Standards/controls	Comment	Compliance
Part 1 – Identifying the context 1A Apartment building types	The proposal is as five (5) separate four (4) storey apartment blocks containing a total of 108 apartments that does not specifically reflect any of the apartment building type examples provided in the ADG.	Yes
1B Local character and context This guideline outlines how to define the setting and scale of a development, and involves consideration of the desired future character, common settings and the range of scales.	The strategic local character and future desired character of the site is set by Wollongong LEP 2009 (R3 Medium Density Residential Development), Wollongong DCP 2009 (Chapters D1 Character Statement and D16 West Dapto Release Area). Both LEP and DCP clauses are assessed in detail at Sections 2.1.7 and 2.2.1 and Attachment 4 of the assessment report.	Yes
1C Precincts and individual sites		Yes
Individual sites: New development on individual sites within an established area should carefully respond to neighbouring development, and also address the desired future character at the neighbourhood and street scales. Planning and design considerations for managing this include:		
- Site amalgamation where appropriate	The site is an existing large site with lengthy frontages to West Dapto Road and Darkes Road.	
 Corner site and sites with multiple frontages can be more efficient than sites with single frontages 	The site is a corner site with frontages to West Dapto Road and Darkes Road.	
 Ensure the development potential for adjacent sites is retained Avoid isolated sites that are unable to realise the development potential. 	The development is not expected to have an unreasonable impact on the development potential of adjacent sites. The proposed development will not isolate the adjoining lot immediately to the South.	
	The adjacent site to the immediate south of the subject land has extensive frontages to both Darkes Road and West Dapto Road. The subject site immediately to the South is the subject of an application for a 193 lot residential subdivision currently under assessment.	
	The site is located within Darkes Road South precinct and within the vicinity of the future Darkes Road town centre.	

Part 2 - Developing the controls

These guidelines include tools to support the strategic planning process when preparing planning controls, and aren't relevant to the development assessment of individual proposals.

Strategic planning tool intent noted.

Detailed site analysis plans provided with

the application submission.

Part 3 Siting the development

3A Site analysis

Site analysis uses the following key elements to demonstrate that design decisions have been based on opportunities and constraints of the site conditions and their relationship to the surrounding context:

- Site location plan
- Aerial photograph
- Local context plan
- Site context and survey plan
- Streetscape elevations and sections
- Analysis

A written statement explaining how the design of the proposed development has responded to the site analysis must accompany the development application.

The development as proposed has blocks addressing each of the street frontages, offering opportunities for surveillance of the street.

Most units appear to enjoy good solar access.

The proposed ground level spaces address the street and access within tenancies is reasonably well resolved. The entrances are reasonably legible and the frontages provide for an active street frontage.

The scale of the building responds to the desired future character sought to be achieved in the precinct as defined by the planning controls (floor space ratio, height, and building setbacks).

The strategic local character and future desired character of the site is set by Wollongong LEP 2009 (R3 Medium Density Residential Development), Wollongong DCP 2009 (Chapters D1 Character Statement and D16 West Dapto Release

3B Orientation

Buildings must be oriented to maximise northern orientation, response to desired character, promote amenity for the occupant and adjoining properties, retain trees and open spaces and respond to contextual constraints such as overshadowing and noise.

Objective 3B-1:

Building types and layouts respond to the streetscape and site while optimising solar access within the development

Design Guidance

 Buildings should define the street by facing it and providing direct access.

N/A

Yes

Area).

Both LEP and DCP clauses are assessed in detail at **Sections 2.1.7** and **2.2.1** and **Attachment 4** of the assessment report.

Council's Landscape Officer has assessed the application and provided a satisfactory referral subject to conditions.

Objective 3B-2

Overshadowing of neighbouring properties is minimised during mid- winter

Design Guidance

- Overshadowing should be minimised to the south or downhill by increased upper level setbacks
- Refer sections 3D & 4A below for solar access requirements
- A minimum of 4 hours of solar access should be retained to solar collectors on neighbouring buildings

3C Public domain interface

Key components to consider when designing the interface include entries, private terraces or balconies, fences and walls, changes in level, services locations and planting.

The design of these elements can influence the real or perceived safety and security of residents, opportunities for social interaction and the identity of the development when viewed from the public domain

Objective 3C-1:

Transition between private and public domain is achieved without compromising safety and security

Design Guidance

- Terraces, balconies and courtyards should have direct street entry, where appropriate
- Changes in level between private terraces etc above street level provide surveillance and improved visual privacy for ground level dwellings.
- Front fences and walls along street frontages should use visually permeable

The shadow diagrams indicate lengthy shadows cast by the proposed buildings during mid-winter, as expected given the height of the proposed buildings and the orientation of the site.

Submitted shadow diagrams are considered satisfactory for overshadowing on the neighbouring property to the South when the effects of the existing mature vegetation along the Southern boundary of the subject site are taken into account

Given the zoning of the site and allowable heights and densities this is considered to be a reasonable outcome.

Yes

Yes

Active street frontage provided. Proposed units have direct street entry. The unit orientation provides casual surveillance of public areas (East to Darkes Road, North west to West Dapto Road and South west to Road 1).

The public domain is to be treated with footpath paving and street tree planting in accordance with Council's City Centre Public Domain Technical Manual. Draft Conditions as at **Attachment 6** are

materials and treatments. The height of solid fences or walls should be limited to 1m

 Opportunities should be provided casual interaction between residents and the public domain eg seating at building entries, near letterboxes etc

Objective 3C-2:

Amenity of the public domain is retained and enhanced

Design Guidance

- Planting softens the edges of any raised terraces to the street (eg basement podium)
- Mailboxes should be located in lobbies perpendicular to street alignment or integrated into front fences.
- Garbage storage areas, substations, pump rooms and other service requirements should be located in basement car parks.
- Durable, graffiti resistant materials should be used
- Where development adjoins public parks or open space the design should address this interface.

3D Communal and public open space

Objective 3D-1

An adequate area of communal open space is provided to enhance residential amenity and to provide opportunities for landscaping

Design Criteria

1. Communal open space (COS) minimum area equal to 25% of the site (3635m²)

recommended in this regard.

Residential balconies face the street frontage, providing opportunities for natural surveillance.

The ground floor court yards and living areas have been oriented to provide opportunities for surveillance of the street.

The amenity of the public domain will be vastly improved by development of the site in the manner proposed. The development will provide for active ground floor uses and an active street presence. Public domain works comprising paving and street tree planting will also enhance the public domain.

Garbage storage areas, substation, fire services and the like are to be accommodated within the site in a manner which will not detract from its design quality.

Mailboxes located within the residential lobby.

Durable materials proposed.

Yes

The development as proposed provides for communal open space areas along the north, central and southern areas of the site comprising approximately 4350m² in area or 30% of the site area

The communal open space areas are accessible for residents. The landscape plan makes provision for casual seating, along with possible locations for a BBQ and outdoor dining, children's play equipment and outdoor recreational activities.

The communal open space areas will receive sufficient sunlight between 9am

2. 50% direct sunlight provided to principal

usable part of communal open space for a minimum of 2 hours between 9am and 3pm on 21 June

Design Guidance

- Communal open space should be consolidated into a well-designed, usable area.
- Minimum dimension of 3m
- Should be co-located with deep soil areas
- Direct & equitable access required
- Where not possible at ground floor it should be located at podium or roof level.

Objective3D-2

Communal open space is designed to allow for a range of activities, respond to site conditions and be attractive and inviting

Design guidance

 Facilities to be provided in communal open spaces for a range of age groups, and may incorporate seating, barbeque areas, play equipment, swimming pools

Objective 3D-3

Communal open space is designed to maximise safety

Design guidance

 Communal open space should be visible from habitable rooms and POS areas and should be well lit.

3E Deep soil zones

Objective 3E-1

3E-1 Deep soil zones provide areas on the site that allow for and support healthy plant and tree growth. They improve residential amenity and promote management of water and air quality.

Design Criteria:

and 3pm as required. Some shade will be offered to sections of the COS via planting and structures.

The communal open space areas in combination achieve the minimum area required for the site and satisfy the required dimension requirements. The design and treatment will provide for well designed, usable areas.

Direct and equitable access is available to the communal open space areas.

Provision made for a BBQ, casual seating and possible outdoor dining, play equipment and outdoor recreational activities within the COS areas.

The principal useable part of the communal open space will be visible from units located above and nearby individual private open space areas.

There is DSZ provided within the Northern and Southern portions of the site portion of the site with a combined area of 2521m² or 17.3% of the site area.

The DSZ coincides with the EEC/CEEC Illawarra Lowlands Grassy Woodland/Illawarra and South Coast Lowland Forest and Woodland in the north and south of the site. A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) for revegetation and management for these areas on the site as in place.

Deep soil zones are to meet the following minimum requirements:

Site area	Minimum dimensions	Deep soil zone (% of site area)	
less than 650m ²	-		
650m ² - 1,500m ²	3m	7%	
greater than 1,500m ²	6m		
greater than 1,500m ² with significant existing tree cover	6m		

Design guidance:

 Deep soil zones should be located to retain existing significant trees.

3F Visual privacy

Objective 3F-1

Adequate building separation distances are shared equitably between neighbouring sites, to achieve reasonable levels of external and internal visual amenity.

Design Criteria:

 Minimum required separation distances from buildings to the side and rear boundaries are as follows:

Building height	Habitable rooms and balconies	Non- habitable rooms
up to 12m (4 storeys)	6m	3m
up to 25m (5-8 storeys)	9m	4.5m
over 25m (9+ storeys)	12m	6m

Design Guidance

- Direct lines of sight should be avoided
- No separation is required between blank walls

Objective 3F-2:

Site and building design elements increase privacy without compromising access to light and air and balance outlook and views from habitable rooms and private open space

Design Guidance

 Communal open space, common areas and access paths should be separated from private open space and windows

All blocks are 4 Storeys

The subject site is triangular in shape with road frontage on the full length of two (2) sides (Eastern and North western). Southern boundary has been taken as the rear boundary. Blocks A, D and E are the closest blocks to the Southern site boundary.

South (rear):

Block A: Min 13.85m Block D: Min 17.157m Block E: Min 17.03m.

Internal separation distances between blocks are considered acceptable. Blank walls have been incorporated into the Eastern and Western elevations of the balconies on Block E so as to avoid direct lines of sight with louvered privacy screens added to the Northern elevation of the balconies of the Eastern and Western most units so as to increase visual privacy without compromising access to light and air to address matters raised during the SRPP briefing on 30 October 2018.

It is considered that the orientation of the buildings on the site and layout of units is such that visual privacy is maximized for both the occupants on the site and the adjoining property to the South and therefore satisfies the objectives of 3F.

The COS areas are considered separated from private open space areas by a combination of fencing and landscape

Standards/controls	Comment	Compliance
to apartments. Design solutions include:	screening.	
· Setbacks,		
 Solid or partly solid balustrades to balconies 		
 Fencing or vegetation to separate spaces 		
 Screening devices 		
 Raising apartments/private open space above the public domain 		
 Planter boxes incorporated into walls and balustrades to increase visual separation 		
 Pergolas or shading devices to limit overlooking 		
 Only on constrained sites where it's demonstrated that building layout opportunities are limited – fixed louvres or screen panels 		
 Windows should be offset from the windows of adjoining buildings 		
3G Pedestrian access and entries		Yes
Objective 3G-1		
Building entries and pedestrian access connects to and addresses the public domain		
Design Guidance		
 Multiple entries should be provided to activate the street edge. 	Multiple entries are proposed to activate the street edge.	
- Buildings entries should be clearly	Entries clearly identifiable.	
identifiable and communal entries should be clearly distinguishable from private entries.	Proposed entry addresses the public domain.	
Objective 3G-2		
Access, entries and pathways are accessible and easy to identify		
Design Guidance		
 Building access areas should be clearly visible from the public domain and communal spaces 	Building access points are clearly visible from the public domain and COS. Ramps are considered integrated into the	
 Steps and ramps should be integrated into the overall building and landscape design. 	overall building and landscape design.	
Objective 3G-3		
Large sites provide pedestrian links for access to streets and connection to	Pedestrian links are provided for access to the streets bordering the subject site and	

destinations

3H Vehicle access

Objective 3H-1

Vehicle access points are designed and located to achieve safety, minimise conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles and create high quality streetscapes

Design Guidance

- Car park entries should be located behind the building line
- Access point locations should avoid headlight glare to habitable rooms
- Garbage collection, loading and service areas should be screened
- Vehicle and pedestrian access should be clearly separated to improve safety.
- Where possible, vehicle access points should not dominate the streetscape and be limited to the minimum width possible.

3J Bicycle and car parking

Objective 3J-2

Parking and facilities are provided for other modes of transport

Design Guidance

- Conveniently located and sufficient numbers of parking spaces should be provided for motorbikes and scooters
- Secure undercover bicycle parking should be provided that is easily accessible from both the public domain and common areas.

Objective 3J-3

Car park design and access is safe and secure

Design Guidance

 Supporting facilities within car parks (garbage rooms, storage areas, car connection to the future town centre.

Yes

Proposed basement car park entry is behind the building line of Block A. Headlight glare is not expected to be an issue.

The proposed driveway location is removed from the nearest intersection.

Loading/ service areas all screened from view.

Vehicle and pedestrian access has been separated.

Driveway and vehicular entry width is acceptable.

Adequate vehicle, motor bike and bicycle parking provided meeting the requirements of the Metropolitan Sub Regional car parking rates in the RMS Guide to Traffic Generating Development and the rates specified in Chapter E3 of WDCP 2009 for the development. Parking to be provided as basement parking.

Appropriate resident bicycle security arrangements are proposed.

- 170 car parking spaces (including 11 spaces capable of adaption for people with disabilities, and 22 visitor car parking spaces)
- A minimum of 7 motorcycle parking spaces
- 36 secure (class B) residential bicycle spaces
- 9 visitor bicycle spaces (class C).

Supporting facilities generally adequately located.

- wash bays) can be accessed without crossing parking spaces
- A clearly defined and visible lobby or waiting area should be provided to lifts and stairs.
- Permeable roller doors allow for natural ventilation and improve the safety of car parking areas by enabling passive surveillance.

Objective 3J-4

Visual and environmental impact of underground car parking are minimised

Design Guidance

- Excavation should be minimised through efficient carpark layouts and ramp design.
- Protrusion of carparks should not exceed 1.0m above ground level.
- Natural ventilation should be provided to basement and sub-basement car parking areas.
- Ventilation grills or screening devices should be integrated into the façade and landscape design.

Part 4 – Designing the building -Amenity

4A Solar and daylight access

Objective 4A-1

To optimise the number of apartments receiving sunlight to habitable rooms, primary windows and private open space

Design Criteria

- Living rooms and private open spaces of at least 70% of apartments in a building receive a minimum of two (2) hours direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm in mid-winter in Wollongong LGA.
- A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm at mid-winter

Design Guidance

- The design maximises north aspect and the number of single aspect south facing apartments is minimised
- To optimise the direct sunlight to

Basement layout is appropriate with regard to safety and security.

Roller shutter proposed within the basement. If approved, it is recommended that proposed any roller shutters be permeable to improve ventilation.

No details provided in relation to mechanical ventilation; impose conditions in relation to provision of appropriate mechanical ventilation and ducting.

Basement car park walls are to be built well within the site boundaries.

Car park layout appears to be reasonably efficient.

Protrusion of the carpark does not exceed 1m above ground level.

Yes

The applicant has provided evidence that at least 77% (84/108) of the units can achieve appropriate solar access (living rooms and private open spaces receive a minimum of 2 hours sunlight between 9am-3pm mid-winters.)

The proposal is considered to minimise the single aspect south-facing units (8/108); the majority of the units are generally orientated either towards the North, North east or South west and a number of dual aspect units are proposed. It is considered

Objective 4B-2

The layout and design of single aspect

apartments maximises natural ventilation

Design Guidance

 Single aspect apartments should use design solutions to maximise natural ventilation.

Objective 4B-3

The number of apartments with natural cross ventilation is maximised to create a comfortable indoor environment for residents

Design Criteria:

- 1. 60% of apartments are naturally cross ventilated in the first nine storeys
- 2. Overall depth of a cross-over or crossthrough apartment does not exceed 18m, measured glass line to glass line.

4C Ceiling heights

Objective 4C-1

Ceiling height achieves sufficient natural ventilation and daylight access

Design Criteria

1. Minimum 2.7m for habitable rooms and 2.4m for non-habitable rooms

Objective 4C-2

Ceiling height increases the sense of space in apartments and provides for well-proportioned rooms

Objective 4C-3

Ceiling height contribute to the flexibility of building use over the life of the building

Design Guidance

 Ceiling heights of lower level apartments in centres should be greater than the minimum required by the design criteria allowing flexibility and conversion to non-residential uses. There are a number of single aspect units. These are generally shallow and are designed around balconies which should assist in maximising ventilation.

67% of the 108 units (72) will be cross ventilated.

Yes

Minimum 2.7m floor to ceiling height in all living areas.

Ceiling heights are maximised in habitable rooms limiting bulkhead intrusions. Service rooms have been stacked so as to minimise lower ceilings from plumbing voids.

4D Apartment size and layout

Objective 4D-1

The layout of rooms within an apartment is functional, well organised and provides a high standard of amenity

Design Criteria:

1. Minimum internal areas:

 $2 \text{ bed} - 70 \text{m}^2$

 $3 \text{ bed} - 90\text{m}^2$

The minimum internal areas include only 1 bathroom. Additional bathrooms increase the minimum internal areas by 5m² each.

A fourth bedroom and further additional bedrooms increase the minimum internal by 12m².

Every habitable room must have a window in an external wall with a total minimum glass area of at least 10% of the floor area of the room

Objective 4D-2

Environmental performance of the apartment is maximised

Design Criteria:

- 1. Habitable room depths are limited to a maximum of 2.5 x ceiling height
- 2. In open plan layouts (where the living, dining and kitchen are combined) the maximum habitable room depth is 8m from a window.

Design Guidance:

- Greater than the minimum ceiling heights can allow proportionate increases in room depths.
- Where possible, bathrooms and laundries should have an external openable window.
- Main living spaces should be oriented towards the primary outlook.

Objective 4D-3

Apartment layouts are designed to accommodate a variety of household activities and needs

Design Criteria:

- Master bedrooms have a minimum area of 10m² and other bedrooms 9m² (excl wardrobe space)
- 2. Bedrooms have minimum dimension of 3m (excl wardrobe)
- 3. Living rooms have minimum width of:

Apartment size and layout is generally functional, well organised and provides a reasonable standard of amenity for future residents. The unit layout has been considered by the Design Review Panel and is considered to be acceptable.

Yes

All units achieve compliance with the minimum internal areas specified.

All habitable rooms have adequate windows.

Habitable room depths comply.

Unit depths comply

2.7m ceiling heights proposed. All living areas and bedrooms are located on the external face of the building.

No habitable rooms exceed 6.75m in depth (2.7m x 2.5).

Open plan living areas do not exceed 8m.

Living spaces are oriented so as to take advantage of outlook.

Bedroom and living room dimensions are adequate.

Yes

4E Private open space and balconies

Objective 4E-1

Apartments provide appropriately sized private open space and balconies to enhance residential amenity

1. Minimum balcony depths are:

Dwelling type	Minimum area	Minimum depth
Studio apartments	4m²	
1 bedroom apartments	8m²	2m
2 bedroom apartments	10m²	2m
3+ bedroom apartments	12m²	2.4m

The minimum balcony depth to be counted as contributing to the balcony area is 1m.

 Ground level apartment POS must have minimum area of 15m² and min. depth of 3m

Objective 4E-2

Primary private open space and balconies are appropriately located to enhance liveability for residents

Design Guidance

- Primary private open space and balconies should be located adjacent to the living room, dining room or kitchen to extend the living space.
- POS & Balconies should be oriented with the longer side facing outwards to optimise daylight access into adjacent rooms.

Objective 4E-3

Primary private open space and balcony design is integrated into and contributes to the overall architectural form and detail of the building

Design Guidance

- A combination of solid and transparent materials balances the need for privacy with surveillance of the public domain
- Full width glass balustrades alone are not desirable
- Operable screens etc are used to control sunlight and wind, and provide increased privacy for occupancy while allowing for storage and external clothes drying.

All balcony areas achieve the minimum area and depth requirements

All ground level apartments POS achieve the minimum required.

POS of all units are located adjoining and accessible from living/dining areas.

Adequate solar access appears to be available to the private open space areas.

Balconies designed to articulate the façade. A variety of materials are proposed, including solid fin walls, glass and operable louvre screens.

Objective 4E-4

Private open space and balcony design maximises safety

Design Guidance

 Changes in ground levels or landscaping are minimised.

4F Common circulation and spaces

Objective 4F-1

Common circulation spaces achieve good amenity and properly service the number of apartments.

Design Criteria

- The maximum number of apartments off a circulation core on a single level is eight
- 2. For buildings of 10 storeys and over, the maximum number of apartments sharing a single lift is 40.

Design Guidance

- Long corridors greater than 12m in length should be articulated through the use of windows or seating.
- Primary living rooms or bedroom windows should not open directly onto common circulation spaces, whether open or enclosed. Visual and acoustic privacy from common circulation spaces should be controlled.

Objective 4F-2

Common circulation spaces promote safety and provide for social interaction between residents

Design Guidance:

 Incidental spaces can be used to provide seating opportunities for residents, and promotes opportunities for social interaction.

4G Storage

Objective 4G-1

Adequate, well designed storage is provided in each apartment

 In addition to storage in kitchens, bathrooms and bedrooms, the following storage is provided Blocks A to D have a maximum of 5 apartments per level serviced off a single

Block E has a maximum of 9 apartments per level serviced off 2 lifts.

The corridors are lengthy though are partly articulated and have access to natural light via windows. Unit entries are appropriately located with regard to circulation spaces.

No living or bedroom window openings to common circulation spaces.

Each lobby is small compact with direct legible access between the lift and the apartment entry doors.

Daylight and natural ventilation are provided to common circulation areas.

Storage Required:

1 bed 29 x $6m^3 = 174m^3$ 2 bed 79 x $8m^3 = 632m^3$

Total required: 806m³

Yes

Dwelling type	Storage size volume
Studio apartments	4m³
1 bedroom apartments	6m ^a
2 bedroom apartments	8m ³
3+ bedroom apartments	10m³

At least 50% of the required storage is to be located within the apartment

Objective 4G-2

Additional storage is conveniently located, accessible and nominated for individual apartments

Design Guidance:

 Storage not located within apartments should be allocated to specific apartments.

4H Acoustic privacy

Objective 4H-1

Noise transfer is minimised through the siting of buildings and building layout

Design Guidance

- Adequate building separation is required (see also section 3F above).
- Noisy areas within buildings should be located next to or above each other and quieter areas next to or above quieter areas.
- Storage, circulation areas and nonhabitable rooms should be located to buffer noise from external sources.
- Noise sources such as garage doors, plant rooms, active communal open spaces and circulation areas should be located at least 3m away from bedrooms.

Objective 4H-2

Noise impacts are mitigated within apartments through layout and acoustic treatments

Design Guidance

 In addition to mindful siting and orientation of the building, acoustic seals and double or triple glazing are Individual storage lockers are proposed within the basement carpark. Additional storage also provided for internal to units. Overall quantum of storage provision is compliant. It is recommended that a condition be imposed to ensure apartment dedication occurs to the residential storage lockers.

Individual secure storage units proposed for each unit; impose condition to ensure apartment dedication to the residential storage lockers occurs.

Yes

Adequate building separation is proposed, see Section 3F above.

Noisy rooms within each unit are located adjacent or above similar rooms. Any consent issued by Council would require the development to be constructed in accordance with BCA requirements.

Internal layout provides for appropriate internal acoustic amenity within individual units.

The majority of each floor has matching room types to the rooms below / above and adjoining.

effective methods to further reduce noise transmission.

4J Noise and pollution

Objective 4J-1

In noisy or hostile environments the impacts of external noise and pollution are minimised through the careful siting and layout of buildings

Design Guidance

 Minimise impacts through design solutions such as physical separation from the noise or pollution source,

Objective 4J-2

Appropriate noise shielding or attenuation techniques for the building design, construction and choice of materials are used to mitigate noise transmission

Design guidance:

 Design solutions include limiting openings to noise sources & providing seals to prevent noise transfer.

Part 4 – Designing the building - Configuration

4K Apartment mix

Objective 4K-1

A range of apartment types and sizes is provided to cater for different household types now and into the future

Design guidance

- A variety of apartment types is provided
- The apartment mix is appropriate, taking into consideration the location of public transport, market demands, demand for affordable housing, different cultural/social groups
- Flexible apartment configurations are provided to support diverse household types and stages of life

Objective 4K-2

The apartment mix is distributed to suitable locations within the building

Design guidance

 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 The external environment is not considered to be hostile and noisy.

Yes

Yes

There are seven (7) apartment types ranging from 52m² to 88m² in area with a mixture of 1 and 2 bedroom units proposed. The breakdown of 1 and 2 bedroom units is as follows:

29 x 1 BR

79 x 2 BR

Eleven (11) adaptable units are proposed.

The largest units are proposed on the upper levels of the building where greater open space is provided and access to

available

4L Ground floor apartments

Objective 4L-1

Street frontage activity is maximised where ground floor apartments are located

Design guidance

- Direct street access should be provided to ground floor apartments
- Activity is achieved through front gardens, terraces and the facade of the building.
- Ground floor apartment layouts support small office home office (SOHO) use to provide future opportunities for conversion into commercial or retail areas. In these cases provide higher floor to ceiling heights and ground floor amenities for easy conversion

Objective 4L-2

Design of ground floor apartments delivers amenity and safety for residents

Design guidance

- The design of courtyards should balance the need for privacy of ground floor apartments with surveillance of public spaces. Design solutions include:
 - elevation of private gardens and terraces above the street level by 1-1.5m (see figure 4L.4)
 - · landscaping and private courtyards
 - window sill heights that minimise sight lines into apartments
 - integrating balustrades, safety bars or screens with the exterior design
- Solar access should be maximised through:
 - high ceilings and tall windows
 - trees and shrubs that allow solar access in winter and shade in summer

4M Facades

Objective 4M-1

Building facades provide visual interest along the street while respecting the character of the local area

Design guidance

extensive views will be available.

Ground floor units are considered to have been adequately designed including incorporation of landscaping. Access to the street is afforded in the design. Yes

The design of the ground floor court yards is such that privacy is afforded to the occupants without compromising surveillance to the street.

Landscaping provides adequate separation for ground floor court yards from communal open space areas.

Adequate solar access appears to be available to the private open space areas.

- To ensure that building elements are integrated into the overall building form and façade design
- The front building facades should include a composition of varied building elements, textures, materials, detail and colour and a defined base, middle and top of building.
- Building services should be integrated within the overall facade
- Building facades should be well resolved with an appropriate scale and proportion to the streetscape and human scale.
- To ensure that new developments have facades which define and enhance the public domain and desired street character.

Objective 4M-2

Building functions are expressed by the facade

Design guidance

 Building entries should be clearly defined

4N Roof design

Objective 4N-1

Roof treatments are integrated into the building design and positively respond to street

Design guidance

 Roof design should use materials and a pitched form complementary to the building and adjacent buildings.

Objective 4N-2

Opportunities to use roof space for residential accommodation and open space are maximised

Design guidance

- Habitable roof space should be provided with good levels of amenity.
- Open space is provided on roof tops subject to acceptable visual and acoustic privacy, comfort levels, safety and security considerations

The applicant has provided a colour and materials schedule with the application submission. The schedule is considered generally acceptable.

Front building façade features a combination of building elements and a mixture of materials; the building provides for a clearly defined base, middle and top.

Building services are integrated into the façade in a manner which will not reduce the design quality of the building. Glazing on the street frontage provides for street activation. Entries are well defined and access is reasonably well resolved.

Building composition defines the base, middle and top/ tower as required.

The proposed building entries are reasonably well defined.

Yes

The roof design is appropriate.

No roof top services are indicated on the plans though conditions are recommended in relation to this issue.

No habitable roof space is proposed.

Objective 4P-3

Planting on structures contributes to the quality and amenity of communal and

Design guidance

Mixed use development should be concentrated around public transport

Objective 4U-2

Development incorporates passive solar design to optimise heat storage in winter

Heat gain for west facing living rooms and balconies has been addressed through the

use of some screening/louvre systems.

and reduce heat transfer in summer

Design Guidance

Provision of consolidated heating and cooling infrastructure should be located in a centralised location

Plant room located within the basement.

Objective 4U-3

Adequate natural ventilation minimises the need for mechanical ventilation

Refer to discussion above at 4B in relation to natural ventilation.

4V Water management and conservation

Objective 4V-1

Potable water use is minimised

The applicant has obtained a BASIX certificate which confirms that the proposed development will meet the NSW

Government requirements for sustainability if built in accordance with the commitments set out in the certificate. This relates to both energy and water efficiency (4U and

The applicant has provided a Water

Sensitive Urban Design plan with the development which has been reviewed by

Council's Environmental and Stormwater

Officers who have considered it consistent

4V).

Objective 4V-2

Urban stormwater is treated on site before being discharged to receiving waters

Design guidance

Water sensitive urban design systems are designed by a suitably qualified professional

Objective 4V-3

Flood management systems are integrated into site design

Design guidance

Detention tanks should be located under paved areas, driveways or in basement car parks

The stormwater design is satisfactory and the design makes provision for the required flood mitigation and management. The flood management system is integrated into the building/site design.

4W Waste management

Objective 4W-1

Waste storage facilities are designed to minimise impacts on the streetscape. building entry and amenity of residents

Design guidance

Common waste and recycling areas should be screened from view and well ventilated

Objective 4W-2

Domestic waste is minimised by providing safe and convenient source separation and The applicant proposes waste storage external to the buildings to the South of Block E.

Yes

Yes

with the water quality objectives of WDCP Chapter E15. Conditions are recommended in this regard.

- Communal waste and recycling rooms are in convenient and accessible locations related to each vertical core
- For mixed use developments, residential waste and recycling storage areas and access should be separate and secure from other uses
- Alternative waste disposal, such as composting, can be incorporated into the design of communal open space areas

4X Building maintenance

Objective 4X-1

Building design detail provides protection from weathering

Design guidance

Design solutions such as roof overhangs to protect walls and hoods over windows and doors to protect openings can be used.

Objective 4X-2

Systems and access enable ease of maintenance

Design guidance

Window design enables cleaning from the inside of the Building

Objective 4X-3

Material selection reduces ongoing maintenance costs easily cleaned surfaces that are graffiti resistant

The applicant proposes to use durable and cleanable materials. Some windows are unable to be accessed from balconies or terraces for ease of cleaning so other cleaning methods will be required to be employed.

Yes

The walls, windows and openings are protected by roof overhangs.