

18 June 2021

General Manager
Randwick City Council
30 Frances Street
RANDWICK NSW 2031

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: AMENDED DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED SENIORS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT INVOLVING 77 ROOM (86 BED) RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITY AND 2 INDEPENDENT LIVING UNITS IN A BUILDING OVER BASEMENT CAR PARKING AS A "CLAUSE 45 VERTICAL VILLAGE" UNDER STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING POLICY (HOUSING FOR SENIORS OR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY) 2004 AT 11-19 FRENCHMANS ROAD, RANDWICK

UPDATED REQUEST UNDER CLAUSE 4.6 OF RANDWICK LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2012 TO VARY THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD FOR HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS UNDER CLAUSE 4.3 RANDWICK LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 2012 AND TO VARY THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD IN RELATION TO THE 8M HEIGHT AND 2 STOREYS CONTROLS IN CLAUSES 48(A) AND 50(A) OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING POLICY (HOUSING FOR SENIORS OR PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY) 2004

INTRODUCTION

1. This letter has been prepared on behalf of the applicant Frenchmans Lodge Pty Ltd c/- Higgins Planning to further assist with the consideration of the Amended Development Application (Amended DA) for the proposed demolition of existing structures, construction and operation of a seniors housing development involving 77 room (86 bed) Residential Care Facility (RCF) and 2 Independent Living Units (ILUs) in a building over basement car parking as a "Clause 45 vertical village" under *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004* and the variation sought to 12m Height of Building (HOB) control in Clause 4.3 of the *Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012* (RLEP) and the variation sought to the 8m height and 2 storeys controls in clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors and People with a Disability) 2004* (Seniors Housing SEPP)
2. As detailed in the Original Statement of Environmental Effects (Original SEE) report and the Addendum Statement of Environmental Effects (Addendum SEE) which accompanies this Amended DA, the design has had consideration of the Height of Building (HOB) standard contained in Clause 4.3 of the RLEP, the proposal will result in a variation to the HOB standards in Clause 4.3 of the RLEP Height of Building Mapping and a variation to the 8m height and 2 storeys controls under Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP.
3. The permitted 12m HOB standard under Clause 4.3 of the RLEP applies as the land under the HOB Map and the 8m height and 2 storeys controls under Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP, for the land at 11-19 Frenchmans Road, Randwick.
4. Therefore, this request is to vary the 12m RLEP HOB, and the 8m height and 2 storeys controls under the provisions of Clause 4.6 of the RLEP.
5. This Amended Clause 4.6 variation request has been prepared having regard to:

- The NSW Department of Planning & Environment's Guideline *Varying Development Standards: A Guide*, August 2011, and
- has incorporated as relevant principles identified in the applicable Case law, (established tests) in the following judgements:
 - *Winten Property Group Limited v North Sydney Council* [2001] NSWLEC 46
 - *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* [2007] NSWLEC 827
 - *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council* [2015] NSWLEC 1009 ('Four2Five No 1')
 - *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council* [2015] NSWLEC 90
 - *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council* [2015] NSWCA 248 ('Four2Five No 3')
 - *Moskovich v Waverley Council* [2016] NSWLEC 1015
 - *Project Venture Developments v Pittwater Council* [2005] NSWLEC 191
 - *Ex Gratia P/L v Dungog Council* [2015] (NSWLEC 148)
 - *And various other cases*
 - *Initial Action Pty Ltd v Woollahra Municipal Council* [2018] NSWLEC 118:

The relevant paragraphs from "Initial Action" have been considered below:

[13] The permissive power in cl 4.6(2) to grant development consent for a development that contravenes the development standard is, however, subject to conditions. Clause 4.6(4) establishes preconditions that must be satisfied before a consent authority can exercise the power to grant development consent for development that contravenes a development standard.

*[14] The first precondition, in cl 4.6(4)(a), is that the consent authority, or the Court on appeal exercising the functions of the consent authority, must form two positive opinions of satisfaction under cl 4.6(4)(a)(i) and (ii). Each opinion of satisfaction of the consent authority, or the Court on appeal, as to the matters in cl 4.6(4)(a) is a jurisdictional fact of a special kind: see *Woolworths Ltd v Pallas Newco Pty Ltd* (2004) 61 NSWLR 707; [2004] NSWCA 442 at [25]. The formation of the opinions of satisfaction as to the matters in cl 4.6(4)(a) enlivens the power of the consent authority to grant development consent for development that contravenes the development standard: see *Corporation of the City of Enfield v Development Assessment Commission* (2000) 199 CLR 135; [2000] HCA 5 at [28]; *Winten Property Group Limited v North Sydney Council* (2001) 130 LGERA 79; [2001] NSWLEC 46 at [19], [29], [44]-[45]; and *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* (2007) 156 LGERA 446; [2007] NSWLEC 827 at [36].*

[15] The first opinion of satisfaction, in cl 4.6(4)(a)(i), is that the applicant's written request seeking to justify the contravention of the development standard has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by cl 4.6(3). These matters are twofold: first, that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case (cl 4.6(3)(a)) and, secondly, that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard (cl 4.6(3)(b)). The written request needs to demonstrate both of these matters.

*[16] As to the first matter required by cl 4.6(3)(a), I summarised the common ways in which an applicant might demonstrate that compliance with a development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [42]-[51]. Although that was said in the context of an objection under State Environmental Planning Policy No 1 – Development Standards to compliance with a development standard, the discussion is equally applicable to a written request under cl 4.6 demonstrating that compliance with a development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary.*

[17] The first and most commonly invoked way is to establish that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary because the objectives of the development standard are achieved notwithstanding non-compliance with the standard: *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [42] and [43].

[18] A second way is to establish that the underlying objective or purpose is not relevant to the development with the consequence that compliance is unnecessary: *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [45].

[19] A third way is to establish that the underlying objective or purpose would be defeated or thwarted if compliance was required with the consequence that compliance is unreasonable: *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [46].

[20] A fourth way is to establish that the development standard has been virtually abandoned or destroyed by the Council's own decisions in granting development consents that depart from the standard and hence compliance with the standard is unnecessary and unreasonable: *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [47].

[21] A fifth way is to establish that the zoning of the particular land on which the development is proposed to be carried out was unreasonable or inappropriate so that the development standard, which was appropriate for that zoning, was also unreasonable or unnecessary as it applied to that land and that compliance with the standard in the circumstances of the case would also be unreasonable or unnecessary: *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [48]. However, this fifth way of establishing that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary is limited, as explained in *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [49]-[51]. The power under cl 4.6 to dispense with compliance with the development standard is not a general planning power to determine the appropriateness of the development standard for the zoning or to effect general planning changes as an alternative to the strategic planning powers in Part 3 of the EPA Act.

[22] These five ways are not exhaustive of the ways in which an applicant might demonstrate that compliance with a development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary; they are merely the most commonly invoked ways. An applicant does not need to establish all of the ways. It may be sufficient to establish only one way, although if more ways are applicable, an applicant can demonstrate that compliance is unreasonable or unnecessary in more than one way.

[23] As to the second matter required by cl 4.6(3)(b), the grounds relied on by the applicant in the written request under cl 4.6 must be "environmental planning grounds" by their nature: see *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council* [2015] NSWLEC 90 at [26]. The adjectival phrase "environmental planning" is not defined, but would refer to grounds that relate to the subject matter, scope and purpose of the EPA Act, including the objects in s 1.3 of the EPA Act.

[24] The environmental planning grounds relied on in the written request under cl 4.6 must be "sufficient". There are two respects in which the written request needs to be "sufficient". First, the environmental planning grounds advanced in the written request must be sufficient "to justify contravening the development standard". The focus of cl 4.6(3)(b) is on the aspect or element of the development that contravenes the development standard, not on the development as a whole, and why that contravention is justified on environmental planning grounds. The environmental planning grounds advanced in the written request must justify the contravention of the development standard, not simply promote the benefits of carrying out the development as a whole: see *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council* [2015] NSWCA 248 at [15]. Second, the written request must demonstrate that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard so as to enable the consent authority to be satisfied under cl 4.6(4)(a)(i) that the written request has adequately addressed this matter: see *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council* [2015] NSWLEC 90 at [31].

*[25] The consent authority, or the Court on appeal, must form the positive opinion of satisfaction that the applicant's written request has adequately addressed both of the matters required to be demonstrated by cl 4.6(3)(a) and (b). As I observed in *Randwick City Council v Micaul Holdings Pty Ltd* at [39], the consent authority, or the Court on appeal, does not have to directly form the opinion of satisfaction regarding the matters in cl 4.6(3)(a) and (b), but only indirectly form the opinion of satisfaction that the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by cl 4.6(3)(a) and (b). The applicant bears the onus to demonstrate that the matters in cl 4.6(3)(a) and (b) have been adequately addressed in the applicant's written request in order to enable the consent authority, or the Court on appeal, to form the requisite opinion of satisfaction: see *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [38].*

[26] The second opinion of satisfaction, in cl 4.6(4)(a)(ii), is that the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular development standard that is contravened and the objectives for development for the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out. The second opinion of satisfaction under cl 4.6(4)(a)(ii) differs from the first opinion of satisfaction under cl 4.6(4)(a)(i) in that the consent authority, or the Court on appeal, must be directly satisfied about the matter in cl 4.6(4)(a)(ii), not indirectly satisfied that the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matter in cl 4.6(4)(a)(ii).

[27] The matter in cl 4.6(4)(a)(ii), with which the consent authority or the Court on appeal must be satisfied, is not merely that the proposed development will be in the public interest but that it will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the development standard and the objectives for development of the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out. It is the proposed development's consistency with the objectives of the development standard and the objectives of the zone that make the proposed development in the public interest. If the proposed development is inconsistent with either the objectives of the development standard or the objectives of the zone or both, the consent authority, or the Court on appeal, cannot be satisfied that the development will be in the public interest for the purposes of cl 4.6(4)(a)(ii).

[28] The second precondition in cl 4.6(4) that must be satisfied before the consent authority can exercise the power to grant development consent for development that contravenes the development standard is that the concurrence of the Secretary (of the Department of Planning and the Environment) has been obtained (cl 4.6(4)(b)). Under cl 64 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000, the Secretary has given written notice dated 21 February 2018, attached to the Planning Circular PS 18-003 issued on 21 February 2018, to each consent authority, that it may assume the Secretary's concurrence for exceptions to development standards in respect of applications made under cl 4.6, subject to the conditions in the table in the notice.

*[29] On appeal, the Court has the power under cl 4.6(2) to grant development consent for development that contravenes a development standard, if it is satisfied of the matters in cl 4.6(4)(a), without obtaining or assuming the concurrence of the Secretary under cl 4.6(4)(b), by reason of s 39(6) of the Court Act. Nevertheless, the Court should still consider the matters in cl 4.6(5) when exercising the power to grant development consent for development that contravenes a development standard: *Fast Buck\$ v Byron Shire Council* (1999) 103 LGERA 94 at 100; *Wehbe v Pittwater Council* at [41].*

6. This letter explains how flexibility is justified in this case in accordance with the matters required to be considered and addressed under Clause 4.6 in a written request from the applicant. This letter also addresses where relevant other matters the consent authority is required to be satisfied when exercising the discretion of the assumed concurrence of the Secretary.

WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING INSTRUMENT (EPI) APPLICABLE?

7. The Environmental Planning Instrument (EPI) to which this variation relates is the *Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012* (RLEP) and *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability)* 2004

WHAT IS THE ZONING OF THE LAND?

8. In accordance with Clause 2.2 of the RLEP the site is zoned R3 Medium Density Residential.

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ZONE?

9. The land use table to Clause 2.2 of the RLEP provides the following objectives for the R3 Medium Density Residential zoning:

Zone R3 Medium Density Residential

1 Objectives of zone

- To provide for the housing needs of the community within a medium density residential environment.
- To provide a variety of housing types within a medium density residential environment.
- To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.
- To recognise the desirable elements of the existing streetscape and built form or, in precincts undergoing transition, that contribute to the desired future character of the area.
- To protect the amenity of residents.
- To encourage housing affordability.
- To enable small-scale business uses in existing commercial buildings.

WHAT IS THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD BEING VARIED?

10. The development standard being varied is the 12m "Height of Building" (HOB) standard shown in the RLEP HOB Map, and the 8m height and 2 storeys controls in Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability)* 2004 (Seniors Housing SEPP) are applicable to the proposed development, as detailed in the Addendum SEE.

UNDER WHAT CLAUSE IS THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD LISTED IN THE EPI?

11. The development standard being varied is prescribed under Clause 4.3 of the RLEP. Clause 4.3 is detailed below. The RLEP HOB Map identifies the subject site with the designation 'M = 12m', see Figure 1. The land is zoned R3 Medium Density Residential under the RLEP zoning map. Therefore, under Clause 4.3, the RLEP HOB Map and this clause apply.

4.3 Height of buildings

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

- (a) to ensure that the size and scale of development is compatible with the desired future character of the locality,
- (b) to ensure that development is compatible with the scale and character of contributory buildings in a conservation area or near a heritage item,
- (c) to ensure that development does not adversely impact on the amenity of adjoining and neighbouring land in terms of visual bulk, loss of privacy, overshadowing and views.

(2) The height of a building on any land is not to exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the [Height of Buildings Map](#).

(2A) Despite subclause (2), the maximum height of a dwelling house or semi-detached dwelling on land in Zone R3 Medium Density Residential is 9.5 metres.

The RLEP Height of Buildings mapping designation 'M = 12m' is shown in extract from the Height of Building Mapping in **Figure 1 below**.

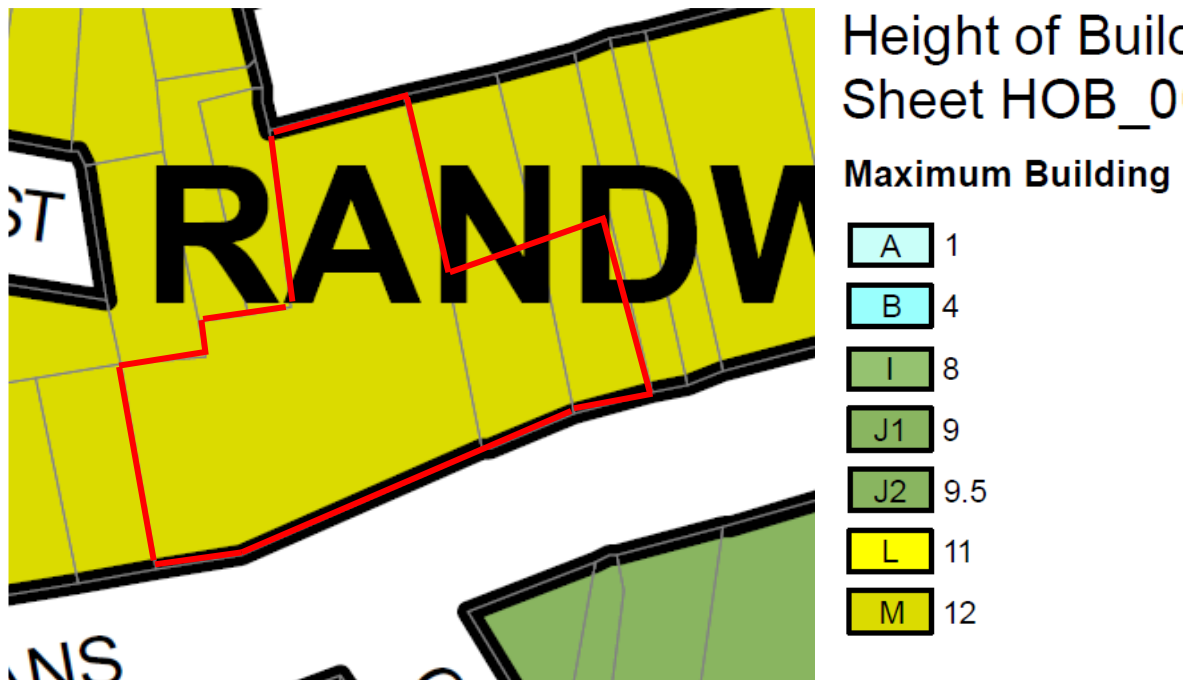


Figure 1: RLEP 2012 HOB Map Extract (site outlined in red)
Source: NSW Legislation

This development standard relates to the maximum permitted height of a building being 12m, as Clause 4.3 of the RLEP falls within the scope of a “development standard” as defined under Section 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (**EP&A Act**).

12. The development standard being varied is prescribed under 8m height and 2 storeys controls in clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP. The development standard to which this amended objection relates are Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) under the Seniors Housing SEPP, which contains provisions relating to 8m height and 2 storeys for development of the site for the purposes of a residential care facility. The relevant clause in the Seniors Housing SEPP is as follows:

48 Standards that cannot be used to refuse development consent for residential care facilities

A consent authority must not refuse consent to a development application made pursuant to this Chapter for the carrying out of development for the purpose of a residential care facility on any of the following grounds—

- (a) **building height:** *if all proposed buildings are 8 metres or less in height (and regardless of any other standard specified by another environmental planning instrument limiting development to 2 storeys), or*

...

Note—

The provisions of this clause do not impose any limitations on the grounds on which a consent authority may grant development consent.

50 Standards that cannot be used to refuse development consent for self-contained dwellings

A consent authority must not refuse consent to a development application made pursuant to this Chapter for the carrying out of development for the purpose of a self-contained dwelling (including in-fill self-care housing and serviced self-care housing) on any of the following grounds—

(a) **building height:** if all proposed buildings are 8 metres or less in height (and regardless of any other standard specified by another environmental planning instrument limiting development to 2 storeys), This development standard relates to the maximum permitted height of a 8m to the ceiling height or 2 storeys under Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP, which falls within the scope of a “development standard” as defined under Section 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act).

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD?

13. The objectives in Clause 4.3 of the RLEP, are as follows:

- (a) *to ensure that the size and scale of development is compatible with the desired future character of the locality,*
- (b) *to ensure that development is compatible with the scale and character of contributory buildings in a conservation area or near a heritage item,*
- (c) *to ensure that development does not adversely impact on the amenity of adjoining and neighbouring land in terms of visual bulk, loss of privacy, overshadowing and views.*

14. It is noted that there is no specifically stated objectives of Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP standards.

15. Therefore, the stated objectives of Clause 4.3 HOB in the RLEP have been considered.

WHAT IS THE NUMERIC VALUE OF THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD IN THE EPI?

16. An extract of the RLEP HOB map is shown in **Figure 1**. The map prescribes the site being within ‘M = 12m’ for the subject site. And the provisions of Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP specify 8m to the ceiling of the topmost floor and 2 storeys.

WHAT IS THE PROPOSED NUMERIC VALUE OF THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD IN THE AMENDED DA AND THE VARIATION PROPOSED?

17. The Amended DA seeks a minor variation to the Height of Building (HOB) RLEP mapping.

18. As can be seen in Figure 2 below, the 12m HOB RLEP control is represented by the yellow shaded plane in the 3D representation relative to the existing ground levels of the site. Figure 2 demonstrates the parapet to Frenchmans Road, the lift overrun, a portion of the ceiling of the upper most level and the balustrade of the roof terrace of the proposed seniors housing protrudes through the 12m control.



Figure 2: 3D representation of RLEP 2012 HOB as a plane in yellow shading over proposed design – Frenchmans Road to the left

Source: Boffa Robertson Group

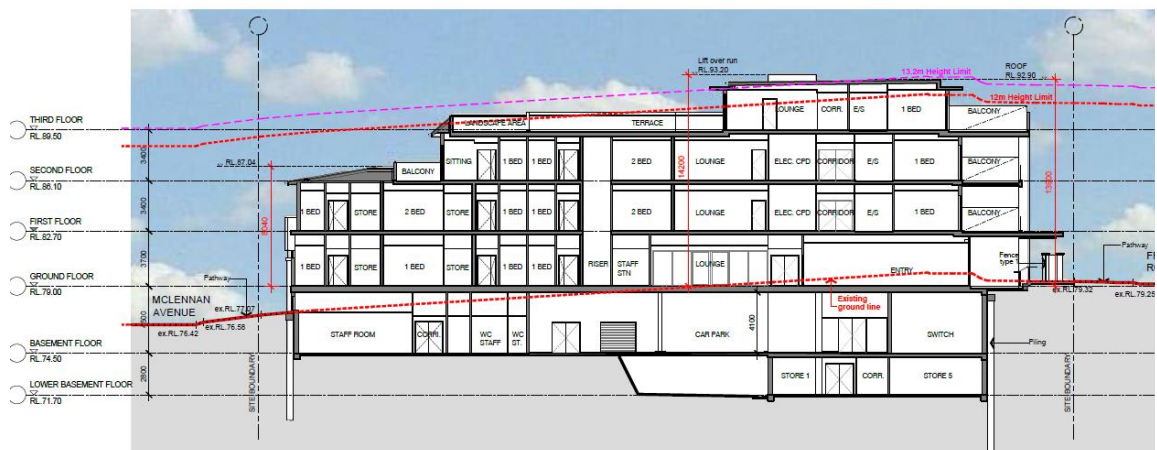


Figure 3: Extract from DA10 Rev B - Section C (red dashed line represents the 12m Height of Building control relative to existing ground level), Frenchmans Road to the right

Source: Boffa Robertson Group

19. Figure 3 above demonstrates an extract from DA10 Sections (A, B & C) Rev B - Section C. The design of the proposed development involves a height of building at its highest roof point, being RL93.20 at the top of the lift overrun to natural ground level RL79.66, which is 13.54m. This exceeds the 12m HOB RLEP control by 1.54m or 12%. The portion of the buildings lift overrun is located in the centre of the proposed seniors housing building which will not be visible from either street frontage due to the leading edges of the building as it presents to the Frenchmans Road and McLennan Avenue frontages.

20. The seniors housing building has been designed with ground floor level, 1st, 2nd and 3rd floor levels as a residential care facility with 77 rooms (which do not include cooking facilities in any of these rooms) and two dwellings as independent living units on the 3rd floor level which do include cooking facilities.
21. The seniors housing building has been designed as two storeys at its eastern wing over the access driveway, and three and four storeys in the central core and western wing when viewed from Frenchmans Road. And 2 and 3 storeys in its northern wing to McLennan Avenue. As such, the seniors housing building is greater than 8m in height and 2 storeys under Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP.
22. The portion of the building fronting McLennan Avenue presents as two storeys with a recessed 3rd storey and does not involve any residential care facility rooms protruding through the 12m Height of Building control under Clause 4.3 of the RLEP., only the edge of the landscaped planter box breaches by some 300mm adjacent to the roof terrace. The building has been redesigned so as to mitigate shadow impacts on adjoining properties and reduce the building bulk and in particular the heritage listed properties at 23 and 25 McLennan Avenue have been considered carefully in the design.
23. The roof of the Amended DA design for the seniors housing development has been lowered by removing the use of a hipped roofs with ridge lines, to include a flat roof with a parapet at the Frenchmans Road frontage (RL92.9) sloping towards the north. In addition, the upper level as it presents to Frenchmans Road and McLennan Avenue have been offset from the level below by between 1.5m and 2.55.
24. The proposed parapet height to the Frenchmans Road street frontage at RL92.9 is comparable in height to the tallest height point of the existing 4-level residential flat building to the west (3 residential levels over 1 above grade parking level which presents as 4 levels to Frenchmans Road) at 1-5 Frenchmans Road which has an RL92.36 to the west of the site. In addition, the proposed parapet height is comparable to the heights of the building's opposite on the properties at 2 Frenchmans Road RL90.97, 4 Frenchmans Road RL91.03, 6 Frenchmans Road RL90.97, 8 Frenchmans Road RL91.42, 10 Frenchmans Road RL91.45 and 12 Frenchmans Road RL91.42.
25. A number of factors have influenced the proposed seniors housing building design, including:
 - a) The proposed replacement seniors housing development requires a renewed building so as to ensure the internal amenity of residents are improved with the provision of individual bathrooms in each room rather than shared amenities, which will be a significant improvement of the existing residential care facility;
 - b) The proposed replacement seniors housing development in the form of a 77-room residential care facility which will provide for up to 20% concessional beds to pensioners, will be a significant community benefit to cater for the needs of elderly and frail members of the Randwick community. And, 2 independent living unit dwellings, of which 1 will be dedicated as an affordable housing unit to the registered community housing provider known as Home Ground Real Estate Sydney as detailed in the letter dated 27 February 2020 included at Appendix R of the Original SEE;

- c) The amended proposed development inclusive of the overall height has been designed to be consistent with the existing and desired future character which includes a number of 4-level buildings in this section of Frenchmans Road. The applicant has adopted a strategy to move the building height away from the northern boundary so as to mitigate impacts on adjoining properties in McLennan Avenue, while at the same time minimizing visual bulk from nearby residential properties and shifting the building bulk towards the Frenchmans Road frontage;
- d) The proposed replacement seniors housing development in the form of a “vertical village” being a combination of a residential care facility and independent living unit dwellings has been designed to include a basement level so as to contain all loading and unloading including waste collection in the basement area which will have an improvement in terms of the existing acoustic environment at the McLennan Avenue frontage, and the access to this basement level is in part the reason for the breach of the 12m ceiling height control in Clause 4.3 of the RLEP and Clause 48(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP due to the gradient required to gain access for trucks to the basement;
- e) The Amended DA design has had consideration of the existing character of the immediate locality has been considered by the designers at Boffa Robertson Group and the peer reviewer Urban Designer Matthew Pullinger who have removed the pitched roof, amended the Frenchmans Road façade presentation and materials and shift the upper level away from the nearby heritage listed properties at 23 and 25 McLennan Avenue
- f) The overall seniors housing development proposal has been designed to cater for access for less abled persons to be level from Frenchmans Road so as to facilitate access to the nearby bus stops, in an effort to reduce the amount of level changes throughout of the ground floor level across the site given the unique development typology and the need to provide for accessible pathways throughout the building and via proposed landscaped areas;
- g) The ground floor level of the proposed building had to be slightly raised for the gradient of the access ramp into the basement level to accommodate small truck deliveries and the contractor’s garbage truck, while at the same time accommodating level access into the front of the building from Frenchmans Road;
- h) The overall seniors housing development proposal has been designed to cater for the gradient of the site which falls from its frontage along Frenchmans Road (being the highest point of the site) to its frontage with McLennan Avenue (being the lowest point of the site), in an effort to reduce the amount of level changes throughout of the ground floor level across the site given the unique development typology and the need to provide for accessible pathways throughout the building and via proposed landscaped areas;
- i) As discussed in the Statement of Environmental Effects, this proposal is submitted as a “seniors housing” development under Statement Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or Persons with a Disability) 2004 (Seniors Housing SEPP) as a “vertical village” design format under the Seniors Housing SEPP;
- j) The ground floor level of the proposed building had to be slightly raised for the gradient of the access ramp into the basement level to accommodate small truck deliveries and the contractor’s garbage truck, while at the same time accommodating level access into the front of the building from Frenchmans Road;

- k) As discussed in the original and Addendum Statement of Environmental Effects, this proposal is submitted as a “seniors housing” development under Statement Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or Persons with a Disability) 2004 (Seniors Housing SEPP) as a “vertical village” design format, where the provisions height and storeys under the Seniors Housing SEPP (Clauses 40 and, 48 and 50) are not to be used to limit the “vertical village” development outcome;
- l) The proposed seniors housing development has been setback consistent with the existing setbacks in Frenchmans Road and increased the setbacks to the McLennan Avenue frontage compared to the existing setback with recessed stepping at each level up the building so as to mitigate the building bulk. In shifting the building bulk, the proposal seeks to create a 3-level building edge with the upper most level recessed for the streetscape presentation to Frenchmans Road;
- m) The proposed seniors housing development has increased its setbacks to the adjoining heritage listed properties so as to afford a greater transition with inclusion of landscaping to minimize bulk and scale when viewed from these adjoining properties. As demonstrated in the landscape report and concept landscape plans, the setbacks enable existing perimeter trees to be maintained and supplemented with new trees in deep soil zones. As such, despite the height exceedance the proposed seniors housing development has sympathetically considered the potential impacts on adjoining properties;
- n) The proposed seniors housing development has been designed to an appropriate bulk and scale given the site area and its locational context;
- o) The design includes lift access to the rooftop communal private open space where this area provides uninterrupted daily solar access to all future residents of the residential care facility and all proposed independent living units. Consequently, the top of the lift overrun and roof parapet exceed the HOB control on the top floor;
- p) As the proposal involves a vertical village format of seniors housing development under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004*, referred to here as the Seniors Housing SEPP, and includes the provision of not only a diverse form of housing which has been demonstrated in the SEE as needed, but also the inclusion of affordable housing for 10% of the proposed independent living units and at least 20% concessional beds within the residential care facility, which is an outcome which would not be provided if the land were development for residential flat buildings within the permitted height control under the RLEP;
- q) Due to the orientation of the site with its main frontage to its southern boundary along Frenchmans Road, overshadowing of the proposed development is cast onto Frenchmans Road. The portion of the proposed building which exceeds the Height of Building control casts shadow onto the front fences of the properties at 14, 16, 18 and 20 Frenchmans Road as shown in the shadow diagrams at 3pm in mid-winter in the architectural drawings included at Appendix B of the submitted SEE. As such, the portion of the breach of the height control does not cast shadows which impact windows of living areas of the dwellings at 14, 16, 18 and 20 Frenchmans Road;

- r) The non-compliance is generally roof elements of the proposed building which include the plant enclosure and the lift overrun which do not create a detrimental privacy impact on adjoining properties or result in unacceptable overshadowing; and
- s) The Amended DA has reduced the total number of rooms proposed from 78 rooms in the residential aged care facility to 77 rooms; reduced the overall FSR from 1.397:1 to 1.276:1; and reduced the proposed Gross Floor Area from 3,785.2m² to 3,458.4m², so as the proposal complies with the provisions of Clause 45 of the Seniors Housing SEPP including the bonus 0.5:1 bonus FSR under Clause 45 of the Seniors Housing SEPP with the FSR permitted under the RLEP being a total maximum 1.4:1.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER CLAUSE 4.6

26. Clause 4.6 of the RLEP states:

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 Planning Secretary has been obtained.

(5) In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Planning 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 Planning 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.

Note—

When this Plan was made, it did not include Zone RU1 Primary Production, Zone RU2 Rural Landscape, Zone RU3 Forestry, Zone RU6 Transition, Zone R5 Large Lot Residential, Zone E3 Environmental Management or Zone E4 Environmental Living.

(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 6.16(3)(b).

27. Each of the matters for consideration under Clause 4.6 of the RLEP and response to each consideration as detailed below:

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.

The objectives of this clause expressly indicate a degree of flexibility should be applied "in particular circumstances". This is such a circumstance to enable a flexible approach to the outcome sought by this Amended DA.

(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.

The Height of Building (HOB) standard is not excluded from 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.

The Addendum Statement of Environmental Effects submitted with the Amended DA indicates a specific request is included with the application to seek a variation of the HOB development standard. This letter is the applicant's formal written request.

Refer to **table 1** below for an assessment under Clause 4.6(3)(a) and (b).

(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 Director-General has been obtained.*

This written request addresses all requirements of subclause (3).

As set out in **table 1** of this written request, the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the HOB standard (refer to **table 1**) and the objectives for the zone (refer to **table 2**).

Concurrence may be assumed but is a matter to be determined by the Consent Authority.

(5) *In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Director-General must consider:*

- (a) *whether contravention of the development standard raises any matter of significance for State or regional environmental planning, and*
- (b) *the public benefit of maintaining the development standard, and*
- (c) *any other matters required to be taken into consideration by the Director-General before granting concurrence.*

Potential matters of significance for State or regional environmental planning are addressed in paragraphs 46 and 47, and **table 3**.

The minor non-compliances with the development standard do not raise any matters of significance for State or regional planning as the development meets the stated objectives of the development standard.

Consideration of whether there is any public benefit in maintaining the development standard is considered in paragraphs 48, 49 and 50.

As the development is consistent with the stated objectives of the development standard, and as such requiring strict compliance with the development standard is unreasonable and unnecessary. There is no public benefit of maintaining the development standard in this instance.

All matters required to be considered by the Secretary (formerly Director-General) before granting concurrence have been addressed as part of this Clause 4.6 variation request.

(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.

Note. When this Plan was made it did not include all of these zones.

The provisions of Clause 4.6(6) do not apply to the subject site and proposed development in this Amended DA.

(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).

The Consent Authority must keep a record after determining this Amended DA.

(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 6.16(3)(b).

These subclauses do not affect the site.

28. **Table 1** below provides an assessment against Clause 4.6(3):

Table 1: Clause 4.6(3) assessment

Objective	Comment
(a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case	<p>Strict application of the development standard is considered to be unreasonable and unnecessary as the proposed development will be consistent with the stated objectives of Clause 4.3 of the RLEP:</p> <p>(a) to ensure that the size and scale of development is compatible with the desired future character of the locality,</p> <p>(b) to ensure that development is compatible with the scale and character of contributory buildings in a conservation area or near a heritage item,</p> <p>(c) to ensure that development does not adversely impact on the amenity of adjoining and neighbouring land in terms of visual bulk, loss of privacy, overshadowing and views.</p> <p>In light of the objectives above, which encourage a flexible approach to compliance with design principles where the design of the development responds to the site and its form, strict compliance with the standard under Clause 4.3 is unnecessary because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design of the building results in a better urban design outcome particularly as the building allows for disabled access throughout without resulting in unacceptable streetscape presentations and does not propose to unacceptably alter the existing site topography while creating a sense of address to each frontage, appropriate proportion and access to the proposed seniors housing to create an active street frontage to Frenchmans Road in character with the existing and desired streetscape character, which is considered to be consistent with objectives (a) and (b); The design despite the minor breach of the height control, the proposal has been designed to provide for a high-quality urban form as detailed in the Architectural Design Report at Appendix B of the SEE and the urban design peer review at Appendix Y of the SEE, consistent with objectives (a) and (b); The design includes a transition within the building to its McLennan Avenue frontage which

Objective	Comment
	<p>includes increasing setbacks at each level of the building so as to ensure the building bulk has been shifted away from the northern boundaries consistent with objective (c);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to being consistent with objective (c), the Amended DA is accompanied by Shadow Diagrams in the Architectural Drawings at Appendix B which analyses the 3pm and 4pm hour periods on 21 June and demonstrate suitable amenity can be maintained to adjoining properties and within the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The proposed design and the solar access to adjoining properties will not be adversely affected by the shadow cast associated with the projection of the roof and lift overrun above the HOB control. ○ The shadow diagrams at 3pm and 4pm on 21 June (winter solstice) indicate that the Amended DA design will cast a minor amount of additional shadowing onto the front fences of 14, 16, 18 and 20 Frenchmans Road. ○ Therefore, based on these diagrams in the architectural drawings, the shadow analysis demonstrates that the minor breaches of the building height control will not result in an unacceptable impact on the amount of solar access available to the south and within the proposed seniors housing development. • The design will adequately maintain privacy for residents of existing and future dwellings and promotes privacy for the existing and future residents which is consistent with the objective (c) of the building height control in Clause 4.3. • The design and height are consistent with the desired future character and nearby approved development, and in combination with the above objectives being achieved is overall consistent with objective (a) of Clause 4.3 of the RLEP. • The proposed development will not result in an unacceptable adverse impact in terms of loss of solar access, loss of privacy or loss of views to or from adjoining properties. The proposed development is of a compatible design with its context and is of a scale and density as envisaged with the future character of the area. Therefore, strict compliance with the development standard is unnecessary as the development will still achieve the environmental and planning objective of Clause 4.3, as discussed above. <p>For reasons outlined above a development which is made to comply with the planning control is unreasonable in the circumstances.</p> <p>A development that strictly complies with the 12m height standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstance for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non-compliance with the height limit does not result in a building that will be out of scale with existing built forms and future development. • Removing the non-compliance would not significantly alter the perceived height of the building as viewed from the public domain or from other surrounding development. • There is no discernible difference in the environmental impacts between a building that strictly complies with the height control in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>Visual and acoustic privacy impacts</u> <p>The non-compliant levels of the building do not generate any privacy impacts over or above those that exist with a fully compliant building height. This is the same for acoustic privacy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>Visual impacts</u> <p>There is a nominal difference in visual impacts between the proposed building and a</p>

Objective	Comment
	<p>complying building, when viewed from Frenchmans Road as demonstrated in the perspective views; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strict compliance with the development standard is unnecessary as the Amended DA will still achieve the environmental and planning objectives of Clause 4.3, as discussed above. <p>Strict compliance is unreasonable as no environmental or planning purpose would be served by enforcing the development standard and would not bring about a good planning outcome, on the following grounds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> An assessment of the proposal demonstrates it is consistent with the desired future character of the R3 zone; The design is considered to be compatible with the streetscape along Frenchmans Road and McLennan Avenue; The design will not create any unreasonable overshadowing, result in loss of privacy or create an adverse visual impact upon the streetscape or the environment given the areas of non-compliance is in a portion of the site which does not dominate the streetscape; and The scale of the desired future surrounding development has been considered carefully and the design is considered to be compatible. <p>In summary the design in its current form with the breach of the HOB control can be supported because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the majority of the building complies with the HOB mapping control except the portion of the building which breaches the control being the roof, portion of the ceiling and lift overrun which affords universal and equitable lift access to the roof terrace communal open space; it is not possible to lower the building, due to the minimum required gradient into the basement level; if forced to comply with the height standard, this will result in the loss of the rooftop communal open spaces and affordable housing for future residents; the portion of the design which exceeds the Height of Building control will not create any unreasonable overshadowing; the portion of the design which exceeds the Height of Building control will not result in loss of privacy; the portion of the design which exceeds the Height of Building control will not result in an unacceptable adverse visual impact upon the streetscape; the portion of the design which exceeds the Height of Building control will not result in an unacceptable amenity impact; the proposed building seeks the inclusion of 1 affordable housing unit in the ILU dwellings component and 20% concessional beds in the residential care facility component of the vertical village format, whereas a complying design would not be able to accommodate these affordable housing outcomes; and the proposal is considered to be consistent with the objectives of the control. <p>For these reasons it is considered that strict application of the HOB control in Clause 4.3 is unreasonable and unnecessary in this circumstance, particularly given that the non-compliance is minimal and there are no unacceptable impacts flowing from the non-compliance.</p>
(b) that there are sufficient	<p>The exceedance of the development standard is a very minor part of the proposed built form, as the design seeks the inclusion of affordable housing ILU and lift access to the roof terrace allowing</p>

Objective	Comment
environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard	<p>accessibility throughout the seniors housing development and land. The minor non-compliance with the development standard is far outweighed by the design achieving the aims in Clause 4.3 in promoting the principles outlined in the Greater Sydney Region Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities. For example, the development promotes a use in an urban area which supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a mix of uses with a focus on the nearby Randwick health and education precinct; and • Increasing jobs and better utilising land already zoned R3 Medium Density residential which envisages higher density residential development. <p>In this regard, the Amended DA is consistent with the State and regional objectives.</p>

29. The requirement for consideration and justification of a Clause 4.6 variation necessitates an assessment of the criteria. It is recognised that it is not merely sufficient to demonstrate a minimisation of environmental harm to justify a Clause 4.6 variation, although in the circumstance of this case, the absence of any environmental impact, the request is of considerable merit.
30. The proposed variation from the development standard is assessed below against the accepted "5 Ways" for the assessment of a development standard variation established by the NSW Land and Environment Court in *Wehbe v Pittwater Council [2007] NSWLEC 827* and the principles outlined in *Winten Developments Pty Ltd v North Sydney Council [2001] NSWLEC 46*. Whilst the principle applied to SEPP 1, it has been generally applied in the consideration of a request under Clause 4.6 of the RLEP, as confirmed in *Four2Five*.

HOW IS STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD UNREASONABLE OR UNNECESSARY IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE?

31. The NSW Land and Environment Court in *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council [2015] NSWLEC 90*, considered how this question may be answered and referred to the earlier Court decision in *Wehbe v Pittwater Council [2007] NSW LEC 827*. Under *Wehbe*, the most common way of demonstrating that compliance is unreasonable or unnecessary, was whether the proposal met the objectives of the standard regardless of the variation. Under *Four2Five*, whilst this can still be considered under this heading, it is also necessary to consider it under Clause 4.6(3)(a) (see below).
32. The five ways described in *Wehbe* are therefore appropriately considered in this context, as follows:

1. The objectives of the standard are achieved notwithstanding non-compliance with the standard;

33. Clause 4.3 does have stated objectives (whereas Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP do not and as such we have taken the stated objectives under Clause 4.3 of the RLEP for the purposes of considering this variation to the HOB control), and it is considered that the variation still achieves the stated objectives of the development standard as detailed previously in Table 1 above:

(a) to ensure that the size and scale of development is compatible with the desired future character of the locality,

(b) to ensure that development is compatible with the scale and character of contributory buildings in a conservation area or near a heritage item,

(c) to ensure that development does not adversely impact on the amenity of adjoining and neighbouring land in terms of visual bulk, loss of privacy, overshadowing and views.

34. The Amended DA achieves the above stated objectives for the reasons stated in Table 1, notwithstanding the minor non-compliance with the HOB standard.
35. The breach of the HOB standard does not cause inconsistency with these objectives, and therefore the intents of clause 4.3 of the RLEP is also achieved.

2. The underlying objective or purpose of the standard is not relevant to the development and therefore compliance is unnecessary;

36. There are stated objectives of the standard in Clause 4.3 and as discussed above, the objectives of Clause 4.3 are relevant to the Amended DA and can be maintained by the architectural design.

3. The underlying object of purpose would be defeated or thwarted if compliance was required and therefore compliance is unreasonable;

37. As the stated previously the objectives of the standard can still be maintained, and therefore the purpose will not be defeated or thwarted by the variation requested and strict compliance is unreasonable.

4. The development standard has been virtually abandoned or destroyed by the council's own actions in granting consents departing from the standard and hence compliance with the standard is unnecessary and unreasonable;

38. It is noted that Council has varied the HOB standard from time to time based on the merits of each case.

5. The compliance with development standard is unreasonable or inappropriate due to existing use of land and current environmental character of the particular parcel of land. That is, the particular parcel of land should not have been included in the zone.

39. Not applicable.

SUFFICIENT ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GROUNDS TO JUSTIFY THE CONTRAVENTION

40. The Addendum Statement of Environmental Effects (Addendum SEE) prepared for this Amended DA provides a comprehensive environmental planning assessment of the architectural design and concludes that subject to adopting a range of reasonable mitigation measures, there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to support the Amended DA.
41. There are robust justifications throughout the Amended SEE accompanying documentation to support the proposed seniors housing given the overall bulk and scale of the development is compatible and will not adversely impact nearby residential development, and the design has been assessed as consistent with the desired future character in the urban design peer review and is appropriate on environmental planning grounds.
42. The particular circumstances of this case distinguish it from others as detailed in Table 1 above.

IS THE VARIATION IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST?

43. Clause 4.6(4)(a)(ii) states that development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless 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.
44. The objectives of the standard have been addressed in **table 1** and are demonstrated to be satisfied. The proposal is consistent with the zone objectives and permissible in the zone. Each of the objectives of the zone are addressed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Assessment of the proposed development against the zone objectives – R3 Medium Density Residential zone under the RLEP

R3 Medium Density Residential zone - objectives	Comment
• <i>To provide for the housing needs of the community within a medium density residential environment.</i>	The research undertaken for SummitCare has identified as discussed previously the need for diversity in aged care in the form of a “vertical village” development as proposed by the applicant, being a medium-density form of housing consistent with the objective.
• <i>To provide a variety of housing types within a medium density residential environment.</i>	The form of development is a type of “seniors housing” which is listed similar to the types of residential housing permitted within the R3 zone and is therefore consistent with the objective.
• <i>To enable other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day to day needs of residents.</i>	The building includes ancillary uses as part of the overall support for the “seniors housing development” to meet the day to day needs of future residents and their visitors being consistent with the objective.
• <i>To recognise the desirable elements of the existing streetscape and built form or, in precincts undergoing transition, that contribute to the desired future character of the area.</i>	The urban design peer review included in Appendix Y, demonstrates the proposal will positively contribute to the desired future character of the area.
• <i>To protect the amenity of residents.</i>	The amenity of residents on adjoining properties and within the renewed development will be protected, as solar access, acoustic and visual privacy, views and setbacks to adjoining properties will be adequately maintained and improved.
• <i>To encourage housing affordability.</i>	The proposal includes the provision of affordable housing outcomes as detailed in the Social Impact Comment included in Appendix N and outlined in detail in the SEE Report in Section 3.
• <i>To enable small-scale business uses in existing commercial buildings.</i>	The site currently operates a nursing home in the existing building which has been identified as requiring renewal.

45. The objectives of the zone as demonstrated above, as well as the objectives for the standard have been adequately satisfied, where relevant. Therefore, the variation to the HOB standard is in the public interest.

MATTERS OF STATE OR REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (CL.4.6(5)(A))

46. Clause 4.6(5) of the RLEP states:

(5) *In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Director-General must consider:*

- whether contravention of the development standard raises any matter of significance for State or regional environmental planning, and*
- the public benefit of maintaining the development standard, and*
- any other matters required to be taken into consideration by the Director- General before granting concurrence.*

47. The matters for consideration in Clause 4.6(5) have been addressed in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Clause 4.6(5) assessment

Matter of Consideration	Comment
<i>(a) whether contravention of the development standard raises any matter of significance for State or regional environmental planning</i>	The minor non-compliance with the development standard does not raise any matters of significance for State or regional planning as the development meets the underlying objectives of the development standard.
<i>(b) the public benefit of maintaining the development standard</i>	As the Amended DA substantially complies with the stated objectives of the development standards, there is little utility in requiring strict compliance with the development standard for an otherwise compliant development. There is no public benefit of maintaining the development standard in this circumstance.
<i>(c) any other matters required to be taken into consideration by the Director-General before granting concurrence</i>	It is considered that all matters required to be taken into account by the Director-General before granting concurrence have been adequately addressed as part of this Clause 4.6 variation request.

48. There is no prejudice to planning matters of State or Regional significance resulting from varying the development standard as proposed by this application.

THE PUBLIC BENEFIT OF MAINTAINING THE STANDARD (CL.4.6(5)(B))

49. Pursuant to *Ex Gratia P/L v Dungog Council (NSWLEC 148)*, the question that needs to be answered is “whether the public advantages of the proposed development outweigh the public disadvantages of the proposed development”.
50. There is no public benefit in maintaining strict compliance with the development standard given that there are no unreasonable impacts that will result from the variation to the maximum height of buildings standard, whilst better planning outcomes are achieved.
51. We therefore conclude that the benefits of the proposal outweigh any disadvantage and as such the proposal will be in the public interest.

IS THE VARIATION WELL FOUNDED?

52. This Clause 4.6 variation request is well founded as it demonstrates, as required by Clause 4.3 of the RLEP and Clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP, that:
- Compliance with the development standard would be unreasonable and unnecessary in the circumstances of this development;
 - There are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention, which results in a better planning outcome than a strictly compliant development in the circumstances of this case;
 - The Amended DA meets the objectives of the development standard and where relevant, the objectives of the R3 zone, notwithstanding the variation;
 - The Amended DA is in the public interest and there is no public benefit in maintaining the standard;
 - The non-compliance with the HOB does not result in any unreasonable environmental impact or unacceptable adverse impacts on adjoining owners and/or occupiers;

- f) It is considered the proposed height is appropriate for the orderly and economic use of the land and is consistent with character of this location; and
- g) The contravention does not raise any matter of State or Regional significance.

CONCLUSIONS

- 53. This Clause 4.6 variation request to Clause 4.3 of R LEP (and clauses 48(a) and 50(a) of the Seniors Housing SEPP, should be supported on the basis that the strict application of the development standard to the DA is both unreasonable and unnecessary given the variation is well founded and detailed above and Table 1, and will provide for a seniors housing development with affordable housing with improved access and choice for the needs of the community of Randwick and the wider LGA, which is in the public interest.
- 54. For the reasons set out above, the seniors housing development should be approved with the minor exception to the numerical HOB standard in Clause 4.3. Importantly, the development as proposed achieves the stated objectives of the standard and zone despite the minor numerical non-compliance with the development standard.

Should you have any queries or require clarification on any matters please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on (02) 9929 4044.

Yours faithfully,



Marian Higgins
Planning Manager
Higgins Planning Pty Ltd