# **Assessment Report and Recommendation**

#### **SUMMARY**

Applicant	Zhinar Architects
Owner	Marque Eight Pty Ltd.
Application No.	DA-503/2017
Description of Land	Lots 7-12 Section 2 DP 846, 2 Mark Street & 1A, 1 and 3 Marsden
	Street, LIDCOMBE
Proposed Development	Demolition of existing structures, tree removal and construction of
	a ten storey mixed use development comprising a ground floor
	commercial tenancy and 149 residential units over four levels of
	basement car parking
Site Area	2,441m <sup>2</sup>
Zoning	Zone B4 - Mixed Use
Disclosure of political	Nil disclosure
donations and gifts	
Issues	- Height of the building.
	- Overshadowing to existing and recently approved buildings to the
	south on Marsden Street
	- Non-compliances with SEPP 65 and Auburn DCP 2010.
	- Isolated lot to the immediate east.

#### 1. Recommendation

That Development Application No. DA-503/2017 for Demolition of existing structures, tree removal and construction of a ten storey mixed use development comprising three ground floor commercial tenancies and 149 residential units over four levels of basement car parking at 2 Mark Street & 1A, 1 and 3 Marsden Street, Lidcombe, be approved via deferred commencement:

Amended architectural plans and landscape plans be submitted (Minimum 3 sets) showing the following:-

- The deletion of level 9 above foyer A to reduce the height of the building below the maximum height permitted for the site.
- To introduce west facing highlight windows at level 8 and level 9 above Foyer B.
- Amended landscape plan addressing the ground floor layout and showing the retention of the tree on the adjoining eastern site as identified in the arborist report.

#### DC4 - Amended BASIX Certificate

An amended BASIX Certificate shall be submitted (Minimum 3 sets) that correlates with the amended plans to be submitted.

### PL-29/2017

A pre- application meeting was held on the 15 June 2017 between the applicant and Council Officers to discuss the development proposal which at that time related to 132 apartments over ten storeys. In summary, the development proposal raised a number of issues and matters that required significant amendments and alternate design options explored.

#### Issues included:

- Site isolation for the one remaining lot in the block to the east of the subject site.
- Excessive building height.
- SEPP 65 non compliances in the presented scheme.

- Entry façade treatment,
- Communal open space, deep soil and landscape plan requirements.
- Building separation.
- Lack of waste facilities at each level.

In addition, the applicant was also advised of various documents required for lodgement.

The development application was lodged on November 29, 2017 for determination.

#### 13 April 2018

Following discussions with Council regarding basement issues the applicant submitted issue B amended plans that dealt with the following:

- Basement extension and deep soil deletion.
- Waste and service truck loading area & driveway ramps (traffic issues were discussed and addressed together with Council's engineers.
- Commercial areas combined into one and removal of a commercial corridor.
- Addition of glazing/windows to the corner units at southern side.

However, these plans were later superseded.

#### 7 May 2018

Council issued a request for additional information letter to the applicant raising the following issues with the proposal:

- **Site isolation:** Council requested that plans demonstrating how the adjoining residual lot could be incorporated into the subject development.
- Solar Access / Ventilation diagrams to be provided.
- **Amended plans:** Plan amendments requested to redesign apartments to the eastern boundary as they were long and narrow and offered unacceptable amenity.
- Engineering matters: Council detailed a number of requirements relating to the discharge of stormwater within the development, traffic /parking / loading and waste management within the subject site.

#### 28 / 29 May 2018

The applicant submitted amended plans and additional information to Council, including:

- Amended Architectural Plans and Shadow Diagrams.
- Stormwater plans.
- Planning Response to Additional Information Request by letter.
- Response to Council's Acoustic issues raised.

<u>Site isolation</u> – The applicant justifies the site isolation issue with the following satisfactory response.

It has been agreed that site isolation is not an issue for No. 5 Marsden Street as a result of the proposed development. No.5 Marsden Street is currently used as a car park in association with the existing business located at 14 Railway Street. The proposed development does not result in the isolation of No. 5 Marsden Street for the following reasons:-

- No. 5 Marsden Street is used in conjunction with No.14 Railway Street and would require both sites be purchased which, from a financial and design perspective, is unreasonable.
- If No.5 Marsden Street and No.14 Railway Street were included as a part of the application, it
  would further isolate No.16 Railway Street (as 18-24 Railway Street is approved as a residential
  flat building under DA-423/2016);

• If No.5 Marsden Street and No.14 Railway Street were included as part of this application, the shape and orientation of the resulting lot will not be suitable for development in conjunction with the current design for 2 Mark Street & 1-3 Marsden Street.

Furthermore, contact has been made to the owners of No. 5 Marsden Street and 14 Railway Street and they have expressed that they have no intention to sell the property. For the above reasons a concept plan for No. 5 Marsden Street has not been provided as it is not deemed necessary in this instance.

#### 3. Detailed Description of the Development

Council is in receipt of amended plans relating to a development application for the demolition of existing structures, tree removal and construction of a ten storey mixed use development comprising one (1) ground floor commercial tenancy and 149 residential units over four (4) levels of basement car parking.

The application has the following components:

- Demolition of all structures across all six sites.
- Construction of a 10 storey mixed use development with a maximum building height of 33m and a maximum floor space ratio of 4.8:1.

(Note: The development exceeds the height limit by 1m. A clause 4.6 variation to the development standard to height has been provided to support the variance and is discussed in further detail under section 7(g) of the report below.)

- 4 levels of basement parking containing 280 car spaces inclusive of accessible (12), commercial (9) and visitor (15) spaces along with associated lift/stair access, storage and service rooms. 30 bicycle spaces are provided at basement level 1.
- Basement 1 contains a residential bin room and OSD tank area.
- 1 ground level commercial unit with a GFA of 540.23 m<sup>2</sup> and 4 residential units comprising 1 x 1 bed units and 3 x 3 bed units each with private open space courtyards at ground level.
- Ground floor also accommodates 2 residential foyers with access from Marsden Street, a commercial foyer with amenities and waste collection room and separate storage.
- Basement vehicular access, commercial loading and standing access is via Marsden Street.
- 145 residential apartment units at Level 1 to Level 9 comprising of 63 x 1 BR units, 74 x 2 BR units and 12 x 3 BR units.
- Communal open space on the roof 611.17m<sup>2</sup>.
- Site infrastructure works including electrical, stormwater, hard and soft landscaping and additional parking facilities for visitors.

# 4. Site & Locality Description

The proposed redevelopment of the subject site comprises of six (6) allotments and is legally described as Lot 7 Sec 2 DP 846, Lot 8 Sec 2 DP 846, Lot 9 Sec 2 DP 846, Lot 10 Sec 2 DP 846, Lot 11 Sec 2 DP 846, Lot 12 Sec 2 DP 846, and is known as 2 Mark Street & 1A, 1 & 3 Marsden Street LIDCOMBE.

The site is zoned B4 mixed use development and is situated on the eastern side of Mark Street, north of Marsden Street.

The land is regular in shape with a combined frontage width of 35.355m to Mark Street and 69.035m to Marsden Street, with a rear frontage to Marsden Lane of 69.035m. The site has a total combined land area of 2441m². The land has a moderate slope with a fall across the site of approximately 3.5m from the north-eastern corner to the south-western corner of the site.

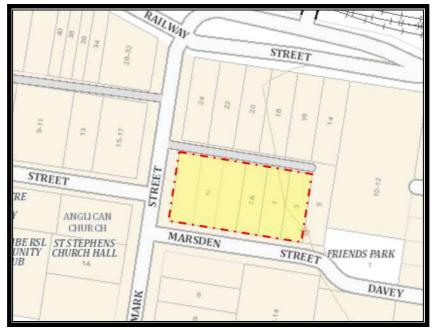
The subject site is located within the 'Lidcombe Town Centre' in one of the key sites being Precinct 7 – Marsden Street as identified in section 15.0 of the Local Centres chapter of the Auburn Development Control Plan (ADCP) 2010.

Three allotments are currently occupied by 1 and 2 storey dwelling houses, with 2 Mark Street containing a brick factory. A number of trees exist across the six lots. The arborist report submitted with the application nominates 2 trees worthy of retention (Tree 2 – Jacaranda and tree 7 \_ Weeping Fig on neighbouring property) predominantly to the eastern boundary of the site (refer Appendix E and F of Redgum Horticultural 28 March 2017). The submitted landscape plan does not clearly nominate trees for removal or retention.

Surrounding developments in the immediate vicinity are currently characterised by a mix commercial/retail land uses and high density residential and mixed use developments of various size and scale. It is evident that once the area completes transition, the area will be characterised predominantly by commercial and mixed use developments given the context and current zoning of the locality.

Adjoining developments consist of single storey dwellings to the south of the subject site opposite Marsden Street, and to the east and north are commercial/factory buildings. Opposite the site to the east is the Lidcombe Anglican Church and Lidcombe Motor Inn. To the south-west a 7 storey residential apartment building containing 85 units at 1-9 Mark Street.

Locality plan of the subject site:



Subject site



Aerial view



View of subject site looking north-east from the intersection of Marsden Street and Mark Street



View of subject site looking south-east from the intersection of Mark Street and Marsden Lane



View of subject site looking north-west from Marsden Street



View of subject site looking north from Marsden Street (internal lots)

# 5. Referrals

# (a) Internal Referrals

The development application was referred to relevant internal Council departments for comment:

Engineering

Council's Engineer has reviewed the application and has supported the development subject to conditions. It is recommended that deferred commencement consent be sought addressing outstanding engineering matters.

Health

Council's Acting Manager Health & Environmental Protection has reviewed the application and requires that the noise impacts from demolition/construction noise should be addressed as a deferral condition of consent, with further conditions relating to site contamination also recommended.

## **Deferral Condition**

1. Prior to the determination of the development application an acoustic report is to be prepared by an appropriately qualified acoustic consultant having the technical eligibility criteria required for membership of the Association of Australian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC) and/or grade membership of the Australian Acoustical Society (MAAS). The report should also consider noise

emissions from the development including but not limited to demolition/construction noise & vibration intrusion. The report should be prepared in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority Industrial Noise Policy & NSW EPA Interim Construction Noise Guideline.

#### **Conditions**

- 2. Prior to the issuing of the Construction Certificate the following information is required to be submitted to Cumberland Council for assessment and comment: An acoustic report is to be prepared by an appropriately qualified acoustic consultant having the technical eligibility criteria required for membership of the Association of Australian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC) and/or grade membership of the Australian Acoustical Society (MAAS). The report should also consider noise emissions from the development including but not limited to proposed mechanical plant (air conditioners, automatic roller doors, ventilation plant for the underground car park) and the individual mechanical ventilation systems for all habitable spaces along northern & western facades of the development. The report should be prepared in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority Industrial Noise Policy & Australian Standard AS1668.2.
- 3. During site excavations, all soils (subject to removal) are required to be validated prior to any off-site disposal in accordance with the NSW EPA Waste Classification Guidelines.
- 4. Any new information which comes to light during remediation, demolition or construction works, which has the potential to alter previous conclusion about site contamination, shall be notified to Cumberland Council immediately.
- 5. Prior to the issuing of the Construction Certificate a Construction Management Plan is required to be submitted to Cumberland Council for assessment and comment.

#### **General Conditions**

CM051 Construction noise

CN001 Remediation and validation

CN003 Discovery of Additional information

CN005 Off-site Soil Disposal

**DM001 Demolition Hours** 

DM002 Demolition of buildings

DM003 Sediment control

DM008 Demolition – Lead management work plan

DM009 Demolition - lead paint/dust paint disposal

DM012 Demolition - Asbestos

**EN001** Amenity

EN002 Odour

**EN003 Water Pollution** 

MW012 Vehicle washing - further approval

NP003 Noise and Vibration

NP006 Air conditioning - Location and noise

WM003 Waste management Plan - new works

WM007 Garbage storage and collection

WM010 waste and recyclables storage area

WM011 Ongoing waste management - residential

#### Landscape

Council's Senior Landscape Architect has reviewed the application and has provided a number of comments in relation to the proposed landscape concept plan. The landscaping on site is supported subject to conditions. Notwithstanding this, the landscape plans will need to be updated because the architectural plans have been modified. This will ensure the landscape plans correlate with the architectural plans. This may be addressed as a condition attached to any consent issued.

#### (b) External Referrals

The development application was required to be referred to the following external bodies or approval agencies for comment:

Roads and Maritime Services

Correspondence received from RMS on the 17 January 2018 raised no objection to the application indicating that the proposed development will not have a significant impact on the classified road network subject to the following conditions of consent:

- The layout of the proposed car parking and loading areas associated with the subject development (including, driveways, grades, turn paths, sight distance requirements in relation to landscaping and/or fencing, aisle widths, aisle lengths, and parking bay dimensions) should be in accordance with AS 2890.1-2004, AS2890.6-2009 and AS 2890.2-2002 for heavy vehicle usage.
- 2. Sight distances rom the proposed vehicular crossing to vehicles on Percival Road are to be in accordance with Austroads 'Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice, Part 5 Intersections at Grade, Section 6.2 Sight Distance and AS 2890. Vegetation and proposed landscaping must not hinder sight lines to and from the vehicular crossings to pedestrians, cyclists, and general traffic.
- 3. All vehicles are to enter and exit the site in a forward direction.
- 4. All vehicles are to be wholly contained on site before being required to stop.
- 5. Bicycle parking associated with the subject development should be in accordance with AS 2890.3-2015 (Bicycle Parking Facilities).
- 6. A Construction Pedestrian Traffic Management Plan (CPTMP) detailing construction vehicle routes, number of trucks, hours of operation, access arrangements and traffic control should be submitted to Council for approval prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate.
- NSW Police

Correspondence received from NSW Police on the 8 December 2017 recommended relevant conditions for crime prevention to be imposed as part of any consent issued.

# 6. Planning Agreements - provisions of section 93F (EP&A Act s4.15(1)(iiia))

There are no planning agreements that have been entered into.

# 7. The provisions of any Environmental Planning Instruments (EP& A Act s4.15(1)(a)(i))

# (a) State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 - Remediation of Land

The requirement at clause 7 of SEPP No. 55 has been considered in the assessment of the development application.

A preliminary site investigation carried out by STS Geo Environmental, report reference 17/0492 dated March 2017 has been submitted to accompany the development application. Council's Environment and Health department have reviewed the above report and is satisfied that the site is suitable to accommodate the proposed development and appropriate conditions have been recommended to be imposed as part of any consent issued. Council Officers are therefore satisfied that the development application can proceed in this instance as the application is considered to be satisfactory with respect to clause 7 of SEPP 55.

# (b) <u>State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65</u> - <u>Design Quality of Residential Apartment</u> <u>Development</u>

SEPP 65 applies to the development as the building is 3 storeys or more, and contains more than 4 dwellings. A design statement addressing the quality principles prescribed by SEPP 65 was prepared by the project architect and submitted. The statement addresses each of the 9 principles and an assessment of this is made below. Council's assessing officer's comments in relation to the submission is outlined below.

		ment		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clau	se	2 Ain	ns, objectives etc.				The proposal is generally considered to
(3) Ir	npi	roving	the design quality of residential				satisfy the aims and objectives of SEPP
			opment aims:				65. Some aspects of non-compliance are
(a	a)	То е	ensure that it contributes to the				identified with this policy, and these are
,	,	sust	ainable development of NSW:				discussed in greater detail below.
		(i)	by providing sustainable	$\square$			3
		(')	housing in social and		ΙШ		
			environmental terms;				
		(ii)	By being a long-term asset to				
		(11)	its neighbourhood;	$\boxtimes$	Ш	Ш	
		/:::\	•		l —	l —	
		(iii)	By achieving the urban	$\boxtimes$			
			planning policies for its				
,,		_	regional and local contexts.		l	l	
(1	o)		achieve better built form and				
			hetics of buildings and of the				
			etscapes and the public spaces				
			define.		l		
(0	c)		better satisfy the increasing				
		dem	and, the changing social and				
			ographic profile of the				
		com	munity, and the needs of the				
		wide	est range of people from				
		child	lhood to old age, including				
		thos	e with disabilities.				
((	(k	To	maximise amenity, safety and				
,	,		urity for the benefit of its				
			pants and the wider				
			munity.				
((	e)		minimise the consumption of	$\boxtimes$			
(	-,	ene					
			urces to conserve the				
			ronment and to reduce				
			nhouse gas emissions.				
(1	:)		ontribute to the provision of a	$\boxtimes$			
(-	,		ety of dwelling types to meet				
			ulation growth.				
((	g)		upport housing affordability.	$\square$			
			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		lH	H	
(1	า)		acilitate the timely and efficient	$\boxtimes$			
			essment of applications for				
			elopment to which this Policy				
Dort '	2 D	appl					
			quality principles	1	1	I	The site is bound by Mark Ctreet to the
			context				The site is bound by Mark Street to the west, Marsden Street to the south and
			responds and contributes to its ext is the key natural and built		l —	l —	Marsden Lane to the north.
			area, their relationship and the	$\boxtimes$	Ш		Marsderr Larie to the north.
			y create when combined. It also				The area is in transition in which the
inclu			cial, economic, health and				current urban form is being replaced with
			I conditions.				residential and mixed use developments
GIIVIII	UIII	пена	i conditions.				are likely to continue for the foreseeable
Race	on	dina	to context involves identifying				future.
			to context involves identifying elements of an area's existing				iuture.
			racter. Well-designed buildings				The proposal presents a satisfactory
			and enhance the qualities and				The proposal presents a satisfactory concept for continuation of development
			e area including the adjacent				on the surrounding lots to the east and
			ape and neighbourhood.				north over time.
SILES,	อแ	GGISC	ape and neighbournood.				Horai Over allie.
Cons	ide	ration	of local context is important for				The proposal presents commercial
			ding sites in established areas,				development to the ground floor at a 4
			going change or identified for				metre setback to the boundary. While the

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
change.				ADCP for the Lidcombe town centre does not identify the site for active frontages the proposal will complement the development opposite on Mark Street which is similar in nature.
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				10 storey mixed use development with a maximum building height of 33m over four levels of basement car parking.  The building will present a strong façade to Mark and Marsden Streets.
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				Similar floor plates are used for each residential floor that creates an external rhythm to the building and achieves appropriate solar access for the majority of apartments internally.
streetscapes and parks, including their views and vistas, and provides internal amenity and outlook.				The vertical and horizontal rhythm of the built form, are complemented by paved pedestrian entries, raised planters and a pattern of street trees. All these elements will contribute positively to the public domain.
				The height and bulk of the building inclusive of additional height requested creates further and unnecessary overshadowing impact on the residential flat building at 10-14 Mark Street and also Marsden Street façade (to unknown extent) of recently approved 4- 14 Mark Street
				The elements of the proposal that exceed the building height control are not supported as there are inadequate prevailing conditions of the site or planning merits that warrant the additional height.
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.				The site is zoned for mixed use development and is located in the Lidcombe Town Centre and the maximum allowable density on site is 5:1.
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 proposed development has an FSR of 4.8:1 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				A BASIX Certificate and relevant reports have been submitted with the development application. Due to amendments required via deferred commencement approval an amended BASIX will also be required.
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				The certificates require sustainable development features to be installed into the development.
elements include recycling and reuse of materials and waste, use of sustainable materials and deep soil zones for groundwater recharge and vegetation.				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.

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				The development achieves a good level of cross ventilation 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 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.  Principle 6: Amenity				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 611.17m² of communal open space is provided at the rooftop terrace.  Additional landscaping strips are integrated into the building design along the Mark and Marsden Street frontages to soften the building design on the ground level.
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.				to residents of the building. The proposal achieves compliance with the ADG in this regard.  As reported earlier, Level 9 is to be deleted from Foyer A to bring the building under height and reduce off site impacts.  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				Passive surveillance of public space is maximised through orientation of units and the commercial tenancies with glazed frontages to the street level.  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 ground level.  The two main residential pedestrian entrances are separated from commercial

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
appropriate to the location and purpose.	. 55		. 4,7 (	entries and are visible from the street.
				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	$\boxtimes$			The apartment mix is considered to be satisfactory. The specifics of the building are:-
demographics, living needs and household budgets.				<ul><li>63 x 1 bedroom apartments.</li><li>74 x 2 bedroom apartments.</li><li>12 x 3 bedroom apartments.</li></ul>
Well-designed apartment developments respond to social context by providing housing and facilities to suit the existing and future social mix.				Of those there are 15 adaptable apartments out of a total of 149 apartments.
Good design involves practical and flexible features, including different types of communal spaces for a broad range of people and providing opportunities for social				Communal open space on the rooftop terrace will allow for opportunities for social interaction among residents.
interaction among residents.				The site is within the Lidcombe Town Centre and close to associated services. Services are readily available close by such as shopping facilities, public transport, schools, healthcare and religious activities.
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 mix of apartments is satisfactory.  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 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 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, subject to the deletion of Foyer A part level 9.
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.				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.
(2) In determining a development application				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
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.				

Integral to SEPP 65 is the Apartment Design Guide (ADG), which sets benchmarks for the appearance, acceptable impacts and residential amenity of the development.

The provisions and design quality principles of the SEPP and ADG have been considered in the assessment of the application. In general, the proposed development is considered to perform satisfactorily having regard to the SEPP and design principles as well as the ADG.

A detailed and comprehensive assessment of the development against the ADG is found at <u>Appendix A</u> of this report and a summary of the proposed development's compliance with the ADG is assessed and the non-compliances are highlighted and discussed below.

# **Apartment Design Guide**

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).				The proposed development is consistent with the Orientation objectives as the building is appropriately located to maximise solar access to the proposed
Where the street frontage is to the east or west, rear buildings should be orientated to the north.				building but a reduction in height is required to minimise impacts and maintain solar access to adjoining buildings and the street.
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 site is a rectangular with street frontages to Mark Street to the west and Marsden Street to the South, Marsden Lane to the North and residue parking lot to the east which is adjacent to Friends Park.
				The residential apartment building at 10 – 14 Marsden Street and also Marsden Street façade (to unknown extent) of recently approved 4- 14 Mark Street is significantly overshadowed by the proposal during the winter solstice.
				Part level 9 above Foyer A is to be deleted to bring the building under the height plane and reduce shadow impacts.
				The built form 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				The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Daylight Access objectives as the orientation of living areas allows for

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Solar and daylight access.				daylight infiltration.
				Overshadowing of the street is unavoidable in this instance given the sites orientation.
				The subject site has an east west orientation and as such generates shadowing which spreads across the street and impacts the 4 storey residential flat building at 10 - 14 Marsden Street. Four of the six north facing units of this development will be reduced to having less than 2 hours of solar access between 9am and 3pm mid winter.  The north facing Marsden Street façade of the recently approved 4- 14 Mark street is also affected to an unknown extent throughout the day during winter solstice.
				The over height component to the building contributes to the extent of the shadow cast and cannot be supported.
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.				93 of 149 units (62.42%) 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 the cross- over or cross-through units is 19m for cross over units when measured from glass line to glass line. This is considered acceptable given that it is a minor variation and service / utility rooms are located central to the unit and all habitable rooms have operable windows due to articulation of external wall.
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 149 units in the development. Of that figure, at least 15 or 10% are to be designated as "adaptable units".
		]	l	

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

As the development relates to a new residential development, a BASIX Certificate has been submitted to accompany the development application although it . The plans and details submitted with the development application which satisfy the relevant BASIX commitments are required to be endorsed as the development application plans. Conditions can be imposed on the development consent to ensure that the development will be in accordance with all specified BASIX commitments.

#### (d) State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011

State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 pursuant to clauses 20 and 21 of the SEPP and schedule 4A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, indicates that where the proposed development is in excess of a Capital Investment Value (CIV) of \$20 million and exceeds the CIV threshold for Council to determine the application, the development will need to be referred to the Panel for determination. A cost estimate is provided with the application.

# (e) State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (Infrastructure SEPP)

The provisions of SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007 have been considered in the assessment of the development application as follows:

Clause 85 /86 /87 – Adjacent and nearby to rail corridors

#### Not Applicable

The proposed development is located approximately 85m from the railway track and is therefore is outside the 80 metre distance identified as zone A and zone B (DEVELOPMENT NEAR RAIL CORRIDORS AND BUSY ROADS 2008 DOP) where rail noise is considered to be the most adverse.

Clause 101 – Frontage to classified road

The application is not subject to clause 101 of the SEPP as the site does not have frontage to a classified road.

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

The subject site is identified as being located within the area affected by the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005. The proposed development raises no issues as no impact on the catchment is envisaged.

(Note: - the subject site is not identified in the relevant map as 'land within the 'Foreshores and Waterways Area' or 'Wetland Protection zone', is not a 'Strategic Foreshore Site' and does not contain any heritage items. Hence the majority of the SREP is not directly relevant to the proposed development).

#### (g) Auburn Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2010

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

#### Zone objectives:

"The objectives of the B4 Mixed use zone include:

- To provide a mixture of compatible land uses.
- To integrate suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling.
- To encourage high density residential development.
- To encourage appropriate businesses that contribute to economic growth.
- To achieve an accessible, attractive and safe public domain."

The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the objectives of the ALEP 2010 and the objectives of the B4 Mixed use development zone applying to the land. The proposed development is located within the Lidcombe Town Centre and is considered to be appropriate and compatible with the changing urban context of the site and locality and will be improved with the reduction in height stipulated by the suggested condition of consent. The proposed development will also provide for the housing needs of the community close to major transport nodes.

The relevant matters to be considered under Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 for the proposed development have been considered in the assessment with a compliance table attached to the end of this report in **Appendix B**. A summary of proposed variations to development standards within the LEP is detailed below:

#### Exceptions to Development Standards within LEP 2010

#### Part 4, Clause 4.3 - Height of Buildings

The relevant Height of Buildings Map of the ALEP 2010 indicates a maximum 32m building height applying to the site.

As shown on the architectural plans (as amended), the proposal seeks approval to construct a new 10 storey mixed use building over 4 levels of basement car park with a maximum height of 33m at its highest point being the lift overruns when measured from the natural ground level. This represents a 1m non-compliance with the height control being a variation of 1.03%.

The building has been assessed for solar impact on the six north-facing units of the existing residential flat building at 10 - 14 Marsden Street. The proposal will reduce sunlight to 4 of the 6 units during the winter solstice to less than 2 hours (9 am - 3 pm). The applicant states that if the hours are extended from 7 am, all six apartments receive a minimum of 2 hours of sunlight. The proposal will also significantly impact the recently approved building at 4 - 14 Mark street on its northern façade to an unknown extent.

Notwithstanding, the variation cannot be supported as there are insufficient site conditions or planning merit to warrant the over height component that contributes to the extent of shadows cast. The deletion of Level 9 (above Foyer A) will result in the building and all rooftop elements existing under the height plane. This will result in a loss of 5 apartments to the development (total 144) but will afford the opportunity to provide more window elements to the western façade of level 8 and 9 above Foyer B.

# 8. The provisions of any proposed Environmental Planning Instruments (EP& A Act s4.15(1)(a)(ii))

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

#### 9. The provisions of any Development Control Plans (EP& A Act s4.15(1)(a)(iii))

#### (a) Auburn Development Control Plan 2010

The relevant design requirements and objectives of the Auburn Development Control Plan 2010 have been considered in the assessment of the development application. The proposal is considered to perform satisfactorily with regard to the ADCP 2010 with some minor non-compliances noted primarily relating to nil setback to the eastern boundary, site coverage, building footprint, building depth, solar access, deep soil.

The table provided at the end of this report under <u>Appendix C</u> is a comprehensive summary of compliance to demonstrate the overall design of the development proposal's consistency with the relevant planning controls that are applicable to the site with respect to the ADCP 2010. Suitable justification has been provided for the proposed variations and as such are considered acceptable. The variations are discussed below:

#### i) Local Centres

Req	uirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
13.0 D1	Residential Interface Buildings adjoining residential zones and/or open space shall be setback a minimum of 3m from that property boundary.				The subject site does not directly adjoin any residential development, with an at grade carpark located to the east of the site. The proposal has a nil setback to the eastern side boundary, with justification for this isolated lot being acceptable.
D2	Loading areas, driveways, rubbish,				Suitable accommodation for

	storage areas, and roof top equipment shall not be located directly adjacent to residential zones, or if unavoidable shall		loading/garbage removal is made within the ground level truck standing bay within the site.
D3	be suitably attenuated or screened.  Any commercial buildings which may have the potential to accommodate the preparation of food from a commercial tenancy shall provide ventilation facilities to ensure that no odour is emitted in a manner that adversely impacts upon any residential zones.		The use of the retail/commercial tenancies will be subject to future applications.
D4	External lighting shall be positioned to avoid light spillage to adjoining residential zones.		A condition of consent could be imposed to avoid light spillage to the adjoining residential zone.
D5	Where noise generating development is proposed adjacent to residential or other noise sensitive uses, such as places of worship and child care centres, an acoustic report shall be submitted with a development application, outlining methods to minimise adverse noise impact.		

# (II) Residential Flat Buildings

	quirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	Introduction				
2.2	Site coverage				
_	formance criteria  Ensure that new development and alterations and additions to existing development result in site coverage which allows adequate provision to be made on site for infiltration of stormwater, deep soil tree planting, landscaping, footpaths,				As per the ADG and Local Centres part of the ADCP 2010, the proposed development is considered satisfactory given its town centre location.
	driveway areas and areas for outdoor recreation.  Minimise impacts in relation to overshadowing, privacy and view loss.  Ensure through-site links for pedestrians are incorporated where applicable.				As previously noted, the subject site is within Lidcombe Town Centre and the proposed design will accentuate the streetscape and place an emphasis on ensuring privacy within the adjoining residential uses.  No site through link proposed.
Day	volenment centrale				Any areas that are not built upon are suitably landscaped.
	relopment controls  The built upon area shall not exceed 50% of the total site area.				The built upon area exceeds 50% of the total site area. It is not feasible to achieve compliance with the stated
	The non-built upon area shall be landscaped and consolidated into one communal open space and a series of courtyards.				provision due to the zoning, location of the site within the Lidcombe Town Centre, and the applicable planning controls that allows a high floor space ratio. It is considered appropriate to permit a variation to the stated provision in this instance.
2.4	Setbacks				
_	formance criteria Impact on the streetscape is minimised by creating a sense of openness, providing opportunities for landscaping and semi-private areas, and providing visual continuity and building pattern.				The setbacks are considered to be appropriate and satisfy the performance criteria in this instance.

P2	Integrate new development with the established setback character of the street.	$\boxtimes$		
P3	Ensure adequate separation between buildings, consistent with the established character and rhythm of built elements in the street.			
P4	Ensure adequate separation between buildings for visual and acoustic privacy.			
P5	Maintain a reasonable level of amenity for neighbours with adequate access to sunlight.			
2.4.	relopment controls  1 Front setback  The minimum front setback shall be between 4 to 6m (except for residential flat development in the B1 and B2 zones) to provide a buffer zone from the street where residential use occupies the ground level.			Front setback The subject site is located within the B4- Mixed Use zone.  The proposal complies with the setback control.
D2	Where a site has frontage to a lane, the minimum setback shall be 2m, however, this will vary depending on the width of the lane.			The site provides a 3m – 6m setback to its Marsden Lane frontage.
D3	Where a new building is located on a corner, the main frontage shall be determined on the existing streetscape patterns. Where the elevation is determined as the 'secondary' frontage, the setback may be reduced to 3m except where it relates to a primary frontage on that street.			The proposal has 4m setbacks to both the Marsden and Mark street frontages.
D4	Front setbacks shall ensure that the distance between the front of a new building to the front of the building on the opposite side of the street is a minimum of 10m for buildings up to 3 storeys high. For example, a 2m front setback is required where a 6m wide laneway is a shareway between the front of 2 buildings. Where a footpath is to be incorporated a greater setback shall be required.			Separation from development opposite the street is achieved.
D5	All building facades shall be articulated by bay windows, verandahs, balconies and/or blade walls. Such articulation elements may be forward of the required building line up to 1m.			Achieved.
D6	In all residential zones, levels above 4 storeys are to be setback for mid-block sites.			The site is not situated within a residential zone.
	2 Side setback In all residential zones, buildings shall have a side setback of at least 3m.		$\boxtimes$	Side setbacks The proposal has a nil side setback to the eastern boundary. However, given the sites orientation, location within
D2	Eaves may extend a distance of 700mm from the wall.			Lidcombe Town Centre and that the building's side elevations propose blank walls for these levels, strict compliance with this control is considered unnecessary, with the justification provided for the isolated lot to the east.

		Rear setback Setback to Marsden Lane is 3m – 6m.
2.4.3 Rear setback D1 Rear setbacks shall be a minimum of 10m.		Whilst the eastern side setbacks
D2 Where there is a frontage to a street and a		nominated are not complied with. The setback controls are more appropriate
rear laneway the setback to the rear  6.0 Solar amenity and stormwater reuse		to a residential area rather than a town centre location. As such, the
		nominated setbacks should not apply
Where a building is an L or T shape with the windows facing side courtyards the rear setback shall be a minimum of 2m.		to the development given its location within the B4 Mixed Use zone.
15.0 Lidcombe Town Centre		
<ul> <li>2.5 Building envelope</li> <li>Performance criteria</li> <li>P1 The height, bulk and scale of a residential flat building development is compatible with neighbouring development and the locality. Residential flat buildings: <ul> <li>addresses both streets on corner sites;</li> <li>align with the existing street frontages and/or proposed new streets; and</li> <li>form an L shape or a T shape where there is a wing at the rear.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Note: The development control diagrams in section 10.0 illustrate building envelope controls.</li> </ul>		The proposal is consistent with the objectives of the zone and compatible with the desired future character of the area in accordance with the zone objectives.  The proposed development has a strong presentation to the its Mark Street frontage.  The development generally incorporates a rectangular built form with encroachment to the street front to accentuate the street.
Development controls D1 Council may consider a site specific building envelope for certain sites, including:		
<b>D2</b> The maximum building footprint dimensions, inclusive of balconies and building articulation but excluding architectural features, is 24m x 45m for sites up to 3,000m <sup>2</sup>		The building footprint exceeds the requirements of subpart D2. The proposed development however is considered acceptable given the size and configuration of the combined
<b>D1</b> The tower component of any building above the podium or street wall height is to have a maximum floor plate of 850m <sup>2</sup> .		lots.
3.3 Deep soil zone		
Performance criteria P1 A deep soil zone allows adequate opportunities for tall trees to grow and spread. Note: Refer to the development control diagrams in section 10.0.		The basement occupies the entire site prohibiting the provision of significant deep soil zone. The design is considered acceptable in this instance as the development site is located within the Lidcombe Town Centre.
<ul><li>Development controls</li><li>D1 A minimum of 30% of the site area shall be a deep soil zone.</li></ul>		The area is a relatively dense urban area which restricts the provision of deep soil zones. Suitable stormwater management measures are proposed
<b>D2</b> The majority of the deep soil zone shall be provided as a consolidated area at the rear of the building.		and soft landscaping accommodating shrubs and small trees form an integral part of the ground level
D3 Deep soil zones shall have minimum dimensions of 5m.		communal open space area and rooftop terrace.
<b>D4</b> Deep soil zones shall not include any impervious (hard) surfaces such as paving or concrete.		

Obje	ectives			
a.	To minimise overshadowing of adjoining residences and to achieve energy efficient housing in a passive solar design that provides residents with year round comfort and reduces energy consumption.			The siting of the building is such that development to the south is significantly overshadowed.
b. c.	To create comfortable living environments. To provide greater protection to the natural environment by reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions.	$\boxtimes$		
d.	To reduce the consumption of non- renewable energy sources for the purposes heating water, lighting and temperature			It is recommended that the upper
e.	control.  To encourage installation of energy efficient appliances that minimise greenhouse gas generation.			level of the proposal (Level 9 - Foyer A) be deleted to mitigate the solar access impact to these properties.
				The development incorporates a suite of energy efficiency and water conservation measures and is detailed in the submitted plans and BASIX certificate.
6.1	Solar amenity			
Perf P1	formance criteria  Buildings are sited and designed to ensure daylight to living rooms in adjacent dwellings and neighbouring open space is not significantly decreased.			The siting of the building is such that development to the south is significantly overshadowed. Level 9 – Foyer A of the proposal should be removed to bring the development
P2	Buildings and private open space allow for the penetration of winter sun to ensure reasonable access to sunlight or daylight for living spaces within buildings and open space around buildings.			under the height plane and allow for greater solar access to this property. Opportunity should be taken to introduce windows to the western elevation of level 9 to improve solar
Dev	elopment controls  Solar collectors proposed as part of a new development shall have unimpeded solar access between 9:00am to 3:00pm on June 21.			access and ventilation of the upper level units.  Apartment layouts are generally considered satisfactory in terms of
	Solar collectors existing on the adjoining properties shall not have their solar access impeded between 9:00am to 3:00pm on			orientating living areas and private open spaces to optimise solar access where possible.
	June 21.			There are no solar panels situated on the roofs of nearby buildings
	Where adjoining properties do not have any solar collectors, a minimum of $3m^2$ of north facing roof space of the adjoining dwelling shall retain unimpeded solar access between 9:00am to 3:00pm on June 21.			especially to the south.
loca	e: Where the proposed development is ted on an adjacent northern boundary this not be possible.			
D2	Buildings shall be designed to ensure sunlight to at least 50% of the principal area of ground level private open space of adjoining properties for at least 3 hours between 9:00am and 3:00pm on June 21.			
D3	If the principal area of ground level private open space of adjoining properties does not currently receive at least this amount of sunlight, then the new building shall not			The shadow diagrams provided show the southern adjoining residential properties will not receive at least 3 hours sunlight during winter solstice.

D4	further reduce solar access.  Habitable living room windows shall be located to face an outdoor space.	$\boxtimes$		The north facing Marsden Street façade of the recently approved 4- 14 Mark street is also affected to an unknown extent throughout the day
D5	North-facing windows to living areas of neighbouring dwellings shall not have sunlight reduced to less than 3 hours between 9:00am and 3:00pm on June 21 over a portion of their surface.			during winter solstice.
D6	Where the proposed residential flat building is on an adjacent northern boundary or located within an area undergoing transition, compliance with D1, D2, D3 and D4 development controls may not be achievable.			The proposal incorporates an open plan living/dining areas which have access to an outdoor space in the form of a balcony.
D7	Internal living areas and external recreation areas shall have a north orientation for the majority of units in the development, where possible.			
D8	The western walls of the residential flat building shall be appropriately shaded.	$\boxtimes$		The proposal is north of the affected adjoining properties and is in an area undergoing transition to higher density mixed use developments.

#### (b) Section 94 Contributions Plan

#### Section 94 Contribution towards provision or improvement of amenities or services

This part of the Act relates to the collection of monetary contributions from applicants for use in developing key local infrastructure. The Act reads as follows:

- '(1) If a consent authority is satisfied that development for which development consent is sought will or is likely to require the provision of or increase the demand for public amenities and public services within the area, the consent authority may grant the development consent subject to a condition requiring:
  - (a) the dedication of land free of cost, or
  - (b) the payment of a monetary contribution, or both.
- (2) A condition referred to in subsection (1) may be imposed only to require a reasonable dedication or contribution for the provision, extension or augmentation of the public amenities and public services concerned.'

#### Comments:

The development would require the payment of contributions in accordance with Council Section 94 Contributions Plans. It is recommended that conditions be imposed on any consent requiring the payment of these contributions prior to the issue of any construction certificate for the development.

The Section 94 Contributions are calculated based upon the following criteria:-

# **Residential**

- 63 x 1 BR units,
- 69x 2 BR units, and
- 11 x 3 BR units.

Note: Based on the number of apartments following the change to Level 9.

Total: 143 apartments.

#### Commercial

There is one commercial tenancy with the cost of works for that tenancy being \$604,631.

The contributions to be levied is calculated at \$674,790.67.

#### 10. The provisions of the Regulations (EP& A Act s4.15(1)(a)(iv))

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

# 11. The Likely Environmental, Social or Economic Impacts (EP& A Act s4.15(1)(b))

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

## 12. The suitability of the site for the development (EP&A Act s4.15(1)(c)

The subject site and locality is not known to be affected by any natural hazards or other site constraints likely to have a significant adverse impact on the proposed development. Accordingly, the site can be said to be suitable to accommodate the proposal. The proposed development has been assessed in regard it its environmental consequences and having regard to this assessment, it is considered that the development is suitable in the context of the site and surrounding locality.

# 13 Submissions made in accordance with the Act or Regulation (EP&A Act s4.15(1)(d))

Advertised (newspaper)

Mail 🔀

Sign 🔀

Not Required

In accordance with Council's Notification of Development Proposals Development Control Plan, the proposal was publicly exhibited for a minimum period of 28 days between 12 December 2017 and 9 January 2018. There were no submissions to the proposed development.

#### 14. The public interest (EP& A Act s4.15(1)(e))

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

# 15. Operational Plan / Delivery Program

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

# 16. Conclusion

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

The proposed development is appropriately located within a locality zoned for high-density mixed use redevelopment in accordance with the planning framework for Lidcombe, however some variations (as detailed above) in relation to State Environmental Planning Policy No.65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development and Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010 are sought.

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

However, it is considered that the excess height does not minimise adverse impacts on the amenity of neighbouring property at 10 – 14 Marsden Street. Hence it is not in the public interest nor are there sufficient planning grounds to warrant the variation. Subsequently, level 9 (Foyer A) and the 5 apartments should be removed to bring the development under the height plane. In addition, opportunity should be taken to introduce windows to the western elevation of level 9, and 8 of the apartments in Foyer B to improve solar access and ventilation to these units.

Once this amendment is carried out and irrespective of the other departures noted above, the proposal is consistent with the intentions of Council's planning controls and represents a form of development contemplated by the relevant statutory and non-statutory controls applying to the land.

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

# Appendix A

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

Require	ment	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Clause	2 Aims, objectives etc.				The proposal is generally considered to
	roving the design quality of residential				satisfy the aims and objectives of SEPP
flat o	development aims:				65. Some aspects of non-compliance are
(a)	To ensure that it contributes to the				identified with this policy, and these are
	sustainable development of NSW:				discussed in greater detail below.
	(i) by providing sustainable	$\boxtimes$			
	housing in social and				
	environmental terms;				
	(ii) By being a long-term asset to	$\boxtimes$			
	its neighbourhood;				
	(iii) By achieving the urban	$\boxtimes$			
	planning policies for its		ш	ш	
	regional and local contexts.				
(b)	To achieve better built form and	$\boxtimes$			
	aesthetics of buildings and of the				
	streetscapes and the public spaces				
	they define.				
(c)	To better satisfy the increasing	$\boxtimes$			
	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	$\boxtimes$			
	security for the benefit of its				
	occupants and the wider				
	community.				
(e)	To minimise the consumption of	$\boxtimes$			
	energy from non-renewable				
	resources to conserve the				
	environment and to reduce				
	greenhouse gas emissions.				
(f)	to contribute to the provision of a	$\boxtimes$			
	variety of dwelling types to meet				
	population growth.				
(g)	to support housing affordability.	$\boxtimes$			
(h)	to facilitate the timely and efficient	$\square$			
	assessment of applications for		ш		
	development to which this Policy				
	applies.				
Part 2 D	esign quality principles				
	e 1: Context				The site is bound by Mark Street to the
	esign responds and contributes to its				west, Marsden Street to the south and
	Context is the key natural and built	$\boxtimes$			Marsden Lane to the north.
	of an area, their relationship and the				
	er they create when combined. It also				The area is in transition in which the
	social, economic, health and				current urban form is being replaced with
environr	nental conditions.				residential and mixed use developments
Deer -	ding to contact involves identifies				are likely to continue for the foreseeable
	ding to context involves identifying				future.
	rable elements of an area's existing				The proposal proposts a satisfactory
	character. Well-designed buildings				The proposal presents a satisfactory concept for continuation of development
	to and enhance the qualities and				
	of the area including the adjacent reetscape and neighbourhood.				on the surrounding lots to the east and north over time.
SILES, SI	eetscape and neighbourhood.				HOLLI OVEL LITTE.
Conside	ration of local context is important for				The proposal presents commercial
	including sites in established areas,				development to the ground floor at a 4
	ndergoing change or identified for				metre setback to the boundary. While the
change.					ADCP for the Lidcombe town centre does

Doguiroment	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
Requirement	res	NO	IN/A	not identify the site for active frontages the
				proposal will complement the development
				opposite on Mark Street which is similar in
				nature.
Principle 2: Built Form and Scale				10 storey mixed use development with a
Good design achieves a scale, bulk and				maximum building height of 33m over four
height appropriate to the existing or desired	—			levels of basement car parking.
future character of the street and				
surrounding buildings.				The building will present a strong façade
Good design also achieves an appropriate				to Mark and Marsden Streets.
built form for a site and the building's				to Mark and Marsdon Officers.
purpose in terms of building alignments,				Similar floor plates are used for each
proportions, building type, articulation and				residential floor that creates an external
the manipulation of building elements.				rhythm to the building and achieves
				appropriate solar access for the majority of
Appropriate built form defines the public				apartments internally.
domain, contributes to the character of				
streetscapes and parks, including their views and vistas, and provides internal amenity				The vertical and horizontal rhythm of the built form, are complemented by paved
and outlook.				pedestrian entries, raised planters and a
and outlook.				pattern of street trees. All these elements
				will contribute positively to the public
				domain.
				The elements of the proposal that exceed
				the building height control are not
				supported as there are inadequate prevailing conditions of the site or planning
				merits that warrant the additional height,
				with the overshadowing impact on the
				residential flat building at 10-14 Marsden
				and 4 – 14 Mark Street across the road
				being significant.
Principle 3: Density				The site is zoned for mixed use
Good design achieves a high level of				development and is located in the
amenity for residents and each apartment,				Lidcombe Town Centre and the maximum
resulting in a density appropriate to the site and its context.				allowable density on site is 5:1.
Appropriate densities are consistent with the				The proposed development has an FSR of
area's existing or projected population.				4.8:1 and complies with the maximum
area o existing or projected population.				FSR for the site. The proposed
Appropriate densities can be sustained by				development is, therefore, of an
existing or proposed infrastructure, public				appropriate density.
transport, access to jobs, community facilities				
and the environment.				
Principle 4: Sustainability				A BASIX Certificate and relevant reports
Good design combines positive environmental, social and economic	$\boxtimes$			have been submitted with the
outcomes.				development application.
outcomes.				The certificates require sustainable
Good sustainable design includes use of				development features to be installed into
natural cross ventilation and sunlight for the				the development.
amenity and liveability of residents and				·
passive thermal design for ventilation,				The proposal will incorporate features
heating and cooling reducing reliance on				relating to ESD in the design and
technology and operation costs. Other				construction of the development inclusive
elements include recycling and reuse of				of water efficient fixtures and energy
materials and waste, use of sustainable materials and deep soil zones for				saving devices.
groundwater recharge and vegetation.				The development achieves a good level of
groundwater reentings and vegetation.				cross ventilation throughout the
				development with a majority of the
				proposed units having dual aspects or
				diagonal cross ventilation.
Principle 5: Landscape				Given that the subject site is located in a
Good design recognises that together				town centre, deep soil zones are not
landscape and buildings operate as an		l		considered to be practical due to

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
integrated and sustainable system, resulting in attractive developments with good amenity. A positive image and contextual fit of well-designed developments is achieved by contributing to the landscape character of the streetscape and neighbourhood.  Good landscape design enhances the development's environmental performance by retaining positive natural features which contribute to the local context, co-ordinating water and soil management, solar access, micro-climate, tree canopy, habitat values and preserving green networks.  Good landscape design optimises useability, privacy and opportunities for social interaction, equitable access, respect for neighbours' amenity and provides for practical establishment and long term management.		No		requirements for basement parking and desired built forms requiring nil street setbacks to create a defined street edge.  A total of 611.17m² of communal open space is provided at the rooftop terrace.  Additional landscaping strips are integrated into the building design along the Mark and Marsden Street frontages to soften the 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.  As reported earlier, Level 9 is to be deleted from Foyer A to bring the building under height and reduce off site impacts.  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
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 and the commercial tenancies with glazed frontages to the street level.  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 ground level.  The two main residential pedestrian entrances are separated from commercial entries and are visible from the street.  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

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
				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				The apartment mix is considered to be satisfactory. The specifics of the building are:-
sizes, providing housing choice for different demographics, living needs and household budgets.				- 63 x 1 bedroom apartments 74 x 2 bedroom apartments 12 x 3 bedroom apartments.
Well-designed apartment developments respond to social context by providing housing and facilities to suit the existing and future social mix.				Of those there are 15 adaptable apartments out of a total of 149 apartments.
Good design involves practical and flexible features, including different types of communal spaces for a broad range of people and providing opportunities for social				Communal open space on the rooftop terrace will allow for opportunities for social interaction among residents.
interaction among residents.				The site is within the Lidcombe Town Centre and close to associated services. Services are readily available close by such as shopping facilities, public transport, schools, healthcare and religious activities.
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 mix of apartments is satisfactory.  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 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 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 subject to the deletion of Foyer A part level 9.
Clause 28 Determination of DAs  (3) After receipt of a development application for consent to carry out			$\boxtimes$	Cumberland Council does not employ a formal design review panel.
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.				The design quality principles are considered above and the ADG is considered in the assessment table immediately below.
<ul> <li>(4) 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):</li> <li>(a) the advice (if any) obtained from the design review panel, and</li> </ul>				

Requirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
(b) the design quality of the development				
when evaluated in accordance with the				
design quality principles, and				
(d) the Apartment Design Guide.				

# **Apartment Design Guide**

Requirement	Yes	No	NA	Comment
Part 3B - Orientation				
<b>3B-1 Design Guidance</b> Buildings along the street frontage define the street, by facing it and incorporating direct access from the street (see figure 3B.1).	$\boxtimes$			The proposed development is consistent with the Orientation objectives as the building is appropriately located to
Where the street frontage is to the east or west, rear buildings should be orientated to the north.	$\boxtimes$			maximise solar access to the proposed building but a reduction in height is required to minimise impacts and maintain solar access to adjoining buildings and the street.
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 site is a rectangular with street frontages to Mark Street to the west and Marsden Street to the South, Marsden Lane to the North and residue parking lot to the east which is adjacent to Friend park.
				The residential apartment building at 10 – 14 Marsden Street is significantly overshadowed by the proposal and the north facing Marsden Street façade of the recently approved 4- 14 Mark street is also affected to an unknown extent throughout the day during winter solstice.
				Part level 9 above Foyer A is to be deleted to bring the building under the height plane and reduce shadow impacts.
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.				The proposed development is considered to be generally consistent with the Daylight Access objectives as the orientation of living areas allows for daylight infiltration.
Solar access to living rooms, balconies and private open spaces of neighbours should be considered.				Overshadowing of the street is unavoidable in this instance given the sites orientation.
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%.				The subject site has an east west orientation and as such generates shadowing which spreads across the street and impacts the 4 storey residential flat building at 10 – 14 Marsden Street.
If the proposal will significantly reduce the solar access of neighbours, building separation should be increased beyond minimums contained in section 3F Visual privacy.				Four of the Six north facing units of this development will be reduced to having less than 2 hours of solar access between 9am and 3pm mid winter.
Overshadowing should be minimised to the south or downhill by increased upper level setbacks.				Shadow impacts of significant but unknown extent will also impact and its recently approved 4- 14 Mark Street.
It is optimal to orientate buildings at 90 degrees to the boundary with neighbouring properties to minimise overshadowing and				The over height component to the building contributes to this shadow and cannot be supported.

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		ı	
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
Changes in level between private terraces, front gardens and dwelling entries above the street level provide surveillance and improve			distinct access to the foyers. All ground units have direct access from street entry.
visual privacy for ground level dwellings.  Upper level balconies and windows should overlook the public domain.	$\boxtimes$		The separation between the private and public domains is established as the entire ground floor level contains commercial units, with the ground floor
Front fences and walls along street frontages should use visually permeable materials and treatments. The height of solid fences or			residential apartments being raised.  The public domain is enhanced via the provision of a commercial entry foyer and two residential entry foyers.
walls should be limited to 1m.  Length of solid walls should be limited along street frontages.	$\boxtimes$		two residential entry foyers, communal landscaping and vehicular access ramp being located along the southern boundary.
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.	$\boxtimes$		Terraces to the street are appropriately landscaped with trees and planter boxes.
Mail boxes should be located in lobbies, perpendicular to the street alignment or integrated into front fences where individual street entries are provided.			Mailboxes are able to be provided within the residential entry foyers accessed from Marsden 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 along the southern boundary of the site away from the corner of the street to reduce the level of dominance to Mark Street and Marsden 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 rear of the ground floor level

Ramping for accessibility should be minimised by building entry location and setting ground floor levels in relation to footpath levels.			and are not visible from any public areas.
Durable, graffiti resistant and easily cleanable materials should be used.			Materials are considered to be sufficiently durable to be easily cleaned.
Where development adjoins public parks, open space or bushland, the design positively addresses this interface and uses a number of the following design solutions:  • 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.			The site does not adjoin to a public park, open space or bushland.  The park is separated from the development by a single lot.
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 (611.17m2) are provided on-site which is the equivalent of 25% of the total site area. The communal open space is located at the rooftop terrace for use by residents.  The roof top terrace in particular will perform well for solar access in winter.
<b>3D-1 Design Guidance</b> Communal open space should be consolidated into a well-designed, easily identified and usable area.	$\boxtimes$		The proposal incorporates a communal open space area located at the rooftop level.
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 space to soften the appearance of the building's roof when viewed from the
Communal open space should be co-located with deep soil areas.	$\boxtimes$		street corner.
Direct, equitable access should be provided to communal open space areas from common circulation areas, entries and lobbies.			The rooftop terrace communal open space is accessible by lifts from all levels and amenities are provided.
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			

<ul> <li>a common room.</li> <li>provide larger balconies or increased private open space for apartments.</li> <li>demonstrate good proximity to public open space and facilities and/or provide contributions to public open space.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>3D-2 Design Guidance</li> <li>Facilities are provided within communal open spaces and common spaces for a range of age groups (see also 4F Common circulation and spaces), incorporating some of the following elements:</li> <li>seating for individuals or groups.</li> <li>barbecue areas.</li> <li>play equipment or play areas.</li> <li>swimming pools, gyms, tennis courts or common rooms.</li> </ul>			The proposal incorporates a common area on the rooftop terrace and on the ground floor. Suitable areas of seating and BBQ areas can be provided.
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.			
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.			Secure access to entries to the building and casual surveillance of the public domain from the balconies and ground floor apartments are to be provided.
Design solutions may include:  Bay windows.  Corner windows.  Balconies.		$\boxtimes$	
<ul><li>Bay windows.</li><li>Corner windows.</li></ul>			
<ul> <li>Bay windows.</li> <li>Corner windows.</li> <li>Balconies.</li> </ul> Communal open space should be well lit. Where communal open space / facilities are provided for children and young children they			Public open space is not provided within the development.
<ul> <li>Bay windows.</li> <li>Corner windows.</li> <li>Balconies.</li> <li>Communal open space should be well lit.</li> <li>Where communal open space / facilities are provided for children and young children they are safe and contained.</li> <li>3D-4 Design Guidance         The public open space should be well connected with public streets along at least     </li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Bay windows.</li> <li>Corner windows.</li> <li>Balconies.</li> </ul> Communal open space should be well lit. Where communal open space / facilities are provided for children and young children they are safe and contained. 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			
<ul> <li>Bay windows.</li> <li>Corner windows.</li> <li>Balconies.</li> <li>Communal open space should be well lit.</li> <li>Where communal open space / facilities are provided for children and young children they are safe and contained.</li> <li>3D-4 Design Guidance         The public open space should be well connected with public streets along at least one edge.     </li> <li>The public open space should be connected with nearby parks and other landscape elements.</li> <li>Public open space should be linked through view lines, pedestrian desire paths,</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Bay windows.</li> <li>Corner windows.</li> <li>Balconies.</li> </ul> Communal open space should be well lit. Where communal open space / facilities are provided for children and young children they are safe and contained. 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 view lines, pedestrian desire paths, termination points and the wider street grid. Solar access should be provided year round			

Day 054 Day at large							
Part 3E1 - Dee	-		1				
3E-1 Design c			l ¯	l			
	es are to mee	t the following				The proposal provides 222.7m <sup>2</sup> (9.12%)	
minimum requi	rements:				_	of deep soil area within natural deep soil	
						and deep planter boxes representing	
Site Area	Dimensions	Deep Soil				another approx. 7%. This is considered to	
< 650m <sup>2</sup>		7%				be acceptable due to the proposed	
650m <sup>2</sup> to	3m	7%				basement car park and site constraints.	
1,500m <sup>2</sup>						0 (6 ) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
> 1,500m <sup>2</sup>	6m	7%				Sufficient soil depth is proposed in these	
> 1,500m <sup>2</sup>	6m	7%				areas to support the variety of planters in	
with						the area including large trees up to 25L	
significant						pot size, medium trees, shrubs, ground cover and turf.	
existing						cover and turn.	
tree							
3E-1 Design G						MI 11 4 11 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	it may be poss					Whilst the site is 2441m² the proposal	
•	il zones, depend	aing on the site				does not provide larger natural deep soil	
area and conte		ail on oiton with				zones.	
	e site as deep so 650m <sup>2</sup> - 1,500m		$\sqcup$	$\boxtimes$	Ш	However 15% is achieved where the	
	ne site as deep		l —		_	However, 15% is achieved where the planter boxes are included.	
	ie sile as deep an 1,500m².	, 3011 OII 31162		$\boxtimes$		אומותפו שטאפש מוב וווטומעבע.	
greater tric	aii 1,500iii .					This is considered acceptable given that	
						the site is located within the Lidcombe	
						Town Centre with ground floor	
						commercial uses.	
Deep soil zone	es should be lo	cated to retain				Council's Landscape Officer has only	
	cant trees and t					required the retention of one of the two	
	of healthy r					trees on/near site that were noted by the	
	orage and stab					arborist as suitable to retain. (Refer	
	solutions may inc					landscape comments)	
basement and sub-basement car							
park design that is consolidated beneath				ш			
building fo	otprints.					The amended landscape plan is to show	
• use	of increased fi	ont and side		$\square$		the retention of this tree.	
setbacks			ΙH				
	uate clearance a	around trees to	ᅵ닏				
	g term health.			$\boxtimes$			
	ation with oth						
	adjacent sites to						
contiguous	s areas of deep	SOII.					
Ashioving the	docion oritoria	may not be					
	design criteria me sites includir						
	ocation and bui					As 3 E 1 response above	
						As 3 E Tresponse above	
have limited or no space for deep soil at ground level (e.g. central business							
district, constrained sites, high density							
areas, or in centres).							
<ul> <li>there is 100% site coverage or non-</li> </ul>							
	uses at ground						
roordorna	acco at ground	11001 101011					
Where a propo	sal does not ach	nieve deen soil				Refer Engineer comments and conditions	
Where a proposal does not achieve deep soil requirements, acceptable stormwater						of consent.	
management should be achieved and						5. 55.105.10	
alternative forms of planting provided such as							
on structure.							
Part 3F - Visual privacy							
3F-1 Design cr	iteria						
Separation between windows and balconies				$\boxtimes$		The proposal does not provide the	
	o ensure visu			<u></u>		required building separation from the	
	nimum require					eastern side boundary.	
distances from buildings to the side and rear						5 . 01 5 .	
boundaries are						Eastern Side Boundary:	
Building	Habitable	Non				The development proposes a nil ground	
height	rooms &	habitable				floor side setback on the eastern side	

Up to 12m	6m	3m				9 with blank walls.
(4 storeys)		4.5				North are David day (
Up to 25m (5-8 storeys)	9m	4.5m				Northern Boundary: The proposal has a 12.095m ground floor
Over 25m	12m	6m				- Level 3 separation and a 15.095m
(9 + storeys)	. —					Level 4+ separation from the northern
						adjoining boundary.
Separation dista						Western Boundary:
the same site						The proposal has a 4m – 4.75m
building separations depending on the type of room (see figure 3F.2).						separation at all levels from the western
0. 100m (000 ngaro 01 .2).						boundary.
Gallery access circulation should be treated						Cauth are Davidon
as habitable spa						Southern Boundary: The proposal has a 4m – 4.75m
separation distar properties.	ices between	neignbouring				separation at all levels from the western
proportioo.						boundary.
3F-1 Design Gu						
Generally one s						The proposal has been designed to
height increases is desirable. A						provide a one step built form above the ground floor. The wedding cake effect
careful not to car						has been avoided by the 4 metre setback
04.0.4.1.0.10	acc a Liggara.	. арроа.аоо.				from Level 1 and above.
For residential buildings, separ						The site is not located adjacent to
measured as foll		es snould be				commercial buildings.
		nd commercial		П	$\boxtimes$	
	use the ha			ш		
distances.		41		П	$\boxtimes$	
	and plant area om distances.	s use the non-				
Habitable 10	om distances.					
New development should be located and						The proposed development has been
oriented to maximise visual privacy between						designed to orientate the residential units
buildings on site and for neighbouring buildings. Design solutions include:						towards Mark Street, Marsden Street and
		orientation to				Marsden Lane where possible and away from the existing nearby residential units
minimise privacy impacts (see also				Ш	Ш	to maximise the building separation and
section 3B Orientation).					visual privacy between the buildings. The	
<ul> <li>on sloping sites, apartments on different levels have appropriate visual</li> </ul>						subject site is located within the B4 Mixed Use zone of the Lidcombe Town Centre.
	ave approp distances (see					Use zone of the Lidcombe Town Centre.
ooparation		ngaro or . i).				
	ldings shoul				$\boxtimes$	Not applicable. The subject site is located
increased sepa						within a B4 Mixed Use zone within the
addition to the recriteria 1) when						Lidcombe Town Centre and is not
	lower densi					adjacent to any zone that permits lower density residential development.
development to						density residential development.
scale and inci						
3F.5).						
Direct lines of s	sight should b	ne avoided for				The front facing balconies address Mark
windows and bal					Ш	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						Nil side setbacks are proposed at the
walls.						eastern elevation which features blank
						walls.
3F-2 Design Gu	idance					
Communal oper	n space, comm					The communal open spaces are
access paths		•				adequately separated from the private
private open	space and articularly ha	windows to obitable room				open spaces and windows of apartments as they are located at the roofton level.

<ul> <li>windows. Design solutions may include:</li> <li>setbacks.</li> <li>solid or partially solid balustrades to balconies at lower levels.</li> <li>fencing and/or trees and vegetation to separate spaces.</li> <li>screening devices.</li> <li>bay windows or pop out windows to provide privacy in one direction and outlook in another.</li> <li>raising apartments/private open space above the public domain or communal open space.</li> <li>planter boxes incorporated into walls and balustrades to increase visual separation.</li> <li>pergolas or shading devices to limit overlooking of lower apartments or private open space.</li> <li>on constrained sites where it can be demonstrated that building layout opportunities are limited, fixed louvres or screen panels to windows and/or balconies.</li> </ul>			
Bedrooms, living spaces and other habitable. rooms should be separated from gallery access and other open circulation space by the apartment's service areas.			Rooms are designed to be well separated from gallery access and communal 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.			inisnes.
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 Marsden Street frontage. Further to this, the northern ground floor level units have well defined entrances from Marsden Lane.
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			

stairwells and hallways should be clearly visible from the public domain and communal spaces.			The main entrances to the building face the street and are 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.	$\boxtimes$		The site does not provide a direct pedestrian through link.
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.			
Part 3H - Vehicle access			
<ul> <li>3H-1 Design Guidance</li> <li>Car park access should be integrated with the building's overall facade. Design solutions may include:-</li> <li>the materials and colour palette to minimise visibility from the street.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		The vehicle access point faces Marsden Street and readily allows vehicles to enter and leave the building. The driveway access is 6.865m wide at Marsden Street frontage which will facilitate two way vehicle access to and from the building.
<ul> <li>security doors or gates at entries that minimise voids in the façade.</li> <li>where doors are not provided, the visible interior reflects the facade design and the building services, pipes and ducts are concealed.</li> </ul>			A security boomgate is provided at the residential vehicle entry point which provides a more secure basement car park for the residents.
<ul> <li>minimise voids in the façade.</li> <li>where doors are not provided, the visible interior reflects the facade design and the building services, pipes and ducts</li> </ul>			A security boomgate is provided at the residential vehicle entry point which provides a more secure basement car
<ul> <li>minimise voids in the façade.</li> <li>where doors are not provided, the visible interior reflects the facade design and the building services, pipes and ducts are concealed.</li> <li>Car park entries should be located behind</li> </ul>			A security boomgate is provided at the residential vehicle entry point which provides a more secure basement car
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.  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			A security boomgate is provided at the residential vehicle entry point which provides a more secure basement car
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.  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			A security boomgate is provided at the residential vehicle entry point which provides a more secure basement car park for the residents.  The vehicular access to the site is via Marsden Street which is appropriate
<ul> <li>minimise voids in the façade.</li> <li>where doors are not provided, the visible interior reflects the facade design and the building services, pipes and ducts are concealed.</li> <li>Car park entries should be located behind the building line.</li> <li>Vehicle entries should be located at the lowest point of the site minimising ramp lengths, excavation and impacts on the building form and layout.</li> <li>Car park entry and access should be located on secondary streets or lanes where available.</li> <li>Vehicle standing areas that increase driveway width and encroach into setbacks</li> </ul>			A security boomgate is provided at the residential vehicle entry point which provides a more secure basement car park for the residents.  The vehicular access to the site is via Marsden Street which is appropriate
<ul> <li>minimise voids in the façade.</li> <li>where doors are not provided, the visible interior reflects the facade design and the building services, pipes and ducts are concealed.</li> <li>Car park entries should be located behind the building line.</li> <li>Vehicle entries should be located at the lowest point of the site minimising ramp lengths, excavation and impacts on the building form and layout.</li> <li>Car park entry and access should be located on secondary streets or lanes where available.</li> <li>Vehicle standing areas that increase driveway width and encroach into setbacks should be avoided.</li> <li>Access point locations should avoid</li> </ul>			A security boomgate is provided at the residential vehicle entry point which provides a more secure basement car park for the residents.  The vehicular access to the site is via Marsden Street which is appropriate within the site context.  There is only one vehicle access point to

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 behind the commercial units at ground floor and at the first basement level.
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		
<ul> <li>3J-1 Design Criteria</li> <li>For development in the following locations: <ul> <li>on sites that are within 800 metres of a railway station or light rail stop in the Sydney Metropolitan Area; or</li> <li>on land zoned, and sites within 400 metres of land zoned, B3 Commercial Core, B4 Mixed Use or equivalent in a nominated regional centre.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>The car parking needs for a development must be provided off street.</li> </ul>		Under the Roads and Maritime Service Guidelines, the development should be provided with 202 car parking spaces whilst under the Council guidelines, the development should be provided with a minimum of 191 spaces. The lower figure is the Council's figure.  The architectural plans indicate a total of 280 car parking spaces will be provided including 15 visitor parking spaces and 9 spaces for the commercial component. Parking will be located in the basement levels. In addition 30 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.
<b>3J-2 Design Guidance</b> Conveniently located and sufficient numbers of parking spaces should be provided for motorbikes and scooters.		There is inadequate parking provided for motorbikes or scooters. This may be addressed as a condition attached to any consent issued.
Secure undercover bicycle parking should be provided that is easily accessible from both		30 Bicycle spaces are proposed on the first basement level.

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.			
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
A clearly defined and visible lobby or waiting area should be provided to lifts and stairs.			development.
For larger car parks, safe pedestrian access should be clearly defined and circulation areas have good lighting, colour, line marking and/or bollards.	$\boxtimes$		Can be conditioned.
<b>3J-4 Design Guidance</b> Excavation should be minimised through efficient car park layouts and ramp design.	$\boxtimes$		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 parking levels with access off Marsden 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.			Engineer to comment / condition
Ventilation grills or screening devices for car parking openings should be integrated into the facade and landscape design.			To be conditioned
<b>3J-5 Design Guidance</b> On-grade car parking should be avoided.			
<ul> <li>Where on-grade car parking is unavoidable, the following design solutions are used:</li> <li>parking is located on the side or rear of the lot away from the primary street</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	
frontage.  • cars are screened from view of streets, buildings, communal and private open			
<ul><li>space areas.</li><li>safe and direct access to building entry points is provided.</li></ul>			
<ul> <li>parking is incorporated into the landscape design of the site, by extending planting and materials into the</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>car park space.</li> <li>stormwater run-off is managed appropriately from car parking surfaces.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>bio-swales, rain gardens or on site detention tanks are provided, where appropriate.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>light coloured paving materials or permeable paving systems are used and shade trees are planted between every 4-5 parking spaces to reduce increased</li> </ul>			

surface temperatures from large areas of paving.				
<b>3J-6 Design Guidance</b> Exposed parking should not be located along primary street frontages.			$\boxtimes$	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			$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>lower levels).</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>				
Positive street address and active frontages should be provided at ground level.				
Part 4A - Solar and daylight access		ı		
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.				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 111 out of 149 units or 74.5% of all units
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.				have living areas and private open space areas achieving the minimum 2 hours solar access. 5 of these units rely on skylights to achieve solar access.
A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter.	$\boxtimes$			5.2% of apartments will receive no direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm at midwinter.
<b>4A-1 Design Guidance</b> The design maximises north aspect and the number of single aspect south facing apartments is minimised.				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
Single aspect, single storey apartments should have a northerly or easterly aspect.				aspect.  Some units will become westerly facing
Living areas are best located to the north and service areas to the south and west of apartments.				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
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.				design amendments can be made to the design without being detrimental to other amenity consideration such as visual and acoustic amenity.
To maximise the benefit to residents of direct			П	

spaces, a measured	thin living rooms and private open minimum of 1m <sup>2</sup> of direct sunlight, at 1m above floor level, is or at least 15 minutes.			Apartment living areas and certain bedrooms are provided with openings to the facade to maximise access to daylight and where possible.
possible or where achiev	the design criteria may not be a some sites. This includes: greater residential amenity can be red along a busy road or rail line tentating the living rooms away	$\boxtimes$		
from the on source where	ne noise source.  uth facing sloping sites.  significant views are oriented from the desired aspect for direct	$\boxtimes$		
site constra meeting the	wings need to demonstrate how aints and orientation preclude e design criteria and how the nt meets the objective.			
Courtyards (with sills only as a s rooms.	gn Guidance s, skylights and high-level windows of 1,500mm or greater) are used secondary light source in habitable			It is considered that daylight access is maximised across the building with only 5 units requiring skylights to achieve minimum solar access requirements.
• use is	rtyards are used: restricted to kitchens, bathrooms ervice areas.		$\boxtimes$	Primary light is provided by primary windows.
• buildin	g services are concealed with priate detailing and materials to			Wildows.
<ul><li>visible</li><li>courty</li></ul>	walls. ards are fully open to the sky.			
a cor	s is provided to the light well from nmunal area for cleaning and			
• acous				
	um privacy separation distances section 3F Visual privacy) are red.			
Opportunit apartments	ies for reflected light into sare optimised through:			
<ul> <li>reflect</li> </ul>	ive exterior surfaces on buildings ite south facing windows.			The development does not require the use of reflected light into apartments.
	gs or surfaces (on neighbouring			
light.	or within the site) that will reflect	$\boxtimes$		
	ating light shelves into the design. bloured internal finishes.	$\boxtimes$		
	gn Guidance of the following design features			It is considered that glare would not be a
are used:	ies or sun shading that extend far	$\boxtimes$		significant issue for the site.
enoug	h to shade summer sun, but allow sun to penetrate living areas.			
<ul> <li>shadir awning</li> </ul>	ng devices such as eaves, gs, balconies, pergolas, external			
<ul><li>louvre</li><li>horizo</li></ul>	s and planting. ntal shading to north facing			
	I shading to east and particularly	$\boxtimes$		
	acing windows. Die shading to allow adjustment			
<ul> <li>high p</li> </ul>	performance glass that minimises al glare off windows, with			

consideration given to reduced tint glass or glass with a reflectance level below			
20% (reflective films are avoided).			
Part 4B - Natural ventilation		ı	
<b>4B-1 Design Guidance</b> The building's orientation maximises capture and use of prevailing breezes for natural ventilation in habitable rooms.			It is considered that all the rooms will be naturally ventilated. 93 of 149 units (62.42%) will be naturally cross ventilated.
Depths of habitable rooms support natural ventilation.	$\boxtimes$		
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.	$\boxtimes$		No light wells are used within the development for air.
<ul> <li>Doors and openable windows maximise natural ventilation opportunities by using the following design solutions:</li> <li>adjustable windows with large effective openable areas.</li> <li>a variety of window types that provide safety and flexibility such as awnings and louvres.</li> <li>windows which the occupants can reconfigure to funnel breezes into the apartment such as vertical louvres, casement windows and externally opening doors.</li> </ul>			Louvred screens are proposed to provide privacy protection to the residential units. The plans indicate western elevation units feature privacy screens to avoid overlooking.  Balconies are also designed to provide shades to the living area from the sun.
<b>4B-2 Design Guidance</b> Apartment depths are limited to maximise ventilation and airflow.	$\boxtimes$		There are single aspect apartments within the development. Light and
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.			ventilation to the single aspect apartments is still achieved.  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.			93 of 149 units (62.42%) 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 the cross- over or cross-through units is 19m for cross over units when measured from

			glass line to glass line. This is considered acceptable given it is a minor non-compliance and service / utility rooms are located central to the unit and all habitable rooms have operable windows due to articulation of external wall.
apartments, c	Guidance should include dual aspect cross through apartments and ments and limit apartment		There are dual aspect and cross through apartments within the development.
and door oper an apartment equal to the	gh apartments external window ning sizes/areas on one side of (inlet side) are approximately external window and door /areas on the other side of the		This is achieved as appropriate.
	re designed to minimise the orners, doors and rooms that airflow.		This is achieved as appropriate.
	oths, combined with appropriate , maximise cross ventilation		This is achieved as appropriate.
Part 4C - Ceil	ing heights		
Ceiling level, m Type / Use Habitable rooms Non habitable rooms For 2 storey apartments  Attic spaces  If located in mixed use areas	riteria In finished floor level to finished inimum ceiling heights are:  Minimum ceiling height  2.7m.  2.4m.  2.4m.  2.4m for main living area floor.  2.4m for second floor where its area does not exceed 50% of the apartment area.  1.8m at edge of room with a 30 degree minimum ceiling slope.  3.3m for ground and first floor to promote future flexibility of use.  ums do not preclude higher		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 tenancy will have a floor to ceiling heights of 3.5m.  This is considered acceptable for solar access and general residential amenity.
	Guidance t can accommodate use of recooling and heat distribution.		The proposal is considered to provide sufficient ceiling heights to allow use of ceiling fans.
<ul><li>can be used:</li><li>The hiera is define heights a or curved</li></ul>	Guidance the following design solutions rchy of rooms in an apartment d using changes in ceiling nd alternatives such as raked d ceilings, or double height		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.
for exam	ortioned rooms are provided, ple, smaller rooms feel larger spacious with higher ceilings.		Being a mixed-use building within the B4 Mixed Use zone in Lidcombe Town Centre, the additional floor to ceiling

habitable bulkheads of of service re coordination non-habitab storage, car	rooms by ensured one of intrude. The come from floor to of bulkhead localle areas, such as assist.	o floor and ation above			heights for the ground floor commercial units will promote future flexibility of use which satisfies this requirement in this instance.
centres should b required by the c	ildance  If lower level aparti e greater than the design criteria allow nversion to non-res	minimum ving			3.5 metres provided across the ground floor.
	ment size and lay	out			
Apartments are following minimu		have the	$\boxtimes$		The following apartment sizes are achieved:  The one bedroom apartments
type	internal area				occupy minimum areas of 50m <sup>2</sup> .
Studio	35m <sup>2</sup>				The two bedroom apartments with
1 bedroom	50m <sup>2</sup>				additional bathroom occupy minimum areas of 75m <sup>2</sup> .
2 bedroom	70m <sup>2</sup> 95m <sup>2</sup>				The three bedroom apartments with
3 bedroom	95m2				additional bathroom occupy minimum areas of 95.70m <sup>2</sup>
one bathro	m internal areas in om. Additional e minimum interna	bathrooms			
A fourth bed	droom and further crease the minimus and community and community are community are community and community are community and community are community and community are community are community are community and community are community and community are community and community are community are community are community and community are community and community are community are community are community and community are community and community are community and community are community are community are community and community are community and community are community and community are community are community are community and community are community and community are community and community are community and community are community are community are community are community are community and community are community are community are community and community are community and community are community are community are community and community are community are community are community and community are com				
<ul> <li>Every habit window in a minimum gla of the floor</li> </ul>	table room mus an external wall w ass area of not less area of the roon not be borrowed	vith a total s than 10% n. Daylight			Units are designed to have sufficient solar access and able to achieved natural ventilation on habitable rooms. Daylight and air is not borrowed from other rooms.
main circulation	not be located as space in larger a or entry space).		$\boxtimes$		Kitchens do not form part of the major circulation space of any apartment.
A window should a habitable room	d be visible from a า.	any point in	$\boxtimes$		
are not met apar that they are wel the usability and	areas or room din tments need to de I designed and del functionality of the scaled furniture lay	monstrate monstrate space			The design, location and layout of the living areas are compliant.
These circumsta their merits.	nces would be ass	sessed on			
	iteria depths are lim times of the ceiling		$\boxtimes$		It is considered that compliance is achieved. All apartments have sufficient depth as required.
and kitchen are	outs (where the live combined) the depth is 8m from a	maximum			ασριτί αδ τσημιτσά.

4D-2 Design Guidance Greater than minimum ceiling heights can allow for proportional increases in room depth up to the permitted maximum depths.	$\boxtimes$		It is considered that the guidelines are complied with.
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.			Bathrooms and laundries do not have windows and are located internally.
AD-3 Design Criteria  Master bedrooms have a minimum area of 10m <sup>2</sup> and other bedrooms 9m <sup>2</sup> (excluding wardrobe space).  Bedrooms have a minimum dimension of 3m (excluding wardrobe space).			All rooms are designed to meet with the minimum width requirements.  Cross through apartments have a width <4m
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.			
4D-3 Design Guidance Access to bedrooms, bathrooms and laundries is separated from living areas minimising direct openings between living and service areas.	$\boxtimes$		Access to rooms is suitable in this regard.
All bedrooms allow a minimum length of 1.5m for robes.	$\boxtimes$		All bedrooms are designed with a minimum 1.5m wide built-in wardrobe.
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.			Wardrobes in all master bedrooms are designed to comply with this requirement.
<ul> <li>Apartment layouts allow flexibility over time, design solutions may include:</li> <li>dimensions that facilitate a variety of furniture arrangements and removal.</li> <li>spaces for a range of activities and privacy levels between different spaces within the apartment.</li> <li>dual master apartments.</li> <li>dual key apartments Note: dual key apartments which are separate but on the same title are regarded as two sole occupancy units for the purposes of the Building Code of Australia and for calculating the mix of apartments.</li> <li>room sizes and proportions or open plans (rectangular spaces (2:3) are more easily furnished than square spaces (1:1)).</li> </ul>			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.
Efficient planning of circulation by stairs, corridors and through rooms to maximise the amount of usable floor space in rooms.	$\boxtimes$		

Part 4E - Private o		nd balconies		1	1	
<b>4E-1 Design Criteri</b> All apartments are		have primary				All the apartments are provided with at
balconies as follows		nave primary				least one balcony of minimum depth
Dwelling type	Minimum	Minimum				dimension of 2m although they vary in
Studio	area 4m²	depth				size and shape.
apartments	7111					The balconies for one, two and three
1 bedroom apartments	8m²	2m	$\boxtimes$			bedroom units are designed to be a minimum of 8m <sup>2</sup> , 10m <sup>2</sup> and 12m <sup>2</sup> in area
2 bedroom apartments	10m <sup>2</sup>	2m				respectively which complies with the requirements.
3 plus bedroom apartments	12m <sup>2</sup>	2.4m				
The minimum balco						
4E-1 Design Guida	nco					
Increased communi		ce should be	$\boxtimes$			Private open spaces are provided in the
provided where the balconies are reduced	ne number					form of private balconies and at ground floor terraces to all units. All primary
Storage areas on b		additional to				balconies with access from the living area have been orientated to address either
the minimum balcor	ny size.					the street frontage or the ground floor open space where there will be the best
Balcony use may proposals by:	y be limite	ed in some	$\boxtimes$			outlook from the site with minimal privacy impact (acoustic privacy and overlooking
<ul> <li>consistently hi</li> </ul>		peeds at 10				into adjoining sites).
<ul><li>storeys and about the close proximity</li></ul>		rail or other				The development is considered to be
noise sources.		-16 -:6				acceptable in this regard.
<ul> <li>exposure to signoise.</li> </ul>	gnificant leve	eis of aircraft				
heritage and a	daptive reus	se of existing				
buildings.						
In these situations,			$\boxtimes$			
walls, enclosed wint windows may be ap						
amenity benefits for	occupants s	hould also				
be provided in the a development or both						
needs to be demons		Titilation aloo				
4E-2 Design Guida	inco					
Primary open space	and balcon					Access is provided directly from living
located adjacent to						areas and where possible, secondary
room or kitchen to e	xteria trie iiv	ing space.				access is provided from primary bedrooms.
Private open s	paces and	d balconies				The position of balconies within the
predominantly face						development is determined as being
						acceptable.
Primary open space	and balconi	es should be				
orientated with the le	onger side fa	acing				
outwards or be oper daylight access into						
		· <del>-</del> ·				
<b>4E-3 Design Guida</b> Solid, partially soli		arent fences				All balustrades are generally transparent
and balustrades ar	e selected t	o respond to				to promote views with the exception of a
the location. They views and passive						small number of balconies that feature solid render to provide visual articulation
while maintaining vi						in the built form that is considered
for a range of uses	on the balco	ny. Solid and				acceptable.
partially solid balust	rades are pr	етепеа.				
•			•	•	•	•

Full width full height glass balustrades alone are generally not desirable.	$\boxtimes$		There is a mixture of glass, rendered, and clad balconies.
Projecting balconies should be integrated into the building design and the design of soffits considered.			All balconies are integrated into the building design and visually provide articulation to the built form.
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.			
<b>4E-4 Design Guidance</b> Changes in ground levels or landscaping are minimised.	$\boxtimes$		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.	$\boxtimes$		Minimum 1m high balustrades are installed along all balconies to minimise opportunities for falls and climbing.
Part 4F - Common circulation and spaces		I	
<ul><li>4F-1 Design criteria</li><li>1. The maximum number of apartments off a circulation core on a single level is eight.</li></ul>			Four lifts are provided within the development with each circulation core servicing a maximum of 9 units. The minor variation is considered acceptable.
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 149 residential units. This equates to under 40 apartments sharing a single lift.
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 1.54m wide at the unit entryways 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.

<ul> <li>Longer corridors greater than 12m in length from the lift core should be articulated.</li> <li>Design solutions may include:</li> <li>a series of foyer areas with windows and spaces for seating.</li> <li>wider areas at apartment entry doors and varied ceiling heights.</li> </ul>			The maximum length of corridors is approximately 16m.
Design common circulation spaces to maximise opportunities for dual aspect apartments, including multiple core apartment buildings and cross over apartments.			The building contains two cores allowing for cross over and dual aspect units.
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 93 units (62.42%) 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 apartment entries by minimising corridor or gallery length to give short, straight, clear sight lines.			The proposed hallways do not contain any tight corners.
Tight corners and spaces are avoided.	$\boxtimes$		The development is designed to provide a legible common circulation space to
Circulation spaces should be well lit at night.	$\boxtimes$		enhance general way finding.
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 at the rooftop
Where external galleries are provided, they are more open than closed above the	$\boxtimes$		terrace.

balustrade along their length.					
4G - Storage					
4G-1 Design Criteria In addition to storage in kitchens and bedrooms, the following		$\boxtimes$			Most apartments are not provided with sufficient internal storage space, with the
provided:  Dwelling type	Storage				internal storage being less than 50% of the required space.
Studio apartments	Storage 4m <sup>3</sup>				the required space.
1 bedroom apartments	6m <sup>3</sup>				Storage is provided within the basement
2 bedroom apartments	8m <sup>3</sup>				levels but it is not allocated to units.
3 plus bedroom apartments	10m <sup>3</sup>				
3 plus beardonn apartments	10111				
At least 50% of the required store located within the apartment.	age is to be				
<b>4G-1 Design Guidance</b> Storage is accessible from either or living areas.	er circulation	$\boxtimes$			Storage is provided within each unit in the form of dedicated separate storage cupboards within each unit.
Storage provided on balconies (	in addition to	$\boxtimes$			
the minimum balcony size) is in	tegrated into		ш	ш	Additional storage is provided in the form
the balcony design, weather					of storage compartments located within
screened from view from the stre	et.				the basement parking levels that is not
Left over appearauch as under et	aira ia uaad				allocated to each unit. This will need to be addressed as a condition attached to any
Left over space such as under st for storage.	airs is useu	$\boxtimes$	Ш		consent issued.
Tor otorago.					- CO. CO. N. 190 G. G.
4G-2 Design Guidance					
Storage not located in apartmen			$\boxtimes$		Storage cages are provided within the
and clearly allocated to specific a	apartments.				basement car park but is not clearly
Ctorogo is provided for large	ar and loss				allocated to specific apartments.
Storage is provided for large frequently accessed items.	er and less	$\boxtimes$	Ш		
requerkly accessed kerns.					
Storage space in internal or ba	asement car		$\boxtimes$		Basement storage areas are not provided
parks is provided at the rear of	r side of car	ш		ш	at the rear or side of car spaces.
spaces or in cages so that a	allocated car				
parking remains accessible.					This will need to be addressed as a
If communal storage rooms of	ara providad				condition attached to any consent issued.
If communal storage rooms a they should be accessible from			Ш		
circulation areas of the building.	on common				
en cananan ar cac er are cananig.					
Storage not located in an apartm				$\boxtimes$	
integrated into the overall building					
is not visible from the public dom	ain.				
Part 4H - Acoustic Privacy					
4H-1 Design Guidance					
Adequate building separation	is provided	$\boxtimes$			Suitable building separation is provided
within the development	and from		ш	Ш	to allow private open space areas to be
neighbouring buildings/adjacent					located away from each other. The
also section 2F Building sep	paration and				matter of building separation has been
section 3F Visual privacy).					addressed earlier in the report.
Window and door openings a orientated away from noise source					
onemated away nom noise soun	Jes.				
Noisy areas within building	s including	$\boxtimes$			This is achieved
building entries and corridors	should be				
located next to or above each					
quieter areas next to or above qu	lieter areas.				
Storage, circulation areas and r	on-habitable	$\boxtimes$			This is achieved.
rooms should be located to buffe					3 43/110/04/
external sources.					
The number of party walls (walls		$\boxtimes$			This is achieved.
other apartments) are limite appropriately insulated.	u and are				

drive buildi active areas	e sources such as garage doors, ways, service areas, plant rooms, ing services, mechanical equipment, e communal open spaces and circulation is should be located at least 3m away 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.  The amended plans involve the deletion of a ground floor unit and acoustic wall for noise mitigation for Ground floor unit G.01 adjoining the loading bay.
Intern space the form of the f	Design Guidance nal apartment layout separates noisy es from quiet spaces, using a number of collowing 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 physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. acoustic seals. The physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. accoustic seals. The physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. accoustic seals. The physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. accoustic seals. The physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. accoustic seals. The physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. accoustic seals. The physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. accoustic seals. The physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. accoustic seals. The physical separation cannot be eved noise conflicts are resolved using collowing design solutions: double or acoustic glazing. accoustic seals.			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.
4J-1	4J - Noise and pollution  Design Guidance			Linit acquatio amonity is associated as to
4J-1 To n	Design Guidance 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 Acoustic Report has been submitted with the application addressing Councils requirements.
• F	Design Guidance 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 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	$\boxtimes$		promoted through building separation to adjoining existing buildings, unit orientation and the grouping of like-use rooms in units together.  An Acoustic Report has been submitted with the application addressing Councils
• F	Design Guidance minimise impacts the following design solutions may be used: physical separation between buildings and the noise or pollution source. Tesidential uses are located perpendicular to the noise source and where possible buffered by other uses. The non-residential buildings are sited to be parallel with the noise source to provide a continuous building that shields residential uses and communal open spaces. The 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. The noise sources buildings should respond to both solar access and noise. Where solar access is			promoted through building separation to adjoining existing buildings, unit orientation and the grouping of like-use rooms in units together.  An Acoustic Report has been submitted with the application addressing Councils requirements.  The report concluded that further acoustic information is to be provided as a deferred commencement condition considering noise emissions from the development as well as demolition/construction noise and
• III	Design Guidance 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 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			promoted through building separation to adjoining existing buildings, unit orientation and the grouping of like-use rooms in units together.  An Acoustic Report has been submitted with the application addressing Councils requirements.  The report concluded that further acoustic information is to be provided as a deferred commencement condition considering noise emissions from the development as well as demolition/construction noise and

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.			
4J-2 Design Guidance  Design solutions to mitigate noise include:  Ilimiting 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.  Further information is required to be submitted as part of a deferred commencement condition.
Part 4K - Apartment mix			
<ul> <li>4K-1 Design Guidance</li> <li>A variety of apartment types is provided.</li> <li>The apartment mix is appropriate, taking into consideration:</li> <li>the distance to public transport,</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		An appropriate mix of apartment type from one to three bedroom units are to be provided within the development
<ul> <li>employment and education centres.</li> <li>the current market demands and projected future demographic trends.</li> <li>the demand for social and affordable housing.</li> <li>different cultural and socioeconomic groups.</li> </ul>			
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			The site is close to shopping and transport facilities provided by the Lidcombe Town Centre.
<b>4K-2 Design Guidance</b> Different apartment types are located to achieve successful facade composition and to optimise solar access (see figure 4K.3).	$\boxtimes$		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 – 63 units (42.3%) 2 bedrooms –74 units (49.7%) 3 bedrooms – 12 units (8%)
Al. Crownd floor one-transit			
4L - Ground floor apartments  4L-1 Design Guidance  Direct street access should be provided to ground floor apartments.			The ground floor apartments have direct street access.
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.			
<ul> <li>4L-2 Design Guidance</li> <li>Privacy and safety should be provided without obstructing casual surveillance.</li> <li>Design solutions may include:</li> <li>elevation of private gardens and terraces above the street level by 1-1.5m (see figure 4L.4).</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	Not all ground floor terraces are elevated. Amended plans have been submitted which involve planter boxes and screening at the ground floor level units.
<ul> <li>landscaping and private courtyards.</li> <li>window sill heights that minimise sight lines into apartments.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
• 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.			Solar access is maximised.
4M - Facades			
4M-1 Design Guidance			
			The annearance of the building from the
Design solutions for front building facades may include:  • a composition of varied building	$\boxtimes$		The appearance of the building from the public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base
Design solutions for front building facades may include:  • a composition of varied building elements  • a defined base, middle and top of			public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor component, with a middle and top
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.			public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor
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	$\boxtimes$		public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor component, with a middle and top presented through horizontal wall
Design solutions for front building facades may include:  • a composition of varied building elements  • a defined base, middle and top of buildings.  • revealing and concealing certain elements.  • changes in texture, material, detail and colour to modify the prominence of elements.  Building services should be integrated within the overall façade.  Building facades should be well resolved with an appropriate scale and proportion to the streetscape and human scale. Design			public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor component, with a middle and top presented through horizontal wall
Design solutions for front building facades may include:  • a composition of varied building elements  • a defined base, middle and top of buildings.  • revealing and concealing certain elements.  • changes in texture, material, detail and colour to modify the prominence of elements.  Building services should be integrated within the overall façade.  Building facades should be well resolved with an appropriate scale and proportion to the			public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor component, with a middle and top presented through horizontal wall
Design solutions for front building facades may include:  • a composition of varied building elements  • a defined base, middle and top of buildings.  • revealing and concealing certain elements.  • changes in texture, material, detail and colour to modify the prominence of elements.  Building services should be integrated within the overall façade. Building facades should be well resolved with an appropriate scale and proportion to the streetscape and human scale. Design solutions may include:  • well composed horizontal and vertical			public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor component, with a middle and top presented through horizontal wall
Design solutions for front building facades may include:  • a composition of varied building elements  • a defined base, middle and top of buildings.  • revealing and concealing certain elements.  • changes in texture, material, detail and colour to modify the prominence of elements.  Building services should be integrated within the overall façade. Building facades should be well resolved with an appropriate scale and proportion to the streetscape and human scale. Design solutions may include:  • well composed horizontal and vertical elements  • variation in floor heights to enhance the human scale  • elements that are proportional and arranged in patterns  • public artwork or treatments to exterior			public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor component, with a middle and top presented through horizontal wall
Design solutions for front building facades may include:  • a composition of varied building elements  • a defined base, middle and top of buildings.  • revealing and concealing certain elements.  • changes in texture, material, detail and colour to modify the prominence of elements.  Building services should be integrated within the overall façade. Building facades should be well resolved with an appropriate scale and proportion to the streetscape and human scale. Design solutions may include:  • well composed horizontal and vertical elements  • variation in floor heights to enhance the human scale  • elements that are proportional and arranged in patterns			public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor component, with a middle and top presented through horizontal wall
Design solutions for front building facades may include:  • a composition of varied building elements  • a defined base, middle and top of buildings.  • revealing and concealing certain elements.  • changes in texture, material, detail and colour to modify the prominence of elements.  Building services should be integrated within the overall façade. Building facades should be well resolved with an appropriate scale and proportion to the streetscape and human scale. Design solutions may include:  • well composed horizontal and vertical elements  • variation in floor heights to enhance the human scale  • elements that are proportional and arranged in patterns  • public artwork or treatments to exterior blank walls  • grouping of floors or elements such as balconies and windows on taller			public domain is satisfactory. The amended plans present a distinct base being the commercial ground floor component, with a middle and top presented through horizontal wall

the day with building articulation, balconies and deeper window reveals.			employed. Street wall considered satisfactory in the town centre.
AM-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 two main pedestrian entrances to the building are easily visible from Marsden Street. The proposal incorporates two pedestrian entrances to two separate lobbies. Each lobby contains a lift core with 2 lifts.
The apartment layout should be expressed externally through facade features such as party walls and floor slabs.			The corners of the proposal are given visual prominence through balconies, horizontal articulation through wall cladding and rendered elements, and a skillion roof form.
4N - Roof design			
<ul> <li>4N-1 Design Guidance</li> <li>Roof design relates to the street. Design solutions may include:-</li> <li>special roof features and strong corners.</li> <li>use of skillion or very low pitch hipped roofs.</li> <li>breaking down the massing of the roof by using smaller elements to avoid bulk.</li> <li>using materials or a pitched form complementary to adjacent buildings.</li> </ul>			The use of the blade walls, different materials 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 generally flat roof which will not have any impact upon its overall appearance. The rooftop terrace and lift overrun is suitably setback to ensure it is not visible from
Roof treatments should be integrated with the building design. Design solutions may include:-			street elevations.
<ul> <li>roof design proportionate to the overall building size, scale and form.</li> <li>roof materials compliment the building.</li> <li>service elements are integrated.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes\boxtimes\boxtimes$		
4N-2 Design Guidance Habitable roof space should be provided with good levels of amenity. Design solutions may include:  • penthouse apartments.  • dormer or clerestory windows.  • openable skylights.			The proposal incorporates an area of approximately 611.17m² of landscaped communal open space on the rooftop terrace.
Open space is provided on roof tops subject to acceptable visual and acoustic privacy, comfort levels, safety and security considerations.			
AN-3 Design Guidance Adequate natural light is provided to habitable rooms (see 4A Solar and daylight access).	$\boxtimes$		All residential units are designed with minimum of 2m deep usable balconies (minimum) which can be used as clothes
Well located, screened outdoor areas should be provided for clothes drying.			drying area for individual units.
40 - Landscape Design			
<ul> <li>4O-1 Design Guidance</li> <li>Landscape design should be environmentally sustainable and can enhance environmental performance by incorporating:</li> <li>diverse and appropriate planting.</li> <li>bio-filtration gardens.</li> <li>appropriately planted shading trees.</li> <li>areas for residents to plant vegetables and herbs.</li> <li>Composting.</li> </ul>			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.

green roofs or walls.			
Ongoing maintenance plans should be prepared			
Microclimate is enhanced by:  • appropriately scaled trees near the eastern and western elevations for	$\boxtimes$		
<ul><li>shade.</li><li>a balance of evergreen and deciduous</li></ul>	$\boxtimes$		
<ul><li>trees to provide shading in summer and sunlight access in winter.</li><li>shade structures such as pergolas for balconies and courtyards.</li></ul>			
Tree and shrub selection considers size at maturity and the potential for roots to compete.			
<ul> <li>4O-2 Design Guidance</li> <li>Landscape design responds to the existing site conditions including:</li> <li>changes of levels.</li> <li>Views.</li> <li>significant landscape features including trees and rock outcrops.</li> </ul>			Landscape amenity is provided in the form of planter beds and seating areas at the buildings perimeter and further facilities including seating BBQ at the rooftop terrace.
Significant landscape features should be protected by:  • tree protection zones (see figure 40.5).  • appropriate signage and fencing during construction.			
Plants selected should be endemic to the region and reflect the local ecology.	$\boxtimes$		
region and reflect the local ecology.			
4P - Planting on structures			
			Significant reinforcement would not be required due to the limitation in the amount of landscaping.
4P - Planting on structures 4P-1 Design Guidance Structures are reinforced for additional			
4P - Planting on structures  4P-1 Design Guidance Structures are reinforced for additional 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.			required due to the limitation in the amount of landscaping.
4P - Planting on structures  4P-1 Design Guidance Structures are reinforced for additional saturated soil weight.  Soil volume is appropriate for plant growth, considerations include:-  modifying depths and widths according to the planting mix and irrigation frequency.			required due to the limitation in the amount of landscaping.
4P - Planting on structures  4P-1 Design Guidance Structures are reinforced for additional 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			required due to the limitation in the amount of landscaping.
4P - Planting on structures  4P-1 Design Guidance Structures are reinforced for additional 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.  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.			required due to the limitation in the amount of landscaping.  Soil volume is appropriate.  The landscape plan submitted shows
4P - Planting on structures  4P-1 Design Guidance Structures are reinforced for additional 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.  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.			required due to the limitation in the amount of landscaping.  Soil volume is appropriate.

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 planter strips along the street frontages and within the rooftop terrace.  However, amended Landscape plan is required to address ground level unit changes and tree retention. This is addressed as a condition attached to any consent issued.
4Q - Universal design 4Q-1 Design Guidance			There are 140 units in the development
Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features.			There are 149 units in the development.  Of that figure, at least 15 or 10% are to be designated as "adaptable units" which is considered to be reasonable for the development.
<b>4Q-2 Design Guidance</b> Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy.			The site is considered to be appropriately barrier free with wheelchair access possible from the street and lift access
Design solutions for adaptable apartments include:-			from the basement and to the upper residential floors of the development.
convenient access to communal and public areas.			Vehicular and pedestrian entries are well separated but convenient.
<ul> <li>high level of solar access.</li> <li>minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted.</li> </ul>			coparated but convenient.
larger car parking spaces for accessibility.	$\boxtimes$		
<ul> <li>parking titled separately from apartments or shared car parking arrangements.</li> </ul>			
<b>4Q-3 Design Guidance</b> Apartment design incorporates flexible			
design solutions which may include:  rooms with multiple functions.	$\boxtimes$		The building offers a variety of unit types
<ul> <li>dual master bedroom apartments with separate bathrooms.</li> <li>larger apartments with various living</li> </ul>			in a town centre location.  The proposed development is considered
<ul><li>space options</li><li>open plan 'loft' style apartments with</li></ul>			to be consistent with the requirement as layouts are suitably sized to permit a
only a fixed kitchen, laundry and bathroom.			satisfactory furniture layout to occur.
4R - Adaptive reuse 4R-1 Design Guidance			D (4D )
<ul><li>Design solutions may include:</li><li>new elements to align with the existing building.</li></ul>			Part 4R will not apply to the development because an adaptive reuse of a building is not proposed.
<ul> <li>additions that complement the existing character, siting, scale, proportion,</li> </ul>			not proposed.
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.			
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.		Part 4R will not apply to the development because an adaptive reuse of a building is not proposed.
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 less than the minimum requirement is		
<ul><li>currently available on the site.</li><li>building and visual separation - subject</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>to demonstrating alternative design approaches to achieving privacy.</li> <li>common circulation.</li> <li>car parking.</li> <li>alternative approaches to private open space and balconies.</li> </ul>		
4S - Mixed use 4S-1 Design Guidance		
4S - Mixed use  4S-1 Design Guidance  Mixed use development should be concentrated around public transport and centres.		This is achieved.
<b>4S-1 Design Guidance</b> Mixed use development should be concentrated around public transport and		This is achieved.
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.  4S-2 Design Guidance Residential circulation areas should be clearly defined. Design solutions may include:  residential entries are separated from commercial entries and directly		Residential and commercial entries are separated. Both residential and entries are accessible directly from Marsden Street, with an additional commercial entry along Mark Street.
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.  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 car parking and communal		Residential and commercial entries are separated. Both residential and entries are accessible directly from Marsden Street, with an additional commercial
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.  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 and commercial entries are separated. Both residential and entries are accessible directly from Marsden Street, with an additional commercial entry along Mark Street.  Residential and commercial waste, car

be provided at podium or roof levels.			provided at ground around the perimeter of the building and roof level.
4T - Awnings and signage			
<b>4T-1 Design Guidance</b> Awnings should be located along streets with high pedestrian activity and active frontages.	$\boxtimes$		An awning is provided along all street frontages.
A number of the following design solutions			
<ul> <li>are used:-</li> <li>continuous awnings are maintained and provided in areas with an existing pattern.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
<ul> <li>height, depth, material and form complements the existing street character.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
<ul> <li>protection from the sun and rain is provided.</li> </ul>			
awnings are wrapped around the	$\boxtimes$		
<ul><li>secondary frontages of corner sites.</li><li>awnings are retractable in areas without an established pattern.</li></ul>			The proposed awning is not retractable but is considered acceptable.
Awnings should be located over building entries for building address and public domain amenity.			
Awnings relate to residential windows, balconies, street tree planting, power poles and street infrastructure.			
Gutters and down pipes should be integrated and concealed.			
Lighting under awnings should be provided for pedestrian safety.	$\boxtimes$		Appropriate conditions can be applied to ensure under awning lighting is provided.
4T-2 Design Guidance Signage should be integrated into the building design and respond to the scale, proportion and detailing of the development.		$\boxtimes$	Part 4T-2 will not apply to the development because no 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			
<b>4U-1 Design Guidance</b> Adequate natural light is provided to habitable rooms.	$\boxtimes$		The various BASIX Certificates for the building show that the development as a
Well located, screened outdoor areas should be provided for clothes drying.	$\boxtimes$		whole achieves the pass mark for energy efficiency
4U-2 Design Guidance			TI DAON O WEST AND A
A number of the following design solutions are used:			The various BASIX Certificates for the building show that the development as a
<ul> <li>the use of smart glass or other technologies on north and west elevations.</li> </ul>			whole achieves the pass mark for energy efficiency.
thermal mass in the floors and walls of			An amended BASIX certificate is required
<ul> <li>north facing rooms is maximised.</li> <li>polished concrete floors, tiles or timber rather than carpet.</li> <li>insulated roofs, walls and floors and seals on window and door openings.</li> </ul>			with amended plans as part of deferred commencement and changes to the ground floor.
overhangs and shading devices such as			

awnings, blinds and screens.			
Provision of consolidated heating and cooling infrastructure should be located in a centralised location (e.g. the basement).			
<ul> <li>4U-2 Design Guidance A number of the following design solutions are used: <ul> <li>rooms with similar usage are grouped together.</li> <li>natural cross ventilation for apartments is optimised.</li> <li>natural ventilation is provided to all habitable rooms and as many non-habitable rooms, common areas and circulation spaces as possible.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			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
AV - Water management and conservation			ventilation.
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.
<b>4V-2 Design Guidance</b> Water sensitive urban design systems are designed by a suitably qualified professional.  A number of the following design solutions			The various BASIX Certificates for the building show that the development as a whole achieves the pass mark for water conservation.
<ul> <li>are used:</li> <li>runoff is collected from roofs and balconies in water tanks and plumbed</li> </ul>			conservation.
<ul> <li>into toilets, laundry and irrigation.</li> <li>porous and open paving materials is maximised.</li> <li>on site stormwater and infiltration, including bio-retention systems such as rain gardens or street tree pits.</li> </ul>			
<b>4V-3 Design Guidance</b> Detention tanks should be located under paved areas, driveways or in basement car parks.	$\boxtimes$		An onsite detention tank is provided at basement level one.
On large sites parks or open spaces are designed to provide temporary on site detention basins.			
4W - Waste management		 	
<b>4W-1 Design Guidance</b> Adequately sized storage areas for rubbish bins should be located discreetly away from the front of the development or in the basement car park.			Separate waste storage areas for both the residential and commercial components of the building which are located at the ground floor and first basement level and
Waste and recycling storage areas should be well ventilated.	$\boxtimes$		waste collection is within the waste loading area within the building. This will prevent garbage collection occurring from the street on collection days.
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.	$\boxtimes$		
A waste management plan should be prepared.			A Waste Management Plan has been prepared and is considered satisfactory having regard to Council's Environmental Health comments.
<b>4W-2 Design Guidance</b> 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.	$\boxtimes$		Separate waste storage areas for both the residential and commercial components of the building are 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.			to meet the needs for the building.
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	I		
<b>4X-1 Design Guidance</b> A number of the following design solutions are used:			There are roof overhangs to provide weather protection.
<ul> <li>roof overhangs to protect walls.</li> <li>hoods over windows and doors to protect openings.</li> <li>detailing horizontal edges with drip lines</li> </ul>			
to avoid staining of surfaces.  methods to eliminate or reduce planter box leaching.			
appropriate design and material selection for hostile locations.			
<b>4X-2 Design Guidance</b> Window design enables cleaning from the inside of the building.	$\boxtimes$		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			The materials to be used are determined as being satisfactory.
common circulation and spaces.  natural materials that weather well and improve with time such as face.			Conditions of consent could be imposed in relation to use of high-quality materials

•	brickwork. easily cleaned surfaces that are graffiti resistant.	$\boxtimes$		
•	robust and durable materials and finishes are used in locations which receive heavy wear and tear, such as common circulation areas and lift interiors.			

## Appendix B

## **Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010**

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
Part 1 Preliminary				
1.1 Name of Plan				
This Plan is Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010.				
1.2 Aims of Plan				
(1) This Plan aims to make local environmental	$\boxtimes$			The proposal substantially
planning provisions for land in Auburn in				complies with the stipulated
accordance with the relevant standard				development standards of the
environmental planning instrument under section				ALEP 2010.
33A of the Act.				
(2) The particular aims of this Plan are as follows:				Subject to the deletion of part of
(a) to establish planning standards that are clear,				Level 9 (Foyer A) which would
specific and flexible in their application,				improve solar access to the
<ul> <li>(b) to foster integrated, sustainable development that contributes to Auburn's environmental,</li> </ul>				southern properties, the
social and physical well-being,				development is considered to be appropriate for the area. The
(c) to protect areas from inappropriate				development complies and will
development,				establish the future desired
(d) to minimise risk to the community by				character for its immediate area.
restricting development in sensitive areas,				onaractor for its immediate area.
(e) to integrate principles of ecologically				The proposal has incorporated
sustainable development into land use				ESD principles with features
controls,				such as passive design and
(f) to protect, maintain and enhance the natural				BASIX. The development is
ecosystems, including watercourses,				acceptable in this regard.
wetlands and riparian land,				
(g) to facilitate economic growth and employment				The site is not in the direct
opportunities within Auburn,				vicinity of a heritage item
(h) to identify and conserve the natural, built and				
cultural heritage,				
(i) to provide recreational land, community				
facilities and land for public purposes.				
1.3 Land to which Plan applies			l —	The plan will emply to this
(1) This Plan applies to the land identified on the Land Application Map.	$\boxtimes$		Ш	The plan will apply to this development.
Note. Part 23 of Schedule 3 to the <i>State</i>				development.
Environmental Planning Policy (Major				
Development) 2005 applies to certain land				
identified on the Land Application Map.				
(2) Despite subclause (1), this Plan does not apply to				
the land identified on the Land Application Map				
as "Deferred matter".				
1.6 Consent authority				
The consent authority for the purposes of this Plan is	$\boxtimes$			Council is the consent authority
(subject to the Act) the Council.				for this application.
1.8 Repeal of other local planning instruments				
applying to land				
(1) All local environmental plans and deemed	$\boxtimes$			Noted.
environmental planning instruments applying only				
to the land to which this Plan applies are				
repealed.  Note. The following local environmental plans are				
repealed under this provision: Auburn Local				
Environmental Plan 2000				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
(2) All local environmental plans and deemed	$\boxtimes$			
environmental planning instruments applying to				
the land to which this Plan applies and to other				
and cease to apply to the land to which this Plan				
applies.				
1.8A Savings provision relating to development				
applications				
If a development application has been made before				This will not apply to the
the commencement of this Plan in relation to land to				application because the
which this Plan applies and the application has not				application was lodged after the
been finally determined before that commencement,				plan had been made.
the application must be determined as if this Plan had				
not commenced.				
<b>Note.</b> However, under Division 4B of Part 3 of the Act,				
a development application may be made for consent				
to carry out development that may only be carried out				
if the environmental planning instrument applying to				
the relevant land is appropriately amended or, if a				
new instrument, including an appropriate principal				
environmental planning instrument, is made, and the				
consent authority may consider the application. The				
Division requires public notice of the development				
application and the draft environmental planning				
instrument allowing the development at the same				
time, or as closely together as is practicable.				
1.9 Application of SEPPs and REPs				
(1) This Plan is subject to the provisions of any State				This will not apply to this
environmental planning policy and any regional				application.
environmental plan that prevail over this Plan as				
provided by section 36 of the Act.				
(2) The following State environmental planning			$\square$	The state policies stated below
policies and regional environmental plans (or				are not relevant to this
provisions) do not apply to the land to which this				application.
Plan applies:				
<ul> <li>State Environmental Planning Policy No 1—</li> </ul>				
Development Standards				
<ul> <li>Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No</li> </ul>				
24—Homebush Bay Area				
1.9A Suspension of covenants, agreements and				
instruments				
(1) For the purpose of enabling development on land				There are no known covenants,
in any zone to be carried out in accordance with				agreements or instruments
this Plan or with a development consent granted				applying to the land which will
under the Act, any agreement, covenant or other				prevent the development
similar instrument that restricts the carrying out of				proceeding in accordance with
that development does not apply to the extent				the plan.
necessary to serve that purpose.				
(2) This clause does not apply:				None of these apply to the
(a) to a covenant imposed by the Council or that				development site.
the Council requires to be imposed, or				
(b) to any prescribed instrument within the				
meaning of section 183A of the Crown Lands				
Act 1989, or				
(c) to any conservation agreement within the				
meaning of the National Parks and Wildlife				
Act 1974, or				
(d) to any Trust agreement within the meaning				
of the Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001,				
or				
(e) to any property vegetation plan within the				
meaning of the Native Vegetation Act 2003,				
or				
(f) to any bio-banking agreement within the				
meaning of Part 7A of the Threatened				
Species Conservation Act 1995, or				
(g) to any planning agreement within the				
meaning of Division 6 of Part 4 of the Act.		l		
(3) This clause does not affect the rights or interests				The development is not on

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
of any public authority under any registered				behalf of a public authority.
instrument.				
(4) Under section 28 of the Act, the Governor, before				
the making of this clause, approved of				
subclauses (1)–(3).				
Part 2 Permitted or prohibited development				The level is now DAMissed Hea
2.1 Land use zones				The land is zone B4 Mixed Use
The land use zones under this Plan are as follows: <b>Business Zones</b>	$\boxtimes$		Ш	which permits the type of development that is proposed
B1 Neighbourhood Centre				being a high density mixed use
B2 Local Centre				building with an associated
B4 Mixed Use				basement car park. The
B6 Enterprise Corridor				proposed development is
B7 Business Park				permissible with consent in the
				zone.
2.2 Zoning of land to which Plan applies				
For the purposes of this Plan, land is within the zones	$\boxtimes$			
shown on the Land Zoning Map.				
2.3 Zone objectives and land use table				
(1) The Table at the end of this Part specifies for	$\boxtimes$			The proposed development
each zone:				satisfies the objectives of the
(a) the objectives for development, and				zone.
(b) development that may be carried out without				
consent, and				
<ul><li>(c) development that may be carried out only with consent, and</li></ul>				
(d) development that is prohibited.				
(2) The consent authority must have regard to the	$\boxtimes$			
objectives for development in a zone when		ш	Ш	
determining a development application in respect				
of land within the zone.				
(3) In the Table at the end of this Part:	$\boxtimes$			
(a) a reference to a type of building or other			_	
thing is a reference to development for the				
purposes of that type of building or other				
thing, and				
(b) a reference to a type of building or other	$\boxtimes$			
thing does not include (despite any definition in this Plan) a reference to a type of building				
or other thing referred to separately in the				
Table in relation to the same zone.				
(4) This clause is subject to the other provisions of	$\boxtimes$			
this Plan.		Ш		
Notes.				
1. Schedule 1 set out additional permitted uses for				
particular land.				
2. Schedule 2 sets out exempt development (which				
is generally exempt from both Parts 4 and 5 of				
the Act). Development in the land use table that				
may be carried out without consent is nevertheless subject to the environmental				
assessment and approval requirements of Part 5				
of the Act or, if applicable, Part 3A of the Act.				
3. Schedule 3 sets out complying development (for				
which a complying development certificate may				
be issued as an alternative to obtaining				
development consent).				
4. Clause 2.6 requires consent for subdivision of				
land.				
5. Part 5 contains other provisions which require				
consent for particular development.  6. Part 6 contains local provisions which require				
consent for particular development.				
2.4 Unzoned land				
(1) Development may be carried out on unzoned			$\boxtimes$	The land is contained within a
land only with consent.				zone.
(2) Before granting consent, the consent authority:			$\boxtimes$	
(a) must consider whether the development will				

Cla	use	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	impact on adjoining zoned land and, if so, consider the objectives for development in the zones of the adjoining land, and  (b) must be satisfied that the development is appropriate and is compatible with permissible land uses in any such adjoining land.				
	Additional permitted uses for particular land Development on particular land that is described or referred to in Schedule 1 may be carried out: (a) with consent, or (b) if the Schedule so provides—without consent, in accordance with the conditions (if any) specified in that Schedule in relation to that development.				Not proposing additional permitted land use on site.
	This clause has effect despite anything to the contrary in the Land Use Table or other provision of this Plan.				
(1) (2) Not ena	Subdivision—consent requirements  Land to which this Plan applies may be subdivided, but only with consent.  However, consent is not required for a subdivision for the purpose only of any one or more of the following:  (a) widening a public road,  (b) a minor realignment of boundaries that does not create:  (i) additional lots or the opportunity for additional dwellings, or  (ii) lots that are smaller than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size Map in relation to the land concerned,  (c) a consolidation of lots that does not create additional lots or the opportunity for additional dwellings,  (d) rectifying an encroachment on a lot,  (e) creating a public reserve,  (f) excising from a lot land that is, or is intended to be, used for public purposes, including drainage purposes, rural fire brigade or other emergency service purposes or public toilets.  e. If a subdivision is exempt development, the Act obles the subdivision to be carried out without sent.				A subdivision of the land is not proposed.  Appropriate conditions will be required addressing the Strata Subdivision of the building.
The out Not ider inst Place Cool	Demolition requires consent demolition of a building or work may be carried only with consent.  e. If the demolition of a building or work is ntified in an applicable environmental planning rument, such as this plan or State Environmental nning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development des) 2008 as exempt development, the Act libles it to be carried out without development sent.				The existing buildings on the site will be demolished as part of the redevelopment of the whole site.  The works will facilitate the redevelopment of the site for a mixed use building with basement car park.  The demolition forms part of the development application.
	Temporary use of land  The objective of this clause is to provide for the temporary use of land if the use does not compromise future development of the land, or have detrimental economic, social, amenity or environmental effects on the land.  Despite any other provision of this Plan, development consent may be granted for development on land in any zone for a temporary purpose for a maximum period of 28 days (whether or not consecutive days) in any period				development application.  This section is not applicable to the application.

Cla	use	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	of 12 months.			$\square$	
(3)	Development consent must not be granted				
	unless the consent authority is satisfied that:				
	(a) the temporary use will not prejudice the				
	subsequent carrying out of development on				
	the land in accordance with this Plan and			$\square$	
	any other applicable environmental planning instrument, and				
	(b) the temporary use will not adversely impact				
	on any adjoining land or the amenity of the				
	neighbourhood, and				
	(c) the temporary use and location of any				
	structures related to the use will not				
	adversely impact on environmental attributes				
	or features of the land, or increase the risk of		_		
	natural hazards that may affect the land, and (d) at the end of the temporary use period the				
	(d) at the end of the temporary use period the site will, as far as is practicable, be restored				
	to the condition in which it was before the		_		
	commencement of the use.				
(4)	Despite subclause (2), the temporary use of a				
	dwelling as a sales office				
	(a) for a new release area or housing estate				
	may exceed 28 days (whether or not				
	consecutive days) in any period of 12				
(5)	months.				
(5)	Subclause (3) (d) does not apply to the				
	temporary use of a dwelling as a sales office mentioned in subclause				
Zor	ne B4 Mixed Use				
1	Objectives of zone				The proposed commercial and
	To provide a mixture of compatible land		ш		residential land uses are
	uses.				considered to be compatible
	<ul> <li>To integrate suitable business, office,</li> </ul>				with the objectives of the zone.
	residential, retail and other development in				
	accessible locations so as to maximise				The site enjoys close proximity
	public transport patronage and encourage				to the core Lidcombe Town Centre and associated public
	<ul><li>walking and cycling.</li><li>To encourage high density residential</li></ul>				transport links.
	development.				transport initio.
	<ul> <li>To encourage appropriate businesses that</li> </ul>				Being a mixed use building
	contribute to economic growth.				within the B4 Mixed Use zone,
	<ul> <li>To achieve an accessible, attractive and safe</li> </ul>				the development has been
	public domain.				designed to provide one
					commercial tenancy on the
2	Permitted without consent	$\boxtimes$			ground floor level.
	Nil				
2	Dormitted with consent				No prohibited development is
3	Permitted with consent Backpackers' accommodation; Boarding houses;	$\boxtimes$			proposed.
	Business premises; Child care centres;				•
	Community facilities; Educational establishments;				
	Entertainment facilities; Function centres;				
	Hostels; Hotel or motel accommodation;				
	Information and education facilities; Office				
	premises; Passenger transport facilities;				
	Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs;				
	Residential flat buildings; Retail premises; Roads; Self-storage units; Seniors housing;				
	Serviced apartments; Shop top housing;				
	Warehouse or distribution centres; Any other				
	development not specified in item 2 or 4				
	•				
4	Prohibited	$\boxtimes$			
	Agriculture; Air transport facilities; Animal	<u></u>			
	boarding or training establishments; Boat building				
	and repair facilities; Boat sheds; Camping				

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
grounds; Caravan parks; Cemeteries; Charter				
and tourism boating facilities; Crematoria;				
Depots; Eco-tourist facilities; Electricity				
generating works; Environmental facilities;				
Exhibition homes; Exhibition villages; Extractive				
industries; Farm buildings; Forestry; Freight				
transport facilities; Heavy industrial storage				
establishments; Highway service centres; Home				
occupations (sex services); Industrial retail				
outlets; Industrial training facilities; Industries;				
Marinas; Mooring pens; Moorings; Open cut				
mining; Recreation facilities (major); Research				
stations; Residential accommodation; Rural				
industries; Sewerage systems; Sex services				
premises; Storage premises; Tourist and visitor				
accommodation; Transport depots; Waste or				
resource management facilities; Water recreation				
structures; Water supply systems; Wharf or				
boating facilities; Wholesale supplies				
Part 4 Principal development standards		1	1	
4.1 Minimum subdivision lot size				A lead entrifying at the site is
(1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:			$\boxtimes$	A land subdivision of the site is
(a) to ensure that lot sizes are able to				not proposed.
accommodate development consistent with				A maintanana allatanana aina in mat
relevant development controls, and				A minimum allotment size is not
(b) to ensure that subdivision of land is capable				designated for the site or
of supporting a range of development types.				immediate locality under the
(2) This clause applies to a subdivision of any land			$\boxtimes$	ALEP 2010.
shown on the Lot Size Map that requires				
development consent and that is carried out after				
the commencement of this Plan.				
(3) The size of any lot resulting from a subdivision of land to which this clause applies is not to be less		Ш		
than the minimum size shown on the Lot Size				
Map in relation to that land. (3A)Despite subclause (3), the minimum lot size for				
dwelling houses is 45m <sup>2</sup> .			$\boxtimes$	
(3B)Despite subclause (3), if a lot is a battle-axe lot or				
other lot with an access handle and is on land in	Ш	Ш		
Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3				
Medium Density Residential, Zone B6 Enterprise				
Corridor, Zone B7 Business Park, Zone IN1				
General Industrial and Zone IN2 Light Industrial,				
the minimum lot size excludes the area of the				
access handle.				
(3C)Despite subclauses (3)–(3B), the minimum lot			$\boxtimes$	
size for development on land within the Former	Ш	ш		
Lidcombe Hospital Site, as shown edged blue on				
the Lot Size Map, is as follows in relation to				
development for the purpose of:				
(a) dwelling houses:				
(i) 35m <sup>2</sup> , or				
(ii) if a garage will be accessed from the rear				
of the property – 290m <sup>2</sup> , or				
(iii) if the dwelling house will be on a zero lot				
line – 270m²,				
(b) semi-detached dwellings – 270m <sup>2</sup> ,				
(c) multi dwelling housing - 170m <sup>2</sup> for each				
dwelling,				
(d) attached dwellings – 170m².	_	_		
(4) This clause does not apply in relation to the				
subdivision of individual lots in a strata plan or	_ <del>-</del>			
community title scheme.				
4.3 Height of buildings				The measurement of the first
(1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:	$\boxtimes$			The maximum height of
(a) to establish a maximum building height to				buildings permitted on the site is 32m.
enable appropriate development density to be achieved, and				02111.

Clause	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
(b) to ensure that the height of buildings is compatible with the character of the locality  (2) The height of a building on any land is not to exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the Height of Buildings Map.  (2A)Despite subclause (2), the maximum height of office premises and hotel or motel accommodation is:  (a) if it is within the Parramatta Road Precinct, as shown edged orange on the Height of Buildings Map – 27m,  (b) if it is on land within Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor within the Silverwater Road Precinct, as shown edged light purple on the Height of Buildings Map – 14m.	Yes	No	N/A	As shown on the architectural plans (as amended), the proposal seeks approval to construct a new 10 storey mixed use building over 4 levels of basement car park with a maximum height of 33m at its highest point to lift overrun when measured from the natural ground level. This represents a variation of 1.03%  Otherwise, the building is generally contained within the height limit established by the ALEP 2010.  It is recommended that part of
				the upper level (Level 9 – Foyer A) be deleted so that solar access impacts to the apartment buildings to the south of the site are mitigated.
<ul><li>4.4 Floor space ratio</li><li>(1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:</li></ul>	$\boxtimes$			The permitted floor space ratio
(c) To establish a maximum floor space ratio to enable appropriate development density to				is 5:0.
be achieved, and (d) To ensure that development intensity reflects its locality.				The floor space ratio of the building is 4.8:1 which complies with the provision.
any land is not to exceed the floor space ratio				The floor space ratio is
shown for the land on the Floor Space Ratio Map. (2A)Despite subclause (2), the maximum floor space			$\boxtimes$	calculated as per the definition specified below.
ratio for development for the purpose of multi dwelling housing on land other than land within the Former Lidcombe Hospital Site, as shown edged black on the Floor Space Ratio Map, is as follows:  (a) for sites less than 1,300m <sup>2</sup> – 0.75:1,				It is noted that the all basement storage, parking spaces, manoeuvring area and loading/unloading area are excluded from the calculation in
<ul> <li>(b) for sites that are 1,300m² or greater but less than 1,800m² – 0.80:1,</li> <li>(c) for sites that are 1,800m² or greater – 0.85:1.</li> <li>(2B)Despite subclause (2), the maximum floor space ratio for the following development on land in Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor within the Parramatta Road Precinct, as shown edged orange on the Floor Space Ratio Map, is as follows:</li> </ul>				accordance with the ALEP 2010 definition.
(a) 1.5:1 for bulky goods premises, entertainment facilities, function centres and registered clubs, and (b) 3:1 for office premises and hotel or motel accommodation.				
(2C)Despite subclause (2), the maximum floor space ratio for the following development on land in Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor within the Silverwater Road Precinct, as shown edged light purple on the Floor Space Ratio Map, is as follows:  (a) 1.5:1 for bulky goods premises,				
entertainment facilities, function centres and registered clubs, and  (b) 2:1 for office premises and hotel or motel accommodation.				
(2D)Despite subclause (2), the maximum floor space			$\boxtimes$	

Cla	use	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	ratio for retail premises on land in Zone B6				
	Enterprise Corridor within the Commercial				
	Precinct, as shown edged green on the Floor				
	Space Ratio Map is 1.5:1.				
4.5	Calculation of floor space ratio and site area				
(1)	<u>-</u>			$\boxtimes$	Noted.
(')	The objectives of this clause are as follows:	Ш	ш		140104.
	(a) to define <i>floor space ratio</i> ,				
	(b) to set out rules for the calculation of the site				
	area of development for the purpose of				
	applying permitted floor space ratios,				
	including rules to:				
	(i) prevent the inclusion in the site area of				
	an area that has no significant				
	development being carried out on it, and				
	(ii) prevent the inclusion in the site area of				
	an area that has already been included				
	as part of a site area to maximise floor				
	space area in another building, and				
	(iii) require community land and public				
	places to be dealt with separately.				
(2)	Definition of "floor space ratio"				
	The floor space ratio of buildings on a site is the		ш		
	ratio of the gross floor area of all buildings within				
	the site area.				
(3)	Site area			$\boxtimes$	
( )	In determining the site area of proposed	ш	Ш		
	development for the purpose of applying a floor				
	space ratio, the <i>site area</i> is taken to be:				
	(a) if the proposed development is to be carried				
	out on only one lot, the area of that lot, or				
	(b) if the proposed development is to be carried				
	out on 2 or more lots, the area of any lot on				
	which the development is proposed to be				
	carried out that has at least one common				
	boundary with another lot on which the				
	development is being carried out.				
ln c					
	ddition, subclauses (4)–(7) apply to the calculation				
	ite area for the purposes of applying a floor space to proposed development.				
					No evaluaione in accordance
(4)	Exclusions from site area				No exclusions in accordance
	The following land must be excluded from the site				with this clause are being
	area:				applied.
	(a) land on which the proposed development is				
	prohibited, whether under this Plan or any				
	other law,				
	(b) community land or a public place (except as				
<i>,</i> _,	provided by subclause (7)).				
(5)	Strata subdivisions				Strata subdivision of the
	The area of a lot that is wholly or partly on top of				development is not proposed.
	another or others in a strata subdivision is to be				
	included in the calculation of the site area only to				
	the extent that it does not overlap with another lot				
	already included in the site area calculation.				
(6)	Only significant development to be included				Only the lots affected by the
	The site area for proposed development must not				development are included in the
	include a lot additional to a lot or lots on which				floor space ratio calculation.
	the development is being carried out unless the				·
	proposed development includes significant				
	development on that additional lot.				
(7)				$\square$	No public land incorporated into
` '	For the purpose of applying a floor space ratio to				the proposal.
	any proposed development on, above or below				
	community land or a public place, the site area				
	must only include an area that is on, above or				
	below that community land or public place, and is				
	occupied or physically affected by the proposed				
	development, and may not include any other area				
	actorophicing and may not include any other area	l .	l	I	I

Clause		Yes	No	N/A	Comments
(8)	on which the proposed development is to be carried out. Existing buildings The gross floor area of any existing or proposed buildings within the vertical projection (above or below ground) of the boundaries of a site is to be included in the calculation of the total floor space				All above ground floors of the proposal are factored into the floor space ratio calculation
(9)	for the purposes of applying a floor space ratio, whether or not the proposed development relates to all of the buildings.  Covenants to prevent "double dipping"  When consent is granted to development on a site comprised of 2 or more lots, a condition of the consent may require a covenant to be registered that prevents the creation of floor area				
(10)	on a lot (the restricted lot) if the consent authority is satisfied that an equivalent quantity of floor area will be created on another lot only because the site included the restricted lot.  Covenants affect consolidated sites If:			$\boxtimes$	No consolidation covenant is being applied in this instance.
	<ul> <li>(a) a covenant of the kind referred to in subclause (9) applies to any land (affected land), and</li> <li>(b) proposed development relates to the affected land and other land that together comprise the site of the proposed development,</li> <li>the maximum amount of floor area allowed on the other land by the floor space ratio fixed for the site by this Plan is reduced by the quantity of floor space area the covenant prevents being created on the affected land.</li> </ul>				
` '	Definition In this clause, <i>public place</i> has the same meaning as it has in the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1993.				
<b>4.6</b> (1)	Exceptions to development standards The objectives of this clause are:  (a) to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to particular development, and  (b) to achieve better outcomes for and from development by allowing flexibility in particular circumstances.				A 4.6 variation has been submitted seeking to justify the non-compliance with height control.  It is recommended that part of the upper level (Level 9 – Foyer A) be deleted so that solar access impacts to the apartment buildings to the south of the site are mitigated.
(2)	Consent may, subject to this clause, be granted for development even though the development would contravene a development standard imposed by this or any other environmental planning instrument. However, this clause does not apply to a development standard that is expressly excluded from the operation of this				
(3)	clause.  Consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating:  (a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and				

Cla	use	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	(b) that there are sufficient environmental				
	planning grounds to justify contravening the				
	development standard.				
(4)	Consent must not be granted for development	$\boxtimes$			
` ,	that contravenes a development standard unless:		ш		
	(a) the consent authority is satisfied that:				
	(i) the applicant's written request has				
	adequately addressed the matters				
	required to be demonstrated by				
	subclause (3), and				
	(ii) the proposed development will be in the				
	public interest because it is consistent				
	with the objectives of the particular				
	standard and the objectives for				
	development within the zone in which				
	the development is proposed to be				
	carried out, and				
	(b) the concurrence of the Director-General has				
	been obtained.				
(5)	In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the	$\boxtimes$			
	Director-General must consider:				
	(a) whether contravention of the development				
	standard raises any matter of significance for				
	State or regional environmental planning,				
	and (b) the public benefit of maintaining the				
	development standard, and				
	(c) any other matters required to be taken into				
	consideration by the Director-General before				
	granting concurrence.				
(6)	Development consent must not be granted under	$\boxtimes$			
(-)	this clause for a subdivision of land in Zone RUI				
	Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape,				
	Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone RU4 Primary				
	Production Small Lots, Zone RU6 Transition,				
	Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone E2				
	Environmental Conservation, Zone E3				
	Environmental Management or Zone E4				
	Environmental Living if:				
	(a) The subdivision will result will result in 2 or				
	more lots of less than the minimum area				
	specified for such lots by a development				
	standard, or				
	(b) The subdivision will result in at least one lot				
	that is less than 90% of the minimum area				
	specified for such a lot by a development standard.				
(7)	After determining a development application	$\square$			
(,)	made pursuant to this clause, the consent	$\boxtimes$	Ш		
	authority must keep a record of its assessment of				
	the factors required to be addressed in the				
	applicant's written request referred to in				
	subclause (3).				
(8)	This clause does not allow consent to be granted	$\boxtimes$			
	for development that would contravene any of the				
	following:				
	(a) a development standard for complying				
	development,				
	(b) a development standard that arises, under				
	the regulations under the Act, in connection				
	with a commitment set out in a BASIX				
	certificate for a building to which State				
	Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004 applies or				
	for the land on which such a building is				
	situated,				
	(c) clause 5.4.				
Par	t 5 Miscellaneous provisions				

Cla	use	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	Controls relating to miscellaneous permissible			-	
use	——————————————————————————————————————			$\boxtimes$	The proposal does not seek
(1)	Bed and breakfast accommodation	ш	ш		Council's approval to any of the
	If development for the purposes of bed and				miscellaneous permissible use
	breakfast accommodation is permitted under this				on to this B4 Mixed Use site.
	Plan, the accommodation that is provided to				
	guests must consist of no more than 3 bedrooms.				
	Note. Any such development that provides for a				
	certain number of guests or rooms may involve a				
	change in the class of building under the <i>Building</i>				
(2)	Code of Australia. Home businesses				
(2)	If development for the purposes of a home	Ш		$\boxtimes$	
	business is permitted under this Plan, the				
	carrying on of the business must not involve the				
	use of more than 30 square metres of floor area.				
(3)	Home industries			$\boxtimes$	
. ,	If development for the purposes of a home	ш			
	industry is permitted under this Plan, the carrying				
	on of the home industry must not involve the use				
	of more than 30 square metres of floor area.				
(4)	Industrial retail outlets			$\boxtimes$	
	If development for the purposes of an industrial				
	retail outlet is permitted under this Plan, the retail floor area must not exceed:				
	(a) 43% of the gross floor area of the industry or				
	rural industry located on the same land as				
	the retail outlet, or				
	(b) 400 square metres,				
	whichever is the lesser.				
(5)				$\bowtie$	
	If development for the purposes of farm stay				
	accommodation is permitted under this Plan, the				
	accommodation that is provided to guests must				
(C)	consist of no more than 3 bedrooms.				
(6)	Kiosks If development for the purposes of a kiosk is	Ш	Ш	$\boxtimes$	
	permitted under this Plan, the gross floor area				
	must not exceed 10 square metres.				
(7)	Neighbourhood shops			$\boxtimes$	
. ,	If development for the purposes of a	Ш			
	neighbourhood shop is permitted under this Plan,				
	the retail floor area must not exceed 80 square				
	metres.				
(8)	Roadside stalls				
	If development for the purposes of a roadside				
	stall is permitted under this Plan, the gross floor				
(9)	area must not exceed 8 square metres. Secondary dwellings				
(3)	If development for the purposes of a secondary	Ш	Ш		
	dwelling is permitted under this Plan, the total				
	floor area of the dwelling (excluding any area				
	used for parking) must not exceed whichever of				
	the following is the greater:				
	(a) 60 square metres,				
	(b) 25% of the total floor area of the principal				
	dwelling.				
	Architectural roof features The objectives of this clause are:				The roof percent and lift aver-
(1)	(a) To ensure that any decorative roof element	Ш		$\boxtimes$	The roof parapet and lift overrun are not considered to be
	does not detract from the architectural				architectural roof features and
	design of the building, and				accordingly do not receive a
	(b) To ensure that prominent architectural roof				height concession in relation to
	features are contained within the height limit.				this clause.
(2)	Development that includes an architectural roof			$\boxtimes$	
	feature that exceeds, or causes a building to			<u></u>	
	exceed, the height limits set by clause 4.3 may				
	be carried out, but only with consent.				

Cla	use		Yes	No	N/A	Comments
(3)	Dev	velopment consent must not be granted to any			$\boxtimes$	
		h development unless the consent authority is				
		sfied that:				
	(a)	the architectural roof feature:				
		(i) comprises a decorative element on the				
		uppermost portion of a building, and				
		<ul><li>(ii) is not an advertising structure, and</li><li>(iii) does not include floor space area and is</li></ul>				
		not reasonably capable of modification				
		to include floor space area, and				
		(iv) will cause minimal overshadowing, and				
		any building identification signage or				
		equipment for servicing the building (such as				
		plant, lift motor rooms, fire stairs and the like)				
		contained in or supported by the roof feature				
		is fully integrated into the design of the roof				
	<u> </u>	feature.				
		elopment below mean high water mark e objective of this clause is to ensure				The development proposal does
(1)		propriate environmental assessment for			$\boxtimes$	not include works below the
		relopment carried out on land covered by tidal				mean high water mark.
		ers.				meaningh water mana
(2)		elopment consent is required to carry out				
	dev	relopment on any land below the mean high				
		er mark of any body of water subject to tidal				
		uence (including the bed of any such water).				
		ritage conservation				
		e items, heritage conservation areas and				
		e Map. The location and nature of any such				
		ea or site is also described in Schedule 5.				
		ectives			$\boxtimes$	The site is not listed in the ALEP
( · )		objectives of this clause are:	Ш	ш		2010 as containing items of
		to conserve the environmental heritage of				heritage, and is not located
	` '	Auburn, and				within the direct vicinity of any
	(b)	to conserve the heritage significance of				heritage items.
		heritage items and heritage conservation				
		areas including associated fabric, settings				
	(-)	and views, and				
		to conserve archaeological sites, and to conserve places of Aboriginal heritage				
	(u)	significance.				
(2)	Rec	quirement for consent			$\square$	
(-)		relopment consent is required for any of the	Ш	ш		
		owing:				
		demolishing or moving a heritage item or a				
		building, work, relic or tree within a heritage				
		conservation area,				
		(i) a heritage item.				
		<ul><li>(ii) An Aboriginal object.</li><li>(iii) A building, work, relic or tree within a</li></ul>				
		heritage conservation area.				
	(b)	altering a heritage item that is a building by				
	(-)	making structural changes to its interior or by				
		making changes to anything inside the item				
		that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to				
		the item,				
	(c)	disturbing or excavating an archaeological				
		site while knowing, or having reasonable				
		cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic				
		being discovered, exposed, moved,				
		damaged or destroyed,				
	(d)	disturbing or excavating a heritage				
	. ,	conservation area that is a place of				
		Aboriginal heritage significance,				
	(e)	erecting a building on land:				
		(i) on which a heritage item is located or				

Cla	use		Yes	No	N/A	Comments
		that is within a heritage conservation				
		area or,				
		(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located				
		or that is within an Aboriginal place of				
		heritage significance,				
	(f)	subdividing land on which a heritage item is				
	(-)	located or that is within a heritage				
		conservation area.				
		(i) on which a heritage item is located or				
		that is within a heritage conservation				
		area or,				
		(ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located				
		or that is within an Aboriginal place of				
		heritage significance,				
(3)	\//h	nen consent not required			$\square$	
(3)		wever, consent under this clause is not	Ш	Ш	$\boxtimes$	
		uired if:				
	(a)	the applicant has notified the consent				
		authority of the proposed development and				
		the consent authority has advised the				
		applicant in writing before any work is carried				
		out that it is satisfied that the proposed				
		development:				
		(i) is of a minor nature, or is for the				
		maintenance of the heritage item,				
		archaeological site, or a building, work,				
		relic, tree or place within a heritage				
		conservation area, and				
		(ii) would not adversely affect the				
		significance of the heritage item,				
		archaeological site or heritage				
		conservation area, or				
	(b)	the development is in a cemetery or burial				
	(-)	ground and the proposed development:				
		(i) is the creation of a new grave or				
		monument, or excavation or disturbance				
		of land for the purpose of conserving or				
		repairing monuments or grave markers,				
		and				
		(ii) would not cause disturbance to human				
		\ /				
		remains, relics, Aboriginal objects in the				
		form of grave goods, or to a place of				
	, ,	Aboriginal heritage significance, or				
	(c)	the development is limited to the removal of				
		a tree or other vegetation that the Council is				
		satisfied is a risk to human life or property, or				
		the development is exempt development.				
(4)		ect on heritage significance			$\boxtimes$	
		e consent authority must, before granting				
		sent under this clause, consider the effect of				
		proposed development on the heritage				
	sigr	nificance of the heritage item or heritage				
	con	servation area concerned. This subclause				
	app	olies regardless of whether a heritage impact				
	stat	tement is prepared under subclause (5) or a				
		itage conservation management plan is				
		omitted under subclause (6).				
(5)		ritage impact assessment '			$\boxtimes$	
. ,		e consent authority may, before granting	ш	ш		
		sent to any development on land:				
		on which a heritage item is situated, or				
		within a heritage conservation area, or				
		within the vicinity of land referred to in				
	(5)	paragraph (a) or (b),				
	rea	uire a heritage impact statement to be				
		pared that assesses the extent to which the				
		rying out of the proposed development would				
		ect the heritage significance of the heritage				
	unc	or and nomago digimodiloo of the helitage				ı

Cla	use	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
(6)	item or heritage conservation area concerned. Heritage conservation management plans			$\boxtimes$	
	The consent authority may require, after considering the significance of a heritage item and the extent of change proposed to it, the submission of a heritage conservation management plan before granting consent under this clause.				
(7)	Archaeological sites The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies):				The proposed development is not located within a heritage item or site.
(8)	<ul> <li>(a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and</li> <li>(b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.</li> <li>Aboriginal places of heritage significance</li> <li>The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in a place of Aboriginal heritage</li> </ul>			$\boxtimes$	
	significance:  (a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place, and  (b) notify the local Aboriginal communities (in such way as it thinks appropriate) about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the				
	notice is sent.				
(9)	Demolition of item of State significance The consent authority must, before granting consent for the demolition of a nominated State heritage item:  (a) notify the Heritage Council about the application, and  (b) take into consideration any response				
	received from the Heritage Council within 28				
(10	days after the notice is sent.  Conservation incentives  The consent authority may grant consent to			$\boxtimes$	
	development for any purpose of a building that is a heritage item, or of the land on which such a building is erected, even though development for that purpose would otherwise not be allowed by this Plan, if the consent authority is satisfied that:  (a) the conservation of the heritage item or Aboriginal place of heritage significance is facilitated by the granting of consent, and  (b) the proposed development is in accordance with a heritage conservation management document that has been approved by the consent authority, and				
	(c) the consent to the proposed development would require that all necessary conservation work identified in the heritage conservation				
	management plan is carried out, and (d) the proposed development would not adversely affect the heritage significance of the heritage item, including its setting or the heritage significance of the Aboriginal place of heritage significance, and				
	(e) the proposed development would not have				

Cla	use		Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	ar	ny significant adverse effect on the amenity				
of the surrounding area.						
Part 6 Additional local provisions						
		ulfate soils			l —	The site line some Olean 5 Asid
(1)		pjective of this clause is to ensure that pment does not disturb, expose or drain		Ш	Ш	The site lies over Class 5 Acid Sulfate Soils and does not lie
	acid sulfate soils and cause environmental damage.					within 500m of an adjacent
						altered classification soil.
(2)	Development consent is required for the carrying			$\boxtimes \mid \square \mid \square \mid$ a		
	out of works described in the Table to this					Class 5 soils are generally acceptable to undertake
		subclause on land shown on the Acid Sulfate Soils Map as being of the class specified for				acceptable to undertake significant excavation without
	those					the need for further studies or
		Works				management plans to manage
	1	Any works.				Acid Sulfate issues during
	2	Works below the natural ground surface.				construction. The development is acceptable in this regard.
	_	Works by which the watertable is likely to				is acceptable in this regard.
		be lowered.				
	3	Works more than 1m below the natural				
		ground surface.				
		Works by which the watertable is likely to				
		be lowered more than 1m below the				
		natural ground surface.  Works more than 2m below the natural				
	4	ground surface.				
		Works by which the watertable is likely to				
		be lowered more than 2m below the				
		natural ground surface.				
	5	Works within 500m of adjacent Class 1,				
		2, 3 or 4 land that is below 5m Australian				
		Height Datum and by which the				
		watertable is likely to be lowered below 1m Australian Height Datum on adjacent				
		Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 land.				
(3)	Development consent must not be granted under					
( )	this clause for the carrying out of works unless an				ш	
		ulfate soils management plan has been				
		ed for the proposed works in accordance e Acid Sulfate Soils Manual and has been				
		ed to the consent authority.				
(4)	<ol> <li>Despite subclause (2), development consent is</li> </ol>					
` ,	not required under this clause for the carrying out of works if:					
	(a) a preliminary assessment of the proposed					
	works prepared in accordance with the Acid Sulfate Soils Manual indicates that an acid sulfate soils management plan is not required for the works, and  (b) the preliminary assessment has been					
	•	ovided to the consent authority and the onsent authority has confirmed the				
		sessment by notice in writing to the person				
	proposing to carry out the works.					
(5)			$\boxtimes$			
	not required under this clause for the carrying out			_		
	of any of the following works by a public authority (including ancillary work such as excavation,					
	construction of access ways or the supply of					
	power):					
	(a) er	nergency work, being the repair or				
		placement of the works of the public				
		uthority required to be carried out urgently				
		ecause the works have been damaged, ave ceased to function or pose a risk to the				
		nvironment or to public health and safety,				
		utine maintenance work, being the periodic				

Cla	iuse	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	inspection, cleaning, repair or replacement of				
	the works of the public authority (other than				
	work that involves the disturbance of more				
	than 1 tonne of soil),				
	(c) minor work, being work that costs less than				
>	\$20,000 (other than drainage work).		_		
(6)	Despite subclause (2), development consent is	$\boxtimes$			
	not required under this clause to carry out any				
	works if:				
	(a) the works involve the disturbance of less				
	than 1 tonne of soil, such as occurs in carrying out agriculture, the construction or				
	maintenance of drains, extractive industries,				
	dredging, the construction of artificial water				
	bodies (including canals, dams and detention				
	basins) or foundations or flood mitigation				
	works, or				
	(b) the works are not likely to lower the				
	watertable.				
-	Earthworks	<b>5</b>			
(1)	The objectives of this clause are as follows:	$\boxtimes$			Development consent is
	(a) to ensure that earthworks for which a				required for the proposed 4 basement levels excavations.
	development consent is required will not				basement levels excavations.
	have a detrimental impact on environmental functions and processes, neighbouring uses				
	or heritage items and features of the				
	surrounding land,				
	(b) to allow earthworks of a minor nature without				
	separate development consent.				
(2)	Development consent is required for earthworks,	$\boxtimes$			
	unless:		ш	Ш	
	(a) the work does not alter the ground level				
	(existing) by more than 600mm, or				
	(b) the work is exempt development under this				
	Plan or another applicable environmental				
	planning instrument, or				
	(c) the work is ancillary to other development for which development consent has been given.				
(3)		$\square$			
(0)	earthworks, the consent authority must consider	$\bowtie$			
	the following matters:				
	(a) the likely disruption of, or any detrimental				
	effect on, existing drainage patterns and soil				
	stability in the locality,				
	(b) the effect of the proposed development on				
	the likely future use or redevelopment of the				
	land,				
	(c) the quality of the fill or of the soil to be				
	excavated, or both,				
	<ul><li>(d) the effect of the proposed development on the existing and likely amenity of adjoining</li></ul>				
	properties,				
	(e) the source of any fill material and the				
	destination of any excavated material,				
	(f) the likelihood of disturbing relics,				
	(g) the proximity to and potential for adverse				
	impacts on any watercourse, drinking water				
	catchment or environmentally sensitive area.				
	te. The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974,				
	ticularly section 86, deals with disturbing or				
exc	cavating land and Aboriginal objects.				

	use	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
6.3	Flood planning				
(1)	The objectives of this clause are as follows:			$\boxtimes$	The site is not located within a
` '	(a) to minimise the flood risk to life and property	ш	ш		flood planning area on the
	associated with the use of land,				Auburn Local Environmental
	(b) to allow development on land that is				Plan 2010 Flood Planning Map.
	compatible with the land's flood hazard,				Than 2010 Hood Harming Map.
	taking into account projected changes as a				
	result of climate change,				
	(c) to avoid significant adverse impacts on flood				
	behaviour and the environment.				
(2)	This clause applies to:				
	(a) land that is shown as "Flood planning area"		ш		
	on the Flood Planning Map, and				
	(b) other land at or below the flood planning				
	level.				
(3)	Development consent must not be granted for				
(3)					
	development on land to which this clause applies				
	unless the consent authority is satisfied that the				
	development:				
	(a) is compatible with the flood hazard of the				
	land, and				
	(b) is not likely to significantly adversely affect				
	flood behaviour resulting in detrimental				
	increases in the potential flood affectation of				
	other development or properties, and				
	(c) incorporates appropriate measures to				
	manage risk to life from flood, and				
	(d) is not likely to significantly adversely affect				
	the environment or cause avoidable erosion,				
	siltation, destruction of riparian vegetation or				
	a reduction in the stability of river banks or				
	watercourses, and				
	(e) is not likely to result in unsustainable social				
	and economic costs to the community as a				
	consequence of flooding.				
(1)	A word or expression used in this clause has the			$\square$	
(+)	same meaning as it has in the NSW		Ш		
	Government's Floodplain Development Manual				
	published in 2005, unless it is otherwise defined				
	in this clause.				
(5)	In this clause:				
	flood planning level means the level of a 1:100		_		
	ARI (average recurrent interval) flood event plus				
	0.5m freeboard.				
	Flood Planning Map means the Auburn Local				
	Environmental Plan 2010 Flood Planning Map.				
6.4	Foreshore building line				
	The objective of this clause is to ensure that				The site is not located in the
(1)					foreshore area.
	development in the foreshore area will not impact				Toreshore area.
	on natural foreshore processes or affect the				
	significance and amenity of the area.				
(2)	This clause applies to land identified as below the				
	foreshore building line on the Foreshore Building				
	Line Map.				
(3)	Development consent must not be granted for			$\boxtimes$	
(-)	development on land in the foreshore area except		ш		
	for the following purposes:				
	(a) the extension, alteration or rebuilding of an				
	existing building wholly or partly in the				
	foreshore area,				
	(b) the erection of a building in the foreshore				
	area, if the levels, depth or other exceptional				
	features of the site make it appropriate to do				
	SO,				
	(c) boat sheds, sea retaining walls, wharves,				
	slipways, jetties, waterway access stairs,				
	swimming pools, fences, cycleways, walking				
	trails, picnic facilities or other recreation				
	trails, profite facilities of other recreation			l	I

facilities (outdoor).	Cla	use		Yes	No	N/A	Comments
(4) Development consent must not be granted under subclause (3) unless the consent authority is satisfied that:  (a) the development will contribute to achieving the objectives for the zone in which the land is located, and  (b) the appearance of any proposed structure, from both the waternay and adjacent foreshore areas, will be compatible with the surrounding area, and  (c) the development is not likely to cause environmental harm such as:  (i) pollution or silitation of the waterway, or  (ii) an adverse effect on surrounding uses, marine habitat, wetland areas, flora or fauna habitats, or  (iii) an adverse effect on surrounding uses, marine habitat, or diama habitats, or  (iii) an adverse effect on surrounding uses, marine habitat, or diama habitats, or diama habitats, or  (iii) an adverse effect on surrounding uses, marine habitat, wetland areas, flora or fauna habitats, or  (iii) an adverse effect on surrounding uses, marine habitat, wetland areas, flora or fauna habitats, or  (iii) an adverse effect on surrounding uses, marine habitat, wetland areas, flora or fauna habitats, or  (iii) an adverse effect on trainage patterns, and  (d) the development will not cause congestion of, or generate conflicts between, people using open space areas or the waterway, and  (e) opportunities to provide continuous public access along the foreshore area to the waterway will not be compromised, and  (g) in the case of development or the extension, alteration or rebuilding building wholly or partly in the foreshore area, the extension, alteration or rebuilding of an existing building wholly or partly in the foreshore area, the extension, alteration or rebuilding will not have an adverse impact on the amenity or aesthetic appearance of the foreshore, and  (h) sea level rise or change of flooding patterns as a result of climate change have been considered.  (1) Development consent must not be granted to development unless the consent authority is satisfied that any of the following services that are essential for the proposed			facilities (outdoor).				
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subdivision of individual lots in a strata plan or	(2)					$\square$	
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## **Appendix C**

## **Auburn Development Control Plan 2010**

## ii) Local Centres

	uirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	Built Form				
D1	To allow for their adaptive use, mixed use	$\boxtimes$			A 10 storey mixed use building is
	buildings are to incorporate the following				proposed within a B4 Mixed use
	flexible design requirements:				zone.
	The number of internal apartment				201101
	•				Suitable ceiling heights have been
	structural walls are to be minimized;				provided to accommodate a
	and				•
	<ul> <li>Ceiling heights for the ground floor is to</li> </ul>				commercial tenancy on the ground
	be a minimum of 3.6m.				floor.
D2	Residential components are to be provided	$\boxtimes$			
	with direct access to street level with		ш	ш	The proposal is considered to
	entrances clearly distinguishable from				provide suitable security to all entries
	entries to commercial premises.				within the development.
D3	Secure entries are to be provided to all				·
	entrances to private areas, including car				The relevant provisions are complied
	parks and internal courtyards.	$\boxtimes$			with.
DΔ	Car parking provided for the residential				
D4					
	component of the development is to be	$\boxtimes$			
	clearly delineated and provided separate to				
	general customer parking.				
D5	Development shall be designed to locate				
	loading bays, waste storage/collection	$\boxtimes$			
	areas and any other noise and odour				
	generating aspects of buildings away from				
	residential areas.				
D6	Vehicular circulation areas must be legible				
	and must differentiate between the	<b>—</b>		_	
	commercial service requirements, such as	$\boxtimes$			
	loading areas, and residential access.				
D7	Mechanical plant is to be located on the				
٠.	roof or visually and acoustically isolated				
	from residential uses.				
	nom residential uses.		Ш	Ш	
2.1	Number of storeys				
D1	The minimum finished floor level (FFL) to				
	finished ceiling level (FCL) shall be as				
	follows:				
	<ul> <li>3300mm for ground level (regardless</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			Ground level floor to ceiling height =
	of the type of development);			ш	3.5m (commercial level)
	3300mm for all commercial/retail	$\square$			
	levels; and	$\boxtimes$	Ш	ш	
	<ul> <li>2700mm for all residential levels above</li> </ul>				Levels 1 - 9 floor to ceiling heights =
	ground floor.	$\boxtimes$			2.7m, (residential levels)
2.2	Articulation and proportion				,
D1	Buildings shall incorporate:				
٠,	<ul> <li>balanced horizontal and vertical</li> </ul>				The appearance of the building is
		$\boxtimes$			determined as being satisfactory and
					appropriate for the locality.
	proportioned windows;				appropriate for the locality.
	<ul> <li>a clearly defined base, middle and top;</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$			
	<ul> <li>modulation and texture; and</li> </ul>				
	<ul> <li>architectural features which give</li> </ul>		l H	l⊨	
	human scale at street level such as	$\boxtimes$			
	entrances and porticos.	_			
D2	The maximum width of blank walls for				
	building exteriors along key retail streets			$\boxtimes$	
	shall be 5m or 20% of the street frontage,	Ш			
	whichever is the lesser.				
D3	Articulation of the building exterior shall be				
20	achieved through recesses in the				
	horizontal and vertical plane, adequate				
	nonzoniai and vertical plane, adequate				

	contrasts in materials, design features and the use of awnings.	$\boxtimes$		
D4	Features such as windows and doors shall be in proportion with the scale and size of the new building and any adjoining buildings which contribute positively to the streetscape.			
D5 D6	Street awnings which appear as horizontal elements along the façade of the building shall be provided as part of all new development.  Where development has two (2) street	$\boxtimes$		
20	frontages the streetscape should be addressed by both facades.	$\bowtie$		
2.3 D1	Materials New buildings shall incorporate a mix of solid (i.e. masonry concrete) and glazed materials, consistent with the character of buildings in the locality. The use of cement rendering shall be minimised.			The proposed materials are considered to be of high quality and contemporary appearance. The development is acceptable in this regard.
D2 D3	Building materials and finishes complement the finishes predominating in the area. Different materials, colours or textures may be used to emphasise certain features of the building.  Building facades at street level along	$\boxtimes$		The facade of the development contains a mix of render/paint finished and wall cladding appropriate for the mixed use building.
D4	primary streets and public places consist of a minimum of 80% for windows/glazed areas and building and tenancy entries.  Visible light reflectivity from building	$\boxtimes$		An array of louvre screens is used to promote internal and external privacy for apartment dwellers. Solid
54	materials used on the facades of new buildings shall not exceed 20%.	$\boxtimes$		balustrades have been incorporated at various balconies to maximise privacy with glass balustrades at the levels above as well as provide visual
				articulation.
2.4 D1	Roofs Design of the roof shall achieve the			A flat roof is proposed. The lift over
	following:  • concealment of lift overruns and service plants;	$\boxtimes$		runs cannot be seen from the roadways due to their position on the roof area.
	<ul><li>presentation of an interesting skyline;</li><li>enhancing views from adjoining</li></ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	developments and public places; and			
	• complementing the scale of the			
D1	<ul> <li>complementing the scale of the building.</li> <li>Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the</li> </ul>			
D1 D2	complementing the scale of the building.  Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.  Where outdoor recreation areas are			
D2	complementing the scale of the building.  Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.  Where outdoor recreation areas are proposed on flat roofs, shade structures and wind screens shall be provided.			
	complementing the scale of the building.  Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.  Where outdoor recreation areas are proposed on flat roofs, shade structures and wind screens shall be provided.  Balconies  Opaque glazing and/or masonry for			Level 1 balconies are proposed to be concrete render. The balustrades of
D2 2.5 D1 D2 D3	complementing the scale of the building.  Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.  Where outdoor recreation areas are proposed on flat roofs, shade structures and wind screens shall be provided.  Balconies  Opaque glazing and/or masonry for balconies is encouraged.  Clear glazing for balconies is prohibited. Verandahs and balconies shall not be enclosed.			concrete render. The balustrades of other balconies are to be finished with translucent glass glazed elements. As such compliance is
D2 2.5 D1 D2	complementing the scale of the building.  Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.  Where outdoor recreation areas are proposed on flat roofs, shade structures and wind screens shall be provided.  Balconies  Opaque glazing and/or masonry for balconies is encouraged.  Clear glazing for balconies is prohibited.  Verandahs and balconies shall not be enclosed.  Balconies and terraces shall be oriented to overlook public spaces.  The design of the underside of the balcony			concrete render. The balustrades of other balconies are to be finished with translucent glass glazed elements. As such compliance is achieved.
D2 2.5 D1 D2 D3 D4	complementing the scale of the building.  Roof forms shall not be designed to add to the perceived height and bulk of the building.  Where outdoor recreation areas are proposed on flat roofs, shade structures and wind screens shall be provided.  Balconies  Opaque glazing and/or masonry for balconies is encouraged.  Clear glazing for balconies is prohibited. Verandahs and balconies shall not be enclosed.  Balconies and terraces shall be oriented to overlook public spaces.			concrete render. The balustrades of other balconies are to be finished with translucent glass glazed elements. As such compliance is

2.6 Interface with schools, places of public worship, and public precincts D1 Where a site adjoins a school, place of public worship or public open space:  • This interface shall be identified in the site analysis plan and reflected in building design;  • Building design incorporates an appropriately detailed facade and character along the site boundary(s):  • Building design presents an appropriately detailed facade and landscaping in the context of the adjoining land use.  D2 The potential for overlooking of playing areas of schools shall be minimised by public open space shall have a minimum transparency of 50%.  D4 Sight lines from adjacent development to public open space shall have a minimum transparency of 50%.  D5 Fencing along boundaries shared with public open space shall have a minimum transparency of 50%.  D6 Signet scape and Urban form  3.0 Streetscape and Urban form  3.1 Streetscape D1 Applicants shall demonstrate how new development addresses the streetscape and surrounding built environment.  D2 New shop fronts shall be constructed in materials which match or complement materials used in the existing building.  D3 Development shall provide direct access between the fooipath and the shop.  D6 Development shall provide direct access between the fooipath and the shop.  D7 Development shall provide direct access between the fooipath and the shop.  D8 Development shall be minimised and coordinated to contribute to a more harmonious and pleasant character for the locality.  D8 Signage shall be minimised and coordinated to contribute to a more harmonious and pleasant character for the locality.  D8 Storbacks D6 Signage shall be minimised and coordinated to contribute to a more harmonious and pleasant character for the locality.  D8 Storbacks D7 Storbacks D8 St						of the building. The use of louvres is not excessive.
Development shall provide direct access to public open space is a stage and in a school, place of public worship or public open space:  - This interface shall be identified in the site analysis plan and reflected in building design; - Building design incorporates and character along the site boundary(s); - Building design presents an appropriate transition in scale and character along the site boundary(s); - Building design presents an appropriate type detailed facade and landscaping in the context of the adjoining land use.  D2 The potential for overdooking of playing areas of schools shall be minimised by siting, orientation or screening.  D3 Fencing along boundaries shared with public open space shall be maintained and/or enhanced. Direct, secure private access to public open space is a concuraged, where possible.  3.0 Streetscape and Urban form  3.1 Streetscape and Urban form  3.2 Settescape and urban form and the shop D4 Development addresses the streetscape and surrounding built environment.  D5 New shop fronts shall be constructed in materials used in the existing building D6 D7 D8	2.6	Interface with schools, places of public				
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Building design incorporates an appropriate transition in scale and character along the site boundary(s);     Building design presents an appropriately detailed facade and landscaping in the context of the adjoining land use.  The potential for overlooking of playing areas of schools shall be minimised by siting, orientation or screening.  Fencing along boundaries shared with public open space shall have a minimum transparency of 50%.  Sight lines from adjacent development to public open space shall be maintained and/or enhanced. Direct, secure private access to public open space is encouraged, where possible.  3.0 Streetscape and Urban form  3.1 Streetscape  1 Applicants shall demonstrate how new development addresses the streetscape and surrounding built environment.  D2 New shop fronts shall be constructed in materials which match or complement buse of security bars.  D3 Development shall avoid the excessive use of security bars.  D4 Development shall avoid the excessive use of security bars.  D5 Block-out roller shutters are not permitted.  D6 Signage shall be minimised and coordinated to contribute to a more harmonious and pleasant character for the locality.  3.2 Setbacks  D1 New development or additions to existing development shall adopt front setbacks, as shown in Figure 2 (refer to section 14.2 Setbacks for Auburn Town Centre) and Figure 8 (refer to section 15.2 Setbacks for Lickcombe Town Centre). External walls — 1500mm for two storeys.  Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 9: 9m  To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (Wost and South) Ground Floor: 4m		site analysis plan and reflected in	_	_		
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3.2 Setbacks D1 New development or additions to existing development shall adopt front setbacks, as shown in Figure 2 (refer to section 14.2 Setbacks for Auburn Town Centre) and Figure 8 (refer to section 15.2 Setbacks for Lidcombe Town Centre). External walls – 1500mm for two storeys.    Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m						
D1 New development or additions to existing development shall adopt front setbacks, as shown in Figure 2 (refer to section 14.2 Setbacks for Auburn Town Centre) and Figure 8 (refer to section 15.2 Setbacks for Lidcombe Town Centre). External walls – 1500mm for two storeys.  The subject site is located within the B4- Mixed Use zone and built to boundary setbacks are allowed for sites located within the Lidcombe Town Centre.  The proposal has the following setbacks:  Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m	2.0					development.
development shall adopt front setbacks, as shown in Figure 2 (refer to section 14.2 Setbacks for Auburn Town Centre) and Figure 8 (refer to section 15.2 Setbacks for Lidcombe Town Centre). External walls – 1500mm for two storeys.  B4- Mixed Use zone and built to boundary setbacks are allowed for sites located within the Lidcombe Town Centre.  The proposal has the following setbacks:  Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m			$\square$			The subject site is located within the
Setbacks for Auburn Town Centre) and Figure 8 (refer to section 15.2 Setbacks for Lidcombe Town Centre). External walls – 1500mm for two storeys.  The proposal has the following setbacks:  Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m		development shall adopt front setbacks,				
Figure 8 (refer to section 15.2 Setbacks for Lidcombe Town Centre). External walls – 1500mm for two storeys.  The proposal has the following setbacks:  Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m		as shown in Figure 2 (refer to section 14.2				
for Lidcombe Town Centre). External walls – 1500mm for two storeys.  The proposal has the following setbacks:  Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m						
setbacks:  Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m		for Lidcombe Town Centre). External walls				
Street setbacks (North) Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m		<ul><li>1500mm for two storeys.</li></ul>				
Ground Floor: 3m – 6m To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m						setbacks:
To Level 3: 6m To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m						
To Level 9: 9m  Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m						
Street setbacks (West and South) Ground Floor: 4m						
Ground Floor: 4m						
						Ground Floor: 4m To Level 3: 4m – 4.75m

				To Level 9: 4m – 4.75m
				Rear setback (East)
4.0	Mixed Use Developments			Nil
4.1	Building design			
D1	The architecture of ground level uses shall			This is considered achieved.
	reflect the commercial/retail function of the		ш	
	centre.			
D2	Buildings shall achieve a quality living environment that sympathetically	$\boxtimes$		
	integrates into the character of the			
	commercial precinct.		 	
D3	Commercial and retail servicing, loading	$\boxtimes$		Commercial and residential storage,
	and parking facilities shall be separated			waste, loading, parking and servicing
	from residential access and servicing and parking.			will be separated.
D4	The design of buildings on corner sites or		$\boxtimes$	
	at the ends of a business/commercial	Ш		
	zone shall emphasise the corner as a			
	focal point.			
4.2 D1	Active street frontages Retail outlets and restaurants are located			Three commercial tenancies
וט	at the street frontage on the ground level.	$\boxtimes$	Ш	proposed on ground floor of building
D2	A separate and defined entry shall be			addressing three street frontages.
	provided for each use within a mixed-use			
ъ.	development.		ш	Separate entry provided for each
D3	Only open grill or transparent security (at least 70% visually transparent) shutters			commercial tenancy and the residential components of the
	are permitted to retail frontages.		ш	building.
4.3	Awnings			
D1	Awning dimensions shall generally be:		_	The proposed awning complies with
	horizontal in form;     reinimum 2 4m deep (dependent on	$\boxtimes$		the requirements of the DCP.
	<ul> <li>minimum 2.4m deep (dependent on footpath width);</li> </ul>	$\bowtie$		
	<ul> <li>minimum soffit height of 3.2m and</li> </ul>			
	maximum of 4m;	$\boxtimes$		
	• steps for design articulation or to			
	accommodate sloping streets are to be integral with the building design and	$\boxtimes$		
	should not exceed 700mm;		ш	
	low profile, with slim vertical fascia or			
	eaves (generally not to exceed 300mm	$\boxtimes$		
	height);			
	<ul> <li>1.2m setback from kerb to allow for clearance of street furniture, trees, and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	other public amenity elements; and			
	<ul> <li>In consideration of growth pattern of</li> </ul>			
	mature trees.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	Awning design must match building			
	facades, be complementary to those of adjoining buildings and maintain	$\boxtimes$	Ш	
	continuity.			
D3	Awnings shall wrap around corners for a			
	minimum 6m from where a building is		ш	
D4	sited on a street corner.  Vertical canvas drop blinds may be used			
<b>D</b> 4	along the outer edge of awnings along	$\boxtimes$		
	north-south streets. These blinds must not			
	carry advertising or signage.			
D5	Under awning lighting shall be provided to			A condition of consent can be
	facilitate night use and to improve public safety recessed into the soffit of the	$\square$		imposed requiring under awning
	awning or wall mounted onto the building.			lighting.
D6	Soft down lighting is preferred over up	$\boxtimes$		
<b>-</b> -	lighting to minimise light pollution.			
D7	Any under awning sign is to maintain a minimum clearance of 2.8m from the level			
	of the pavement.			

D8	All residential buildings are to be provided with awnings or other weather protection at their main entrance area.			
4.4 D1	Arcades Arcades shall:  • Accommodate active uses such as shops, commercial uses, public uses, residential lobbies, cafes or		$\boxtimes$	No arcades proposed in the development.
	restaurants;  • Be obvious and direct thoroughfares for pedestrians;  • Provide for adequate clearance to ensure pedestrian movement is not		$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>obstructed;</li> <li>Have access to natural light for all or part of their length and at the openings at each end, where practicable;</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Have signage at the entry indicating public accessibility and to where the arcade leads; and</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	
D2	<ul> <li>Have clear sight lines and no opportunities for concealment.</li> <li>Where arcades or internalised shopping malls are proposed, those shops at the</li> </ul>			
	entrance must have direct pedestrian access to the street.			
4.5 D1	Amenity The internal environment of dwellings within mixed use developments in the vicinity of major arterial roads or railway lines shall provide an appropriate level of amenity for privacy, solar access and			This is considered achieved.
	views.			
4.6	Residential flat building component of			
Appl Build requ	Residential flat building component of mixed use developments icants shall consult the Residential Flat lings Part of this DCP for the design irements for the residential flat building conent of a mixed use development.	$\boxtimes$		The applicant has considered the Residential Flat Building part of the development control plan. A separate assessment is provided below.
Appl Build requ com	mixed use developments icants shall consult the Residential Flat lings Part of this DCP for the design irements for the residential flat building ponent of a mixed use development.  Privacy and Security			Residential Flat Building part of the development control plan. A separate
Appl Build requ com	mixed use developments icants shall consult the Residential Flat dings Part of this DCP for the design irements for the residential flat building conent of a mixed use development.  Privacy and Security  Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:  Screening with a maximum area of 25% openings is permanently fixed and made of durable materials; or  Incorporating planter boxes into walls or balustrades to increase visual			Residential Flat Building part of the development control plan. A separate
Appl Build requ com	mixed use developments icants shall consult the Residential Flat dings Part of this DCP for the design irements for the residential flat building ponent of a mixed use development.  Privacy and Security  Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:  Screening with a maximum area of 25% openings is permanently fixed and made of durable materials; or  Incorporating planter boxes into walls or balustrades to increase visual separation between areas. Existing dense vegetation or new planting may be used as a secondary measure to further improve privacy.  Site layout and building design shall			Residential Flat Building part of the development control plan. A separate assessment is provided below.  The proposal is considered to promote safety and security in the local area by increasing the opportunity for general pedestrian activity and passive surveillance in
Appl Build requ com 5.0 D1	mixed use developments icants shall consult the Residential Flat dings Part of this DCP for the design irements for the residential flat building ponent of a mixed use development.  Privacy and Security  Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:  Screening with a maximum area of 25% openings is permanently fixed and made of durable materials; or  Incorporating planter boxes into walls or balustrades to increase visual separation between areas. Existing dense vegetation or new planting may be used as a secondary measure to further improve privacy.  Site layout and building design shall ensure that windows do not provide direct and close views into windows, balconies or private open spaces of adjoining dwellings.  Shared pedestrian entries to buildings			Residential Flat Building part of the development control plan. A separate assessment is provided below.  The proposal is considered to promote safety and security in the local area by increasing the opportunity for general pedestrian activity and passive surveillance in the locality.  The building separation is considered acceptable which minimises visual and acoustic overlooking onto
Appl Build required to the composition of the compo	mixed use developments icants shall consult the Residential Flat lings Part of this DCP for the design irements for the residential flat building conent of a mixed use development.  Privacy and Security  Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:  Screening with a maximum area of 25% openings is permanently fixed and made of durable materials; or  Incorporating planter boxes into walls or balustrades to increase visual separation between areas. Existing dense vegetation or new planting may be used as a secondary measure to further improve privacy.  Site layout and building design shall ensure that windows do not provide direct and close views into windows, balconies or private open spaces of adjoining dwellings.  Shared pedestrian entries to buildings shall be lockable.  Buildings adjacent to streets or public spaces shall be designed to allow casual surveillance over the public area.			Residential Flat Building part of the development control plan. A separate assessment is provided below.  The proposal is considered to promote safety and security in the local area by increasing the opportunity for general pedestrian activity and passive surveillance in the locality.  The building separation is considered acceptable which minimises visual and acoustic overlooking onto adjoining private open spaces.  Privacy screens, obscure glazing and in some cases solid walls are proposed to the edges of balconies to minimise overlooking impacts.  The commercial tenancies and ground floor units on the ground level allow for suitable casual surveillance
Appl Build requ com 5.0 D1	mixed use developments icants shall consult the Residential Flat lings Part of this DCP for the design irements for the residential flat building conent of a mixed use development.  Privacy and Security  Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:  Screening with a maximum area of 25% openings is permanently fixed and made of durable materials; or  Incorporating planter boxes into walls or balustrades to increase visual separation between areas. Existing dense vegetation or new planting may be used as a secondary measure to further improve privacy.  Site layout and building design shall ensure that windows do not provide direct and close views into windows, balconies or private open spaces of adjoining dwellings.  Shared pedestrian entries to buildings shall be lockable.  Buildings adjacent to streets or public spaces shall be designed to allow casual			Residential Flat Building part of the development control plan. A separate assessment is provided below.  The proposal is considered to promote safety and security in the local area by increasing the opportunity for general pedestrian activity and passive surveillance in the locality.  The building separation is considered acceptable which minimises visual and acoustic overlooking onto adjoining private open spaces.  Privacy screens, obscure glazing and in some cases solid walls are proposed to the edges of balconies to minimise overlooking impacts.  The commercial tenancies and ground floor units on the ground level

	development shall generally only be	$\boxtimes$		areas/entries are maintained and free
	located in areas of active use where it will			 of any obstruction.
D8	be regularly used.  Adequate lighting shall be provided to	$\boxtimes$		All entries are easily identifiable and
Do	minimise shadows and concealment			clear.
	spaces.			 olou
D9	All entrances and exits shall be made	$\boxtimes$		
	clearly visible.			
D10	Buildings shall be arranged to overlook	$\boxtimes$		
	public areas and streets to maximise			
D44	surveillance.	$\boxtimes$		
ווט	Development shall be consistent with Council's Policy on Crime Prevention			
	Through Environmental Design.			
5.1	Lighting			
D1	Lighting design shall be integrated with the	$\boxtimes$		Appropriate condition could be
	interior design of a retail/commercial			imposed in this regard.
	premise. The use of low voltage track			
	lighting, recesses spotlighting and			
D2	designer light fittings is encouraged. Lighting systems shall incorporate specific			
DZ	display lighting to reinforce merchandise			
	and provide a contrast against the street	$\boxtimes$		
	lighting generally.			
D3	Surface mounted fluorescent fixtures shall			
	not be considered in any part of the retail	$\boxtimes$	Ш	
<b>5</b> 4	areas of the premises.			
D4	The light source shall be selected to			
	provide the desired light effect; however, fitting and methods shall be chosen	$\boxtimes$	Ш	
	produce the highest energy efficiency.			
D5	Lighting shall not interfere with the			
	amenity of residents or affect the safety of			
	motorists.	$\boxtimes$		
D6	Excessive lighting shall not be permitted.		Ш	
	Light spill onto the street into the public			
	domain shall be minimised.	$\square$		
5.2	domain shall be minimised.			
5.2 D1	domain shall be minimised.  Shutters and grilles			Achieved.
5.2 D1	domain shall be minimised.			Achieved.
	domain shall be minimised.  Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts			Achieved.
D1	domain shall be minimised.  Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:			Achieved.
D1	domain shall be minimised.  Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable			Achieved.
D1	domain shall be minimised.  Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);			Achieved.
D1	domain shall be minimised.  Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's			Achieved.
D1	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and			Achieved.
D1	domain shall be minimised.  Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's			Achieved.
D1	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and  • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and  • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials.			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and  • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and  • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and  • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not)			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and  • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent);  • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and  • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the NSW Department			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the NSW Department of Planning as applicable for noise,			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the NSW Department of Planning as applicable for noise, vibration and quality assurance. This			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the NSW Department of Planning as applicable for noise, vibration and quality assurance. This includes:			Achieved.
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the NSW Department of Planning as applicable for noise, vibration and quality assurance. This			Achieved.  Council's Environmental Health
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the NSW Department of Planning as applicable for noise, vibration and quality assurance. This includes:  • Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads, NSW Department of Planning, December 2008 – Interim			Council's Environmental Health Officer has recommended a deferred
D1 D2 D3	Shutters and grilles Windows and doors of existing shopfronts shall not be filled in with solid materials. Security shutters, grilles and screens shall:  • be at least 70% visually permeable (transparent); • not encroach or project over Council's footpaths; and • be made from durable, graffiti-resistant materials. Solid, external roller shutters shall not be permitted.  Noise New commercial development (whether part of a mixed use development or not) shall comply with the provisions of the relevant acts, regulations, environmental planning instruments, Australian Standards and guidelines produced by the NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, the NSW Roads and Traffic Authority and the NSW Department of Planning as applicable for noise, vibration and quality assurance. This includes:  • Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads, NSW Department of			Council's Environmental Health

	of Noise Projects; a	from Rail Ind	e Assessment Infrastructure for Road and				acoustic impacts within the development as well as during construction/demolition to be provided.
	Traffic Nois Restaurant and the impact of	se. d cafe design noise associa	shall minimise ated with late				Appropriate condition could be imposed in this regard.
	night operation of control operation of control operation of control operation operation of control operation operat	ludes loading Is and the use	unloading of of of of plant and				
D2	An acoustic re a developmen commercial us operates durin and 6am.	t application for se in the local of ng the hours be	or a proposed centre that	$\boxtimes$			
5.4 D1	Wind Mitigation Site design for		(tawara) ahalli				
וט			ck from lower				
	structures protect pe	built at the stre	eet frontage to				The building is not greater than 35 metres in height. A wind report is not required.
	spaced fr breezes to	om each ot penetrate loca		$\boxtimes$			
			location and satisfy wind				
	criteria for ground lev	public safety a el; and	and comfort at	$\boxtimes$			
	balconies.	sability of open	r terraces and				
D2	A Wind Effects						
	with the DA fo 35m in height.		greater than				
D3			ight, results of	$\boxtimes$	Ш	Ш	
	a wind tunnel						
	report.					$\boxtimes$	
6.0	Access and C Access, loadi		arkin a				The proposed development
6.1	requirements		arking				The proposed development incorporates the following:
D1	Car parking ra	ites shall be pr		$\boxtimes$		П	
	accordance wi		and Loading			_	<ul><li>63 x 1 bedroom units</li><li>74 x 2 bedroom units</li></ul>
	T art of this DC	Α.					- 12 x 3 bedroom units
,	Residential	NA:					<ul> <li>Total 149 units</li> <li>540.23m<sup>2</sup> of commercial GFA</li> </ul>
	Component Studio / 1	Min. 1 space	Max. 1 space				- 540.23m <sup>2</sup> of commercial GFA
	bedroom	per unit	per unit				The total number of car parking
	2 bedrooms	1.2 spaces	3 spaces				spaces required on site: = 191 (minimum) - 442 (maximum)
	3 bedrooms	per unit 1.5 spaces	per unit 4 spaces				= 131 (minimum) ++2 (maximum)
		per unit	per unit				Proposed basement car park for 280 vehicles including:
	Visitors						- 256 residential spaces (13 are
	Component	Min.	Max.				identified as accessible spaces)
	101-250 units	17 spaces	97 spaces				<ul><li>15 visitors spaces</li><li>9 commercial customer spaces</li><li>30 bicycle spaces</li></ul>
	<u>Commercial</u>						This is considered acceptable
	Component	Min.	Max.				This is considered acceptable.
6.2	GFA Creation of n	5 spaces	26 spaces				
D1			nay be able to				
	be introduced. be created, the	Where a new	street shall				No new roads or streets are being created.

	Council's standards, Road Design Specification D1 and relevant Quality Assurance requirements while having regards to the circumstances of each proposal. Consideration will be given to maintaining consistency and compatibility with the design of existing roads in the			
D2	locality. On site car parking shall be provided below round or located within the building		$\boxtimes$	
D3	and well screened.  Development adjoining a new laneway shall contribute to an attractive streetscape and presents a well designed and proportioned facade and incorporates			
D4	windows, balconies, doorways and landscaping, where possible.  New public laneways created within large blocks shall maximise pedestrian and		$\boxtimes$	
D5	vehicle connections within local centres. A minimum width of 6m shall be provided for all carriageways on access roads. If parallel on-street parking is to be provided,		$\boxtimes$	
D6	an additional width of 2.5m is required per vehicle per side.  New streets shall be dedicated to D6Council. The area of any land		$\boxtimes$	
	dedicated to Council shall be included in the site area for the purpose of calculating the floor space ratio.			
7.0	Landscaping	 		
D1	Development shall incorporate landscaping in the form of planter boxes to soften the upper level of buildings.			Landscaping is provided in planting areas along street frontages on the ground level, and in the rooftop
D2	At grade car parking areas, particularly large areas, shall be landscaped so as to break up large expanses of paving.			terrace communal open space area.  The landscape plan shows the use of
D3	Landscaping shall be required around the perimeter and within large carparks.  In open parking areas, one (1) shade tree			shrubs to achieve an appropriate landscape solution for the building.
	per ten (10) spaces shall be planted within the parking area.			The landscaping is appropriate for a development within the Lidcombe
D4	Fencing shall be integrated as part of the landscaping theme so as to minimise visual impacts and to provide associated site security.			Town Centre where high density living is promoted.
D5	Paving and other hard surfaces shall be consistent with architectural elements.			
7.1 D1	Street trees Street trees shall be planted at a rate of one (1) tree per lineal metre of street frontage, even in cases where a site has			Nine street trees (Tristaniopsis laurina and Eleocarpus reticulatus)
D2	more than one street frontage, excluding frontage to laneways.  Street tree planning shall be consistent			are nominated for planting along the Marsden and Mark Street frontages.
	with Council's Street Tree Masterplan or relevant Public Domain Plan or			Approval is given for the removal for five trees on the subject site, with
D3	Infrastructure Manual. Significant existing street trees shall be conserved and, where possible, additional street trees shall be planted to ensure that			retention of two trees located on neighbouring properties.  Council's Senior Landscape Architect
D4	the existing streetscape is maintained and enhanced.			has approved the removal of one of the two trees nominated for retention and has recommended conditions of
D4	Where street trees and the provision of awnings are required, cut-outs shall be included in the awning design to accommodate existing and future street trees.			consent relating to the landscaping within the courtyards of the ground floor units.

	preserve significant trees.				
D6	At the time of planting, street trees shall				
	have a minimum container size of 200L		Ш		
	and a minimum height of 3.5m, subject to				
	species availability.				
D7	Planter boxes (or similar) surrounding				
וט		$\boxtimes$			
	trees in the footpath shall be 1.2m x 1.2m,		Ш	Ш	
	filled with approved gravel and located				
	200mm from the back of the kerb line.				
8.0	<b>Energy Efficiency and Water Conservatio</b>	n			
8.1	Energy efficiency				
D1	Any hot water heaters to be installed, as	$\boxtimes$			State Environmental Planning Policy
	far as practicable, shall be solar and, to		ш	Ш	(Building Sustainability Index: BASIX)
					2004 applies to the proposal in
	the extent that this is not practicable, shall				
	be greenhouse gas friendly systems that				respect of energy efficiency.
	achieve a minimum 3.5 Hot Water				
	Greenhouse Score.				The development is required to
D2	The practicability of all external lighting	$\square$			comply with the BASIX requirements
	and common areas (e.g. undercover car	$\boxtimes$			and as such the certificate is required
	parking) being lit utilising renewable				to be incorporated into the bundle of
	energy resources generated on site shall				
	be investigated. Larger developments				plans to be approved.
	(buildings exceeding 400m² in area) shall				
	investigate the viability of utilising				
	renewable energy resources for all lighting				
	on site. A statement shall be included with				
	the development application addressing				
	these requirements.				
8.2	Water conservation				
D1	New developments shall connect to	$\boxtimes$			BASIX Certificate submitted
	recycle water if serviced by a dual		ш		addresses water conservation for the
	reticulation system for permitted non				residential component.
	potable uses such as toilet flushing,				- colacilia componenti
	irrigation, car washing, fire fighting and				
	other suitable purposes.				
Da					
D2	Where a property is not serviced by a dual	$\boxtimes$			
	reticulation system, development shall				
	include an onsite rainwater harvesting				
	system or an onsite reusable water				
	resource for permitted non potable uses				
	such as toilet flushing, irrigation, car				
	washing, fire fighting and other suitable				
	purposes.				
D3	Development shall install all water using				
	fixtures that meet the WELS (Water				
	Efficiency Labelling Scheme) rated				
	industry standards.				
0.0					Council Engineers have determined
8.3	Stormwater drainage				Council Engineers have determined
	icants shall consult the Stormwater	$\boxtimes$			that the development is capable of
	nage Part of this DCP for requirements for				achieving satisfactory stormwater
storr	nwater management.				drainage consistent with Council
					guidelines.
8.4	Rainwater tanks				
D1	Rainwater tanks shall be installed as part				
	of all new development in accordance with				
	the following:				
	The rainwater tank shall comply with	$\boxtimes$			The proposal has been supported by
	the relevant Australian Standards;		ш	Ш	a satisfactory stormwater
	The rainwater tank shall be			l —	management system.
	constructed, treated or finished in a	$\boxtimes$			a.iagaa.ii ayatai
	non-reflective material that blends in		1		
	with the overall tones and colours of		1		
	the subject and surrounding				
	development;				
	<ul> <li>Rainwater tanks shall be permitted in</li> </ul>	$\square$			
	basements provided that the tank	$\boxtimes$	$\sqcup$	Ш	
	meets applicable Australian Standards;	l	l	l	
	The suitability of any type of rainwater				
	tanks erected within the setback area				

	of development shall be assessed on an individual case by case basis. Rainwater tanks shall not be located within the front setback; and  The overflow from rainwater tanks shall discharge to the site stormwater disposal system. For details refer to the Stormwater Drainage Part of this DCP.	$\boxtimes$		
8.5 D1	Ventilation The siting, orientation, use of openings and built form of the development shall maximise opportunities for natural cross ventilation for the purposes of cooling and fresh air during summer and to avoid unfavourable winter winds.			It is identified that 62.42% of the apartments are naturally cross ventilated. This achieves the minimum requirements for natural ventilation under SEPP 65.
8.6 D1	Solar amenity Shadow diagrams shall accompany development applications for buildings which demonstrate that the proposal will not reduce sunlight to less than 3 hours between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm on 21 June for:			The building generates a substantial shadow towards the south, significantly shading the lots to the south.  It is noted that the shadowing
	<ul><li>public places or open space;</li><li>50% of private open space areas;</li><li>40% of school playground areas; or</li></ul>			impacts is across the majority of the street.
D2	<ul> <li>windows of adjoining residences.</li> <li>Lighter colours in building materials and</li> </ul>			Suitable materials and finishes have been proposed.
	exterior treatments shall be used on the western facades of buildings.			
9.0	Ancillary Site Facilities			
9.1 D1	Provision for goods and mail deliveries Provision shall be made on-site for courier car parking spaces in a convenient and appropriately signposted location, preferably with access off the principal street frontage, for developments			Letterboxes are not indicated on the plans but are capable of being located within the residential foyers.
D2	incorporating greater than 3,000m2 of gross leasable floor area devoted to commercial premises.  Provision of mailboxes for residential units shall be incorporated within the foyer area of the entrance to the residential component of the mixed use developments.	$\boxtimes$		
10.0	Other Relevant Controls			
10.1 D1	Waste Applicants shall consult the Waste Part of this DCP for requirements for disposal.			An acceptable waste management plan dealing with the demolition and construction has been submitted for the application. The development is acceptable in this regard.
10.2 D1	Access and amenity Applicants shall consult the relevant provisions within the Access and Mobility Part of this DCP.	$\boxtimes$		The proposal has been supported by suitable documentation to facilitate the access and mobility part of the ADCP 2010
11.0	Public Domain			
D1	Any works within the public domain or which present to the public domain shall be consistent with Council's Public Domain Manual and/or the Town Centre Infrastructure Manual and Council's Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.			Appropriate engineering conditions can be provided to address the matter.
D2	New buildings shall contribute to the public domain through the provision of awnings, sheltered building entries, verandahs and canopies, safe pedestrian linkages to car			

	parks, landscaping, and open space,				
D3	where appropriate. Outdoor dining on footpaths shall be limited. Refer to Council's Public Domain Plan, Outdoor Dining Policy and Public Art Policy.				
	Subdivision Size and dimensions	I	1	1	T
D1	Proposed lots shall be of sufficient area and dimension to allow a high standard of architectural design, the appropriate siting of buildings and the provision of required car parking, loading facilities, access and landscaping.				The six (6) allotments will require consolidation into one allotment to facilitate the development.  A condition is required addressing land consolidation.
12.1	•		l		
D1	The applicant shall demonstrate that each proposed allotment can be connected to appropriate utility services including water, sewerage, power and telecommunications and (where available) gas. This may include advice from the relevant service authority or a suitably qualified consultant as to the availability and capacity of services.				An electricity substation is proposed at the south-western corner of the site facing Mark Street.  Conditions will be required addressing the servicing of the building with water, sewer and electricity.
D2	Common trenching for gas, electricity and telecommunications shall be provided in accordance with agreements between the relevant servicing authorities in NSW.				
13.0 D1	Residential Interface Buildings adjoining residential zones and/or open space shall be setback a minimum of 3m from that property boundary.				The subject site does not directly adjoin any residential development, with an at grade carpark located to the east of the site. The proposal has a nil setback to the eastern side boundary, with justification for this isolated lot being received from the applicant via letter dated 29 May
D2	Loading areas, driveways, rubbish, storage areas, and roof top equipment shall not be located directly adjacent to residential zones, or if unavoidable shall				2018.  Suitable accommodation for loading/garbage removal is made
D3	be suitably attenuated or screened. Any commercial buildings which may have the potential to accommodate the preparation of food from a commercial tenancy shall provide ventilation facilities to ensure that no odour is emitted in a manner that adversely impacts upon any residential zones.				within the ground level truck standing bay within the site.  The use of the retail/commercial tenancies will be subject to future applications.
D4	External lighting shall be positioned to avoid light spillage to adjoining residential zones.				A condition of consent could be
D5	Where noise generating development is proposed adjacent to residential or other noise sensitive uses, such as places of worship and child care centres, an acoustic report shall be submitted with a development application, outlining methods to minimise adverse noise impact.				imposed to avoid light spillage to the adjoining residential zone.
15.0	Lidcombe Town Centre				
appli This	section applies to the Lidcombe Town				The subject development site is located within the Lidcombe Town
Publi	re which is zoned B4 Mixed Use, RE1 c Recreation and RE2 Private Recreation r the <i>Auburn LEP 2010</i> . Refer to Figure 6.				Centre.

contr	re there are inconsistencies between the rols contained within this Section and other rols within this DCP, these controls prevail extent of the inconsistency.			
15.2	Setbacks			
1	P1 The built edge of development fronting the street contributes to a sense of enclosure, scale and appropriate transition within the town centre.			
Deve D1	Setbacks within the town centre shall be consistent with Figure 7.	$\boxtimes$		The proposal has a 4m street setback which complies.
15.3	Active frontages			
Deve DI	As a minimum, buildings shall provide active street frontages consistent with Figure 8.	$\boxtimes$		The DCP does not require an active street frontage to Mark Street or Marsden Street. Regardless, the proposal achieves active frontages through the commercial tenancies on the ground floor.
15.4	Laneways			
Deve DI	Redevelopment within the Lidcombe Town Centre shall make provision for the creation of new laneways as shown in Figure 9.			No laneways are proposed.
15.5	Key Sites			
have poter resid show capa the u more town these contributions.	eral sites within the Lidcombe Town Centre been identified as having the greatest ntial for intensification with commercial, ential and mixed use development, as in in Figure 10. Each site has an inherent city to contribute to the transformation of irban form into one which will generate activity and lead the development of the centre. The development controls for e sites apply in addition to the development rols presented in previous sections of this			The site is located within the Marsden Street Key Site – Site 7.
15.12	2 Site 7 – Marsden Street			
Deve D1	Development Controls  Development shall be designed to address Railway, Mark, James, Marsden, Davey and Raphael Street.	$\boxtimes$		The proposal addresses Mark Street and Marsden Street.
D2	Vehicular access to new developments shall not be permitted to or from Davey Street, to permit the pedestrianisation of			
D3	the street  Development along Davey Streets shall dedicate to Council sufficient land of a minimum width of 2m to provide a pedestrian footpath on the south side of the street.			
D4	Development along Raphael Streets shall dedicate to Council sufficient land of a minimum width of 2.5m to provide a pedestrian footpath and widened carriageway on the west side of the	$\boxtimes$		

D5	street.  New buildings are to be setback a minimum of 4m from all open space uses and the new boundaries of Davey Street and Raphael Street created after the dedication described in control D2 and D3		
D6	above.  New buildings to the north of the central open spaces shall be designed to minimise the loss of solar access to the open spaces.		
D7	Outdoor dining and active uses shall be encouraged facing onto the proposed park on the corner of Railway and Mark Streets, to provide casual surveillance of the park and improve safety.		
D8	Development adjacent to the existing and proposed public open spaces shall be designed to provide overlooking and casual surveillance of the park spaces to improve safety.		

## (III) Residential Flat Buildings

Rec	uirement	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
	Introduction				
This development d	Development to which this Part applies is part applies to residential flat building elopment. It does not apply to Newington Wentworth Point (formerly Homebush Bay ist) areas. Please refer to the Newington its of this ADCP 2010 or the Wentworth Point P				The development site is not located in the Wentworth Point or Newington locality.
The	Purpose of this Part purpose of this Part is to ensure residential buildings: are pleasant to live in and create enjoyable urban places; promote amenable, vibrant and lively streets: facilitate a safe, welcoming and attractive public domain; are designed to cater for multiple demographics and tenancies; foster ecologically sustainable development; maintain a high level of amenity; contribute to the overall street locality; minimise the impact on the environment; and optimise use of the land.				The development is considered to be generally in compliance with this part.
	Built Form				
Obj a. b.	To ensure that all development contributes to the improvement of the character of the locality and streetscape in which it is located.  To ensure that development is sensitive to the landscape setting and environmental				The proposed development is consistent with the built form objectives as it results in an articulated, balanced development which improves the existing streetscape and is consistent with the
c. d.	conditions of the locality.  To ensure that the appearance of development is of high visual quality and enhances and addresses the street.  To ensure that the proposed development protects the amenity of adjoining and adjacent properties.				form and scale of future developments anticipated for the vicinity and achieves the required energy efficiency ratings.  The finished appearance of the building achieves the built form

e.	To ensure that the form, scale and height of the proposed development responds appropriately to site characteristics and the	$\boxtimes$			objectives stated here.
f.	local character.  To ensure that development relates well to surrounding developments including				
g.	heritage items, open space and other land uses.  To ensure that development maximises	$\boxtimes$			
	sustainable living.				
h.	To maximise views, solar and daylight access,	$\boxtimes$	$\mathbb{H}$	$\mathbb{H}$	
i.	To provide an acceptable interface between different character areas.				
j.	To minimise the impacts of buildings overshadowing open spaces and improve solar access to the street.		Ш		
k.	To contribute to the streetscape and form a clear delineation between the public and				
2.1	private domain. Site area				
Per	formance criteria				
	The site area of a proposed development is of sufficient size to accommodate residential flat development and provide adequate open space and car parking consistent with the relevant requirements of this ADCP 2010.				
	velopment controls	$\boxtimes$			Zoning = B4 Mixed Use.
D2	A residential flat building development shall have a minimum site area of 1000m <sup>2</sup> and a street frontage of 20m in the B4 Zone or				Site area = 2441m². Mark Street frontage = 35.355m
	26m in the R4 Zone.				Marsden Street frontage = 69.035m
D3	Where lots are deep and have narrow street frontages the capacity for maximising residential development is limited. Two or more sites may need to be amalgamated to provide a combined site with sufficient width				Marsden Lane frontage = 69.035m  The six (6) allotments will need to be amalgamated into one allotment to facilitate the development. This may be addressed as a condition attached
2.6	for good building design.  Site coverage				to any consent that may be issued.
	formance criteria  Ensure that new development and alterations and additions to existing development result in site coverage which allows adequate provision to be made on site for infiltration of stormwater, deep soil tree planting, landscaping, footpaths,				As per the ADG and Local Centres part of the ADCP 2010, the proposed development is considered satisfactory given its town centre location.
	driveway areas and areas for outdoor recreation.				As previously noted, the subject site is within Lidcombe Town Centre and the proposed design will accentuate
P5	Minimise impacts in relation to overshadowing, privacy and view loss.				the streetscape and place an emphasis on ensuring privacy within the adjoining residential uses.
P6	Ensure through-site links for pedestrians are incorporated where applicable.			$\boxtimes$	No site through link proposed.
_					Any areas that are not built upon are suitably landscaped.
	relopment controls  The built upon area shall not exceed 50% of the total site area.		$\boxtimes$		The built upon area exceeds 50% of the total site area. It is not feasible to
D4	The non-built upon area shall be landscaped and consolidated into one communal open space and a series of	$\boxtimes$			achieve compliance with the stated provision due to the zoning, location of the site within the Lidcombe Town Centre, and the applicable planning

				•
	courtyards.			controls that allows a high floor space ratio. It is considered appropriate to permit a variation to the stated provision in this instance.
2.7	Building envelope			The proposal is consistent with the
Per	formance criteria  The height, bulk and scale of a residential flat building development is compatible with neighbouring development and the locality. Residential flat buildings:  addresses both streets on corner sites; align with the existing street frontages and/or proposed new streets; and			objectives of the zone and compatible with the desired future character of the area in accordance with the zone objectives.  The proposed development has a strong presentation to the its Mark Street frontage.
	<ul> <li>form an L shape or a T shape where there is a wing at the rear.</li> <li>e: The development control diagrams in tion 10.0 illustrate building envelope controls.</li> </ul>			The development generally incorporates a rectangular built form with encroachment to the street front to accentuate the street.
D3	relopment controls Council may consider a site specific uilding envelope for certain sites, including:  double frontage sites; sites facing parks; sites adjoining higher density zones; and isolated sites.			
b	The maximum building footprint imensions, inclusive of balconies and uilding articulation but excluding architectural eatures, is 24m x 45m for sites up to 3,000m <sup>2</sup>			The building exhibits a building footprint greater than the dimensions shown. The proposed development however is considered acceptable
D4	The tower component of any building above the podium or street wall height is to have a maximum floor plate of 850m².			given the size and configuration of the combined lots.
2.8	Setbacks			
	formance criteria Impact on the streetscape is minimised by creating a sense of openness, providing opportunities for landscaping and semi-private areas, and providing visual continuity and building pattern.			The setbacks are considered to be appropriate and satisfy the performance criteria in this instance.
P7	Integrate new development with the established setback character of the street.			
P8	Ensure adequate separation between buildings, consistent with the established character and rhythm of built elements in the street.			
P9	Ensure adequate separation between buildings for visual and acoustic privacy.	$\boxtimes$		
P10	Maintain a reasonable level of amenity for neighbours with adequate access to sunlight.			
2.8.	relopment controls  1 Front setback  The minimum front setback shall be between 4 to 6m (except for residential flat development in the B1 and B2 zones) to provide a buffer zone from the street where residential use occupies the ground level.			Front setback The subject site is located within the B4- Mixed Use zone. The proposal complies with the setback control.

D8	Where a site has frontage to a lane, the minimum setback shall be 2m, however, this will vary depending on the width of the lane.		$\boxtimes$	The site provides a 3m – 6m setback to its Marsden Lane frontage.
D9	Where a new building is located on a corner, the main frontage shall be determined on the existing streetscape patterns. Where the elevation is determined as the 'secondary' frontage, the setback may be reduced to 3m except where it relates to a primary frontage on that street.			The proposal has 4m setbacks to both the Marsden and Mark street frontages.
D10	DFront setbacks shall ensure that the distance between the front of a new building to the front of the building on the opposite side of the street is a minimum of 10m for buildings up to 3 storeys high. For example, a 2m front setback is required where a 6m wide laneway is a shareway between the front of 2 buildings. Where a footpath is to be incorporated a greater setback shall be required.			Separation from development opposite the street is achieved.  Achieved.
D11	All building facades shall be articulated by bay windows, verandahs, balconies and/or blade walls. Such articulation elements may be forward of the required building line up to 1m.			Achieved.
D12	In all residential zones, levels above 4 storeys are to be setback for mid-block sites.			The site is not situated within a residential zone.
D3	2 Side setback In all residential zones, buildings shall have a side setback of at least 3m.  Eaves may extend a distance of 700mm from the wall.		$\boxtimes$	Side setbacks The proposal has a nil side setback to the eastern boundary. However, given the sites orientation, location within Lidcombe Town Centre and that the building's side elevations propose
				blank walls for these levels, strict compliance with this control is considered unnecessary.
				Rear setback Setback to Marsden Lane is 3m – 6m.
	2 Rear setback Rear setbacks shall be a minimum of 10m.		$\square$	
D4	Where there is a frontage to a street and a rear laneway the setback to the rear laneway shall be a minimum of 2m.			
	Where a building is an L or T shape with the windows facing side courtyards the rear setback shall be a minimum of 2m.	$\boxtimes$		
2.8. D1	3 Haslam's creek setback A minimum 10m setback from the top of the creek bank of Haslam's Creek and its tributaries shall be required. Refer to the Stormwater Drainage Part of this ADCP 2010 for additional controls.			The development site is not in near vicinity of Haslam's Creek.
2.8.	4 Setbacks at Olympic Drive, Lidcombe			
Per P1	formance criteria Sites with frontage to Olympic Drive, Lidcombe, address this road and provide			The development is not located on Olympic Drive. This section of the

	an appropriately landscaped setback.			DCP is not applicable.
P2	East-west streets maintain view corridors to Wyatt Park.		$\boxtimes$	
Deve D1	For sites with frontage to Olympic Drive, buildings shall be designed to address Olympic Drive and provide a setback of 6m.			
D2	The setback area and verge shall be landscaped and planted with a double row of street trees.			
D3	The setback to east-west streets shall be generally 4 to 6m and ensure view corridors to Wyatt Park are maintained.			
2.9	Building depth			
Perf P1	ormance criteria  A high level of amenity is provided for residents including solar and daylight access.	$\boxtimes$		The proposal is considered to deliver an appropriate level of amenity to the residents of the building.
Deve D1	elopment controls  The maximum depth of a residential flat building shall be 24m (inclusive of balconies and building articulation but excluding architectural features).			The development proposes a maximum depth of approximately 25 metres. Whilst this is a noteworthy variation, the additional depth occurs only on the ground level with the upper levels being stepped to reduce the bulk and mass of the building.
				As discussed under compliance table for SEPP 65, the development is heavily articulated to respond to the shape of the allotment.
				The performance of the apartments in relation to solar access and natural ventilation is generally considered acceptable.
				The communal open space provided and the proposed built form allows for increased amenity to each unit.
				Therefore, a variation is supported in this regard as it is not considered to adversely affect the residential amenity of the affected units.
2.10	Floor to ceiling heights		 	
Perf P1	ormance criteria Floor to ceiling heights provide well- proportioned rooms and spaces to allow for light and ventilation into the built form.	$\boxtimes$		Habitable rooms all have a minimum 2.7m floor to ceiling heights. The ground floor commercial tenancies all have a floor to ceiling heights of 3.5m
Deve D1	elopment controls  The minimum floor to ceiling height shall be 2.7m. This does not apply to mezzanines.	$\boxtimes$		This is considered acceptable for solar access and general residential
D2	Where there is a mezzanine configuration, the floor to ceiling height may be varied.			amenity.
2.11	Head height of windows			
Perf P1	ormance criteria Window heights allow for light penetration into rooms and well proportioned	$\boxtimes$		Window head heights are a minimum of 2.4m from floor level. The

	elevations.			development is acceptable in this
Dev D1	elopment controls  The head height of windows and the proportion of windows shall relate to the floor to ceiling heights of the dwelling.	$\boxtimes$		regard.
D2	For storeys with a floor to ceiling height of 2.7m, the minimum head height of windows shall be 2.4m.			
D3	For storeys with a floor to ceiling height of 3m, the minimum head height of windows shall be 2.7m.			
2.12	Heritage			
Perf P1	Development does not adversely affect the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage groups and archaeological sites as well as their settings, distinctive streetscape, landscape and architectural styles.			The development site is not an identified heritage item and is not in the direct vicinity of a heritage item.
Dev D1	elopment controls  All development adjacent to and/or adjoining a heritage item shall be:  • responsive in terms of the curtilage and design;  • accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement; and  • respectful of the building's heritage significance in terms of the form, massing, roof shapes, pitch, height and			
2.42	setbacks.			
	Building design			
Perf P1	ormance criteria  Building design, detailing and finishes provide an appropriate scale to the street and add visual interest.			No objection is raised to the materials and colour scheme of the proposal which is considered to be of high quality and will make a positive
P2	The use of sympathetic materials, colour schemes and details of new residential development and associated structures ensures that the character of Auburn's residential areas is not diminished.	$\boxtimes$		contribution to the streetscape.
2.9. <sup>2</sup>	elopment controls  I Materials  All developments shall be constructed from durable, high quality materials. As a guide, preference shall be given to bricks that are smooth faced and in mid to dark tones.			Good quality materials and finishing are proposed which contributed to the existing streetscape.
_				
D1	2 Building articulation Windows and doors in all facades shall be provided in a balanced manner and respond to the orientation and internal uses.			The proposal offers an articulated facade with distinct horizontal and vertical elements.
D1	Windows and doors in all facades shall be provided in a balanced manner and respond to the orientation and internal			facade with distinct horizontal and

	sense of articulation and depth.			
2.9.3 D1	Roof form  Roof forms shall be designed in a way that the total form does not add to height and bulk of the building.			Flat roof and low horizontal parapet proposed. The roof form is in accordance with this clause.
2.9. D1	4 Balustrades and balconies Balustrades and balconies shall allow for views from the interior. Accordingly, balustrades shall be partly transparent and partly solid.			Transparent balustrades on the upper levels are proposed to reduce the bulk and scale of the development.
	The design of the underside of the balcony shall take into consideration the view of the underside from the street and shall avoid having exposed pipes and utilities.			Should the application be approved appropriate condition will be included in any consent to ensure compliance with this clause.
2.10	Dwelling size			
Peri	formance criteria			
P1	Internal dwelling sizes and shapes are suitable for a range of household types.			All units within the development meet the minimum dwelling size identified in the ADG and the objectives of the
P2	All rooms are adequate in dimension and accommodate their intended use.			apartment layout requirements. The layout is suitable to accommodate a variety of furniture layouts. Therefore,
	elopment controls			the development is acceptable in this
D1	The size of the dwelling shall determine the maximum number of bedrooms permitted.			regard.  All balconies are accessible from the
	Number of bedrooms Size			living rooms of every unit.
	Studio 50m <sup>2</sup> 1 bedroom (cross through) 50m <sup>2</sup>			
	1 bedroom (masionette) 62m <sup>2</sup>			
	1 bedroom (single aspect) 63m <sup>2</sup> 2 bedrooms (corner) 80m <sup>2</sup>			
	2 bedrooms (cross through or 90m <sup>2</sup>			
	over)			
	3 bedrooms 115m <sup>2</sup> 4 bedrooms 130m <sup>2</sup>			
D2	At least one living area shall be spacious			
2.11	and connect to private outdoor areas.  Apartment mix and flexibility			
	•			
	formance criteria A diversity of apartment types are provided, which cater for different household requirements now and in the future.			The residential component of the building will offer a variety of unit types of differing sizes and bedrooms.
P2	Housing designs meet the broadest range of the occupants' needs possible.			
	elopment controls			
D1	A variety of apartment types between studio, one, two, three and three plusbedroom apartments shall be provided, particularly in large apartment buildings.			The development has the following bedroom mix: 63 x 1 bedroom apartments - 74 x 2 bedroom apartments - 12 x 3 bedroom apartments
	Variety may not be possible in smaller buildings, for example, up to six units.			15 adaptable units have been proposed and an appropriate
D2	The appropriate apartment mix for a location shall be refined by:  considering population trends in the future as well as present market	$\boxtimes$		condition will be imposed to ensure the required amount of adaptable units will be provided in the development.
	<ul> <li>demands; and</li> <li>noting the apartment's location in relation to public transport, public</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		The building is considered to offer an appropriate unit mix.

				•
	facilities, employment areas, schools and universities and retail centres.			
D3	A mix of one (1) and three (3) bedroom apartments shall be located on the ground level where accessibility is more easily achieved for disabled, elderly people or families with children.			The ground floor provides one and two bedroom units, including 3 adaptable and liveable units and one liveable unit.
D4	The possibility of flexible apartment configurations, which support future change to optimise the building layout and to provide northern sunlight access for all apartments, shall be considered.			This is determined as being satisfactory. The proposal incorporates open plan living and dining areas which are considered to be easily reconfigured.
D5	Robust building configurations which utilise multiple entries and circulation cores shall be provided especially in larger buildings over 15m long.			2 pedestrian entries from Marsden Street and four (4) lifts are proposed for the development to service the 151 residential units. The development is acceptable in this
D6	Apartment layouts which accommodate the changing use of rooms shall be provided.			regard.
	Design solutions may include:  • windows in all habitable rooms and to			Unit sizes are considered to be of sufficient size to provide flexible furniture layouts.
	<ul> <li>the maximum number of non-habitable rooms;</li> <li>adequate room sizes or open-plan apartments, which provide a variety of furniture layout opportunities; and</li> <li>dual master bedroom apartments, which can support two independent adults living together or a live/work situation.</li> </ul>			The design of the development is considered to be satisfactory in regards to this part.
	Structural systems that support a degree of future change in building use or configuration shall be used. Design solutions may include:  • a structural grid, which accommodates car parking dimensions, retail, commercial and residential uses vertically throughout the building;  • the alignment of structural walls, columns and services cores between floor levels;  • the minimisation of internal structural walls;  • higher floor to ceiling dimensions on the ground floor and possibly the first floor; and  • knock-out panels between apartments to allow two adjacent apartments to be amalgamated.			
	Open space and landscaping ectives			
a.				The development proposal is considered to be generally consistent with the open space and landscaping
b. c.	To provide private open areas that relate well to the living areas of dwellings.  To provide sufficient areas for deep soil	$\boxtimes$		objectives.
d.	planting. To provide a mix of hard and soft landscape	$\boxtimes$		
e.	treatments.  To help provide a visual and acoustic buffer from the street without preventing passive	$\boxtimes$		
f.	surveillance.  To enhance the appearance and amenity of	$\boxtimes$		

g.	residential flat buildings through integrated landscape design.  To provide for the preservation of existing	$\boxtimes$		An Arborist Report addresses the
	trees and other natural features on the site, where appropriate.			matter of tree protection and removal on site and is deemed satisfactory.
h.	To provide low maintenance communal open space areas.	$\boxtimes$		There are landscape areas provided
i.	To provide adequate opportunities for water infiltration and tall trees to grow and to spread, so as to create a canopy effect.	$\boxtimes$		in which shrubs and trees will be planted. Street trees are also proposed.
j.	To conserve and enhance street tree planting.			ргорозец.
3.4	Development application requirements			
dev	ndscape plan shall be submitted with all elopment applications for residential flat dings.			A suitable landscaping plan which details species, quantity required, height and spread, planting depth detail has been submitted and is
ther pav and inte neig	landscape plan should specify landscape mes, vegetation (location and species), ing and lighting that provide a safe, attractive functional environment for residents, grates the development with the ghbourhood and contributes to energy ciency and water management.			considered satisfactory.
qua sub	Indscape plan prepared by a professionally lified landscape architect or designer shall be mitted with the development application ch shows:			
•	proposed site contours and reduced levels at embankments, retaining walls and other critical locations; existing vegetation and the proposed planting and landscaping (including			
•	proposed species); general arrangement of hard landscaping elements on and adjoining the site;			
•	location of communal facilities; proposed lighting arrangements; proposed maintenance and irrigation			
• 3.5	systems; and proposed street tree planting.  Landscaping			
	formance criteria Paving may be used to: ensure access for people with limited mobility;	$\boxtimes$		The proposal incorporates paved surfaces within the ground floor communal open space and rooftop
•	add visual interest and variety; differentiate the access driveway from the			terrace communal area.
•	public street; and encourage shared use of access driveways between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles.			
	relopment controls If an area is to be paved, consideration shall	$\boxtimes$		
	be given to selecting materials that will reduce glare and minimise surface run-off.			
D2	All landscaped podium areas shall maintain a minimum soil planting depth of 600mm for tree provision and 300mm for turf provision.	$\boxtimes$		Planters provided have minimum soil depth to cater for the need of planter species.
3.6	Deep soil zone			
Per P2	formance criteria  A deep soil zone allows adequate opportunities for tall trees to grow and spread.		$\boxtimes$	The basement occupies the entire site prohibiting the provision of significant deep soil zone. The design is

	e: Refer to the development control diagrams ection 10.0.			considered acceptable in this instance as the development site is located
	relopment controls			within the Lidcombe Town Centre. The area is a relatively dense urban
D5	A minimum of 30% of the site area shall be a deep soil zone.			area which restricts the provision of deep soil zones. Suitable stormwater
D6	The majority of the deep soil zone shall be provided as a consolidated area at the rear of the building.			management measures are proposed and soft landscaping accommodating shrubs and small trees form an integral part of the ground level
D7	Deep soil zones shall have minimum dimensions of 5m.			communal open space area and rooftop terrace.
D8	Deep soil zones shall not include any impervious (hard) surfaces such as paving or concrete.			
3.7	Landscape setting			
	formance criteria  Development does not unreasonably intrude upon the natural landscape, particularly on visually prominent sites or sites which contribute to the public domain.			Adequate use of garden beds and planter species on the ground floor and rooftop terrace area has allowed a softening of the building.
P2	Residential flat buildings are adequately designed to reduce the bulk and scale of the development.	$\boxtimes$		
P3	Landscaping assists with the integration of the site into the streetscape.			
P4	Enhance the quality and amenity of the built form.	$\boxtimes$		
P5	Provide privacy and shade in communal and private open space areas.	$\boxtimes$		
	Development controls  Development on steeply sloping sites shall be stepped to minimise cut and fill.		$\boxtimes$	The development is not on a steeply sloping site.
D2	Existing significant trees shall be retained within the development.			
D3	The minimum soil depth for terraces where tree planting is proposed is 800mm.			
D4	Applicants shall demonstrate that the development will not impact adversely upon any adjoining public reserve or bushland.		$\boxtimes$	
D5	Residential flat buildings shall address and align with any public open space and/or bushland on their boundary.		$\boxtimes$	Two separate communal open spaces are proposed to facilitate this requirement.
D6	All podium areas and communal open space areas, which are planted, shall be provided with a water efficient irrigation system.	$\boxtimes$		Suitable conditions can be imposed to ensure efficient irrigation system to be provided.
3.8	Private open space			
P1	formance criteria  Private open space is clearly defined and screened for private use.	$\boxtimes$		The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Balconies objectives as all
P2	Private open space:  takes advantage of available outlooks or views and natural features of the			apartments are provided with suitably sized private open spaces which integrate with the overall architectural

	site; • reduces adverse impacts of adjacent buildings on privacy and				form of the building and provide casual overlooking of communal and public areas.
	<ul> <li>overshadowing; and</li> <li>resolves surveillance, privacy and security issues when private open space abuts public open space.</li> </ul>				,
P3	Development should take advantage of opportunities to provide north facing private open space to achieve comfortable year round use.				
	relopment controls  Private open space shall be provided for each dwelling in the form of a balcony, roof terrace or, for dwellings on the ground floor, a courtyard.				All apartments have at least one balcony. Access is provided directly from living areas and where possible, secondary access is provided from
D2	Dwellings on the ground floor shall be provided with a courtyard that has a	$\boxtimes$			primary bedrooms.  All residential units have access to a
	minimum area of 9m <sup>2</sup> and a minimum dimension of 2.5m.	$\boxtimes$			balcony that has a depth of a minimum of 2m and an minimum area of between 8.5 and 13.3 m <sup>2</sup> .
D3	Dwellings located above ground level shall be provided with a balcony or roof terrace that has a minimum area of $8\text{m}^2$ and a minimum dimension of $2\text{m}$ .	$\boxtimes$			All private open spaces are accessible from a living area.
D4	Balconies may be semi enclosed with louvres and screens.				Balconies are adequately sized to cater for clothes drying if required.
D5	Private open space shall have convenient access from the main living area.				Balconies are suitably orientated and appropriate screening has been used to reduce any likely privacy concerns.
D6	Part of the private open space shall be capable of serving as an extension of the dwelling for relaxation, dining, recreation, entertainment and children's play.	$\boxtimes$			
D7	Additional small, screened service balconies may be provided for external clothes drying areas and storage.	$\boxtimes$	П	П	
	Private open space and balconies shall take advantage of mid to long distance views where privacy impacts will not arise.				
3.9	Communal open space				
	formance criteria  The site layout provides communal open spaces which:  • contribute to the character of the development;  • provide for a range of uses and activities;  • allows cost-effective maintenance; and • contributes to stormwater management.				The proposal incorporates an area of common open space on the rooftop terrace which is seen to be utilised if required for passive recreation. The area is adequately designed.  Site area = 2,441m <sup>2</sup> Communal open space = 25%
Dev	relopment controls	الاست			(611.17m <sup>2</sup> ).
	Communal open space shall be useable, have a northern aspect and contain a reasonable proportion of unbuilt upon (landscaped) area and paved recreation area.				This is can be achieved for the communal open space area which is able to accommodate BBQ and seating areas.
D2	The communal open space area shall have minimum dimensions of 10m.				The communal open spaces achieve solar penetration. Suitable landscaping beds have been provided around the borders of the open area.

3.10Protection of existing trees			
Performance criteria P1 Major existing trees are retained wher practicable through appropriate siting obuildings, access driveways and parkin areas and appropriate landscaping.	of D		An Arborist Report has been submitted with this application which addresses tree removal and protection.
Development controls D1 Building structures or disturbance to existin ground levels shall not be within the drip lin of existing significant trees to be retained.			This report considers 9 new street trees, and the removal of trees within the subject site. Council's Senior Landscape Architect has reviewed the
D2 Existing trees are to be retained an integrated into a new landscaping scheme	€,		proposal and is generally satisfied subject to conditions.
wherever possible. Suitable replacement trees are to be provided if existing tree cannot be retained.			With regards to this proposal, protection of existing trees is therefore considered satisfactory.
Note: For additional requirements, applicants shall refer to the Tree Preservation Part of this ADCP 2010.			
3.11 Biodiversity			
Performance criteria P1 Existing and native flora at canopy an understorey levels is preserved an protected.			An appropriate mix of species is proposed in the landscape area.
P2 Plantings are a mix of native and exoti water-wise plant species.	c		A suitable landscape plan has been prepared to accompany the proposal which documents the planting of suitable plant species with the planter
Development controls D1 The planting of indigenous species shall be encouraged.	е 🗵		boxes.
3.12 Street trees			
Performance criteria P1 Existing street landscaping is maintaine and where possible enhanced.	d 🗆		
Development controls  D1 Driveways and services shall be located to preserve existing significant trees.	°		
<b>D2</b> Additional street trees shall be planted at a average spacing of 1 per 10 lineal metre of street frontage.			
<b>Note:</b> Where a site has more than one street frontage, street tree planting shall be applied to all street frontages, excluding frontage to laneways.			
4.0 Access and car parking		1	
Objectives 4.1 Access and car parking requirements Applicants shall consult the Parking and Loading Part of this ADCP 2010.	g 🔀		The building provides sufficient onsite parking in accordance with the Parking and Loading section of the ADCP 2010.
4.2 Basements			
Performance criteria P1 Basements allow for areas of deep so planting.	il 🗆		The basement occupies the whole site which prohibits the provision of
Development controls D1 Where possible, basement walls shall b located directly under building walls.	e		significant deep soil zones. The design is considered acceptable in this instance as the development site is located within the Lidcombe Town Centre. The area is a relatively dense
<b>D2</b> A dilapidation report shall be prepared for a	ıı 🖂		urban area which restricts the

	development that is adjacent to sites which build to the boundary.			provision of deep soil zone. Suitable stormwater management measures
D4	Basement walls not located on the side boundary shall have minimum setback of 1.2m from the side boundary to allow planting.  Basement walls visible above ground level shall be appropriately finished (such as face brickwork and/or render) and appear as part of the building.			are proposed and soft landscaping and planter boxes accommodating shrubs and small trees form an integral part of the ground level and rooftop terrace communal open space areas.
	Privacy and security ectives			
a.	To ensure the siting and design of buildings provide visual and acoustic privacy for residents and neighbours in their dwellings and private open spaces.			The proposal is considered to promote safety and security in the local area by increasing the opportunity for general pedestrian activity and passive surveillance in
b.	To provide personal and property security for residents and visitors and enhance perceptions of community safety.			the locality.
5.1	Privacy			
	formance criteria  Private open spaces and living areas of adjacent dwellings are protected from overlooking.			The development has provided numerous privacy features to ensure adjoining development is not adversely impacted upon including proposed privacy screens, blank walls
	Relopment controls  Buildings shall be designed to form large external courtyards with a minimum distance of 10 to 12m between opposite windows of habitable rooms.			and smart windows/balcony locations.  Sufficient building separation provided to minimise visual overlooking and acoustic privacy onto adjoining private
D2	Windows to living rooms and main bedrooms shall be oriented to the street and to the rear, or to the side when buildings form an 'L' or 'T' shape.			open spaces.  The proposal is considered to perform satisfactorily in maintaining privacy for residents within the development and
D3	Site layout and building design shall ensure that windows do not provide direct and close views into windows, balconies or private open spaces of adjoining dwellings.			on surrounding uses.  Privacy screens and in some cases solid walls are proposed to the edges of balconies to minimise overlooking impacts.
D4	Views onto adjoining private open space shall be obscured by:  Screening that has a maximum area of 25% openings, shall be permanently fixed and made of durable materials; or  Existing dense vegetation or new planting.			
5.4	Noise			
Per P1	formance criteria  The transmission of noise between adjoining properties is minimised.	$\boxtimes$		
	New dwellings are protected from existing and likely future noise sources from adjoining residential properties and other high noise sources (such as busy roads, railway corridors and industries) and the transmission of intrusive noise to adjoining residential properties is minimised.			
	relopment controls  For acoustic privacy, buildings shall:			

	<ul> <li>be designed to locate noise sensitive rooms and private open space away from the noise source or by use of solid barriers where dwellings are close to high noise sources;</li> <li>minimise transmission of sound through the building structure and in particular protect sleeping areas from noise</li> </ul>			Council's Environmental Health Officer has reviewed the proposal and has requested a condition requiring further information relating to noise emissions from the development as well as demolition/construction noise and vibration intrusion.
	<ul> <li>intrusion; and</li> <li>all shared floors and walls between dwellings to be constructed in accordance with noise transmission and insulation requirements of the BCA.</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
rail ann 40,0 Env 200 Dev Roa	ce: For development within or adjacent to a corridor, or major road corridor with an ual average daily traffic volume of more than 2000 vehicles, applicants must consult State vironmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 27 and the NSW Department of Planning's velopment Near Rail Corridors and Busy ads – Interim Guidelines 2008.			
5.5	Security			
	formance criteria Provide personal and property security for residents and visitors.	$\boxtimes$		Consideration has been given to Council's Policy on Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
P2	Site layout and design of the dwellings, including height of front fences and use of security lighting, minimises the potential for crime, vandalism and fear.			(CPTED). The proposal is deemed acceptable in terms of this.
P3	Ensure a development is integrated with the public domain and contributes to an active pedestrian-orientated environment.			
P4	Ensure effective use of fencing or other means to delineate private and public areas.	$\boxtimes$		
Cou	e: Consideration shall also be given to uncil's Policy on Crime Prevention Through rironmental Design (CPTED).			
	velopment controls  Shared pedestrian entries to buildings shall be lockable.	$\boxtimes$		Casual surveillance to all streets will be possible from the ground and upper residential floors of the
D2	Ensure lighting is provided to all pedestrian paths, shared areas, parking areas and building entries.	$\boxtimes$		development.  No new laneway proposed.
D3	High walls which obstruct surveillance are not permitted.	$\boxtimes$		Suitable furnishings can be provided in the communal open space.
D4	The front door of a residential flat building shall be visible from the street.	]		The proposal does not adjoin a park or public open space.
D5	Buildings adjacent to public streets or public spaces should be designed so residents can observe the area and carry out visual			
	surveillance. At least one window of a habitable room should face the street or public space.			
D6	A council approved street number should be conspicuously displayed at the front of new development or the front fence of such			

	development.			
D7	Fences higher than 900mm shall be of an open semitransparent design.			
D8	Balconies and windows shall be positioned to allow observation of entrances.	$\boxtimes$		
D9	Proposed planting must not obstruct the building entrance from the street or sightlines between the building and the			
	street frontage.			
D10	Blank walls facing a rear laneway should be avoided to discourage graffiti.			
D11	Pedestrian and vehicular entrances must be designed so as to not be obstructed by existing or proposed plantings.			
D12	If seating is provided in communal areas of			
	a development it should generally only be located in areas of active use where it will be regularly used.	$\boxtimes$		
D13	Buildings adjacent to streets or public spaces shall be designed to allow casual surveillance over the public area.			
D14	Ground floor apartments may have individual entries from the street.	$\boxtimes$		
D15	Residential flat buildings adjoining a park or public open space shall be treated like a front entrance/garden for the length of the park. Refer to Figure 4 - Park frontage in section 10.0.			
	Fences			
Per P1	formance controls  Front fences and walls maintain the streetscape character and are consistent with the scale of development.			The fencing proposed for the ground floor residential units is considered to be appropriate in the site context and achieves a suitable balance between
P2	Ensure that views from streets are maintained and not obstructed by excessively high fences.			providing residential privacy and streetscape amenity.
P3	Reduce the impact of front fencing on the streetscape and encourage fencing which is sympathetic to the existing streetscape, general topography and the architectural style of the existing dwelling or new development.			
P4	Ensure that materials used in front fencing			
	are of high quality and are sympathetic to the exiting streetscape character.			
Dev D1				

D3 All fences forward of the building alignment shall be treated in a similar way.  D4 Solid pre-coated metal fences shall be discouraged and shall not be located forward of the front building line.  D5 Front fences shall satisfy the acoustic abatement criteria and be provided with a landscaped area on the street side of the fence.  D6 Fences located on side or rear boundaries of the premises, behind the main building line shall not exceed a maximum height of 1.8m.  D7 Fencing and associated walls must be	s proposed at
discouraged and shall not be located forward of the front building line.  D5 Front fences shall satisfy the acoustic abatement criteria and be provided with a landscaped area on the street side of the fence.  D6 Fences located on side or rear boundaries of the premises, behind the main building line shall not exceed a maximum height of 1.8m.	s proposed at
abatement criteria and be provided with a landscaped area on the street side of the fence.  D6 Fences located on side or rear boundaries of the premises, behind the main building line shall not exceed a maximum height of 1.8m.	
of the premises, behind the main building line shall not exceed a maximum height of 1.8m.	
D7 Fencing and associated walls must be	
positioned so as not to interfere with any existing trees.	
D8 Gates and doors are to be of a type which does not encroach over the street alignment during operation.  The design is compatible Mixed Use town centre site.	
6.0 Solar amenity and stormwater reuse	
f. To minimise overshadowing of adjoining residences and to achieve energy efficient housing in a passive solar design that provides residents with year round comfort and reduces energy consumption.  The siting of the buildir development to the significantly overshad recommended that the the proposal (Level 9 -	e south is dowed. It is upper level of
g. To create comfortable living environments. h. To provide greater protection to the natural environment by reducing the amount of	e solar access
greenhouse gas emissions.  i. To reduce the consumption of non-renewable energy sources for the purposes  The development incorporation of energy efficiency conservation measurement.	and water res and is
heating water, lighting and temperature control.  j. To encourage installation of energy	ted plans and
efficient appliances that minimise	
j. To choodings installation of chargy	
efficient appliances that minimise greenhouse gas generation.  6.2 Solar amenity  Performance criteria P3 Buildings are sited and designed to ensure daylight to living rooms in adjacent dwellings and neighbouring open space is not significantly decreased.  The siting of the building development to the significantly overshadow will require the deletic	wed. Consent on of Level 9
efficient appliances that minimise greenhouse gas generation.  6.2 Solar amenity  Performance criteria P3 Buildings are sited and designed to ensure daylight to living rooms in adjacent dwellings and neighbouring open space is  The siting of the building development to the significantly overshadow	wed. Consent on of Level 9 ng the building nder height. are generally y in terms of as and private

	development shall have unimpeded solar access between 9:00am to 3:00pm on June 21.			There are no solar panels situated on the roofs of nearby buildings especially to the south.
	Solar collectors existing on the adjoining properties shall not have their solar access impeded between 9:00am to 3:00pm on June 21.			
	Where adjoining properties do not have any solar collectors, a minimum of $3m^2$ of north facing roof space of the adjoining dwelling shall retain unimpeded solar access between 9:00am to 3:00pm on June 21.			
loca	e: Where the proposed development is ded on an adjacent northern boundary this not be possible.			
D10	Buildings shall be designed to ensure sunlight to at least 50% of the principal area of ground level private open space of adjoining properties for at least 3 hours between 9:00am and 3:00pm on June 21.			The shadow diagrams provided show the southern adjoining residential properties will not receive at least 3 hours sunlight during winter solstice.
D11	If the principal area of ground level private open space of adjoining properties does not currently receive at least this amount of sunlight, then the new building shall not further reduce solar access.			
D12	Habitable living room windows shall be located to face an outdoor space.			The proposal incorporates an open plan living/dining areas which have access to an outdoor space in the
D13	North-facing windows to living areas of neighbouring dwellings shall not have sunlight reduced to less than 3 hours between 9:00am and 3:00pm on June 21 over a portion of their surface.			form of a balcony.
D14	Where the proposed residential flat building is on an adjacent northern boundary or located within an area undergoing transition, compliance with D1, D2, D3 and D4 development controls may not be achievable.			The proposal is north of the affected adjoining properties and is in an area undergoing transition to higher density mixed use developments.
D15	Internal living areas and external recreation areas shall have a north orientation for the majority of units in the development, where possible.			
D16	The western walls of the residential flat building shall be appropriately shaded.	$\boxtimes$		
6.3	Ventilation			
P1	ormance criteria  The design of development is to utilise natural breezes for cooling and fresh air during summer and to avoid unfavourable winter winds.			The proposed development is considered to be consistent with the Natural Ventilation objectives as all habitable rooms, and where possible non-habitable rooms, have sufficient
Deve	Rooms with high fixed ventilation openings such as bathrooms and laundries shall be situated on the southern side to act as buffers to insulate the building from winter winds.			openings for ventilation.  The building and unit layouts are designed to maximise natural ventilation through the use of openplan living areas and generous

D2	Apartments shall be designed to consider ventilation and dual aspect. This can be achieved with cross over apartments, cross through apartments, corner apartments and two (2) storey apartments. Single aspect apartments shall be kept to a minimum except for those that are north facing. Single aspect apartments shall be limited in depth to 8m from a window.			openings to living areas and bedrooms.  The applicant demonstrated that 64.42% of units are designed with windows or openings or ventilation grills above doors on dual aspects and considered to be naturally cross ventilated.
D3	Where possible residential flat buildings shall be designed with bathrooms, laundries, and kitchens positioned on an external wall with a window to allow for natural ventilation of the room.			The living rooms are adjacent to the balconies and generally promote natural ventilation.
6.4	Rainwater tanks			
Perf P1	ormance criteria The development design reduces stormwater runoff.			The proposal has been supported by a satisfactory stormwater management system. OSD systems
Deve D1	Developments may have rain water tanks for the collection and reuse of stormwater for car washing and watering of landscaped areas.		$\boxtimes$	have been incorporated into the communal open space areas. In this regard, the proposal is considered acceptable.
D2	Rainwater tanks shall be constructed, treated or finished in a non-reflective material which blends in with the overall tones and colours of the building and the surrounding developments.			
D3	The suitability of rainwater tanks erected within the side setback areas of development will be assessed on an individual case by case basis.			
D4	Rainwater tanks shall not be located within the front setback.			
D5	The overflow from the domestic rain water tank shall discharge to the site stormwater disposal system. For additional details refer to the Stormwater Drainage Part of this ADCP 2010.			
D6	The rain water tank shall comply with the applicable Australian Standards AS/NZ 2179 and AS 2180 for rainwater goods and installation.			
Appl requ this	Stormwater drainage icants shall refer to the stormwater drainage irements in the Stormwater Drainage Part of ADCP 2010. Ancillary site facilities			Council's development engineer raised minor objections to the proposal subject to recommended conditions of consent.
	ectives			
a.	To ensure that site facilities are effectively integrated into the development and are unobtrusive.			The building is provided or capable of being provided with an appropriate level of services.
b.	To ensure site facilities are adequate, accessible to all residents and easy to maintain.	$\boxtimes$		
C.	To cater for the efficient use of public utilities including water supply, sewerage, power, telecommunications and gas services and for the delivery of postal and other services.			

7.1	Clothes washing and drying			
Perf P1	ormance criteria  Adequate open-air clothes drying facilities which are easily accessible to all residents and screened, are provided.			The balconies are of sufficient size and appropriate masonry and privacy screens are provided so that any balcony clothes drying will not be
Deve D1	elopment controls  Each dwelling shall be provided with individual laundry facilities located within the dwelling unit.			readily apparent when viewed from the public domain.  Every apartment is provided with a laundry facility.
D2	Open air clothes drying facilities shall be provided in a sunny, ventilated and convenient location which is adequately screened from streets and other public places, where possible.			
7.2	Storage			
Perf P1	ormance criteria  Dwellings are provided with adequate storage areas.			Residential units are designed to provide storage areas within the apartment in the form of dedicated
Deve D1	elopment controls  Storage space of 8m³ per dwelling shall be provided. This space may form part of a garage or be a lockable unit at the side of			separate storage cupboards. The proposal does not meet the storage requirements of the ADG as detailed earlier. An appropriate condition will
	the garage.			be imposed to ensure all units will provide sufficient storage as required.
D2	Storage space shall not impinge on the minimum area to be provided for parking spaces.			Store rooms are located within the basement level for additional storage. areas.
7.3	Utility services			arous.
Perf P1	ormance criteria  All proposed allotments are connected to appropriate public utility services including water, sewerage, power and telecommunications, in an orderly, efficient and economic manner.			The site is currently suitably serviced. Any augmentation required could be resolved by standard conditions should the proposal be recommended for approval.
Dev	elopment controls  Where possible, services shall be underground.			
7.4	Other site facilities			The architectural plan shows that the
Perf P1	ormance criteria  Dwellings are supported by necessary utilities and services.			provision of letterboxes within both residential entrances on Marsden Street is achievable.
Deve D1	elopment controls A single TV/antenna shall be provided for each building.	$\boxtimes$		
D2	A mailbox structure that meets the relevant Australia Postal Service requirements shall be provided, located centrally and close to the major street entry to the site. All letterboxes shall be lockable.			
D3	Individual letterboxes can be provided where ground floor residential flat building units have direct access to the street.			
	Waste disposal icants shall refer to the requirements held in Waste Part of this ADCP 2010.			An acceptable waste management plan dealing with the demolition, construction and ongoing waste phase of the development has been submitted for the application. The

				development is acceptable in this regard.
8.0 \$	Subdivision			- 9
Obje	ectives			
a.	To ensure that subdivision and new development is sympathetic to the landscape setting and established character of the locality.			The development application does not include the Strata Subdivision of the building.  The matter of Strata Subdivision may
b.	To provide allotments of sufficient size to satisfy user requirements and to facilitate development of the land at a density permissible within the zoning of the land having regard to site opportunities and constraints.			be addressed as a condition attached to any consent that may be issued.
8.1	Lot amalgamation			
Perf P1	ormance criteria  Lot amalgamations within development sites are undertaken to ensure better forms of housing development and design.	$\boxtimes$		The site will require amalgamation to ensure the development is capable of proceeding. This may be addressed as a condition attached to any consent that may be issued.
Deve D1	elopment controls  Development sites involving more than one lot shall be consolidated.			
D2	Plans of Consolidation shall be submitted to, and registered with, the office of the NSW Land and Property Management Authority. Proof of registration shall be produced prior to release of the Occupation Certificate.			
D3	Adjoining parcels of land not included in the development site shall be capable of being economically developed.			
8.2	Subdivision			
Deve D1	The community title or strata title subdivision of a residential flat building shall be in accordance with the approved development application plans, particularly in regard to the allocation of private open space, communal open space and car parking spaces.			A detailed Strata Plan has not been submitted. The matter of Strata Subdivision may be addressed as a condition attached to any consent that may be issued.
D2	Proposed allotments, which contain existing buildings and development, shall comply with site coverage and other controls contained within this Part.		$\boxtimes$	
8.3	Creation of new streets			
Perf P1	ormance criteria On some sites, where appropriate, new streets are introduced.		$\boxtimes$	No new streets are being proposed as part of the development. This clause is not applicable to the proposal.
P2	New proposed roads are designed to convey the primary residential functions of the street including:  • safe and efficient movement of vehicles and pedestrians;  • provision for parked vehicles;  • provision of landscaping;  • location, construction and maintenance of public utilities; and  • movement of service and delivery vehicles.			

Dev D1	Where a new street is to be created, the street shall be built to Council's standards and quality assurance requirements having regard to the circumstances of each proposal. Consideration shall be given to maintaining consistency and compatibility with the design of existing roads in the locality.							
D2	A minimum width of 6m shall be provided for all carriageways on access roads. If parallel on-street parking is to be provided, an additional width of 2.5m is required per vehicle per side. For specific information detailing Council's road design specifications, refer to Table 1 — Development Standards for Road Widths in section 10.2.							
D3	For larger self-contained new residential areas, specific road design requirements shall be considered for site specific development controls.							
9.0 Adaptable housing								
Obje	ectives		l					
a.	To ensure a sufficient proportion of dwellings include accessible layouts and features to accommodate changing requirements of residents.				The development is fully accessible from the basement levels via lift to residential levels above.			
b.	To encourage flexibility in design to allow people to adapt their home as their needs change due to age or disability.							
9.1	Development application requirements							
Evidence of compliance with the Adaptable Housing Class C requirements of Australian Standard (AS) 4299 shall be submitted when lodging a development application to Council and certified by an experienced and qualified building professional.					Noted.			
9.2	Design guidelines							
Perf P1	ormance criteria  Residential flat building developments allow for dwelling adaptation that meets the changing needs of people.				Appropriate condition shall be imposed to ensure compliance with the relevant BCA and Australian Standards regarding adaptable			
Dev	elopment controls  The required standard for Adaptable Housing is AS4299. Wherever the site permits, developments shall include adaptive housing features into the design.				housing.			
	External and internal considerations shall include:  access from an adjoining road and				Mark and Marsden Street access is designed to provide barrier free access to the foyer.			
	footpath for people who use a wheel chair;				Adaptable units are proposed within			
	<ul> <li>doorways wide enough to provide unhindered access to a wheelchair;</li> <li>adequate circulation space in corridors</li> </ul>				the development with internal design and fixtures that can be refitted to accommodate people with disabilities.			
	<ul><li>and approaches to internal doorways;</li><li>wheelchair access to bathroom and</li></ul>				accommodate people with disabilities.			
	<ul> <li>toilet;</li> <li>electrical circuits and lighting systems capable of producing adequate lighting for people with people vision;</li> </ul>							
	<ul> <li>for people with poor vision;</li> <li>avoiding physical barriers and obstacles;</li> </ul>							

9.4	units, the adaptable housing units shall be located within the ground floor of the development.  Physical barriers			
<ul> <li>9.3 Lifts</li> <li>Development controls</li> <li>D1 Lifts are encouraged to be installed in four (4) storey residential flat buildings where adaptable housing units shall be required.</li> <li>D2 Where the development does not provide any lifts and includes adaptable housing units the adaptable bousing units the adaptable bousing units the adaptable bousing units.</li> </ul>				Having considered the number of units proposed on site, two centralised lift cores with two lifts each are proposed to service all 151 units which is acceptable in this regard.
Sche AS 4	edule of Features for Adaptable Housing in 1299.			
Note	(Plus 10% of additional dwellings beyond 60, rounded up to the nearest whole number)  : Adaptable Housing Class C incorporates sential features listed in Appendix A –			
	21 – 30 3 31- 40 4 41 - 50 5 Over 50 6			
	No. of dwellings No. of adaptable units  5-10 11-20 2			A condition of consent can be imposed to ensure a minimum number of adaptable units will be provided on site.
D2	All development proposals with five or more housing units shall be capable of being adapted (Class C) under AS 4299. The minimum number of adaptable housing units is set out below.			The development proposes 151 units. 16 of those units have been identified as being adaptable units.
appl	the future; and providing a disabled car space for each dwelling designated as adaptable. In the design of residential flat buildings, icants shall consider the Access and ility Part of this ADCP 2010.			Condition of consent will be imposed to ensure sufficient accessible car parking spaces will be made available to the adaptable units in accordance with this clause.
	<ul> <li>windows, fixtures and doors;</li> <li>internal staircase designs for adaptable housing units that ensure a staircase inclinator can be installed at any time in</li> </ul>		$\boxtimes$	
	<ul> <li>at later stage, if necessary;</li> <li>providing easy to reach controls, taps, basins, sinks, cupboards, shelves,</li> </ul>			
	parking areas; providing scope for ramp to AS 1428.1			
	<ul> <li>visual and tactile warning techniques;</li> <li>level or ramped well lit uncluttered approaches from pavement and</li> </ul>	$\boxtimes$		
	<ul> <li>avoiding steps and steep end gradients;</li> </ul>			