COUNCIL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Panel Reference	PPSSCC-338		
DA Number	DA 1112/2022/JP		
LGA	The Hills Shire Council		
Proposed Development	Demolition of Existing Structures and Construction of a Residential Flat Building Development with a ground level neighbourhood shop containing 255 units.		
Street Address	7-23 Cadman Crescent & 18-24 Hughes Avenue Castle Hill		
Applicant	Castle Hill Panorama		
Consultant/s	Mecone (Planner) MHNDU (Architects and Design Verification) Turf Design Studio (Landscape Architects) Survplan (Survey) Inroads Group (Traffic) Earthscape (Arborist) Douglas Partners (Site Investigation) Neuron Build (Services) Northrop (Civil and Stormwater and Acoustic) EI Australia (Geotechnical and Detailed Site Investigation) Credwell (Access and BCA) Elephant's Foot (Waste Management) CBRE (Land Valuation)		
Date of DA lodgement	25 January 2022		
Number of Submissions	s Nil		
Recommendation	Refusal		
Regional Development Criteria - Part 2.4 and Schedule 6 of the SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021			
List of all relevant s4.15(1)(a) matters	 State Environmental Planning Policy (Planning Systems) 2021 State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004 The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Apartment Design Guide DCO 2012 Part B Section 6 – Business DCP 2012 Part C Section 1 – Parking DCP 2012 Part C Section 3 – Landscaping DCP 2012 Part D Section 19 – Showground Precinct 		
List all documents submitted with this report for the Panel's consideration Clause 4.6 requests	 Plans Clause 4.6 written submission Urban Design Peer Review Design Review Panel Meeting Report The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 (LEP) 		
	 The Hills Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings R4 High Density Residential zone 		

Summary of key submissions	N/A
Report prepared by	Cynthia Dugan – Principal Coordinator Development Assessment
Report date	24 June 2022 (Electronic Determination)

Have	nary of s4.15 matters all recommendations in relation to relevant s4.15 matters been summarised in the tive Summary of the assessment report?	Yes
Legisl	lative clauses requiring consent authority satisfaction	
author	relevant clauses in all applicable environmental planning instruments where the consent rity must be satisfied about a particular matter been listed, and relevant recommendations arized, in the Executive Summary of the assessment report?	Yes
e.g. C	lause 7 of SEPP 55 - Remediation of Land, Clause 4.6(4) of the relevant LEP	

Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards

If a written request for a contravention to a development standard (clause 4.6 of the LEP) has been received, has it been attached to the assessment report?

Yes

Special Infrastructure Contributions

Does the DA require Special Infrastructure Contributions conditions (S7.24)? Note: Certain DAs in the Western Sydney Growth Areas Special Contributions Area may require specific Special Infrastructure Contributions (SIC) conditions

Not **Applicable**

Conditions

Have draft conditions been provided to the applicant for comment?

Note: in order to reduce delays in determinations, the Panel prefer that draft conditions, notwithstanding Council's recommendation, be provided to the applicant to enable any comments to be considered as part of the assessment report

No

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key issues that need to be considered by the Panel in respect of this application are:

- The Development Application is inconsistent with an approved Concept Development Application 1262/2019/JP on the site and therefore does not meet the provisions under Section 4.24(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 which requires that while any consent granted on the determination of a concept development application for a site remains in force, the determination of any further development application in respect of the site cannot be inconsistent with the consent for the concept proposals for the development of the site.
- The inconsistency to the approved Concept Development Application includes noncompliances with conditions in the development consent that were amended by the Sydney Central City Planning Panel in its determination, including a maximum dwelling yield of 228 units and floor space ratio of 2.1:1 and minimum provisions for ground level communal open space. Information conditioned in the development consent to be submitted with any subsequent built form application including a Subdivision Works Concept Plan and land dedication and stormwater drainage requirements have not been provided with the subject application. Other inconsistencies to the approved Concept Development Application relate to the heights, building envelopes and building separation.
- Whilst an Amending Concept Development was lodged concurrently with the subject application, this application is recommended for refusal for the reasons outlined in the Council Assessment Report under Development Application 1110/2022/JP.
- The proposal does not satisfy Clause 9.5 of The Hills LEP 2019 with regard to design excellence. Council's Design Review Panel (DRP) reviewed the proposal and advised that the application does not exhibit design excellence. In particular, concerns are raised

regarding design quality, bulk and scale, height, landscape design within front set backs, amenity and design of the communal open space area. The Applicant has provided a response to the DRP report including an Urban Design Review and a legal submission which disagrees with the DRP's advice and recommendations. This response does not address each of the concerns raised by the DRP.

- The Applicant's Clause 4.6 written request seeking to justify the contravention of Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings development standard of the LEP does not adequately address Clause 4.6(3)(b) or (4)(a) and as such, development consent cannot be granted to the Development Application. The maximum height proposed is 26.49m which is an exceedance of up to 5.49m (26.14%) to the maximum 21m height development standard. The Concept Development Application under 1262/2019/JP was supported with a height variation of up to 2.85m (13.57%). The written submission has not demonstrated that despite the variation, the objectives of the development standard have been met or that sufficient environmental planning grounds have been provided to justify the contravention.
- The proposal does not comply with the Floor Space Ratio (FSR) development standards under Clause 4.4 or Clause 9.7 of the Hills LEP 2019. In particular, the proposal does not meet the incentive FSR provisions under Clause 9.7(2)(c) as the submitted plans and documentation indicate that less than 40% of all 2 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 110m². The proposed development exceeds the FSR (base) development standard under Clause 4.4 of 1.6:1 by 40.2% or 7,982.8m². No Clause 4.6 written submission has been provided to vary the FSR development standards.
- The proposal has been assessed against the requirements of SEPP 65 Design Quality of Residential Apartments. The proposal does not satisfy the design quality principles with regard to context and neighbourhood, built form and scale, density, landscape, amenity and aesthetics. Without addressing all concerns raised by Council's Design Review Panel, it cannot be concluded the proposal will provide for built forms that would be appropriate in bulk and scale or provide for an appropriate landscaping, amenity and aesthetics or a consistent streetscape presentation. In particular, a sensitive transition between the high density and medium density zones has not been demonstrated.
- The proposal has been assessed against the design criteria of the Apartment Design Guide (ADG). Insufficient information has been provided to demonstrate that satisfactory residential amenity will be provided to the future occupants of the development with respect to solar access to the principal communal open space and residential units and building separation.
- The proposal has been assessed against the built form character controls for the Showground Precinct under Part D Section 19 of The Hills DCP. The proposal does not satisfy the controls relating to built form and residential uses on ground level which ensure consistency with character envisaged under the Showground Station Precinct.
- The application is not considered to be in the public interest as the proposal has not demonstrated a satisfactory design and planning outcome suitable for the site.
- The application was notified for 14 days and no submissions were received during the notification period.

The application is recommended for refusal.

BACKGROUND

The site is within the Showground Precinct which is one of four Precincts identified by the NSW Government to be planned as part of its 'Planned Precinct Program' along the Sydney Metro Northwest corridor. Under LEP 2019, the subject site is located within R4 High Density zoned land comprising a maximum height of 21m (6 storeys) and directly interfaces land zoned R3 Medium Density Residential to the north east and south east. The R3 zoned land comprises a maximum height of 10m (3 storeys).

On 20 February 2020, the Sydney Central City Planning Panel (SCCPP) approved 1262/2019/JP for a Concept Development Application for a residential flat building development comprising 228 apartments, basement car parking and associated landscaping. The development was supported with a Clause 4.6 written submission to vary the maximum height standard by 13.57%. The Council officer's report recommended the following conditions:

3. Dwelling Yield

The maximum dwelling yield for the site is not to exceed 228 units.

4. Communal Open Space

All future development applications for new buildings or works must comply with the following requirements:

- A minimum of 3,780.1m² (ground level) and 688.78m² (roof level) central communal open space area is to be provided for the entire site.
- Community facilities such as children's play areas are to be provided within the communal open space.

The Panel approved the application subject to condition 3 and 4 being amended as follows –

3. Dwelling Yield

The maximum dwelling yield for the site is not to exceed 228 units and a Floor Space Ratio of 2.1:1.

4. Communal Open Space

All future development applications for new buildings or works must comply with the following requirements:

- A minimum of 3,780m² (ground level) and 689m² (roof level) central communal open space area is to be provided for the entire site.
- Community facilities such as children's play areas are to be provided within the communal open space.

The approved development comprised of the following:

- A maximum dwelling yield of 228 dwellings for the site;
- Maximum building envelopes;
- Maximum heights ranging from four storeys (Building C) to seven storeys (Buildings A, B, D and E);
- 2m wide land dedication to the Cadman Avenue frontages;
- A maximum 310 car parking spaces (including 3 spaces for service vehicles) across two levels of basement parking; and
- Loading, vehicular and pedestrian access arrangements including vehicular access from Hughes Avenue.

It is noted that whilst the proposal excludes three lots from the 'island' site, the Approved Concept Development Application demonstrated the proposal does not isolate any properties as these lots are capable of development for permissible uses which would deliver a planning uplift in terms of highest and best use. Notwithstanding, the Applicant has provided evidence with the subject application in accordance with the Land and Environment Court's established Planning Principles for development proposals that would result in an isolated site. It is also

noted that the LEP has recently been amended to enable undersized development sites (<10,000m²) within the Showground Precinct to unlock the incentive Floor Space Ratio standards where sites have been isolated. In this regard, under the current LEP standards and controls, the excluded sites can be developed to its full potential, independent of the subject proposal.

On 23 July 2021, a Section 4.55(2) Modification Application to 1262/2019/JP/A was lodged. The Modification Application proposed the following amendments:

- Removal of a dwelling cap of 228 dwellings and instead propose either a gross floor area cap of 28,589m² reflective of 264 dwellings submitted as part of the modification, or an upper dwelling limit of 315 dwellings (refer note below);
- Increase height of Building C from 3 to 5 storeys;
- Establish apartment connectors between Buildings A-B and D-E;
- Amendments to building envelopes to provide improved articulation;
- Provide new rooftop communal open space areas; and
- Increase the site's landscaped area.

Note: Whilst the application sought the option of "an upper dwelling limit of 315 dwellings", the plans submitted only indicated 264 dwellings. In this regard, an assessment against the relevant provisions for a maximum dwelling yield of 264 dwellings was undertaken in the assessment report.

On 15 November 2021, the Sydney Central City Planning Panel (SCCPP) refused Section 4.55(2) Modification Application to 1262/2019/JP/A for the following reasons:

1. The proposed modifications to the Concept Development Application does not result in a development that is substantially the same as it differs, both quantitatively and qualitatively from the original approved development and seeks to amend essential components including density, bulk and scale and is incompatible with the surrounding context and streetscape.

(Section 4.15(1)(a)(i), (iii) and 4.55(2)(a) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

- The application does not satisfy the provisions under Clause 9.5 Design Excellence of the Hills LEP 2019. (Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 3. The proposal does not satisfy the design quality principles contained within State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development with respect to context and neighbourhood character, built form and scale, density and amenity resulting in a development that is not substantially the same as originally approved. (Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) and 4.55(2)(a) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 4. The proposal does not provide for sufficient solar access and residential amenity to the principal usable communal open space area in accordance with the design criteria of the Apartment Design Guide under Clause 29 SEPP 65 State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development. (Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 5. The proposal does not provide for the appropriate building lengths and setbacks as required under The Hills DCP 2012. (Section 4.15(1)(a)(iii) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

- 6. The applicant has not submitted information requested to properly assess the impacts to the built environment including amended plans as detailed in the presentation to the Design Review Panel on 23 June 2021 and vehicle swept paths to the satisfaction of Council's engineers.
 - (Section 4.15(1)(b) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979).
- 7. The site is not suitable for the development as proposed to be modified and is inconsistent with the built environment of the locality. (Section 4.15(1)(b) and (c) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 8. The proposal is not in the public interest due to the incompatible bulk an scale and its departure from the requirements of design excellence under The Hills LEP 2019 and Part D Section 19 Showground Precinct Development Control Plan. (Section 4.15(1)(d) and (e) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

A pre-lodgement meeting (6/2022/PRE) for the Stage 2 Built Form Development was held on 23 July 2021. The plans submitted with the pre-lodgement application were similar to the subject Development Application including 255 dwellings and a Floor Space Ratio of 2.24:1. The Applicant was advised that the proposal was not consistent with the Concept Development Application approved under 1262/2019/JP and that the proposal did not meet the provisions under Division 4.24(2) Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979. The Applicant was advised to either amend the proposal to fully comply with the approved Concept DA or surrender the development consent for the Concept DA and lodge a standalone built form application subject to its own merit assessment.

On 25 January 2022, the subject built form Development Application was lodged. An Amending Concept DA to 1262/2019/JP was also lodged on the same date under Development Application 1110/2022/JP. The Amending Concept Development Application seeks to alter the approved building envelopes established under the approved Concept, to enable additional building height and increase the dwelling yield from 228 units to 255 units. This Development Application is being assessed concurrently with the subject application and is also recommended for refusal.

A request for additional information letter was sent to the Applicant on 28 February 2022 regarding planning, engineering, waste management and land and spatial information matters. It was advised that the subject application could only be supported if the Amending Concept DA 1110/2022/JP is approved and that the design excellence of the proposal was subject to review and advice by the Design Review Panel. Concerns were also raised regarding stormwater drainage. A DRAINS and MUSIC model was requested to be submitted to confirm the calculation of the proposed on site detention system. In addition, a draft subdivision plan indicating the 2m land dedication was also requested as required under the approved Concept Development Consent. Further information was requested on 14 March 2022 regarding landscaping matters.

Council staff briefed the Sydney Central City Planning Panel on 17 March 2022. The Chair noted the reduction in the deep soil zone area and solar access to communal open space compared to the current Concept Application consent and sought clarification of an "amending DA" to the current consent. Council staff noted that the proposal is substantially different from the Concept DA and that the application was scheduled for review by the Design Review Panel on 23 March 2022.

A response to the request for additional information letter regarding planning, waste management and spatial information matters was provided by the Applicant. A response to the engineering matters including a DRAINS and MUSIC model, Civil engineering and public domain works plans was submitted on 5 April 2022. A response to the landscaping matters

was provided on 14 April 2022. It is noted that not all matters previously requested relating to engineering and landscaping matters were satisfactorily addressed. Refer Section 8 for Engineering and Landscaping comments.

The subject Concept DA was reviewed by the Design Review Panel (DRP) on 23 March 2022. The DRP concluded that it did not support the proposal in its current form as the proposal does not meet the requirements of design excellence. Refer to Section 3c(ii) for detailed discussion. It is noted that as instructed by the Applicant's solicitors, an independent urban design expert attended this Design Review Panel meeting.

A further request for additional information letter was sent to the Applicant on 28 April 2022 regarding outstanding Waste Management and Land and Spatial information matters. A response to this information was provided by the Applicant on 25 May 2022.

On 3 June 2022, the Applicant provided a response to the DRP report, an independent urban design review and a legal submission regarding the assessment of the Stage 2 DA. Refer Attachment 18. Council staff do not dispute the legal submission advising that the Stage 2 Built Form Development Application should be assessed against the planning framework and controls approved under the Concept Development Application.

On 16 June 2022, a Class 1 Appeal was filed in the Land and Environment Court for the deemed refusal of the subject Development Application.

DETAILS AND SUBMISSIONS

Owner:	Mr K Root, Mrs M P Root, Mr C Gao, Galvlad Property Pty Ltd, Mr B Merhi, Mrs S S Merhi, Mr D A Lincoln, Mrs M A Lincoln, Mrs J Berger, Mr VH Chan, Mrs E H Chan, Mr V P Tangonan, Mrs M M Tangonan, Mr L Tao, Ms L Xu, Mrs A Matic, Ms M Stevenson, Mr C M K Fernando, Mrs M A Fernando, Mr R E Beeldman, Mr S W Kim, Mr G S Maiolo and Mrs J J Maiolo
Zoning:	R4 High Density Residential
Area:	12,403.8m ²
Existing Development:	14 dwellings
Section 7.11 Contribution	\$3,155,208.35
Exhibition:	Not required
Notice Adj Owners:	Yes, 14 days
Number Advised:	41
Submissions Received:	Nil

PROPOSAL

The Stage 2 Built Form Development Application seeks approval for the following:

- Demolition of existing structures
- Construction of 255 apartments in five residential flat buildings (Buildings A, B, C, D and E) varying between six to seven storeys in height.
- A neighbourhood shop with a floor area of 60m² is also proposed within Building D on the south eastern corner of the site. The use and fit out does not form part of the subject application.
- Basement car parking is proposed for 354 car spaces (including residential, visitors and retail spaces).
- Land dedication for road widening purposes and associated landscaping and public domain works.

The key development statistics of the approved Concept DA and proposed built form

development are detailed in the table below:

	Approved Concept DA 1262/2019/JP	Proposed Stage 2 Built Form DA
Site Area	12,403.8m²	12,403.8m²
Maximum	Building A 7 storeys (23.6m)	Building A 7 storeys (26.01m)
height	Building B 7 storeys (23.15m)	Building B 7 storeys (26.49m)
	Building C 3 storeys (14.8m)	Building C 6 storeys (23.30m)
	Building D 7 storeys (23.8m)	Building D 6 storeys (26.20m)
	Building E 7 storeys (22.69m)	Building E 7 storeys (25.13m)
Number of	1 bedroom – 57	1 bedroom – 64
apartments	2 bedroom – 125	2 bedroom – 138*
	3 bedroom – 27	3 bedroom – 27*
	4 bedroom – 19	4 bedroom – 26*
	Total 228	Total 255
Gross Floor Area	26,112m ²	27,834m ²
Floor Space Ratio	2.1:1	2.24:1
Communal Open space	4,469m² (36%)	4,605m ² (37%)
Car Parking	Residential: 248	Residential: 298
Spaces	Visitor: 59	Visitor: 52
		Retail: 4
	Total: 310	Total: 354

^{*} Note: The submitted Statement of Environmental Effects indicates the above unit mix is proposed however no four bedroom units are identified on the plans. The plans also indicate that four 3 bedroom units have been incorrectly identified on the unit schedule as larger 2 bedroom units. In accordance with the submitted plans, the unit mix proposed is 64 x 1 bedroom units, 134 x 2 bedroom units and 57 x 3 bedroom units. Refer to unit mix discussion under Section 3c(iii).

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Greater Sydney Region Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities

The Greater Sydney Region Plan, *A Metropolis of Three Cities* has been prepared by the NSW State Government to set a 40 year vision and established a 20 year plan to manage growth and change for Greater Sydney in the context of social, economic and environmental matters. The Plan sets a new strategy and actions to land use and transport patterns to boost Greater Sydney's liveability, productivity and sustainability by spreading the benefits of growth. The Plan seeks to integrate land use planning with transport and infrastructure corridors to facilitate a 30-minute city where houses, jobs, goods and services are co-located and supported by public transport (Objective 14). The subject site is located within 400m walking distance of the Showground Station which opened on 26 May 2019.

A key objective within the Greater Sydney Region Plan which is relevant to the subject Development Application is 'Objective 10 Greater housing supply'. The Greater Sydney Region Plan highlights that providing ongoing housing supply and a range of housing types in the right locations will create more liveable neighbourhoods and support Greater Sydney's growing population. The Plan also notes that 725,000 additional homes will be needed by 2036 to meet demand based on current population projections. To achieve this objective, planning authorities

will need to ensure that a consistent supply of housing is delivered to meet the forecast demand created by the growing population.

The proposed development is considered to be consistent with this objective as it will assist in maximising housing supply within a Precinct which will have direct access to high frequency public transport services.

The Greater Sydney Region Plan also sets an Urban Tree Canopy Cover target of 40% under Objective 30. The Plan notes that "as Greater Sydney grows and urban areas become denser, extending urban tree canopy is one of the most effective ways to improve amenity. A target has been set to increase tree canopy cover to 40 per cent, up from the current 23 per cent. Urban tree canopy can be complemented by green ground cover, rain gardens, green roofs and green walls" and "Planning and designing new neighbourhoods, including urban renewal, should prioritise expanding urban tree canopy in the public realm. Setting neighbourhood benchmarks for tree canopy cover is a useful approach".

The subject Development Application only provides 20% tree canopy cover on the development site which is half of the target set in the Plan. The Applicant has indicated that if the street trees are included within the public domain, the tree canopy cover is 40%.

The development proposal is inconsistent with Objective 30 in the Greater Sydney Region Plan.

Central City District Plan

The Plan is a guide for implementing the Sydney Region Plan at a district level and is a bridge between regional and local planning. The plan requires integration of land use planning and transport to facilitate walkable 30-minute cities amongst the 34 strategic centres identified.

A relevant Planning Priority of the Central City District Plan is Priority C5 which seeks to provide housing supply, choice and affordability and ensure access to jobs, services and public transport. The proposed development will assist in increasing housing supply in a location which will have access to high frequency public transport services.

Another relevant Planning Priority of the Central City District Plan is Priority C16 Increased urban tree canopy. The Plan requires action to expand urban tree canopy in the public realm. The Applicant has indicated that if the street trees are included within the public domain, the tree canopy cover is 40%. However, the tree species indicated within the public realm and required to be planted by the Applicant are inconsistent with the Showground Precinct Public Domain Plan.

The development proposal is inconsistent with Planning Priority C16 in the Central City District Plan.

Local Strategic Planning Statement

The Hills Shire Council's Local Strategic Plan (LSPS) is the framework for the direction of The Hills guides the future next five years. The LSPS was endorsed by Council on 22 October 2019 and was formally made on 6 March 2020. Council's LSPS identifies a significant need to provide diverse housing supply to cater for a broad range of household types and budgets. The strategy aims to deliver the right type of additional housing stock in areas that can be serviced with the right level of infrastructure and assist in creating liveable, walkable neighbourhoods.

The development application is aligned with the objectives of the LSPS Housing Strategy as it provides additional housing to meet the required 38,000 dwellings across the Shire. It also provides housing in a Sydney Metro Station Precinct which is serviced by public transport and will be close to mixed use developments to activate the precinct. The proposal will also meet the LSPS Productivity and Centres Strategy objective of planning for sufficient jobs, targeted to suit the skills of the workforce. The provision of a neighbourhood shop would activate the site,

provide more job opportunities. The site is also located within the Showground Station Precinct. Transit oriented development is encouraged by the LSPS and will provide access to jobs and public transport to a high number of residents. This meets the objectives of the Integrated Transport Strategy to renew established areas around station precincts, create great places and influence travel behaviour to promote sustainable choices.

Planning Priority 18 Increase urban tree canopy cover indicates that Council will incorporate measures to increase urban tree canopy and shadowing within the Public Domain Strategy. The Urban Tree Canopy section in the Showground Station Public Domain Plan contains the following relevant principles:

- Contribution and maintain the existing garden character of Castle Hill
- Reinforce the character of the streetscape with a selection of street trees reflective of the nature and hierarchy of the street.
- Enhance and reinforce the urban tree canopy.
- Establish wayfinding through key signature trees found within the existing environment.
- Retain and protect significant trees.

One of the strategies to achieve the principles include the provision of street trees in accordance with specified street type and the provision of a variety of species to minimise loss in canopy and degradation of streetscape due to disease. The proposed development seeks to plant tree species that are inconsistent with the Showground Precinct Public Domain plan.

The proposal is inconsistent with the aims and objectives of Planning Priority 18 in the LSPS.

ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

1. Concept Development Applications under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

Section 4.24 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 states;

4.24 Status of concept development applications and consents (cf previous s 83D)

- (1) The provisions of or made under this or any other Act relating to development applications and development consents apply, except as otherwise provided by or under this or any other Act, to a concept development application and a development consent granted on the determination of any such application.
- (2) While any consent granted on the determination of a concept development application for a site remains in force, the determination of any further development application in respect of the site cannot be inconsistent with the consent for the concept proposals for the development of the site.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent the modification in accordance with this Act of a consent granted on the determination of a concept development application.

Comment:

The proposed built form Development Application is inconsistent with the development consent granted on the determination of a concept development for the site currently in force under 1262/2019/JP as follows:

a) Maximum Dwelling Yield and Floor Space Ratio

Condition 3 of the Concept Development Consent requires a maximum of 228 units and floor space ratio of 2.1:1. The proposal results in a dwelling yield of 255 units and a floor space ratio of 2.24:1 which does not comply with this condition.

b) Ground Level Communal Open Space

Condition 4 of the Concept Development Consent requires a minimum of 3,780m² (ground level) and 689m² (roof level) central communal open space area to be provided for the entire site. The proposal provides 2,445m² of ground level communal open space area which is a shortfall of 1,335m². The proposal does not comply with this condition.

c) Building Envelopes

Condition 1 of the Development Consent includes a stamped approved masterplan indicating the maximum building envelopes and heights in storeys for any future built form development where Building C comprises a maximum height of 4 storeys and the building separation between Buildings A and B is 10m between the podium levels. The plans also indicate a maximum building length of 41m for Building A and 57m for Building B.

The subject application comprises a maximum building height of 6 storeys for Building C which is an increase of 2 storeys from the Concept Approval. The proposed building separation between Buildings A and B is 7.6m between podiums which is 2.4m less than the approved Concept Approval. The building lengths for Building A is 41.5m and Building B is 58.7m. Refer Attachment 21 for approved plans under the Concept DA.

d) Height

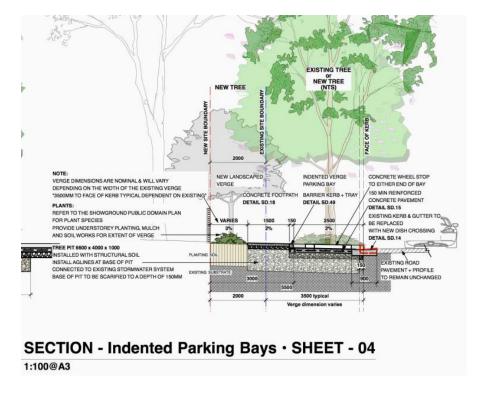
The approved concept Development Application was supported with a maximum variation to the height standard by up to 2.85m (13.57%). The Clause 4.6 written submission to vary standard was supported as the Applicant's request was considered to be well founded; the proposed variation result in a development that is consistent with the objectives of Clause 4.3 Height of Building, and the R4 High Density zone objectives; compliance with the standard is unnecessary in this instance and there are sufficient environmental grounds to justify the contravention; and the proposed development will be in the public interest.

The proposal seeks a further exceedance to the height standard which is inconsistent with the approved Concept Development Application. Refer Section 3c(i) for more detailed discussion regarding the merits of the Clause 4.6 for the subject application.

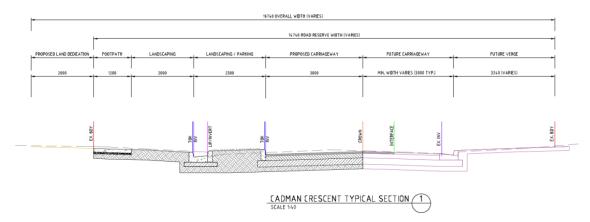
e) Land Dedication for road widening

Condition 1 of the Development Consent includes an amendment in red on the approved plans requiring that the indented parking bays within the 2m land dedication for road widening purposes along Cadman Crescent must be amended in accordance with the Showground Precinct - Verge Treatment Details Sheet 01 – Sheet 06 as specified on Council's website. In addition, Condition 8 requires that a subdivision works concept plan relating to the indented parking bays and associated public domain works must be prepared and submitted in support of any future built form Development Application.

The Showground Precinct – Verge Treatment Details are identified below:



The subject application seeks to vary the typical cross sections as shown in the DCP and the Showground Precinct – Verge Treatment Details as follows:



A subdivision works concept plan relating to the indented parking bays and associated public domain works has not been submitted with the built form application.

The proposal does not comply with conditions 1 or 8 of the Concept Application Development Consent.

f) Stormwater Drainage

Condition 9 requires that any future Development Application for built form or any works must provide the following:

- Stormwater treatment measures in accordance with Councils Design Guidelines Subdivision/Developments and Showground Precinct DCP and this must be supported with modelling (MUSIC).
- Onsite detention in accordance with Upper Parramatta River Catchment Trust V3 or V4 and The Hills Shire Council Design Guidelines Subdivision/Developments.

The Development Application has not provided all the necessary details for Council's engineer to determine whether the above condition is satisfied. Refer to Section 8 for Council engineer comments.

For the reasons listed above, the subject built form Development Application is considered to be inconsistent with the approved Concept Development Application and Development Consent under 1262/2019/JP and does not satisfy the provisions under Section 4.24(2) of the Act.

g) Neighbourhood Shop

The subject application includes a neighbourhood shop in Building D which is inconsistent with the Concept Development Application which only included 'residential flat buildings'.

With regard to Section 4.24(3), an Amending Concept Development Application has been lodged separately to the subject built form application. This Amending Concept Development Application has been assessed concurrently with the subject application and is recommended for refusal. Refer to Council Officer's Assessment Report under 1110/2022/JP.

In this regard, the proposal does not satisfy the provisions under Section 4.24(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

2. Compliance with SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021

Part 2.4 and Schedule 6 of the SEPP (Planning Systems) 2021 specifies the referral requirements to a Planning Panel:

Development that has a capital investment value of more than \$30 million.

The proposed development has a Capital Investment Value of \$85,490,156 (excluding GST) and therefore requires referral to, and determination by, the Sydney Central City Planning Panel.

3. Compliance with LEP 2019

a. Permissibility

The subject site is zoned R4 High Density Residential under LEP 2019. The proposed 'residential flat building' development and 'neighbourhood shop' are permissible with consent within the zone.

Clause 5.4(7) of LEP 2019 requires that the retail floor area of a 'neighbourhood shop' must not exceed 100m². The neighbourhood shop comprises a retail floor area of 60m² which complies with this provision.

b. Zone Objectives

The objectives of the R4 High Density Residential zone are:

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a high density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a high density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs
 of residents.
- To encourage high density residential development in locations that are close to population centres and public transport routes.

The proposal is consistent with the stated objectives of the zone, in that the 'residential flat building' development will provide for housing needs of the community, and provide a variety of housing types within a high density residential environment. The 'neighbourhood shop' would

provide a service to meet the day to day needs of residents. As such, the proposal is satisfactory in respect to the zone objectives.

c. Development Standards

The following addresses the relevant principal development standards of the LEP:

CLAUSE	REQUIRED	APPROVED	PROVIDED	COMPLIES
CLAUSE	KEQUIKED	under Concept DA 1262/2020/JP	-KONIDED	
4.3 Building Height	21 metres	Building A – 23.6m	Building A – 26.01m	No. Refer to discussion below.
		Building B – 23.15m	Building B – 26.49m	below.
		Building C – 13.5m	Building C – 23.30m	
		Building D – 23.85m	Building D – 26.20m	
		Building E – 22.69m	Building E – 25.13m	
4.4 Floor Space Ratio	1.6:1	N/A – as Clause 9.7 applied.	2.24:1	No, however the proposal seeks to utilise the 'incentive' floor space ratio provision under Clause 9.7 of LEP 2019. Refer to discussion below.
9.1 Minimum Lot Sizes for Residential Flat Buildings and Shop Top Housing	Residential flat building with a height of 11 metres of more – R4 High Density Residential – 3,600m ²	12,403.8m²	12,403.8m ²	Yes
9.2 Site Area of Proposed Development includes dedicated land	Road dedication included as part of the site area for the purpose of calculating FSR.	Land dedication area of approximately 530m² included in FSR calculation.	Land dedication area of approximately 530m² included in FSR calculation.	Yes
9.3 Minimum Building Setbacks	Front Building Setbacks to be equal to, or greater	Cadman Crescent and Hughes Ave is not identified with front setbacks in	Cadman Crescent and Hughes Ave is not identified with front	Yes

9.5 Design	than, the distances shown for the land on the Building Setbacks Map		setbacks in the mapping instrument.	No, refer to
Excellence	consent must not be granted unless the development exhibits design excellence	Concept DA exhibits design excellence in accordance with the Clause.	referred to Design Review Panel. Concerns raised by the Panel have not been satisfactorily addressed. Response to the DRP report, independent urban design review and legal submission provided by Applicant.	discussion below.
9.7 Residential development yield on certain land	If the development is on a lot that has an area of 10,000m² within the Showground Precinct and provides the following apartment mix, diversity and parking type, an incentive Floor Space Ratio of 2.3:1 can be applied as identified on the FSR	Site Area: 12,403.8m²	Site Area: 12,403.8m ²	No, the proposal has not demonstrated that the incentive FSR can be applied. Refer below for discussion.
	mapping instrument. Apartment Mix:	FSR of 2.1:1 provided	FSR of 2.24:1 provided	
	One bedroom dwellings (max. 25%)	57 (25%) 1 bedroom units	64 (25%) 1 bedroom units	

	Three or more bedroom dwellings (min. 20%)	46 (20.1%) 3 bedroom or more units	57 (22.4%) 3 bedroom or more units	
	Apartment Diversity: ≥40% min. internal floor area of 2 bedroom dwellings is 110m²	40% (2 bedroom at least 110m²)	38% (2 bedroom at least 110m²)	
	≥40% min. internal floor area of 3 bedroom dwellings is 135m²	41% (3 bedrooms at least 135m²)	45.6% (3 bedrooms at least 135m²)	
	Parking Type: 1 space per dwelling and 1 space per 5 units	274 spaces required. 307 spaces provided.	306 spaces required. 354 spaces provided.	
9.8 Maximum Number of Dwellings	Development Consent must not be granted to development that results in more than 5,000 dwellings on land within the Showground Precinct	228 units approved under Concept DA. The total number of dwellings within the Showground Precinct approved at the time of development concept was 564 units.	An additional 27 units are proposed under the subject application. If this development application was approved, the total number of dwellings within the Showground Precinct would be 3,460 units.	Yes

(i) Variation to Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings

Clause 4.3 of LEP 2019 limits the height of the development site to 21 metres. Proposed Building A has a maximum height of 26.01m, Building B has a maximum height of 26.49m, Building C has a maximum height of 23.30m Building D has a maximum height of 26.20m and Building E has a maximum height of 25.13m which represents a variation of 23.85%, 26.14%, 10.95%, 24.76% and 16.67% respectively, to the height standard.

The applicant has provided a Clause 4.6 Variation which is provided at Attachment 16.

Clause 4.6 Exceptions to Development Standards states:

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

- (a) to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to particular development,
- (b) to achieve better outcomes for and from development by allowing flexibility in particular circumstances.
- (2) Development consent may, subject to this clause, be granted for development even though the development would contravene a development standard imposed by this or any other environmental planning instrument. However, this clause does not apply to a development standard that is expressly excluded from the operation of this clause.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating:
 - (a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
 - (b) that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless:
 - (a) the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (i) the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by subclause (3), and
 - (ii) the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
 - (b) the concurrence of the Secretary has been obtained.
- (5) In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Secretary 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 Secretary before granting concurrence.
- (6) Development consent must not be granted under this clause for a subdivision of land in Zone RU1 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 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 made pursuant to this clause, the consent authority must keep a record of its assessment of the factors required to be addressed in the applicant's written request referred to in subclause (3).
- (8) This clause does not allow development consent to be granted for development that would contravene any of the following:

- (a) a development standard for complying development,
- (b) a development standard that arises, under the regulations under the Act, in connection with a commitment set out in a BASIX certificate for a building to which State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004 applies or for the land on which such a building is situated,
- (c) clause 5.4,
- (caa) clause 5.5,
- (cab) (Repealed)
- (ca) clause 6.2 or 6.3.
- (cb) clause 7.11,
- (cc) clause 7.15.

In determining the appropriateness of the variation request, a number of factors identified by the Applicant have been taken into consideration to ascertain whether the variation is supportable in this instance. They include:

- The built form responds to medium density residential land to the east by stepping the
 heights of Building B and C. Building B presents as four storeys to Cadman Crescent (east),
 with a stepped form to levels 5 and 6, and a further step to level 7. Building C presents as
 three storeys to Cadman Crescent (east), with a step back to level 4 and further step to
 levels 5 and 6. This approach, in tandem with the compliant height proposed for Building C
 (excluding plant), produced an ideal built form outcome;
- The proposed heights are a natural response to the existing topography of the site, which provides a fall of approximately 12m (four storeys). The topography has informed the location of height across the entire site. If a maximum height was pursued on Building C and on the southern edges of Buildings B and D, it would produce a hard transition and unsympathetically respond to the character of the area;
- The proposal redistributes building height and bulk from Building C to the adjoining buildings to improve transition to medium density land to the south. Building C's roof sites under the maximum height limit, reducing the built form along Cadman Crescent (south). The residual bulk that could be achieved on Building C has otherwise been relocated to the adjoining buildings, which are located closer to the station and where greater development is anticipated to occur. The redistribution of the building envelope will not result in any unreasonable levels of amenity impacts to adjoining neighbours, having regard to the future quality and character of the area;
- Upper floors are recessed across all proposed buildings to reduce a hard edge to the building;
- The proposed form results in a floor space ration of 2.24:1, below the bonus FSR provision
 of 2.3:1 and does not result in an over-development of the site in consideration for the
 density anticipated by the LEP. This is evident as the proposal meets and exceeds the
 amenity-based controls, including solar access, cross ventilation, landscaped area,
 communal open space and deep soil area requirements under the ADG and DCP;
- The nature of the site is unique in that it presents a near complete island site, where a
 bespoke response is required to enable a quality urban design outcome and amenity of
 residents. In this case, concentrating the buildings on the perimeter of the site, has enabled
 the retention of significant established trees within a central communal open space area and
 landscape setbacks. The minor height increase has not resulted in any unacceptable
 amenity impacts in terms of overshadowing.
- Building C shares the greatest interface with the adjoining medium density land to the east.
 The form of the building reflects the scale of future development in this area, by presenting
 as a three storey building to Cadman Crescent (east), noting this area has a 10m height
 control. Substantial setbacks to levels 4,5 and 6 restricts overlooking of future residents to
 the east.
- Notwithstanding the height variation, the proposal is consistent with the objectives of the height standard and R4 High Density zone;

- There is no public benefit in maintaining the standard in the circumstances of the case;
- There are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the standard as the development allows design improvements in the following ways:
 - The DA produces an overall FSR of 2.24:1, which has been arrived at from a first principles approach...a key aspect of this approach is the preservation of moderate and high retention value trees along the property boundaries, which significantly improves the building transition and soften edge to adjoining development;
 - The additional height to Buildings A, B, D and E are warranted in that it represents a balance between maintaining a sensitive interface with land to the south while distributing greater height to the north west closest to the proposed Metro Station, without having an unreasonable impact upon the public domain and amenity of the adjoining properties;
 - The proposed building heights are considered to create a sound planning outcome given they result in an improved urban transition to land zoned for medium density residential uses (including the retention of significant trees around the site boundary that will soften the built form);
 - Urban design principles have been utilised to achieve an optimal landscape and amenity outcome for the users of the site, whilst also respecting the amenity and interface of low density residential in the south;
 - The proposal is consistent with the objectives of the ADG requirements, as well as the provision of landscape, communal and deep soil zones in accordance with the DCP. The proposal does not produce an overdevelopment of the site and ensures improved amenity can be achieved despite the transfer of additional height to Buildings A, B, D and E.
 - The locality is currently undergoing a transition from large detached dwelling houses being replaced with townhouses, medium and density residential flat buildings and shop top housing developments. In recognition of this, the proposal provides reduces bulk to the eastern and southern boundaries, while ensuring taller envelopes are appropriately placed closer to the station;
 - The proposal is sufficiently setback from the adjoining neighbours in accordance with the ADG (setback/building separation) requirements; and
 - Given the above, strict compliance with the height controls would hinder the attainment of the objects of the Act, and would not result in the orderly and economic use and development of land.

Comment:

A Clause 4.6 written submission was supported for a variation to the maximum height standard of 21m for Buildings A, B, D and E under the Concept Development Application 1262/2019/JP. The subject built form application seeks to further exceed this maximum height standard by almost double to that which was approved for these buildings and a variation to Building C is also requested. Refer to table below.

Approved Maximum	Extent of	Proposed Built	
Height of DA	Variation to 21m	Form DA	to 21m height limit
1262/2019/JP	height limit	1112/2022/JP	
Building A 7 storeys		Building A 7 storeys	
(23.6m)	2.6m or 12.4%	(26.01m)	5.01m or 23.85%
Building B 7 storeys		Building B 7 storeys	
(23.15m)	2.15m or 10.2%	(26.49m)	5.49m or 26.14%
Building C 3 storeys		Building C 6 storeys	
(14.8m)	N/A	(23.30m)	2.3m or 10.95%
Building D 7 storeys		Building D 6 storeys	
(23.8m)	2.8m or 13.57%	(26.20m)	5.2m or 24.76%
Building E 7 storeys		Building E 7 storeys	
(22.69m)	2.69m or 8%	(25.13m)	4.13m or 16.67%

A degree of flexibility to the height standard can be considered under the objectives of Clause 4.6, however, the written submission for the subject application has not demonstrated how the extent of the variation to the standard achieves better outcomes for and from development by allowing flexibility in this circumstance. In addition, the written submission has not demonstrated that despite the variation, the objectives of the development standard have been met or that sufficient environmental planning grounds have been provided to justify the contravention.

The objective of Clause 4.3 'Building Height' is to ensure that the height of buildings is compatible with that of adjoining development and the overall streetscape. Additionally, the building height development standard aims to minimise the impact of overshadowing, visual impact, and loss of privacy on adjoining properties and open space areas. As such, the development standard for building height, consistency to the approved planning framework under the Concept Development Consent as well as built form streetscape character controls in the DCP have been considered with respect to the merits of a variation pursuant to Clause 4.6.

The LEP mapping instrument limits height transitions within the R4 High Density Residential zone from 21m on the subject site to 10m at the north and south eastern interface to the R3 Medium Density Residential zone. Refer Attachment 4 for LEP Height of Buildings Map. Whilst there is a Development Application for a residential flat building development currently under assessment to the south west of the site, no other higher density developments are constructed or proposed directly opposite the site. It is anticipated that any development on the R3 zoned land would be a maximum of 10m in height (3 storeys). In contrast, the proposed development results in a maximum height of 23.3m for Building C, 26.49m for Building B and 26.01m for Building A. Whilst there are three to six storey podium levels set back 3m from the front façade of each of these buildings, the DRP have noted that this application presents as a "relatively bulky, imposing and architecturally homogenous addition to the lower scale local context...whilst acknowledging the provision of upper level setbacks in Building C, the transition between the subject scheme and the lower height residential areas is now more visually abrupt...the Panel recommends that height be reduced as the proposal is not considered to be successfully resolved with the likely future context".

In this regard, it is considered that the variation to the height exceedance to Building A, B and C results in a more 'visually abrupt' transition to the interface of the lower density zoning and will not be compatible with future developments on the adjoining R3 medium density development and the overall streetscape.

The Applicant has indicated that there are sufficient environmental grounds to justify contravening the development standard as the development "allows design improvements to the existing development" including increasing the overall FSR of the development based on a first principles approach, distributing the additional height to Buildings A, B, D and E to balance the sensitive interface to land to the south, providing a "bespoke response" to quality urban design for the unique site by concentrating the buildings on the perimeter of the site, to enable the retention of significant established trees within a central communal open space area.

The above reasons are not considered to be sufficient environmental grounds to justify contravening the height standard for the following reasons:

- Increasing the overall FSR of the development based on a first principles approach is not considered to be a design improvement.
- The maximum height of the overall development has been increased by almost double that which was approved under the Concept Development Application. In addition, there is now an exceedance to the height standard for Building C. As mentioned above, the objective of the Height of Building standard has not been met in that the proposal is not compatible with adjoining R3 medium density development and the overall streetscape.

- The urban design response is not considered to meet design excellence. Refer to assessment under Clause 9.5 in section 3c(ii) below.
- It has not been demonstrated that the increase in height, as well as reduced building separation between the northern buildings A and B would enable the retention of significant trees 82 and 83. Council's Landscape Assessment Officer still raises concerns to the retention of these trees due to the south western aspect, height of buildings and the trees adaptability to the new environment. Refer Section 8 for comments.

The Applicant has also indicated that "strict compliance with the height controls would hinder the attainment of the objects of the Act, and would not result in the orderly and economic use and development of land". It is noted that the approved Concept Development Application permitted variations to the height standard which could result in orderly and economic use and development of land. The further variations to the height standard is not supported as the proposal has not demonstrated that the objectives of the standard are met in terms of compatibility with the R3 Medium Density zone and overall streetscape envisaged for the area and sufficient environmental grounds to justify the contravening the height standard has not been demonstrated.

Court cases dealing with applications to vary development standards have resulted in the Land and Environment Court setting out a five part test for consent authorities to consider to determine whether the objection to the development is well founded. In relation to the 'five part test', the Applicant has not provided a written request that adequately addressed any of the tests in the 'five part test'. In particular, the written submission to vary the building height is not well founded on Part 1 of the test as the objectives of the height standard is not achieved. On Part 2 of the test, the Applicant has not demonstrated that the underlying objective or purpose of the development standard is not relevant to the extent of the variations in the development, such that compliance is unnecessary. On Part 3 of the test, the Applicant has not established that the underlying purpose of the development standard is defeated or thwarted if compliance is required, such that compliance becomes unreasonable. On Part 4 of the test, no development consents have been granted for development directly adjoining the development to render the standard having been 'virtually abandoned or destroyed', or rendering it unnecessary and unreasonable. On Part 5 of the test, the Applicant has not established that the zoning of the area was 'unreasonable or inappropriate' such that the development standard which is appropriate to the zoning is not longer reasonable or necessary.

The variation cannot be supported for the following reasons:

- The Applicant's request is not well founded;
- The proposed variation results in a development that is consistent with the objectives of Clause 4.3 Height of Building;
- There are insufficient environmental grounds to justify the contravention; and
- The proposed development will not be in the public interest because it is inconsistent with the objectives of the development standard and insufficient environmental grounds have been provided to justify the contravention.

The Applicant's written request seeking to justify the contravention of the development standard does not adequately address Clause 4.6(3)(b) or (4)(a) and development consent cannot be granted to the Development Application.

(ii) Clause 9.5 – Design Excellence

Clause 9.5 of LEP 2019 states the following:

- (1) The objective of this clause is to deliver the highest standard of architectural, urban and landscape design.
- (2) This clause applies to development involving the erection of a new building or external alterations to an existing building on land within the Showground Station Precinct.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless the consent authority considers that the development exhibits design excellence.
- (4) In considering whether the development exhibits design excellence, the consent authority must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) whether a high standard of architectural design, materials and detailing appropriate to the building type and location will be achieved,
 - (b) whether the form, arrangement and external appearance of the development will improve the quality and amenity of the public domain,
 - (c) whether the development detrimentally impacts on view corridors,
 - (d) whether the development detrimentally impacts on any land protected by solar access controls established in the development control plan referred to in clause 9.4,
 - (e) the requirements of the development control plan referred to in clause 9.4,
 - (f) how the development addresses the following matters:
 - (i) the suitability of the land for development,
 - (ii) existing and proposed uses and use mix,
 - (iii) heritage issues and streetscape constraints,
 - (iv) the relationship of the development with other development (existing or proposed) on the same site or on neighbouring sites in terms of separation, setbacks, amenity and urban form,
 - (v) bulk, massing and modulation of buildings,
 - (vi) street frontage heights,
 - (vii) environmental impacts such as sustainable design, overshadowing, wind and reflectivity,
 - (viii) the achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development,
 - (ix) pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access, circulation and requirements,
 - (x) the impact on, and any proposed improvements to, the public domain,
 - (xi) the impact on any special character area,
 - (xii) achieving appropriate interfaces at ground level between the building and the public domain,
 - (xiii) excellence and integration of landscape design.
- (5) In addition, development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless:
 - (a) if the development is in respect of a building that is, or will be, higher than 21 metres or 6 storeys (or both) but not higher than 66 metres or 20 storeys (or both):
 - (i) a design review panel reviews the development, and
 - (ii) the consent authority takes into account the findings of the design review panel, or
 - (b) if the development is in respect of a building that is, or will be, higher than 66 metres or 20 storeys (or both):
 - (i) an architectural design competition is held in relation to the development, and
 - (ii) the consent authority takes into account the results of the architectural design competition.
- (6) Subclause (5) (b) does not apply if:

- (a) the NSW Government Architect certifies in writing that an architectural design competition need not be held but that a design review panel should instead review the development, and
- (b) a design review panel reviews the development, and
- (c) the consent authority takes into account the findings of the design review panel.

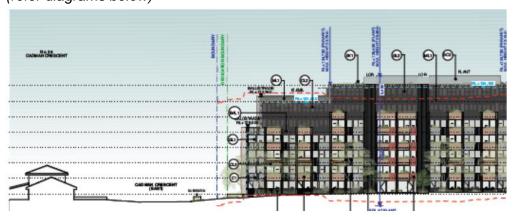
Comment:

In accordance with Clause 9.5(5), as the development will be, higher than 21 metres or 6 storeys, but not higher than 66 metres or 20 storeys, development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless the development is reviewed by a design review panel and the consent authority is required to take into account the findings of the design review panel.

The Design Review Panel (DRP) considered the design excellence of the subject built form application as well as the Amending Concept Development under DA 1110/2022/JP at a meeting held on 23 March 2022. The minutes to this meeting/DRP report are included at Attachment 17. The DRP concluded that both applications did not exhibit design excellence. It is noted that the DRP is an advisory body that assists the consent authority to assess whether a proposal exhibits design excellence. The DRP Panel members have been endorsed by the Government Architect NSW. Statutory compliance is a development assessment matter and is addressed in other sections of this Council Assessment report. A summary of the DRP's design excellence concerns for the subject application are as follows:

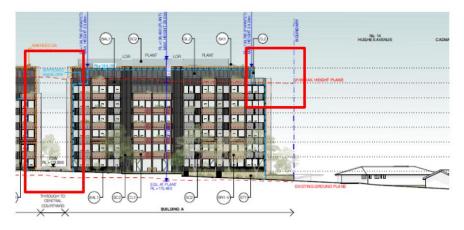
Bulk and Scale

 The revised application now presents a relatively bulky, imposing and architecturally homogenous addition to the lower scale local context to the south and east. Whilst acknowledging the provision of upper level setbacks in Building C, the transition between the subject scheme and the lower height residential areas is now more visually abrupt (refer diagrams below)



Proposed interface with adjacent R3 zone

 The application is non-compliant with ADG building separation criteria. An example shown below indicates that the distance separation to the adjacent site to the north is incorrect and adversely impacts on the future development of the isolated site.

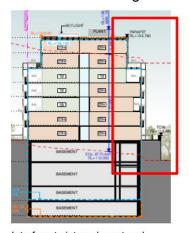


ADG non-compliance

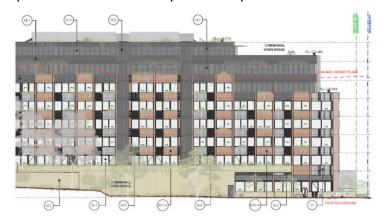
The street interface appears to have walls in excess of 2m in height of substantial length.
 This is not considered to offer a fine grained and active street frontage.

Height

- The Panel does not generally support LEP height non-compliance. The proposal exceeds the LEP control by up to 24%. The Panel is not convinced of the merit of this height exceedance.
- The future character defined by DPE and incorporated into the DCP is for a 6-storey built-form outcome in this part of the precinct, with higher development located closer to the Metro Station. The subject site is within the southern part of the precinct, interfacing a three-storey zone. The Panel recommends that height be reduced as the proposal is not considered to be successfully resolved with the likely future context.
- The interface with the internal courtyard shown below demonstrates how the height exceedance detracts from the original character setting and place making of a human scaled fined grained development outcome for this part of the precinct.







Elevation of interface to internal courtyard

Density

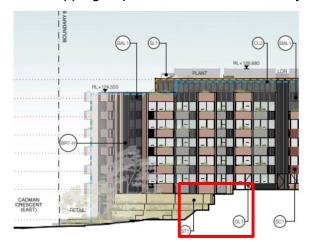
- The built form is consequently considered to be of a scale, and bulk that is inconsistent with the overall precinct objectives.
- The Panel is not adverse to the applicant seeking a permissible density, however this should not be at the expense of acceptable urban, environmental and residential design amenity outcomes for the precinct.

Landscape Design within Front Setbacks

- Hard surface courtyard encroachments into street setbacks are generally not supported by the Panel.
- The ground level private courtyards encroach into street setback and preclude the ability to plant tall, mature canopy trees with a landscaped understorey. These courtyards should be removed.
- A significantly higher quantum of large, high canopy peripheral trees are to be provided along the edges of the site, to meet the requirements of a high density residential environment in a landscape setting.
- The landscape design appears to rely on retention of existing trees and street tree planting in the council verge to achieve diversity and canopy density.

Amenity

- The southern corner entry to the site at Cadman Crescent and Hughes Avenue is convoluted and results in small passageways of 3m for pedestrians as a result of the balcony encroachments at the ground level and 7m between building facades. The Panel recommends this be widened to comply with ADG distance separation and wind analysis as required be undertaken noting the built form is 6-7 storeys on either side of this opening.
- It is unclear why entry into the central court is not able to be made at ground level from the street and why there is a rise of 5.25m. Using the specified building lengths and stepping slaps would aid in successfully designing to the site topography.





Rise of 5.25m

Narrow passageway of 3m between built form

Communal Open Space Area

- The built form is very close to the proposed retained existing trees which may impact the health and stability of the trees.
- Provision is allowed for taller growing trees in the courtyard, to make allowance for the
 potential for existing trees to fail, and ensure that a tall canopy is visible from the street.
- Concerns raised with the internal presentation of the built form to the internal court. The
 intended character setting of a 6 storey built form outcome is not realised and the bulk
 and scale of the built form is overwhelming, adversely impacting on the human scale of
 the internal court area.
- The corridors leading to the central court at 14.5m long and 1.7m wide and open to the sky. It is questionable if these would be nice spaces.

Building Design

- The Panel does not support apartments that are located below the adjacent public domain be it the street frontage or internal courtyard area. This is for reasons of visual privacy, natural ventilation and solar access.
- The Panel does not support the approach of a single architectural identity/character for all of these buildings. There is a monolithic quality to the development that is not helped by the height exceedances and a lack of horizontal articulation in the street and internal facades. The scheme does not demonstrate a convincing approach to architectural diversity and fine grain.
- The street address to Hughes Avenue shown below is not reflective of the principles of Transit Orientated Development clearly defined in the DCP. All dwellings addressing the street are to be able to accessed directly from the street. The elevation below illustrates a masonry clad wall of 2- 4.9m along the extent of the approximately 53m façade. This is not an activated street address that presents a fine-grained street articulation to the street and is not reflective of good design, or supported by the Panel.



The Applicant provided a response to the DRP report including an Urban Design Review by Frank Stanisic and a legal submission which can be found in Attachment 18. This response disagrees with the DRP's advice and recommendations and does not address each of the concerns raised by the DRP. It is considered that in accordance with Clause 9.5(5), development consent must not be granted to the subject application as a satisfactory response has not been provided to address the findings of the DRP.

With regard to Clause 9.5(4), the matters of consideration are either addressed in other sections of this report, are inconsistent with the approved Concept Development Application or cannot be determined as the information submitted with the application has not addressed all the concerns raised by the DRP.

In this regard, the proposal does not meet the provisions under Clause 9.5 Design Excellence of the LEP and development consent must not be granted to the application.

(iii) Floor Space Ratio

Clause 4.4 Floor Space Ratio of the LEP 2019 prescribes that the maximum floor space ratio for a building on any land within the subject site shall not exceed a Floor Space Ratio of 1.6:1.

Clause 9.7 Residential Development Yield on Certain Land of the LEP 2019 states the following:

(2) Despite clause 4.4, the consent authority may consent to development to which this clause applies with a floor space ratio that does not exceed the increased floor

space ratio identified on the Floor Space Ratio Incentive Map, if the consent authority is satisfied that—

- (a) no more than 25% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings) contained in the development are to be studio or 1 bedroom dwellings, or both, and
- (b) at least 20% of the total number of dwellings (to the nearest whole number of dwellings) contained in the development are to be 3 or more bedroom dwellings, and
- (c) at least 40% of all 2 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 110 square metres, and
- (d) at least 40% of all 3 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 135 square metres, and
- (e) the following minimum number of car parking spaces are to be provided on the site of the proposed development—
 - (i) for each dwelling—1 car parking space,
 - (ii) for every 5 dwellings—1 car parking space, in addition to the car parking space required for the individual dwelling.

An assessment of these requirements is indicated in the below table:

Apartment Mix	LEP Development	Proposal	Compliance
	Standard		
One bedroom dwellings	25% to the nearest whole number of dwellings (Maximum)	25% (64 of 255 units)	Yes
Three or more bedroom dwellings	20% to the nearest whole number of dwellings (Minimum)	22.4% (57 of 255 units)	Yes

Apartment Diversity	LEP Standard	Development	Proposal	Compliance
Minimum internal floor area of 2 Bedroom dwellings is 110m ²	≥40%		38% (51 of 134* units) *Refer discussion below	No
Minimum internal floor area of 3 Bedroom dwellings is 135m ²	≥40%		45.6% (26 of 57 units)	Yes

Parking Type	LEP Development Standard	Proposal	Compliance
1, 2, 3 & 4 Bedroom	1 car space per dwelling and 1 space per 5 units	255 resident spaces and 51 visitor spaces required. 298 resident car spaces and 52 visitor spaces provided.	Yes

The submitted Statement of Environmental Effects and unit schedule indicates 55 out of **138** x 2 bedroom units (39.85%) comprise a minimum internal floor area of 110m². This already does not meet the minimum 40% percentage provisions for larger 2 bedroom units in accordance with Clause 9.7(2)(c). Further, the unit schedule also incorrectly includes Units A307, A407,

A507 and B512 as larger 2 bedroom units despite the plans indicating these are 3 bedroom units. Refer figures below:



In accordance with the submitted plans, the unit mix proposed is 64×1 bedroom units, 134×2 bedroom units and 57×3 bedroom units.

The proposal does not comply with Clause 9.7(2)(c) as less than 40% of all 2 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 110m². Therefore, the incentive Floor Space Ratio of 2.3:1 cannot be applied to the proposed development.

The proposal results in a Floor Space Ratio of 2.24:1. The proposed development exceeds the FSR (base) of 1.6:1 by 40.2% or 7,982.8m². No Clause 4.6 written submission has been provided to vary the FSR development standards.

It is noted that the approved Concept Development Consent includes a condition requiring a maximum FSR of 2.1:1 for the subject site. The proposal does not comply with this condition.

4. Compliance with SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021

This Policy includes Chapter 4 Remediation of Land which aims to promote the remediation of contaminated land for the purpose of reducing the risk of harm to human health or any other aspects of the environment.

Section 4.6 of the SEPP states:

1) A consent authority must not consent to the carrying out of any development on land unless:

- (a) it has considered whether the land is contaminated, and
- (b) if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in its contaminated state (or will be suitable, after remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
- (c) if the land requires remediation to be made suitable for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out, it is satisfied that the land will be remediated before the land is used for that purpose.

The Applicant has submitted a Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) prepared by EI Australia dated 23 July 2021. A total of 20 intrusive locations were drilled to investigate the soil. The key findings from the investigation found that any contaminant concentrations in the soil samples were below the adopted investigation levels applicable to residential with minimal opportunities for soil access settings, with the exception of asbestos being detected in surficial fill at three locations. Hazardous building materials containing asbestos were also considered to pose a contamination risk on the site. Minor zinc exceedance of ecological criteria was also identified in one location however this was not considered to be widespread.

Based on the findings, EI concluded that the site can be made suitable for the proposed development, provided recommendations requiring the preparation and implementation of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) including a Hazardous Materials Survey prior to demolition works and identify the lateral extent of asbestos impact in shallow fill; undertake remediation and validation works for the site, as outlined in the RAP; surplus soils be removed from site as part of any excavation and foundation works; and any material being imported to the site should be validated as suitable for the intended use.

In this regard, if consent was granted to the development application, appropriate conditions could be included in the development consent to ensure that the site is suitable for the proposed development with regard to land contamination and the provisions of SEPP (Resilience and Hazards) 2021.

5. Compliance with SEPP (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004

State Environmental Planning Policy (BASIX) 2004 applies to the proposed development and aims to reduce the consumption of mains-supplied water, reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and improve the thermal performance of the building. A BASIX assessment has been undertaken and indicates that the development will achieve the required targets for water reduction, energy reduction and measures for thermal performance. If development consent was granted to the application, the commitments as detailed in the amended BASIX Certificates would have been imposed as a condition of consent.

6. Compliance with SEPP No. 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

A Design Verification Statement was prepared by Brian Meyerson, registration number 4907 of MHN Design Union.

a. Design Quality Principles

An assessment against the relevant design quality principles contained within SEPP 65 is provided below;

Principle 1: Context and neighbourhood character

The proposal is not compatible with the desired context and neighbourhood character of the Showground Station precinct. The future desired character for residential areas within the precinct are focused highly on an appropriate scale and an attractive environment for

pedestrians. The Design Review Panel has considered the application and has concluded that the proposal does not exhibit design excellence. The concerns raised by the DRP have not been satisfactorily addressed. It is considered that the application will not provide for a built form that would be appropriate in scale or an attractive streetscape presentation and landscaped setting as envisaged for the precinct. In this regard, the proposal is not compatible with the desired neighbourhood character of the Showground Station precinct.

Principle 2: Built form and scale

The proposal does not satisfy the provisions under Clause 9.5 Design Excellence of the LEP. Refer to Section 3c(ii) for further discussion. As advised by the DRP, approval of this application would result in future built forms that would be excessive in bulk and scale and the interface between the development and the future built forms on adjoining sites have not been appropriately considered and would not provide an appealing scale to pedestrians or ensure a high level of amenity is provided. In particular, a sensitive transition between the high density and medium density zones approved under the Concept Development Application will not be maintained.

Principle 3: Density

The subject proposal provides for 255 dwellings on the site which is an increase of 27 dwellings to the approved Concept Development Application. This does not comply with condition 3 of the approved development consent which limits a maximum 228 dwellings and 2.1:1 FSR cap. When the original concept application was lodged, the applicant initially sought consent for 255 units however reduced the dwelling yield and height of the built form to ensure the proposal met design excellence. The subject application seeks consent to increase the density for the site without demonstrating compliance with the provision of design excellence under the LEP. Further, the proposal does not achieve compliance to the incentive FSR provisions under Clause 9.7 of the LEP.

Principle 4: Sustainability

The diagrams provided with the application indicate that the design could achieve natural ventilation however the solar access diagrams have not demonstrated compliance with the Apartment Design criteria. Insufficient information has been provided to conclude that good sustainable design has been provided for the development.

Principle 5: Landscape

Diagrams have been submitted with the application demonstrating that 10% of the site would be provided with deep soil. However the tree canopy percentage is only 20% of the site which is half of the NSW Government's 40% tree canopy cover target. In addition, variations to street tree species are not consistent with the Public Domain Plan. Council's Landscape Assessment Officer still raises concerns with regards to detrimental impacts to trees 82 and 83 proposed to be retained in the centrally located communal open space area. Council's Design Review Panel also raised concern regarding the hard paved private courtyards located within the front setbacks that would "preclude the ability to plant tall, mature canopy trees with a landscaped understorey". In this regard, it cannot be concluded that the proposal would result in a good landscape design outcome.

Principle 6: Amenity

The proposal does not demonstrate that the building design provides for appropriate amenity for future residents or neighbours. Whilst the proposal includes diagrams that demonstrate that the proposal would achieve the requirements of solar access, natural ventilation in accordance with the Apartment Design Guide, the proposal results in an increase in overshadowing to the central communal open space area on the subject site as well as within the frontage of future terrace dwellings along Cadman Crescent East. In addition, the matters raised by the Design Review Panel have not been adequately addressed and the proposal does not satisfy the provisions under Clause 9.5 of the LEP. It cannot be concluded that appropriate amenity has been provided for future residents or neighbours.

Principle 7: Safety

A CPTED Assessment has been submitted with the Development Application. No objections have been raised by the NSW Police. It is considered that the development has been appropriately designed for safety and security within the development and the public domain.

Principle 8: Housing diversity and social interaction

The proposal does not comply with the unit mix and sizes under Council's local housing provision to create "family friendly" housing under Clause 9.7 of the LEP. The proposal has not demonstrated that a suitable mix of apartment sizes, providing housing choice for different demographics, living needs and household budgets can be provided for the number of units proposed.

Principle 9: Aesthetic

The application was reviewed by Council's Design Review Panel (DRP). The DRP concluded that the proposal did not exhibit design excellence. Refer Section 3c(ii) for further discussion. The proposal has not been amended to address the concerns raised by the DRP. Instead, a response has been provided by the Applicant which disagrees with the advice provided by the DRP. It cannot be concluded that good aesthetics has been achieved by the design of the built form.

b. Apartment Design Guide

In accordance with Clause 30(2) of SEPP 65, a consent authority in determining a Development Application for residential flat buildings is to take into consideration the Apartment Design Guide. Consideration of the relevant Design Criteria is addressed below:

Clause	Design Criteria	Compliance			
Siting	Siting				
Communal open space	25% of the site, with 50% of the principal usable part of the communal open space area achieving a minimum of 50% direct sunlight for 2 hours midwinter.	No. 37% (4,597m²) of the development site area is proposed for communal open space on the ground floor and roof tops. The principal usable part of the communal open space area is considered to be the central ground floor communal courtyard. The proposal achieves 35% direct sunlight for 2 hours during midwinter. Refer to discussion below.			
Deep Soil Zone	7% of site area. On some sites it may be possible to provide a larger deep soil zone, being 10% for sites with an area of 650-1500m ² and 15% for sites greater than 1500m ² .	Yes. Approximately 10% of the development site area are deep soil zones as defined within the ADG.			
Separation	For habitable rooms, 12m (6m to boundary) for 4 storeys, 18m (9m to boundary) for 5-8 storeys and 24m (12m to boundary) for 9+ storeys	No. The internal building separation between the buildings do not meet the criteria, however building separation between Building B and C, C and D and D and E are consistent with approved Concept DA. However the building separation between Buildings A and B have been reduced resulting in a further variation as follows:			

Visual privacy	Visual privacy is to be	Levels 1 to 4 – Minimum 7m (habitable to habitable where 12m is required) Levels 5 – 8 Minimum 7m (habitable to habitable where 28m is required). Refer to discussion below. No.
	provided through use of setbacks, window placements, screening and similar.	Whilst the visual privacy of the development has been considered with the angled design of blade walls, placement of windows and balconies, insufficient mitigation measures have been provided for a number of balconies/habitable areas between Buildings A and B. Refer discussion below.
Car parking	Car parking to be provided based on proximity to public transport in metropolitan Sydney. For sites within 800m of a railway station or light rail stop, the parking is required to be in accordance with the RMS Guide to Traffic Generating Development which is:	Yes. The site is located within 800m of the Showground Station. Therefore, 287.8 car spaces required. 350 residential and visitors car spaces provided.
	Metropolitan Sub-Regional Centres:	
	0.6 spaces per 1 bedroom unit. 38.4 0.9 spaces per 2 bedroom unit. 124.2 1.40 spaces per 3 bedroom unit. 74.2 1 space per 5 units (visitor parking). 52.8	
Designing the B		
Solar and daylight access	1. Living and private open spaces of at least 70% of apartments are to receive a minimum of 2 hours direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm midwinter.	No. The Applicant has provided an Apartment yield and amenity table that indicates the proposed development achieves two hours solar access for 71% (180 of 255) of apartments between 8am and 4pm midwinter. The application has not demonstrated that solar access compliance is achieved between 9am – 3pm midwinter.
	2. A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter.	Yes. The proposal demonstrates that 9% (23 of 255) of apartments will not receive any solar access between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm midwinter.
Natural ventilation	1. At least 60% of units are to be naturally cross ventilated in the first 9 storeys of a building.	Yes. A total of 86% (219 of 255) of units achieve the cross ventilation requirements.

	E 1 7 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	For buildings at 10 storeys or greater, the building is only deemed to be cross ventilated if the balconies cannot be fully enclosed.	
Ceiling heights	For habitable rooms – 2.7m. For non-habitable rooms – 2.4m. For two storey apartments – 2.7m for the main living floor and 2.4m for the second floor, where it's area does not exceed 50% of the apartment area. For attic spaces – 1/8m at the edge of the room with a 30° minimum ceiling slope.	Yes. Floor to Floor heights are 3.13m for all apartments. Floor to ceiling height approx. 2.7 metres for all apartments.
	If located in a mixed use areas – 3.3m for ground and first floor to promote future flexible use.	>3.3m provided for ground and first floor non-residential uses.
Apartment size	1. Apartments are required to have the following internal size:	No.
	Studio – 35m ² 1 bedroom – 50m ² 2 bedroom – 70m ² 3 bedroom – 90m ²	1 bedroom 50m ² - 75m ² 2 bedroom 73m ² -163m ² 3 bedroom 95m ² - 225m ²
	The minimum internal areas include only one bathroom. Additional bathrooms increase the minimum internal areas by 5m ² each.	Where additional bathrooms are proposed, an additional 5m² has been provided for the majority of units except B202, B308 and B408 which each have a minimum internal area of 73m². These are 2 bedroom units with 2 bathrooms which require a minimum internal area of 75m².
	A fourth bedroom and further additional bedrooms increase the minimum internal area by $12m^2$ each.	No four bedroom units are proposed on the plans.
	2. Every habitable room must have a window in an external wall with a total minimum glass area of not less than 10% of the floor area of the room. Daylight and air may not be borrowed from other rooms.	All habitable rooms have windows greater than 10% of the floor area of the dwelling.
Apartment layout	Habitable rooms are limited to a maximum depth of 2.5 x the ceiling height.	Yes.

	In open plan layouts the maximum habitable room depth is 8m from a window.	Yes.
	The width of cross-over or cross-through apartments are at least 4m internally to avoid deep narrow layouts.	Wall widths could be amended to comply.
Balcony area	The primary balcony is to be:	Yes.
	Studio – 4m² with no minimum depth 1 bedroom – 8m² with a minimum depth of 2m 2 bedroom – 10m² with a minimum depth of 2m 3 bedroom – 12m² with a minimum depth of 2.4m	
	For units at ground or podium levels, a private open space area of 15m ² with a minimum depth of 3m is required.	Yes.
Common Circulation and Spaces	The maximum number of apartments off a circulation core on a single level is eight	Yes. Maximum 7 units.
	For buildings of 10 storeys and over, the maximum number of apartments sharing a single lift is 40	N/A
Storage	Storage is to be provided as follows: Studio – 4m³ 1 bedroom – 6m³ 2 bedroom – 8m³ 3+ bedrooms – 10m³	Yes.
	At least 50% of the required storage is to be located within the apartment.	Unit schedule indicates each unit contains the minimum storage within the apartment and exceed the overall storage requirements.
Apartment mix	A variety of apartment types is to be provided and is to include flexible apartment configurations to support diverse household types and stages of life.	Yes., however proposal does not meet housing diversity Clause under Clause 9.7 of the LEP.

(i) Communal Open Space

The Apartment Design Guide requires that 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 9am and 3pm on 21 June. It is considered that the principal useable part of the communal open space is the centrally located courtyard at ground level. Only 35% of the

principal useable part of the ground floor communal open space will receive a minimum of 2 hours of solar access between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.

The Applicant submits that the development provides for 51% direct sunlight to the principal usable part of the communal open space if the rooftop is included in this calculation. However, rooftop communal open space is only provided above Buildings B and C. In this regard, this is not considered to be equitably accessible all future occupants of the site. Therefore, this cannot be considered principal useable part of communal open space. It is noted that the approved concept application demonstrated that at least 2 hours of solar access would be provided to the principal usable part of the ground floor communal open space during midwinter. The subject built form application reduces the building separation between the northern buildings A and B from 10m to 7.6m and as a result, reduces the solar access provided for the ground level central communal open space area. It is noted that the high level of amenity provided to the ground level central communal open space was an essential component to the approved concept development.

The Development Application has not demonstrated that sufficient solar access can be provided to the principal usable communal open space for future occupants of the site in accordance with the Communal Open Space design criteria of the ADG.

(ii) Solar Access

The Apartment Design Guide requires that of at least 70% of apartments are to receive a minimum of 2 hours direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm midwinter.

The Applicant has provided an Apartment yield and amenity table and diagrams that indicate the proposed development achieves two hours solar access for 71% (180 of 255) of apartments between 8am and 4pm midwinter. The application has not demonstrated that solar access compliance is achieved between 9am – 3pm midwinter.

The Development Application has not demonstrated that sufficient solar access can be provided to future occupants of the site in accordance with the Solar Access design criteria of the ADG.

(iii) Building Separation and Visual Privacy

The Apartment Design Guide requires that the minimum building separation for habitable rooms, is 12m (6m to boundary) for 4 storeys, 18m (9m to boundary) for 5-8 storeys and 24m (12m to boundary) for above 9 storeys. The building separation between Buildings A and B has been reduced compared to the approved Concept DA, resulting in the following variations:

- Levels 1 to 4 Minimum 7m (habitable to habitable where 12m is required)
- Levels 5 to 8 Minimum 7m (habitable to habitable where 18m is required).

The Applicant submits that the proposal is consistent with the Apartment Design Guide as follows:

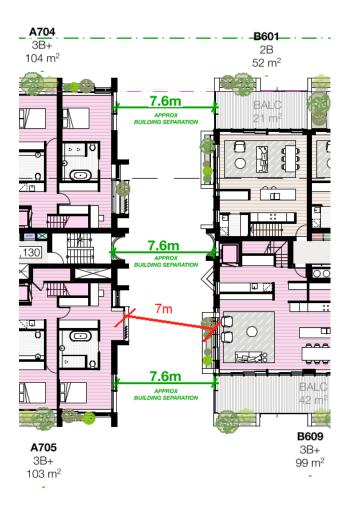
A 6m side setback is provided to the adjoining properties to the west of the site, to enable adequate separation, visual privacy and ADG compliance should these sites be developed in future. Within the site, the separation distances between buildings are outlined in Part 2F of this table. Visual and acoustic privacy is achieved between buildings, via the following design responses:

- · Metal screening to windows and lightweight louvre systems
- Minimal balconies located between buildings
- Offsetting widows to adjacent buildings

The objective of the design criteria is to provide adequate building separation distances to achieve reasonable levels of external and internal visual privacy.

The internal building separation between all buildings proposed do not meet the criteria, however building separation between Building B and C, C and D and D and E are consistent with the approved Concept DA and appropriate privacy mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the buildings.

It is acknowledged that some privacy mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of Buildings A and B, however it is considered that planter boxes are not an appropriate mitigation measure and more permanent design measures would be required to ameliorate overlooking impacts between habitable spaces that result in a shortfall of up to 11m to the design criteria.



The Development Application has not demonstrated that sufficient privacy measures have been incorporated between habitable rooms in Buildings A and B to mitigate visual amenity impacts in accordance with the design criteria of the ADG.

7. Compliance with The Hills DCP 2012

The proposal has been assessed against the relevant built form provisions of The Hills Development Control Plan 2012 including the following sections:

- Part D Section 19 Showground Station Precinct,
- Part B Section 5 Residential Flat Buildings,
- Part B Section 6 Business

- Part C Section 1 Parking and
- Part C Section 3 Landscaping.

It is noted that some standards such as density, number of storeys, unit mix, sizes and parking are superseded by the site specific provisions approved under the Concept Development Application and under Section 9 of the LEP. It is also noted that in the event of any inconsistency between the approved Concept DA and any other Section of the DCP, the provisions of the approved Concept DA shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency. In this regard, the proposed development achieves compliance with the relevant requirements of the development controls with the exception of the controls highlighted in the below table.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL	THDCP REQUIREMENTS	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	COMPLIANCE
Part B Section 19 - 6.4 Built Form Design	Development on streets with a road reserve less than 20m wide, the length of the building facade shall not exceed 40m. Podium facades shall avoid blank, featureless walls by patterning high quality architectural elements such as window bays, canopies and fenestration.	Building A – 41.5m Building B – 58.7m Building C – 50m Building D – 60m Building E – 45m Internal courtyard podium walls and podium facades fronting Hughes Avenue do not contain high quality architectural elements such as window bays, canopies and fenestration.	No.
Part B Section 19 - 6.6 Residential Uses on Ground and First Floors	Higher density development with residential ground and lower floor uses is to adopt a two storey terrace house appearance to present a fine grain articulation to the street frontage.	The development does not adopt a two storey terrace house appearance.	No.
	Residential ground floor units are to have individual gates and entrances accessed directly from the street.	Units DG03, DG04, DG05, DG06 and DG07 facing Hughes Avenue do not have individual gates and entrances accessed directly from street.	
	Ground floor residential apartments are to be elevated from the street level by a minimum of 300mm and a maximum of 600mm	Ground floor residential apartments are lower than street level fronting Cadman Crescent East or elevated from street level by up to 4m from the Hughes Ave street level.	

a. Built Form Design

The DCP requires that development on streets with a road reserve less than 20m wide (Cadman Crescent and Hughes Avenue), the length of the building facade shall not exceed 40m. The proposal exceeds the minimum façade lengths by 1.5m for Building A, 18.7m for Building B, 10m for Building C, 20m for Building D and 25m for Building E.

The DCP also requires podium facades shall avoid blank, featureless walls by patterning high quality architectural elements such as window bays, canopies and fenestration. Building D on the Hughes Avenue elevation comprises a solid wall up approximately 2m - 4m in to a maximum of 35m of the façade. The internal courtyard wall adjoining Building A and B comprises a height of between 3m – 5m and extends to the pool feature for approximately 50m in length.





The Applicant has provided the following justification for the variation:

While all buildings present a length greater than 40m, the proposal present a series of height changes and steps height in line with the natural topography of the site. This reduces the perceived façade lengths and provides a natural break-up of the building envelopes. Longer façade lengths will be addressed through improved building articulation and expression at ground and the upper two storeys. The changes in height are located at key changes in topography to alter the perceived façade lengths and add visual interest to the streetscape. Overall, we consider the current façade arrangement and height changes to present a suitable outcome in lieu of requiring maximum façade lengths.

The DCP provides the following objective relating to the control:

 To ensure development creates a positive streetscape and achieves a high quality architectural design. • To encourage podiums which reinforce the intended neighbourhood character and enhance the pedestrian experience.

Comment:

The architectural design of the proposal has been reviewed by Council's Design Review Panel (DRP). The DRP advises that the proposal does not exhibit design excellence. In particular, concerns were raised to the Hughes Avenue street address which does not provide activation to the street or a fine-grained street articulation and the internal presentation of the built form to the internal courtyard and determined the bulk and scale of the built form is "overwhelming and adversely impacts on the human scale of the internal court areas. The Applicant has not provided a satisfactory response to these concerns raised by the Design Review Panel. The proposal has not demonstrated that the intent of the control has been met and the variation cannot be supported.

b. Residential Uses on Ground Level

The DCP requires ground floor residential apartments are to be elevated from the street level by a minimum of 300mm and a maximum of 600mm, adopt a two storey terrace house appearance to present a fine grain articulation to the street frontage and provide direct access to the street.

The ground floor residential apartments are lower than street level fronting Cadman Crescent East or elevated from street level by up to 4m from the Hughes Ave street level. Units DG03, DG04, DG05, DG06 and DG07 facing Hughes Avenue do not have individual gates and entrances accessed directly from street.

The DCP provides the following objectives relating to the control:

- To provide residential activation to streets.
- To provide for residential identity and legibility.
- Encourage the provision of housing for a diversity of dwelling types and users.
- To introduce a fine grain built form and architectural diversity within a street block and/or building development.

Comment:

The podium design of Building D does not provide for fine grain articulation to the Hughes Avenue street frontage. The proposal has not demonstrated that sufficient amenity has been provided to the subterranean courtyards fronting Cadman Crescent East in Building C. The response to Council's Design Review Panel's concerns regarding bulk and scale, fine grain built form and architectural diversity within the streetscape have not been satisfactorily addressed. In this regard, the proposal does not meet the intent of the control and the variation to the control cannot be supported.

8. Referrals

The application was referred to following sections of Council:

- Engineering
- Landscape Assessment/Tree Management
- Forward Planning Contributions
- Environmental Health
- Resource Recovery
- Traffic
- Land and Spatial Information

No objections were raised to the proposal with the exception of the following:

Engineering

Council's Engineer has reviewed the Development Application on two occasions and requested additional information on 28 February 2022 including the submission of a DRAINS and MUSIC model to confirm the calculation of the proposed On site Detention System (OSD) required for stormwater drainage. In addition, a draft subdivision plan indicating the 2m land dedication was also requested as required under the approved Concept Development Consent.

Whilst a response was provided from the Applicant, there is still insufficient information provided to make a proper assessment of the application from an Engineering perspective. In particular, the following concerns remain outstanding:

- The music model is still insufficient as it indicates a swale area by-passing the OSD however the stormwater plan does not indicate there is a swale which needs to be amended. In addition, the ocean guard within the OSD between SF Chamber and Psorb Storm filter will not be feasible and is required to be amended.
- In accordance with the requirements of the DCP, the modelling must demonstrate a reduction in annual average pollution export loads from the development site in line with the following environmental targets:
 - o 90% reduction in the annual average load of gross pollutants
 - 85% reduction in the annual average load of total suspended solids
 - o 65% reduction in the annual average load of total phosphorous
 - 45% reduction in the annual average load of total nitrogen
- Draft subdivision pan is required to be submitted as required under the approved Concept Development Application.
- The existing level/alignment of the centreline (crown) of the existing (Cadman crescent and Hughes Avenue) road must remain unchanged.

Tree Management

Council's Landscape Assessment Officer has reviewed the Development Application on two occasions and requested further information on 14 March 2022. Whilst the Applicant has provided a response to this request, Council's Landscape Officer still raises concern regarding the following:

- Potential detrimental impacts from the development to trees 82 and 83 which are
 proposed to be retained within the ground level communal open space area. Whilst the
 Applicant has submitted an Arborist report regarding the health of these trees which
 states that 'the subject trees are not expected to suffer any adverse impacts due to
 overshadowing from the buildings', concerns are still raised due to the south western
 aspect, height of the building and the trees adaptability to the new environment.
- The proposed 20% tree canopy percentage for the development site is substantially deficient to the 40% tree canopy targets as required under the Sydney Region Plan and Central City District Plan. The Applicant submits that the development achieves the 40% tree canopy percentage if the street tree canopies are included.
- The proposal includes justification for the substitution of street tree species which are inconsistent with the Public Domain Plan. This is not supported as consistency is required to allow for wayfinding opportunities and reinforcement of the street character.

CONCLUSION

The Application has been assessed against the relevant heads of consideration under Section 4.15, 4.24 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, SEPP 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Buildings, The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 and The Hills Development Control Plan 2012 and is considered unsatisfactory.

The proposed built form Development Application is inconsistent with the Approved Concept Development Application for the site and does not meet the provisions under Clause 4.24(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

The proposal does not meet a number of development standards under The Hills Local Environmental Plan including Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings, Clause 4.4 Floor Space Ratio or Clause 9.7 which permits an incentive Floor Space Ratio. A well founded Cause 4.6 written submission to vary any of the development standards has not been provided with the application.

In taking account the findings of the Design Review Panel, it is considered that the proposal does not exhibit design excellence in accordance with Clause 9.5 of the LEP and is inconsistent with the desired future character of the Showground Station Precinct.

Accordingly refusal of the application is recommended.

IMPACTS:

Financial

This matter will have a direct financial impact upon Council's adopted budget as the Applicant has filed a Class 1 Appeal in the NSW Land and Environment Court and Council will have to defend this Appeal.

The Hills Future - Community Strategic Plan

The proposed development is inconsistent with the planning principles, vision and objectives outlined within "Hills 2026 – Looking Towards the Future" as the proposed development has not demonstrated satisfactory urban growth without adverse environmental or social amenity impacts. A consistent built form has not been provided with respect to the streetscape and general locality.

RECOMMENDATION

The Development Application be refused for the following reasons:

- 1. The Development Application is inconsistent with an approved Concept Development Application 1262/2019/JP on the site which remains in force.
 - (Section 4.24(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 2. The application does not satisfy the provisions under Clause 9.5 Design Excellence of the Hills LEP 2019.
 - (Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 3. The Applicant's written request seeking to justify the contravention of the development standard to Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings standard does not adequately address Clause 4.6(3)(b) or (4)(a) and development consent cannot be granted to the Development Application.
 - (Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

4. The proposal does not comply with the Floor Space Ratio (FSR) development standards under Clause 4.4 or Clause 9.7 of the Hills LEP 2019. In particular, the proposal does not meet the incentive FSR provisions under Clause 9.7(2)(c) as less than 40% of all 2 bedroom dwellings contained in the development will have a minimum internal floor area of 110m². The proposed development exceeds the FSR (base) development standard under Clause 4.4 of 1.6:1 by 40.2% or 7,982.8m². No Clause 4.6 written submission has been provided to vary the FSR development standards.

(Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

5. The proposal does not satisfy the design quality principles contained within Clause 28 and 30 of the State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development with respect to bulk and scale, provide for an appropriate landscaping, amenity and aesthetics or a consistent streetscape presentation.

(Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

6. The proposal has not demonstrated that sufficient residential amenity will be provided to the future occupants of the development in accordance with the design criteria of the Apartment Design Guide under Clause 28 and 30 of SEPP 65 State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development.

(Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

7. The proposal does not comply with the streetscape built form character controls of Part D Section 19 Showground Station Precinct of The Hills Development Control Plan 2012.

(Section 4.15(1)(a)(iii) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

8. The applicant has not submitted information requested to properly assess tree management or engineering concerns raised by Council staff.

(Section 4.15(1)(b) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979).

9. The site is not suitable for the development as the proposal is inconsistent with the built environment of the locality.

(Section 4.15(1)(b) and (c) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

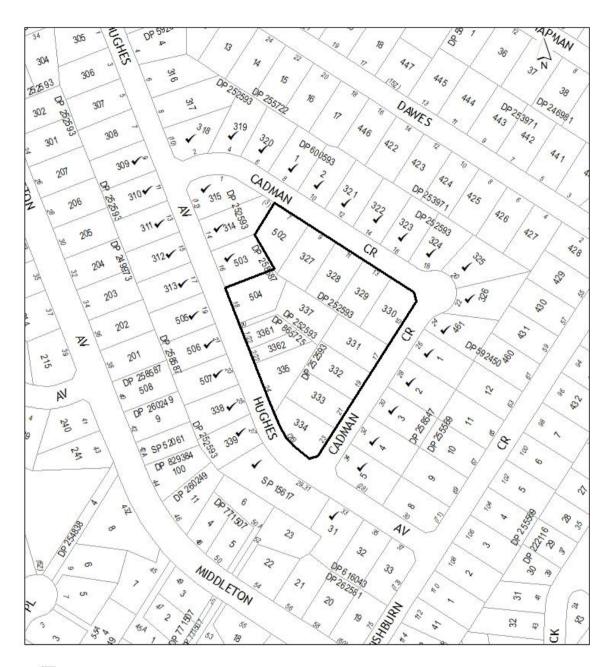
10. The proposal is not in the public interest due to the incompatible bulk and scale, inconsistency with the approved Concept Development and its departure from the requirements of development standards under The Hills LEP 2019.

(Section 4.15(1)(d) and (e) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Locality Plan
- 2. Aerial Map
- 3. LEP 2019 Zoning Map
- 4. LEP 2019 Height of Buildings Map
- 5. LEP 2019 FSR (Base) Map
- 6. LEP 2019 FSR (Incentive) Map
- 7. Site Plan
- 8. Land Dedication Plan
- 9. Plans
- 10. Elevations
- 11. Sections
- 12. Landscape Plans
- 13. Shadow Diagrams including Sun Eye Views
- 14. Perspectives
- 15. External Finishes
- 16. Applicant's Clause 4.6 Written Submission
- 17. Design Review Panel Minutes/Report
- 18. Applicant's Response to Design Review Panel Report including Urban Design Review and Legal Submission
- 19. SCCPP Statement of Reasons for the Decision
- 20. Notice of Determination of Concept DA 1262/2019/JP
- 21. Relevant Approved Plans under Concept DA 1262/2019/JP
- 22. Notice of Determination of Section 4.55(2) Modification Application 1262/2019/JP/A

ATTACHMENT 1 – LOCALITY PLAN



SUBJECT SITE

✓ PROPERTIES NOTIFIED

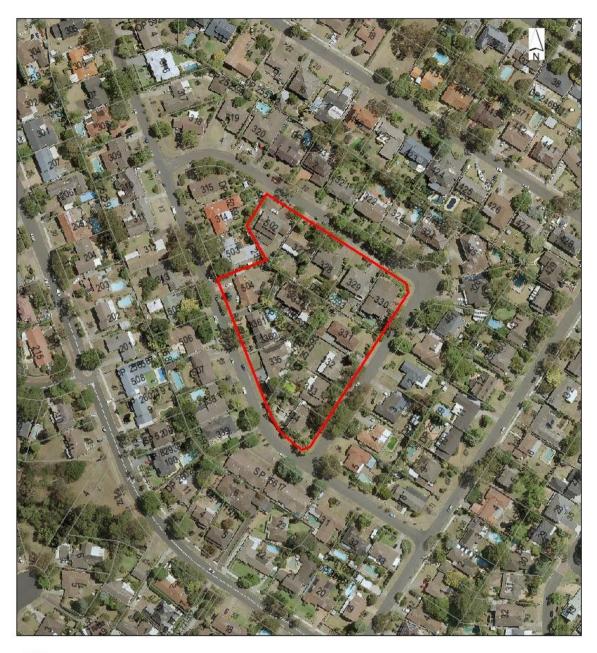


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ATTACHMENT 2 – AERIAL MAP



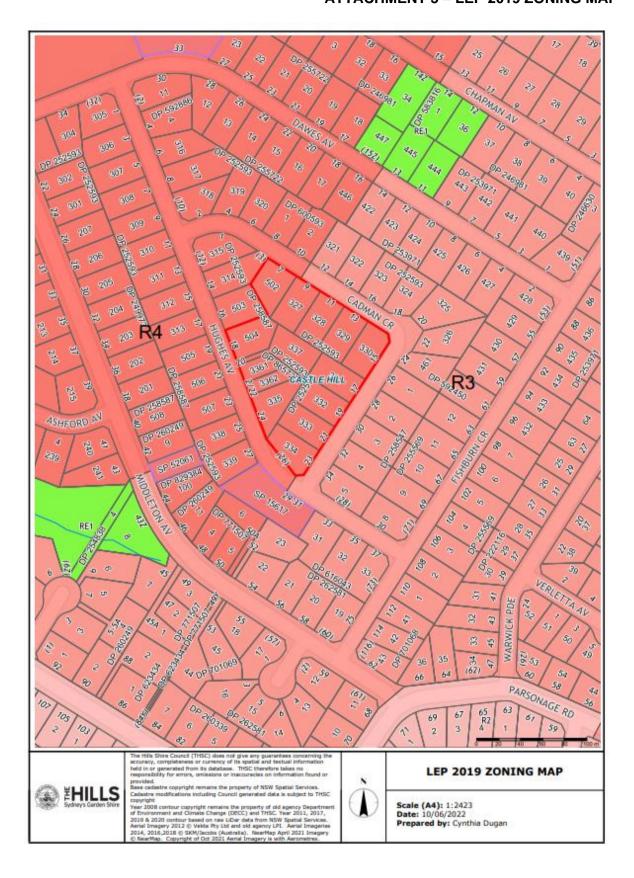
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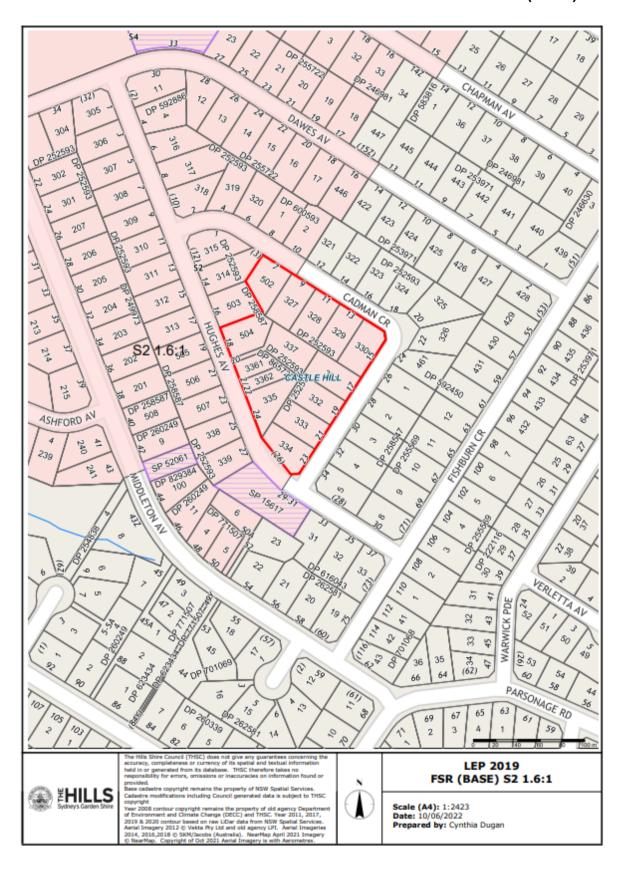
ATTACHMENT 3 - LEP 2019 ZONING MAP



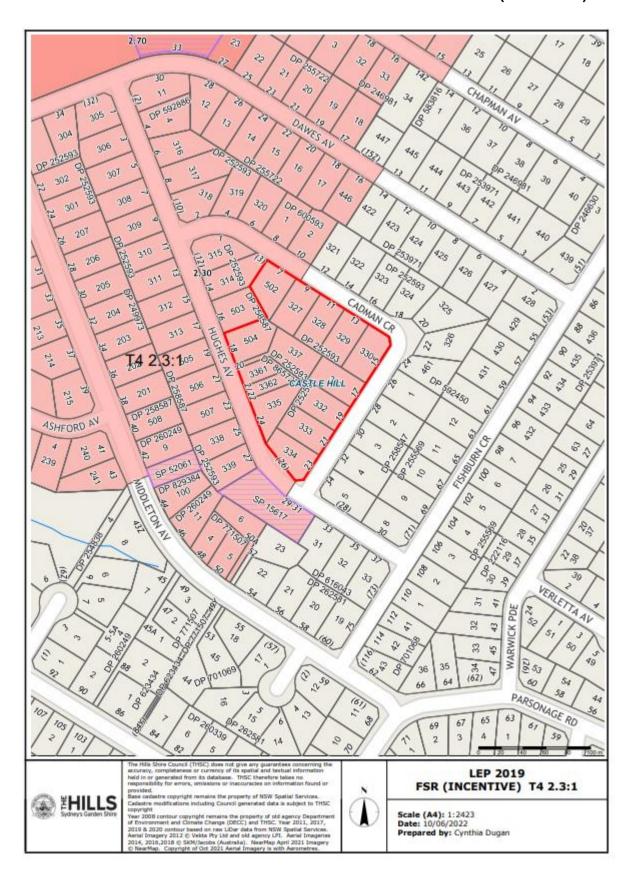
ATTACHMENT 4 - LEP HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS MAP



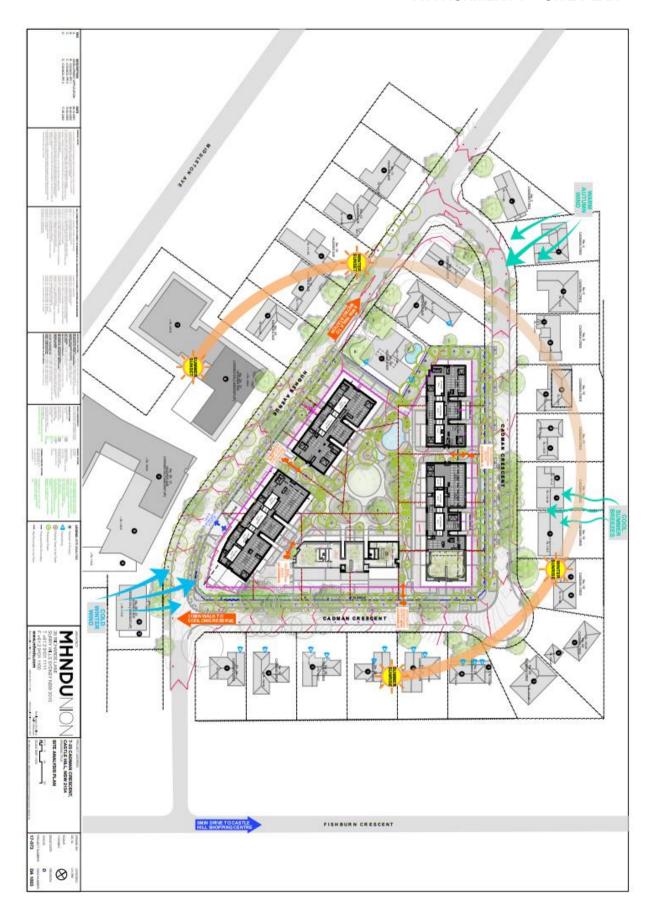
ATTACHMENT 5 - LEP FSR (BASE) MAP



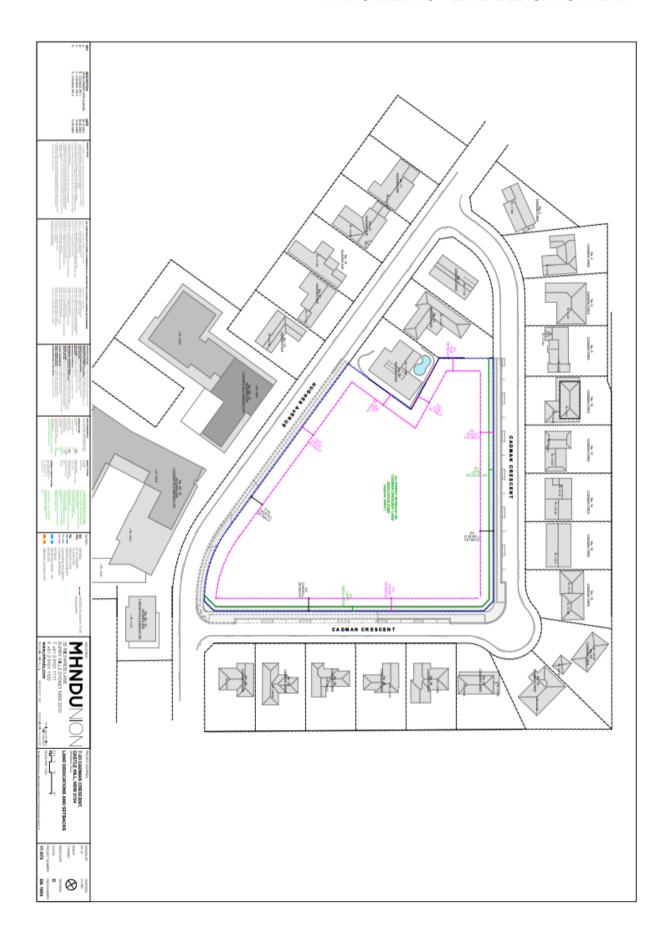
ATTACHMENT 6 - LEP FSR (INCENTIVE) MAP



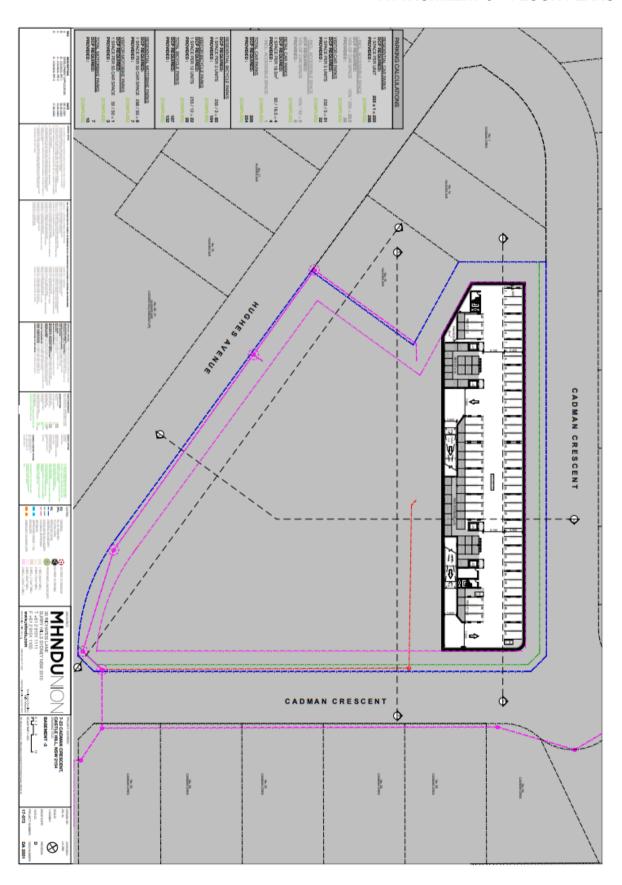
ATTACHMENT 7 – SITE PLAN

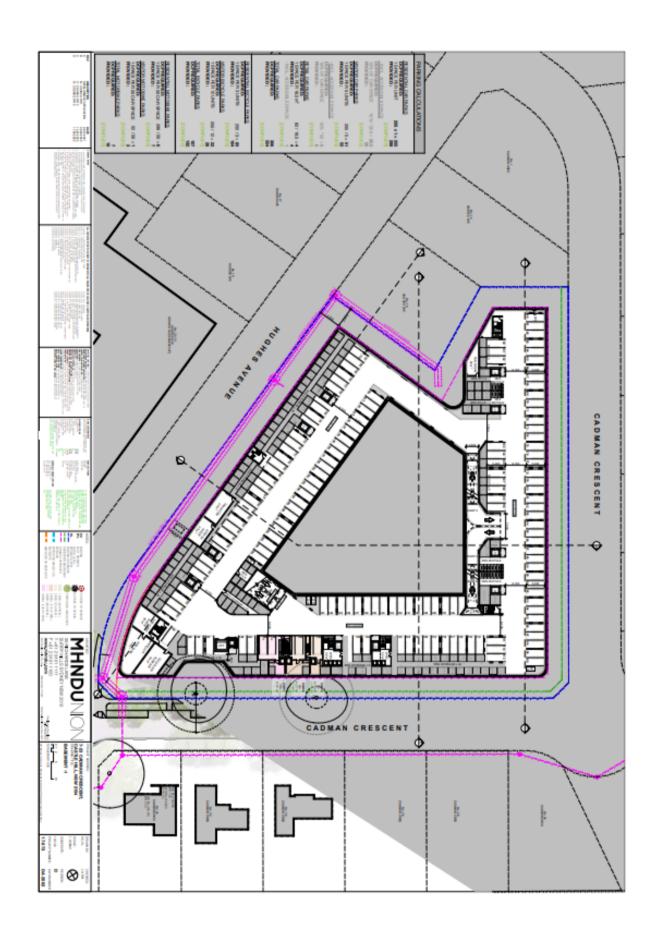


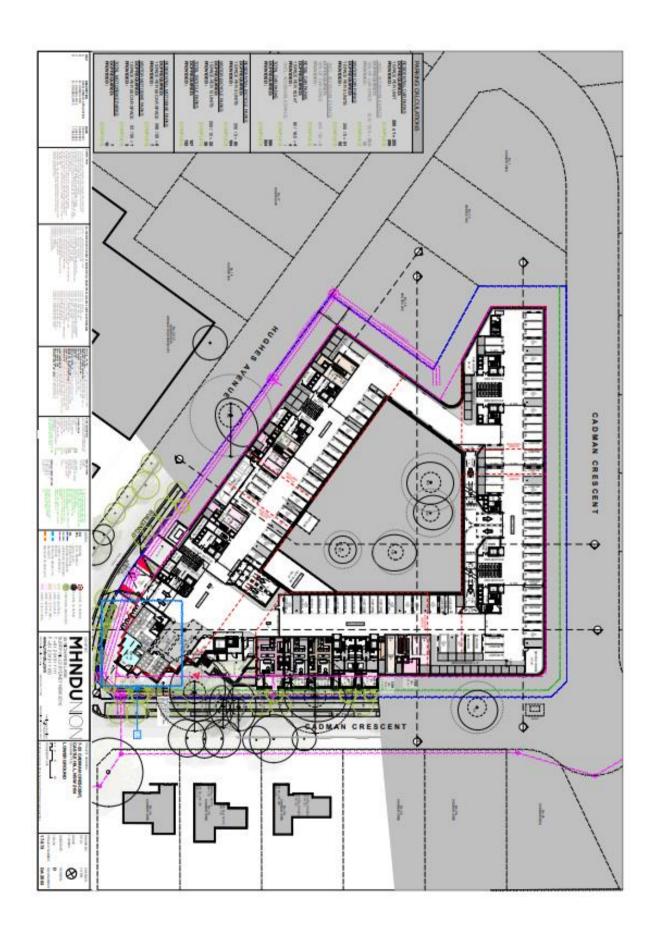
ATTACHMENT 8 – LAND DEDICATION PLAN



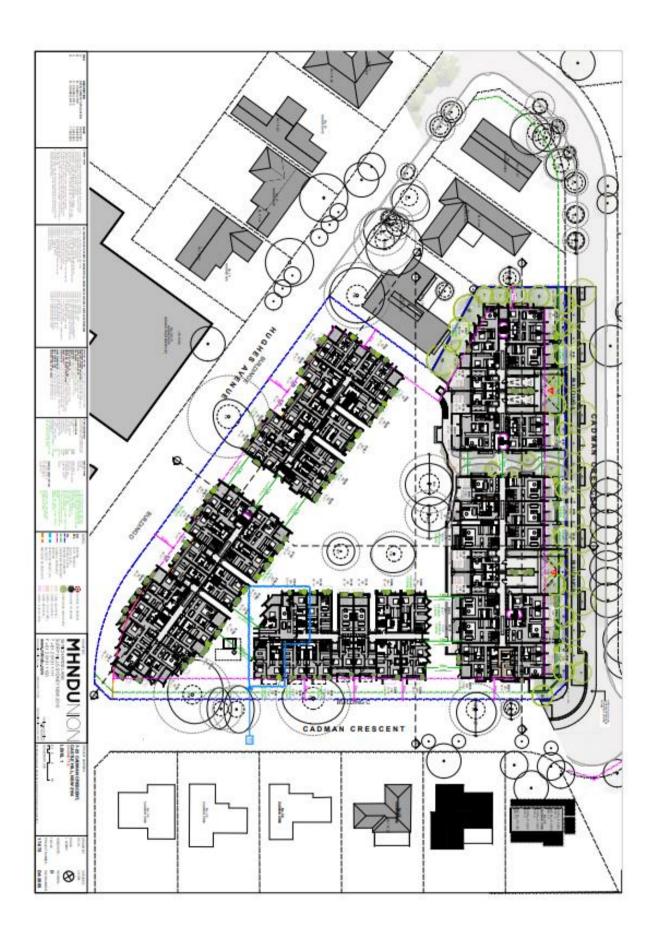
ATTACHMENT 9 - FLOOR PLANS

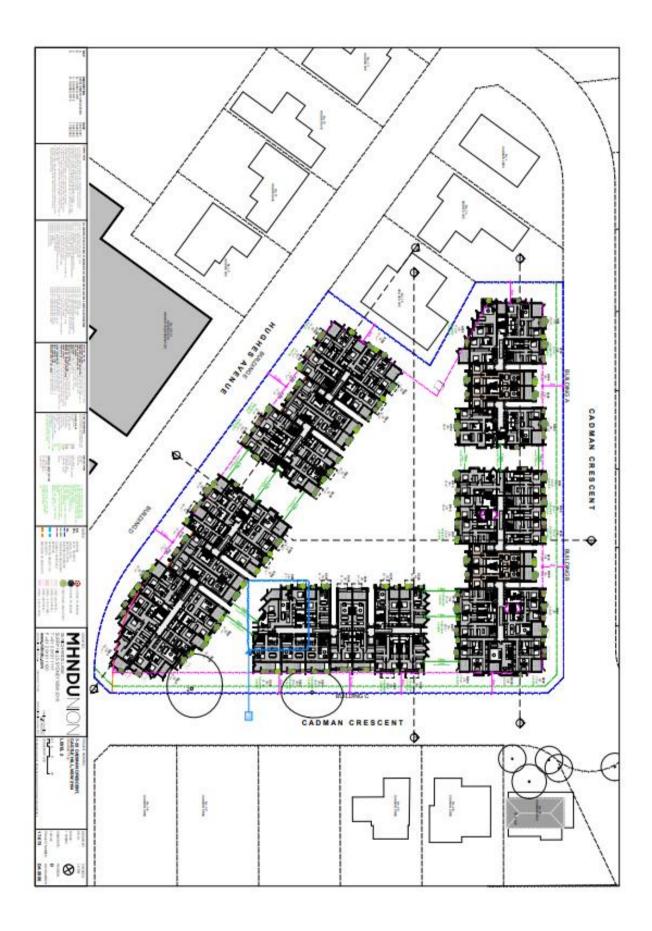




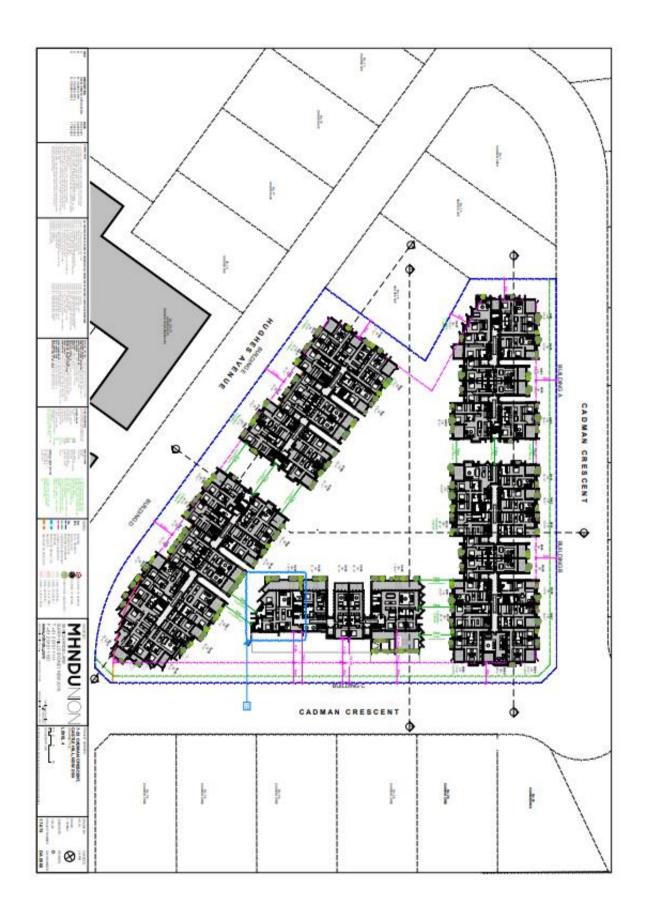


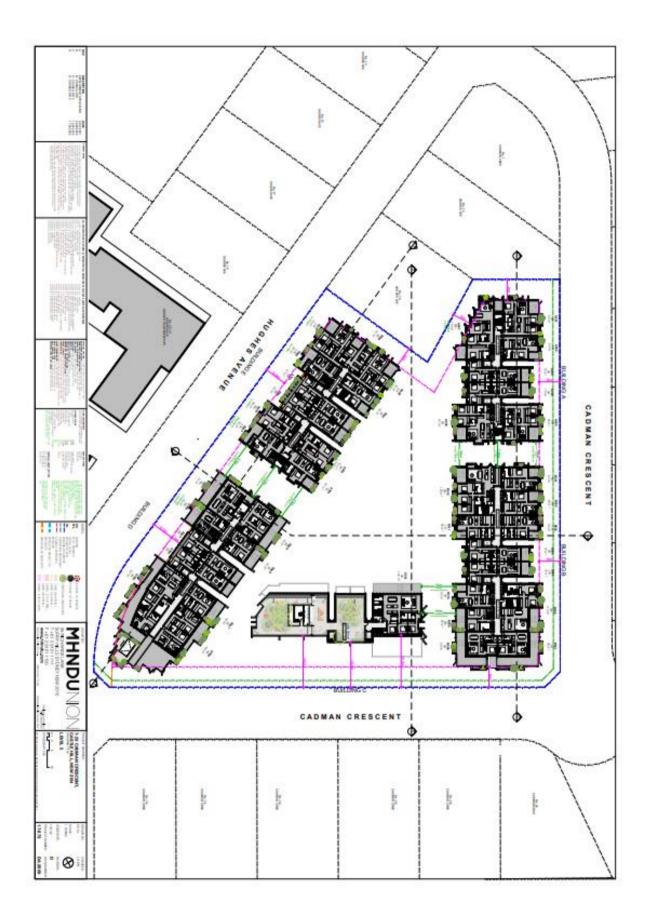


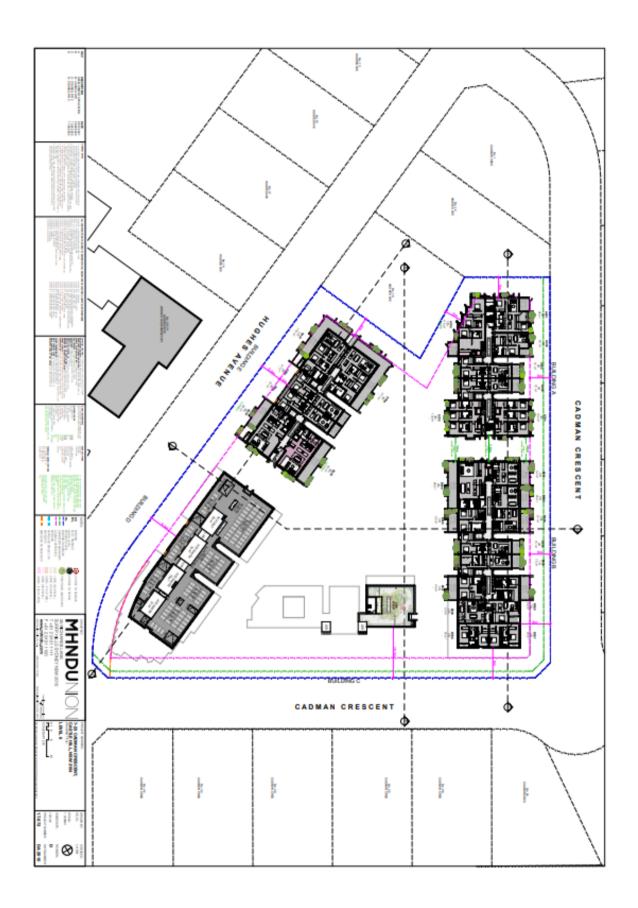


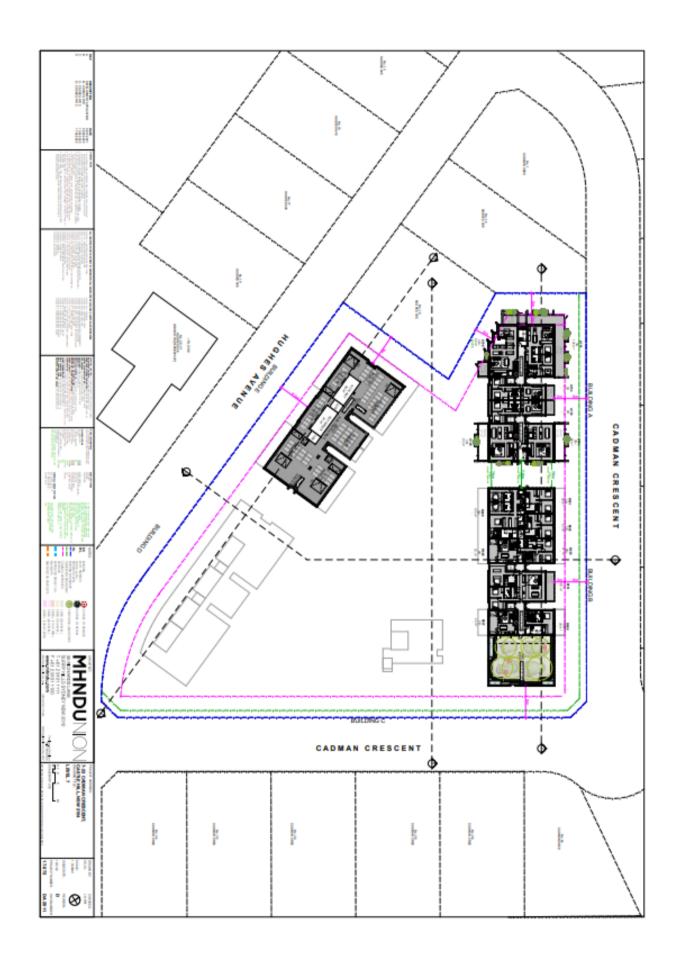


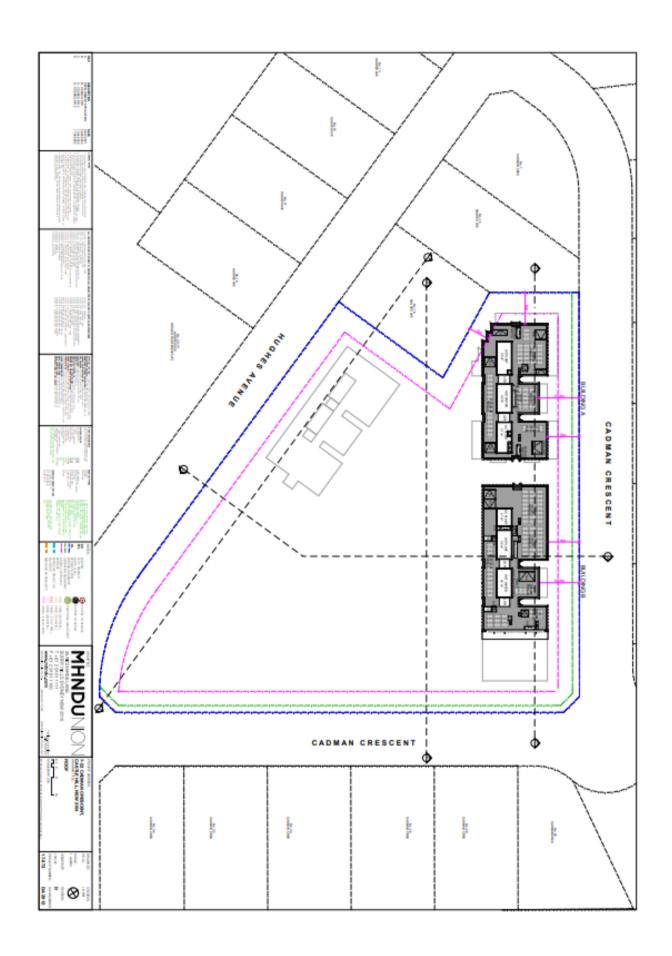




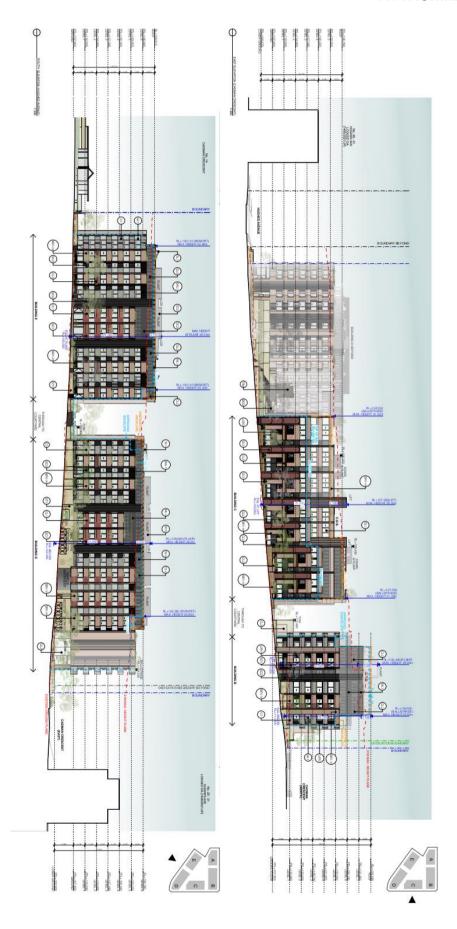


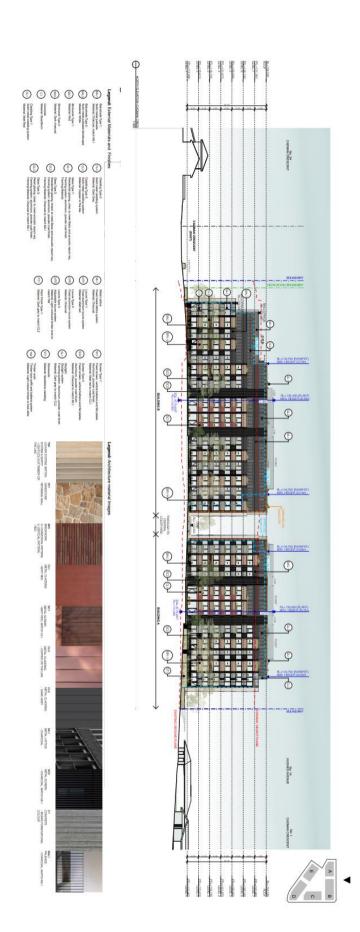


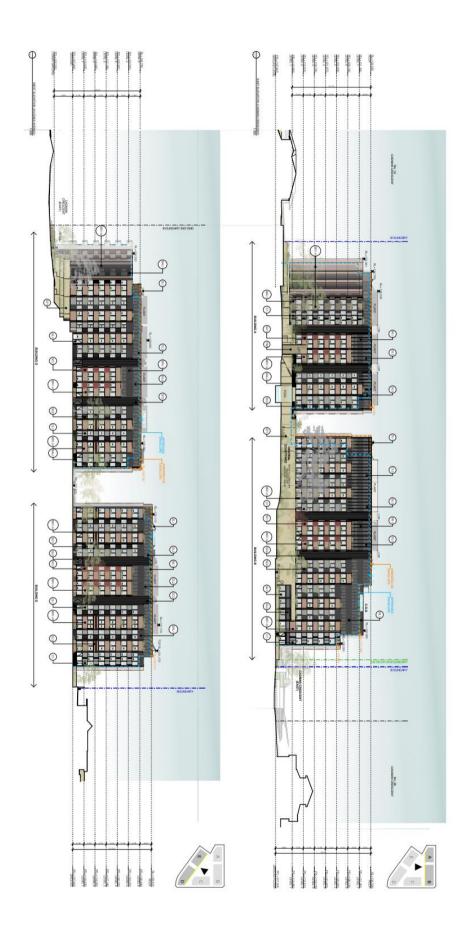


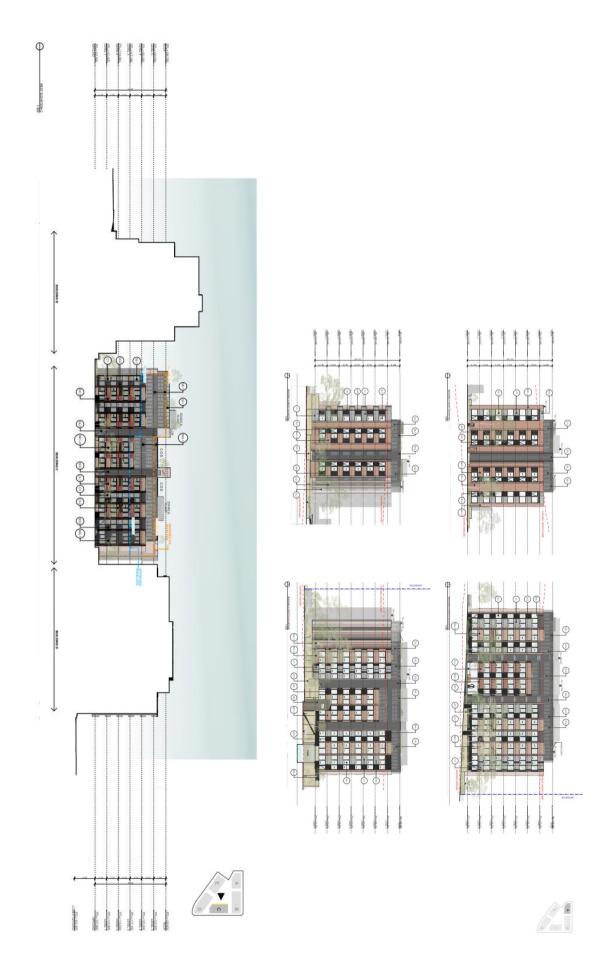


ATTACHMENT 10 – ELEVATIONS



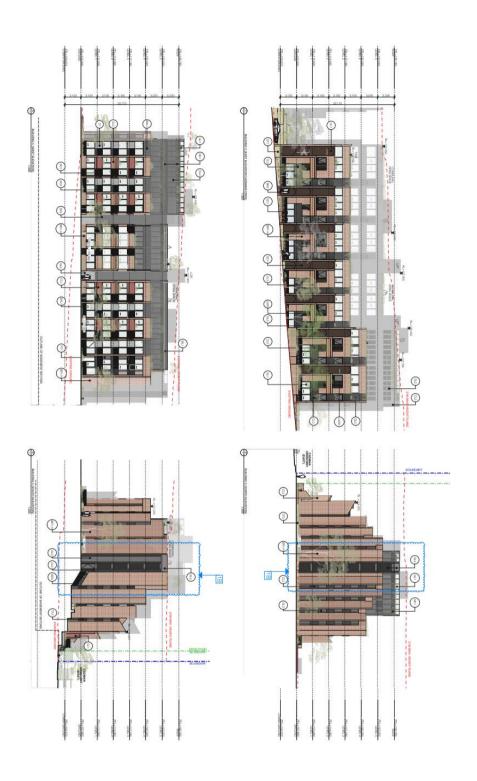








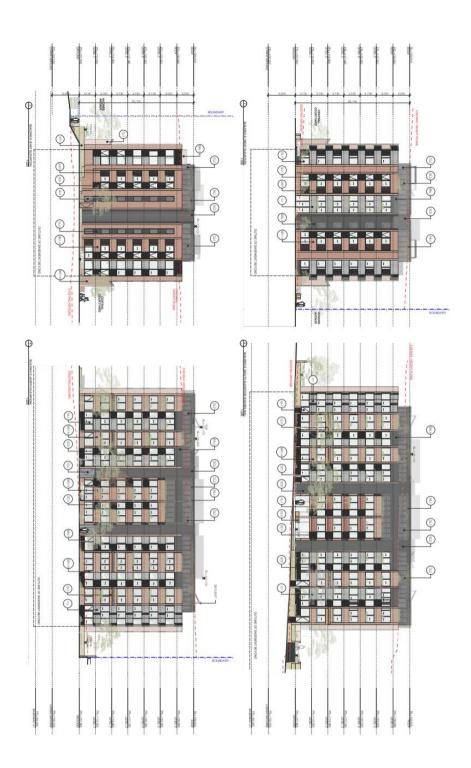






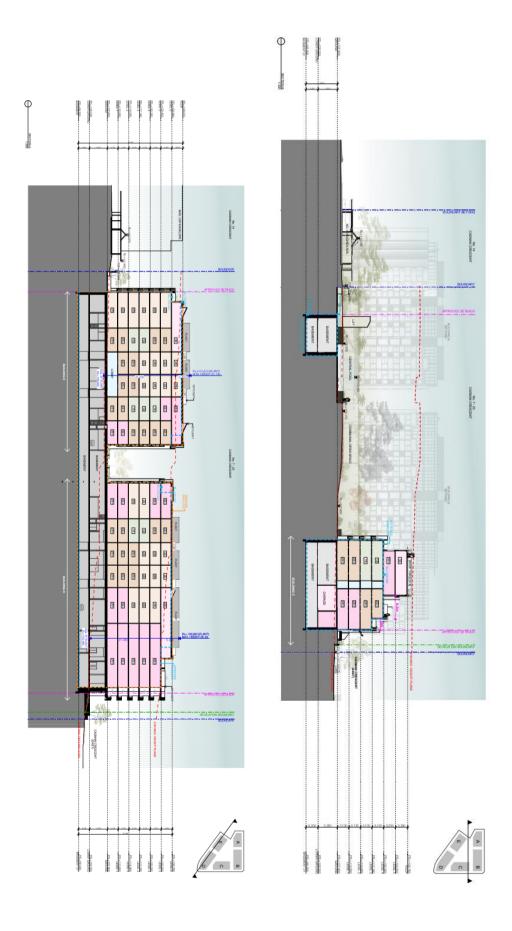


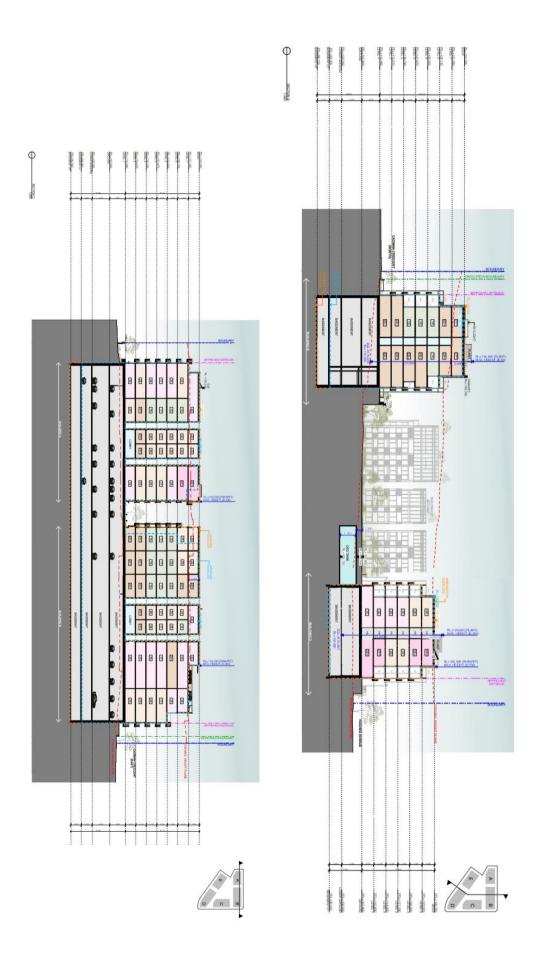






ATTACHMENT 11 - SECTIONS





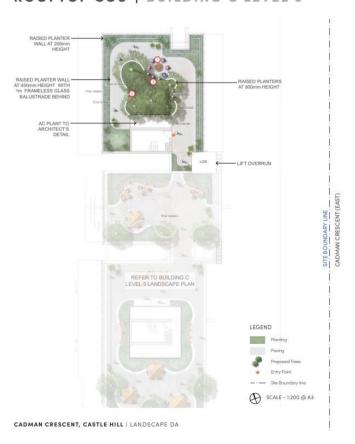
ATTACHMENT 12 - LANDSCAPE PLAN



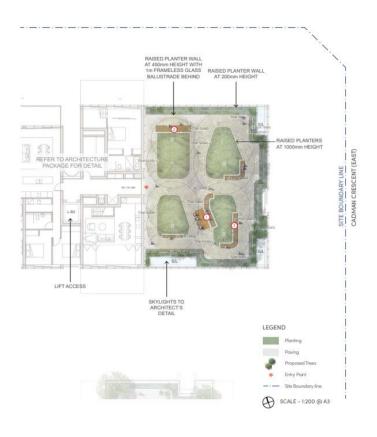
ROOFTOP COS | BUILDING C LEVEL 5



ROOFTOP COS | BUILDING C LEVEL 6

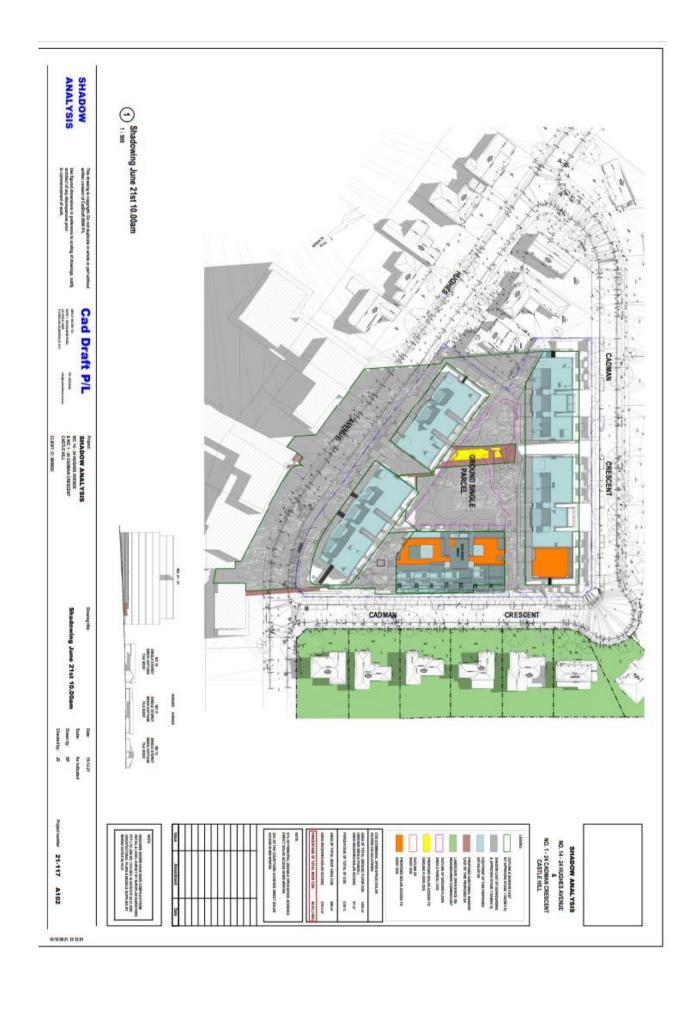


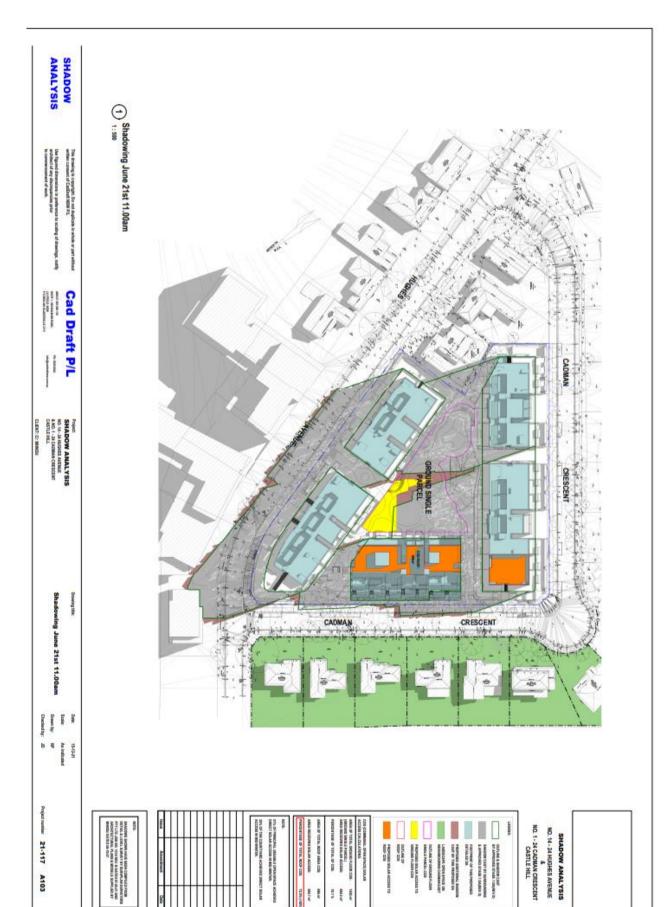
ROOFTOP COS | BUILDING B LEVEL 7



ATTACHMENT 13 - SHADOW DIAGRAMS INCLUDING SUN EYE VIEWS









SHADOW ANALYSIS

NO. 14 - 24 HUGHES AVENUE

B.

NO. 1 - 24 CADWAN CRESCENT

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Shadowing June 21st 12.00pm

SHADOW

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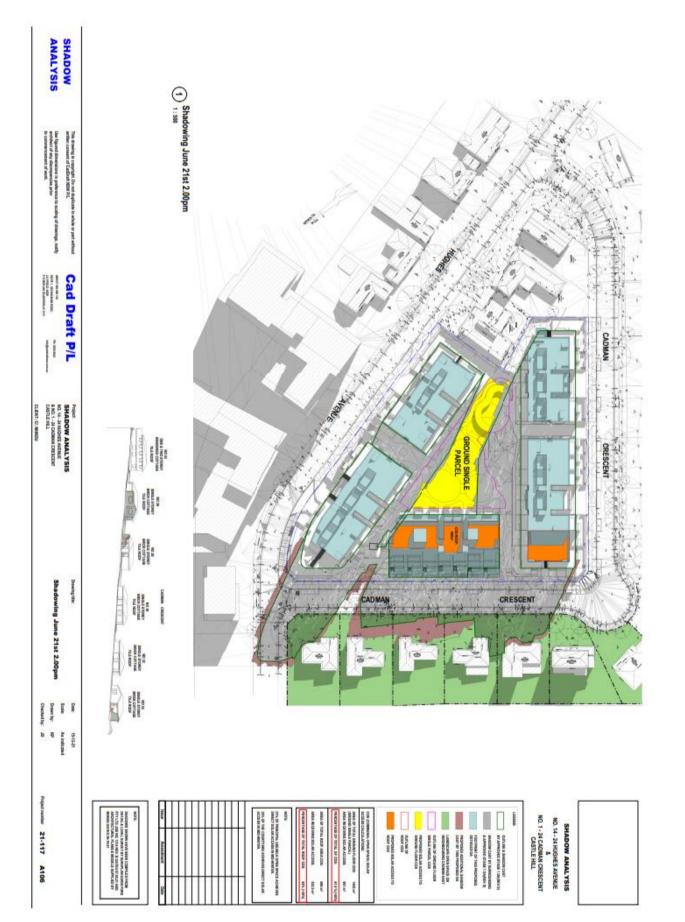
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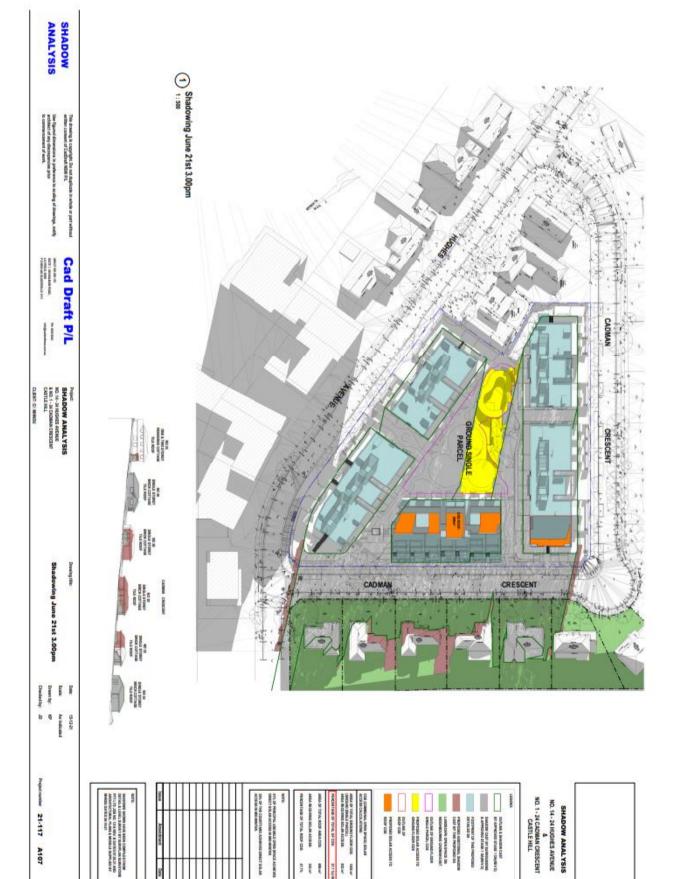
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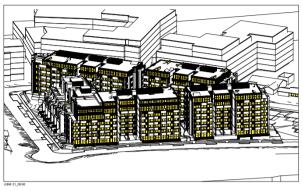
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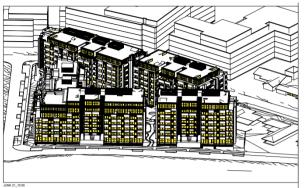
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CASTLE HILL







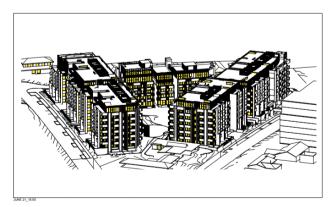












ATTACHMENT 14 - PERSPECTIVES



View from Cadman Crescent (South East Corner)



View of Building C from Cadman Crescent (East)

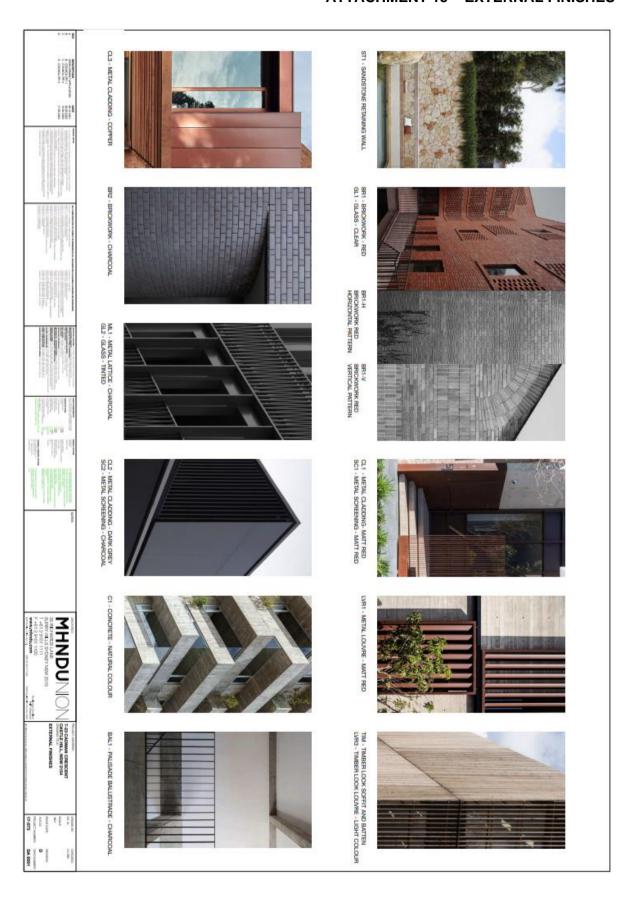


View of Internal Communal Open Space Area



View of Internal Communal Open Space Area (Pool)

ATTACHMENT 15 - EXTERNAL FINISHES



ATTACHMENT 16 - CLAUSE 4.6 WRITTEN SUBMISSION

7-23 Cadman Crescent and 18-24 Hughes Avenue, Castle Hill

Clause 4.6 Variation to Height of Buildings

On behalf of Castle Hill Panorama Pty Ltd



1 Introduction

This Clause 4.6 variation has been prepared by Mecone on behalf of Castle Hill Panorama Pty Ltd in relation to a Stage 2 Detailed Development Application(DA) at 7-23 Cadman Crescent and 18-24 Hughes Avenue, Castle Hill.

The DA will facilitate the following:

- Five residential flat buildings;
- Building heights ranging from six to seven storeys
- Land dedications to widen existing streets; and
- Landscaping and public domain treatments to improve the quality and character of the streetscape.

This Clause 4.6 variation relates to the Height of Building control in The Hills Local Environmental Plan (HLEP) 2012. Specifically:

Clause 4.3 – Height of Buildings.

This DA provides a maximum building height of 26.49m at its greatest (RL 136.490 including plant and parapets on Building B), which represents an additional 5.49m above the permitted height control of 21m.

2 Clause 4.6 Exceptions to Development Standards

Clause 4.6 of the HLEP 2012 enables an exception to the height standard upon consideration of a written request from the applicant justifying the contravention in the terms stated below.

Clause 4.6 requires that a consent authority be satisfied of three matters before granting consent to a development that contravenes a development standard:

- That the applicant has adequately demonstrated that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case;
- That the applicant has adequately demonstrated that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard; and
- That 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.

The consent authority's satisfaction as to those matters must be informed by the objectives, which are:

- to provide flexibility in the application of the relevant control; and
- 2. to achieve better outcomes for and from development.

The Land and Environment Court has established questions to be addressed in variations to developments standards lodged under State Environmental Planning Policy 1 – Development Standards (SEPP 1) through the judgment of Justice Lloyd, in Winten Property Group Ltd v North Sydney Council [2001] 130 LGERA 79 at 89. The



test was later rephrased by Chief Justice Preston, in the decision of Wehbe v Pittwater Council (2007) NSW LEC 827 (Wehbe).

An additional principle was established in the decision by Commissioner Pearson in Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council [2015] NSWLEC 1009 (Four2Five) which was upheld by Pain J on appeal. A further recent judgement by Preston in Initial Action Pty Ltd v Woollahra Municipal Council [2018] NSWLEC 118 clarified the correct approach to Clause 4.6 variation requests, including that:

"The requirement in cl 4.6(3)(b) is that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard, not that the development that contravenes the development standard have a better environmental planning outcome than a development that complies with the development standard." [88]

How these tests and considerations are applied to the assessment of variations under Clause 4.6 of the LEP and other standard LEP instruments has most recently been confirmed in the judgement of Justice Preston, in *Initial Action Pty Ltd v* Woollahra Municipal Council [2018] NSW LEC 118.

Accordingly, this Clause 4.6 variation request is set out using the relevant principles established by the Court.

Clause 4.6 of HELP 2012 reads as follows:

Clause 4.6 Exceptions to development standards

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to particular development,
 - (b) to achieve better outcomes for and from development by allowing flexibility in particular circumstances.
- (2) Development consent may, subject to this clause, be granted for development even though the development would contravene a development standard imposed by this or any other environmental planning instrument. However, this clause does not apply to a development standard that is expressly excluded from the operation of this clause.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating:
 - (a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
 - (b) that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.
- (4) Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless:
 - (a) the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (i) the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by subclause (3), and
 - (ii) the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out, and



- (b) the concurrence of the Secretary has been obtained.
- (5) In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Secretary 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 Secretary before granting concurrence.
- (6) Development consent must not be granted under this clause for a subdivision of land in Zone RU1 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 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 made pursuant to this clause, the consent authority must keep a record of its assessment of the factors required to be addressed in the applicant's written request referred to in subclause (3).
- (8) This clause does not allow development consent to be granted for development that would contravene any of the following:
 - (a) a development standard for complying development,
 - (b) a development standard that arises, under the regulations under the Act, in connection with a commitment set out in a BASIX certificate for a building to which State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004 applies or for the land on which such a building is situated,
 - (c) clause 5.4,
 - (ca) clause 6.1 or 6.2,
 - (cb) clause 7.12.

3 The Development Standard to be varied

The development standard to be varied is Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings (HoB) in HLEP 2012. As identified on the HLEP 2012 HoB Map, the site has a maximum height of buildings of 21m.





Figure 1: Height of Buildings – Mecone Mosaic Source: HLEP 2012

4 Extent of Variation to the Development Standard

The proposal is divided into five building envelopes including Buildings A, B, C, D and E. Refer to the proposed building layout below.



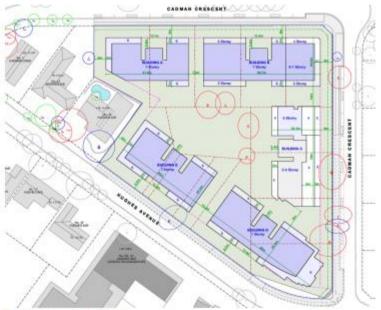


Figure 2: Building Layout

Source: MHNDU

Table 1 below provides a summary of the approved and proposed building envelope which are intended to accommodate habitable floor space. For each building, the maximum height is also shown which will include rooftop plant, parapets, lifts etc. at the highest point above existing ground level.



Table 1 - Summary of Height Changes							
Building	Stage 1 Approved Envelope Height (m)	Amending DA Proposed Envelope Height (m) (Exc plant, parapet, balustrades, measured from Stage 1 DA EGL)	Difference in Height (measured from Stage 1 EGL)	Amending DA Maximum Building Height (Inc plant, parapets, lifts & balustrades measured from Lowest EGL in that location)	Amending DA Proposed Height of Plant/Lift (measured from top of plant/stair to proposed roof RL)	Extent of contravention at highest point (m)	Extent of contravention at highest point (%)
Α	23.60	24.04	+0.44	26.01	1.90	5.01	23.85%
В	23.29	23.73	+0.44	26.49	1.90	5.49	26.14%
С	13.50	20.08	+6.58	23.30	4.40	2.3	10.95%
D	23.85	24.23	+0.38	26.20	1.90	5.2	24.76%
Е	22.69	23.10	+0.41	25.13	1.90	4.13	16.67%



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The proposed development exceeds the maximum height control at various locations across the five building envelopes, with the greatest variation of height being Building B 26.49m above existing ground level to the top of plant in that location. This represents a maximum variation of 5.49m or 26.14%.

When considering building envelope heights intended to accommodate habitable floor area, with the exception of Building C, only incremental changes have been applied to each building to accommodate additional slab width and service clearances (see attached Services Engineer Cover Letter).

Figures 3-5 below depict the proposed building elevations.



Figure 3: North Elevation, depicting Building A and B

Source: MHNDU



Figure 4: East Elevation, depicting Building C and B

Source: MHNDU

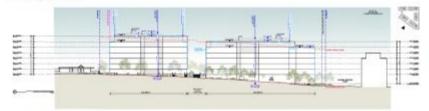


Figure 5: West Elevation, depicting Building D and E

Source: MHNDU

5 Objectives of the Standard

The objectives of the Clause 4.3 Height of Building are as follows:

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to ensure the height of buildings is compatible with that of adjoining development and the overall streetscape,



(b) to minimise the impact of overshadowing, visual impact, and loss of privacy on adjoining properties and open space areas.

6 Objectives of the zone

The objectives of the R4 High Density Residential zone are as follows:

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a high density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a high density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To encourage high density residential development in locations that are close to population centres and public transport routes.

7 Assessment

Clause 4.6(3)(a) - Is Compliance with the development standard unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case

Compliance with the height standard is unreasonable and unnecessary given the following circumstances of this case:

- The built form responds to medium density residential land to the east by stepping the heights of Building B and C. Building B presents as four storeys to Cadman Crescent (east), with a stepped form to levels 5 and 6, and a further step to level 7. Building C presents as three storeys to Cadman Crescent (east), with a step back to level 4 and further step to levels 5 and 6. This approach, in tandem with the compliant height proposed for Building C (excluding plant), produces an ideal built form outcome;
- The proposed heights are a natural response to the existing topography of
 the site, which provides a fall of approximately 12 metres (four storeys). The
 topography has informed the location of height across the entire site. If a
 maximum height was pursued on Building C and on the southern edges of
 Buildings B and D, it would produce a hard transition and unsympathetically
 respond to the character of the area;
- The proposal redistributes building height and bulk from Building C to the adjoining buildings to improve transition to medium density land to the south. Building C's roof sits under the maximum height limit, reducing the built form along Cadman Crescent (south). The residual bulk that could be achieved on Building C has otherwise been relocated to the adjoining Buildings, which are located closer to the station and where greater development is anticipated to occur. The redistribution of the building envelope will not result in any unreasonable levels of amenity impacts to adjoining neighbours, having regard to the future quality and character of the area;
- Upper floors are recessed across all proposed buildings to reduce a hard edge to the building;
- The proposed form results in a floor space ratio of 2.24:1, below the bonus FSR
 provision of 2.3:1 and does not result in an over-development of the site in
 consideration for the density anticipated by the LEP. This is evident as the
 proposal meets and exceeds amenity-based controls, including solar access,



cross ventilation, landscape area, communal open space and deep soil area requirements under the ADG and DCP:

- The nature of the site is unique in that it presents a near complete island site, where a bespoke response is required to enable a quality urban design outcome and amenity for residents. In this case, concentrating the buildings on the perimeter of the site, has enabled the retention of significant established trees within a central communal open space area and landscape setbacks. The minor height increase has not resulted in any unacceptable amenity impacts in terms of overshadowing. In this regard, it is considered that the height variation would not create a precedent for the locality:
- Building C shares the greatest interface with the adjoining medium density land to the east. The form of the building reflects the scale of future development in this area, by presenting as a three storey building to Cadman Crescent (east), noting this area has a 10m height control. Substantial setbacks to levels 4, 5 and 6 restricts overlooking of future residents to the east.
- Notwithstanding the height variation the proposal is consistent with the objectives of the height standard and R4 High Density Zone as described below;
- The contravention of the height standard does not raise any matter of State or regional planning significance; and
- There is no public benefit in maintaining the standard in the circumstances of the case as explained below.

Clause 4.6(3)(b) - Are there sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard?

As discussed above, Pain J held in Four2Five vs Ashfield Council [2015] NSWLEC 90 that to satisfy clause 4.6(3)(b), a Clause 4.6 variation must do more than demonstrate that the development meets the objectives of the development standard and the zone – it must also demonstrate that there are other environmental planning grounds that justify contravening the development standard, preferably being grounds that are specific to the site.

Pain J also held that in order for a clause 4.6 variation to be accepted, seeking to justify the contravention is insufficient - the consent authority must be satisfied that clause 4.6(3)(a) and (b) have been properly addressed. On appeal, Leeming JA in Four2Five vs Ashfield Council [2015] NSWCA 248 acknowledged Pain J's approach, but did not necessarily endorse it, instead re-stating Pain J and saying:

"matters of consistency with objectives of development standards remain relevant, but not exclusively so."

Further recent findings by Preston in Initial Action Pty Ltd v Woollahra Municipal Council [2018] NSWLEC 118 also found that:

"The requirement in cl 4.6(3)(b) is that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard, not that the development that contravenes the development standard have a better environmental planning outcome than a development that complies with the development standard." [88]

There are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard as the proposed development allows design improvements to the existing development in the following ways:



- The DA produces an overall FSR of 2.24:1, which has been arrived at from a first principles approach, rather than setting a pre-determined FSR target;
- A key aspect of adopting a first principles approach is the preservation of moderate and high value trees along the property boundaries, which significantly improves the building transition and softened edge to adjoining development;
- The additional height to Buildings A, B, D and E is warranted in that it
 represents a balance between maintaining a sensitive interface with land to
 the south while distributing greater height to the north west closest to the
 proposed Metro Station, without having an unreasonable impact upon the
 public domain and amenity of the adjoining properties;
- The proposed building heights are considered to create a sound planning outcome given they result in an improved urban transition to land zoned for medium density residential uses (including the retention of significant trees around the site boundary that will soften the built form);
- The size of the site (12,403.8m²) and unique context as an island calls for a
 bespoke design response, and a flexible application of the height control.
 Urban design principles have been utilised to achieve an optimal landscape
 and amenity outcome for the users of the site, whilst also respecting the
 amenity and interface of low density residential in the south;
- The proposal is consistent with the objectives of the ADG requirements, as well as the provision of landscape, communal and deep soil zones in accordance with the DCP. The proposal does not produce an overdevelopment of the site and ensures improved amenity can be achieved despite the transfer of additional height to Buildings A, B, D and E.
- The locality is currently undergoing a transition from large detached dwelling
 houses being replaced with townhouses, medium and density residential flat
 buildings and shop top housing developments. In recognition of this, the
 proposal provides reduces bulk to the eastern and southern boundaries,
 while ensuring taller envelopes are appropriately placed closer to the station;
- The proposal is sufficiently setback from the adjoining neighbours in accordance with the ADG (setback/building separation) requirements; and
- Given the above, strict compliance with the height controls would hinder the
 attainment of the objects of the Act, and would not result in the orderly and
 economic use and development of land.

Clause 4.6(4)(a)(ii) - Is the proposed development 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.

In the court case Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council [2015] NSWLEC 90, Commissioner Pearson stipulates that the consent authority is to be satisfied the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with:

- a) the objectives of the particular standard, and
- b) the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out.

In Randwick City Council v Micaul Holdings Pty Ltd [2016] NSWLEC 7, the Chief Judge observed in his judgement at [39] that 4.6(4) of the Standard Instrument does not require the consent authority to be satisfied directly that compliance with each development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the



case, but only indirectly be satisfied that the applicant's written request has adequately addressed those matters.

The objectives of the development standard and the zone are addressed below under the relevant headings.

a) the objectives of the particular standard

The particular development standard is Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings of HLEP 2012 and the relevant objectives are addressed below:

 a) to ensure the height of buildings is compatible with that of adjoining development and the overall streetscape,

The proposed development provides a height that is compatible with the overall streetscape. Upper level setbacks provided reduce the bulk and scale of the built form, with a highly articulated street frontage, landscaping and mature trees softening the buildings impact to the streetscape.

A bespoke design response has been utilised on the site to produce a form that responds to the function and character of the streetscape and adjoining dwellings. In particular, the site's fall has resulted in a layered profile with opportunity for architectural variation and view sharing to compliment the natural landform.

The development is appropriate to the context in that it will be similar to scale of future surrounding development, particularly as height transitions away from the train station. This has been considered in the building envelope, with heights to the south being well-under the compliant height limit.

The area is undergoing a transition with low density residential dwellings being replaced with high density development. In that regard, the proposal will be compatible with adjoining development, consistent with the future character of the Showaround Precinct.

The original concept DA was supported by an Urban Design Peer review, prepared by GMU, which contends the concentration of height to the north east is a better contextual response for the site.

 To minimise the impact of overshadowing, visual impact, and loss of privacy on adjoining properties and open space areas

This detailed development application builds off the principle's established at concept stage, although minor adjustments have been made as a result of detailed design development which seek to rationalize the efficiency of the site to deliver diverse housing typologies. Despite minor changes since the concept stage, the principles and design response remain and an acceptable amenity is maintained for surrounding users.

Upper level setbacks have been skillfully adopted on the upper storeys of each building form to reduce overshadowing, visual impact and privacy around the site as a whole.

the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out.

The site falls within the R4 High Density Residential zone, and the relevant objectives are addressed below.

 To provide for the housing needs of the community within a high desnity residential environment.



The proposed development achieves this objective by providing a series of high density building envelopes across the site, ranging between six and seven storeys.

 To provide a variety of housing types within a high density residential environment.

The proposal provides for a generous housing mix and unit sizes to cater for the demands of the local area. No more than 25% of dwellings are 1 bedroom, 40% of 2 bedroom units are greater than 110m², and 49% of 3 bedroom units are over 135m².

 To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of workers in the area.

The proposal provides for generous communal open space areas across the site, which will serve as important amenity for the residents. This includes a central courtyard and rooftop open space areas.

 To encourage high density residential development in locations that are close to population centres and public transport routes.

The proposal is located within Showground Station, which has recently been rezoned to provide a mix of densities within close proximity to Showground Station. The proposal achieves bespoke controls for the site, ensuring high quality residential development in a growing centre.

As discussed above the proposal is considered in the public interest as it is consistent with the objectives of the development standard and the R4 High Density Residential zone.

8 Any matters of significance for State or regional environmental planning

The contravention of the height standard does not raise any matter of State or regional planning significance.

9 Conclusion to variation to height standard

This written request is for an exception to the height standard under clause 4.6 of HLEP 2012. It justifies the contravention to the height standard in the terms required under clause 4.6 of the LEP and in particular demonstrates that the proposal provides a significantly better planning outcome with no significant adverse environmental impacts. Therefore in the circumstances of the case:

- compliance with the height standard is unreasonable and unnecessary;
- there are sufficient environmental planning grounds for the contravention;
- it is in the public interest in being consistent with the objectives of the height standard and zone; and
- there are no matters of State or regional planning significance and no public benefits in maintaining the height standard in this case.





DESIGN REVIEW PANEL

DESIGN ADVISORY MEETING REPORT

23rd March 2022

Items 4.1 + 4.2	9.00am – 11.45am				
DA Number	DA 1110/2022/JP and DA 1112/2022/JP				
DA officer	Cynthia Dugan				
Applicant	Castle Hill Panorama Pty Ltd				
Planner	Mecone				
Property Address	7 - 23 Cadman Crescent and 18 - 24 Hughes Ave, Castle Hill				
Proposal	5 residential development blocks comprising 255 dwellings and a small shop over structured basement car parking.				
Design review	First review of Development Applications DA 1110/2022/JP and DA 1112/2022/JP.				
Background	The site has been inspected by all Panel members with Council officers				
Applicant representative address to the design review panel	Name: Amanda Stollery, Project Architect Registration number: 10342				
Key Issues	Summary of key issues discussed: Excessive bulk and scale Non-compliant setbacks. Building heights. Landscape design and retention of existing trees.				
Panel Location	Online meeting hosted by THSC				
Panel Members	Chairperson - Tony Caro Panel Member - Paul Berkemeier Panel Member - Jane Irwin				
Declaration of Interest	None				
Councillors	None present				
Council Staff	Paul Osborne – Manager Development Assessment Cynthia Dugan – Principal Coordinator Development Assessment Megan Munari - Principal Coordinator Forward Planning Marika Hahn – Urban Designer				

Other attendees

Adam Coburn, Mecone – Planner
Erin Crane, Mecone – Planner
Liam Hancock, MHNDU – Designer
Amanda Stollery, MHNDU – Project Architect (10342)
Angela Liu, MHNDU – Designer
George Tisseverasinghe, Castle Hill Panorama Pty Ltd

Paul Miron, Msquared Capital Matt Coggan – Turf design studio James Le – Turf design studio

Frank Stanisic - Urban Design Peer Reviewer

GENERAL

The Panel thanks the Applicant for the presentation of the Development Applications. The Hills Shire Council is committed to achieving design excellence in the built environment and ensuring new developments exhibit the highest standard of architectural, urban and landscape design. The Hills Shire Design Review Panel (The Panel) is an Independent Advisory Panel, approved by the Government Architect, that provides an opportunity for Applicants to receive expert design feedback on their developments and to provide comments to assist The Hills Shire Council in consideration of Development Applications.

Note: The Design Review Panel does not determine or endorse applications. The Design Review Panel provides independent design advice to applicants and council officers.

BACKGROUND

The Panel has been requested by the Applicant to review these new Development Applications (DA 1110/2022/JP and DA 1112/2022/JP), with respect to the previously approved Concept Development Application 1262/2019/JP. The Panel notes the Applicant has previously sought approval for the changes to the bulk, scale and density of the approved concept DA 1262/2019/JP via the section 4.55(2) process, however this was refused by the Sydney Central City Planning Panel. The Panel concurs with the decision made by the Planning Determination Authority.

Should the Applicant choose to modify the previous DA approval there are other assessment processes that may be able to be pursued, however the Panel notes that it is only able to provide design advice upon the applications put before them.

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

The Panel acknowledges that the Showground Precinct has been subject to a lengthy master plan process, which has resulted in the key development controls for height, density and setbacks. The Panel notes, and has advised the Applicant at the meeting, that it considers the maximum allowable FSR on this or any site in the precinct is only achievable on the proviso that the objectives of other key controls that apply to the development are achieved. In particular, the need to retain existing landscape and augment it with new plantings to maintain the landscape character of the LGA is of concern to the Panel, for reasons including visual amenity, heat mitigation, substantial provision of shade within the public domain, carbon sequester and the need to maintain flora diversity and fauna habitat.

The Panel also considers that due to the constraints of the existing road and sub-division pattern, relatively narrow street corridors and prescribed minimum DCP setbacks, all new developments must provide for substantial deep soil planting to a minimum of 15% of site area as referred to in the ADG.

The subject site is located in the southern portion of Showground Planned Precinct at the Cadman Crescent interface between the R4 high zone (6 storey) and R3 medium density zone (3 storey).



Location plan (THSC)

DOCUMENTATION

The Design Review Panel reviewed the following drawings issued to Council by the Applicant: DA 1110/2022/JP + DA 1112/2022/JP

Architectural Plans, Stage 1 DA Resubmission Rev Varies, 15/12/21, by MHNDU Shadow Analysis, 15/12/21, by CAD Draft PL

Statement of Environmental Effects: Amending Concept DA to DA 1262/2019/JP, December 2021, by Mecone

DRP Presentation, Rev A 2022, provided to the Panel 03/03/22, by Applicant team Architectural Design Report,

Evaluation and Advisory report, dated 21 March 2018, by CBRE

Landscaping Plans, dated December 21 Issue A, by Turf Design Studio

Photomontages, provided 03/03/22, by Applicant source unknown

Plans sets 1-4, dated 9/12/21 Rev A, by MHNDU

Updated DRP presentation, provided March 23/03/22, by Applicant team

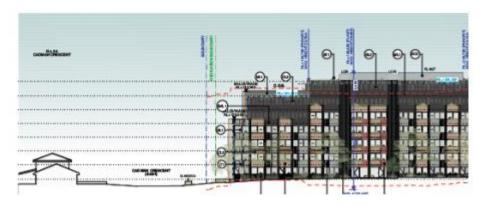
PANEL COMMENT

Amending Concept DA 1110/2022/JP and Built Form DA 1112/2022/JP

The Applicant provided an updated presentation for the DRP meeting on 23/03/22, without prior notice. The new presentation provided did not update the revision number, the page order was changed and new information was included. Unfortunately, the Panel was not provided with time to review the revised presentation. The two applications were presented and considered together at the meeting and are considered together in this Panel Report.

1. Precinct planning, appreciation and response to context

The subject site is zoned R4 with a DCP-defined character setting and a height limit of 21m/6 storeys. Two street frontages are adjacent to R3 zones (across Cadman Crescent) with a height limit of 10m/3 storeys. The revised application now presents a relatively bulky, imposing and architecturally homogenous addition to the lower scale local context to the south and east. Whilst acknowledging the provision of upper level setbacks in Building C, the transition between the subject scheme and the lower height residential areas is now more visually abrupt (refer diagrams below).



Proposed interface with adjacent R3 zone

 The application is non-compliant with ADG building separation criteria. An example shown below indicates that the distance separation to the adjacent site to the north is incorrect and adversely impacts on the future development of the isolated site.



ADG non-compliance

The proposal contains significant departures from the existing statutory controls that define the
desired future character of the precinct. These are specified in the DCP, LEP and SEPP 65 ADG,
and the applicant is advised to review and respond to these requirements.

2. Site planning and built form strategy

Site Planning

- It remains unclear to the Panel whether the proposal is relying on a change to the existing kerb alignment in the street carriageways. The applicant must resolve this separately with Council prior to further design development.
- Improved compliance with statutory controls for maximum built form length and separation between blocks should be reviewed.

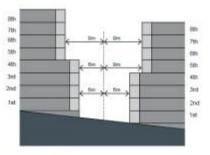
Bulk, Scale and Massing

- The development appears large, bulky and homogenous, particularly when compared to previous submissions. The lack of the required 4m setback at the 4th storey contributes to this.
- The proposed building lengths are not in compliance with the intent of the DCP control.

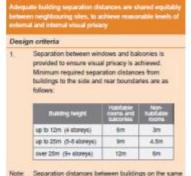
The required distance separation between development blocks does not meet the objectives of
or comply with the design criteria of the ADG. These should be revised to comply. Given the
extent of non-compliance issues demonstrated, a complete review of the ADG by the applicant
team is recommended.



ADG Figure 3F-2



ADG Figure 3F-4



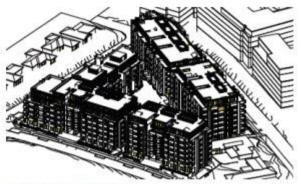
 ceparation distances deliveren tualisings on the same site should dombine required building separations depending on the type of room (see figure 3F.2)
 Coallery access circulation should be treated as

Gallery access circulation should be treated as habitable space when measuring privacy separatio distances between neighbouring properties

Noise transfer is minimised through the sting of buildings and building layout. Design guildance Adequate building separation is provided within the development and from neighbouring buildingstadpacent uses (use also section 2F Building separation and section 3F Visual privacy)

ADG Design Criteria

- The pervasive non-compliance with statutory controls results in a perception of overwhelming density, bulk and scale the development presented to the street and the central open space.
- The street interface appears to have walls in excess of 2m in height of substantial length. This is not considered to offer a fine grained and active street frontage.
- The building form, layout and character is generally typical of development across most parts of metropolitan Sydney, and the Panel requests further description identifying how the design has been informed by the locality, climate and context of the Hills district.



Massing provided by applicant

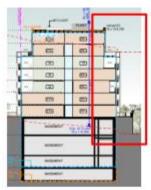
Site Coverage/ Landscaped Open Space

- Final site coverage and landscaped open space, communal open space, and deep soil zone (DSZ) provisions to be provided to Council's Landscape and DA Officers.
- Courtyards that encroach into the front setback must be excluded from landscape area. This is to be resolved with Council's landscape officer. Hard surface courtyard encroachments into street setbacks are generally not supported by the Panel.

3. Compliance

Height

- The Panel does not generally support LEP height non-compliance. The proposal exceeds the LEP control by up to 24%. The Panel is not convinced of the merit of this height exceedance.
- The interface with the internal courtyard shown below demonstrates how the height exceedance detracts from the original character setting and place making of a human scaled fined grained development outcome for this part of the precinct.



Interface to internal courtyard



Elevation of interface to internal courtyard

- The applicant is reminded that the future character defined by DPE and incorporated into the DCP is for a 6-storey built-form outcome in this part of the precinct, with higher development located closer to the Metro Station. The subject site is within the southern part of the precinct, interfacing a three-storey zone.
- The Panel recommends that height be reduced as the proposal is not considered to be successfully resolved with the likely future context.

Density

- Compliance with the LEP FSR controls is required. If the incentivised FSR provisions in LEP cl.9.7 are sought by the applicant, compliance must be confirmed to Councils satisfaction.
- This application presents non-compliances with significant deviation from the controls. The built form is consequently considered to be of a scale, and bulk that is inconsistent with the overall precinct objectives.
- It should be noted that the Panel is not adverse to the applicant seeking a permissible density, however this should not be at the expense of acceptable urban, environmental and residential design amenity outcomes for the precinct.

Setbacks

- The proposed development does not comply with the setbacks specified in the DCP. The setback control is a character setting control put in place to enable achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development. This is consistent with the strategic directives of the Greater Sydney Metropolitan Plan A City in its Landscape: Planning priority C16 Objective 3 Urban tree Canopy is increased and directive Adapting to the impacts of urban and natural hazards and climate change: Planning priority C20 Objectives; 36 People and places adapt to climate change and future shocks and stresses, and 38 Heatwaves and extreme heat are managed.
- In addition, the ground level courtyards encroach into street setback and fail to meet the DCP intent precluding the ability to plant tall canopy trees with a landscaped understorey.
- The Panel considers that ADG minimum building and boundary separations and DCP setbacks should be complied with (including basements and balconies). The applicant is advised to amend the drawings to achieve compliance.

Apartment Mix and Building Design

- The Panel does not support apartments that are located below the adjacent public domain be it the street frontage or internal courtyard area. This is for reasons of visual privacy, natural ventilation and solar access
- All BCA fire egress requirements are to be resolved and clearly documented to the satisfaction of council prior to the final DA submission.
- All apartments are to be accessible from a lobby that is directly visible and accessible from the street frontage for that development block.

4. Landscape Design.

- The proposal is not consistent with The Hills garden landscape character setting.
- There should be a stronger presence of mature trees and concomitant deep soil provision in setback zones to ensure that the development is sited within a landscape setting of canopied trees. The setback should be sufficient to accommodate trees that will be large scale at maturity.
- The Panel notes that the reliance on street tree planting by Council to support the statement of achieving a tree canopy of 40% is unrealistic and greater consideration should be made to providing trees within the site boundaries. The required 7.5m primary setback to the street provides sufficient room for tall canopy tree planting to occur in the front setback.
- It is noted that the applicant has not provided a 7.5m street setback. The Panel recommends the
 applicant follows the controls clearly defined in the DCP.
- The Public Domain documentation is incorrect. The Panel recommends this be revised in consultation with council officers to meet the public domain requirements of the DCP. The Panel notes that this is the first applicant that has demonstrated considerable trouble with following this directive.
- Landscape architectural and engineering drawing sets are to be coordinated and this documentation is to be provide to Council's landscape officer for approval prior to DA submission.
- The stated landscape vision: Extending the headwater of Cattai Creek Re-establishing a
 diverse native landscape Connecting with the natural and cultural landscape Creating a

Natural Oasis, is not realised as the landscape design appears to rely on retention of existing trees and street tree planting in the council verge to achieve diversity and canopy density.

- The use of endemic tree species and those related to the existing cultural landscape is not evident: this was clearly highlighted in the species selection of decorative palms. The landscape design presented is not closely related to the context, as stated in the vision. A better interpretation of the context of Cattai Creek could demonstrate a better understanding of country, the existing cultural landscape or natural landscape features.
- The Panel recommends that a significantly higher quantum of large, high canopy peripheral trees be provided around the edges of the site, to meet the requirements of a high density residential environment in a strong, verdant landscape setting.
- The Panel notes that privatised courtyard areas encroach into the front setback and should be removed
- The lift overruns documented are detrimental to the public domain and a more discreet lift with an
 internalised machine room should be considered
- The southern corner entry to the site at Cadman Crescent and Hughes Avenue is convoluted and results in small passageways of 3m for pedestrians as a result of the balcony encroachments at the ground level and 7m between building facades. The Panel recommends this be widened to comply with ADG distance separation and wind analysis as required be undertaken noting the built form is 6-7 storeys on either side of this opening.
- It is unclear why entry into the central court is not able to be made at ground level from the street
 and why there is a rise of 5.25m. Using the specified building lengths and stepping slaps would
 aid in successfully designing to the site topography.





Rise of 5.25m

Narrow passageway of 3m between built form

Private Domain

- For a proposal of this size, high quality communal open space design is essential, in keeping with the place-making principles of generous and quality places outlined in the DCP.
- The Panel supports the proposed genuine deep soil zone within the central courtyard, noting that
 the deep soil provision has diminished substantially from what had been formerly presented in
 the previous concept DA to a numeric total that achieves compliance with the ADG.
- The Panel noted that the built form is very close to the proposed retained existing trees which may impact the health and stability of the trees. If the applicant truly intended to retain the trees then the design would ensure that the built form was not located within the tree drip line.
- The panel recommends that provision is allowed for taller growing trees in the courtyard, to make allowance for the potential for existing trees to fail, and ensure that a tall canopy is visible from the street.

- OSD tanks should not be placed in the common open space area typical locations that other development in the area adopts include under driveways or in the basement.
- The panel commends the intention to make the swimming pool a natural pool, and would encourage the inclusion of habitat planting in association with the pool.

5. SEPP 65 items to be clarified or revised:

The Panel notes that compliance with ADG objectives and design criteria is a minimum requirement to achieve Design Excellence.

Compliance with ADG design objectives and criteria per building block is to be clearly demonstrated.

Apartment Design Guide

The following sections inform site specific statutory controls. The controls were developed with consideration to the SEPP and the ADG as required in legislation as such should be upheld.

- 2C Building height
- 2F Building separation
- 2G Street sethacks
- 2H Side and rear setbacks

ADG compliance is not adequately demonstrated in many key areas including:

- 3C Public domain interface
- 3D Communal and public open space
- 3F Visual privacy
- 3G Pedestrian access and entries
- 4A Solar and daylight access (compliance to be confirmed with planner per development block)
- 4B Natural ventilation (compliance to be confirmed with planner per development block)
- 4H Acoustic privacy
- 4J Noise and pollution

6. Sustainability and Environmental amenity

- The Panel notes that environmental ADG design criteria are required to be met to achieve design excellence.
- The Panel notes a natural pool has been proposed. It was not demonstrated whether or how this
 would be permissible.

7. Architecture and Aesthetics

- The Panel notes that this is the first time that a drawing set that illustrates an architectural vision and character has been presented for this development.
- The Panel does not support the approach of a single architectural identity/character for all of these buildings. There is a monolithic quality to the development that is not helped by the height exceedances and a lack of horizontal articulation in the street and internal facades. The scheme does not demonstrate a convincing approach to architectural diversity and fine grain.
- The Panel supports the material palette as presented, and recommends that the materials and finishes specified are included in conditions of consent.
- Some material tags are not cross referenced in the schedule such as SC3 and C2. The Panel
 recommends that all items with a material designation are cross referenced in the Legend. This
 clarifies what is being proposed.
- Finishes should be identified by brand and/or material, not only by colour- note.

Internal Public Domain Interface

- The Panel is concerned with the internal presentation of the built form to the internal court. The
 intended character setting of a 6 storey built form outcome is not realised and the bulk and scale
 of the built form is overwhelming, adversely impacting on the human scale of the internal court
- The location of the car parking ventilation shafts is to be clearly identified prior DA assessment.
 The Panel recommends that the ventilation shaft should not be adjacent to or exhaust into any communal open space area. Typically, the ventilation shaft are incorporated in the building fabric and vent out at roof level.
- The corridors leading to the central court at 14.5m long and 1.7m wide and open to the sky. It is questionable if these would be nice spaces.

Public Domain street interface

The Panel all utility services elements in the public domain are to be suitably screened and integrated into the building fabric. The locations and manner of detailing is to be shown on DA plans submitted for assessment. Refer to the following fact sheets provided by council for guidance:

https://www.thehills.nsw.gov.au/files/sharedassets/public/ecm-website-documents/pagedocuments/fact-sheets-guides/fact sheet - building design site facilities mail boxes in medium and high density development.pdf

https://www.thehills.nsw.gov.au/files/sharedassets/public/ecm-website-documents/page-documents/fact-sheets-quides/fact sheet - building design site facilities - services.pdf

The street address to Hughes Avenue shown below is not reflective of the principles of Transit Orientated Development clearly defined in the DCP. All dwellings addressing the street are to be able to accessed directly from the street. The elevation below illustrates a masonry clad wall of 2-4.9m along the extent of the approximately 53m façade. This is not an activated street address that presents a fine-grained street articulation to the street and is not reflective of good design, or supported by the Panel. Refer to the DCP for the desired future character.



 It is noted the courtyards to the Hughes Avenue frontage encroach substantially into the street setback and are not supported. This is not in keeping with the objectives of the DCP and the clearly defined desired future character of the precinct.

SUMMARY OF PANEL RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Panel advises the site planning be reconsidered and revised to better comply with statutory and other controls.
- Revise the scheme to comply with the height control controls.
- · Revise the scheme as required to comply with building setbacks.
- · Revise the scheme as required to comply with compliant building lengths.
- · Avoid subterranean units and sunken terraces.
- · Provide more diversity in the built form and character of various buildings.
- Provide updated information demonstrating ADG compliance, in particular building separation, solar access, natural ventilation, balconies and shadowing of ground level

Further information may be required by the Development Assessment team to aid with their assessment of the development.

PANEL CONCLUSION

The Panel does not support the proposal in its current form as the proposal does not meet the requirements of design excellence. It should be noted that the Panels role is advisory only, and the applicant may elect to proceed with the DA assessment as it sees fit.

Design Review Panel Meeting Report

Agenda item 4.1+4.2

Date 23/03/22

ATTACHMENT 18 – APPLICANT'S RESPONSE TO DESIGN REVIEW PANEL REPORT INCLUDING URBAN DESIGN REVIEW AND LEGAL SUBMISSION



2 June 2022

Mr Michael Edgar General Manager The Hills Shire Council 3 Columbia Court Baulkham Hills NSW 2153

Attention: Cynthia Dugan – Principal Coordinator Development Assessment

Dear General Manager,

DA 110/2022/JP and DA 1112/2022/JP Response to Design Review Panel Feedback

This letter has been prepared by Mecone on behalf of Castle Hill Panorama Pty Ltd, who is the proponent of land at 7-23 Cadman Crescent and 18-24 Hughes Avenue, Castle Hill (refer to Figure 1).

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a formal response to the Design Review Panel Design Advisory Meeting Report dated 23 March 2022. Pursuant to Clause 9.5 of the Hills Local Environmental Plan, we understand that the consent authority is required to take into account the findings of the Design Review Panel (DRP). Our response to the DRP is as follows:

Acknowledgement of Concept DA Process

The Concept DA (supported by the DRP and approved by the Sydney Central Planning Panel (SCPP) on 20 February 2020) established the approved building envelopes, including bespoke street setbacks which enabled a built form response which prioritised a large central courtyard and the retention of large established trees on site.

The Concept DA was approved pursuant to Division 4.4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, which notes in 4.23 (2):

...if an environmental planning instrument requires the preparation of a development control plan before any particular or kind of development is carried out on any land, that obligation may be satisfied by the making and approval of a concept development application in respect of that land.

As such, the approved Concept DA <u>must be considered</u> as the appropriate reference point for building envelope controls and setbacks, as an alternative to the DCP. Legal advice, prepared by SWS is provided at Appendix 2 which supports this position.

It is acknowledged that some design amendments have been made since the approved concept DA, as a result of design development and legislative changes. These changes are the reason for a joint submission of an Amending DA (to seek amendments to the



approved concept) in tandem with a Stage 2 Detailed DA. When compared to the approved concept, material design changes within these DAs are limited to:

1. The addition of 2 half floors on Building C

This additional floor space is compliant with the LEP height control and is substantially setback from the street, exceeding the DCP setback requirements.

2. Marginal increases in building heights across all buildings

To accommodate additional slab thicknesses and structural beams as per services engineering advice, resulting in increased heights ranging from 0.38-0.44m to buildings A, B, D and E.

3. Marginal reduction in separation between Buildings A & B

Reduction in building separation between Buildings A and B only, from 10m in the approved concept to 7.6m.

Due to the planning process undertaken, it is disappointing to observe several comments raised by the DRP which are entirely unrelated to the proposed amendments. Despite the Concept Pathway pursued, the DRP have mistakenly raised concern with key design elements which have been previously approved as part of the Concept DA. As such, we ask Council and the SCPP to apply discretion when considering the DRP comments, specifically comments made regarding setback compliance on page 7 and elsewhere throughout the meeting report.

Design Improvements

Notwithstanding the design changes acknowledged above, we emphasise that there are several design improvements which have been made since the approved concept DA, which largely were not acknowledged or commented on by the DRP. These include:

- The inclusion of 60m² complementary retail space on the ground floor of Building D, providing street activation and amenity to site users and surrounding residents
- Increased provision of communal open space, including rooftop communal open space on Buildings B and C
- Increased building articulation to provide visual breaks in building length
- Improved solar access and cross ventilation compliance
- Detailed and resolved architectural plans, finishes schedule and landscaping design package which provides a genuine commitment to design excellence and high-quality features.

Compliance Summary

We note the DRP's assertion that the proposal presents "a pervasive non compliance with statutory controls" (p5 DRP report). With respect to the DRP's experience as design professionals, we strongly refute this comment and urge Council and the SCPP to refer to the detailed compliance assessment tables which were provided with the DAs. We have provided a summary below for reference. Please refer to the respective compliance tables and Statement of Environmental Effects submitted with the DAs for detailed discussion on these matters.



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Complies	9.7 Residential Development Yield on Certain Land	Incentive FSR 2.3:1	
Swellings Showground Flectifici	9.8 Maximum Number of Dwellings	Max 5000 dwellings in Showground Precinct	Complies
	Apartment Design Guide		



Table 1: Compliance Assessmen	nt Executive Summary
	Consistent with ADG – Performance Solution Proposed
	Proposed building separation, up to 7 storeys:
	7.6m between A & B
	10m between B & C
Part 2F Adequate Building	9m between C & D
Separation	11m between D & E
	Refer to SEPP 65 Compliance Table submitted with DA for
	detailed discussion on protection of visual and acoustic
	privacy, and compliance with ventilation and solar controls.
	Consistent with ADG
	Bespoke street setbacks adopted on approval of Concept
Part 2G Street Setbacks Part	DA. Setbacks to immediately adjoining residential lots enables
2H Side and Rear Setbacks	future separation compliance.
	Refer to SEPP 65 Compliance Table for detailed discussion.
	Consistent with ADG
	Overshadowing of adjoining properties is not reduced by
Part 38 Orientation	more than 20%. Solar access to adjoining properties is greater
	than 2 hours during mid-winter.
	Consistent with ADG
Part 3D Communal Open	37% (4605m2) of the site is provided as COS. 51% of the
Space	principle usable open space receives 2 hours sunlight mid-
3,500	winter.
	Consistent with ADG
	The development provides 1161m ² of deep soil, 9.4% of the
	site area as per the minimum 6m ADG dimension. When
Part 3E Deep soil zones	considering deep soil which does not strictly meet the
	dimension requirements, a total of 3320m2 or 26.8% of the site
	is deep soil.
	Consistent with ADG
	6m setback provided to adjoining properties to enable future
B	building separation compliance. Significant design measures
Part 3F Visual Privacy	have been adopted between buildings to enable visual and
	acoustic privacy. Refer to SEPP 65 compliance table and SEE
	for detailed commentary.
Post 21 Biosolo and Con	Consistent with ADG
Part 3J Bicycle and Car	Bicycle and vehicle parking provided in excess of THLEP and
Parking	DCP requirements.
	Consistent with ADG
Part 4A Solar and Daylight	71% of units achieve 2 hours sunlight mid-winter. Only 8% of
Access	units across the entire development receive no direct sunlight
	between 9am and 3pm mid-winter.
Deed 4D block and Monthletine	Consistent with ADG
Part 4B Natural Ventilation	86% of units achieve natural cross ventilation.
	Consistent with ADG
Part 4C Ceiling Heights	A minimum of 2.7m ceiling height has been provided to
	habitable rooms, and 2.4m to non-habitable rooms.
Part 4D Apartment size and	Consistent with ADG
Part 4D Apartment size and	Fully compliant with minimum ADG unit sizes, as well as
layout	specific controls in THLEP.
Port 45 Private consumer	Consistent with ADG
Part 4E Private open space and balconies	Fully compliant with ADG minimum size and dimensions,
and balconies	integrated into the building design.
Part 4F Common Circulation	Consistent with ADG
and Spaces	No more that 8 units accessed off one services core.



Table 1: Compliance Assessment Executive Summary			
	Consistent with ADG		
Part 4G Storage	Fully compliant with storage provisions and no more than 50%		
	located within the basement.		

With the exception of Building Height, the proposal is entirely compliant with THLEP. A detailed 4.6 Variation Request has been submitted with the DA which addresses this matter at length. The proposal is also entirely consistent with the aims of the ADG. Where a minor numerical non-compliance is proposed (separation between internal buildings only), this has been justified at length with performance-based design solutions which protect visual and acoustic privacy. We request that this evidence-based compliance assessment be considered by Council and the SCPP on merit, despite the DRP's comments suggesting pervasive non compliance.

A DCP compliance table has also been submitted with the Detailed DA, which addresses Part D Section 19 – Showground Station. This assessment finds the proposal entirely consistent with the objectives of the DCP. As the approval pathway includes a Concept DA, some numerical non compliances and performance-based solutions are proposed, including street setbacks, the merit of which was established upon approval of the Concept DA as an alternative to a site specific DCP.

Urban Design Peer Review

The proponent has engaged the services of an Urban Designer to undertake a peer review of the scheme, and review the DRP meeting report. A copy of the comments from Frank Stanisic have been provided with the letter at Appendix 1. The report provides thorough responses to the matters raised by the DRP and expert feedback on the appropriate design responses contained within the scheme. The report supports the position that consistency with the principles of the Approved Concept Plan should be the first touchstone which applies in the assessment process, and not the numeric controls within the DCP.

The report concludes that:

The high standard of the urban design in the proposal underpins the thoughtful and this well-crafted approach to architecture in the Showground Precinct. The proposal is a sound foundation for further design development and should be supported by the Hills Shire Council.

Conclusion

We trust this information is of assistance to you and will help inform your recommendations to the SCPP. If you wish to discuss these matters further, please do not hesitate to contact me at (02) 8073 4677 or acoburn@mecone.com.au.

Yours sincerely,

Adam Coburn NSW Director



Edu Colon

Appendix 1: Urban Design Report



Cadman Crescent Castle Hill Urban Design Review

Application: Stage 2 DA + Amending Concept DA

Address: 7-23 Cadman Crescent Castle Hill NSW

Client: Castle Hill Panorama Pty Ltd

Author: Frank Stanisic, LFRAIA ARB NSW 4480

Issued: 31 May 2022

stanisic architects

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Design Review Panel Presentation Rev. A March 2022, prepared by MHNDUNION and consultant team

1. Purpose of review:

The focus of this Urban Design Review is to address key issues raised by The Hills Design Review Panel in its Design Advisory Meeting Report of 23 March 2022. This report was prepared in response to two Development Applications at 7-23 Cadman Crescent and 18-24 Hughes Avenue, Castle Hill ("the site") and with respect to the Approved Concept Plan DA (DA 1262/2019/JP):

- Amending Concept DA (DA 1110/2022/JP)
- Stage 2 DA (DA 1112/2022/JP)

The Stage 2 DA is predicated on an approval of the amendments to the Approved Concept Plan DA.

The key urban design issues discussed are excessive bulk and scale, non-compliant setbacks, building height exceedance and lack of diverse character.

The development forms part of the Castle Hill Showground Precinct redevelopment. The area of the subject development site is 12,407sqm. The site is zoned R4 High Density Residential under The Hills LEP 2012 with a maximum 21m HOB (6 storeys), maximum 2.3:1 FSR and base 1.6:1 FSR. A Concept Plan DA was lodged on 20 February 2019 and approved for five residential flat buildings comprising 228 apartments, 2 levels basement parking and associated landscaping.

My perspective encompasses the Approved Concept Plan DA as it is the first touchstone which applies in the assessment process, and not the numeric controls within the DCP. The Approved Concept Plan DA varies the DCP numeric controls relating to street setbacks, secondary setbacks and façade lines. A clause 4.6 Variation Application has been submitted by the applicant for the LEP height non-compliances.

The Stage 2 DA proposes 27,842sqm of residential GFA (2.24:1 FSR), 255 apartments, 357 carparking spaces and reduced setbacks between buildings. The proposed GFA has an additional 1,781sqm compared to the GFA of the Approved Concept Plan DA. The proposed 255 apartments is more than the dwelling cap of 228 granted by the Approved Concept Plan DA.

The Stage 2 DA and Amending Concept DA for the site represents an opportunity, not only to deliver quality development, population and amenity within close proximity to the rail station, but enable an architecturally responsive built form.

This Urban Design Review overlaps in some areas with a review of architectural design, but this is only to be expected for an interwoven and multi-layered urban development such as this. Subsequently, every effort has been made to not to stray from the brief.

The Applicant has reviewed the comments from the Design Review Panel in the Design Advisory Meeting Report of 23 March 2022 and has proposed amendments to the Stage 2 DA, clouded in blue.

This Urban Design Report was based on review of the following documentation:

- Stage 2 DA revision D of 16/5/22 prepared by MHNDUNION.
- Design Advisory Report of 23 March 2022 prepared by The Hills Design Review Panel.
- Design Review Panel Presentation of March 2022 prepared by MHNDUNION and Turf.
- Architecture Design Report Stage 1 DA, Rev D 17 December 2019, Cadman Crescent, Castle Hill, approved Development Consent 1262/2019/JP prepared by MHNUNION and consultant team.

Bulk + scale:

Relationship to adjoining development on Cadman Crescent East

The project provides suitable bulk and scale when viewed from the street and central communal courtyard. The development is neither 'bulky' or 'imposing' with 'reduced amenity in the lower scale local context' as asserted by the Hills Design Review Panel.

The bulk, scale and proposed density (and associated FSR of 2.24:1, an increase of 1,781sqm for the Approved Concept Plan DA) is appropriate for the site and remains below the maximum permissible FSR of 2.3:1.

The proposed additional bulk and scale to Building C on Cadman Crescent East is inconsequential from the public domain, when compared to the Approved Concept Plan DA. The proposed upper two levels of building C are setback 15.3m from the site boundary to address the zoning interface at Cadman Crescent East.

The proposal provides a more graded urban transition between the site and the existing dwellings and future built form in the R3 Medium Density Residential Zone when compared to the Approved Concept Plan DA. The LEP permits a maximum building height of 10m (3 storeys) in the R3 Zone within the compliant envelope, which is interfaced with low rise 4 to 6 storey built form of Building C, below the LEP maximum building height of 21m. The additional setback of 3m at level 2 at the zoning interface is consistent with ADG guidelines. The stepped built form with roof gardens provides improved amenity for residents without being visually intrusive from the public domain when compared to the DCP compliant envelope.

The design of the southern corner entry at Cadman Crescent East and Hughes Avenue is constricted and should be widened to increase building separation and improve the pedestrian access to the central communal courtyard. This redesign would also result in reduced bulk and mass at this key junction.

The proposed increase of 27 (12%) to 255 apartments in the Amending Concept DA compared to 228 apartments in the Approved Concept Plan DA is insignificant. The increased population is minimal and supported by the ample communal open space in the form of landscaped open space in the central courtyard and on roof top gardens of building C.

Setback & Street Interface (Cadman Crescent East)

By Head Density Residential

Reference Reference Residential

Reference Reference Residential

Reference Reference Residential

Reference Reference Reference Residential

Reference Reference

Figure 1: Cadman Crescent East - p.15

BUNCH IN

3. Building separation:

Building separation

The proposed buildings achieve the objective of the ADG in relation to building separation. The building separation distance between Buildings A and B has been reduced from 10m to 7.6m as shown in the Approved Concept Plan DA and this separation has been maintained in the proposed Stage 2 DA.

The façades of the 7 storey facing walls of Buildings A and B are designed to function as non-habitable to non-habitable rooms. Direct sight lines, privacy and overlooking are all carefully considered to ensure that amenity objectives are achieved whilst generally maintaining building separation of 6m between non-habitable rooms up to 4 storeys (approx. 12m height) and 9m between non-habitable rooms up to 8 storeys (25m height). Privacy screening and planters are incorporated into the façade design to maintain privacy and articulation.

The building separation between Buildings A and B has been reduced to provide for larger family apartments that achieve the dwelling mix in the Hills LEP. The reduced building separation is offset with careful consideration of ADG guidelines relating to sight lines, visual and acoustic privacy, overlooking and natural ventilation. Similar strategies are used between the facing walls of Buildings D and E with the 11m building separation.

The reduced separation between Buildings A and B also reduces sunlight into the central courtyard which is the centre piece of the project. It also increases the "wall effect" of the bounding buildings. This is compensated in part by the roof garden on Building C, which receives sunlight all year round. Building separation between Buildings D and E to the neighbouring isolated sites at 14 Hughes Ave, 16 Hughes Ave and 1 Cadman Crescent do not strictly comply with the ADG, but comply with the Approved Concept Plan DA. ADG objectives are achieved with negligible amenity impacts.

The predominant facade line is set back 6m from the northern boundary at 14 and 16 Hughes Ave. Minor façade elements encroach the 6m setback to achieve objectives of the ADG achieving privacy and mitigating overlooking.

It would be beneficial to prepare an outline concept design complying with the development controls for the R4 Zone to show the impact on the development potential of the neighbouring isolated sites at 14 Hughes Ave, 16 Hughes Ave and 1 Cadman Crescent, due to the reduced boundary setbacks of adjacent Buildings A and E.



Figure 2: Amenity - p.41

Building setbacks

Due to the irregular shape and three street frontages of the island site, strict compliance with the DCP setbacks would unreasonably limit the development potential and reduce the central communal courtyard of the site. The street setbacks comply with the setbacks in the Approved Concept Plan DA.

The primary setbacks have been reduced to 6m from 7.5m on all side boundaries. The 7.5m setback would reduce the size of the central communal courtyard and amenity for residents and is acceptable to Council's DRP. The reduced setback to Hughes Avenue is also considered acceptable subject to suitable planting in the street setback and provision of tall canopy trees.

The 3m setback for the upper two levels of each building that exceeds 5 storeys in the Approved Concept Plan DA is maintained and achieves the desired built form of the site.

Street interface

Street access to ground level apartments is provided with planters along the street to break down the scale and contribute to an active street frontage, while ensuring safety and security.

Use of sandstone offers a fine grain in materiality at street level and emphasises a strong base as a podium. Various types of planting is provided at street level to provide fine grain detail to the street frontage.

The street interface to Hughes Street is not conducive to good design and can be improved by redesigning the elevation and creating an activated street address and fine grain articulation to apartments of building E and reducing the height and length of the 2m high wall.

The four apartments on the south part of building D above the carpark can't be accessed directly from Hughes Ave due to safety and change of levels. Alternative access is provided around the corner via the prominent site entrance.



Figure 3: Articulation - p.14

Building length

All buildings comply with the DCP building length requirement in built form design.

The maximum building length is 64m (Building D, including all articulation, building elements). A 3m deep x 13m wide central indentation is provided, along with a tapering edge at the street corner.

The proposed buildings have significant central indentations compared to the envelopes of the Approved Concept Plan

Internal central courtyard

The height of buildings A, B, D and E around the central courtyard generally complies with the heights in the Approved Concept Plan DA, above the LEP 21m HOB.

The bulk and scale of the 4 to 7 storey buildings around the central courtyard is relieved by breaks between Buildings A and B, Buildings D and E, and the lower and stepped height of Building C. The internal presentation of the built form to the internal courtvard maintains a human scale and fine grain.

The central courtyard and roof gardens provide ample open space for increased population on the constrained site. The architectural design has been carefully coordinated with the landscape design to break down the perceived scale and enhance the fine grain quality of elements and spaces at the courtyard interface. The central courtyard creates a strong sense of community, offers excellent amenity to its occupants and outlook from apartments.

The ground level of Buildings A and B in the central courtyard is skilfully designed with a sandstone base wall that screens the basement parking, adds scale to the building walls, encloses the central courtyard and reduces bulk.



Figure 4: Central Open Space - p.34

3. Building heights:

The emphasis of the Design Review Panel in its comments to reduce the approved heights from the Approved Concept Plan DA is misplaced and contrary to statutory entitlements. Equally, their concern with minimal height exceedance can undermine the potential benefits for improved resident amenity and design improvement.

The building heights varied from 4 to 7 storeys consistent with the Approved Concept Plan DA. The proposed max. building height for all buildings is 24.23m when measured from the ground plane to the plant areas, while the max. permissible LEP height plane is 21m, resulting in max. height exceedance for Buildings A to E of 15.4% compared to 13.6% in the Approved Concept Plan DA.

The height exceedance of the two half levels of Building C facing Cadman Crescent East in the proposed Stage 1 DA and detailed DA is below the 21m LEP height plane. The proposed building heights to Building C acknowledge the zoning interface and have reduced height and increased setback at Cadman Crescent East adjacent to the R3 Zone.

The height exceedance of Buildings A and B facing Cadman Crescent North in the Approved Concept Plan DA varies from 1.5m to 2.6m above the 21m LEP height plane, increasing to 1.94m to 3.04m in the proposed Amending Concept DA; height exceedance in Buildings D and E facing Hughes Avenue in the Stage 1 DA is 0.43m to 2.85m increasing to 0.84m to 3.23m in the proposed Detailed DA; and no height exceedance in Building C facing Cadman Crescent East.

The height exceedance above the approved height of the Amending Concept DA and Stage 2 DA is 0.44m for Buildings A and B, 0.38m for Building D and 0.41m for Building E. This increase in height is marginal and due to an increase in the floor-to-floor heights for services and results in no additional floor space.

Detailed streetscape studies, massing and analysis of envelope amendments to Hughes Ave, Cadman Crescent East and Cadman Crescent North prepared by the Applicant demonstrate that the proposal has negligible additional visual impact on R3 Zone and will create an improved urban transition. Comparison of the Approved Concept Plan DA and proposed Amending Concept DA show that the envelope amendments have negligible impacts on the public domain.

The height exceedance and lack of horizontal articulation in the street and internal facades is not significant and does not contribute a monolithic quality to the development.

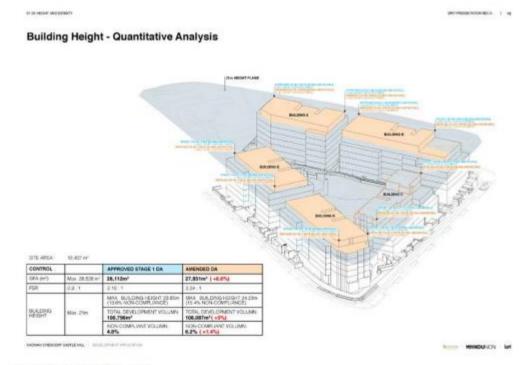


Figure 5: Building Height - p.25

4. Character:

Diversity

The existing suburban character of wide, heavily landscaped streets, tall established trees, face brick bungalows and tiled roofs is noted by the Applicant. The desired future character is projected to be mid-height, urban scaled buildings with warm coloured elevations, framed walls and screened facades with generous communal open space as detailed in The Hills DCP.

The developed architectural expression of the proposal is in fact more diverse than the future character in the DCP with a coordinated palette of materials, elements and details related to apartment types such as garden terraces, canopy apartments and sky terraces; related to the base, body and sky; and regulated in a vertical spectrum that extends from suburban to urban.

The building aesthetic and material selections are heavily influenced by local characteristics and buildings. Facades are individually designed in response to specific site conditions and individually considered according to location and context to produce a diverse architectural expression. The artist illustrations from the public domain and central communal courtyard project highly modulated and articulated facades with vertical blade walls that are based in brick construction.

The projection of generous overhanging planting on private balconies and roofs is effective in reducing the perception of bulk and scale of the built form but will also be difficult to manage and maintain by occupants.

The prominence of the two lift cores on the roof of Building C contradicts the urban design strategy to underscore the impact of the two new levels from the public domain. While being important architectural elements, the lift overruns increase the bulk and scale of Building C when viewed from the public domain. The relocation of the lifts in the recesses closer to the central courtyard (similar to Buildings A and B) or use of a transit lobby would be more compatible with the broader design intent.



Figure 6: Diversity - p.49

Materiality

While at first glance the aesthetic appears to be red face brick, the material palette includes sandstone retaining walls, red face brick walls with horizontal and vertical patterns, matt red metal cladding and screening, timber screening and louvres, copper cladding, charcoal brickwork, metal lattice, screening and palisades, and natural off form concrete.

The façade design varies with orientation and context. The built form is predominantly face brick but utilises a diversity of architectural expression to break down the overall perception of the development's size and to introduce variety, fine grain and human scale into the northern end of the precinct.

The comments of the Design Review Panel, in its review of 23 March 2022, refer to the aesthetic as 'imposing' and 'architecturally homogenous' which is at odds with the rich external expression evident in street and courtyard illustrations and elevations. The Panel supports the material palette but does not acknowledge the diversity of expression which is well handled and an effective and distinguishing element of the building design.

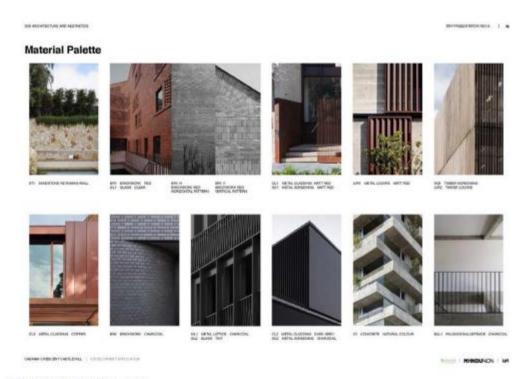


Figure 7: Material Palette - p.48

stanisic architects

5. Conclusion:

Through this Urban Design Review, it has become clear that the urban design issues related to bulk and scale, building height and character raised by the Design Advisory Panel in its report of 23 March 2022 have been generally addressed by the applicant. Where strict compliance is not achieved, effective and appropriate design solutions have been offered.

My perspective encompasses the Approved Concept Plan DA as it is the first touchstone that applies in the assessment process, and not the numeric controls of the DCP, when reviewing the Stage 2 DA and Amending Concept DA.

The bulk and scale added to Building C on Cadman Crescent East by two half levels is inconsequential and the graded and stepped built form improves the transition between the development site and the R3 Medium Density Residential Zone. The reduction in the built form at the south-east corner improves the visual connection and pedestrian access to the central courtyard as well as reducing floor area.

The bulk and scale of the buildings around the internal central courtyard is relieved by the breaks between Buildings A and B, Buildings D and E, and the lower height of Building C. The presentation of the built form to the internal central courtyard presents a fine grain, human scaled environment, enveloped by rich layers of softscape and hardscape.

The building separation between Buildings A and B has been reduced from 10m to 7.6m to accommodate larger family apartments to achieve the dwelling mix in the LEP. The reduced building separation is offset with careful consideration of ADG guidelines relating to sight lines, visual and acoustic privacy and overlooking. Similar design strategies are used between the facing walls of Buildings D and E.

The side and rear building setbacks to the neighbouring isolated sites at 14 Hughes Ave, 16 Hughes Ave and 1 Cadman Crescent have been reduced. An outline concept complying with the development controls for the R4 Zone should be undertaken to test whether the setbacks will detrimentally impact the development potential of the

The street interface to Hughes Street can be improved by redesigning the elevation and creating an activated street address and fine grain articulation to ground level apartments of building E and reducing the height and length of the 2m high street wall. All buildings comply with the DCP building length requirement in the built form design.

The height exceedances of roof parapets are due to increased floor to floor heights for service requirements are minor and do not increase the GFA. These exceedances are insignificant when viewed from the public domain and minor when compared to the building heights in the Approved Concept Plan DA, as demonstrated in the Clause 4.6 Variation Application for the new DAs. The increased building height of Building C acknowledge the R3 Zoning interface and is below the maximum HOB.

The project architecture demonstrates the effectiveness of a clear and recognisable aesthetic to achieve a balance between diversity and integrity of expression. While the built form has predominantly face brick, a wide palette of materials and architectural expression is utilised to break down the overall perception of the development's size and introduce variety, fine grain and human scale into the precinct.

The high standard of the urban design in the proposal underpins the thoughtful and this well-crafted approach to architecture in the Showground Precinct. The proposal is a sound foundation for further design development and should be supported by the Hills Shire Council.

Appendix 2: Legal Advice on Concept DA





1 June 2022

Castle Hill Panorama Pty Ltd C/- M2 Capital Suite 1702, Level 17 101 Grafton Street BONDI JUNCTION NSW

Att: Paul Miron/George Tisseverasinghe

By email: p.miron@msqcapital.com.au george@msqcapital.com.au

Our ref: 2228

Dear Sirs.

DA 1110/2022/JP & DA 1112/2022/JP - Multi-storey, multi-unit development at 7-23 Cadman Crescent / 18-24 Hughes Avenue, Castle Hill

We thank you for the opportunity to advise you on this project.

Advice Required

What assessment weight should be given to an approved 'concept plan' when undertaking the assessment of the Stage 2 DA?

Background

- 1.1 On 20 February 2020, the Sydney Central Planning Panel approved a concept plan development application (DA 1262/2019/JP) for "five residential flat buildings comprising 228 apartments, two levels of basement parking and associated landscaping" (Concept Plan).
- 1.2 The Concept Plan was accompanied by a raft of supporting documents in addition to the 78 pages of architectural plans, being a statement of environmental effects; traffic & parking report; urban design peer review; clause 4.6 variation; crime prevention report; stormwater concept; landscaping concept; geotechnical; preliminary site investigation; arboricultural impact assessment, amongst other documents.
- 1.3 In December 2021, the Applicant lodged two development applications through the NSW Planning Portal (actual lodgement date confirmed as 25 January 2022):
 - (a) DA 1110/2022/JP to amend the approved Concept Plan; and
 - (b) DA 1112/2022/JP Stage 2 Construction.
- 1.4 On 23 March 2022, the Applicant presented a modified form of the Stage 2 DA Plans to The Hills Design Review Panel (DRP).
- 1.5 The DRP Report cited numerous failures to comply with Council's DCP, especially in relation to street setbacks and building separation controls.

2. Advice

- 2.1 For the reasons set out below, we say that the approved 'concept plan' is the touchstone for the assessment of subsequent development applications, and any controls contained therein take precedence over the relevant control in the DCP.
- 2.2 Division 4.4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act) provides for the making of 'concept development applications', being: "... a development application that sets out concept proposals for the development of a site, and for which detailed proposals for the site or for separate parts of the site are to be the subject of a subsequent development application or applications."
- 2.3 The EPA Act provides that a development application is not to be treated as a 'concept development application' unless the applicant requests it to be treated as a concept development application. If consent is granted on the determination of a concept development application, the consent does not authorise the carrying out of development on any part of the site. Any such actual works must be authorised by subsequent development application(s).
- 2.4 Sections 4.21 to 4.24 of the EPA Act set out the relevant provisions dealing with concept plans (formerly ss 83A – 83D under the pre-decimal version of the EPA Act).
- 2.5 As Preston CJ set out in The Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (NSW) v Parramatta City Council (2018)¹(Uniting Church) at [42]: "A consent authority determines a concept development application under the same power as it determines all development applications, namely s 4.16 of the EPA Act."
- 2.6 The consent authority determines a development application by granting consent to the application, either unconditionally or subject to conditions, or by refusing consent to the application. The conditions the consent authority can impose on a consent to a concept development application are the conditions that the consent authority may impose under s 4.17 of the EPA Act on consents generally.
- 2.7 The only limiting condition is that it does not authorise the carrying out of any actual development. As His Honour stated: "A consent granted on the determination of a concept development application for a site sets the parameters for the determination of any further development application in respect of the site." Section 4.24(2) of the EPA Act provides:

While any consent granted on the determination of a concept development application for a site remains in force, the determination of any further development application in respect of the site cannot be inconsistent with the consent for the concept proposals for the development of the site.

- See also Farley Environment Care Inc. v HL Fry Properties Pty Ltd [2021] NSWLEC 77, per Pain J at [25].
- 2.9 In the Uniting Church case, Preston CJ used an example of the concept plan approval of building envelopes. His Honour held³ that:

Any further development application could not seek consent to erect a building that would be inconsistent with the building envelope approved by the consent granted on the determination of the concept development application. A building could be inconsistent if it

² Uniting Church, per Preston CJ at [43].

¹ NSWLEC 158

³ Uniting Church, per Preston CJ at [44].

exceeds the approved building envelope, but equally it could be inconsistent if it is less that the approved building envelope.

- 2.10 Equally, if a concept plan, as part of approving a building envelope, approved building separation and/or building setbacks for example, at distances different from those contained in a development control plan, the concept plan requirement for 'consistency' would take precedence. The assessment and approval of the concept plan supplants any other relevant planning control. The concept plan is the 'touchstone' and the DCP controls are only relevant to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the approved concept plan.
- 2.11 The EPA Act also makes provision in section 4.23(2) that: "...if an environmental planning instrument requires the preparation of a development control plan before any particular or kind of development is carried out on any land, that obligation may be satisfied by the making and approval of a concept development application in respect of that land."
- 2.12 As Smithson C stated in Landmark Group Australia Pty Ltd v Council of City of Sydney⁴ at [83]:

At s 4.23, a concept consent can be an alternative to a DCP, otherwise required at cl 7.20 of the LEP, thus demonstrating the importance of such a consent once granted. This is reinforced by the requirement at s 4.24(2) that, whilst the Concept consent is in force, the determination of any further development application in respect of the site cannot be inconsistent with that consent, including approved concept plans, unless the consent is modified.

- 2.13 Smithson C then when on to state at [84]: "The approved building envelopes stand alone and set the parameters for future development. They are not indicative. It is not the development application itself which is to determine what the concept plan is."
- 2.14 Notably, the Sydney DCP 2012 was considered by Walsh C in Maxida International Alexandria Property Australia Pty Ltd v City of Sydney Council⁶, the Court noting at [93]:

I have given consideration to SDCP. This policy instrument has come up from time to time in the consideration of various topics in expert reports. However, I note that the concept approval and competitive design and design excellence processes, relating to this site, have been working at a more site specific level than SDCP. This has meant that less attention is warranted to each of the detailed provisions of SDCP.

- 2.15 In Lane Cove Council v Orca Partners Management Pty Ltd (No 2)⁶, Sheahan J stated at [93] that the development consent endorses a "concept proposal" which may be pursued: "...only by a series of further DAs which "cannot be inconsistent with" the effect of the consent to the concept proposal (including in terms of any dispensation it granted in respect of applicable development standards)."
- 2.16 The concept approval 1262/2019/JP approved on 20 February 2020 set a number of planning parameters for subsequent DA's including (but not limited to) setbacks from the public roads; building separation; storey and height limits; as well as communal open space layout and area size; basement car parking layout; and indicative landscaping.

^{4 (2019)} NSWLEC 1338

^{5 (2022)} NSWLEC 1180

^{6 (2015)} NSWLEC 52

- 2.17 In our opinion, commensurate with the EPA Act and LEC caselaw, any subsequent assessment of the Stage 2 DA needs to be made against the numerics approved under the Concept Plan (as modified) and not by way of a slavish adherence to a development control plan.
- 2.18 In our opinion, the DRP was misinformed in its comments in relation to the applicability of the DCP.

Yours faithfully

SWS Lawyers Paul Jayne

Consultant | Property & Planning

t: +61 (2) 4040 9642 m: 0458 446 991

e: p.jayne@swslawyers.com.au

ATTACHMENT 19 - SCCPP STATEMENT OF REASONS



DETERMINATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS

SYDNEY CENTRAL CITY PLANNING PANEL

DATE OF DETERMINATION	20 February 2020
PANEL MEMBERS Abigail Goldberg (Chair), Garry Fielding, David Ryan and Chandi Sa	
APOLOGIES	Gabrielle Morrish, Mark Colburt and Stewart Seale
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	Nil

Public meeting held at Rydalmere Operations Centre on 20 February 2020, opened at 1.00pm and closed at 2.00pm.

MATTER DETERMINED

2019CCI016 - The Hills Shire - DA1262/2019/JP, 7 - 23 Cadman Crescent and 18 - 24 Hughes Avenue, Castle Hill, Concept Development Application for five residential flat buildings comprising 228 apartments, two levels of basement parking and associated landscaping (as described in Schedule 1)

PANEL CONSIDERATION AND DECISION

The Panel considered: the matters listed at item 6, the material listed at item 7 and the material presented at meetings and briefings and the matters observed at site inspections listed at item 8 in Schedule 1.

The Panel adjourned during the meeting to deliberate on the matter and formulate a resolution.

Application to vary a development standard

Following consideration of a written request from the applicant, made under cl 4.6 (3) of the Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012 (LEP), that has demonstrated that:

- a) compliance with cl. 4.3 is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances; and
- there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard

The Panel is satisfied that:

- a) the applicant's written request adequately addresses the matters required to be addressed under cl 4.6 (3) of the LEP; and
- the development is in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of cl. 4.3 of the LEP and the objectives for development in the R4 zone; and
- c) the concurrence of the Secretary has been assumed.

Development application

The Panel determined to approve the development application pursuant to section 4.16 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 with amendments to conditions as detailed below.

The decision was unanimous.

REASONS FOR THE DECISION

- The proposed concept proposal is satisfactory having regard to relevant considerations under Section 4.15.
- 2. The proposed development concept is supported by the Council's DRP.

- 3. The Panel heard a submission on behalf of the Applicant regarding a proposed changed to condition 3 seeking greater flexibility in the maximum number of units. The Panel considered the Applicant's rationale but asserted that the maximum number of 228 dwellings should be retained in the context of the overall dwelling cap for the Precinct. In addition, the Panel amended condition 3 to incorporate the maximum FSR sought, and agreed to by the Design Review Panel.
- 4. The Panel heard a submission on behalf of the Applicant regarding a proposed change to condition 4 seeking greater flexibility with regard to the quantum of communal open space. The Panel noted the Applicant's rationale but considered that as the quantum had been recommended by Council's Design Review Panel after an extended process, this should be maintained.

CONDITIONS

The development application was approved subject to the conditions in the council assessment report with the following amendments to Condition 3, Condition 4 and Condition 5.

Condition 3 is amended to read as follows -

The maximum dwelling yield for the site is not to exceed 228 units and a Floor Space Ratio of 2.1:1.

Condition 4 Communal Open Space is amended to read as follows -

All future development applications for new buildings or works must comply with the following requirements:

- A minimum of 3,780m² (ground level) and 689m² (roof level) central communal open space area is to be provided for the entire site.
- Community facilities such as children's play areas are to be provided within the communal open space.

Condition 5 is amended to correct administrative details -

The recommendations of the Preliminary Site Investigation prepared by Douglas Partners, Document Number R.001.Rev 1 Project Number 86559.01 dated 17 January 2019 is to be implemented. Any future built form Development Applications will require the submission of a further Phase 1 Contamination Report including soil sampling, further assessment of past land uses including later historical aerial photographs, historical land tiles and Safe Work NSW records and a more through site walkover should undertaken to confirm (or otherwise) that there is an absence of contamination. In addition, a hazardous building materials survey is to be conducted prior to any demolition works.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNITY VIEWS

In coming to its decision, the panel considered written submissions made during public exhibition and heard from all those wishing to address the Panel. The Panel notes that issues of concern included:

- Excessive height
- Increase in density
- Increased traffic
- Traffic safety at the bend of Cadman Street and Hughes Avenue
- Developments closer to station
- Overshadowing impacts
- Implications of change of demographics
- Lack of recreational and parkland facilities
- Noise and disruption during construction for local residents.

The Panel considers that concerns raised by the community have been adequately addressed in the assessment report and that no new issues requiring assessment were raised during the public meeting.

PANEL MEMBERS		
Al dury	- Julans	
l,	Garry Fielding	

Abigail Goldberg (Chair)	
9	LL
David Ryan	Chandi Saba

		SCHEDULE 1
1	PANEL REF - LGA - DA NO.	2019CCI016 - The Hills Shire - DA1262/2019/JP
2	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	Concept Development Application for five residential flat buildings comprising 228 apartments, two levels of basement parking and associated landscaping
3	STREET ADDRESS	Lot 502 DP 258587, Lot 327 DP 252593, Lot 328 DP 252593, Lot 329 DP 252593, Lot 330 DP 252593, Lot 331 DP 252593, Lot 332 DP 252593, Lot 333 DP 252593, Lot 334 DP 252593, Lot 504 DP 258587, Lot 337 DP 252593, Lot 3361 DP 865725, Lot 3362 DP 865725, Lot 335 DP 252593, 7 - 23 Cadman Crescent and 18 - 24 Hughes Avenue, Castle Hill
4	APPLICANT/OWNER	Castle Hill Panorama Pty Ltd
5	TYPE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Mr K Root, Mrs M P Root, Mr C Gao, Galvlad Property Pty Ltd, Mr B Merhi, Mrs S S Merhi, Mr D A Lincoln, Mrs M A Lincoln, Mrs J Berger, Mr VH Chan, Mrs E H Chan, Mr V P Tangonan, Mrs M M Tangonan, Mr L Tao, Ms L Xu, Mrs A Matic, Ms M Stevenson, Mr C M K Fernando, Mrs M A Fernando, Mr R E Beeldman, Mr S W Kim, Mr G S Maiolo and Mrs J J Maiolo
6	RELEVANT MANDATORY	Environmental planning instruments:
	CONSIDERATIONS	 State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011
		 State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55- Remediation of Land
		 State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development
		 State Environmental Planning Policy – Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) 2004
		Apartment Design Guide
		 The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012
		Draft environmental planning instruments: Nil
		Development control plans:
		DCP 2012 - Part C Section 1 - Parking
		DCP 2012 - Part C - Section 3 - Landscaping
		 DCP 2012 – Part D Section 19 – Showground Precinct
		Planning agreements: Nil
		Provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000
		Coastal zone management plan: [Nil]
		The likely impacts of the development, including environmental impacts

		on the natural and built environment and social and economic impacts in the locality The suitability of the site for the development Any submissions made in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 or regulations The public interest, including the principles of ecologically sustainable development
7	MATERIAL CONSIDERED BY THE PANEL	Council assessment report: 20 January 2020 Clause 4.6 written request Written submissions during public exhibition: 7 Verbal submissions at the public meeting: In support — Nil In objection — Wei-Lin Chueh Council assessment officer — Paul Osborne and Cynthia Dugan On behalf of the applicant — Jordan Faeghi
8	MEETINGS, BRIEFINGS AND SITE INSPECTIONS BY THE PANEL	Briefing — 20 June 2019 Panel members: Paul Mitchell (Acting Chair), Peter Brennan, Mary-Lynne Taylor, Chandi Saba and Mark Colburt Council assessment staff: Paul Osborne and Cynthia Dugan Site inspection: 20 February 2020 Panel members: Abigail Goldberg (Chair), Garry Fielding, David Ryan and Chandi Saba Council assessment staff: Paul Osborne and Cynthia Dugan Final briefing to discuss council's recommendation, 20 February 2020, 12.00pm. Attendees: Panel members: Abigail Goldberg (Chair), Garry Fielding, David Ryan and Chandi Saba Council assessment staff: Paul Osborne and Cynthia Dugan
9	COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION	Approval
10	DRAFT CONDITIONS	Attached to the council assessment report

ATTACHMENT 20 - NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF CONCEPT DA 1262/2019/JP



THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL

3 Columbia Court, Norwest NSW 2153 PO Box 7064, Norwest 2153 ABN 25 034 494 656 | DX 9966 Norwest

4 March 2020

Castle Hill Panorama C/- MECONE NSW, Level 2, 3 Horwood PI, PARRAMATTA

Ref No.:1262/2019/JP

Sydney Central City Planning Panel: 20 February 2020

Dear Sir/Madam

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT, 1979 NOTICE TO APPLICANT OF DETERMINATION OF A DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

Pursuant to Section 4.18(1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, notice is hereby given of the determination by Sydney Central City Planning Panel of the Development Application referred to herein.

The Application has been determined by the granting of Consent subject to the conditions referred to in this Notice.

The conditions of the Consent referred to herein are deemed necessary by The Hills Shire Council, pursuant to Part 4, Division 4.3, Section 4.17 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

This Consent shall become effective from the endorsed date of Consent.

This Consent shall lapse unless development, the subject of the Consent, is commenced within five (5) years from the endorsed date of Consent or as otherwise provided under Section 4.53 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 which may vary the above date of the lapsing of the Consent.

Right of Appeal

Section 8.7 and 8.10 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 confers on the applicant who is dissatisfied with the determination of a consent authority, a right of appeal to the NSW Land and Environment Court exercisable within six (6) months after receipt of this notice. For development applications lodged before 28 February 2011, the statutory timeframe for appeal is twelve (12) months from the determination date.

APPLICANT Castle Hill Panorama

OWNER: Mr K Root, Mrs M P Root, Mr C Gao, Galvlad

Property Pty Ltd, Mr B Merhi, Mrs S S Merhi, Mr D A Lincoln, Mrs M A Lincoln, Mrs J Berger, Mr VH Chan, Mrs E H Chan, Mr V P Tangonan, Mrs M M Tangonan, Mr L Tao, Ms L Xu, Mrs A Matic, Ms M

Stevenson, Mr C M K Fernando, Mrs M A

Fernando, Mr R E Beeldman, Mr S W Kim, Mr G S

Maiolo and Mrs J J Maiolo

PROPERTY: Lot 502 DP 258587, Lot 327 DP 252593, Lot 328

DP 252593, Lot 329 DP 252593, Lot 330 DP 252593, Lot 331 DP 252593, Lot 332 DP 252593, Lot 333 DP 252593, Lot 334 DP 252593, Lot 504 DP 258587, Lot 337 DP 252593, Lot 3361 DP 865725, Lot 3362 DP 865725, Lot 335 DP 252593, 7 - 23 Cadman Crescent and 18 - 24 Hughes

Avenue, Castle Hill

DEVELOPMENT: Concept Development Application for five

residential flat buildings comprising 228 Apartments, two levels of basement parking and

associated landscaping

ENDORSED DATE OF CONSENT: 20 February 2020

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

GENERAL MATTERS

1. Development in Accordance with Submitted Plans (as amended)

The development being carried out in accordance with the approved plans and details submitted to Council, as amended in red, stamped and returned with this consent.

The amendments in red include: -

- The indented parking bays within the 2m land dedication for road widening purposes along Cadman Crescent must be amended in accordance with the Showground Precinct - Verge Treatment Details Sheet 01 – Sheet 06 as specified on Council's website.
- No trees have been approved for removal under the subject Development Application.
- The Stage 1 Architectural Design Report and Landscape Plans are conceptual only and only to be used as a design guide. Detailed designs including layouts of apartments are subject to future built form Development Applications.

REFERENCED PLANS AND DOCUMENTS

DRAWING NO	DESCRIPTION	SHEET	REVISION	DATE
MP 1001	Masterplan – Land Dedications and Setbacks		D	17/12/2019

MP 1002	Masterplan – Building Envelopes	D	17/12/2019
MP 1003	Deep Soil Areas	D	17/12/2019
MP 1004	Street Elevations	D	17/12/2019
MP 1005	Sections	D	17/12/2019
	Architectural Design Report – Stage 1 DA Cadman Crescent Castle Hill prepared by MHN Design Union	D	17/12/2019
	Landscape Stage 1 DA Report prepared by Turf Design Studio	A	20/12/2019

No work (including excavation, land fill or earth reshaping) shall be undertaken prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate, where a Construction Certificate is required.

2. Determination of Future Development Applications

Approval is granted for the proposed Concept Development Application in accordance with the plans and details provided with the application to provide guidance for future development of the site. In accordance with section 4.22(1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act all development under the concept development application shall be subject of future development application(s). The determination of future development application(s) are to be generally consistent with the terms of the subject development consent.

3. Dwelling Yield

The maximum dwelling yield for the site is not to exceed 228 units and a Floor Space Ratio of 2.1:1.

4. Communal Open Space

All future development applications for new buildings or works must comply with the following requirements:

- A minimum of 3,780m² (ground level) and 689m² (roof level) central communal open space area is to be provided for the entire site.
- Community facilities such as children's play areas are to be provided within the communal open space.

5. Contamination

The recommendations of the Preliminary Site Investigation prepared by Douglas Partners, Document Number R.001.Rev 1 Project Number 86559.01 dated 17 January 2019 is to be implemented. Any future built form Development Applications will require the submission of a further Phase 1 Contamination Report including soil sampling, further assessment of past land uses including later historical aerial photographs, historical land titles and Safe Work NSW records and a more thorough site walkover should be undertaken to confirm (or otherwise) that there is an absence of contamination. In addition, a hazardous building materials survey is to be conducted prior to any demolition works.

6. Acoustic Requirements

Site specific acoustic assessments are to be submitted for every built form Development Application. The acoustic assessment is to address internal noise levels, mechanical plant and construction noise management.

7. Land Dedication

2m land dedication is required for road widening purposes along Cadman Crescent east and north in accordance with Figure 10 with Council DCP Part D Section 19. No land dedication is required along Hughes Avenue. This is required to be conditioned in the first built form Development Application lodged for the site.

8. Subdivision Works

A subdivision works concept plan relating to the indented parking bays and associated public domain works must be prepared and submitted in support of any future built form Development Application.

9. Stormwater Drainage

Any future Development Application for built form or any works must provide the following:

- Stormwater treatment measures in accordance with Councils Design Guidelines Subdivision/Developments and Showground Precinct DCP and this must be supported with modelling (MUSIC).
- Onsite detention in accordance with Upper Parramatta River Catchment Trust V3 or V4 and The Hills Shire Council Design Guidelines Subdivision/Developments.

10. Accessible Units

10% of all dwellings units are to be adaptable or accessible.

11. Waste Management

All future built form applications must be accompanied by a construction and operational waste management plan. Built form designs are subject to a further detailed assessment. The built form designs must be generally in accordance with the details provided in the Concept Development Application and the following requirements:

- Future waste collection for the site is to be serviced by a 12.5m long Heavy Rigid Vehicle.
- A minimum of 120 litres of garbage capacity per unit per a weekly collection and 60 litres of recycling capacity per unit per a weekly collection would need to be allowed for. Garbage and recyclables will be collected in 1100 litre bins. The measurements of an 1100 litre bin are 1245mm (d), 1370mm (w) and 1470mm (h).
- Twin chutes systems must be proposed to enable chute disposal of garbage and recycling for a development of this height and density. Chute openings must be provided on every residential floor level within building corridors. The chutes must terminate in bin storage rooms located on lower ground (same level as loading dock).
- Bin storage rooms must contain appropriate infrastructure (e.g. linear conveyors and bin carousels) to ensure that there is enough bin capacity at the termination point of all chutes for at least 2 days' worth of garbage and recycling. For a proposal of this scale, garbage must be compacted at the chute termination points at a ratio of 2:1.

12. Vehicular Access and Car Parking

Vehicular Access for the entire development is to be provided via a single driveway on Hughes Avenue. The driveway is to be setback at least 6m from the tangent point at the intersection between Cadman Crescent/Hughes Avenue.

13. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

All future built form applications must comply with the recommendations made by the NSW Police in letter dated 28 February 2019 and attached to this development consent (Attachment 1) and in the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Report prepared by Mecone submitted with the subject Concept Development Application.

14. Section 7.11 Contributions

All future built form Development Applications must be levied in accordance with Contributions Plan No. 19 Showground Station Precinct and Section 7.11 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, to provide for the increased demand for public amenities and services resulting from the development.

ATTACHMENT 1: DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY NOTES

ATTACHMENT 2: SCCPP DETERMINATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS

ATTACHMENT 3: NSW POLICE REFERRAL COMMENTS

Pursuant to Section 4.17 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the reasons for the conditions imposed on this application are as follows:-

- To facilitate the orderly implementation of the objectives of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and the aims and objectives of Council's planning instrument.
- To ensure that the local amenity is maintained and is not adversely affected and that adequate safeguards are incorporated into the development.
- To ensure the development does not hinder the proper and orderly development of the subject land and its surrounds.
- To ensure the relevant matters for consideration under Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 are maintained.

Should you require any further information please contact Cynthia Dugan on 9843 0334.

Yours faithfully

Paul Osborne

MANAGER-DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

ATTACHMENT 1: DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY NOTES

A. COMPLIANCE WITH BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA AND INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS UNDER HOME BUILDING ACT 1989

(refer to Clause 98 of Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000)

- (1) For the purposes of section 4.17 (11) of the Environmental planning and Assessment Act, 1979 the following conditions are prescribed in relation to a development consent for development that involves any building work:
 - that the work must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia,
 - (b) in the case of residential building work for which the Home Building Act 1989 requires there to be a contract of insurance in force in accordance with Part 6 of that Act, that such a contract of insurance is in force before any building work authorised to be carried out by the consent commences.
- (2) This clause does not apply:
 - to the extent to which an exemption is in force under clause 187 or 188, subject to the terms of any condition or requirement referred to in clause 187
 (6) or 188 (4), or
 - (b) to the erection of a temporary building.
- (3) In this clause, a reference to the Building Code of Australia is a reference to that Code as in force on the date the application for the relevant construction certificate is made.

B. NOTIFICATION OF HOME BUILDING ACT 1989 REQUIREMENTS

(refer to Clause 98B Notification of Home Building Act 1989 requirements)

- (1) For the purposes of section 4.17 (11) of the Environmental planning and Assessment Act, 1979 the requirements of this clause are prescribed as conditions of a development consent for development that involves any residential building work within the meaning of the Home Building Act 1989.
- (2) Residential building work within the meaning of the Home Building Act 1989 must not be carried out unless the principal certifying authority for the development to which the work relates (not being the council) has given the council written notice of the following information:
 - in the case of work for which a principal contractor is required to be appointed:
 - the name and licence number of the principal contractor, and
 - (ii) the name of the insurer by which the work is insured under Part 6 of that Act.
 - (b) in the case of work to be done by an owner-builder:
 - (i) the name of the owner-builder, and
 - (ii) if the owner-builder is required to hold an owner-builder permit under that Act, the number of the owner-builder permit.
- (3) If arrangements for doing the residential building work are changed while the work is in progress so that the information notified under subclause (2) becomes out of date, further work must not be carried out unless the principal certifying authority for the development to which the work relates (not being the council) has given the council written notice of the updated information.
- (4) This clause does not apply in relation to Crown building work that is certified, in accordance with section 6.285 of the Act, to comply with the technical provisions of the State's building laws.

C. EXCAVATIONS AND BACKFILLING

(1) All excavations and backfilling associated with the erection or demolition of a building must be executed safely and in accordance with appropriate professional standards. (2) All excavations associated with the erection or demolition of a building must be properly guarded and protected to prevent them from being dangerous to life or property.

D. RETAINING WALLS AND DRAINAGE

If the soil conditions require it:

- (1) Retaining walls associated with the erection or demolition of a building or other approved methods of preventing movement of the soil must be provided as indicated on the plans, and
- adequate provision must be made for drainage.
- (3) A separate Development Application and Construction Certificate Application are required for the retaining walls that are not indicated on the approved plans where such works cannot be carried out under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008. Structural Engineer's details are required to be submitted to Council as part of the application if the amount to be retained is over 1 m in height.

E. SUPPORT FOR NEIGHBOURING STRUCTURES AND SHORING AND ADEQUACY OF ADJOINING PROPERTY

- (1) If an excavation associated with the erection or demolition of a building extends below the level of the base of the footings and encroaches on the zones of influence of the footings of a building or retaining structure on an adjoining property (including any structure or work within a road or rail corridor), the person having the benefit of the development consent must at the persons own expense:
 - (a) seek advice from a professional structural engineer, and
 - (b) preserve and protect the building, work or retaining structure from damage, and
 - if necessary, must underpin and support the building or retaining structure in an approved manner, and
 - (d) must, at least 7 days before excavating below the level of the base of the footings of a building or retaining structure on an adjoining property, give notice of intention to do so and furnish particulars of the excavation to the owner of the adjoining property.
- (2) The owner of the adjoining property is not liable for any part of the cost of work carried out for the purposes of this clause, whether carried out on the allotment of land being excavated or on the adjoining property.
- (3) In this clause, adjoining property includes a public road and any other public place.
- (4) The condition referred to above does not apply if the person having the benefit of the development consent owns the adjoining land or the owner of the adjoining land has given consent in writing to that condition not applying.

F. PROTECTION OF PUBLIC SPACES

- (1) If the work involved in the erection or demolition of a building:
 - is likely to cause pedestrian or vehicular traffic in a public place to be obstructed or rendered inconvenient, or
 - (b) involves the enclosure of a public place, a hoarding or fence must be erected between the work site and the public place.
- (2) If necessary, a covered walkway is to be erected, sufficient to prevent any substance from, or in connection with, the work falling into the public place.
- (3) The work site must be kept lit between sunset and sunrise if it is likely to be hazardous to persons in the public place.
- (4) Any such hoarding, fence or covered walkway is to be removed when the work has been completed.
- (5) An application shall be lodged and approval is given by Council prior to the erection of any hoarding, fence, covered walkway or site shed on top of the covered walkway.

G. SIGNS TO BE ERECTED ON BUILDING AND DEMOLITION SITES.

- (1) For the purposes of section 4.17 (11) of the Act, the requirements of sub clause (2) are prescribed as conditions of a development consent for development that involves any building work, subdivision work or demolition
- (2) A sign must be erected in a prominent position on any site on which building work, subdivision work or demolition work is being carried out:
 - showing the name, address and telephone number of the principal certifying authority for the work, and
 - (b) showing the name of the principal contractor (if any) for any building work and a telephone number on which that person may be contacted outside working hours, and
 - (c) stating that unauthorised entry to the work site is prohibited.
- (3) Any such sign is to be maintained while the building work, subdivision work or demolition work is being carried out, but must be removed when the work has been completed.
- (4) This clause does not apply in relation to building work, subdivision work or demolition work that is carried out inside an existing building that does not affect the external walls of the building.
- (5) This clause does not apply in relation to Crown building work that is certified, in accordance with section 6.28 of the Act, to comply with the technical provisions of the State's building laws.
 - **Note.** Principal certifying authorities and principal contractors must also ensure that signs required by this clause are erected and maintained (see clause 227A which currently imposes a maximum penalty of \$1,100).

H. TOILET FACILITIES

- (1) Toilet facilities are to be provided, at or in the vicinity of the work site on which work involved in the erection or demolition of a building is being carried out, at the rate of one toilet for every 20 persons or part of 20 persons employed at the site.
- (2) Each toilet provided:
 - (a) must be a standard flushing toilet, and
 - (b) must be connected:
 - (i) to a public sewer, or
 - if connection to a public sewer is not practicable, to an accredited sewage management facility approved by the council, or
 - (iii) if connection to a public sewer or an accredited sewage management facility is not practicable, to some other sewage management facility approved by the council.
- (3) The provision of toilet facilities in accordance with this clause must be completed before any other work is commenced.

I. DRIVEWAYS, FOOTPATHS ROAD AND OTHER PAVEMENT WORKS IN THE FOOTPATH VERGE

(1) The provision and maintenance of a vehicular access driveway from the property boundary to the kerb and gutter or the edge of road seal is the responsibility of the property owner. However, any work undertaken by private owners within the public road area or footpath verge requires written approval from Council. Where new or replacement driveways and gutter crossings are proposed, the submission of an application for gutter and footpath crossings, accompanied by the current applicable fee as prescribed in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges, must be submitted to Council.

This process is necessary to ensure the work complies with Australian Standards and Council policies and that all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists are protected both during and after construction. Work in the road reservation without Council approval may be removed if deemed to be a public liability or safety risk.

A copy of the "Footpath Crossing Application" form and Council's specifications relating such works be obtained from Council's website at www.thehills.nsw.gov.au or from Council's Customer Service Centre.

- (2) The removal of all disused driveways and gutter crossings and their replacement with full kerb and gutter together with the restoration and turfing of the adjacent footpath verge area is required.
- (3) Council must be notified in the event of any existing damage to road, pavement, footpaving, kerbing and guttering and street trees prior to the commencement of the work. This notification should include photographic evidence of the existing damage. If Council does not receive notification it will be assumed that no damage existed prior to the work commencing.

Adequate protection must be provided for Council road pavement footpaving, kerbing and guttering and existing street trees prior to commencing and during building operations. Upon completion of the work, any damage to road pavement, footpaving, kerbing and guttering and street trees not previously reported in accordance with (3) above shall be reported to Council and the cost of repair paid for in full prior to final certification of the works. A cost can be obtained from the Restorations Coordinator (ph. 9843 0234).

DRIVEWAY LOCATIONS & LEVELS

Owners and/or applicants are responsible to ensure that proper connection with the roadway can be made whilst maintaining safe levels across the footpath verge and along the driveway. Driveways must also be located a minimum of 6m from kerb returns and splayed corners and are sufficiently clear of street trees, service utility infrastructure such as power poles and drainage structures such as kerb inlet pits. Council's Engineer can be contacted on 9843 0374 to assist with these matters. Driveway gradients must conform to Council's specifications which can be obtained from Council's website at www.thehills.nsw.gov.au or from Council's Customer Service Centre. The level of the garage floor is to be checked prior to pouring of concrete to ensure compliance with Council's requirements.

ROAD OPENINGS

Obtain a Road Opening Permit and pay relevant service restoration fees and charges prior to excavations within the road reserve. The Road Opening permit must be kept on site at all times while work is being carried out in the Road Reserve and must be produced upon request from a Council Officer. If the Permit is not able to be produced to the Council Officer the Works in the public way may be stopped.

Upon completion of excavation works in the public way Council's Restoration Coordinator (ph. 9843 0234) must be advised and the full cost of the final restoration paid prior to final certification. of those works

J. STREET NUMBER

A street number is to be prominently displayed in a conspicuous position on completion of the building.

K. HOUSEHOLD SERVICES

The householder is required to notify Council upon occupancy that the garbage service, which is mandatory, is to be commenced and pay the necessary charges upon receipt of an account.

- No encroachment by any building or structure for private use will be permitted on a public reserve.
- (2) Soil and building materials are not to be deposited on any road, footpath or public reserve.
- (3) Building refuse or materials shall not be burnt on site.
- (4) No vehicular traffic or any drainage work is permitted on any public reserve without the prior approval of Council.

- (5) Council consent is required before the removal of any tree, except those approved by this consent, or that is exempt under the Tree & Bushland Management Provision.
- (6) Applicants are advised to consult with Telstra and Australia Post regarding the installation of telephone conduits and letter boxes respectively.
- (7) Unimpeded access must be available to the utilities supply authorities, during and after building, to the utilities metering equipment.
- (8) A building plan approval must be obtained from Sydney Water Tap in to ensure that the approved development will not impact Sydney Water infrastructure. A copy of the building plan approval receipt from Sydney Water Tap in must be submitted to the Principal Certifying Authority upon request prior to works commencing. Please refer to the web site http://www.sydneywater.com.au/tapin/index.htm-Sydney Water Tap in, or telephone 13 20 92.
- (9) Persons with land holdings in areas of the Shire where no water reticulation system is available are to provide an adequate wholesome water supply and are encouraged to provide additional water storage for use during fire fighting operations, for fire fighting purposes. Further information regarding the provision of water storage for fire fighting purposes is available from the Rural Fire Service District Office on 9654 1244
- (10) Roof water connection across footways shall be a 100mm diameter, sewer grade UPVC pipe(s). Connection to kerb shall be made with a rectangular, hot dip galvanised, mild steel weephole shaped to suit the kerb profile and with a capacity equal to a 100mm pipe. The pipe shall be connected to the weephole with a UPVC profile adaptor.

L. DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG

Underground assets may exist in the area that is subject to your application. In the interests of health and safety and in order to protect damage to third party assets please contact *Dial before You Dig* at www.1100.com.au or telephone on 1100 before excavating or erecting structures (This is the law in NSW).

If alterations are required to the configuration, size, form or design of the development upon contacting the Dial before You Dig Service, an amendment to the development consent (or a new development application) may be necessary. *Individuals* owe asset owners a duty of care that must be observed when working in the vicinity of plant or assets.

It is the individual's responsibility to anticipate and request the nominal location of plant or assets on the relevant property via contacting the Dial before you dig service in advance of any construction or planning activities.

Telecommunications Act 1997 (Commonwealth)

Telstra (and its authorised contractors) are the only companies that are permitted to conduct works on Telstra's network and assets. Any person interfering with a facility or installation owned by Telstra is committing an offence under the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Cth) and is liable for prosecution. Furthermore, damage to Telstra's Infrastructure may result in interruption to the provision of essential services and significant costs. If you are aware of any works or proposed works which may affect or impact on Telstra's assets in any way, you are required to contact: Telstra's Network Integrity Team on Phone Number 18008 10443.

M. CONNECTION OF STORMWATER DRAINS

All roof stormwater drains connected to Council's kerb must comply with the levels advised at the street alignment, must cross the footpath at 90° to the kerb line and be connected to existing holes provided in the kerb. Any alternative arrangements must be approved by Council's engineer and must comply with Council's Standard Drawing SD.13 (Roofwater Outlet Connection) a copy of which can be obtained from Council's website at www.thehills.nsw.gov.au.

N. TREE MANAGEMENT PROVISIONS

Clause 5.9 (Preservation of trees or vegetation) of The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012, requires the preservation of all trees and prohibits the ringbarking, cutting down, topping, lopping or wilful destruction of trees except with the prior approval of Council.

O. INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

In the case of residential building work for which the Home Building Act 1989 requires there to be a contract of insurance in force in accordance with Part 6 of that Act, such a contract must be in force.

THIS APPROVAL IN NO WAY VARIES COVENANTS, IF ANY, ATTACHING TO THE LAND NOR SHALL PREJUDICE ANY ACTION THAT MAY BE TAKEN BY ANY INTERESTED PARTY IN THIS REGARD.

ATTACHMENT 21 - RELEVANT APPROVED PLANS 1262/2019/JP



APPROVED DEVELOPMENT CONSENT 1262/2019/JP

THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be complied with.





ACCOMMODATE PEDESTRIAN DESIRE LINES

EAST-WEST AND NORTH-SOUTH PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENTS ARE FACILITATED

ALTHOUGH DIRECT MOVEMENT BY THE GENERAL COMMUNITY THROUGH THE SITE IS NOT ANTICIPATED AS BEING REQUIRED, THE BUILT FORM RENIFORCES THE MAPORTANCE OF THESE PEDISTRIAN LINKS, AND PROVIDES RESIDENTS WITH A VARIETY OF ENTRY AND EXT POINTS FROM THE SITE

CREATION OF A LARGE CENTRAL COLRITIVAD INCLLINING POTENTIAL RETERTION OF EXSTING THEES, REINFORCES THE LANDSCAPED CHARACTER OF THE DEPLOPMENT DOUBLE OR THIPLE ROWS OF TREES ALONG THE PERMICIER OF THE BLOCK ENSURE THE BROACER LANDSCAPED CHARACTER OF THE AREA IS MAINTAINED





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4.03
MASTERPLAN CONCEPTS

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be complied with.

REDISTRIBUTE BULK TO IMPROVE ZONE TRANSITION

TO REDUCE BULK/SCALE AND OVERSHADOWING TO CADMAN EAST, AND TO PROVIDE AN IMPROVED TRANSITION FROM THE R4 TO R8 ZONES, MASS IS RELOCATED FROM EAST TO WEST

THIS PROVIDES HIGHER NITENSITY CLOSER TO THE STATION, REDUCING DOWN TO A SMALLER 4 STOREY BUILDING ON THE EAST, ALLONGSIDE THE 3 STOREY RS ZONE

STEP IN RESPONSE TO TOPOGRAPHY

BUILDINGS ARE THEN STEPPED IN RESPONSE TO THE LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY

THESE STEPS CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMON AREA LANDSCAPING ON ROOF AREAS, AND ADD VISUAL INTEREST TO THE OVERALL MASSING





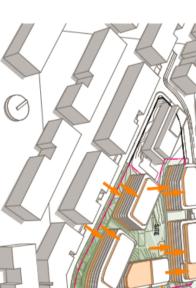
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DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
1262/2019/JP

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TIERED STREET EDGES

IN RESPONSE TO THE DCP, AND TO REDUCE THE PERCEVED BUILDING MASS FROM THE STREET, ALL BUILDING FORMS ARE RECESSED 3m WITHIN THE TOP 2 STORIES

INDENT & DOUBLE HEIGHT BASE & TOP

TOP AND BOTTOM PORTIONS OF THE BUILDING ARE HOME TO A LARGE PROPORTION OF DOUBLE-HEIGHT, LARGER-SIZE APARTMENTS

THE TOP 2 STORIES ENJOY LIVING ROOMS OPENING ONTO LARGE, OPEN TERRACES, W/ BEDROOMS ABOVE

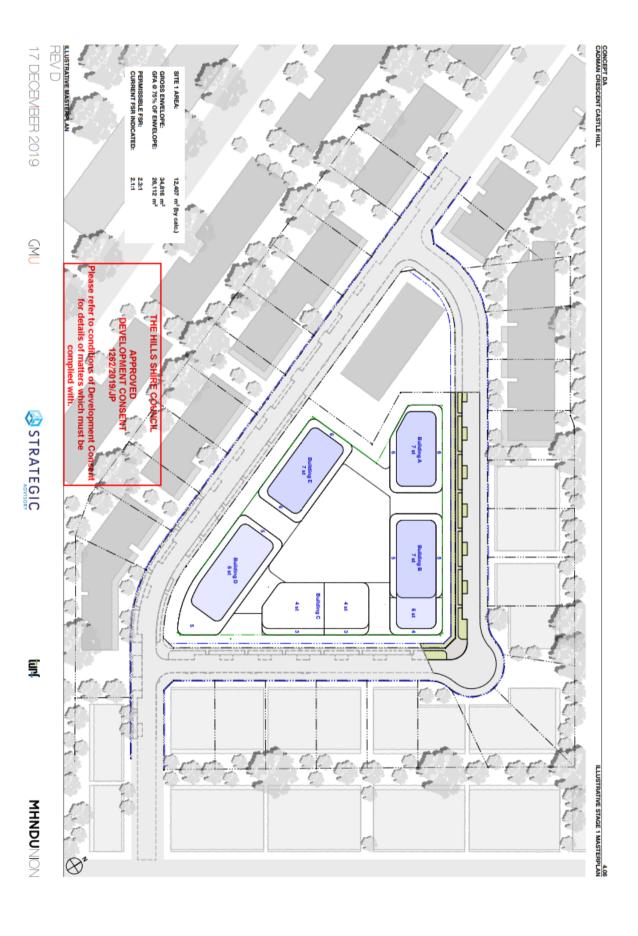
THE BOTTOM 2 STORIES PROVIDE TERPACE-STYLE, DOUBLE-STOREY DWELLINGS, W/ PRIVATE GARDENS ON-GRADE, AND DIRECT STREET ACCESS IN MANY CASES.

ALONG WITH SATISPYING THE OBJECTIVES OF THE LEP, THESE GESTURES BYSURE THE BASE AND TOP OF THE BIVELOPES ARE WELL ARTICULATED

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STRATEGIC ADVISORY





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DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
1262/2019/JP

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be complied with.

THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL

BUILT FORM

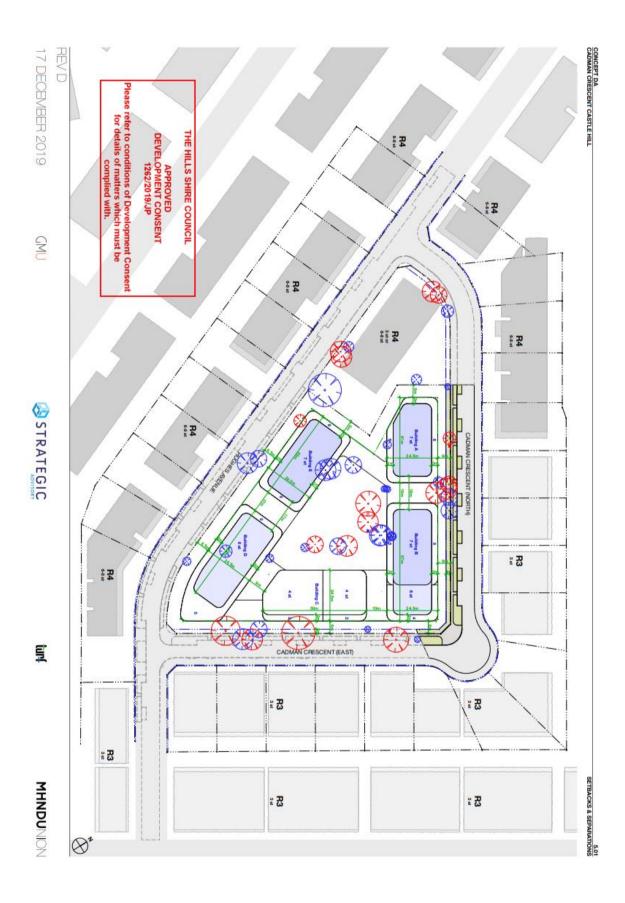
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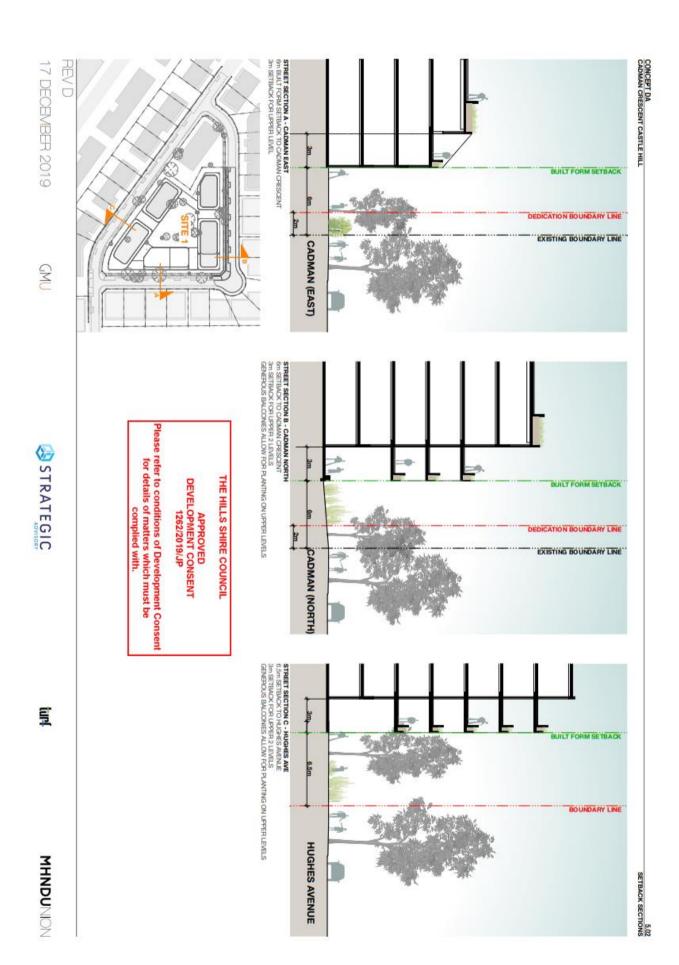
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STRATEGIC

MHNDUNION





CADMAN CRESCENT CASTLE HILL SUBSTANTIAL DEEP SOIL CAN BE RETAINED IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE SITE LANDSCAPING ON GRADE Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be complied with. DEEP SOIL APPROVED
DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
1262/2019/JP THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL STEPPED ROOF AREAS CREATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMON ELEVATED ROOF GARDENS ROOF GARDENS 5.03 LANDSCAPING AND OPEN SPACE



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REV D

DUE TO THE SCALE OF THE CENTRAL SPACE, A VARIETY OF LANDSCAPE OPPORTUNITIES CAN BE EXPLORED

PERMIETR STEADOS MEE FREE FROM BASEMENT ENCRONCHMENT, PROVIDING FOR A LINE OF TREES BETWEEN THE BOUNDARY MAD BUILDING LINES SEPARATIONS BETWEEN BUILDINGS WILL BE LIANDSCAPED WITH A COMBINATION OF PAVED AND PLANTED MEMS.

SOFT LANDSCAPING & PAVING

THESE SPACES EALOY AMPLE SUNSHINE, LIFT ACCESS, AND DISTRICT VIEWS EACH CAN FACILITATE A DIFFERENT MIX OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE USES

17 DECEMBER 2019

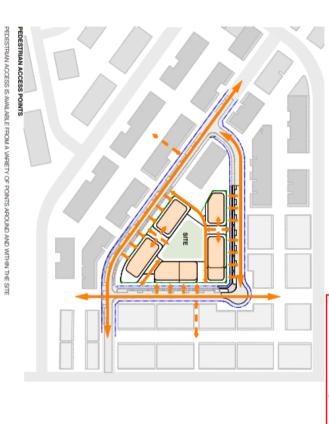




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APPROVED DEVELOPMENT CONSENT 1262/2019/JP

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be complied with.





VEHICULAR ACCESS IS FACILITATED VIA A SINGLE DRIVEWAY ON HUGHES AVENUE

LOCATED ON THE LOW SDE OF HUGHES ARENUE, INDERNEATH THE BUILDING, FACULTES FOR LOADINGUINLOADING OF GARBAGE TRALOSS, AND MOVING VANS, (HPV) WILL BE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF RESIDENT AND VISITOR CAREPICES.

DIRECT STREET ACCESS CAN BE PROVIDED TO GROUND FLOOR DWELLINGS

LOBBY ACCESS POINTS CAN BE LOCATED BETWEEN BUILDINGS TO INCREASE GROUND PLANE ACTIVATION

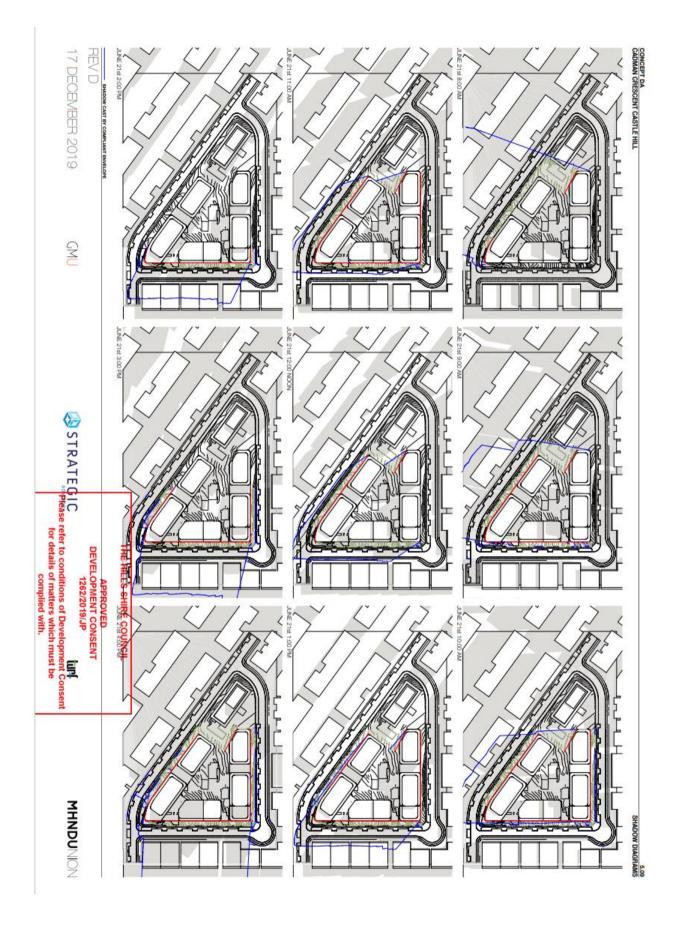
BASEMENT CAPAPA'S WILL GENEPALLY RUN UNDEPAIENTH THE BUILDINGS AND BETWEEN BUILDINGS UNDER PATHWAYS, LEAVING THE ENTIRE PERIMETER AND CENTRAL COURTYARD FOR DEEP SOIL PLANTING

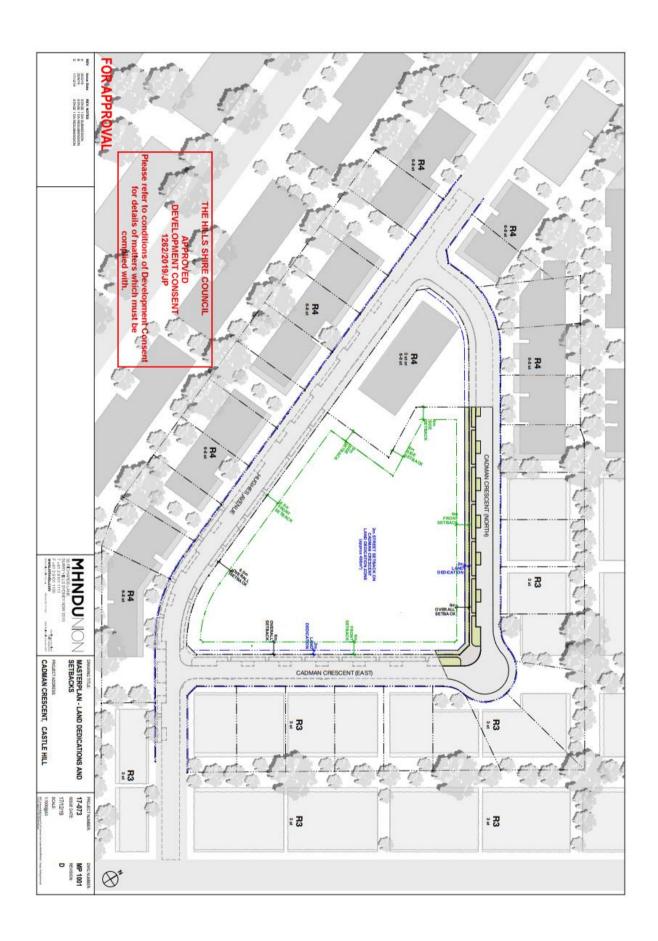


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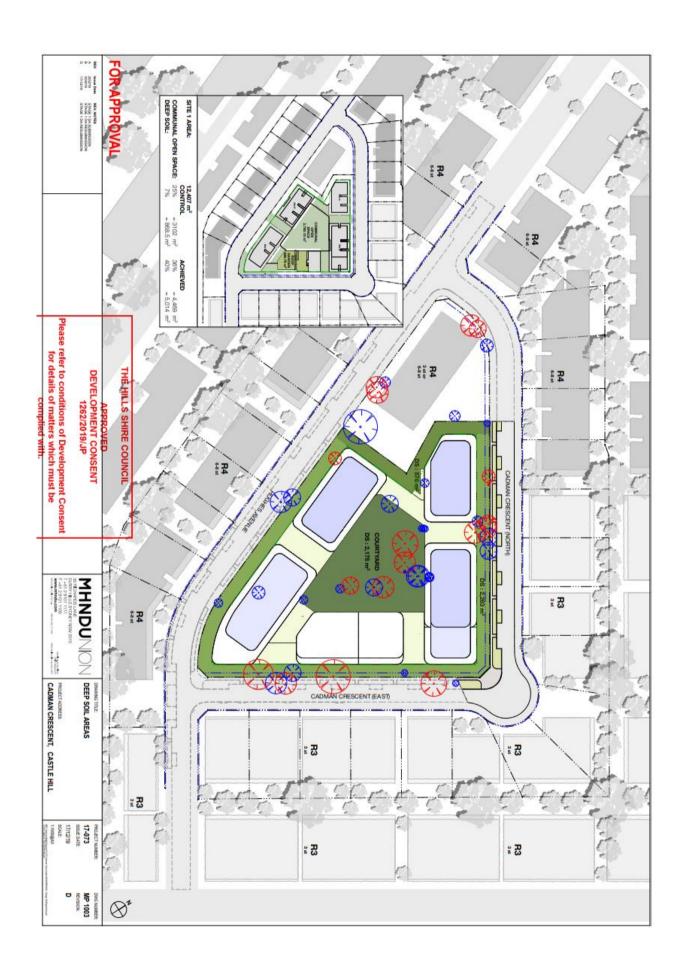


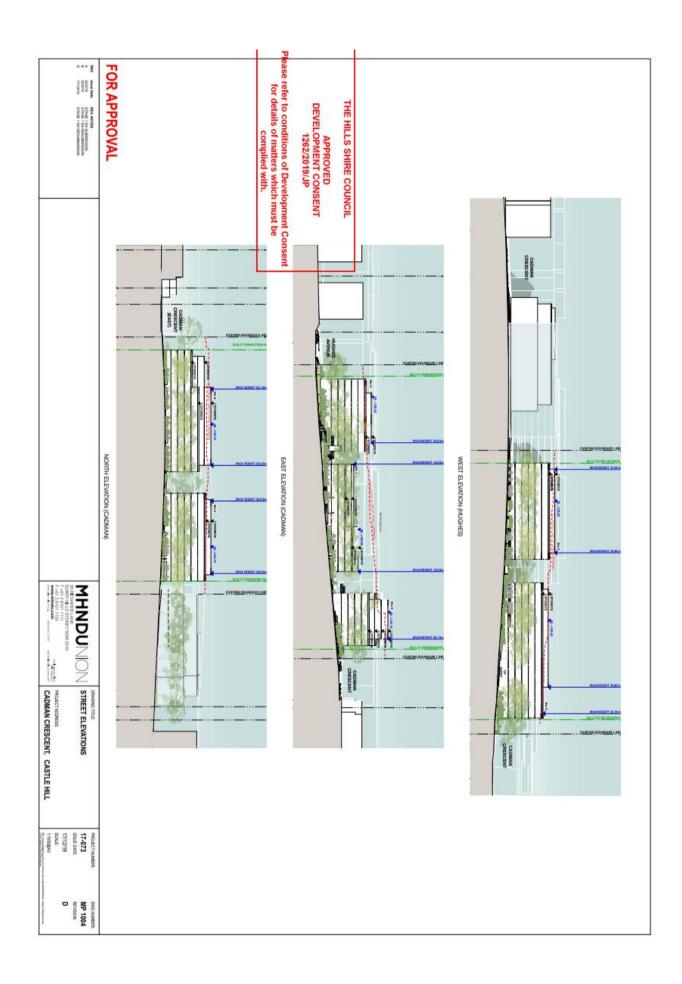


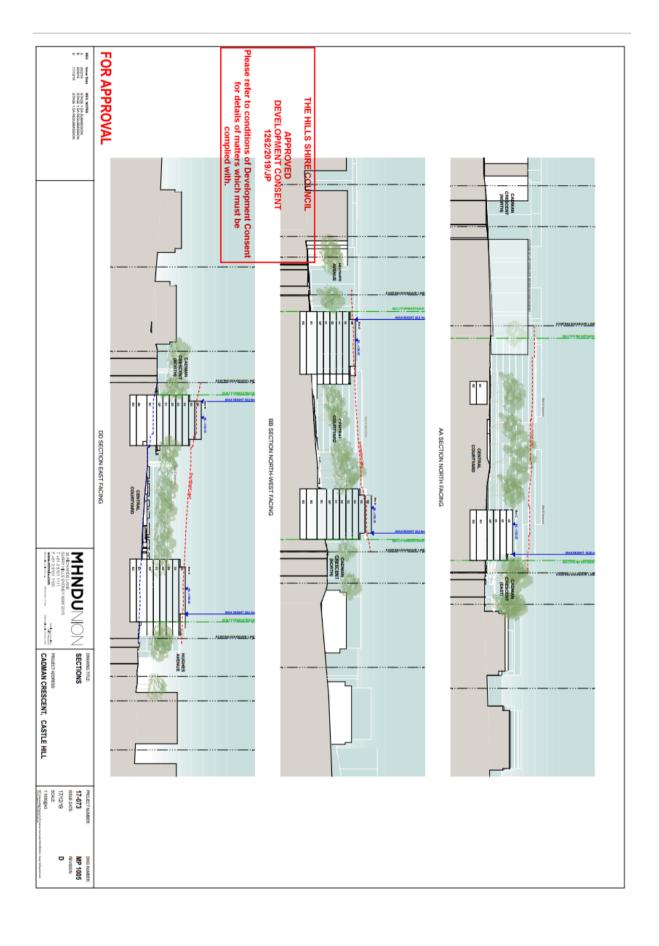












CADMAN CRESCENT, CASTLE HILL (8/3)
T MIX SCHEDULE
DAMING TITLE PROJECT NAMER
53 74 37 67 65 297 CSE = Car Space Equivalent (Includes DDA reserved spaces)
5 5 23
8
00 10
2 27 12
5
C D E
95
0.08 per unit 19
0.55 per unit 76
217
ю -
274
1 per unit 19
1 per unit 57
rate total
1970 OT BIT OF ET STANDARD ET
of 3 & 4beds are 135m2+ COMPLES
of 2 beds are 110m2+ COMPLIES
Proposed Proposed COMPLIES by
100%
20% 40%
2296 4096 50.2 1296 8096 27.4
5594 8096
% Achieved % Req'd SubDiv Target 25% 25% 25% max 57.0



THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL

APPROVED
DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
1262/2019/JP

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be complied with.

SUMMARY

The subject site is located on a triangular island of land located between Cashnan Crescent and Hughes. Avenue. The site is occupied by a series of existing residential dwellings and outbuildings of varied character.

The proposal will demolish the existing structures on site, and construct a series of new residential flat building with basement parking, in accordance with the objectives of the new LEP and DCP.

The site falls significantly from north to south. The buildings step along the street in response to this, and proposes relocation of some building mass in order to better respond to the existing and future

The proposal fully satisfies the unit mix and size objectives of the LEP, and seeks to achieve a high standard of apartment and landscape design.

The proposal provides the potential for high quality buildings, with carefully considered built and scale, quartiment layout and septect. The proposal can satisfy the ADG and BASIX targets and can provide a variety of high quality apartment types.

August 2019

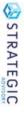
This is to certify that I, Balan Mayesson, INSAN Board of Authlands Requisitation No. 4007) sistement the thesign of the prospond endewderment as identified above, and have given due consideration to the Design Quality Principles set out in Part 2 of State Environmental Partning Policy No. 65. The detailed analysis of the outcome adherent, are contained in the relevant portion of the Statement of Environmental Electric accompanying the DM.

Brian Meyerson DIRECTOR	Olima	MHN DESIGN UNION	Yours faithfully
2 -61 (9 00 to 10	MINERAL DISEASE LIMITON TO FACILITATION (Terrait Theory + Min. 14500 (2010)	ARCHITECTURE	MHNDUNO

REVO

17 DECEMBER 2019

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CADMAN CRESCENT CASTLE HILL

MP 4002 SEPP PRINCIPLE 1 & 2

Good design responds and contributes to its context. Context can be defined as the key natural and built features of an area.

sponding to context involves identifying the desirable elements of a location's character or, in the case of precincts tergoing a transition, the desired future character as stated in planning and design policies. New buildings will thereby tribute to the qualify and identity of the area"

The context of the DA is particularly important on this site, and the design has been crafted to take cues from it's surroundings in particular.

- The proposal relocates trass from east to west, in order to provide a better transition from the 3 storey townhouse zone to the east, thought to the right caterial zones to the west.

 Hought to the right caterial zones are capable of being retained, and the proposed envelopes indicate substantial retention of existing experience.
- The proposal will provide a contemporary addition to the district, whilst being respectful of the heavily landscaped character of the area.



FUTURE CONTEXT

Establishing an appropriate scale requires a considered response to the scale of existing development. In precincts undergoing a transition, proposed bulk and height needs to achieve the scale identified for the desired future character of the "Good design provides an appropriate scale in terms of the bulk and height that suits the scale of the street and the surrounding buildings.

he procosed design provides appropriate scale in terms of the following:

The scale when viewed from the attent is consistent to the fature obtanctor of its neighbours.

The proposal is consistent with the sethals controls in the LEP & DCP.

The proposal is consistent with the sethals controls in the LEP & DCP.

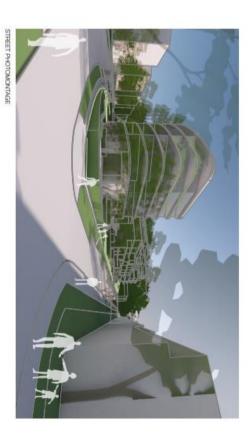
Upper level sethals in modulate the appearance of the upper stories from the street

Strategically located breaks between the buildings encourage retention of decising trees and the creation of pedestrian pathways between buildings.

THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL

APPROVED
DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
1262/2019/JP

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be



17 DECEMBER 2019

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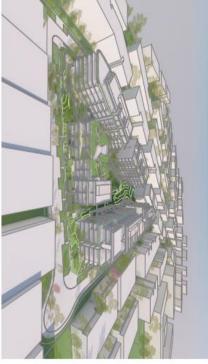
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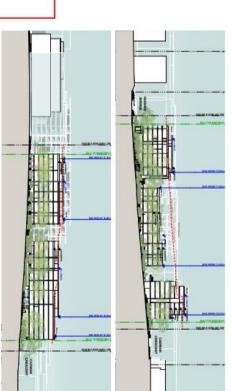
"Good design achieves an appropriate built form for a site and the building's purpose, in terms of building alignments, proportions, building type and the manipulation of building elements.

Appropriate built form defines the public domain, contributes to the character of streetscapes and parks, including their views and visitas, and provides internal amenity and outlook."





AERIAL VIEW





"Good design has a density appropriate for a site and its context, in terms of floor space yields for number of units or residents).

Appropriate densities are sustainable and consistent with the existing density in area or, in precincts undergoing a transition, are consistent with the stated desided future density. Sustainable densities respond to the regional context, availability of infrastructure, public transport, community facilities and environmental quality.*

The proposed buildings ringrals well into the existing sea by modulating the height future development patterns and the requirements of the LEP.
The site is close to sture public triesport and local amentics.
The proposal reflects a sustainable use of the site.

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1262/2019/JP

THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be complied with.

ELEVATIONS

17 DECEMBER 2019





MP 4004 SEPP PRINCIPLE 5 & 6

APPROVED
DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
1262/2019/JP

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be Good teamplied with: use of natural resources.

ergy and water throughout its full life cycle, including construction.

The dewotyment has been designed to satisfy or exceed the latest BASIX targets including:

- 20% Index date access to lening areas and profise open spaces.

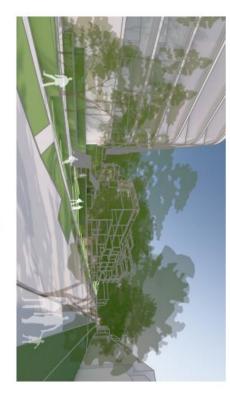
- 26% returnal cross verifishion to all spartments

- Value efficient fauthers and energy influent appliances.

- Potential use of link solar for common even power

- Opportunities for sensitive even and the use of stormwater

- Opportunities for sensitive returns and the use of stormwater.



"Good design recognises that together landscape and buildings operate as an integrated and sustainable system, resulting in greater sesthetic quality and amenity for both occupants and the adjoining public domain."

The proposed design seeks to respond to the natural constraints of the site offering spiriticant improvements on the existing fundacaping, is enhanced, with a number of existing tendescaping retained and additional parting provided.
 Privacy to regiptious is enhanced, and streetscapes improved
 Substantial deep sat planning provide opportunities for spiriticant screening between the proposed development and existing neighbours.
 Landscaping plant have been provided to reflect the set left of scribbother using appropriate native.
 Landscaping plant have been provided to reflect the set left of scribbother using appropriate native.



SITE AREA:
FLOOR PLATES BLD A · E:
LANDSCAPED AREA:
C.O.S.:
C.O.S. W/ > 2HRS OF SUN:

SITE AREAS

12,407 6,003 6,344 4,489 1,697 11111



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) MINIMUM OF 2HRS OF SUN

SOLAR ACCESS TO COMMUNAL OPEN SPACE ON JUNE 21

Communal open space exceeds the minimum 25% required

REVD

17 DECEMBER 2019

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"Good design provides amenity through the physical, spatial and enviro ntal quality of a development."



development offers excellent amenity to its occupants while ensuring the privacy and amenity of neighbouring properties by the

- Each unit has access to their own private open space in the form of either terrace or a balcony.
 Direct solar access to "Tolks of large garets and private open spaces.
 Natural cross ventilation to >50% of apartments.
 Natural cross ventilation to >50% of apartments.
 Apartment states significantly secrets ADG minimums in most cases.
 Outlook from each apartment is either to the tree-fined street or a large central garden.
 Storage space is provided in the apartments and basement for all apartments.
 A lift provides easy access to all apartments.





ises safey and security, both internal to the develop nent and for the public domain

This is achieved by maximising overlooking of public and communal spaces while maintaining interal privacy, avoiding dark and non-visible areas, maximising activity on streets, providing clear and safe access points, providing quality public spaces that cather for detained reconstituoul uses, providing lighting appropriate to the location and desired activities, and clear definition between public and private spaces.*



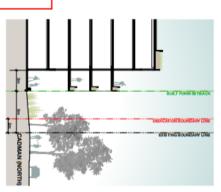
APPROVED
DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
1262/2019/JP

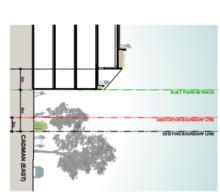
THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be complied with.









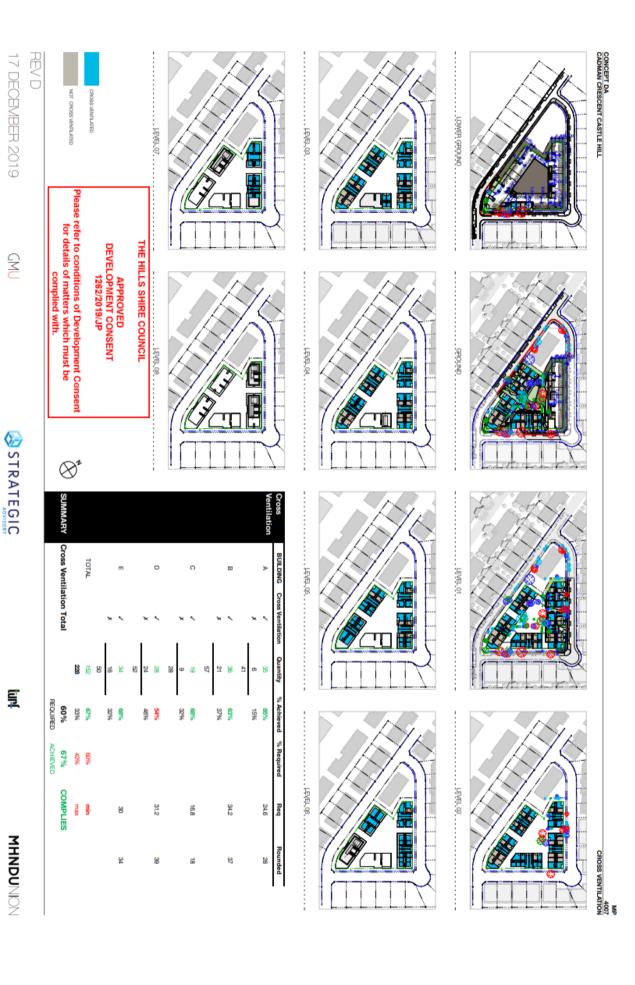




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- "Good design responds to the social context and needs of the local community in terms of lifestyles, affordability and access to social facilities."

- The design provides a high standard of spartment design that differentiates from asking apartment design provides a high standard of spartment design of the housing dock.
 The provision of different spartment hyper, sizes & orientations will calter for a variety of lifestyles, with a predominance of medium and larger size spartments providing options for frainties.
 The apartment sixuals meet the ADG and SEPP 65 standards and represent the most up to date trends sought by apartment buyers and
- The common gardens, common amenities and private gardens are significant facilities affording improved living conditions

The Cadman Crescent proposal is designed to reflect the tandscape character of the Castle Hill area, and integrate well into the future streetscape and built form.

The 4-7 strety massing tas been designed and located so as to provide a logical transition between the 3 strety townshares to the east and the highre 8-12 storey development towards the west. Design developed appropriately, the proposal will result in nedwelopment of the site into residential fats buildings of high quality. The proposed development provides adequate parking facilities, and enthronces and improves the surrounding streets. It retains and enhances existing mature vegetation, and provides new street edges and fandscape opportunities.

The proposed massing of the development is consistent with contemporary urban design principles and the AGG. It respects its current and future neighbours and proposes significant improvements to the public domain. It provides a controlled and intelligent intervention to an infill site, and flust as positive contribution to the future character of the area.

"Quality aesthetics require the appropriate composition of building elements, textures, materials and colours and reflect the use, internal design and structure of the development."

- The proposed development is capable of delivering a high standard of aesthetic appearance, subject to a suitable DA design process. The massing is into 5 separate busings, reflecting the future suchriston pattern.

 Velicide entry and end is incorporated into a short-bayed podium on the south side. Parking is provided undermeath each busings, leaving a large certail countyped available for deep soil and southped available for deep soil and soil

THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL

APPROVED
DEVELOPMENT CONSENT
1262/2019/JP

Please refer to conditions of Development Consent for details of matters which must be



17 DECEMBER 2019

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LANDSCAPE PLAN



3 NO

COMMUNAL PARK | DETAIL PLAN

THE HILLS SHIRE COUNCIL









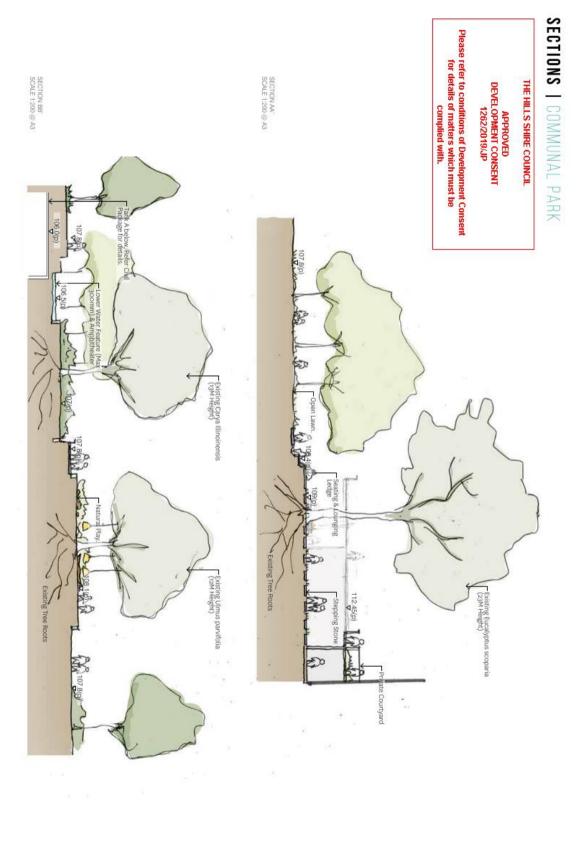
CADMAN CRESCENT | CASTLE HILL | LANDSCAPE STAGE | BA REPORT

10. Tank A as per Civil Engineer's Package

PREPARED BY TURF DESIGN STUDIO

ISSUE A DECEMBER 2019

L-DA-12



ATTACHMENT 21 – NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF SECTION 4.55(2) MODIFICATION TO CONCEPT DA 1262/2019/JP INCLUDING SCCPP STATEMENT OF REASONS



18 November, 2021

Castle Hill Panorama Westfield Tower 2 Level 17 Suite 1702/101 Grafton St BONDI JUNCTION NSW 2022

Ref No.1262/2019/JP/A

Sydney Central City Planning Panel: 15 November 2021

Dear Sir/Madam

SECTION 4.55 MODIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

CONSENT NUMBER: 1262/2019/JP/A

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.16 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, notice is hereby given of the determination by Sydney Central City Planning Panel of the Development Application described below:

APPLICANT: Castle Hill Panorama

OWNER: Mr K Root and Mrs M P Root and Mr C Gao and
Galvlad Property Pty Ltd and Mr B Merhi and Mrs S

S Merhi and Mr D A Lincoln and Mrs M A Lincoln and Mrs J Berger and Mr V H Chan and Mrs E H Chan and Mr V P Tangonan and Mrs M M Tangonan and Mr L Tao and Ms L Xu and Mrs A Matic and Ms M Stevenson and Mr C M K Fernando and Mrs M A Fernando and Mr R E Beeldman and Mr S W Kim

and Mr G S Maiolo and Mrs J J Maiolo

PROPERTY: Lot 502 DP 258587, Lot 327 DP 252593, Lot 328

DP 252593, Lot 329 DP 252593, Lot 330 DP 252593, Lot 331 DP 252593, Lot 332 DP 252593, Lot 333 DP 252593, Lot 334 DP 252593, Lot 504 DP 258587, Lot 337 DP 252593, Lot 3361 DP 865725, Lot 3362 DP 865725, Lot 335 DP 252593 7 to 23 Cadman Cr. and 18 to 24 Hughes Av.

Castle Hill

DEVELOPMENT: Section 4.55 (2) Modification to an Approved

Concept Development Application for Five Residential Buildings Comprising 228 Apartments, Two Levels of Basement Parking and Landscaping

www.thehills.nsw.gov.au | 9843 0555

DECISION: REFUSAL

ENDORSED DATE OF REFUSAL: 15 November, 2021

The Section 4.55 application for modification of Development Consent Number 1262/2019/JP/A be refused as follows:

 The proposed modification to the Concept Development Application does not result in a development that is substantially the same as it differs, both quantitatively and qualitatively from the original approved development and seeks to amend essential components including density, bulk and scale and is incompatible with the surrounding context and streetscape.

(Section 4.15(1)(a)(i), (iii) and 4.55(2)(a) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).

- The application does not satisfy the provisions under Clause 9.5 Design Excellence of the Hills LEP 2019.
 - (Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 3. The proposal does not satisfy the design quality principles contained within State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development with respect to context and neighbourhood character, built form and scale, density and amenity resulting in a development that is not substantially the same as originally approved. (Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) and 4.55(2)(a) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 4. The proposal does not provide for sufficient solar access and residential amenity to the principal usable communal open space area in accordance with the design criteria of the Apartment Design Guide under Clause 29 SEPP 65 State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development. (Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- The proposal does not provide for the appropriate building lengths and setbacks as required under The Hills DCP 2012. (Section 4.15(1)(a)(iii) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- 6. The applicant has not submitted information requested to properly assess the impacts to the built environment including amended plans as detailed in the presentation to the Design Review Panel on 23 June 2021 and vehicle swept paths to the satisfaction of Council's engineers.
 (Section 4.15(1)(b) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979).
- The site is not suitable for the development as proposed to be modified and is inconsistent with the built environment of the locality. (Section 4.15(1)(b) and (c) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979).
- The proposal is not in the public interest due to the incompatible bulk an scale and its
 departure from the requirements of design excellence under The Hills LEP 2019 and
 Part D Section 19 Showground Precinct Development Control Plan.
 (Section 4.15(1)(d) and (e) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act,
 1979).

Right of Review

Division 8.2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 allows an applicant the right to review a determination subject to such a request being made within six

months of the determination date except as amended by the COVID-19 Legislation Amendment (Emergency Measures – Miscellaneous) Act 2020. Division 8.2 does not permit a review of determination in respect of designated development or Crown development (referred to in Division 4.6).

Right of Appeal

Division 8.3 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 allows an applicant who is dissatisfied with the determination of an application by the consent authority the right to appeal to the NSW Land and Environment Court within six months after receipt of this determination except as amended by the COVID-19 Legislation Amendment (Emergency Measures - Miscellaneous) Act 2020.

Should you require any further information please contact Cynthia Dugan on 9843 0334.

Yours faithfully

Paul Osborne

MANAGER-DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

ATTACHMENT 1: SCCPP DETERMINATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR THE DECISION

ATTACHMENT 1: SCCPP DETERMINATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR THE DECISION



DETERMINATION AND STATEMENT OF REASONS

SYDNEY CENTRAL CITY PLANNING PANEL

DATE OF DETERMINATION	15 November 2021
DATE OF PANEL DECISION	15 November 2021
PANEL MEMBERS	Abigail Goldberg (Chair), David Ryan, Roberta Ryan, Mark Colburt and Chandi Saba
APOLOGIES	None
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	None

Papers circulated electronically on 2 November 2021.

MATTER DETERMINED

PPSSCC-122 - DA 1262/2019/JP/A – The Hills Shire, 7-23 Cadman Cres and 18-24 Hughes Ave Castle Hill, Section 4.55 (2) Modification to an Approved Concept Development Application for Five Residential Buildings Comprising 228 Apartments, Two Levels of Basement Parking and Landscaping (as described in Schedule 1)

PANEL CONSIDERATION AND DECISION

The panel considered: the matters listed at item 6, the material listed at item 7 and the material presented at meetings and briefings and the matters observed at site inspections listed at item 8 in Schedule 1.

Development application

The panel determined to refuse the development application pursuant to section 4.55 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The decision was unanimous.

REASONS FOR THE DECISION

The panel determined to refuse the application for the reasons outlined in the council assessment report.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNITY VIEWS

In coming to its decision, the panel considered written submissions made during public exhibition. The panel notes that issues of concern included:

- Density concerns
- Height concerns

The panel considers that concerns raised by the community have been adequately addressed in the assessment report.

PANEL MEMBERS		
Al dury	9	
Abigail Goldberg (Chair)	David Ryan	
FA-	A. Colleur	
Roberta Ryan	Mark Colburt	
LL.		
Chandi Saba		

SCHEDULE 1		
1	PANEL REF – LGA – DA NO.	PPSSCC-122 - DA 1262/2019/JP/A – The Hills Shire
2	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	Section 4.55 (2) Modification to an Approved Concept Development Application for Five Residential Buildings Comprising 228 Apartments, Two Levels of Basement Parking and Landscaping
3	STREET ADDRESS	7-23 Cadman Cres and 18-24 Hughes Ave Castle Hill
4	APPLICANT/OWNER	Castle Hill Panorama
5	TYPE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Section 4.55(2) modification application
6	RELEVANT MANDATORY CONSIDERATIONS	Environmental planning instruments: State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development 2011) State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 – Remediation of Land State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004 The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019 Draft environmental planning instruments: Nil
		Development control plans:
		The Hills Development Control Plan 2012
		Planning agreements: Nil
		Provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000: Nil
		Coastal zone management plan: [Nil]

		 The likely impacts of the development, including environmental impacts on the natural and built environment and social and economic impacts in the locality 	
		The suitability of the site for the development	
		 Any submissions made in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 or regulations 	
		The public interest, including the principles of ecologically sustainable development	
7	MATERIAL CONSIDERED BY	Council assessment report: October 2021	
	THE PANEL	Written submissions during public exhibition: 1	
8	MEETINGS, BRIEFINGS AND SITE INSPECTIONS BY THE PANEL	 Site inspection: Site inspection: Site inspections have been curtailed due to COVID-19. Where relevant, Panel members undertook site inspection individually. 	
		Papers were circulated electronically 2 November 2021.	
9	COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION	Refusal	
10	DRAFT CONDITIONS	N/A	