is provided within the development and from neighbouring buildings/adjacent uses (see also section 2F Building separation and section 3F Visual privacy). Window and door openings are generally orientated away from noise sources.	☒	☐	☐	Suitable building separation is provided to allow private open space areas to be located away from each other. The matter of building separation has been addressed earlier in the report. The service areas are situated within the basement area.
Noisy areas within buildings including building entries and corridors should be located next to or above each other and quieter areas next to or above quieter areas.	☒	☐	☐	This is achieved
Storage, circulation areas and non-habitable rooms should be located to buffer noise from external sources.	☒	☐	☐	This is achieved.
The number of party walls (walls shared with other apartments) are limited and are appropriately insulated.	☒	☐	☐	This is achieved.
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.	☒	☐	☐	The entire building is situated over the basement car park. The communal open space and bedrooms are situated at least 3m away of a noise source such as a garage door, plant room, services room or mechanical equipment.
4H-2 Design Guidance Internal apartment layout separates noisy spaces from quiet spaces, using a number of the following design solutions: • rooms with similar noise requirements are grouped together. • doors separate different use zones. • wardrobes in bedrooms are co-located to act as sound buffers.	☒	☐	☐	The proposal has been designed so that like-use areas of the apartments are grouped to avoid acoustic disturbance of neighbouring apartments where possible. Noisier areas such as kitchens and laundries are designed to locate away from bedrooms where possible.
Where physical separation cannot be achieved noise conflicts are resolved using the following design solutions: • double or acoustic glazing. • acoustic seals. • use of materials with low noise penetration 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 To minimise impacts the following design solutions may be used: • physical separation between buildings and the noise or pollution source. • residential uses are located perpendicular to the noise source and where possible buffered by other uses. • non-residential buildings are sited to be parallel with the noise source to provide a continuous building that shields	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	Unit acoustic amenity is considered to be promoted through building separation to adjoining existing buildings, unit orientation and the grouping of like-use rooms in units together. An amended Acoustic Report has been submitted with the application addressing Councils initial concerns.

residential uses and communal open spaces. • non-residential uses are located at lower levels vertically separating the residential 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 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 as the noise source, dual aspect apartments with shallow building depths are preferable (see figure 4J.4). • landscape design reduces the perception of noise and acts as a filter for air pollution generated by traffic and industry. Achieving the design criteria in this Apartment Design Guide may not be possible in some situations due to noise and pollution. Where developments are unable to achieve the design criteria, alternatives may be considered in the following areas: • solar and daylight access. • private open space and balconies. • natural cross ventilation.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The report concluded that the proposed development will satisfy all relevant Australian Standards subject to the adoption of the recommendations in the report. The report was referred to Council's Environmental Health Officer are concurred with. Accordingly, appropriate conditions will be imposed to ensure no adverse noise impacts arise from the development.
4J-2 Design Guidance Design solutions to mitigate noise include: • limiting the number and size of openings facing noise sources. • providing seals to prevent noise transfer through gaps. • using double or acoustic glazing, acoustic louvres or enclosed balconies (wintergardens). • using materials with mass and/or sound insulation or absorption properties e.g. solid balcony balustrades, external screens and soffits.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The acoustic report provided acoustic criteria and recommended construction methods / materials / treatments to be used to meet the criteria for the site for both internal and external noise sources.
Part 4K - Apartment mix				
4K-1 Design Guidance A variety of apartment types is provided. The apartment mix is appropriate, taking into consideration: • the distance to public transport, employment and education centres. • the current market demands and projected future demographic trends. • the demand for social and affordable housing. • different cultural and socioeconomic groups. 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	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	An appropriate mix of apartment type from one to three bedroom units are to be provided within the development The site is close to shopping and transport facilities provided by the Auburn Town Centre.

4K-2 Design Guidance Different apartment types are located to achieve successful facade composition and to optimise solar access (see figure 4K.3).	☒	☐	☐	A variety of apartments are provided across all levels of the apartment building.
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.	☐	☐	☒	The development has the following bedroom mix:- 1 bedroom – 41 units (39.05%) 2 bedrooms – 52 units (49.52%) 3 bedrooms – 12 units (11.42%)
4L - Ground floor apartments				
4L-1 Design Guidance Direct street access should be provided to ground floor apartments.	☐	☐	☒	Due to the absence of ground floor apartments, it is considered that Part 4L-1 will not apply.
Activity is achieved through front gardens, terraces and the facade of the building. Design solutions may include: • both street, foyer and other common internal circulation entrances to ground floor apartments. • private open space is next to the street • doors and windows face the street.	☐	☐	☒	
Retail or home office spaces should be located along street frontages.	☐	☐	☒	
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 and ground floor amenities for easy conversion.	☐	☐	☒	
4L-2 Design Guidance Privacy and safety should be provided without obstructing casual surveillance. Design solutions may include: • elevation of private gardens and terraces above the street level by 1-1.5m (see figure 4L.4).	☒	☐	☐	No private gardens or terraces at street level. Privacy and safety achieved through the methods mentioned Solar access is maximised.
• landscaping and private courtyards.	☒	☐	☐	
• 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: • high ceilings and tall windows.	☒	☐	☐	
• trees and shrubs that allow solar access in winter and shade in summer.	☒	☐	☐	
4M - Facades				
4M-1 Design Guidance 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.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The appearance of the building from Mary Street is satisfactory. A distinct base is provided and certain elements such as the vertical blade walls, balconies soffit detailing and rooftop landscaped elements are visible from the roadways.

• 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 blank walls • grouping of floors or elements such as balconies and windows on taller 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.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Both adjacent sites have existing buildings but will likely become future development sites. Only minimal upper level setback employed. Street wall considered satisfactory in the town centre.
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.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The two main pedestrian entrances to the building are easily visible from Mary Street. The proposal incorporates two pedestrian entrances to two separate lobbies. Each lobby contains a lift core with 2 lifts.
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. Roof treatments should be integrated with the building design. Design solutions may include:- • roof design proportionate to the overall building size, scale and form. • roof materials compliment the building. • service elements are integrated.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The use of the blade walls, soffit detailing and punctuation of front façade adds visual interest to the building and the parapet assists in creating a skyline. The proposed building is to have a flat roof which will not have any impact upon its overall appearance. The lift overrun is suitably setback to ensure it is not visible from street elevations.
4N-2 Design Guidance Habitable roof space should be provided with good levels of amenity. Design solutions may include:	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☒ ☒	The proposal incorporates an area of approximately 377.37 m2 of landscaped communal open space on the rooftop

• 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.	☐ ☒	☐ ☐	☒ ☐	terrace.
4N-3 Design Guidance Adequate natural light is provided to habitable rooms (see 4A Solar and daylight access). Well located, screened outdoor areas should be provided for clothes drying.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	All residential units are designed with minimum of 2m deep usable balconies (minimum) which can be used as clothes drying area for individual units.
4O - Landscape Design				
4O-1 Design Guidance Landscape design should be environmentally sustainable and can enhance environmental performance by incorporating:- • diverse and appropriate planting. • bio-filtration gardens. • appropriately planted shading trees. • areas for residents to plant vegetables and herbs. • Composting. • green roofs or walls. 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. • shade structures such as pergolas for balconies and courtyards. Tree and shrub selection considers size at maturity and the potential for roots to compete.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	A landscape plan, prepared by a suitably qualified consultant, is submitted with the application. The plan identifies relevant landscaping elements to soften the built form within the site.
4O-2 Design Guidance 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: • tree protection zones (see figure 4O.5). • appropriate signage and fencing during construction. Plants selected should be endemic to the region and reflect the local ecology.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐	Landscape amenity is provided in the form of planter beds and seating areas at the Level 1 podium and further facilities including BBQ at the rooftop terrace.
4P - Planting on structures				
4P-1 Design Guidance Structures are reinforced for additional	☐	☐	☒	Significant reinforcement would not be

saturated soil weight. Soil volume is appropriate for plant growth, considerations include:- • modifying depths and widths according to the planting mix and irrigation frequency. • free draining and long soil life span. • tree anchorage. Minimum soil standards for plant sizes should be provided in accordance with Table 5.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	required due to the limitation in the amount of landscaping. Soil volume is appropriate.
4P-2 Design Guidance Plants are suited to site conditions, considerations include: • drought and wind tolerance. • seasonal changes in solar access. • modified substrate depths for a diverse range of plants. • plant longevity. A landscape maintenance plan is prepared. Irrigation and drainage systems respond to: • changing site conditions. • soil profile and the planting regime. • whether rainwater, stormwater or recycled. grey water is used.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The landscape plan shows appropriate maintenance.
4P-3 Design Guidance Building design incorporates opportunities for planting on structures. Design solutions may include: • green walls with specialised lighting for indoor green walls. • wall design that incorporates planting. • green roofs, particularly where roofs are visible from the public domain. • planter boxes. 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.	☐ ☐ ☒ ☒ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☐ ☐ ☒	Appropriate design outcome is provided on the landscape plan for the proposed a landscape area on Level 1 podium, the planter strip along Mary Street frontage and within the rooftop terrace.
4Q - Universal design				
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.	☒	☐	☐	There are 105 units in the development. Of that figure, at least 11 or 10.47% are to be designated as “adaptable units”. However, all the apartments are capable of being redesigned to meet the requirements of universal design apartments.
4Q-2 Design Guidance Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy. Design solutions for adaptable apartments include:- • convenient access to communal and public areas. • high level of solar access.	☒ ☒	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	The site is considered to be appropriately barrier free with wheelchair access possible from the street and lift access from the basement and to the upper residential floors of the development. Vehicular and pedestrian entries are well separated but convenient.

• minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted. • larger car parking spaces for accessibility. • parking titled separately from apartments or shared car parking arrangements.	☐ ☒ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☐ ☒	
4Q-3 Design Guidance Apartment design incorporates flexible design solutions which may include:- • rooms with multiple functions. • dual master bedroom apartments with separate bathrooms. • larger apartments with various living space options • open plan 'loft' style apartments with only a fixed kitchen, laundry and bathroom.	☒ ☐ ☒ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☒ ☐ ☒	The building offers a variety of unit types in a town centre location. The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the requirement as layouts are suitably sized to permit a satisfactory furniture layout to occur.
4R - Adaptive reuse				
4R-1 Design Guidance Design solutions may include: • new elements to align with the existing building. • additions that complement the existing character, siting, 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.	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	Part 4R will not apply to the development because an adaptive reuse of a building is not proposed.
4R-2 Design Guidance Design features should be incorporated sensitively into adapted buildings to make up for any physical limitations, to ensure residential amenity is achieved. Design solutions may include: • generously sized voids in deeper buildings. • alternative apartment types when orientation is poor. • using additions to expand the existing building envelope. Some proposals that adapt existing buildings may not be able to achieve all of the design criteria in this Apartment Design Guide. Where developments are unable to achieve the design criteria, alternatives could be considered in the following areas: • where there are existing higher ceilings, depths of habitable rooms could increase subject to demonstrating access to natural ventilation, cross ventilation (when applicable) and solar and daylight access (see also sections 4A Solar and daylight access and 4B Natural ventilation). • alternatives to providing deep soil where	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	Part 4R will not apply to the development because an adaptive reuse of a building is not proposed.

less than the minimum requirement is currently available on the site. • building and visual separation - subject to demonstrating alternative design approaches to achieving privacy. • common circulation. • car parking. • alternative approaches to private open space and balconies.	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	
4S - Mixed use				
4S-1 Design Guidance Mixed use development should be concentrated around public transport and centres. Mixed use developments positively contribute to the public domain. Design solutions may include: • development addresses the street. • active frontages are provided. • diverse activities and uses. • avoiding blank walls at the ground level. • live/work apartments on the ground floor level, rather than commercial.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	This is achieved.
4S-2 Design Guidance Residential circulation areas should be clearly defined. Design solutions may include: • residential entries are separated from commercial entries and directly accessible from the street. • commercial service areas are separated from residential components. • residential car parking and communal facilities are separated or secured. • security at entries and safe pedestrian routes are provided. • concealment opportunities are avoided. Landscaped communal open space should be provided at podium or roof levels.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	Residential and commercial entries are separated. Both residential and commercial entries are accessible directly from Mary Street. Residential and commercial waste, car parking and services areas are separated.
4T - Awnings and signage				
4T-1 Design Guidance 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. • height, depth, material and form complements the existing street character. • protection from the sun and rain is provided. • awnings are wrapped around the secondary frontages of corner sites. • awnings are retractable in areas without an established pattern. Awnings should be located over building	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☐ ☒	Part 4T will not apply to the development because no awning or signage is proposed.

entries for building address and public domain amenity.				
Awnings relate to residential windows, balconies, street tree planting, power poles and street infrastructure.	☐	☐	☒	
Gutters and down pipes should be integrated and concealed.	☐	☐	☒	
Lighting under awnings should be provided for pedestrian safety.	☐	☐	☒	
4T-2 Design Guidance Signage should be integrated into the building design and respond to the scale, proportion and detailing of the development.	☐	☐	☒	Part 4T-2 will not apply to the development because no awning or signage is proposed.
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				
4U-1 Design Guidance Adequate natural light is provided to habitable rooms.	☒	☐	☐	The various BASIX Certificates for the building show that the development as a whole achieves the pass mark for energy efficiency
Well located, screened outdoor areas should be provided for clothes drying.	☒	☐	☐	
4U-2 Design Guidance A number of the following design solutions are used: • the use of smart glass or other technologies on north and west elevations. • thermal mass in the floors and walls of north facing rooms is maximised. • polished concrete floors, tiles or timber rather than carpet. • insulated roofs, walls and floors and seals on window and door openings. • overhangs and shading devices such as awnings, blinds and screens.	☒	☐	☐	The various BASIX Certificates for the building show that the development as a whole achieves the pass mark for energy efficiency.
Provision of consolidated heating and cooling infrastructure should be located in a centralised location (e.g. the basement).	☒	☐	☐	
4U-2 Design Guidance 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.	☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	The proposal has been designed so that like-use areas of the apartments are grouped together where possible. The building and apartment layouts are designed to maximise natural ventilation through the use of open-plan living areas and generous openings to living areas and bedrooms. The living rooms are adjacent to the balconies and generally promote natural ventilation.

Appendix A - State Environmental Planning Policy 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

4V - Water management and conservation				
4V-1 Design Guidance Water efficient fittings, appliances and wastewater reuse should be incorporated.	☒	☐	☐	The BASIX Certificate addresses water efficient fittings and appliances.
Apartments should be individually metered.	☐	☐	☒	
Rainwater should be collected, stored and reused on site.	☒	☐	☐	
Drought tolerant, low water use plants should be used within landscaped areas.	☒	☐	☐	The planting for the site is considered as being satisfactory.
4V-2 Design Guidance Water sensitive urban design systems are designed by a suitably qualified professional.	☒	☐	☐	The various BASIX Certificates for the building show that the development as a whole achieves the pass mark for water conservation.
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 Detention tanks should be located under paved areas, driveways or in basement car parks.	☒	☐	☐	An onsite detention tank is provided within the basement car park to address excess stormwater and control stormwater runoff.
On large sites parks or open spaces are designed to provide temporary on site detention basins.	☐	☐	☒	
4W - Waste management				
4W-1 Design Guidance Adequately sized storage areas for rubbish bins should be located discreetly away from the front of the development or in the basement car park.	☒	☐	☐	A separate waste storage facility for both the residential and commercial component of the building is located within the ground level of the basement car park and waste collection is within the building. This will prevent garbage collection occurring from the street on collection days.
Waste and recycling storage areas should be well ventilated.	☒	☐	☐	
Circulation design allows bins to be easily manoeuvred between storage and collection points.	☒	☐	☐	A medium rigid vehicle is capable of accessing the garbage store within the building. This will prevent garbage removal from the street.
Temporary storage should be provided for large bulk items such as mattresses.	☒	☐	☐	
A waste management plan should be prepared.	☒	☐	☐	An amended Waste Management Plan has been prepared and is considered satisfactory.
4W-2 Design Guidance All dwellings should have a waste and recycling cupboard or temporary storage area of sufficient size to hold two days worth of waste and recycling.	☒	☐	☐	A separate waste storage facility for both the residential and commercial component of the building is provided. Both storage areas are determined as being adequate to meet the needs for the

				building.
Communal waste and recycling rooms are in convenient and accessible locations related to each vertical core.	☒	☐	☐	
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: • roof overhangs to protect walls. • 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.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	There are roof overhangs to provide weather protection.
4X-2 Design Guidance Window design enables cleaning from the inside of the building.	☒	☐	☐	Main habitable windows are capable of being cleaned by residents.
Building maintenance systems should be incorporated and integrated into the design of the building form, roof and façade.	☒	☐	☐	
Design solutions do not require external scaffolding 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 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.	☒ ☒ ☒ ☒	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	The materials to be used are determined as being satisfactory. Conditions of consent could be imposed in relation to use of high-quality materials and general maintenance of the site.