4.2 Anzac Corridor Characterisation

Five typical conditions have been identified as a way to structure the corridor:

Gateway

- Highly visible sites along the corridor which mark the entry into into a centre or the gateway point along the corridor;
- · Adjacent to major open space;
- · Adjacent to a light rail stop.

Heart/Marker

- · Strategic sites within the heart of the Village (local centre);
- · Adjacent to a light rail stop;
- · On a major cross-road allowing for east-west connections.

Village (Local Centre)

- · Sites located within the centre of the village (local centre);
- · Adjacent to a light rail stop;
- Higher density to correspond mixed use amenity of the centre.

Mid Corridor

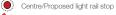
- · Sites located between Villages (local centres);
- · Lower height and density between the local centres.

Special Destination

- Sites located adjacent to institutions and other specific land uses (e.g. Royal Randwick, UNSW, Centennial Park);
- · Height as appropriate.

The following page identifies the proposed light rail stops within these precincts and the UAP guiding principles.

Legend





East west Connections



Medium Density



Open Space

Institutions/special uses

High Street Gardeners Road



4.3 Anzac Corridor Characterisation - The Light Rail Stops

Carlton Street



The Gateway (northern)

Todman Avenue



The Heart

UNSW Parade



The Destination

Strachan Street



The Centre

Kingsford Terminal



The Gateway (southern)

Existing Character Combination of medium to high density mixed-use and residential developments, featuring ground floor retail uses. Larger developments on consolidated blocks

Northern extent of the Kensington Village, featuring medium-rise blocks that align with the street edge, ground floor retail and

pocket parks

Draft UAP Character

Desired Future

Character

Northern Gateway to the Anzac Parade corridor and the threshold between the high-density of Todman Avenue and the green landscapes of Moore Park Varied land uses and built forms, including low-density retail and commercial, adjacent to low and medium density residential, and higher density infill residential

Southern extent and heart of the Kensington Village, featuring a cluster of taller buildings with ground floor retail at the junction with Todman Avenue & Anzac Parade

The Heart of Kensington and the Anzac Parade corridor. Serving as the gateway from the west and a focus for retail, services and entertainment in support of the University and Racecourse

Collection of institutional buildings that range in architectural styles, scales and setbacks from the street. Concentrated pedestrian flows during the academic term

Reinforce the existing character and supporting the in and out flow of students at the campus's Anzac Parade entrance

A world-class forecourt to a world-class educational institution, with the energy and activity of the university spilling out in to the Anzac Parade corridor The primary retail, food and beverage precinct along the Anzac Parade corridor, supporting the nearby university and associated student housing

Activity and retail functions focused along the Anzac Parade corridor, with the cross streets providing relief through the insertion of small urban plazas and outdoor seating

Reinforce the existing focus on food and beverage, service and local retail activity through the focused highdensity development of the few available sites, improving connectivity to nearby neighbourhoods Busy and over-scaled traffic intersection with poor pedestrian connectivity and amenity. Development along its edges fail

to capture the opportunities for density,

expression and legibility

High-density and tall development holding the available corners and reinforcing the Gardeners Road and Anzac Parade corridors

The future gateway from the south, west and east, and the current termination point for the light-rail. Concentrated modal shift (pedestrians, cycle, buses, light rail and vehicles) are managed within an active and contained public realm

4.4 Gateway - Principles

The strategy for this precinct is to respond to a highly visible, active and connected nature of the area located. The site is located at the 'nine-ways' currently connecting Kingsford to nine different locations, and is located at a pivotal point along Anzac Parade. The light rail terminal at Kingsford will increase this connectivity further. This includes:

- $\cdot\,$ Appropriate height to respond to the high visibility, activity and connectivity of the site; and
- · Public space which connects the site with the proposed
- · Perimeter edge blocks along Anzac Parade forming well-defined and clear street wall with maximised active frontages;
- · Tower elements of varying heights to the 4 corners of the junction to mark the junction and key east-west connection;
- · Public open space to the forecourt of the building;
- · North facing public plaza to connect with the Kingsford Light Rail terminus;
- · Tower orientation provides strong visual marker and reduces solar impacts to the park.



Light rail stop

Tower element

Podium element

Lower scaled development

Lowest scaled development Public landscape area

Private landscape area

Legend

Site boundary

Light Rail route

Tower element

Lowest scaled development

Podium element Lower scaled development

Possible block edge

Private open space

connection

- - Possible street/laneway

4.5 Marker/Heart

This area has an established grid of streets which forms the urban structure. The strategy for this precinct draws ideas from the 19th century planning thinking for Kensington, which turned to Kensington, London as a model and principles of the 'ideal block'. The strategy includes:

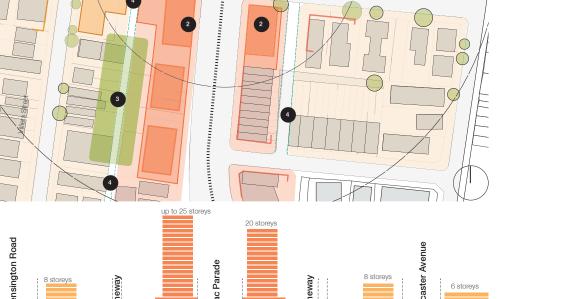
- · increase density through marker buildings, which address a wide boulevard (Anzac Parade);
- \cdot re-establish the block structure which allows for a clear hierarchy of streets in the form of streets and lanes which provide activity and access, with contiguous areas of landscape forming private open space to the centre of the block.

The key principles in response to this are:

- 1. Perimeter edge blocks along Anzac Parade forming well-defined and clear street wall;
- 2. Tower elements of varying heights to the 4 corners of the junction to provide legibility and focused activity at key east-west junction;
- Private open space to the rear of the block.
- Potential laneway connections to the rear for access





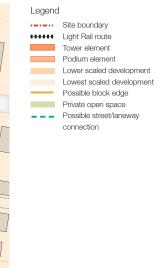


4.6 Village (Local Centre)

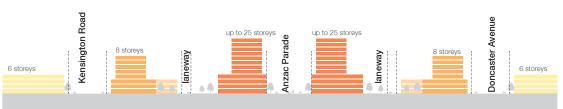
This area has an established grid of streets located within the local centre, running along the corridor The strategy for these sites includes:

- · Adjacent to a light rail stop;
- Higher density to correspond mixed use amenity of the centre.









Legend

Site boundary

Tower element
Podium element
Lower scaled development
Lowest scaled development
Possible block edge
Private open space

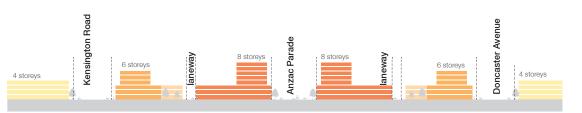
Possible street/laneway connection

4.7 Mid-Corridor

- Along the corridor, there are areas which are located between the sites located between Villages (local centres);
- · Lower height and density between the local centres.







4.8 Residential Typologies

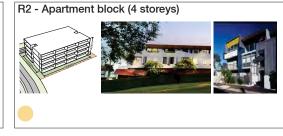
This page outlines the residential typologies used to inform the planning process. It includes a range of heights and densities, providing a variety of dwelling options across the Precinct.

The typologies identified are only meant to be representative of a particular scale of development, and not design or layout intent.

















111-125 Anzac Parade - Kensington Design principles and guidelines

5.1 Local Context - The Site Anzac Parade Kensington

The site at 111-125 Anzac Parade, Kensington is located on the corner of Anzac Parade and Todman Avenue. The site area is 2,944m² and is currently zoned B2 Local Centre.



5.2 Local Context - Local Character Kensington



Contemporary multi-unit residential development



70's residential unit blocks



Adaptive re-use



Anzac Parade 'High Street'



Original shop top housing



Generous median strip



Contemporary medium density residential



Contemporary low density residential



70's medium density residential



Contemporary medium density residential



Anzac Parade - low quality streetscape

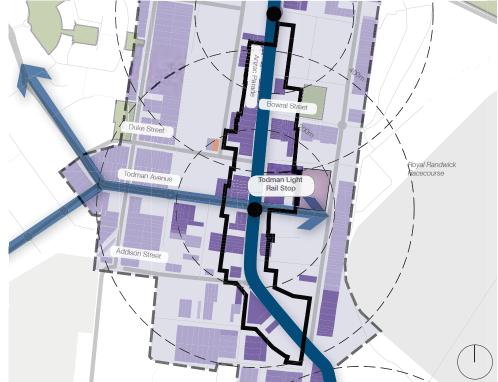


Complimentary old and new architecture

5.3 Site Constraints and Opportunities







47

15 Minute Walking Catchment East-West Connection High Density Residential Medium Density Residential Low Density Residential Public Open Space

5.4 Marker/Heart

This area has an established grid of streets which forms the urban structure. The strategy for this precinct draws ideas from the 19th century planning thinking for Kensington, which turned to Kensington, London as a model and principles of the 'ideal block'. The strategy includes:

- increase density through marker buildings, which address a wide boulevard (Anzac Parade);
- re-establish the block structure which allows for a clear hierarchy of streets in the form of streets and lanes which provide activity and access, with contiguous areas of landscape forming private open space to the centre of the block.

The key principles in response to this are:

- Perimeter edge blocks along Anzac Parade forming well-defined and clear street wall;
- Tower elements of varying heights to the 4 corners of the junction to provide legibility and focused activity at key east-west junction;
- 3. Private open space to the rear of the block.
- 4. Potential laneway connections to the rear for access





Site boundary
Light Rail route
Tower element
Podium element
Lower scaled development
Lowest scaled development
Possible block edge

Legend

Private open space

Possible street/laneway connection

5.5 Site Urban Parameters

Key principles

All principles respond to the site conditions and the guidelines as established in the Apartment Design Guide (ADG) and Randwick DCP.

Street wall

Up to 5 storeys with 6th storey setback

Setbacks

3 metre upper level setback

6 metre side setback

Building depth

Lower levels - maximum building envelope depth 22-24 metres (including balconies and articulation zones). Glass line to glass line to follow recommended guidance of the ADG.

Tower footprint

Maximum building envelope depth 21-22 (including balconies and articulation zones). Glass line to glass line to follow recommended guidance of the ADG.

Maximum GFA of tower footprints as follows:

- · 750sqm up to 20 storeys
- · 800sqm up to 25 storeys
- · 950sqm up to 25-30 storeys
- · 1100sqm for 35+

Landscape area

Private landscape area to the rear which will form part of a contiguous area of landscape in the centre of the block.

Vehicular access

Located off the secondary street.

Legend

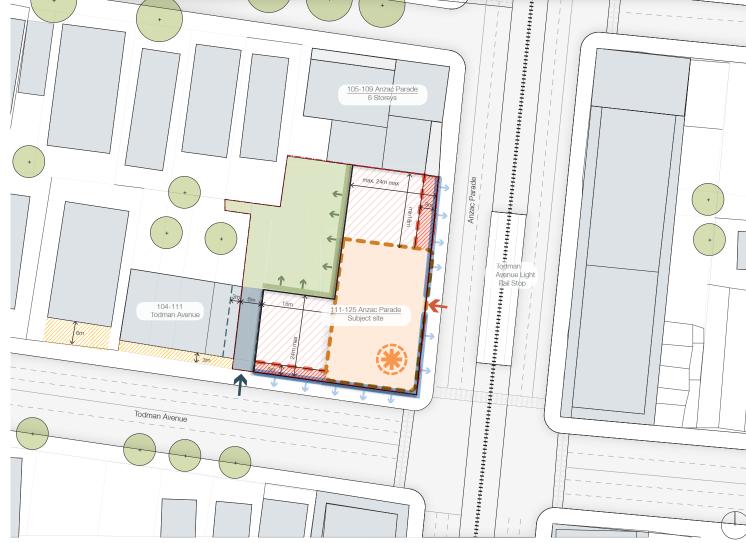
Site boundary Proposed Light Rail Route Active Frontage 5 Storey Street Wall Opportunity for Height

Maximum Tower Envelope - - Upper Level Setback Side Setback

Street Setback

Upper Level Setback Vehicular Entry Zone





5.6 Indicative Massing

Key Figures

Site area: 2,944m²

Total GFA: Residential - 18,535 m² Commercial - 2,308 m²

FSR: 7:1

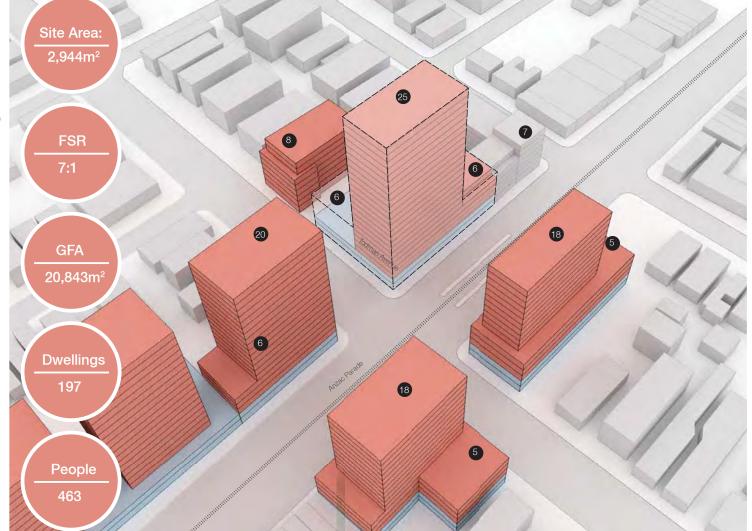
197 Dwellings:

(based on an average area of 80m²/dwelling)

463 people People:

(Based on an average household size of

2.35 people per dwelling: source ABS)





- 1. Apartments: GBA to GFA = 78%; GFA to NSA = 85% 2. Commercial: GBA to GFA = 80%; GFA to NSA =85%
- All areas are approximate and subject to further design development.