

#### NOTICE

Bayside Local Planning Panel - Other Applications will be held in the Committee Room, Botany Town Hall Corner of Edward Street and Botany Road, Botany on Tuesday 28 October 2025 at 5:00 PM to consider items outside the public meeting in accordance with the Operational Procedures.

Members of the public do not have the opportunity to speak on these items.

#### **ON-SITE INSPECTIONS**

On-site inspections are undertaken beforehand.

#### **AGENDA**

1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Bayside Council acknowledges traditional custodians: the Gadigal and Bidjigal people of the Eora nation, and pays respects to Elders past, present and emerging. The people of the Eora nation, their spirits and ancestors will always remain with our waterways and the land, our Mother Earth.

- 2 APOLOGIES
- 3 DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST
- 4 MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETINGS

Nil

5 REPORTS – PLANNING PROPOSALS

Nil

- 6 REPORTS DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS

Meredith Wallace General Manager



Bayside Local Planning Panel - Other Applications 28/10/2025

Item No 6.1

Application No DA-2025/167

Property 2 Fox Lane Rockdale (aka 401-405 Princes Highway

Rockdale)

Application Type Development Application

Proposal Integrated Development - Amendment to DA-2016/150

including an additional three (3) storeys and an additional 19 units, resulting in a 10 storey building comprising 59 units, internal and external changes and amendments to materials

and finishes

Owner Mark Taouk / Anita Simonovski

Applicant Place Studio Au Pty Ltd

Ward Ward 3
Lodgement Date 30/06/2025

No. of Submissions Nine (9)

Cost of Development \$5,676,394.00

Reason Criteria Sensitive development

Report by Peter Barber, Director City Futures

### **Reason for Report**

This application has been referred to the Bayside Local Planning Panel (BLPP) for the following reason:

 In accordance with Schedule 1, Section 4(b) – Sensitive Development Standards of the Local Planning Panels Direction issued by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces (dated 6 March 2024), Development to which State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021 Chapter 4 (Design of Residential Apartment Development) applies.

The proposal triggers Chapter 4 of the aforementioned SEPP and thus necessitates determination by the Bayside Local Planning Panel (BLPP).

#### Officer Recommendation

That the Bayside Local Planning Panel is not satisfied with the applicant's written request to contravene Clause 4.3 – Height of Building of the Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 has not adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by Section 4.6 of that Plan.

1. That the Bayside Local Planning Panel, exercising the functions of Council as the consent authority pursuant to s4.16 and s4.17 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* 1979, determine Development Application DA-2025/167 for Integrated Development - Amendment to DA-2016/150 including an additional three (3) storeys and an additional 19 units, resulting in a 10 storey building comprising 59 units, internal and external changes and amendments to materials and finishes at 2 Fox Lane, ROCKDALE NSW 2216 (aka 401)

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Princes Highway, ROCKDALE NSW 2216) for REFUSAL for the following reasons;

- (A) Pursuant to the Objects of Act in Section 1.3 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the proposed development is an excessive overdevelopment and unreasonable intensification of the land use resulting in adverse visual, amenity and built environment (bulk and scale and streetscape) impacts in contradiction with the following Objects of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979;
  - (c) to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land,
  - (g) to promote good design and amenity of the built environment.
- (B) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 as insufficient information has been submitted in order to confirm that the site is or can be made suitable for the proposed development.
- (C) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy the aims and requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021 and was not supported by Councils Design Review Panel.
- (D) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy the objectives and design criteria of the Apartment Design Guide with respect of;
  - i. Part 3F Visual and Acoustic Privacy. Insufficient building separation is provided with southern properties which are not yet redeveloped to their full potential.
  - ii.Part 3J Bicycle & Car Parking. Insufficient bicycle and motorcycle parking is provided for the development on site.
  - Part 4A Solar and Daylight Access Insufficient solar access is achieved in midwinter to residential dwellings within the proposed development.
  - iv. Part 4B Natural Ventilation Insufficient cross ventilation is achieved to residential dwellings within the proposed development.
  - v. Part 4C Ceiling Height Insufficient floor to floor heights are proposed, which do not enable the required minimum 2.7m floor to ceiling height for habitable rooms to be achieved.
- (E) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy the objectives and requirements of Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 with respect to the following;
  - i. Clause 4.3 Height of Building
  - ii. Clause 4.6 Exception of Development Standards

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- iii. Clause 6.7 Airspace Operations
- iv. Clause 6.10 Design Excellence.
- (F) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy the objectives and requirements of the following parts of Bayside DCP 2022;
  - i. Part 3.2 Design Excellence The proposal does not demonstrate design excellence and was not supported by Councils Design Review Panel.
  - ii. Part 3.5 Transport, Parking and Access Insufficient bicycle and motorcycle parking spaces are provided within the development.
  - iii. Part 3.6 Social Amenity, Accessibility and Adaptable Design A minimum of six accessible dwellings are required within the development and only five are proposed.
  - iv. Part 3.12 Waste Minimisation and Management The on site loading and unloading dock is undersized for waste collection. The driveway grades do not comply with AS2890.2 requirements for a Medium Rigid Vehicle (MRV), and the headroom clearance is insufficient to accommodate such a vehicle servicing the development.
  - v. Part 3.13 Areas subject to Aircraft Noise and Airport Airspace The proposal adversely impacts upon the prescribed airspace of Sydney Airport.
  - vi. Part 7.2 Rockdale Town Centre The proposal is inconsistent with the future desired character of the area.
- (G) The proposal is inconsistent with the requirements of Bayside Council Technical Specification Waste Management 2022 which requires this development to be serviced by Council garbage truck (11m long HRV). Insufficient dimensions for loading dock, head height clearance, gradients and paths of travel are proposed.
- (H) The proposal results in an undesirable and unacceptable impact on the streetscape and adverse impact on the surrounding built environment. The site is not suitable for the proposal in its current design and form.
- (I) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(b) and 4.15(1)(c) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, insufficient information has been provided by the applicant to allow a proper and thorough assessment of the impacts of the proposed development and the suitability of the site for the development.
- 2. That the submitters are to be notified of the Panel's decision.

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### **Location Plan**



## **Attachments**

- Council Assessment Report 1 <u>J</u>
- 2 Sydney Airport Response
  3 Solar Access Assessment by Applicant
  4 Shadow Diagrams
- 5 J. Statement of Environmental Effects6 J. Clause 4.6 Request for Variation
- 7 Architectural Plans
- 8 Landscape Plan

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# **BAYSIDE COUNCIL**

# **Planning Assessment Report**



## **Application Details**

Application Number: DA-2025/167

**Date of Receipt:** 30/06/2025

Property: 2 Fox Lane, ROCKDALE NSW 2216 (aka 401 Princes

Highway, ROCKDALE NSW 2216)

Lot 100 DP 1097898

Owner: Mark Taouk / Anita Simonovski

Applicant: Place Studio Au Pty Ltd

Architect: Place Studio Au Pty Ltd

Town Planner: BMA Urban

Proposal: Integrated Development - Amendment to DA-2016/150

including an additional three (3) storeys and an additional 19 units, resulting in a 10 storey building comprising 59 units, internal and external changes and amendments to materials

and finishes

Recommendation: Refusal

No. of submissions: Nine (9)

Author: Fiona Prodromou

**Date of Report:** September 2025

## Reason for Report

This application has been referred to the Bayside Local Planning Panel (BLPP) for the following reason:

 In accordance with Schedule 1, Section 4(b) – Sensitive Development Standards of the Local Planning Panels Direction issued by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces (dated 6 March 2024), Development to which State Environmental Planning

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Policy (Housing) 2021 Chapter 4 (Design of Residential Apartment Development) applies.

The proposal triggers Chapter 4 of the aforementioned SEPP and thus necessitates determination by the Bayside Local Planning Panel (BLPP).

## **Key Issues**

The subject site is located within Sydney Airport's Obstacle Limitation Surface and PANS-OPS surfaces, which at this location have a height of 49.3AHD. The proposal reaches 50.09RL to the top of the Telstra infrastructure on the rooftop and 49.865RL to the top of the proposed lift overrun. The proposal was referred to Sydney Airport, concurrence was not provided.

The application is subject to the Design Excellence requirements of Clause 6.10 – Design Excellence of Bayside LEP 2021. The proposal was considered by the Design Excellence Review Panel (DERP) and the Panel concluded that the proposal did not demonstrate design excellence in its current form. The design issues raised by the Panel are discussed in detail in this report.

The proposal is unsatisfactory with respect of the relevant requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021 and the Apartment Design Guide, as further detailed within this report.

The proposal further demonstrates non compliances with Bayside DCP 2022, as further detailed within this report.

The proposal was notified in accordance with Council's Community Participation Plan and a total of nine (9) submissions were received in a pro forma format. Issues raised in submissions are discussed in this report.

The development application ("DA") has been assessed in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* ("the Act") and is recommended for Refusal for the reasoning provided within this report.

The officers involved in writing and authorising this report declare, to the best of their knowledge, that they have no interest, pecuniary or otherwise, in this application or persons associated with it and have provided an impartial assessment.

### Recommendation

- 1. That the Bayside Local Planning Panel is not satisfied with the applicant's written request to contravene Clause 4.3 Height of Building of the Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 has not adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by Section 4.6 of that Plan.
- 2. That the Bayside Local Planning Panel, exercising the functions of Council as the consent authority pursuant to s4.16 and s4.17 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, determine Development Application DA-2025/167 for Integrated Development Amendment to DA-2016/150 including an additional three (3) storeys and an additional 19 units, resulting in a 10 storey building comprising 59 units, internal and external changes and amendments to materials and finishes at 2 Fox Lane, ROCKDALE NSW 2216 (aka 401 Princes Highway, ROCKDALE NSW 2216) for

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#### REFUSAL for the following reasons;

- (A) Pursuant to the Objects of Act in Section 1.3 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, the proposed development is an excessive overdevelopment and unreasonable intensification of the land use resulting in adverse visual, amenity and built environment (bulk and scale and streetscape) impacts in contradiction with the following Objects of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979;
  - (c) to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land,
  - (g) to promote good design and amenity of the built environment.
- (B) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021 as insufficient information has been submitted in order to confirm that the site is or can be made suitable for the proposed development.
- (C) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy the aims and requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021 and was not supported by Councils Design Review Panel.
- (D) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy the objectives and design criteria of the Apartment Design Guide with respect of;
  - Part 3F Visual and Acoustic Privacy. Insufficient building separation is provided with southern properties which are not as yet redeveloped to their full potential.
  - ii. Part 3J Bicycle & Car Parking. Insufficient bicycle and motorcycle parking is provided for the development on site.
  - iii. Part 4A Solar and Daylight Access Insufficient solar access is achieved in midwinter to residential dwellings within the proposed development.
  - iv. Part 4B Natural Ventilation Insufficient cross ventilation is achieved to residential dwellings within the proposed development.
  - Part 4C Ceiling Height Insufficient floor to floor heights are proposed, which do not enable the required minimum 2.7m floor to ceiling height for habitable rooms to be achieved.
- (E) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy the objectives and requirements of Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 with respect of the following;
  - i. Clause 4.3 Height of Building
  - ii. Clause 4.6 Exception of Development Standards
  - iii. Clause 6.7 Airspace Operations
  - iv. Clause 6.10 Design Excellence.

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- (F) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development fails to satisfy the objectives and requirements of the following parts of Bayside DCP 2022;
  - Part 3.2 Design Excellence The proposal does not demonstrate design excellence and was not supported by Councils Design Review Panel.
  - ii. Part 3.5 Transport, Parking and Access Insufficient bicycle and motorcycle parking spaces are provided within the development.
  - Part 3.6 Social Amenity, Accessibility and Adaptable Design A minimum of six accessible dwellings are required within the development and only five are proposed.
  - iv. Part 3.12 Waste Minimisation and Management The on site loading and unloading dock is undersized for waste collection. The driveway grades do not comply with AS2890.2 requirements for a Medium Rigid Vehicle (MRV), and the headroom clearance is insufficient to accommodate such a vehicle servicing the development.
  - Part 3.13 Areas subject to Aircraft Noise and Airport Airspace The proposal adversely impacts upon the prescribed airspace of Sydney Airport.
  - vi. Part 7.2 Rockdale Town Centre The proposal is inconsistent with the future desired character of the area.
- (G) The proposal is inconsistent with the requirements of Bayside Council Technical Specification Waste Management 2022 which requires this development to be serviced by Council garbage truck (11m long HRV). Insufficient dimensions for loading dock, head height clearance, gradients and paths of travel are proposed.
- (H) The proposal results in an undesirable and unacceptable impact on the streetscape and adverse impact on the surrounding built environment. The site is not suitable for the proposal in its current design and form.
- (I) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.15(1)(b) and 4.15(1)(c) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, insufficient information has been provided by the applicant to allow a proper and thorough assessment of the impacts of the proposed development and the suitability of the site for the development.
- 3. That the submitters be notified of the Panel's decision.

## **Background**

#### History

<u>DA-2016/150 – Approved Bayside Planning Panel - Deferred Commencement - 27 March</u> 2018

Integrated Development - Construction of a seven (7) storey mixed use development comprising 39 residential units, two (2) commercial units and four (4) levels of basement parking. DC Consent subsequently activated.

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#### First Modification Application – Approved 12 November 2019

Modification to increase apartment numbers to 47; increase number of commercial tenancies to three (3); reduce the extent of excavation by deleting one basement level; reduce plant requirements, changes to internal layout; podium level and changes to facade details.

#### <u>Second Modification Application – Approved 25 March 2022</u> Extension of the period of the Deferred Commencement period

#### Third Modification Application – Approved by Court – 17 September 2023

Integrated Development - Modifications to DA-2016/150 including two additional basement levels, changes to building footprint, layout changes to all floor levels, facade changes and inclusion of winter gardens.

### **Proposal**

The proposed development is summarized as follows:

	Approved	Proposed
Unit Mix	40 units	59 units
	3 x studio	3 x studio
	6 x 1 bed	6 x 1 bed
	20 x 2 bed	32 x 2 bed
	11 x 3 bed	18 x 3 bed
		(19 additional)
Building Height	26.5m	34.435m
Car Parking	93	92
		(inclusive of 1 x car wash)
Loading / Unloading	Mini loader	Mini Loader
Commercial GFA	275sq/m	246sq/m
		(29sq/m reduction)

#### Basement 5 (520RL) (Basement footprint & RL as previously approved)

- 21 car spaces including 1 x accessible.
- Storage, fire stair egress, plant / services, lift access, pedestrian and vehicle circulation.

#### Basement 4 (3.31RL) (Basement footprint & RL as previously approved)

- 19 car spaces including 1 x accessible.
- Storage, fire stair egress, plant / services, lift access, pedestrian and vehicle circulation.

#### Basement 3 (6.1RL) (Basement footprint & RL as previously approved)

- 18 car spaces including 3 x accessible.
- Storage, fire stair egress, plant / services, lift access, pedestrian and vehicle circulation.

#### Basement 2 (8.89RL) (Basement footprint & RL as previously approved)

- 15 car spaces including 3 x accessible
- 1 x car wash bay.
- 3 x motorcycle spaces
- Storage, fire stair egress, plant / services, lift access, pedestrian and vehicle circulation.

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#### Basement 1 (11.68RL) (Basement footprint & RL as previously approved)

- 18 car spaces including 3 x accessible
- 1 x car wash bay.
- 1 x motorcycle space
- 11 bicycle spaces
- Storage, fire stair egress, plant / services, lift access, pedestrian and vehicle circulation.

# Ground Floor Level (15.54RL) (footprint, level and vehicular access remain as previously approved)

- 2 x commercial premises and adjoining outdoor seating area fronting the Princes Highway
- Internal reconfiguration and resizing of commercial premises and associated spaces at this level.
- Reduction in size of loading dock from 43sq/m to 38sq/m.
- Decrease in commercial waste store from 16sq/m to 15sq/m
- Increase in size of residential waste bin holding room from 20sq/m to 28sq/m.
- Introduction of FOGO 7sq/m room
- Residential bulk waste store increased from 10sq/m to 23sq/m.
- OSD tank room relocated.

#### Level 1 (19.34RL) (Footprint / layout / level as approved)

Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.

#### Level 2 (22.44RL) (Footprint / layout / level as approved)

• Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.

#### Level 3 (25.54RL) (Footprint / layout / level as approved)

• Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.

#### Level 4 (28.64RL) (Footprint / layout / level as approved)

• Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.

#### Level 5 (31.74RL) (Footprint / layout / level as approved)

• Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.

#### Level 6 (34.844RL) (Footprint / layout / level as approved)

- Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.
- 1 x 3 bedroom unit (602) converted into 2 x 2 bedroom units (602/606)

#### Level 7 (37.94RL)

- Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.
- Addition of residential level incorporating 6 units in total, being 3 x 3 bed and 3 x 2 bedroom dwellings with associated private open space areas.
- · Communal lift access and circulation.
- Associated service cupboards and waste chutes.

#### Level 8 (41.04RL)

Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.

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- Addition of residential level incorporating 6 units in total, being 3 x 3 bed and 3 x 2 bedroom dwellings with associated private open space areas.
- · Communal lift access and circulation.
- Associated service cupboards and waste chutes.

#### Level 9 (44.14RL)

- Minor adjustment to fire stair to accommodate pressurization riser.
- Addition of residential level incorporating 6 units in total, being 2 x 3 bed and 4 x 2 bedroom dwellings with associated private open space areas.
- Communal lift access and circulation.
- · Associated service cupboards and waste chutes.
- Addition of third lift to facilitate rooftop access.

#### Rooftop (47.24RL)

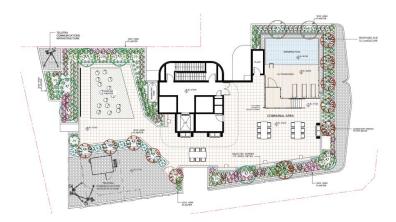
- Enclosed communal lift access, circulation and associated service cupboards.
- Solar panels at rooftop of lift overrun.
- Accessible change room and rainwater tank.
- Plant room adjoining swimming pool and raised outdoor deck.
- Outdoor communal space with tables, chairs, and outdoor open air theatre.
- Landscape planters to periphery.
- Telstra communications infrastructure.

#### Stormwater

- Minor change to the location of the OSD tank on site within the ground floor level of the development.
- Emergency overflow redirected through to the outdoor seating area.

#### Communal Open Space

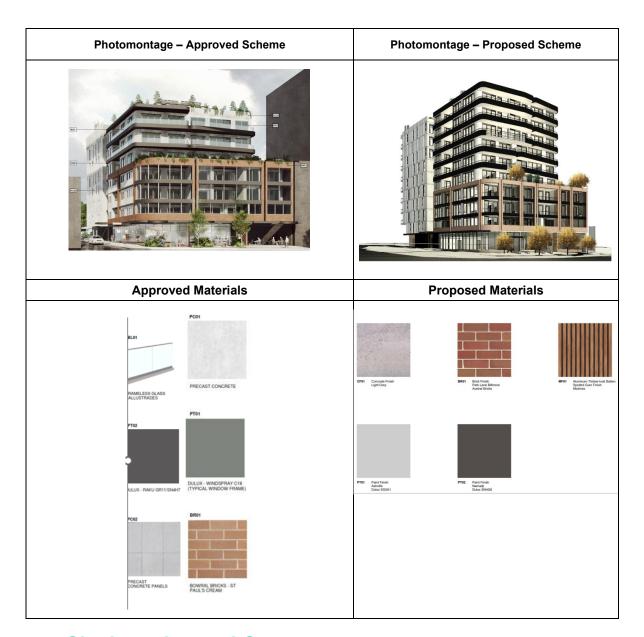
 Rooftop COS incorporating lift access, fire stairs, accessible toilet / change room, swimming pool and adjoining raised deck, seating areas, periphery landscaping and associated installation of Telstra infrastructure.



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### **Site Location and Context**

The subject site is currently vacant and zoned MU1 – Mixed Use. The development site consists of Lot 100 in DP 1097898. The subject site has two street frontages to Princes Highway (east) and Fox Lane (south). The subject site is irregular in shape and comprises of a 26.015 metre eastern Princes Highway boundary, a 2.37 metre south-eastern splay to the corner of Fox Lane and Princes Highway, a 43.075 metre southern Fox Lane boundary, a 26.6 metre western boundary abutting the Illawarra line railway, a 25.82 metre (part) northern boundary, a 7.705 metre (part) western boundary and a 27.1 metre (part) northern boundary. The development site area is 1,306m².

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The site is currently vacant and appears to be used as a builders yard. The site has a fall of approximately 1m from the rear to the front property boundary. The site is burdened by a number of easements, including an easement for telecommunications and an overlapping easement for services and drainage of water (both 7.5m wide) along the north-eastern edge of the site, a right-of-footway (900mm wide) and an easement for drainage (1.83m wide) along the southern edge of the site.

To the north-west of the subject site is No.397A Princes Highway which is occupied by a two storey brick telephone 'Telstra' exchange building with basement level occupied by significant and substantial cabling. Telecommunication antennas exist on the roof and vehicular access is provided to this site from an unnamed laneway off Princes Highway. The subject site is burdened by the following easements and rights of way for the purposes of telecommunications, services, access and drainage as follows:

- **A** / **B**. Easement for telecommunications & drainage purposes, 7.5m wide, limited in height, along the northern side boundary of the site with 397A Princes Highway.
- **C**. Right of Access and easement for parking 6.2m wide, part limited in height, running the length of the rear boundary of the site.
- **D**. Right of footway 1.2m wide along entire frontage to Fox Lane, benefitting Bayside Council.
- **E**. Easement for drainage 1.83m wide, running the depth of the site from the Princes Highway to the rear boundary of the property.
- F. Easement for access and drainage variable width

To the north of the subject site is No.397 Princes Highway, a property with a total site area of 1696sq/m. This property is currently being redeveloped, as per the recently issued approval DA-2016/420 for the construction of an eleven (11) storey mixed use development comprising 91 residential units, 3 commercial units & three levels of basement parking approved on 3 August 2017. The DA at 397 Princes Highway Rockdale was lodged and approved following the conclusion of a Design Competition of the site.

To the east of the subject site, opposite Princes Highway, is No.386-388 Princes Highway a two-storey brick render commercial/retail shop with windows on the upper floor levels fronting Princes Highway. Vehicular/loading bay access is from the rear King Lane. To the south-east of the subject site, opposite Princes Highway, is No.390 Princes Highway a two-storey brick render commercial/retail shop with windows on the upper floor levels fronting Princes Highway. Vehicular/loading bay access is from the rear King Lane. Also to the south-east of the subject site is No.394-396 Princes Highway is also a two-storey brick render commercial/business premises with windows on the upper floor levels fronting Princes Highway.

To the south is No.407 Princes Highway 'Paint Trade Centre' which is a two-storey brick render warehouse building with vehicular/loading bay access from Fox Lane. Also to the south-east of the subject site is 409 Princes Highway 'Inspirations paint' which is a two-storey brick render warehouse building. A small allotment is located at 407A Princes Highway to the rear of 407, this lot is owned by Sydney Trains.

The image below illustrates the site along with existing approvals and / or applications in context of the site.

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Α	2 Fox Lane, Rockdale	Subject Site
В	397A Princes Highway Rockdale	Existing Telstra Exchange Facility
С	397 Princes Highway Rockdale	11 storey mixed use building (91 units / 3
		commercial / 3 basement levels)
D	376-384 Princes Highway Rockdale	9 storey mixed use building (35 units / 2
		commercial / 2 basement levels)
E	386-396 Princes Highway Rockdale	Refusal (9 storey mixed use building (42
		units / 4 commercial / basement parking)
F	398-412 Princes Highway Rockdale	9 storey mixed use development (60 units
		/ 4 commercial / basement carparking)
		Lapsed Consent
G	413-425 Princes Highway Rockdale	10 storey commercial building with 3 levels
		basement.
		Existing consent Approved 31/07/2024.
Н	427-429 Princes Highway Rockdale	Under Construction
		11 storey mixed use development (80
		units / 2 commercial / basement car
		parking)
I	1-2 Waines Crescent Rockdale	Under Construction
		7 storey mixed use development (50 units
		/ 2 commercial / basement parking)

Adjoining the subject site, to the west, adjoining the rear boundary is the Railway Corridor, which comprises numerous one-and-two brick buildings, rail sidings and signal box and buildings and are within the 'Rockdale Railway Station and Yard Group' heritage item I222 which is of state significance. Although the site adjoins the railway corridor to the rear, the physical railway line is positioned a minimum of 21m from the rear boundary of the subject site.

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The subject site is potentially affected by contamination due to the previous industrial land uses. The subject site is affected by acid sulphate soils - Class 5.

## **Statutory Considerations**

#### Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979

An assessment of the application has been undertaken pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* ("the Act").

#### S4.46 – Development that is Integrated Development

Although consent exists for the approved basement footprint and depth, the current application is an amending DA which proposes internal modifications to the approved basement levels. As the application is an amending DA, this triggers the integrated development provisions of the Act, requiring re-referral to Water NSW, notwithstanding that the existing consent already incorporates General Terms of Approval (GTA) issued by Water NSW.

The proposal was referred to Water NSW however, at the time of finalising this assessment, no response had been received. As the footprint and depth of excavation remain consistent with the previous approval, it is anticipated that the GTA are unlikely to differ from those already issued. Notwithstanding this, section 4.47(2) of the Act requires that the relevant GTA be obtained before consent can be granted. Accordingly, the issuance of the GTA remains a jurisdictional requirement.

(2) Before granting development consent to an application for consent to carry out the development, the consent authority must, in accordance with the regulations, obtain from each relevant approval body the general terms of any approval proposed to be granted by the approval body in relation to the development. Nothing in this section requires the consent authority to obtain the general terms of any such approval if the consent authority determines to refuse to grant development consent.

#### S4.15 (1) - Matters for Consideration - General

### S4.15 (1)(a)(i) - Provisions of Environmental Planning Instruments

The following Environmental Planning Instruments are relevant to this application:

#### **State Environmental Planning Policies**

#### State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022

The applicant has submitted a BASIX Certificate for the proposed development, being Certificate number 983154M\_05. Commitments made within BASIX certificates result in reductions in energy and water consumption on site post construction. The proposal is satisfactory in this regard.

#### State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021

State Environmental Planning Policy Amendment (Housing) 2023 (Housing Amendment SEPP) came into effect on 14 December 2023, consequently repealing State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development.

Relevant provisions relating to the design of residential flat development, and the application

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of the Apartment Design Guide are now integrated into Chapter 4 – Design of Residential Apartment Development of State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021.

#### Chapter 4 - Design of Residential Apartment Development

145 Referral to Design Review Panel (DRP)

The proposal was considered by Councils Design Excellence Panel on 4 September 2025. The Panel did not support the proposed scheme and confirmed that design excellence had not been demonstrated.

# 147 Determination of development applications and modification applications for residential apartment development

The provisions of this section state that development consent must not be granted unless the consent authority has considered the following.

- the quality of the design of the development, evaluated in accordance with the design principles for residential apartment development set out in Schedule 9,
- · the Apartment Design Guide,
- any advice received from a design review panel within 14 days after the consent authority referred the development application or modification application to the panel.

An assessment has been undertaken below.

#### <u>Principle 1 – Context and Neighborhood Character</u>

The Panel stated 'The site is located on a prominent Princes Highway north of the Rockdale Town Centre. It is highly constrained by numerous easements and heavily impacted by traffic noise from the east and rail noise to the west. A recently constructed mixed use building to its north and potential development to the north east makes mid Winter solar access very difficult without introducing significant privacy issues. In addition, compliance with cross ventilation is highly constrained due to the form of the building and its reliance on a single core.

While the U shaped building envelope and core location are an inevitable outcome of the site's size and shape (as well as other constraints), the approved scheme was not supported by the Panel and was only granted by the Land and Environment Court; notably, this was occurred prior to the gazetting of the current LEP. Since then, allowable building heights have been increased, but the current LEP also requires that "Design Excellence" standards must now be met.

As proposed, there are numerous urban design, built form and amenity issue across all floors. Therefore, it is the Panel's view that the current proposal cannot meet the requirements of Design Excellence without considerable changes being made to the entire building'.

#### Comment

The assessing officer concurs with the Panel that these matters remain unresolved. Consequently, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this regard.

### Principle 2 – Built Form and Scale

The Panel stated "With the introduction of the National Construction Code (NCC), industry advice is that standard floor to floor heights have been increased to 3200mm (allowing some flexibility) or 3150mm as an absolute minimum. The proposed 3100mm floor to floor heights must therefore be increased to 3150mm. In addition, a credible vertical allowance is required

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at roof level to accommodate insulation, waterproofing, paving and falls.

As a result of increased floor to floor heights and the raised terrace level, building height is liable to exceed the height plane and/or the requirements of SACL. This may lead to the removal of one floor (or part floor), or the incorporation of double height units at the top level to reduce the height of the elevator shaft.

Ground floor active uses are greatly constrained by flood levels and the extent of driveway/services, which restrict commercial activation to about 30% of the Fox Lane frontage. To address this issue, it is recommended that:

- Commercial entries redesigned to share one platform lift and coordinate with street facing landscape,
- Building manager office and commercial storage be removed and/or relocated
- Toilet provision compacted
- Commercial space extended to residential lobby
- Entry corridor straightened
- Services compacted to create a more generous and comfortable residential lobby.

Typical levels feature circulation corridors that open to a highly constrained light well, which will surely result in significant privacy impacts on adjacent balconies and windows.

Many of the units are odd shaped and feature snorkels, poorly resolved spaces (fins on balconies creating unusable spaces on balconies for example) and other poor outcomes. Some units are poorly planned, with insufficient area to meet typical furniture arrangements and kitchens that are patently too small to cater for the bedrooms proposed (see Unit 602 and below). Typical levels feature odd alignments along the west façade, which change plan form from floor to floor and appear to serve no purpose. To improve the design quality and internal amenity of the dwellings generally, all floor layouts should be completely revised to achieve:

- more consistency between levels
- more regularly shaped units
- a better correlation between unit size and living/dining and kitchen allowances
- demonstrably higher internal and external amenity
- demonstrably achieved visual and acoustic privacy

Setback distances from light well boundaries appear to be as little as 3000mm, thereby impacting on the opening of windows, BCA compliance, light penetration and visual and acoustic privacy. Instead of providing a zero setback to the Telstra site, it would be better to decrease reliance on the compact light well by redesigning the proposal as an L shaped built form with a minimum 6m setback to its north.

The introduction of third elevator at level 09 appears wasteful and irrational. Given that typical floor to floor heights must be increased, a floor level is liable to be removed; failing that, the introduction of upper level duplexes may remove overrun height issues.

It is not clear how solar panels shown at roof level are being supported above dining tables."

#### Comment

The height, bulk and scale generated by the proposal in its current form is excessive. The assessing officer concurs with the Panel that these matters remain unresolved. Consequently, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this regard.

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#### Principle 3 – Density

The Panel stated "Given the many built form, amenity, privacy and compliance issues described above (including floor to floor height, restrictive light well and greatly constrained solar access), the site appears incapable of accommodating the density proposed."

#### Comment

The proposal appears to be primarily driven by the applicant's objective of achieving a particular yield on the site. However, the design issues identified in this report indicate that the proposed density cannot be confidently accommodated without adverse impacts on amenity and overall design quality.

The assessing officer concurs with the Panel, consequently, the proposal is unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### Principle 4 - Sustainability

The Panel stated "Sustainability commitments are not clear at this stage; a significant and well considered provision of sustainability is required to meet the requirements of Design Excellence.

Apart from insufficient information to explain how solar panels are being supported, the quantity proposed appears inadequate. It is not explained how skylights can facilitate solar access and cross ventilation without resulting in significant privacy and security issues.

The proposal appears unable to achieve ADG solar and cross ventilation compliance without relying on an extremely compact light well that results in severe privacy impacts."

#### Comment

Given that the Design Excellence provisions of BLEP 2021 apply to the site, a holistic sustainable design is required as part of the redevelopment of the site. Nil details or specifications regarding the proposed solar panels at rooftop level have been provided nor any clarification as to what they seek to service.

The proposal does not incorporate electric vehicle charging facilities, and issues relating to solar access and cross-ventilation are evident in the proposed residential units.

The assessing officer concurs with the Panel that these matters remain unresolved. Consequently, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### Principle 5 – Landscape

The Panel stated "The landscape design in this highly urban site is an important component of the livability of the proposal. As noted by the applicant, the rooftop has the potential to create a series of open spaces for the use and enjoyment of the residents and their guests.

The Panel questions the concept of an outdoor cinema that is subject to both the noise of the adjacent railway line and the Princes Highway. The provision of a screen within a community room may provide this amenity in a controlled environment for example.

The design of the rooftop requires further resolution to realise a series of opportunities for the residents. The proposal for a community room is encouraged and a series of passive recreation spaces. However, the resolution of the design is seen as wanting with arbitrary

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planters, seating and tables "floating" in large areas of paving and a child play area that needs to be further refined for potential use. To understand the need of a play area for example a SWAT analysis of surrounding parks needs to be brought to the panel's attention in relation to the existing and perceived active recreation needs.

The public domain paving details and tree selection needs to be aligned with the current Council requirements.

The easement to the northern section of the site requires further design resolution with the potential of landscape and light sources to be investigated and safety at night addressed (CPTED guidelines applied)."

#### Comment

The assessing officer concurs with the Panel that these matters remain unresolved. Consequently, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### Principle 6 - Amenity

The Panel stated "As noted above:

- Activation along both streets is highly constrained by required flood levels and poorly resolved platform lifts.
- An excessive provision of inactive uses and services along Fox Lane reduces activation
- The light well is highly constrained in size and greatly restricts the opening of windows without causing significant visual and acoustic privacy issues
- Typical layouts feature many poor internal and external outcomes and irregularities between levels; many units feature snorkel units and living, dining and/or kitchen that are too small for the number of bedrooms proposed"

#### Comment

The proposal does not provide a suitable level of amenity for residential dwellings on site. The proposal does not adhere to minimum mid winter solar access requirements of the Apartment Design Guide, with 24 of 59 units (40.6%) achieving 2 hours solar access in midwinter between 9am – 3pm, in lieu of the minimum required 70% (42 of 59).

The proposal further incorporates inadequate floor to floor heights, adverse privacy impacts, irregular and poorly planned unit layouts and unresolved rooftop and public domain design. Additionally cross ventilation is constrained as a consequence of the proposed design and site constraints.

The assessing officer concurs with the Panel that these matters remain unresolved. Consequently, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### Principle 7 - Safety

The Panel stated "Restricted street activation reduces real and perceived safety, especially at night. Real and perceived is exacerbated by an apparently open undercroft."

#### Comment

The assessing officer concurs with the Panel that these matters remain unresolved. Consequently, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this regard.

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#### Principle 8 - Housing Diversity and Social Interaction

The Panel stated "As noted above, the Panel is concerned that many apartments do not appear to include adequately sized living, dining and/or kitchen spaces for the number of bedrooms proposed. As noted above, improvements to the amenity of the communal terrace is required for it to adequately serve social interaction."

#### Comment

The assessing officer concurs with the Panel that these matters remain unresolved. Consequently, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### Principle 9 – Aesthetics

The Panel stated "The Panel does not support the massing and expression of the building – which simply results from an extruding upwards of levels previously approved. Without any compositional intent, the proposed building appears lifeless and lacking in articulation, apart from excessively horizontal spandrels stacked upon each other.

As noted above, to achieve Design Excellence, the entire built form and layout requires significant improvement. This should include a complete review of the expression and materiality of the building to achieve a legible, articulate and compelling architectural proposal."

#### Comment

The assessing officer concurs with the Panel that these matters remain unresolved. Consequently, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### c. The Apartment Design Guide

The proposal has been assessed against the *Apartment Design Guide* (ADG). The proposed development is considered to be acceptable in respect to the objectives and design criteria contained within the ADG. The relevant provisions and issues are discussed below:

SECTION	DESIGN CRITERIA	COMMENTS	COMPLIES
3C – Public Domain Interface	Max 1m level change from footpath to ground floor level of building. Landscaping to soften building edge and improve interface.	As previously approved ground floor level. Ramping / landscaping integrated as previously approved	Yes
	Mailboxes located in lobbies or integrated into front fence	Integrated into residential entry as previously approved	Yes
3D -	25% (326.5sq/m) Site Area	337sq/m at rooftop	Yes
Communal Open Space	50% (163.25sq/m) to receive 2 hours solar access in midwinter 9am - 3pm	2 hours solar achieved	Yes
3E - Deep Soil Zone	7% (91.4sq/m) site area Minimum Dimensions 3m	As previously approved 35.2sq/m in form of periphery planters along Princes Highway frontage of site.	<b>No</b> – no change from previous approval.

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SECTION	DESIGN CRITERIA	COMMENTS	COMPLIES
3F - Visual	Up to 25m (5-8 Storeys)	Level 8 – 3m to	No – Refer to
Privacy	Hab. Rooms / Balconies = 18m Non Hab. Rooms = 9m	southern side boundary	discussion below
Building	Over 25m (0.1 Storove)	Levels 9 / 10 – 3m to	
Separation	Over 25m (9 + Storeys) Hab. Rooms / Balconies = 24m	southern side boundary	
	Non Hab. Rooms = 12m		
3G –	Multiple entries provided to	Multiple entries	Yes
Pedestrian	activate street edge	provided	
Access & Entries	Building access clearly visible from public domain	Access points clearly visible	Yes
Litties	Steps / ramps integrated into	Steps / ramps	Yes
	building & landscape design	integrated	100
	Electronic access to manage	Electronic secure	Yes
	access	access to building.	
3H – Vehicular	Car park access integrated with	Car park and	Yes
Access	building façade & behind building line.	associated entry / access via Fox lane and	
	building line.	to rear of site	
	Garbage collection, loading & servicing areas screened	On site waste collection	Yes
	Pedestrian / vehicle access separated & distinguishable.	Distinguishable access points.	Yes
3J - Bicycle & As per Council DCP.		Car parking sufficient /	No – Refer to
Car Parking		surplus. Insufficient bicycle & motorcycle	discussion below
4A – Solar &	4A – Solar & Living rooms + POS of at least		No – Refer to
Daylight 70% (42 of 59) of apartments		40.6% (24 of 59)	discussion below
Access	receive min 2hrs direct sunlight		
	b/w 9am & 3 pm mid-winter		
	Max 15% (9 of 59) apartments	13.5% (8 of 59)	Yes
	receive no direct sunlight b/w		
4B – Natural	9am & 3pm mid-winter Min 60% (36 of 59) of	50.8% (30 of 59)	No – Refer to
Ventilation	apartments naturally cross	50.8% (30 01 59)	discussion below
Ventuation	ventilated in the first 9 storeys		discussion below
4C – Ceiling	Floor to Ceiling	3.1m residential floor to	Partial - Refer to
Heights	Habitable – 2.7m	floor does not facilitate	discussion
		2.7m habitable floor to ceiling level	
	Non Habitable - 2.4m	2.4m non habitable	
		achieved.	
4D –	Studio – 35sq/m	45sq/m	Yes
Apartment Size & Layout	1 bed – 50sqm	51qs/m	Yes
Size & Layout	2 bed+ 2 bath – 75sqm 3 bed + 2 bath - 95sqm	75sq/m – 103sq/m	Yes Yes
4E – Private	Studio – 4sq/m	100sq/m - 132sq/m 6sg/m	Yes
Open Space &	1 bed – 8sqm 2m min depth	8sq/m	Yes
Balconies.	2 bed – 10sqm / 2m min depth	9sq/m (As previously	Yes
	· ' '	approved to units 104 /	
		205 / 305 / 404 / 504 / 603)	
		>10sq/m to other 2	
		bedroom dwellings	

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SECTION	DESIGN CRITERIA	COMMENTS	COMPLIES
	3 bed – 12sqm / 2.4m min depth	12sq/m minimum	Yes
4F – Common Circulation & Spaces	Max apartments off a circulation core on a single level is eight.	6-7	Yes
4G – Storage	1 bed - 6 cubic metres		
50% is located	2 bed - 8 cubic metres	Provided internally	Yes
within unit 3 bed - 10 cubic metres			
4K – Variety of apartment types Apartment Mix provided & flexible apartment configurations to support diverse household types and stages of life		Variety provided	Yes
	Larger apartment types located on ground / roof level where there is potential for more open space &corners where more building frontage is available	Larger units at corners	Yes

#### **ADG Non-Compliances**

#### 3F - Visual Privacy

The ADG specifies design criteria for building separation, which is measured to the balcony edge rather than the glass line of a development. The proposal seeks to add three additional residential levels (Level 8, 9, and 10) and a rooftop level (Level 11) above the previously approved building footprint.

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

In accordance with the above criteria and noting that the site immediately to the south at 407 / 407A / 409 Princes Highway has not yet been developed to its full potential, appropriate building separation must be provided. This is necessary both to ensure the southern site can be reasonably developed and to maximize visual and acoustic privacy between the proposal and potential future development on the southern lots.

Requirement	Proposed	Complies
Level 8 (9m habitable rooms / balconies) (4.5m non habitable rooms)	Habitable rooms / windows setback 3m from southern side boundary	No - 6m shortfall
Levels 9 & 10 (12m habitable rooms / balconies) (6m non habitable rooms)	Habitable rooms / windows setback 3m from southern side boundary	No - 9m shortfall

As demonstrated in the table above, the proposal does not meet the nominated ADG building separation criteria, and the required setbacks have not been provided.

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Given the narrow width of Fox Lane to the south (approximately 6m), the context of the southern lots, and DCP requirements envisioning their amalgamation and a four storey street wall setback 3m from the northern boundary to Fox Lane, it is prudent to ensure compliance with ADG building separation standards. This will safeguard the redevelopment potential of the southern properties and ensure suitable amenity for future occupants of the proposed development.

Should the southern lots be redeveloped with habitable rooms / balconies facing north toward Fox Lane and a 3m setback to the lane frontage, measured from the lane's centerline the proposal indicates a;

- 6m building separation at Level 8 to the centerline of the lane, this is non compliant with the required 9m separation and subsequent overall 18m sought to be achieved when both sites are redeveloped at level 8.
- 6m building separation at Levels 9 and 10 to the centerline of the lane, this is non compliant with the required 12m separation and subsequent overall 24m sought to be achieved when both sites are redeveloped at levels 9/10.

The building separation thus proposed for the additional levels sought is unsatisfactory with respect of the objectives and design criteria of this Part.

#### 3J - Bicycle and Car Parking

As per the requirements of Bayside DCP 2022 an assessment is provided below.

Requirement	Proposed	<u>Complies</u>
Bicycle 68 spaces	11	No – Shortfall of 57
Motorcycle 6 spaces	4	No – Shortfall of 2

The proposal is unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### 4A Solar & Daylight Access

The provisions of Part 4A require that the living rooms and private open spaces of at least 70% (42 of 59) of units within the development receive a minimum of two hours of direct sunlight between 9:00 am and 3:00 pm during midwinter. An assessment of the current proposal indicates that only 40.6% (24 of 59) of units achieve this level of solar access.

The applicant has requested that consideration be given to extending the assessment period to 3:15pm in midwinter, arguing that this would allow the development to meet the minimum 70% requirement. The applicant states:

"We have run this assessment two ways – one through to 3:00 pm (per the ADG criteria) and one that extends beyond 3:00 pm, per previous LEC discussions. This was due to the orientation of the site and the unobstructed views to the west beyond the rail, which afford potential additional solar access.

Extending the assessment period beyond 3:00 pm results in 64.5% of units achieving two hours or more of solar access to living rooms and private open spaces. This represents 38 of 59 units, a shortfall of four units from ADG solar compliance. This deviation is primarily the

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result of 395 Princes Highway to the north, which did not exist at the time of the original DA submission."

The assessing officer notes that no supporting information regarding the referenced 'LEC discussions' was provided.

The proposal must be assessed against the relevant requirements of the Apartment Design Guide, as mandated by the State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021. Assessment under the ADG confirms that the development does not meet the 70% solar access requirement during midwinter. Even based on the applicant's extended assessment to 3:15pm, non-compliance remains.

Whilst the non compliance may be due to the existing 11 storey building upon 395 Princes Highway to the north, its presence must be taken into account in this assessment. This demonstrates that, in its current context, the proposed development cannot achieve the minimum required solar access and is therefore inappropriate.

Given that Design Excellence provisions apply to the site and that the solar access requirements cannot be fully achieved, the proposal is considered unsatisfactory in this respect.

Further to the above, the ADG seeks to maximise direct sunlight to living rooms and private open space, where a minimum of 1m² of direct sunlight, measured at 1m above floor level, must be achieved for at least 15 minutes in midwinter as per the diagram below.



The assessing officer sought additional information from the applicant in order to clarify compliance with Figure 4A.2 above and further ensure that adequate solar access is achieved within habitable rooms, rather than simply reaching the glazing.

In response, the Applicant provided a solar compliance analysis from 9am - 4.30pm in midwinter. The information provided did not depict solar penetration of sun at 15 minute intervals to all units in midwinter and thus it cannot be concluded that the proposal satisfies the objectives or design criteria of this part.

#### 4B - Natural Ventilation

DA-601 Rev A, submitted with the application, is a cross ventilation plan. The drawing indicates that 38 of 59 (64%) dwellings receive cross ventilation and includes corresponding diagrams to support this figure.

Upon assessment, the assessing officer notes that only 30 of the 59 dwellings appear to achieve cross ventilation, based on their layout, orientation, and associated external openings. In particular, units 106, 208, 308, 407, 506, 605, 903, and 905 are not considered to achieve cross ventilation as suggested by the applicant.

An excerpt illustrating these units is provided below. It shows, for example, that unit 903 is

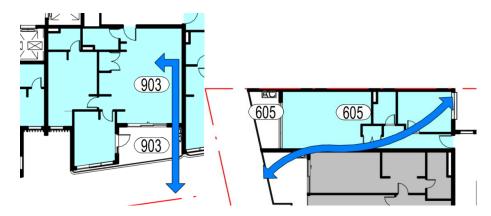
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a single aspect, south facing apartment that cannot achieve cross ventilation, while unit 605 is a west facing, single aspect apartment where the arrow indicating cross ventilation appears to penetrate the common party wall of the adjoining unit. Accordingly, these units are not capable of natural cross ventilation and cannot be included in the minimum calculations.

On this basis, the proposal provides cross ventilation to 30 of 59 units, equivalent to 50.8%, which does not comply with the minimum requirements of the Apartment Design Guide.



#### 4C - Ceiling Height

The design criteria in this part require a minimum floor to ceiling height of 2.7m for habitable rooms.

With the introduction of the National Construction Code (NCC), industry advice indicates that standard floor to floor heights have increased to 3.2 m (allowing some flexibility) or 3.15m at an absolute minimum. This ensures a 2.7m floor to ceiling height can be achieved in habitable rooms while accommodating necessary building services.

The original development application was lodged and determined on the basis of a 3.1m floor to floor height, which was sufficient at the time to meet the requirement. However, since that approval, the NCC has been updated and now requires a minimum of 3.2m floor to floor to achieve the 2.7m ceiling height for habitable rooms.

Accordingly, the proposed 3.1m floor to floor height must be increased to at least 3.15m to deliver compliance. While this adjustment would ensure habitable rooms achieve the required 2.7m ceiling height, it would also increase the overall building height, with consequential impacts arising.

In its current form, the proposal does not comply with the objectives and design criteria of this part.

#### State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

### 2.48 - Development likely to affect an electricity transmission or distribution network

The application is subject to 2.48 of the SEPP as the proposed works are within the vicinity of electricity infrastructure and therefore, in accordance with Clause 2.48(2), the consent authority must give written notice to the electricity supply authority for the area in which the development is to be carried out, inviting comments about potential safety risks, and take into consideration any response to the notice that is received within 21 days after the notice is

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given. The application was referred to Ausgrid for comment, no objections were raised by Ausgrid. The application is consistent with the provisions of the SEPP and is acceptable in this regard.

#### 2.98 - Development adjacent to rail corridors

The site is directly adjacent to the T4 Eastern Suburbs & Illawarra Line directly to the west / rear of the site.

The proposal was referred to Sydney Trains. On 28 July 2025, Council was advised that TfNSW, via Instrument of Delegation from the Secretary of Transport and from TAM (Transport Asset Manager of NSW), had been delegated to act as the rail authority for the heavy rail corridor, and electrical supply authority and to subsequently review and provide feedback on the subject application.

The proposal was reviewed in accordance with Transport for NSW Assets Standard Authority standards and Sydney Trains requirements and conditions of consent were recommended for imposition should the proposal be supported for approval. The proposal is satisfactory in this regard.

#### 2.99 - Excavation in, above, below or adjacent to rail corridors

Consent exists for the approved basement footprint and depth, the current application is an amending DA which proposes internal modifications to the approved basement levels. No further excavation is proposed on site as part of this amending DA. The footprint and depth of excavation remain consistent with the previous approval, the proposal is satisfactory in this regard.

#### 2.100 - Impact of rail noise or vibration on non-rail development

As the site is directly adjacent to the T4 Eastern Suburbs & Illawarra Line directly to the west / rear of the site the consent authority must not grant consent to the development for residential use unless it is satisfied that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the following LAeq levels are not exceeded:

- (a) in any bedroom in the building-35 dB(A) at any time between 10.00 pm and 7.00 am,
- (b) anywhere else in the building (other than a garage, kitchen, bathroom or hallway)-40 dB(A) at any time.

The application was accompanied by an acoustic report prepared by Acoustic Logic dated 12/05/2025 which confirms in Part 1 – Introduction "This report has been prepared for the sole purpose of a s4.55 development application assessment and should not be used or relied on for any other purpose". The aforementioned is inconsistent with the nature of the application submitted.

Notwithstanding the above, the acoustic report references the plans submitted with the subject application and concludes that the requirements of this part and the BCA can be achieved and appropriate residential amenity provided, subject to adherence to the recommendations made within the aforementioned report. Such recommendations include insulation to the walls, glazing and ceiling / roof of the development. The proposal is acceptable therefore with regards to Clause 2.100 of the SEPP.

#### 2.119 - Development with frontage to classified road

The proposed development is located on land with a frontage to a classified road (i.e. Princes Highway). In this regard, Clause 2.119 - Development with frontage to a classified road of the SEPP must be considered before consent can be granted. The proposed

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development involves access to and from the site via a previously approved driveway location from Fox Lane to the south, as secondary road access and is satisfactory in this regard.

The proposal satisfies Clause 2.119, noting the safety, efficiency and ongoing operation of the classified road will not be adversely affected by the proposed development as a result of the design of the vehicular access, or the emission of smoke or dust from the development, or the nature, volume or frequency of vehicles using the classified road to gain access to the land.

#### 2.120 - Impact of road noise or vibration on non-road development

The proposed development is adjacent to a road with an annual average daily traffic volume of more than 20,000 vehicles and that the consent authority considers is likely to be adversely affected by road noise or vibration. Accordingly, Clause 2.120 of the SEPP is required to be considered as part of this assessment.

For residential accommodation, the consent authority must not grant consent unless it is satisfied that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the following LAeq levels are not exceeded:

- a. in any bedroom in the building35 dB(A) at any time between 10 pm and 7 am,
- anywhere else in the building (other than a garage, kitchen, bathroom or hallway)
   40 dB(A) at any time.

The application was accompanied by an acoustic report prepared by Acoustic Logic dated 12/05/2025 which confirms in Part 1 – Introduction "This report has been prepared for the sole purpose of a s4.55 development application assessment and should not be used or relied on for any other purpose". The aforementioned is inconsistent with the nature of the application submitted.

Notwithstanding the above, the acoustic report references the plans submitted with the subject application and concludes that the requirements of this part and the BCA can be achieved and appropriate residential amenity provided, subject to adherence to the recommendations made within the aforementioned report. Such recommendations include insulation to the walls, glazing and ceiling / roof of the development. The proposal is therefore acceptable with regards to Clause 2.120 of the SEPP.

#### 2.122 - Traffic Generating Development

The proposal is identified as a traffic generating development under Schedule 3 of the SEPP as the development comprises in excess of 50 car parking spaces and is on a site that connects within 90m to a classified road. The application was referred to TfNSW who raised no objection to the proposed development. The proposal is satisfactory in this regard.

### State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021

#### Chapter 4 - Remediation of Land

The provisions of Chapter 4 of the SEPP have been considered in the assessment of this amending development application. Section 4.6 of the SEPP requires Council to be satisfied that the site is, or can be made, suitable for its intended use at the time of determination. As previously outlined, the footprint and depth of excavation remain consistent with the previous approval, and this application does not seek any additional excavation. It is understood that the site has also remained vacant since the granting of the previous consent.

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As this is an amending DA, the application must be reconsidered in its entirety, including whether the previously approved basement footprint and depth of excavation remain appropriate. This requires sufficient information to demonstrate that the site is suitable, or can be made suitable, for the proposed use. In the absence of such information accompanying this current application, Council cannot be satisfied that the provisions of the SEPP have been met.

#### **Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021**

The following table outlines the relevant Clauses of Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 ("the LEP") applicable to the proposal, while aspects warranting further discussion follows:

Rele	vant Clauses	Compliance with Objectives	Compliance with Standard / Provision
1.2	Aims of the Plan	No see discussion	-
2.3	Zone and Objectives MU1 – Mixed Use	Yes see discussion	-
2.7	Demolition requires consent	Yes	Yes
4.3	Height of buildings	No see discussion	No see discussion
4.6	Exceptions to development standards	No see discussion	No see discussion
5.21	Flood planning	Yes – As previously approved	Yes – As previously approved
6.1	Acid Sulfate Soil	Yes – As previously approved	Yes – As previously approved
6.2	Earthworks	Yes – As previously approved	Yes – As previously approved
6.3	Stormwater and water sensitive urban design	Yes see discussion	Yes see discussion
6.7	Airspace Operations	No see discussion	No see discussion
6.8	Development in areas subject to aircraft noise	Yes see discussion	Yes see discussion
6.10	Design Excellence	No see discussion	No see discussion
6.11	Essential services	Yes see discussion	Yes see discussion

#### 1.2 - Aims of the Plan

While not a mandatory consideration for DAs, Clause 1.2 of the LEP does illustrate the strategic intent of the LEP and its provisions, and is considered relevant to the assessment of this application. Clause 1.2 of the LEP Plan includes a range of aims, namely:

- (aa) to protect and promote the use and development of land for arts and cultural activity, including music and other performance arts,
- (a) to protect, conserve and enhance Aboriginal cultural heritage and the environmental, cultural, scenic, built and landscape heritage of Bayside,

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- (b) to provide high quality open space areas and recreational facilities,
- (c) to reduce community risk and improve resilience to, and from, urban and natural hazards,
- (d) to encourage sustainable economic growth and development in Bayside,
- to create a liveable urban place through the application of design excellence in all elements of the built environment and public domain,
- (f) to encourage diversity in housing to meet the needs of, and enhance amenity for, Bayside residents.
- (g) to encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport through appropriate intensification of development densities surrounding transport nodes,
- (h) to encourage development that demonstrates efficient and sustainable use of energy and resources in accordance with ecologically sustainable development principles,
- (i) to enhance and protect the functions and roles of the international trade gateways of Sydney Airport and Port Botany,
- to increase urban tree canopy cover and enable the protection and enhancement of green corridor connections.
- (k) to promote and enhance the amenity of Botany Bay's foreshores and Bayside's waterways.

The proposal is inconsistent with these general aims, specifically (e) with respect of design excellence within the built environment and (h) appropriate incorporation of ESD principles on site. The proposal is unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### 2.3 - Zone

The subject site is zoned MU1 – Mixed Use under the provisions of the LEP. The proposal is defined as 'commercial premises' and 'residential flat building' which are both permissible with consent. The proposed development satisfies the objectives of the zone.

#### 4.3 - Height of Buildings

A maximum height standard of 34 metres applies to the subject site. The proposal has a maximum height and corresponding height breach as follows;

- 34.17m to top of telecommunication utilities (0.17m breach)
- 34.35m to top of plant room adjoining pool (0.35m breach)
- 34.435m to top of communal lobby (0.435m breach)



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The applicant has submitted a 4.6 – Exceptions to Development Standards, an assessment has been undertaken below.

#### 4.6 - Exceptions to Development Standards

Section 4.6 of the LEP allows a contravention to a development standard subject to a written request by the applicant justifying the contravention by demonstrating:

Section (3)(a)- that compliance with the standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and

Section (3)(b)- that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention.

The assessment of Section 4.6 below has been undertaken in accordance with the principles established by the Chief Judge in *Initial Action Pty Ltd v Woollahra Municipal Council* [2018] *NSWLEC 118* where it was observed that:

- in order for there to be 'sufficient environmental planning grounds' to justify a written
  request under Section 4.6, the focus must be on the aspect or element of the
  development that contravenes the development standard and the environmental
  planning grounds advanced in the written request must justify contravening the
  development standard, not simply promote the benefits of carrying out the
  development as a whole; and
- there is no basis in Section 4.6 to establish a test that the non-compliant development should have a neutral or beneficial effect relative to a compliant development.

The applicant is seeking to contravene the 34m height of building development standard by 0.17m to 0.435m which equates to a 0.5% to 1.27% contravention to the height of building standard. A contravention request in accordance with clause 4.6 of the LEP, seeking to justify the proposed contravention, has been prepared by BMA Urban and accompanies the amending DA.

In Wehbe v Pittwater Council, Preston CJ identified five ways in which an application could demonstrate that the application of a development standard was unreasonable or unnecessary, these 5 ways were not exhaustive and only one is required to be established.

The applicant seeks to argue that the proposal adheres to the first method established in the aforementioned judgement, being that the objectives of the Height of Building standard which are outlined as follows are achieved.

- (a) to ensure that building height is consistent with the desired future character of an area,
- (b) to minimise visual impact of new development, disruption of views, loss of privacy and loss of solar access to existing development,
- (c) to nominate heights that will provide an appropriate transition in built form and land use intensity.

The applicant's 4.6 contravention request argues that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case there and are sufficient environmental planning grounds to support the non-compliant building height. These components are summarised below, with the assessing officer's response provided.

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# Section 4.6(3)(a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case,

#### Applicant Comments/Arguments (summarised)

1. The underlying purpose of this objective is to ensure that any future development is designed in a manner whereby any resulting building height will appropriately respond to both the existing and future context in a controlled manner. The proposal demonstrates that the building will visually adapt with that of neighbouring buildings both current and future and that the resulting height breach has been appropriately sited and or integrated into the built form envelope, reducing its visual prominence from both neighbouring properties and the public domain.

A height compliant development would also not be capable of accommodating a well serviced area of communal open space across the roof of the building alongside telecommunication infrastructure without it adversely and unjustly impeding upon envisaged residential yield and density.

It is also worth noting that the scale of this development afforded by way of this breach, will facilitate the provision of a built form that is deemed to be more in keeping with the desired future character of the area over that likely to arise out of a wholly compliant scheme.

It is therefore our opinion that the siting, scale and relationship the breaching elements will have with neighbouring properties and the public domain/s, the development is not inconsistent with that anticipated to result by way of a compliant scheme.

The scale, nature and aspect of the site and in turn breach, enable the proposed building to visually integrate with that of neighbouring building's both current and future serving as an affirmation of the objective and not that of a building that abandons height controls.

2. The height breaching elements/components of the building are of a siting, scale and aspect where they will not identify as visually dominant nor jarring to the contextual character. The materiality and overall tone of the breaching component is such that it will present as a visually recessive part of the building that will not adversely contribute to visual bulk but rather, present as a subtle and informed contribution to the composition of the development. It is also pertinent to note that the height breaching elements will not result in an unreasonable level of impact to the extent of available views across the development with respect to distant Sydney CBD and Botany Bay views.

In order to determine the extent of additional shadowing likely to be incurred by the part/s of the building that breach the prescribed height, Place have prepared a shadow analysis that forms part of the architectural plan detailed set. This analysis demonstrates the extent of additional impact upon neighbouring properties and the public domain is minimal and will not adversely alter overall solar access outcomes.

With respect to privacy, the breaching element/s of the building, will not result in any discernible impacts to the extent of privacy afforded to neighbouring properties and or future residents alike.

3. The height breaching elements do not adversely influence the development's ability in responding to the transitional interface and setting noting the evolving character. Having regard to the transitioning contextual character and the anticipated building heights/scales across neighbouring properties once redeveloped, the building height breach maintains an orderly and more responsive contextual outcome, and therefore, the proposal continues to align with this objective despite the height variation.

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#### Officer Comment

The assessing officer does not concur with the applicant's justification. The proposed height breach is not justified as the objectives of the control can be achieved through a compliant scheme.

Arguments that additional height is necessary for communal space or services provision are not concurred with, as such services and communal open space can be provided at a lower level and within the prescribed height of building standard. Delivering a compliant built form would require the partial removal of additional residential yield proposed, which may not be desirable to the applicant.

The breach results in additional bulk and scale that could be relocated within the prescribed height of building standard and thus fails to minimise the visual impact of the development. Accordingly, the proposal is not consistent with the desired future character of the Rockdale Town Centre, nor does it provide the appropriate transition in built form or land use intensity required by the objectives of the standard.

The assessing officer is of the position that the height of building standard is reasonable and necessary in the circumstances of this case.

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

#### Applicant Comments/Arguments (summarised)

- The proposal (notwithstanding the LEP contravention), is consistent with the objectives of the development standard as provided in clause 4.3 of the BLEP 2021.
- The shadow diagrams that form part of this variation request demonstrate that the area of height variation will not result in an unreasonable increase to the extent of overshadowing impact on either neighbouring properties or public domain.
- The perception of building height, most notably where it breaches the standard, has been formed in a manner that continues to enable the visual identification of a built form that remains appropriate for the site and commensurate with both existing and envisaged development likely to occur on neighbouring undeveloped sites. At high level, the proposed building successfully mitigates environmental impacts such as overshadowing and visual impact.
- The rooftop elements which breach the height, service a large accessible communal open space sited away from the building edges. In this location, they will remain appropriately integrated into the built form envelope and will not present as features that contribute to the extent of perceivable building bulk. Insistence on compliance with the height control would result in the removal of a number of rooftop elements servicing the COS, which is a disproportionate response to the relatively minor impacts created by these elements.
- The infrastructure which breaches the height, provides for a direct community benefit in terms of servicing the telecommunication needs of the community both local and broader.

#### Officer Comment

The proposed development does not demonstrate or represent an appropriate design outcome for the site, which is constrained by its orientation, location, and context. The proposal, including the breach of the height of buildings standard, fails to adequately respond to these constraints. Several issues remain unresolved, particularly in relation to the overall built form

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and design, including the proposed height non compliance.

The proposal is excessive in height, particularly given Sydney Airport's lack of concurrence and confirmation that the development would penetrate the Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS) and PANS-OPS surfaces by up to 0.79m.

The OLS and PANS-OPS are critical safety controls established to protect the airspace required for aircraft operations, ensuring safe take off, landing, and instrument flight procedures. Any penetration of these surfaces is considered unacceptable, as it creates potential aviation safety risks, may restrict or alter airport operations, and undermines the conservative safety margins built into these regulatory frameworks. Even a minor exceedance such as 0.79m compromises the integrity of these protections and therefore cannot be supported.

Given the above, there are insufficient environmental planning grounds identified in the applicants 4.6 - Exception to Development Standards, which warrant support for a variation to the building height standard. The proposed height variation is unacceptable in this regard.

#### 5.21 - Flood Planning

Previously approved ground floor levels are retained in the current proposal. The proposal has been reviewed by Councils Engineer who confirmed that the development adheres to the requirements of this clause and is satisfactory in this regard.

#### 6.1 - Acid Sulfate Soils

Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS) – Class 5 affects the property. However, development consent is not required as the site is not within 500 meters of adjacent Class 1, 2, 3 or 4 that is below 5 AHD.

#### 6.3 - Stormwater and WSUD

The proposal was accompanied by stormwater plans which were primarily akin to those previously approved, with the exception of minor changes as follows;

- Minor change to the location of the OSD tank on site within the ground floor level of the development.
- Emergency overflow redirected through to the outdoor seating area.

The proposal was reviewed by Councils Development Engineer who confirmed the above changes to the previously approved stormwater plans were satisfactory and the proposal is acceptable in this regard.

#### 6.7 - Airspace Operations

The subject site is located within Sydney Airport's Obstacle Limitation Surface and PANS-OPS surfaces, which at this location have a height of 49.3AHD. The proposal reaches 50.09RL to the top of the Telstra infrastructure on the rooftop and 49.865RL to the top of the proposed lift overrun. The proposal was referred to Sydney Airport, who does not support the proposal. The proposal is thus unsatisfactory with respect of this clause.

#### 6.8 - Development in Areas subject to Aircraft Noise

The subject site is located within the 25 to 30 ANEF Contour, thus subject to potential adverse aircraft noise. Given this, appropriate noise attenuation measures are required for the proposed development.

The proposal was accompanied by an Acoustic Report prepared Acoustic Logic dated 12/05/2025 which concludes that the requirements of this part and the BCA can be achieved and appropriate residential amenity provided, subject to adherence to the recommendations made

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within the aforementioned report. Such recommendations include insulation to the walls, glazing and ceiling / roof of the development. The proposal is acceptable in this regard.

#### 6.10 - Design Excellence

In accordance with this clause, development consent must not be granted unless the consent authority is satisfied that the proposal demonstrates design excellence. The clause requires that development deliver the highest standard of architectural, urban, and landscape design. Clause 6.10(4) sets out the matters to be considered in determining whether a proposal achieves design excellence, which have been addressed holistically within this report.

The proposed development is not considered to demonstrate, nor represent, a design excellence outcome for the site. The site is significantly constrained by its size, dimensions, and context, and the proposal fails to resolve these constraints.

The Design Excellence Panel has identified numerous unresolved issues relating to urban design, built form, and residential amenity across all levels of the scheme. Collectively, these issues demonstrate that the development does not appropriately respond to its context, is incapable of compliance with key planning provisions, and constitutes an overdevelopment of the site.

A significant redesign and more holistic approach are required. Simply adding additional levels while disregarding contextual considerations, site constraints, and key ADG provisions, such as midwinter solar access and building separation, cannot achieve design excellence. Accordingly, the proposal is unsatisfactory with respect to this clause.

#### 6.11 - Essential Services

Services are generally available on site to facilitate to the proposed development. Appropriate conditions have been recommended requiring approval or consultation with relevant utility providers with regard to any specific requirements for the provision of services on the site.

S4.15(1)(a)(ii) - Provisions of any proposed instrument that is or has been the subject of public consultation under this Act and that has been notified to the consent authority

There are no draft environmental planning instruments of direct relevance to the proposal.

#### S4.15 (1)(a)(iii) - Provisions of any Development Control Plan

The following Development Control Plan is relevant to this application.

#### **Bayside Development Control Plan 2022**

The application is subject to the Bayside Development Control Plan 2022 ("the DCP"). This is the comprehensive DCP relevant to the proposal. The DCP was adopted by the elected Council on 22 March 2022 and came into effect on 10 April 2023, and supports the provisions of the LEP.

The following table outlines the relevant Clauses of the DCP applicable to the proposal, while aspects warranting further discussion follows:

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Relev	ant Clauses	Compliance with Objectives	Compliance with Standard / Provision		
PAR	PART 3 – GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PROVISIONS				
3.2	Design Excellence	No – Refer to 6.10 Design Excellence	No – Refer to 6.10 Design Excellence		
3.5	Transport, Parking and Access	<b>No</b> – Refer to discussion in 3J – Bicycle and Car Parking	<b>No</b> – Refer to discussion in 3J – Bicycle and Car Parking		
3.6	Social Amenity, Accessibility and Adaptable Design	No - see discussion below	No - see discussion below		
3.9	Stormwater Management and WSUD	Yes – Refer to discussion in 6.3 – Stormwater and WSUD	Yes – Refer to discussion in 6.3 – Stormwater and WSUD		
3.10	Flood Prone Land	Yes – Refer to discussion in 5.21 – Flood Planning	Yes – Refer to discussion in 5.21 – Flood Planning		
3.12	Waste Minimisation and Site Facilities	No - see discussion below	No - see discussion below		
3.13	Areas subject to Aircraft Noise and Airport airspace	No see discussion	No see discussion		
3.14	Noise, Wind, Vibration and Air Quality	Yes see discussion	Yes see discussion		
3.18	Utilities and Mechanical Plant	Yes - see discussion below	Yes - see discussion below		
PART 5 – RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENTS					
5.1.4	Quality of Design, Choice and Diversity	Yes - see discussion	Yes - see discussion		
PART 7 – SPECIFIC PLACES					
7.2 R	ockdale Town Centre	No - see discussion	No - see discussion		

The following Sections elaborate on Key matters from the above table.

Part 7 is dealt with first, as the DCP states: "Provisions in the chapter [7] prevail over any similar provisions in other sections of the DCP".

#### Part 7.2 - Rockdale Town Centre

This section of the DCP provides controls and guidelines for 17 areas within the Local Government Area. Not all areas are included. The areas chosen are either unique or have been subject to detailed master planning controls, with more specific controls to guide development.

As stated, the provisions of this Section prevail over other sections of the DCP, including where there is any inconsistency.

The site is located within the Rockdale Town Centre, within special character area A and an

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assessment of the relevant DCP provisions has been undertaken below.

It is deemed that the proposal is inconsistent with regards to the below objectives and controls within Part 7.2 – Rockdale Town Centre of DCP 2022, given discussions previously within this report in State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021.

Part 7.2.5.2 – Built Form Building Massing, Height and Articulation			
Objective Standard Maconing, 11	Control		
06 - To ensure building massing distribution optimises design quality outcomes and does not prevent other sites from achieving quality redevelopment.	C5 - Floor to ceiling heights and spacing of built forms are to be consistent with the objectives of the ADG.		
09 - To minimise overshadowing on surrounding development and public domain and minimise privacy issues between residential buildings.	C10 - Within each development, towers, podiums and private open space are to be sited so that adjoining sites retain development potential and amenity.		
010 – To enhance energy efficiency and increase daylight within buildings.			
Street Wall Heights / Are	ea A - Built Form Controls		
Height Strategy	1 /		
Street walls: Predominant height along frontage*  1-2 storeys  3 storeys  4 storeys  6 storeys  Towers: Height, orientation, massing distribution  11+ storeys (up to Bayside LEP HOB)  10-11 storeys  9 storeys or less, uper floor must be set back	Princes Highway		
10-11 3m (A) 3m	As observable above and adjacent, DCP controls applicable to the site directly to the south identify a potential 11+ storey building with 4 storey street walls to Fox Lane and Princes Highway.  In contrast the diagram identifies a 9 storey building with upper floors setback for the subject site.  The proposal at 11 storeys is inconsistent with the envisiaged future desired character for the site.		

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#### PART 3 – GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

#### 3.5 - Transport, Parking and Access

The design and location of car car parking facilities and pedestrian access on the site is acceptable having regard to the nature of the site and the proposal.

As previously stated in 3J – Bicycle and Car parking, the proposal complies with the required number of car parking spaces for the development yet indicates a deficiency with respect of motorbike and bicycle spaces. The proposal is unsatisfactory in this regard.

#### 3.6 - Social Amenity, Accessibility and Adaptable Design

As per the requirements of this clause a minimum of 10% (6) of residential units within the development are required to be provided as adaptable units. The proposal indicates the provision of 5 accessible dwellings (Units - 101 / 102 / 303 / 402 / 601) within the development and does not comply with the requirements of this part.

Notwithstanding the above, equitable access is provided to, within and throughout the development including basement car parking levels, ground level and communal open space areas allowing equitable access for persons with a disability / mobility impairment. Accessible car parking spaces are also provided.

An Access Report prepared by Eastcoast Accessibility Pty Ltd dated 12/05/2025 was submitted with the application which confirms that the proposal is capable of compliance with the relevant requirements of the Access to Premises Standards, Building Code of Australia and AS4299 – Adaptable Housing.

#### 3.9 - Stormwater Management and WSUD

An assessment against stormwater management has been discussed in response to Clause 6.3 of the LEP, in the previous Section of this report.

#### 3.10 - Flood Prone Land

An assessment against flood management has been discussed in response to Clause 5.21 of the LEP, in the previous Section of this report.

#### 3.12 - Waste Minimisation and Management

As previously approved the development incorporated the use of a mini loader for waste collection, with a headroom clearance of 2.1m.

Given the increase in the number of residential dwellings on site, in accordance with the provisions of this part, the development is now required to accommodate a medium rigid vehicle (MRV) for waste collection on site, with a head height clearance of 4.5m provided to the required loading dock.

The proposal does not comply with the aforementioned and seeks to retain the use of the previously approved mini loader arrangement and loading dock with 2.1m head height clearance. This is unsatisfactory.

Further to the above Councils Development Engineer has noted the following issues which remain outstanding;

- a) A driveway profile is required by a qualified Civil Engineer as the grades do not comply with AS2890.2 for an MRV.
- b) The Loading Bay entrance headroom clearance is 2.25m, which does not allow for an MRV or the Council waste truck vehicle to enter the loading bay.

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c) For a standard MRV, AS28901.2 states that the minimum width for the service bay shall be 8.8m long x 3.5m wide, with a minimum head clearance of 4.5m. The loading bay is undersized.

An assessment by Councils Waste Management Officer has identified the following deficiencies. It is noted that waste is proposed to be collected twice weekly.

1. The general waste storage room at ground level is 28sq/m in area and limited to accommodating 7 x 1,100L waste bins.

The development requires  $7 \times 1,100L$  waste and a further  $7 \times 1,100L$  recycling bins, in addition to  $1 \times 1,100L$  bin to remain in place under the chute on service days, equating to a total of  $15 \times 1,100L$  bins for the development, which cannot be accommodated in the 28sq/m waste room at ground level as proposed.

- The applicant will need to allow for storage of additional 240L recycling ins to be swapped with those placed on every floor when full. It is unclear where such storage is provided within the development.
- 3. The Applicant's estimated rate of 24 L of Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) per dwelling per week does not comply with Council's requirements, which specify an estimated generation rate of 120 L per dwelling per week.

Accordingly, the Applicant's total estimate of 1,416 L for this development is significantly underestimated. The realistic total generation is approximately 7,080 L, resulting in insufficient FOGO capacity and inadequate on-site storage for FOGO bins  $(19.5\,\mathrm{m}^2$  required versus the  $7\,\mathrm{m}^2$  proposed)

4. The minimum total bin storage area required for general waste, co-mingled recycling, and FOGO is 47.64sq/m, not the 35sq/m proposed. This calculation does not account for additional bins that must remain on site during waste collection or for the decanting of recycling bins.

Given the above the proposal is unsatisfactory with respect of this part.

#### 3.13 – Development in areas subject to Aircraft Noise and Sydney Airport Operations

Refer to previous discussions in Clause 6.7 – Airspace Operations and 6.8 - Development in areas subject to aircraft noise.

#### 3.14 - Noise, Wind, Vibration and Air Quality

The proposal was accompanied by a Wind Report prepared by ANA Civil Pty Ltd, dated 16 May 2025. The report noted that the most critical gust wind speeds are anticipated in the following open areas of the development.

- East facing balconies levels 1 9
- West facing balconies levels 1 9
- Communal area at level 10.

These open areas will be affected by westerly, north-westerly and south-westerly winds and subsequently the Annual Limiting Gust Wind Speed will exceed the Open Area outdoor sitting criteria of 10m/s.

Wind mitigation measures recommended for the above affected open areas include the following:

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- Balcony/terrace balustrades preferably of masonry/concrete construction with no openings;
- · Pergolas, canopies and awnings over open areas; and
- Landscaping such as dense shrubs and trees.
- Canopy or pergola on the roof terrace.

Should the above be implemented on site, the proposal is satisfactory with respect of wind amelioration.

Noise considerations related to road and rail noise have been addressed previously in response to *SEPP (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021*. Acoustic considerations to and from the proposed use are acceptable in the context of the objectives and provisions of the DCP.

#### 3.18 - Utilities and Mechanical Plant

Appropriate site facilities are provided as part of the proposed development.

#### PART 5 – RESIDENTIAL AND MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENTS

#### 5.1.4 - Quality of Design and Housing Choice and Diversity

As the proposal contains more than 20 units, the DCP contains provisions related to unit mix, as per the below. The proposal complies this the relevant requirement of this part.

Requirement	Proposal	Complies
Studio 5% (3) - 10% (6)	3 x studio	Yes
1 bedroom 10% (6) – 30% (18)	6 x 1 bed	Yes
2 bedroom 40% (24) - 75% (45)	32 x 2 bed	Yes
3 bedroom 10% (6) – 100% (59)	18 x 3 bed	Yes

# S4.15(1)(a)(iii) - Provisions any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 7.4, or any draft planning agreement that a developer has offered to enter into under section 7.4

There is no planning agreement applicable to the proposal.

#### S4.15(1)(a)(iv) - Provisions of the Regulation

All relevant provisions of the Regulations have been taken into account in the assessment of this proposal.

#### S4.15(1)(b) - Likely Impacts of Development

The likely impacts of the proposal have been discussed previously within this report.

#### S4.15(1)(c) - Suitability of the Site

The relevant matters pertaining to the suitability of the site for the proposed development have been considered in the assessment of the proposal, throughout this report. As previously demonstrated in discussions above, the site is not suitable for the proposed development.

#### S4.15(1)(d) - Public Submissions

#### **Public Submissions**

The development has been notified in accordance with Councils Community Participation Plan from 16 July to 15 August 2025. A total of nine (9) submissions in a pro forma format were

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received, issues have been summarized and addressed below.

#### Unsympathetic design within context / No photomontage submitted

Comment: The design of the proposal has been discussed previously within this report and it is reiterated that the design is not supported by Councils Design Excellence Panel. It is noted that a photomontage was provided with the application.

#### Overshadowing impact to units within 376 Princes Highway

Comment: The proposed development results in additional midwinter shadow from 3pm onwards. Nil shadow is cast on the objectors property prior to this time in midwinter. The proposal is satisfactory in this regard.

#### View loss (trees / sky) impact to units within 376 Princes Highway

Comment: There are no significant views to the west or south west of the objector's property, as the site directly adjoins the railway corridor. The objector's concern appears to relate to the proposed additional height, which they consider would further obscure the existing skyline and the trees located within railway land to the rear of the site.

It is noted, however, that the outlook towards the railway line, associated trees, and skyline to the west and south west is already substantially obscured by the existing approved development on the site.



View south west from objectors property at ground floor level

#### Stress on existing infrastructure

Comment: Existing services i.e. water, electricity, sewerage are available and can be provided to accommodate the subject site and proposed development, this has been confirmed by relevant utility providers.

#### Adverse acoustic impact

Comment: The proposal seeks to provide 19 additional residential dwellings on site. The noise impact associated with the proposal is not considered to be likely to result in adverse acoustic impacts otherwise likely to occur within a high density residential area, specifically noting the nature of the proposed use and context of the site below the flight path and adjoining a classified road and railway line.

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# Adverse traffic impact given narrow fox lane / Lane already heavily congested with delivery trucks

Comment: Fox Lane is a local road within the Rockdale Town Centre. A minor increase in traffic generation is likely given the proposed additional 19 units however this was reviewed by Councils Development Engineer who did not consider it likely that adverse impacts will arise as a result.

#### **Dust impact during construction**

Comment: Should the proposal have been supported for approval, conditions of consent could be imposed to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on site during construction to mitigate adverse impact of dust during works.

#### **Referral Comments**

A summary of comments from other agencies or from other Departments within Council is below:

#### Sydney Airport

The proposal was referred to Sydney Airport, who does not support the proposal which penetrates the Sydney Airport's Obstacle Limitation Surface and PANS-OPS surfaces, which at this location have a height of 49.3AHD. The proposal reaches 50.09RL to the top of the Telstra infrastructure on the rooftop and 49.865RL to the top of the proposed lift overrun.

#### Sydney Water / Ausgrid / Transport for NSW

No objection should proposal be supported.

#### **Council Departments / Experts**

#### **Design Review Panel**

Not supported, refer to discussions previously within report within SEPP (Housing) 2021.

#### **Development Engineer**

Not supported, refer to previous discussions within report with respect of bicycle, motorbike parking, loading dock, waste collection and driveway gradients / transitions.

#### Waste Management

Not supported, refer to previous discussions in this report.

#### Landscape Architect

Recommended conditions should proposal have been supported for approval.

#### S4.15(1)(e) - Public Interest

The proposal has been assessed against the relevant planning instruments and controls applying to the site, also having regard to the applicable objectives of the controls. As demonstrated in this assessment of the development application, the proposal is not suitable for the site and is not in the public interest.

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## **S7.11 - Development Contributions**

Should the proposal have been supported, an appropriate condition of consent would be imposed to facilitate the payment of required s7.11 contributions in accordance with Council's Contribution Plans.

# **Housing and Productivity Contribution (HPC)**

The Housing and Productivity Contribution is a broad based charge on development that is intended to help fund the delivery of state and regional infrastructure. Contributions collected help to deliver essential state infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, major roads, public transport infrastructure and regional open space.

On 28 June 2023, NSW Parliament passed the Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Housing and Productivity Contribution) Bill 2023.

Should the proposal have been supported, an appropriate condition of consent would be imposed to facilitate the payment of required HPC for the proposed increase in residential yield on site.

### **Conclusion and Reasons for Decision**

The proposed development at 2 Fox Lane, ROCKDALE NSW 2216 (aka 401 Princes Highway, ROCKDALE NSW 2216) has been assessed in accordance with Section 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* including relevant environmental planning instruments and Bayside Development Control Plan 2022.

Whilst the proposed development is a permissible land use within the zone with development consent, it is recommended for Refusal given the justification provided within this report. In response to the public notification, nine (9) submissions were received, and the matters raised in these submission have been discussed and addressed in this report.

The proposal is not supported for the following main reasons:

- The proposal penetrates Sydney Airport's Obstacle Limitation Surface and PANS-OPS surfaces, was not supported by Sydney Airport and in inconsistent with the requirements of Clause 6.7 – Airspace Operations of Bayside LEP 2021.
- The proposal is inconsistent with the objectives and requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021 and the Apartment Design Guide.
- The proposed contravention of the height of building clause of Bayside LEP 2021 has been assessed in accordance with clause 4.6 of Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021. There are insufficient environmental planning grounds to warrant support for the proposed breach of the building height standard.
- The proposal does not demonstrate design excellence and has not been supported by Councils Design Review Panel. The height, scale and design of the proposal is unsuitable for the location, results in poor amenity on site and is incompatible with the desired future character of the Rockdale Town Centre.

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Reg No.: 25/0670 Your Reference: DA-2025/167 To: BAYSIDE COUNCIL & NSW PLANNING PORTAL Tuesday, 16 September 2025

#### Request for advice on proposal

Dear Sir / Madam,

Proposed Activity: PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

Location: 401-405 PRINCES HWY ROCKDALE (FOX

LANE)

Proponent: BAYSIDE COUNCIL & NSW PLANNING

PORTAL

Date: 16/09/2025

The proposed development has a height of 51.24m AHD.

This site lies within Sydney Airport's Obstacle Limitation Surface (OLS), which at this location has a height of 49.3m AHD.

This site lies within Sydney Airport's PANS OPS Surface, which at this location has a height of 49.3m AHD.

Our analysis of the material provided suggests that, as shown in the 'Elevation-West' drawing of 'Architectural Drawings - 401-4rinces Hwy Rockdale\_PAN-546501 25', the proposed new buildings will in part penetrate Sydney Airport's PANS-OPS surface.

Your attention is drawn to Regulation 9 <a href="https://www.legislation.gov.au/F1996B04438/2015-07-25/text">https://www.legislation.gov.au/F1996B04438/2015-07-25/text</a> (Intrusion into PANS-OPS airspace) of the Airports (Protection of Airspace) Regulations 1996 which indicates such applications "cannot be approved".

Construction cranes may be required to operate at a height significantly higher than that of the proposed development and consequently, may not be approved under the Airports (Protection of Airspace) Regulations.

#### Sydney Airport

Sydney Airport Corporation Limited ACN 082 578 809 — The Nigel Love Building, 10 Arrivals Court, Locked Bag 5000 Sydney International Airport NSW 2020 Australia — Telephone +61 2 9667 9111 — sydneyairport.com.au

SYD Classification: Confidential

Sydney Airport advises that approval to operate construction equipment (ie cranes) should be obtained prior to any commitment to construct.

Sincerely,

#### **Robert King**

Airspace Protection Manager

Note:

- a person who conducts a controlled activity otherwise than with an approval commits an
  offence against the Act.
  - s. 183 and s. 185 Airports Act 1996.
  - Penalty: 250 penalty units.
- 2. if a structure is not authorised, the Federal Court may order a person to carry out remedial works, mark or light, or reduce the height of or demolish, dismantle or remove a structure.

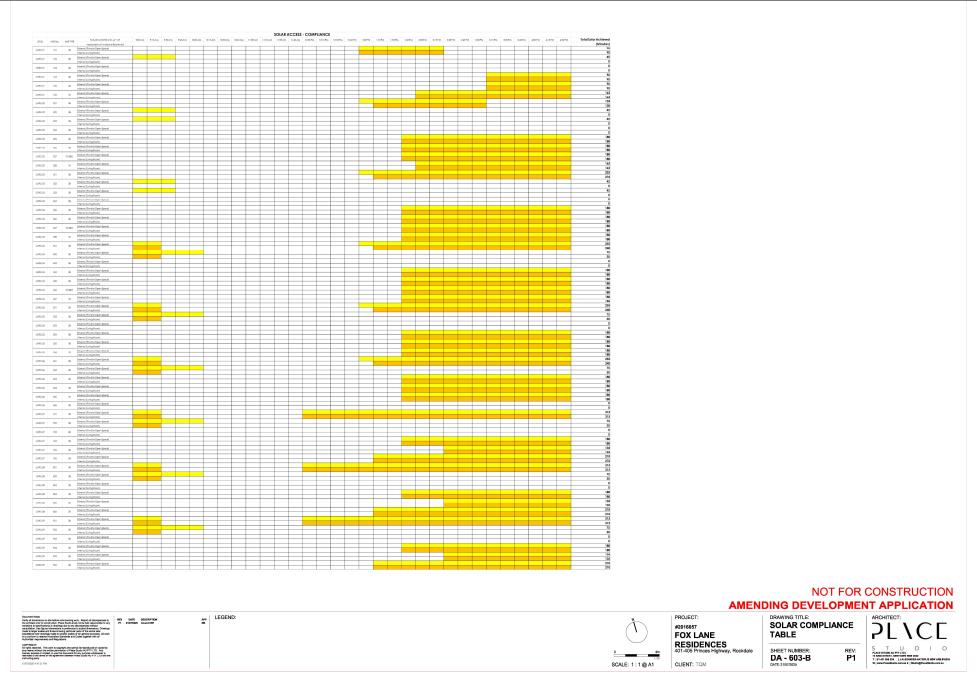
**Sydney Airport** 

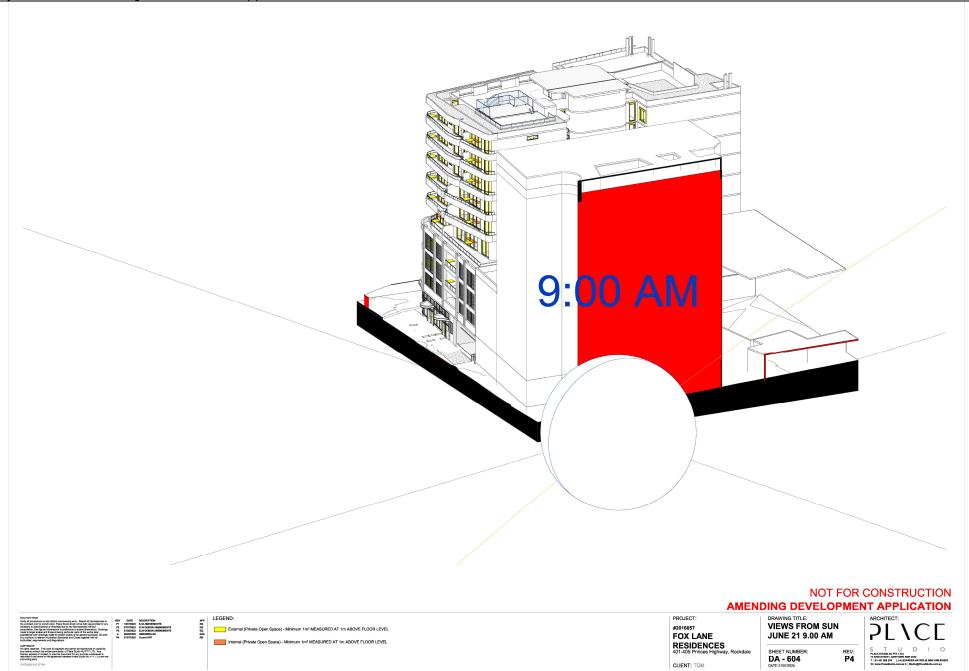
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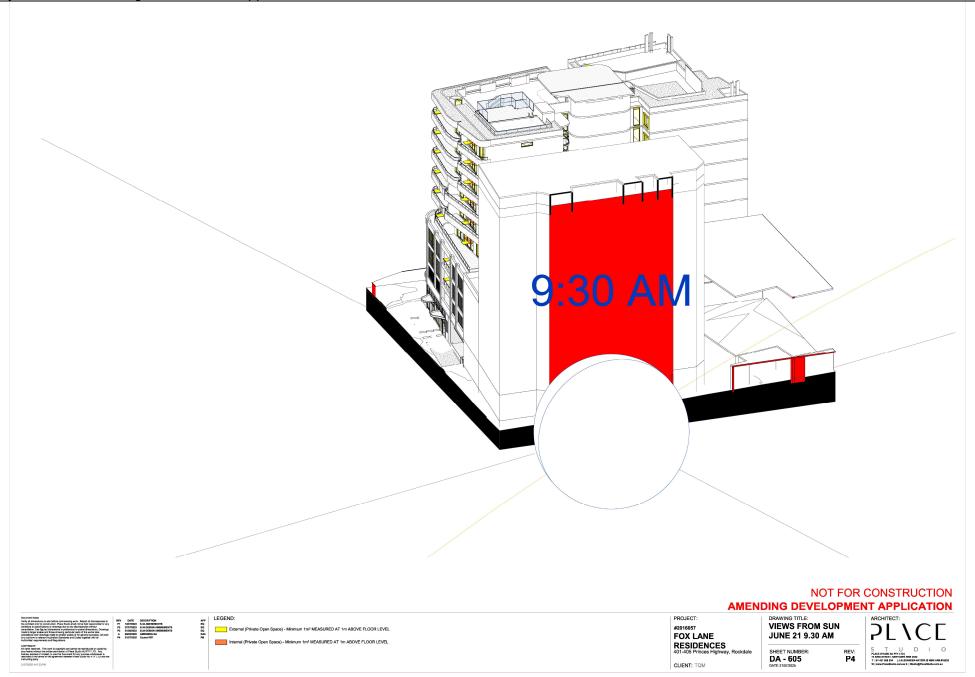
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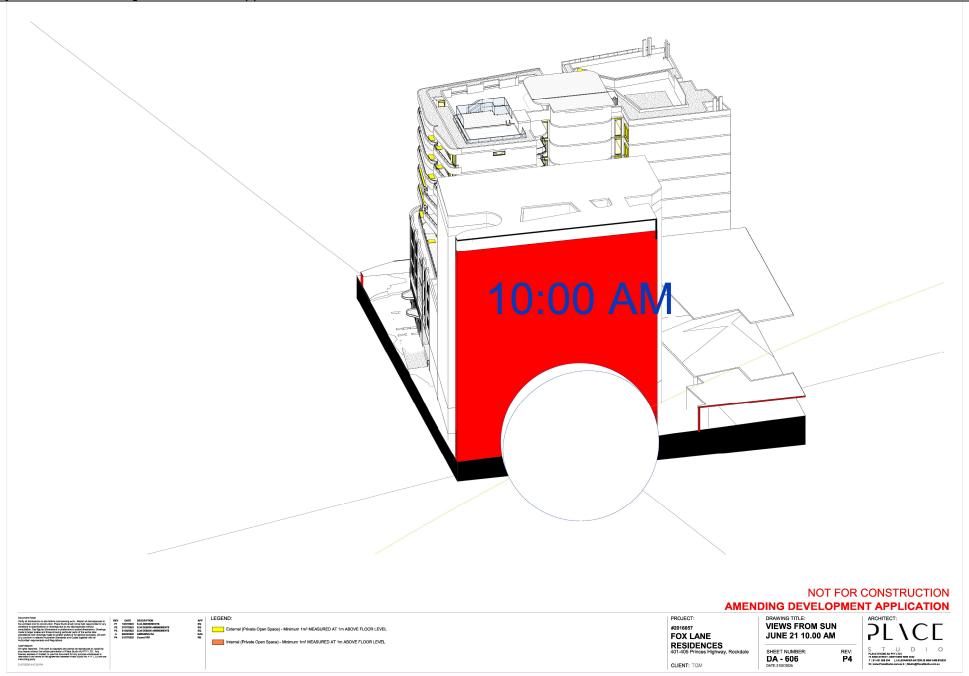


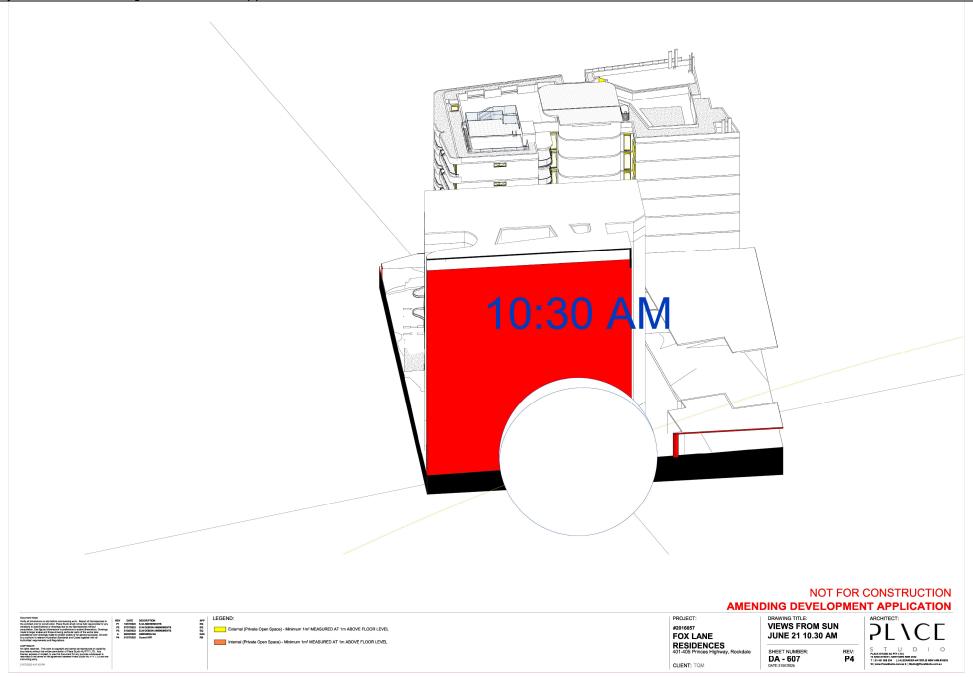


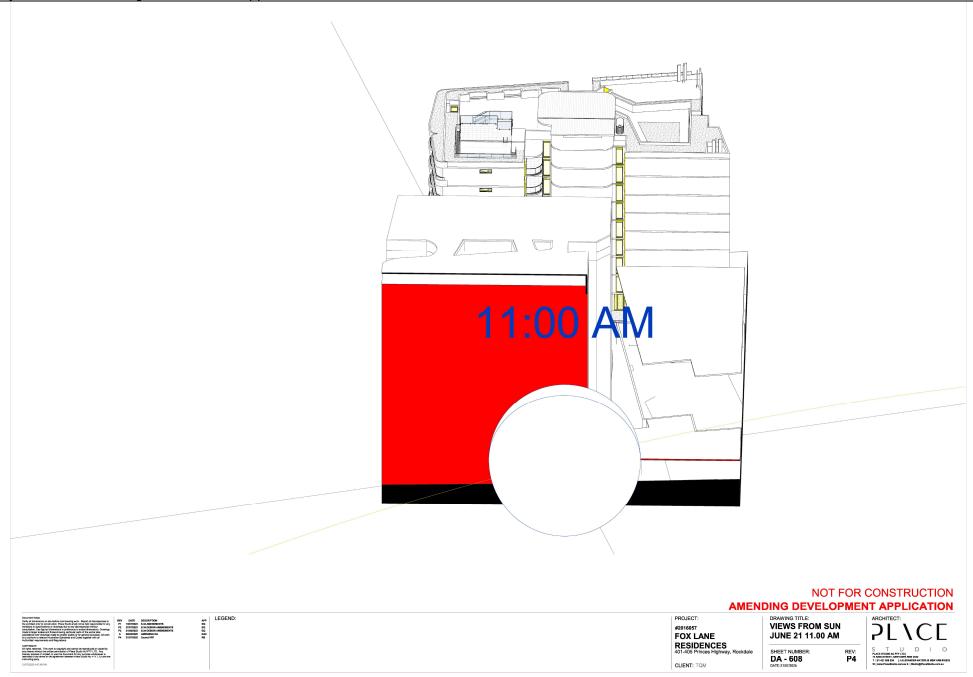


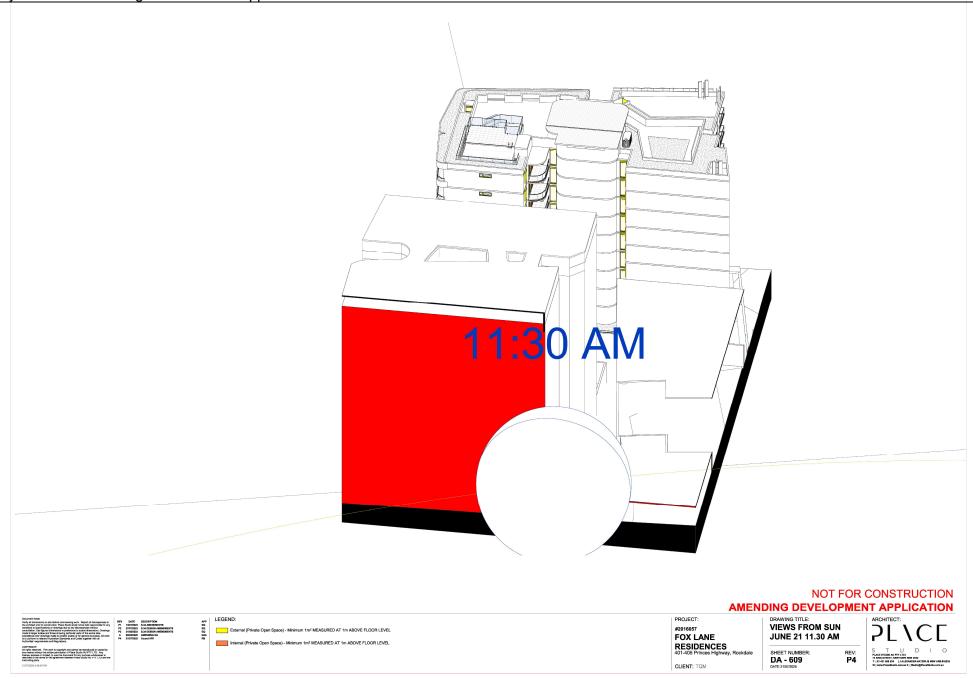


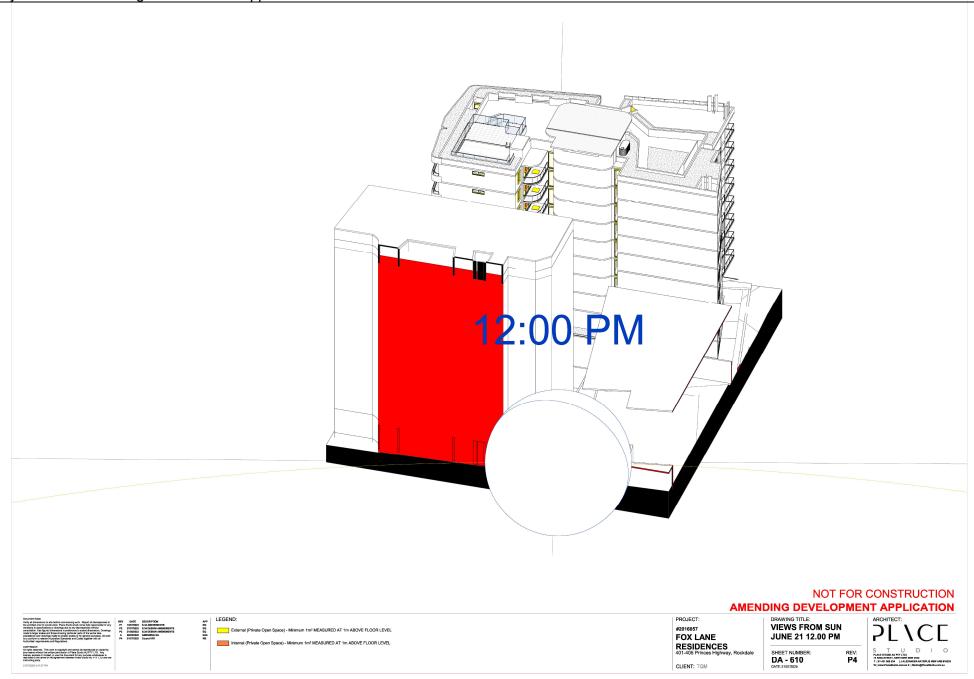


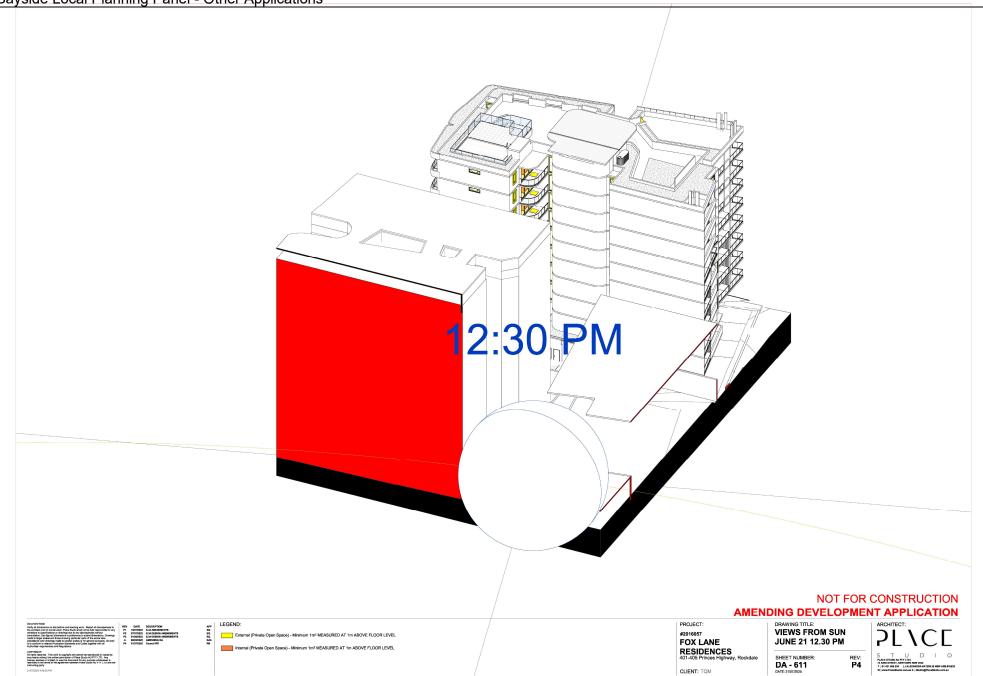


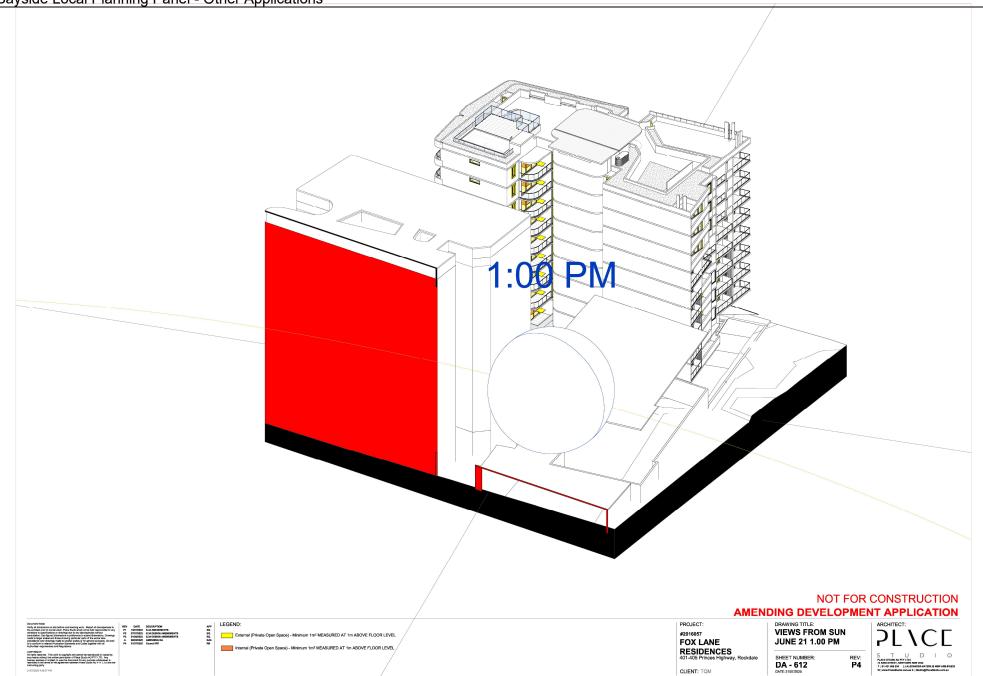


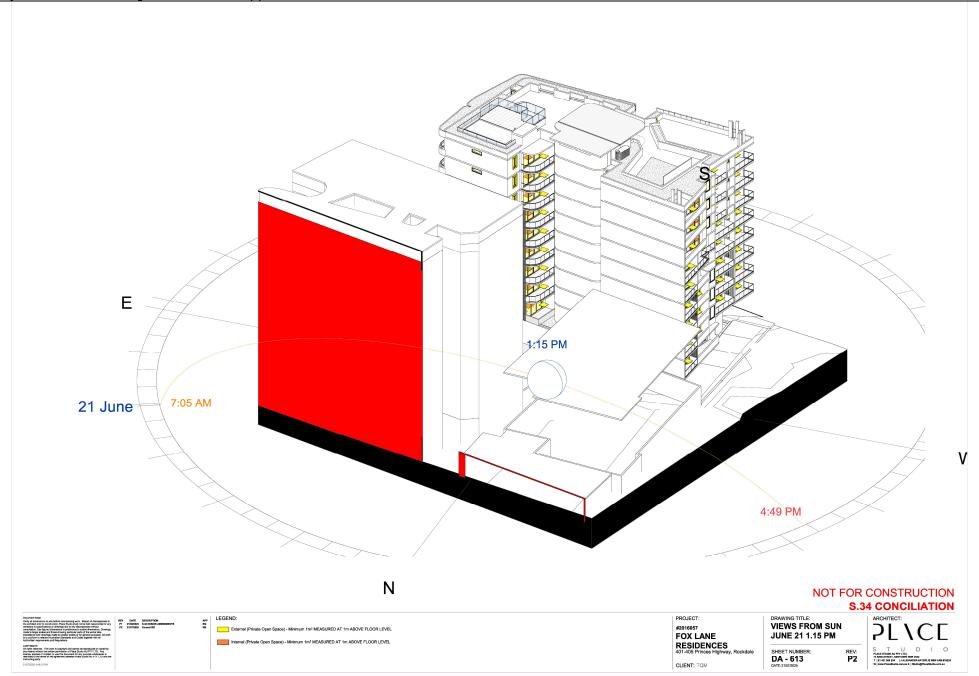


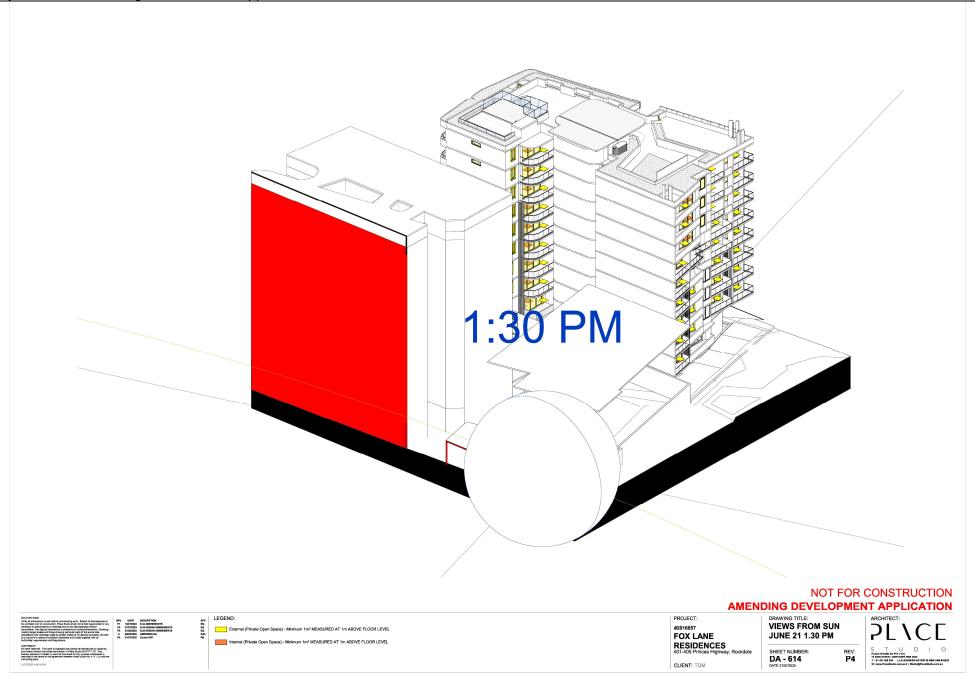


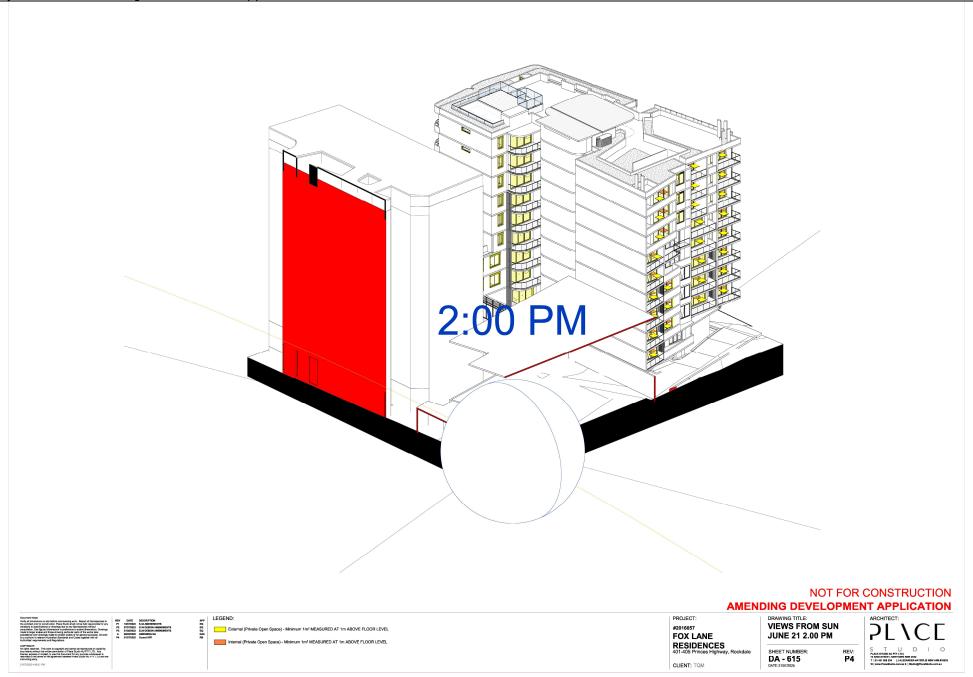


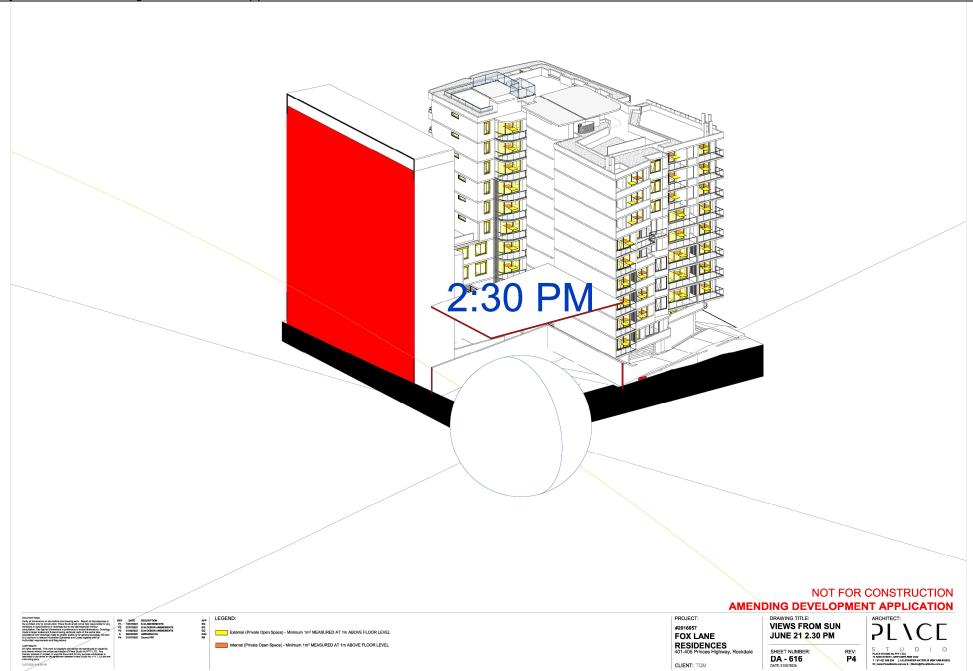


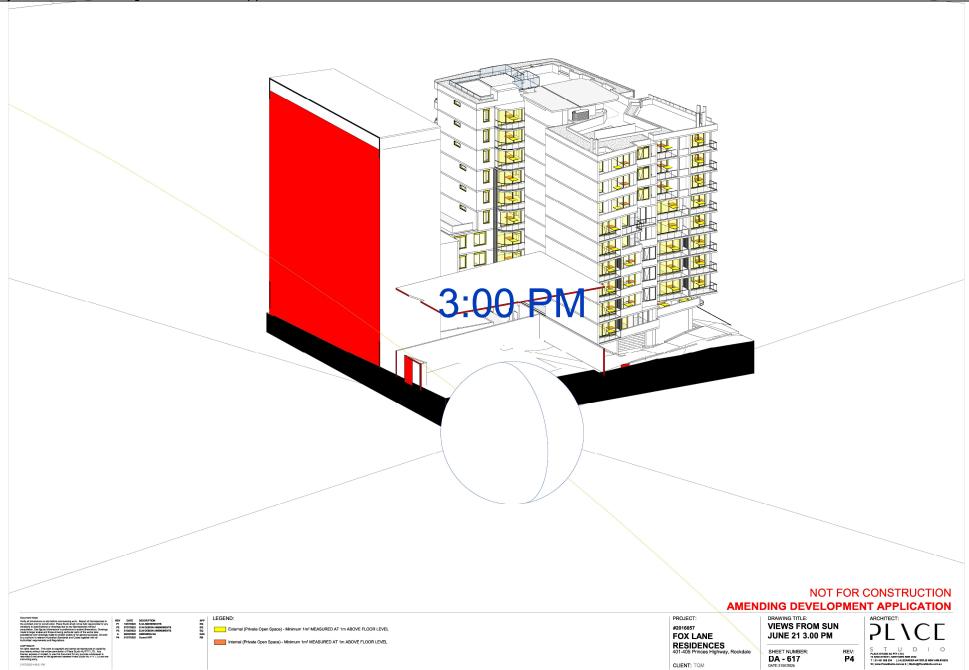


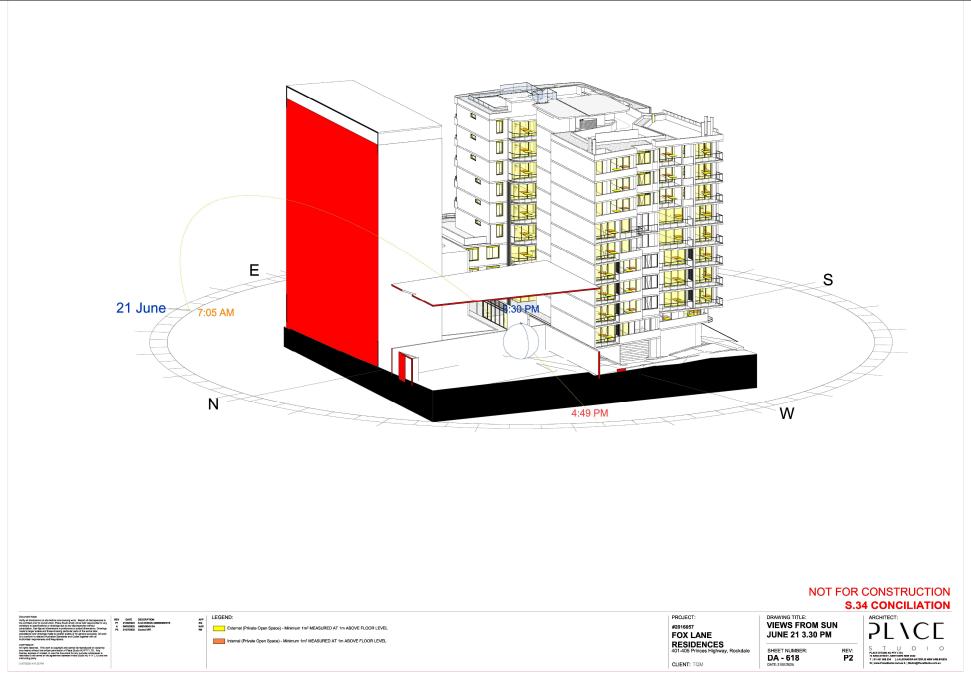


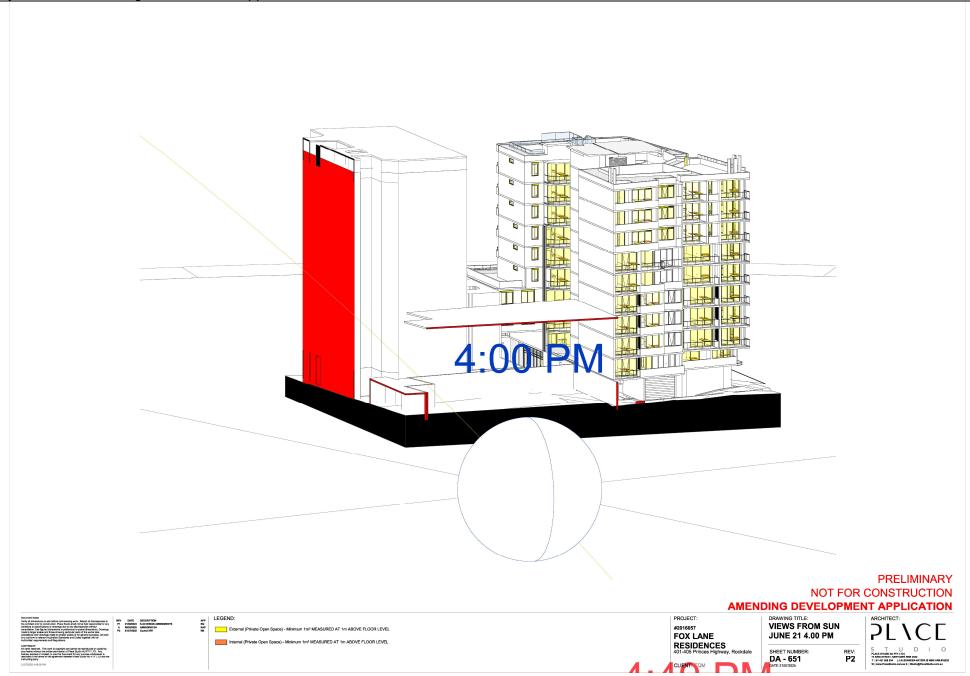


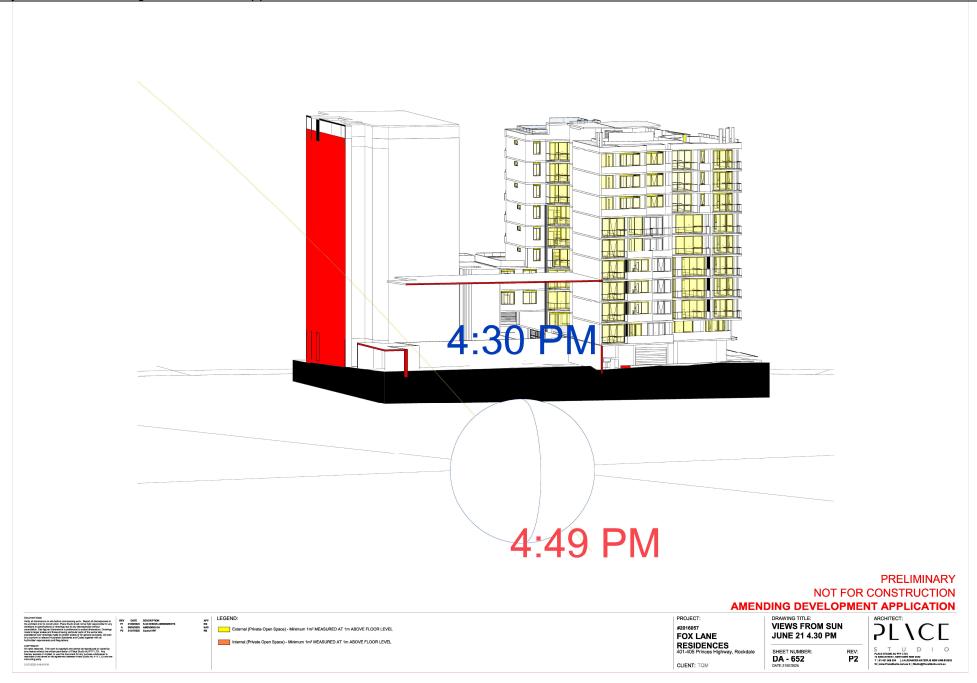


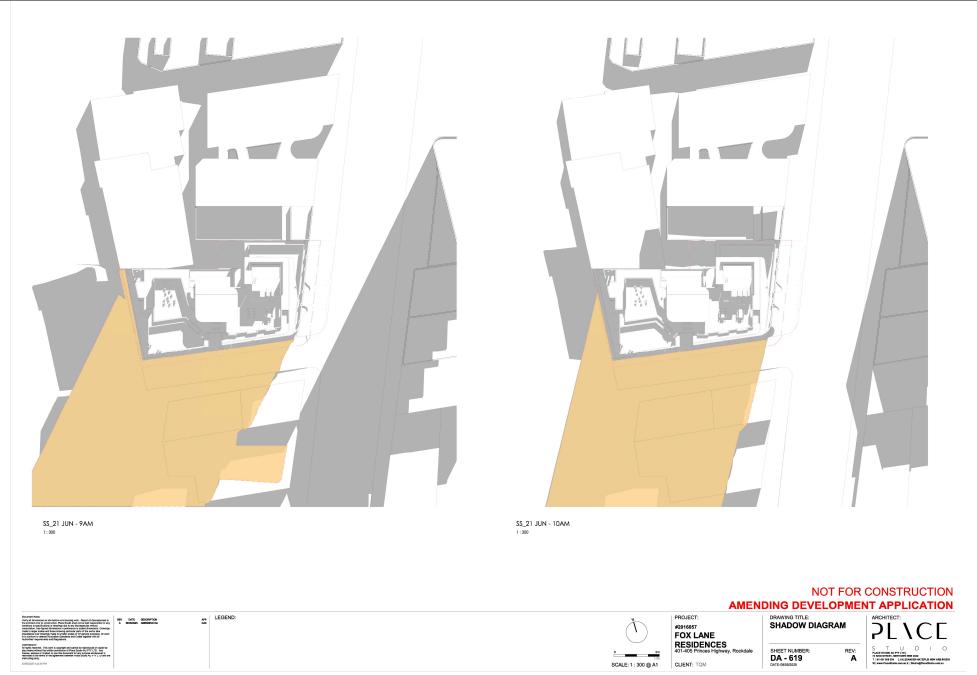


















Bayside Council 28/10/2025





**Submitted to: Bayside Council** 

On behalf of: TQM

Date: May 2025



Statement of Environmental Effects 401-405 Princes Highway, Rockdale

#### BMA URBAN STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS REPORT WERE:

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Project Director Greg Hansell

Project Planner ------

Project Code Pri-101/25

Report Number Final - 04/06/25

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**Statement of Environmental Effects** 401-405 Princes Highway, Rockdale

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) has been prepared by BMA Urban in support of a Development Application (DA) to Bayside Council, prepared in accordance with Section 4.12 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and Clause 50 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation, 2021. The proposed development is for 'alterations and additions' to an approved residential flat building (DA-2016/150), further revised by way of numerous modifications, the last of which is identified by way of (MDA-2022/204), which incorporated various changes to the layout of the approved building.

This application is submitted as an 'Amending Development Application'. In this regard, this application seeks to amend the original consent to permit 'alterations and additions' to the approved mixed-use development, hence the subject application being defined as an amending DA. This is consistent with Section 4.17 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 which permits amendments to an existing development consent.

The Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 (BLEP 2021) applies to the subject site. The site is located within the MU-1 Mixed Use zone and the proposed 'alterations and additions' to the approved development are permissible with consent and align with the objectives of the zone. The proposal is also generally compliant with the relevant provisions of the Housing SEPP and Bayside Development Control Plan 2022 and is a suitable form of development within the site context.

In brief, the proposal:

- positively contributes to the prominent site setting with a large emphasis placed on interface relationships and residential and neighbourhood amenity;
- continues to provide for a 'mixed use building' which will contribute to the economic redevelopment of the immediate area; and
- provides for a re built form and massing which is commensurate with the likely evolution in built forms governed by the land zoning and prescribed controls applicable to the land.

The SEE concludes this proposal is of an appropriate scale and mass for the site, is consistent with its immediate context and the desired future character of the area, is well designed and has no adverse amenity impacts and will make a valuable contribution to housing supply and diversity in the Bayside LGA. As such, it is considered that the proposal will deliver a suitable and appropriate development for the site and is worthy of approval.

In view of the contents of this report, we are satisfied that this proposal has properly responded to all relevant matters for consideration within Clause 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, and the accompanying Regulation.



# 1.1 Report Structure

This SEE is structured in the following manner:

- Section 1 Introduction;
- Section 2 Analysis of site and surrounding context;
- **Section 3** Description of the Development
- **Section 4** Assessment of the proposal's compliance with relevant planning instruments and policies:
- **Section 5** Impact assessment and consideration of key planning issues as required by Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act; and
- **Section 6** Conclusion.

# 1.2 Supporting Documentation

The technical and design documents that have been prepared to accompany this DA are identified in **Table 1** and are as follows;

Document:	Prepared by:
Architectural Plans	Place Studio
Stormwater Plans	Mance Arraj
Landscape Plans	Vision Dynamics
Access	East coast accessibility
Traffic Report	TTPA
Wind	ANA Civil
BASIX	Gradwell Consulting
Acoustic Report	Acoustic Logic
Cost Summary	QPC and C
Waste	Elephants Foot

Table 1: Technical and design documentation



#### 2. SITE ANALYSIS AND CONTEXT

## 2.1 The Subject Site

The development site consists of Lot 100 in DP 1097898. The subject site has two street frontages to Princes Highway (east) and Fox Lane (south). The subject site is irregular in shape and comprises of a 26.015 metre eastern Princes Highway boundary, a 2.37 metre southeastern splay to the corner of Fox Lane and Princes Highway, a 43.075 metre southern Fox Lane boundary, a 26.6 metre western boundary abutting the Illawarra line railway, a 25.82 metre (part) northern boundary, a 7.705 metre (part) western boundary and a 27.1 metre (part) northern boundary.

The development site area is approximately 1306m<sup>2</sup>.

Figures 1 and 2 below provide an aerial view identifying the location of the site within its defining context.



Figure 1: Site Plan (Base Map)

Source: Six Maps

Subject site





Figure 2: Aerial view of the site Source: NearMap 2024



# 2.2 The Locality

The site is located on the western side of the Princes Highway, on the north- eastern corner of Fox Lane and the highway. The site is located towards the northern end of the Rockdale Town Centre and is primarily surrounded by a range of commercial / retail uses that front the Princes Highway. Immediately to the north is a used car sales yard and Telephone Exchange Building.

Beyond these is a two storey bulky goods premises that is occupied by a number of businesses including Anaconda, The Good Guys, Spotlight etc.



#### 3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

# 3.1 DA History

#### 3.1.1 DA 2016/150/Modifications 1 and 2

DA2016/150 was approved as an Integrated development for the construction of a seven (7) storey mixed use development comprising 39 residential units and 2 commercial units with basement parking. The development was subsequently modified on two (2) further occasions which increased the number of apartments to 43 and increased the number of commercial tenancies to 3. There was also a modification approval relevant to the extension of the deferred commencement period.

#### 3.1.2 MDA 2022/204

MDA 2022/204 was approved on 12 September 2023 for a number of changes across the building including reconfiguration of the approved floor plates for the purpose of providing forty (40) apartments, introduction of two basement levels, layout changes, façade changes and the inclusion of winter gardens.

# 3.2 Development Summary

This DA seeks consent for: alterations and additions to an approved residential flat building which incorporates various changes to the layout of the approved building (including the basement levels) as well as the provision of an additional three (3) storeys and communal facilities generally. Across the ground floor, the OSD tank has been relocated, waste room sizes have been increased, addition of a FOGO waste room and the relocation of the managers room.



Parameter	Proposal
Site Area	Total Land Area - 1306m <sup>2</sup>
Floor Space Ratio	4.6:1 (6009m²)
Deep Soil Provision	253m <sup>2</sup> or 15%
Building Height (maximum)	34.435m
Apartment Mix (Across Development as a whole)	
1 bedroom	• six (6)
2 bedroom	• thirty-two (32)
3 bedroom	• Eighteen (18)
	Total = 59 Fifty-Nine
	Note: DA2016/150 provided consent for a total of 39
	dwellings. MDA 2022/204 which was the last relevant
	modification, comprised of 43 apartments.The
	subject application seeks to provide for a total of 59.
Parking Provision (Total)	Resident - 74 spaces
	Visitor - 13 spaces
	Commercial - 6 spaces
	Motorbike - 4 spaces
	Bicycle - 11 spaces
Communal open space	529m2 or 40.5%
Land Use	Mixed Use Development

Table 2: Numeric Overview of the proposed development

# 3.3 Built form and Urban Design

The building would be a total of ten (10) storeys in scale with rooftop communal area as interpreted from the Princes Highway. The building presents a defined four (4) storey base to the Princes highway alongside visually recessed upper levels so as to minimise visual bulk and scale, amenity impacts. Rooftop level communal space is provided which includes a swimming pool, open air theatre, decking and bench spaces.



As shown in **Figure 3** being the development render, the buildings have been modulated to provide articulation and visual interest when viewed from the public domain.

The elevations are highly modulated using articulated walls and varying setbacks. A range of different materials and colours have been used to further visually break up the built form, including brick, painted render, aluminium framing and off form concrete.



Figure 3: 3D Render Source: Place Studio

#### 3.4 Landscaping/Communal Open Space

Landscape Plans prepared by Vision Dynamics accompany this development application.

The landscape design strategy seeks to provide residents with a diversity of spaces and activities for their leisure that are both attractive and functional. The planting palette will be vibrant and lush, reflecting the desired future character of the area and with a focus on native and floral species. The design aims to deliver opportunities for community gathering at both ground floor level relevant to commercial outdoor seating and across the rooftop level relevant to the communal spaces servicing the residential component of the development. Landscaping is also provided to the Princes Highway frontage, which also includes public works relevant to footpath and tree planting along the public domain.



#### 3.5 Water Management

In accordance with Council's guidelines for stormwater and water cycle management, a revised plan has been provided that addresses in the stormwater management plan incorporating on-site detention and discharge to the public drainage network via new stormwater infrastructure proposed across the site which feeds into the inlet structures. Whilst the drainage design has been updated to reflect the design changes made, it remains generally consistent with the approved outcomes in this respect.

#### 3.6 External Materials and Finishes

Details of the proposed materials of the development are included as part of the Architectural Drawings prepared by Place Studio and are also reproduced for reference in **Figure 4** below. The building will continue to use a combination of contemporary materials to provide a visually interesting facade that responds to the future surrounding built form character.

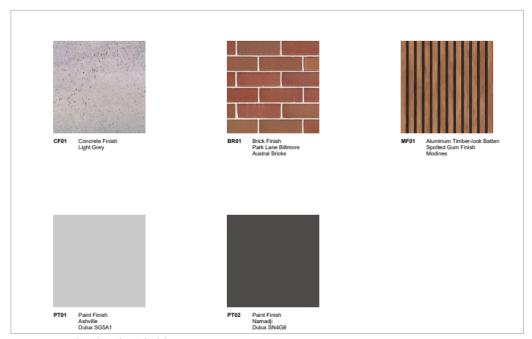


Figure 4: Materials and Finishes Schedule

Source: Place Studio



#### 4. STATUTORY PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

#### 4.1 Overview

The relevant statutory framework considered in the preparation of this report comprises:

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979;
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021;
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021;
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021;
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022;
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021;
- Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021; and
- Bayside Development Control Plan 2022.

The relevant provisions and controls of the above Instruments and Plans are summarised in the following sections of this SEE.

### 4.2 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

#### 4.2.1 Section 1.3 - Objects

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (the Act) is the principle planning and development legislation in New South Wales. In accordance with Section 1.3, the objectives of the Act are:

- to promote the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources,
- to facilitate ecologically sustainable development by integrating relevant economic, environmental and social considerations in decision-making about environmental planning and assessment,
- to promote the orderly and economic use and development of land,
- to promote the delivery and maintenance of affordable housing,
- to protect the environment, including the conservation of threatened and other species of native animals and plants, ecological communities and their habitats,
- to promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage),
- to promote good design and amenity of the built environment
- to promote the proper construction and maintenance of buildings, including the protection of the health and safety of their occupants,
- to promote the sharing of the responsibility for environmental planning and assessment between the different levels of government in the State,
- to provide increased opportunity for community participation in environmental planning and assessment.



For the reasons set out below, it is considered that the proposed development satisfies the above stated objects of the Act:

- The new stock increases employment opportunities and delivers a residential form of accommodation in a well serviced area;
- Creation of additional jobs during the construction phase;
- The proposal will result in the orderly and economic use and development of land;
- The proposed building promotes a high standard of environmental performance, incorporating the principles of ecologically sustainable development, while responding to the context and enhancing the qualities of the area; and
- Appropriate utility services are provided.

#### 4.2.2. Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act 1979

Section 4.15(1) of the Act as amended specifies the matters which a consent authority must consider when determining a development application. The relevant matters for consideration under Section 4.15 of the Act are addressed in the Table below.

Section	Comment
Section 4.15(1)(a)(i)	Consideration of relevant instruments is discussed in
Any environmental planning instrument	Section 4.
Section 4.15(1)(a)(ii)	The provision of any draft State Environmental
Any draft environmental planning instrument	Planning Policy is discussed at Section 4.6
Section 4.15(1)(a)(iii)	Consideration of relevant the development control
Any development control plan	plan is discussed in Section 4.7.
Section 4.15(1)(a)(iiia) Any planning agreement	Not relevant to this application.
Section 4.15(1)(a)(iv)	Refer to Section 4.3
Matters prescribed by the regulations	
Section 4.15(1)(b)	The likely impacts of the proposed development
	have been discussed throughout this Report,
	particularly Section 5 of this SEE.
Section 4.15(1)(c)	The suitability of the site has been discussed
The suitability of the site	throughout this Report, particularly within Section 5
	of this SEE.



Section 4.15(1)(d)	It is understood that the DA for the proposed
Any submissions	development will be publicly notified as is statutorily
	required.
Section 4.15(1)(e)	The proposed development will increase housing
The public interest	choice by providing further residential apartments,
	that will contribute to meeting the housing targets
	within the LGA.
	The proposed development is therefore in the public
	interest.

Table 3: Section 4.15 of the EP&A Act 1979

# 4.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulations 2021

#### 4.3.1. Section 61 - Additional matters that consent authority must consider

Section 61 of the EP&A Reg prescribes those additional matters that are to be taken into consideration by a consent authority in assessing and determining a DA for the purposes of Section 4.15(1)(a)(iv) of the EP&A Act. All demolition works will undertaken in accordance with the Australian Standard AS 2601–2001: *The Demolition of Structures*.

#### 4.3.2. Section 69 - Compliance with Building Code of Australia

Any building work must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code of Australia (BCA), pursuant to Section 61 of the EP&A Reg and can be conditioned as part of any development consent granted for the DA.

# 4.4 State Environmental Planning Policies

#### 4.4.1 State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilience and Hazards) 2021

#### **Chapter 4 - Remediation of Land**

Chapter 4 of this state policy applies to the whole of the State. The object of this chapter is to provide for a Statewide planning approach to the remediation of contaminated land. In accordance with the provisions of clause 4.6(1) of this state policy, Council must not consent to the carrying out of any development on land unless it has considered whether the land is contaminated, and if the land is contaminated, it is satisfied that the land is suitable in it contaminated state (or will be suitable, after



remediation) for the purpose for which the development is proposed to be carried out. This amending DA would not alter any of the previous conclusions drawn with respect to land contamination.

#### 4.4.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022

In accordance with the provisions of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Sustainable Buildings) 2022, a BASIX Certificate has been provided. The proposed development satisfies the requirements of the Certificate in terms of water, thermal comfort and energy efficiency.

# 4.4.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021

#### **Chapter 2 - Vegetation in non-rural areas**

Chapter 2 of this state policy applies to the non-rural areas of the State inclusive of the subject local government area and aims to:

(a) protect the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the State and (b) preserve the amenity of non-rural areas of the State through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.

The proposal does not necessitate to any further tree removal.

# 4.4.4 State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021

#### <u>Division 5 - Electricity Transmission or Distribution</u>

#### Subdivision 2 - Development likely to affect electricity transmission or distribution network

#### 2.48 Determination of development applications-other development

- (1) This section applies to a development application (or an application for modification of a consent) for development comprising or involving any of the following–
  - (a) the penetration of ground within 2m of an underground electricity power line or an electricity distribution pole or within 10m of any part of an electricity tower,
  - (b) development carried out-
  - (i) within or immediately adjacent to an easement for electricity purposes (whether or not the electricity infrastructure exists), or
  - (ii) immediately adjacent to an electricity substation, or
  - (iii) within 5m of an exposed overhead electricity power line,
  - (c) installation of a swimming pool any part of which is-



- (i) within 30m of a structure supporting an overhead electricity transmission line, measured horizontally from the top of the pool to the bottom of the structure at ground level, or
- (ii) within 5m of an overhead electricity power line, measured vertically upwards from the top of the pool,
- (d) development involving or requiring the placement of power lines underground, unless an agreement with respect to the placement underground of power lines is in force between the electricity supply authority and the council for the land concerned.
- (2) Before determining a development application (or an application for modification of a consent) for development to which this section applies, the consent authority must—
- (a) give written notice to the electricity supply authority for the area in which the development is to be carried out, inviting comments about potential safety risks, and
- (b) take into consideration any response to the notice that is received within 21 days after the notice is given.

The application is subject to clause 45 of the SEPP as the development proposes works within the vicinity of electricity infrastructure, being power poles and lines at the Princes Highway frontage of the site and along Fox Lane. In accordance with clause 45(2) written notice was previously provided to the electricity supply authority for the area in which the development is to be carried out, inviting comments about potential safety risk. Accordingly, the proposal was referred to Ausgrid, who raised no objections to the proposed development subject to the imposition of standard conditions of consent, in the event that the proposal was supported.

Subject to rereferral and consideration of any response, the proposal is capable of satisfying the provisions of this SEPP.

#### **Division 15 Railways**

#### 2.99 Excavation in, above, below or adjacent to rail corridors

The proposal seeks to undertake excavation greater than 12m in proximity to the Sydney Trains line in order to construct basement car parking levels for the proposed development. However, this excavation was considered as part of the preceding approval by way of a deferred commencement condition. This deferred commencement condition was addressed and the consent was deemed activated on 25 March 2022. This amending DA would not alter the previously drawn conclusions relevant to Part 2.99 of the SEPP.

#### 2.100 Impact of rail noise or vibration on non-rail development

- (1) This section applies to development for any of the following purposes that is on land in or adjacent to a rail corridor and that the consent authority considers is likely to be adversely affected by rail noise or vibration—
  - (a) residential accommodation,
  - (b) a place of public worship,
  - (c) a hospital
  - (d) an educational establishment or centre-based child care facility.



- (2) Before determining a development application for development to which this section applies, the consent authority must take into consideration any guidelines that are issued by the Planning Secretary for the purposes of this section and published in the Gazette.
- (3) If the development is for the purposes of residential accommodation, the consent authority must not grant consent to the development unless it is satisfied that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the following LAeq levels are not exceeded—
- (a) in any bedroom in the residential accommodation—35 dB(A) at any time between 10.00 pm and 7.00 am.
- (b) anywhere else in the residential accommodation (other than a garage, kitchen, bathroom or hallway)–40 dB(A) at any time.

This application is accompanied by an acoustic report prepared by Acoustic Logic.

The assessment concludes that the proposed development is capable of achieving the noise attenuation criteria where relevant to the development subject to the recommendations detailed within the report being adhered to.

The proposed development cis therefore capable of satisfying the provisions of Clause 2.100 of TISEPP.

#### **Division 17 - Roads and Traffic**

#### Subdivision 2 - Development in or adjacent to road corridors and road reservations

#### 2.118 Development with frontage to classified road

- (1) The objectives of this section are-
  - (a) to ensure that new development does not compromise the effective and ongoing operation and function of classified roads, and
  - (b) to prevent or reduce the potential impact of traffic noise and vehicle emission on development adjacent to classified roads.
  - (2) The consent authority must not grant consent to development on land that has a frontage to a classified road unless it is satisfied that—
  - (a) where practicable and safe, vehicular access to the land is provided by a road other than the classified road, and
  - (b) the safety, efficiency and ongoing operation of the classified road will not be adversely affected by the development as a result of—
  - (i) the design of the vehicular access to the land, or
  - (ii) the emission of smoke or dust from the development, or
  - (iii) the nature, volume or frequency of vehicles using the classified road to gain access to the land, and
  - (c) the development is of a type that is not sensitive to traffic noise or vehicle emissions, or is appropriately located and designed, or includes measures, to ameliorate potential traffic noise or vehicle emissions within the site of the development arising from the adjacent classified road.



This clause applies to development with frontage to a classified road. In this regard, Princes Highway is identified as a Classified Road and therefore, this provisions of this clause apply to this development.

As detailed in the accompanying traffic report prepared by TTPA, the development has been projected to generate similar vehicle movements per hour, as per the preceding approval, during commuter peak periods. Such a peak hour additional traffic generation during commuter peaks, is not projected to, in itself, result in any unreasonable impacts on the existing operational performance of the surrounding local road network. In this regard, the extent of additional traffic is not projected to measurably impact the existing operational performance of the Princes Highway.

Further, the proposed site access management from Fox Lane is maintained and therefore, the nature, volume and frequency of vehicles utilising Fox Lane hway to obtain access to the subject site, will not unreasonably compromise the effective and ongoing operation and function of the Princes Highway.

In terms of the emission of smoke or dust from the development, measures will be put in place during the construction phase mitigating the extent of any construction generated smoke and or dust emissions. Additional consent conditions may be imposed in this regard.

Having regard to the commentary above, the proposed development is capable of satisfying the relevant provisions of Clause 2.118 of the SEPP.

#### 2.119 Impact of road noise or vibration on non-road development

This clause applies to development for any of the following purposes that is on land in or adjacent to the road corridor for a freeway, a tollway or a transitway or any other road with an annual average daily traffic volume of more than 20,000 vehicles (based on the traffic volume data published on the website of RMS) and that the consent authority considers is likely to be adversely affected by road noise or vibration:

- (a) residential accommodation,
- (b) a place of public worship,
- (c) a hospital,
- (d) an educational establishment or centre-based child care facility.

The subject site is located along Princes Highway, requiring that a mandatory assessment be undertaken in accordance with the SEPP.

The application is accompanied by an acoustic report prepared by Acoustic Logic.

This assessment concludes that the proposed development is capable of achieving the noise attenuation criteria where relevant to the development subject to the recommendations detailed within the report being adhered to.

The proposed development cis therefore capable of satisfying the provisions of Clause 2.119 of TISEPP.



#### 4.4.5 State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021

#### **Chapter 4 - Design of Residential Apartment Development**

The aim of this chapter is to improve the design of residential apartment development in New South Wales for the following purposes—

- (a) to ensure residential apartment development contributes to the sustainable development of New South Wales by—
  - (i) providing socially and environmentally sustainable housing, and
  - (ii) being a long-term asset to the neighbourhood, and
  - (iii) achieving the urban planning policies for local and regional areas,
- (b) to achieve better built form and aesthetics of buildings, streetscapes and public spaces,
- (c) to maximise the amenity, safety and security of the residents of residential apartment development and the community,
- (d) to better satisfy the increasing demand for residential apartment development, considering-
  - (i) the changing social and demographic profile of the community, and
  - (ii) the needs of a wide range of people, including persons with disability, children and seniors,
- (e) to contribute to the provision of a variety of dwelling types to meet population growth,
- (f) to support housing affordability,
- (g) to minimise the consumption of energy from non-renewable resources, to conserve the environment and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,
- (h) to facilitate the timely and efficient assessment of development applications to which this chapter applies.
- (2) This chapter recognises that the design of residential apartment development is significant because of the economic, environmental, cultural and social benefits of high quality design.

Development consent must not be granted to residential apartment development, and a development consent for residential apartment development must not be modified, unless the consent authority has considered the following—

- (a) the quality of the design of the development, evaluated in accordance with the design principles for residential apartment development set out in Schedule 9,
- (b) the Apartment Design Guide,
- (c) any advice received from a design review panel within 14 days after the consent authority referred the development application or modification application to the panel.

Division 1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, subclause 29, outlines that a development application that relates to a residential apartment development must be accompanied by a statement by a qualified designer.



The statement must-

- (a) verify that the qualified designer designed, or directed the design of, the development, and
- (b) explain how the development addresses-
- (i) the design principles for residential apartment development, and
- (ii) the objectives in Parts 3 and 4 of the Apartment Design Guide.

These principles do not generate design solutions but provide a guide to achieving good design and the means of evaluating the merit of proposed solutions. An assessment of the proposed development, against these design principles and the Apartment Design Guide (ADG) criteria is contained in the Verification Statement prepared by *Place Studio* which has been separately submitted and forms part of this development application.

In summary, the proposed development provides a positive contribution to its locality in terms of its design quality, the internal and external amenity it provides and an increase in housing choice and stock in the area.

Furthermore, the proposed development is consistent with the aims and relevant provisions of the ADG. In terms of how the proposal responds to the relevant design criteria specified in the Apartment Design guide, this has also been prepared by *Place Studio* and accompanies the Verification Statement (separately submitted).

Overall, the proposed development achieves an acceptable level of compliance with the critical provisions of the Apartment Design Guide as detailed in **Table 4** below.

ADG	Objective	Design Criteria			Achieve Criteria	es Design I
3D:	Communal open	25% of site area (mini	mum)			Yes
Communal	space to enhance					
and public	residential amenity,	Minimum of 50%	direct	sunlight for a	The	extent of
open	encourage a range	minimum of 2 hours	betwee	n 9am and 3pm	commu	nal open space
space	of activities, be	on 21 June (mid- wint	er)	•	across	the
	visually appealing				develop	oment equates
	and to provide				to 529m	n <sup>2</sup> or 40.5%.
	opportunities for					
	landscaping.					
	Communal open					
	space should be					
	designed to					
	maximise safety.					
	maximise surety.					
3E: Deep	To provide areas on					Merit
soil zones	the site that allow	Less than 650m <sup>2</sup>		7%		
son zones		650m <sup>2</sup> – 1,500m <sup>2</sup> Greater than 1,500m <sup>2</sup>	3m	_		. ( )
	for and support	Greater than 1,500m <sup>2</sup> with significant existing	6m			ent of deep soil
	healthy plant and	tree cover	_		' '	g proposed is
	tree growth.				60m² or	r 4.5%.



3F-1 Visual	"Adequate building	Up to 12m (4 storeys)	6m	3m	Yes
Privacy	separation	Up to 25m (5-8 storeys)	9m	4.5m	163
Filvacy		Over 25m (9+ storeys)	12m	6m	Refer to the discussion
					in Part 5.2.5 of the SEE.
4A: Solar Access	shared equitably between neighbouring sites, to achieve reasonable levels of external and visual privacy".  To optimise the number of	70% of total apa	artments (minimum	n)	Merit
Access	apartments receiving sunlight to habitable rooms, primary windows and private open space.	A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid winter  A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter.			The development results in 53 of the 59 apartments receive the requisite amount of solar access between 9 am and <b>3:15pm</b> mid-winter.  Expressed as a percentage, this equates to 73%.
4B: Natural Ventilation	To maximise natural cross ventilation for comfortable indoor environments	60% of total apartments (minimum)		The development results in 38 of the 59 apartments capable of being natural cross ventilated.  Expressed as a percentage, this equates to 64%.	
4C: Ceiling	Improve internal	Habitable rooms	2.7m		Yes
Height	dwelling amenity.	Non-habitable	2.4m		
rieigne	dwelling differity.	For 2 storey apartments	2.7m for main living area floor 2.4m for second floor, where its area of the apartment area	does not exceed 50%	All proposed
		Attic spaces	1.8m at edge of room with a 30 degree minimum ceiling slope		apartments will
		If located in mixed use areas 3.3m for ground and first floor to promote future flexibility of use			comprise of areas that comply with the ADG
		These minimums do not preclude	higher ceilings if desired.		Part 4C requirements.



4D: Apartment Size	The layout of rooms within an apartment is functional, well organised and provides a high standard of amenity.	Studio  1 bedroom  2 bedroom  3 bedroom	35m <sup>2</sup> 50m <sup>2</sup> 70m <sup>2</sup> 90m <sup>2</sup>			All proposed apartments will comprise of areas that comply with the ADG Part 4D requirements.
4E: Private Open Space and Balconies	Apartments provide appropriately sized private open space and balconies to enhance residential amenity.	Studio apartment  1 bedroom apartment  2 bedroom apartment  3+ bedroom apartment  The minimum belcony depth to b	4m² 8m² 10m² 12m² e counted as con	2m 2m 2.4m 2.4m tributing to the balcony a	area is 1m.	The ADG objectives for Apartment size are achieved in the proposal. All apartments comply with the minimum primary area criteria and most of the apartments have private open space areas that exceed the minimum area requirement.
4G: Storage	Adequate, well designed storage is to be provided in each apartment	Studio apartment  1 bedroom apartment  2 bedroom apartment  3+ bedroom apartment		4m² 6m² 8m² 10m²		All proposed apartments will comprise of storage areas that comply with the ADG Part 4G requirements.

Table 4: ADG core compliance summary



### 4.6 Local Environmental Plans

#### 4.6.1 Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021

The Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 (BLEP 2021) applies to the subject site which is identified as being within Zone MU-1 –Mixed Use Zone. The proposed development is best characterised as a "mixed use development" containing commercial promises and a residential flat building both of which are permissible forms of development in the zone.

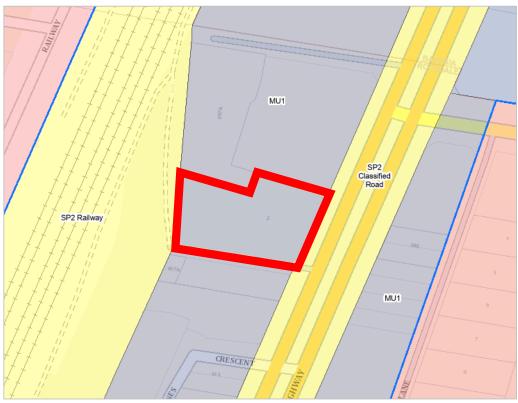


Figure 5: Zoning map extract Source: E Planning

The objectives of the MU1 – Mixed Use Zone are as follows:

- To encourage a diversity of business, retail, office and light industrial land uses that generate employment opportunities.
- To ensure that new development provides diverse and active street frontages to attract pedestrian traffic and to contribute to vibrant, diverse and functional streets and public spaces.
- To minimise conflict between land uses within this zone and land uses within adjoining zones.
- To encourage business, retail, community and other non-residential land uses on the ground floor of buildings.
- To ensure built from and land uses are commensurate with the level of accessibility, to and from the zone, by public transport, walking and cycling.



The proposed development is consistent with the objectives of the zone. A summary of our assessment of the proposed development against the LEP provisions is detailed below. Some clauses with the LEP have been deliberately omitted because they are not applicable to the proposed development.

Clause	Provision	Proposal	Comply
PART 2	– Permitted or Prohibited development		
2.6	Subdivision – Consent Requirements	The proposal does not seek consent for any form of land subdivision.	N/A
PART 4	– Principal Development Standards		
4.3	Height of Buildings		
	The development is subject to the provisions of Clause 4.3, which as indicated on the associated "Height of Buildings" Map, limited the height of buildings to 34m.	Figure 6: HoB map extract Source: E Planning	Merit
		The proposed development has a maximum height of 34.435m which exceeds the 34m height limit. A Clause 4.6 Variation Request is provided as Annexure A which substantiates the height departure.	
PART 5	– Miscellaneous Provisions		
5.10	Heritage Conservation	The subject property is not listed as an item of local heritage significance, is it located within a Heritage Conservation Area nor is it located in proximity to an item of relevance.	Yes
PART 6	– Additional Local Provisions		

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6.1	Acid Sulfate Soils		
t	The objective of this clause is to ensure that development does not disturb, expose of drain acid sulfate soils.	The subject site has been identified as being affected by Class 5 Acid Sulfate Soils on the ASS Map. The extent of approved site excavation is not being materially altered as part of this application. The proposal relies on the previous conclusions drawn with respect to Acid Sulfate Soils whereby the provision of an Acid Sulfate Soils Management plan is not warranted in the circumstances of this application.	Yes
6.2 E	Earthworks		
v e k	This clause seeks to ensure earthworks would not have a detrimental impact on any environmental functions or existing built environments. It also prescribes that earthworks are required for most earthworks.	The extent of excavation proposed as part of this amending application remains commensurate with that previously approved and deemed acceptable on site.  In any regard, any excavated material is understood to be virgin material and highly unlikely to be contaminated given the long standing use of the site for residential purposes. It is anticipated that standard conditions of consent will be imposed in relation to land contamination and disposal of excavated material.  Where proposed earthworks occur within or close to the zone of influence of neighbouring structures, specific excavation and earth retention methods will be implemented to ensure structural integrity of adjacent buildings is not compromised.  It is considered unlikely that the site, which for the most part has been relatively undisturbed, contains relics or any items of historic significance. Should any such item be encountered during site preparation works, excavation will cease immediately and the appropriate government authority notified. It is anticipated that a standard condition of consent will be imposed in this regard.  The site is not in proximity to, nor are earthworks likely to have any detrimental impact on groundwater, drinking water	Yes

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		Sediment and erosion controls will be installed and maintained for the duration of site preparation and construction phases to ensure there is no risk of sediment laden water leaving the site and entering council's drainage infrastructure.  Excavation techniques which focus on minimising disturbance resulting from noise and vibration transmission will be implemented. Sediment and erosion controls will be installed and maintained for the duration of site preparation and construction phases.  In this regard, the proposal will not have a detrimental impact on environmental functions and processes, neighbouring uses, cultural or heritage items or features of the surrounding land.	
6.3	Stormwater and water sensitive urban design  (2) Before granting development consent to development on any land to which this Plan applies, the consent authority must be satisfied that—  (a) water sensitive urban design principles are incorporated into the design of the development, and  (b) riparian, stormwater and flooding measures are integrated as part of the development, and  (c) the stormwater management system includes all reasonable management actions to avoid adverse impacts on the land to which the development is to be carried out, adjoining properties, native bushland, waterways, receiving waters and groundwater systems, and  (d) if a potential adverse environmental impact cannot be feasibly avoided, the development minimises and mitigates the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff on adjoining properties, native bushland,	The application is accompanied by stormwater plan, pump calculations and management report prepared by Mance Arraj. This plan has been designed with the intent of ensuring that any stormwater generated by the building will be designed in accordance with the relevant provisions of this clause.	Yes

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	waterways receiving waters and groundwater systems, and		
	(e) the development is designed to maximise the use of water permeable surfaces on the site having regard to the soil characteristics affecting on-site infiltration of water.		
6.7	Airspace Operations		
	(1) The objective of this clause is to protect airspace around airports.  (2) The consent authority must not grant development consent to development that is a controlled activity within the meaning of Division 4 of Part 12 of the Airports Act 1996 of the Commonwealth unless the applicant has obtained approval for the controlled activity under regulations made for the purposes of that Division.	The Inner horizontal surface relevant to the site is 51m (AHD). The maximum proposed building height, alongside the telecommunications infrastructure that's sits atop of the building, is sited below this IHS.	Yes
6.10	Design Excellence		
	<ul> <li>(2) This clause applies to the following development—</li> <li>(b) development involving the erection of a new building or external alterations to an existing building on land shown edged heavy black on the <u>Design Excellence Map</u>,</li> </ul>	The subject site has been identified on the Design Excellence Map.	Yes
Design Exce	llence Assessment		
(4) In consider the following	,	n excellence, the consent authority must have	regard to
materials	a high standard of architectural design, and detailing appropriate to the building location will be achieved,	The building will present as a modern architectural design with a strong emphasis on visual identity and contextual integration. The building siting and form responds to the context and desired character while the range in materiality employed across the development will accentuate its key features.	Yes



(b) whether the form, arrangement and external appearance of the development will improve the quality and amenity of the public domain,	The development will provide for a high quality built form which addresses the streetscape and provides for a number of façade undulations, vertical and horizontal articulation, balcony design and fenestration. The building has a strong presentation to its Princes Highway frontage across the lower levels while the upper six residential building levels have been additionally recessed into the built form for the purpose of breaking up any strong level of built form verticality.	Yes
(c) whether the development detrimentally impacts on view corridors,	The siting, scale and built form relationship the development will have with both neighbouring properties and public domain, will not result in any visual impediment to established view corridors.	Yes
(d) the requirements of any development control plan made by the Council and as in force at the commencement of this clause,	The proposal has been designed in response to the prescribed control provisions of the DCP. This is discussed in more detail in Section 4.7.1 of this SEE.	Yes
(e) how the development addresses the following matters—		Yes
<ul> <li>(i) the suitability of the land for development,</li> <li>(ii) existing and proposed uses and use mix,</li> <li>(iii) heritage issues and streetscape constraints,</li> <li>(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,</li> <li>(v) bulk, massing and modulation of buildings,</li> <li>(vi) street frontage heights,</li> <li>(vii) environmental impacts such as sustainable design, overshadowing, wind and reflectivity,</li> </ul>	The subject site is zoned MU-1 Mixed Use where missed commercial/residential buildings are a contemplated form of development. The proposal represents a high quality building designed in response to Council's controls and the desired future character of both the immediate and broader Precinct context.  The land does not contain any impediments which could preclude the ability for this development to be carried out while there are no proximate heritage items whose value could be compromised as a result of the proposal.	
<ul><li>(viii) the achievement of the principles of ecologically sustainable development,</li><li>(ix) pedestrian, cycle, vehicular and service access, circulation and requirements,</li></ul>	development is generally reflective of Council's prescribed DCP controls pertaining to this Precinct. It is noted that the building height is for most part, compliant with the prescribed height standard, albeit, a minor departure does result to the roof elements servicing the communal open space which has been	



(x) the impact on, and any proposed improvements to, the public domain,

(xi) achieving appropriate interfaces at ground level between the building and the public domain,

(xii) excellence and integration of landscape design.

substantiated in the accompanying Clause 4.6 variation request (Annexure A).

More generally, the building will provide for several façade undulations, vertical and horizontal articulation, balcony design and fenestration all of which will work in conjunction so as to ensure the building identifies as appropriately scaled, and a desired 'fit' for the locality.

The development also successfully mitigates the potential for unreasonable amenity impacts to arise across neighbouring properties.

Accompanying this application are detailed plans/reports/analysis relevant to overshadowing, wind and BASIX certificate which identify the proposal ability in achieving the required targets.

The proposal seeks to maintain vehicular access/egress from the site directly from Fox Lane which as described in the accompanying traffic impact assessment prepared by TTPA, will adhere to the RMS guidelines and Australian Standards.

A pedestrian entry point is maintained from Fox lane which directs occupants/visitors along a ramped path into a generously sized circulation lobby.

The provision of high quality landscaping is proposed primarily across the Princes Highway frontage, which also includes public domain improvements in the form of new path and tree planting and communal rooftop. A detailed landscaping plan prepared by *Vision Dynamics* accompanies the application. In brief, the landscape resolution for the site will comprise of trees, shrubs and grasses all of which will soften the built form and improve the landscaped character of the streetscape



<ul> <li>(5) Development consent must not be granted to development to which this clause applies unless— <ul> <li>(a) if the development is in respect of a building that is, or will be, higher than 12 metres or 3 storeys (or both) but not higher than 40 metres or 12 storeys (or both)—</li> <li>(i) a design review panel has reviewed the development, and</li> <li>(ii) the consent authority takes into account the findings of the design review panel, or</li> </ul> </li> <li>6.11 Essential Services  Before determining a DA, this clause requires the consent authority to be satisfied that essential utilities would be</li> </ul>		The Design Review Panel will be required to review the subject DA.	Yes
	Essential Services  Before determining a DA, this clause requires the consent authority to be	The subject site is currently serviced by water, electricity, sewer as well as direct vehicular and pedestrian access services, as required by the clause. Where necessary, such services can be upgraded to meet any	Yes
		additional demands generated by the proposal.	

Table 5: BLEP 2021 compliance table



# 4.7 Development Control Plans

### 4.7.1 Bayside Development Control Plan 2022

On 27 August 2021, the Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2022 was made. This DCP has been prepared in accordance with Part 3, Division 3.6 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021 (EP&A Regulation).

	Bayside Development Control Plan 2022			
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N	
Part 3 - General	principles for development			
3.1 Site Analysis	and Locality			
3.1.1 Site Analysis Plan	Development Applications are to include a Site Analysis which includes both a sketch/diagrammatic Site Analysis Plan and a written component.	A site analysis plan forms part of the architectural plan detail set prepared by Place Studio.	Yes	
3.1.2 Interface with Public Domain	Buildings are to be designed to:  a. have a clearly defined entry point; and  b. address the street, side street, rear laneway or any adjacent parks and/or public spaces	A clearly defined building entry point is observed across the frontage of the development as it presents to Fox Lane	Yes	
	The visual and physical connection between the building frontage and the public domain must be considered in all development applications to ensure that the interface at ground level promotes a high level of pedestrian amenity and equitable access.	A defined entry lobby that provides for residential access into the building is nominated in a centrally located position along Fox Lane. We have been informed that access can be provided equitably which was demonstrated in the accompanying Access Report prepared by east coast.	Yes	
	For mixed use development which contains residential dwellings, the principal usable part of outdoor private open space must not be located on the street frontage, unless it is on the first floor or above.	This design outcome has been achieved.	Yes	



	Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
<u> </u>	Public domain improvement works such as footpath paving, reconstruction of kerb and gutter, landscaping, street trees, amenity area lighting and furniture may be required at the developer's expense.	A consent condition, if deemed applicable, may be imposed which formalises this requirement.	Yes
	Comfortable public places with high-quality public furniture, good shade and interesting outlooks within the public domain and open space shall be provided.	A consent condition, if deemed applicable, may be imposed which formalises this requirement.	Yes
	Developments are to be designed so that required services and infrastructure (e.g. hydrants) that interface with the public domain are considered and integrated into the built form design at development assessment stage.	A consent condition, if deemed applicable, may be imposed which formalises this requirement.	Yes
3.1.3 Crime Prevention through Environmental Design	CPTED principles are to be addressed in all development applications where there is the potential to minimise risk and improve safety.  Larger development applications (as outlined below) are to be supported by a Safer by Design Assessment Report.	Refer to the discussion in Part 5.4 of this SEE.	Yes
3.1.4 Active Street Frontages	Where active street frontages are required, development is to:  · identify landscaping, street paving and furniture etc along the active street frontage  · orientate and program active uses on the ground floor to maximise the visual amenity for outdoor seating opportunities  · provide a minimum width of 2 metres on a public footpath that is clear of any	While an active street frontage is not prescribed for redevelopment of the site, the proposal does seek to undertake public domain improvement works in the form of a new footpath and street tree planting works.	N/A



Bayside Development Control Plan 2022			
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
-	obstructions or structures for pedestrian access.		
3.1.5 Views	Development must consider any significant vistas or views to, from and across the site including those which contribute to the character, identity, or sense of place of the site.	The siting and locational characteristics of the land are such that any views to, from and across the site will remain in accordance with that envisaged for the zone.	Yes
3.2 Design Excelle	nce		
design excellence Bayside Local Env	give consideration to the principles of as outlined within Clause 6.10 of vironmental Plan 2021 and within cellence Guidelines.	Refer to previous LEP discussion addressing Design Excellence.	Yes
3.3 Energy Review	and Sustainability		
principles of 'gre	uildings should follow the general een building design' to reduce on-renewable energy sources and	The proposal is accompanied by a Basix Certificate prepared by Gradwell Consulting which demonstrates a commitment to sustainability.	Yes
-	y efficiently he use on non-renewable energy		
systems	e peak demand on energy supply		
	eenhouse gas emissions e use of potable water		
	dings more comfortable for occupants		
<ul> <li>reduce er energy ser</li> </ul>	nergy bills and the lifecycle cost of rvices.		
3.5 Transport, Park	ing and Access		
3.5.1 Design of the	Off-street parking facilities,	The proposal retains parking provision, albeit	Yes
Parking Facility	including carports, are generally not permitted within the front setback due to the impact on streetscape and landscape character. Driveways/hardstands	in an altered form, across the building basement/s consistent with the intent of this control.	



	Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
_	minimum front boundary setback	·	
	may be considered for single		
	dwelling houses in circumstances		
	where:		
	a. the hardstand or carport is to		
	serve a single dwelling house		
	(not permitted for any other		
	form of residential		
	development);		
	b. there is no opportunity to		
	provide off street parking		
	from a rear lane, side street, or		
	behind the required front		
	setback;		
	c. the hardstand or carport is for		
	a single vehicle and is no		
	larger than 3m in width, 6m in		
	length and 3m in height if a		
	flat roof, or 3.6m if a pitched		
	roof;		
	d. the design is sympathetic to		
	the host dwelling and the		
	existing streetscape, in regard		
	to materials, scale, form, roof		
	style and the predominant		
	setbacks of similar structures;		
	,		
	e. the carport does not include		
	enclosing walls, or a solid		
	panel or roller shutter door;		
	f. gates do not encroach upon		
	public		
	g. land during operation and a		
	minimum length of 5.5m is		
	available so that a parked		
	vehicle does not overhang the		
	front boundary; and		
	h. all other requirements of this		
	DCP are met, including		
	landscaping requirements.		



	Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
S.	For mixed use development, residential on- site parking areas are to be clearly separated from parking areas associated with other uses by installation of a security roller door or boom gate.	A clear demarcation is provided between the commercial and residential spaces within the development. Commercial spaces alongside visitor spaces are provided on Basement 01 while residential spaces are provided within Basement 02 and below.	Yes
	The design/width of the access driveway shall minimise the loss of on-street parking and be as per with Bayside Technical Specification - Traffic, Parking and Access.	There is no off-street car parking at the front of the site.	Yes
	Off-street parking facilities are to be designed in accordance with current Australian Standards (AS2890 parking series).	We have been informed that the proposed access to and from nominated parking spaces have been designed in accord with the relevant standards. This is affirmed in the accompanying traffic report prepared by TTPA.	Yes
	<u>Vehicular Access</u>		Yes
	A maximum of one vehicular access point is permitted per property.	A single vehicular access point is provided from within the south-western corner of the site from along Fox Lane.	
	The following developments shall be designed with internal manoeuvring areas so that vehicles can enter and exit the site in a forward direction:  Developments with four or more dwellings/car spaces Childcare centres & boarding houses Developments with vehicle access to/from a classified road Industrial & commercial development Developments with basement car parking accessed via a	The proposal has been designed so that all required vehicular movements are capable of being carried out internally and in a forward direction.	Yes



	Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
	<ul> <li>Where council considers it necessary due to the site- specific circumstances.</li> </ul>		
	Vehicular access is to be provided from a secondary street frontage or rear lane, where possible.	Vehicular access is proposed to be provided off Fox Lane being the only available location. No secondary access is afforded to the subject site.	Yes
	Adequate sightlines are to be provided for pedestrians on the footpath as per Australian Standards.	The accompanying traffic impact assessment report prepared by TTPA affirms that sightlines across the development are reflective of the relevant AS provisions.	Yes
	Pedestrian Access		Yes
	Pedestrian entrances and access within a development must be legible and separated from vehicular access paths.	The proposed pedestrian entrance into the development is both legible and offers a clear level of demarcation between it, and the vehicular access driveway located at the south-western edge of the site.	
	Car parks must provide a direct and safe pedestrian access to a building's entry and exit (well-lit and free of concealment opportunities).	This design outcome has been achieved.	Yes
	Pedestrian access routes between car parking and other public areas are to provide:	A consent condition may be imposed that formalises this requirement.	Yes
	co-ordinated signage lighting security direct paths of travel with stairs and disabled access ramps protected from vehicular aisles and manoeuvring areas by bollards		
	<ul> <li>for childcare centres, the parent</li> <li>drop off/pick up spaces are to be provided with a minimum</li> <li>1.5m dedicated pedestrian link connecting to the child</li> </ul>		

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Bayside Development Control Plan 2022			
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
	care centre entrance which does not protrude into, and is protected from, the vehicular manoeuvring areas  for laneways, where possible provide a minimum 0.9m laneway setback for the extension of the public footpath covered by a right of footway easement.		
	A Traffic and Parking Impact Assessment Report is to be prepared and submitted for development.	A Traffic and Parking Impact Assessment report prepared by TTPA accompanies this application.	Yes
3.5.3 On-Site Parking Rates	Various rates for car parking	The proposal provides for 93 spaces that exceeds the 78 spaces required by the DCP.	Yes
3.5.4 Bicycle and Motorcycle Parking	Bicycle & motorcycle parking must be provided on site as follows: Residential Flat Building:  1 bicycle space per dwelling (for residents) 1 bicycle space per 10 dwellings (for visitors) 1 motorcycle space per 15 car spaces  Commercial Premises (Business Premises, Office Premises, and Retail Premises): 1 bicycle space per 150sqm GFA 1 bicycle space per 400sqm GFA provided for visitors c. 1 motorcycle space per 15 car spaces	The proposal provides for the requisite number of motorcycle and bicycle parking spaces across the development.	Yes



	Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
3.5.5 Accessible Parking	Accessible car parking spaces for people with a mobility impairment	A compliant level of accessible parking has been provided across the development.	Yes
raiking	are to be included in the allocation of car parking for a development and provided in accordance with the rates specified in Table 4 of the DCP.	been provided across the development.	
3.5.7 Waste Collection	Waste collection must be provided on-site within new building development (excluding development with less than 600m2 GFA and multi-unit developments with 10 dwellings or less).  The waste collection point is to be designed to:  allow waste loading operations to occur on a level surface away from parking areas, turning areas, aisles, internal roadways and ramps provide sufficient side, rear and vertical clearance to allow for the waste collection activity to be undertaken (e.g. the lifting arc for automated bin lifters requires clearance to remain clear of any walls or ceilings and all service ducts, pipes and the like).  comply with Bayside Technical Specification - Traffic, Parking and Access.  Waste rooms are to be located as close as possible to the waste collection point. Where this cannot be provided for and waste rooms are spread out across the basement of a development, a method to internally transport waste to the collection point is to be	Separate commercial and residential bin storage areas are identified at ground level. A bulky waste storage area is also proposed at this level. A loading dock is provided within the north-western corner of the ground floor enabling on site waste pickup.  This application is accompanied by a Waste Management Plan (WMP), prepared in accordance with Council's Technical Specifications. The WMP details waste management during the construction phase of the development.	Yes



Bayside Development Control Plan 2022			
Design Solution	Requirements provided.	Proposed	Y/N
3.6 Social Amenity,	Accessibility and Adaptable Design		
3.6.1 Accessibility	The siting, design, and construction of premises available to the public are to ensure an appropriate level of accessibility, so that all people can enter and use these premises.  All development must comply with the following: all Australian Standards relevant to accessibility; the Building Code of Australia access requirements; and Disability Discrimination Act 1992. Complex developments where compliance is proposed through alternative solutions must be accompanied by an Access report prepared by a suitably qualified access professional.  Ensure all publicly accessible buildings provide a safe and continuous path of travel for people with impaired mobility.  A high standard of women's facilities, amenities for parents in both women's and men's toilets and amenities for people with disability (i.e. lift and change facilities) in buildings available to the public.  Where heritage impact is used as a reason for not providing equitable access in accordance with this Section, evidence is to be provided that no suitable alternatives for access are available.  Required egress routes in	Refer to the accompanying Access Report prepared by East Coast Accessibility accompanying this application.	Yes

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	Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution	Requirements residential development are to allow for safe escape	Proposed	Y/N
3.6.2 Adaptable Dwellings and Universal Housing	A minimum 20% of total dwellings in new multi dwelling housing, shop top housing and residential flat buildings containing 10 or more dwellings must be adaptable dwellings and designed and constructed to a minimum Class C Certification under AS 4299 Adaptable Housing.	The proposal provides for the required number of adaptable dwellings.	Yes
3.6.3 Social Impact	Where a Social Impact Assessment is not required, social impacts are to be addressed in the Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) accompanying a development application. At a minimum, the Statement of Environmental Effects is to consider:	Refer to the discussion in Part 5.7 in address of this control.	Yes
	<ul> <li>the potential social impacts;</li> <li>the scale of those impacts;</li> <li>the likely extent of those impacts including when and where they might occur;</li> <li>outcomes of any discussions with affected people or groups; and</li> <li>any measures to maximise the positive impacts and eliminate or minimise negative impacts.</li> </ul>		
3.7 Landscaping, Pri	ivate Open Space and Biodiversity		
3.7.1 Landscaping	Development must comply with Council's Technical Specification – Landscape and documentation is required to be submitted in accordance with Schedules – Chapter 9.3 of this DCP.	The proposal is accompanied by a landscape plan prepared by Vision Dynamics.	Yes
	For all development the layout and design of driveways, pedestrian entries and services maximises	The proposal does not necessitate the removal of any significant trees and or vegetation. Tree removal albeit minor, is offset	Yes

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	Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution	Requirements  deep soil and retention of existing trees and planting of new trees.	Proposed  by the extent of additional tree planting as detailed in the landscape plan prepared by	Y/N
3.7.2 Planting	The minimum amount of landscaped area within the site is as follows:  Development Type Min. landscaped area (of the site area) Low and medium density residential Residential flat buildings 15% Mixed use (with shop top housing) Highway commercial 10% Industrial 10% Child care centres 20%	Vision Dynamics.  The extent of landscaping provided across the site fails to comply with the prescribed minimum; however, this is largely the result of the characteristics of the site in a town centre and the need to provide for an active frontage at ground level alongside all necessary access and servicing which limits the extent of landscaping capable of being provided.  Importantly, the proposal seeks the provision of high utility landscaping across the Princes Highway frontage which will be provided in combination with public domain planting improvements. Landscaping is also provided to the communal open spaces which will serve to vastly improve the amenity of these spaces.  Refer to the accompanying landscape plan	Merit
Design and Species	scheme proposed on deep soil is to consist of native or indigenous plants. Locally indigenous species, are to be incorporated where practical and suit the microclimate conditions.	prepared by Vision Dynamics.	
3.7.3 Communal and Private Open Space	Private Open Space – General  Private open space is to:  a. be clearly defined for private use through planting, fencing or landscape features; b. predominantly face north, east or west to maximise sunlight access; c. sited and configured to maximise visual and acoustic privacy of its occupants and neighbours; d. should be located adjacent to the	The development provides for areas of private open space to each apartment that are consistent with the ADG provisions.	Yes



	Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution	Requirements living room, dining room or kitchen to extend the living space.	Proposed	Y/N
	Communal Open Space		
	Communal open space at the rate of 5m2 per dwelling is to be provided for multi dwelling housing with 12 or more dwellings.	Part 6A of SEPP 65 (1)(c) identifies common circulation and spaces which includes communal open space and therefore, development control plan provisions that specify requirements, standards or controls in relation to this matter have no effect.	N/A
3.7.4 Public Open Space Interface Controls	Where possible, highly used habitable rooms such as living rooms should be located and oriented to overlook adjoining public open space and non-habitable rooms should not be located to face adjoining public open space.	The development includes the provision of a number of apartments that will encompass a view over and across the public domain/s. The commercial premises at ground level will also provide a direct relationship with the Princes highway and Fox Lane interfaces.	Yes
3.9 Stormwater Mar	nagement and Water Sensitive Urbar	n Design	
	All development is to be consistent with Bayside Technical Specification Stormwater Management relating to stormwater management and WSUD.	The proposal is accompanied by a detailed stormwater plan, mucic modelling and management report all of which have been prepared by Mance Arraj.	Yes
3.12 Waste Minimis	ation and Site Facilities		
	Development is to be consistent with Council's Waste Management DCP Technical Specification 2022 and all development applications are required to submit a Waste Management Plan consistent with this Technical Specification.	The proposal is accompanied by a waste management plan prepared by Elephants Foot.	Yes
	A waste and recycling storage area for each dwelling must be located on the relevant lot in a position	Waste storage areas are located at ground level of the building. These areas include separated storage rooms catering to the residential, commercial and bulky storage	Yes

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Bayside Developmen	t Control Plan 2022	
Design Solution Requirements  convenient for both users and waste collection personnel.	Proposed needs of the development. A loading bay is also provided within the north-western corner of the ground floor plate which will enable waste servicing operations to be carried out on site.	Y/N
5.2.5 Shop Top Housing and Mixed Use		
Development is to comply with Bayside LEP 2021 controls related to Active Street Frontages.  Development includes display windows with clear glazing to ground floor retail and commercial premises with a maximum window sill height of 700mm. Glazing is not to be frosted or otherwise obscured at eye level; between the heights of 0.7-2.1m.	The subject site is not identified on the Active Frontages Map. However, commercial uses are nominated across the ground level of the building while the only residential component relates to the entry located along the southern façade off Fox Lane.	Yes
All ground floor lobbies are to have direct visual connection with the street, with clear sight lines.	All nominated lobbies are afforded with a direct visual connection with the public domain.	Yes
Development siting and design provides appropriate consideration of:  - access and parking - pedestrian access and circulation, - including any lifts or stairwells - refuse storage and disposal - noise and vibration - odour, in particular from flues and - other devices used to disperse emissions from food preparation facilities - general air quality	The development appropriately responds to the setting with respect to the corresponding matters.  Access for vehicular purposes is provided off Fox Lane where there will be little to no conflict with the pedestrian access points into the building. Waste storage is also provided at ground level where it will be afforded with ease of transfer to the Loading Bay which is provided with direct access from Fox Lane. Noise generation from the use of the building will be controlled in accordance with the recommendations detailed in the accompanying acoustic report prepared by Acoustic Logic.	Yes
Residential development above the ground- floor is to comply with the controls for high- density residential development in the Apartment Design Guide and Section 5.2.4 of the DCP.	The site-specific Rockdale Town Centre controls prevail. These are discussed in address of Part 7.2 below. However, where 7.2 is silent on specific matters, the controls prescribed within 5.2.4 have been brought into discussion where they relate to this development form.	<b>✓</b>

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Design Solution Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
All overhead wires (including electrical and telecommunication services) fronting the site are to be relocated underground	A consent condition may be imposed formalising this requirement.	✓
Mixed use buildings must have appropriate floor to floor and floor to ceiling heights for ground and level 1 to maintain flexibility for future use and adaptiveness. The following floor to ceiling heights must be achieved:  Ground floor and first floor - 3.3m	The proposed building is capable of achieving the prescribed internal floor to ceiling levels.	✓
Residential floors above 2.7m  Part 7.2 - Rockdale Town Centre		
7.2.5.1 Site Amalgamation		
oatterns outlined below.  OCP application area Inchange land items	amalgamation Map. The relevant pattern is met.	
Figure 7: Amalgamation Pattern Source: BDCP2022 Subject site		



Bayside Development Control Plan 2022			
Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
7.2.5.2 Built Form			
wall heights a	ing and articulation including street and setbacks are to be provided in the the relevant sections of this DCP.	The DCP prescribes a tower, height, orientation and massing distribution of a four (4) storey street wall to Princes Highway alongside a three (3) storey form to Fox Lane and to the rear. A nine (9) storey or less built form scale is also identified for the site.	Meri
		The proposal incorporates a four (4) storey scale to the Princes Highway alongside recessed succeeding floor setbacks to the upper levels. No street walls height podiums are proposed along either Fox Lane or to the rear which is consistent with the current approval.	
		The proposal also incorporates a ten (10) storey scale with rooftop communal that is commensurate with the likely form outcome where a 34m prescribed height is made available to the land. It is noted that a number of elements breach this maximum height' however, these are related to the rooftop communal open space and the accompanying Clause 4.6 variation request provided in Annexure A, substantiates the nature and extent of departure/s.	
		More generally, the proposed setbacks serve to maintain an active interface at ground level while the form, siting and massing of the development is deemed conducive to and a desirable representation of the transitioning context.	
		The proposed setbacks, more relevantly at the upper additional building levels, enable the orderly provision of residential dwellings with high levels of amenity within a town centre consistent with the control	



		Bayside Development	t Control Plan 2022	
Design	Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
			objective that seeks to increase the number of people living in mixed use developments within centres.  In terms of the tower forms, these generally maintain a 3m setback from the street interfaces, noting that a minor encroachment is maintained at the southern side façade as a result of the required Fox Lane widening.	
	are to be slender its longest face	rtions of buildings (above 9 store and orientated to avoid present to the public domain particul- ighway, Railway Street and K	The uppermost components the building being level 10 and the communal rooftop space, are recessed arly to varying degrees, into the preceding	Yes
	_	neights and spacing of built for	_	
		uilding length should not exce treet wall or 60m below the str		Yes
		velopment, towers, podiums a ce are to be sited so that adjoin opment potential		Yes
Street \	Wall Height			
	Street wall heigl Figure 30	nts are to be in accordance v	The proposal maintains the established street wall height to the Princes Highway as established by the preceding approval ( <i>DA-2016/150</i> )	Yes
	s are to be provide	d in accordance with Figure 31 as DCP. In doing so, a 3m setbac		Yes

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Bayside Development Control Plan 2022		
Design Solution Requirements required to the Princes Highway while a 6m setback (from lane centreline) is required from along Fox Lane.	Proposed the upper proposed levels. In brief, the additional levels maintain a 4.15m minimum setback to the balconies along the Princes Highway. Along Fox Lane, a 5.15m setback to the centre of the laneway is maintained.	Y/N
Building and Façade Design		
Ensure building façades are well resolved, and proportioned with an emphasis on the human scale by:		
<ul> <li>Reflecting and responding to the orientation of the site using elements such as sun shading and other passive environmental controls where appropriate.</li> </ul>	A number of sun shading devices are implemented across the building.	Yes
<ul> <li>Providing building articulation such as expressed vertical circulation, well designed roof form, shading devices and balconies.</li> </ul>	A generous amount of building articulation has been provided in the form of differentiated materiality, fenestration, balcony protrusions and façade modulation.	Yes
<ul> <li>Containing roof forms, building services and screening elements within the overall height controls and fully integrating those elements with the architectural concept.</li> </ul>	The uppermost Level of the building alongside a number of required building services exceed the overall building height controls. The nature of the variation alongside the formal variation request is provided within Appendix A accompanying this SEE.	Yes
Facades should respond to the location and hierarchical role of the building within the context of the town centre by:		
<ul> <li>Expressing street corner locations by giving visual prominence to parts of the façade such as varied building materials and colours, articulation, or well- designed roof form.</li> </ul>	The siting, scale and expression of the built form acknowledges the characteristics of the site having regard to the two (2) street frontages. A varied array of materiality and visual built form expression forms part of the design intent that will in turn, afford both visual interest and prominence to certain aspects of the development.	Yes
<ul> <li>Responding sympathetically to the existing natural and constructed character defining features of the Town Centre (historic and emerging urban markers) including the Town Hall and Library buildings, the</li> </ul>	The building has been designed in a manner that will facilitate an appropriate level of built form transition which will arise upon the	Yes



Bayside Development Co	ntrol Plan 2022	
Design Solution Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
Guild Theatre, the train station, rock outcrops,	redevelopment of the other sites within	
significant trees and vegetation clusters.	this component of the Town Centre.	
Building and façade design should improve amenity by:		
<ul> <li>Providing articulated facades and edges which are modelled to maximise solar access and privacy to existing and future residents.</li> </ul>	As described throughout this SEE, the extent of overshadowing likely to be cast by this development is not inconsistent with that envisaged within	Yes
<ul> <li>Providing appropriate space for outdoor dining and include articulation/façade treatment to retain amenity of residential above, facilitating the development of a night-time economy.</li> </ul>	a prominent location within a Town Centre where denser and taller building forms are envisaged.	
<ul> <li>Where in proximity to a heritage item, using appropriate materials, finishes and façade design and providing a bulk and scale which is sympathetic to the heritage item.</li> </ul>	Noting that this development proposal heavily relies on the established floor plate arrangements across the lower levels, the new works alongside the established built form response/s, do not present with any notable extent of	
<ul> <li>Minimising extensive expanses of blank, glass or solid walls.</li> </ul>	unadorned and or unarticulated facades.	
<ul> <li>Where development presents blank walls or incorporates a party wall that will be visible from the public domain (irrespectively of whether that could be hidden by any future adjoining development), using high quality materials, textures and variations in alignment consistent with the street façade. Reliance upon surface effects with no depth is not acceptable</li> </ul>	Along the Princes Highway frontage and for part of the Fox Lane frontage, the ground floor commercial component of the building will have a direct relationship with users promoting continual engagement along both the primary and secondary street frontages.	
<ul> <li>Along laneways, the whole podium will have a direct relationship with the lane and be composed to create interest and engage with laneway users.</li> </ul>	In terms of building services, these are generally contained within the basement or suitably integrated into the ground floor plate (i.e substation to Fox	
<ul> <li>Providing a definite edge to open spaces with an internal layout and façade design with encourages interaction between occupants of the building and the street. Building activity visible from the open space is to add sense of vibrancy and create further visual interest</li> </ul>	Lane) so as not to adversely impact the private/public domain street interface.	
<ul> <li>Integrating entries to basements and servicing such as substations, mailboxes, booster valves into the building design.</li> </ul>		



Bayside Development Control Plan 2022			
Design S	olution Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
	Public Domain		
Developi	ment is to comply with the standards for ground floor	The proposal maintains an active retail	Yes
	uses and access locations set out in the following	use at ground level along the Princes	
	all street frontage types, which are shown in Table 19	Highway that returns along the Fox	
and Figu		Lane frontage. While residential access	
		is not provided into the building from	
The sub	ject site, more specifically the Princes Highway	along the Princes Highway frontage and	
	, is identified in Figure 32 as having a centre edged	is maintained off Fox Lane, this is	
	e function. The controls pertaining to this street role	deemed a far more superior outcome	
are as fol	llows:	noting that Fox Lane is the deeper	
		frontage and the alternative would compromise on the active	
	Active retail uses on the ground floor frontage,	retail/commercial presence and	
	preferably along Princes Highway and open space Mixed use (commercial/residential) on the ground in	function of the building.	
	other street frontages		
	Access to residential lobbies should be from this		
	frontage		
	Ground floor residential with direct street access		
•	Vehicle access permitted where the development		
	does not front a Service Laneway		
•	Service access permitted where the development does not front a Service Laneway		
	does not none a service Laneway		
	activated Frontages and/or where predominantly		
retail/ co	mmercial uses are provided:		
	All developments are to face the street and/or public	Entries into the commercial	Yes
	open spaces. Main building entries to be located	components are provided directly off	
	along the streets.	the Princes Highway. Entry into the	
		residential component is provided	
	Entries to active frontage tenancies are to be	directly off Fox Lane.	
	accessible and at the same level as the adjacent	The Access report prepared by F	
	footpath.	The Access report prepared by East  Coast confirms that access into the	
	Conserve the existing fine grain character of the	commercial premises at ground level is	
	precinct through built form elements and	capable of complying with the relevant	
	architectural expression.	standards.	
	Awnings are to be provided to the full extent of the	The proposal also includes the	
	frontages.	provision of an awning along the Fox	
	The design of active street frontages must not	Lane frontage.	
	incorporate security roller doors and window bars.		
	meorporate security roller doors and window bals.		
	The use of frosted screens or opaque glass is		
	discouraged.		



Bayside Development Control Plan 2022			
Design Solution Requirements	Proposed	Y/N	
<ul> <li>Integrate artworks into the design of private developments, in publicly accessible locations such as main entrances, lobbies, street frontages, gardens, walls and rooftops.</li> <li>Design is to facilitate outdoor dining particularly</li> </ul>			
along open spaces, King Street, Walz Street, surrounding the station, and punctuated along Princes Highway where further protected from the Highway e.g. within setbacks at street level and wide corners.			
7.2.5.4 Building Typologies (Mixed Use)			
<ul> <li>Provide a range of appropriately sized and configured tenancies that meet commercial, or market needs to avoid large (&gt;100m2) floorplates that may remain vacant.</li> </ul>	The development includes the provision of two (2) commercial tenancies that range in size from 121m <sup>2</sup> to 125m <sup>2</sup> . These uses will be subject to future development applications.	Yes	
<ul> <li>Incorporate non-retail uses such as gymnasiums, childcare centres, community facilities and medical suites that service the local residential and worker population.</li> </ul>	The extent of fenestration provided to these commercial uses will facilitate both street surveillance and private/public domain engagement.		
<ul> <li>Ensure that the location of ground floor uses either activates or provides surveillance to the public domain.</li> </ul>	Clear and legible entries are provided to all aspects of the development at ground level while the proposed awning along Fox Lane, will provide		
· Provide awnings to active street edges.	year-round weather protection.		
· Create clear legible entries for each use.			
7.2.5.5 Site Access and Servicing			
<ul> <li>Access to parking, servicing and loading should be provided at the rear of the building, or via laneways. On corner sites, access should be provided from secondary streets provided the entrance facilities are well integrated into the rest of the frontage.</li> </ul>	Access to both the basement and loading bay is maintained from along the driveway access into the site off Fox Lane. All servicing is capable of being accommodated within the building.	Yes	
Servicing and loading must be accommodated internally within the building.	Only one vehicular entry/exit point is proposed to the development which is well separated from the commercial		
Pedestrian access should always be prioritised for the safety and enjoyment of residents and visitors.	and residential entries.		



Bayside Development Control Plan 2022		
Design Solution Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
The number and width of vehicle access points should be minimised to avoid conflicts between pedestrians and vehicle traffic.  No on site loading bay is required for developments with less than 1000 m2 of retail space.  Where no loading bay is provided on site, all retail tenancies are to have access to a street or lane with a marked loading bay, either directly or via a common retail servicing space separate from the residential basement parking area.  Where garbage trucks are required to enter the site for the collection of residential/commercial waste, developments should be designed to accommodate onsite truck movement	As described in the waste management report prepared by Elephants Foot accompanying this application, waste will be managed wholly within the site by way of a private contractor.	
Underground parking structures should not encroach into the required landscape buffers above ground to ensure the long-term viability of mature trees and vegetation.      Where underground parking structures must unavoidably encroach beyond the building footprint or into a landscape buffer, a minimum depth of 1m of uncompacted soil should be provided below grade to support opportunities for tree planting and other landscaping along the streetscape.	Given the context and the need to provide for tighter setbacks across the ground level of the building, the provision of deep soil landscape areas is not deemed conducive to this type of development located within a dense urban environment. Having said this, a 3m largely unencumbered deep soil zone is provided along the Princes Highway frontage which will enable the provision of landscaping that will contribute to the amenity of the highway interface and "Green Gateway' outcome as envisaged by the controls.	Yes
Ensure that residential flat buildings and mixed use buildings have a communal Garbage and Recycling Room located in the basement of the building. This area should:  I. be capable of accommodating Council's required number of standard waste containers and should be designed in accordance with Council's Technical Specification - Waste Minimisation and Management	Waste areas have been nominated at ground level. Independent waste areas are proposed to cater to both the commercial and residential components of the development. The residential components of the building are serviced by way of an internal garbage chute system.	<b>✓</b>



	Bayside Development Control Plan 2022			
De	sign Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
	waste, su	ditional space for the storage of bulky ch as clean-up materials awaiting at the kerb, or recycling.	A bulky waste storage area has also been nominated.	
	system for the to level to the Ga garbage chute proposed, prov recyclables, pre	re than three storeys in height, provide a ransportation of garbage from each floor rbage and Recycling Room(s) such as a system. Where such facilities are ride space on each floor for storage of ferably adjacent to the lift well. Details of ute system should be provided with the pplication.		
Se	rvice Lines/Cable	25		
	on all frontage underground	are required to have all overhead cables es of the development site relocated (this includes all electricity cables, tion cables etc.),	A consent condition may be imposed formalising these requirements.	Yes
	•	es should be removed, and underground olumns should be installed.		
	_	nding and installation of street lighting is to Bayside Council.		
7.2	2.5.6 Urban Gree	ning		
	early design st building desig should be avoid	nould be considered holistically in the ages of a development to inform the in. Retrofitting landscaping elements led to completed building designs as this or outcomes that may not be viable.	Refer to the accompanying landscape plan prepared by Vision Dynamics accompanying this application.	Yes
	should not imp areas. Hardy an	g should be regularly maintained and lact on the safety of public and private d resilient species should be selected in nment to ensure that all landscaping and lable.		



Design Solution	Requirements	Proposed	Y/N
Communal Open Spa	ce and landscape Design		
means that opportuni within developments f	ity of develop envisaged in the Centre ties should be sought to utilise space or communal use with soft landscaping y for residents and the character of the	The development seeks the provision of two (2) independent areas of communal open space located on Level 01 and Level 09 of the building. In combination, these areas exceed the ADG minimum requirements.	Yes
	nal open space is to be provided as partment Design Guide.	,	
· At least 50% of the landscaping.	e communal open space should be soft		
Refer to Part 4.3. specifications.	3 Communal Open Space for design		
·	ng areas in a development must have ter or Rainwater to meet their watering		

Table 6: Bayside Development Control Plan 2022 compliance table



# 5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This chapter includes an assessment of the environmental effects of the proposed development as described in the preceding sections of this report. The assessment includes those matters under section 4.15(1) of the EP&A Act that are relevant to the proposal.

# 5.1 Built Environment

# 5.1.1. Height, Bulk and Scale

The configuration of the building in association with the succeeding recessed levels above the street wall height(s), will facilitate the provision of a built form, siting, scale and spatial relationship between the subject and neighbouring developments which will continue to reinforce the emerging character of the precinct. Potential adverse impacts from building bulk have been controlled through building setbacks, the use of vertical and horizontal design elements, extensive modulation, varied materials, finishes and colours and other unique facade features. The development has utilised façade indentations and extrusions for the purpose of providing visual depth and in conjunction with vertical/horizontal elements, balcony articulation and fenestration, provides for a greater degree of visual interest.

# **5.2** Public Amenity

## 5.2.1. Views and Visual Impact

The proposal demonstrates optimum capacity of the site to accommodate a built form that minimises the loss of views from neighbouring buildings, particularly within the context of the area being in transition to higher density forms of development, as well as in consideration with the planning controls applicable to the subject site. The proposed development achieves good balance between minimising views and benefitting from the planning controls applicable to the site, providing a high quality built form which bears limited impact on distant views and or view corridors.

Accordingly, in our opinion, the proposal is appropriate in respect of views.

With regards to visual impact, the built form incorporates a mixture of architectural elements which are supplemented by a diverse mix in building materiality designed to reflect more subtle neutral and or naturalistic colours and tones. The building acknowledges the desired human scale relationship with the introduction of a distinguished building outcome, differentiated into a number of varying components, all of which serves to strengthen the form of the building while reducing the extent of its perceivable scale across all levels.



# 5.2.2 Overshadowing

Overshadowing diagrams have also been prepared in support of this DA. They show the anticipated shadow impact of the proposed development on itself, the surrounding public domain and surrounding properties.

Overshadowing impacts within the development site are inevitable and unavoidable, but the proposal has been designed and laid out to ensure maximum solar penetration is achieved. The proposed additional storeys generate some further overshadowing to adjoining properties across site boundaries; however, the overshadowing impacts to adjoining and surrounding properties are somewhat inevitable given the applicable planning controls (i.e. – available height and density) as well as the orientation of the proposed development in relation to surrounding buildings. On balance, the overshadowing impacts are considered acceptable given the high density setting and controls for the area.

# 5.2.3 Building and Construction

A final Construction Management Plan will be prepared by the appointed contractor, once the terms of any approval granted by Council are known. Accordingly, it is anticipated that Council will include appropriate conditions within any consent notice requiring the preparation and approval of a CMP prior to works commencing.

# 5.2.4 Aural Privacy

The design and layout of the proposal has been designed to maximise aural and visual privacy for residents of neighbouring sites. Acoustic privacy is about preventing sound transmission between external and internal spaces, between apartments and communal areas, and apartments and external spaces. The building has been designed to orient private and communal open spaces and noise sensitive rooms in such manner that will not result in an unreasonable impact to the acoustic privacy of adjoining properties and will in turn afford acoustic privacy to the occupants of the building.

## 5.2.5 Building Separation and Visual privacy

The ADG in Part 3F contains objectives and design criteria relating to separation for habitable and non-habitable rooms to achieve visual privacy between dwellings within an apartment development and from neighbouring dwellings. It is worth noting that in address of visual privacy, the provisions of SEPP, more specifically Part 3F of the ADG override that of the DCP controls. The Design Criteria for visual privacy states:

Separation between windows and balconies is provided to ensure visual privacy is achieved. Minimum required separation distances from buildings to the side and rear boundaries are as follows:



Table 3 ADG Building Separation Requirements		
Building height	Habitable rooms and balconies	Non-habitable rooms
Up to 12m (4 storeys)	6m	3m
Up to 25m (5-8 storeys)	9m	4.5m
Over 25m (9+ storeys)	12m	6m

Consideration needs to be given to whether the proposed setbacks of the proposal will satisfy the underlying objectives which seek to minimise overshadowing, visual impact, acoustic privacy and visual privacy. These matters are addressed individually below:

#### **Visual Privacy**

Visual privacy allows residents within an apartment development and on adjoining properties to use their private open spaces without being overlooked. Therefore, amenity is improved through establishing minimum distances between both current and envisaged land uses. While the proposal does not strictly adhere to the setback requirements as prescribed by the ADG, it does so in a manner that mitigates any impacts resulting from these numerical shortfalls. Specifically, the design incorporates a number of treatments all of which will serve to ensure that the extent of privacy offered to neighbouring properties, and any future residents likely to reside within the subject development, will remain at acceptable levels.

Despite to in part numeric non-compliance, the proposed building additions seeks to mitigate the potential for any flow on privacy impacts in the following manner:

- The proposal maintains an identical level of separation as deemed acceptable for the
  preceding approved levels which was already considered to be an appropriate contextual
  response.
- The Princes Highway, Fox Lane and Rail corridor to the rear, provide for additional spatial relief between built forms;
- Primary balconies and glazing associated with each apartments living spaces have been
  oriented towards the Princes Highway, Fox Lane and or the rail corridor to the rear providing for
  increased levels of reciprocal privacy benefit between the subject and neighboring
  development/uses.

As identified above, Planning Circular PS17-001 identifies that "the ADG is not intended to be and should not be applied as a set of strict development standards". Rather, the ADG provides objectives, design criteria and design guidance on how residential development proposals can meet the Housing SEPP principles through good design and planning practice. The proposal is consistent with the Housing SEPP design quality principles, as outlined in the Housing SEPP Design Statement prepared by Place Studio. As such, the non-compliance with the ADG building separation distance should not be a determinative matter.

Further, the proposal is considered to achieve the objective of the visual privacy / building separation criteria which is as follows: "Adequate building separation distances are shared equitably between neighbouring sites to achieve reasonable levels of external and internal visual privacy." The layout and design of the proposed apartments and balconies will ensure the visual privacy of neighbouring



development is reasonably maintained and a suitable relationship is achieved. The proposal has been architecturally designed to minimise any opportunities for overlooking to the side and rear boundaries, particularly with the use of highlight windows and the use of privacy screening. These measures will serve to remove opportunities for overlooking and mitigate any visual privacy impacts ensuring the development and the adjoining developments both current and future are afforded reasonable levels of privacy.

In summary, it is considered that the variation to the visual privacy / building separation distances outlined in the ADG is appropriate due to the following:

- the ADG is a guideline only and not a set of strict development standards, and therefore noncompliance with the building separation distance should not be a determinative matter;
- the proposal is consistent with the Housing SEPP design quality principles which is the key determinative matter;
- a pattern of reduced setbacks is typical of a higher density urban environment, particularly where a site fronts a major arterial road;
- increased setbacks and building separation have been incorporated into the proposal where possible for portions of the building; and
- the proposal achieves the objective of the visual privacy / building separation criteria and allows for reasonable levels of privacy to be maintained.

## 5.3 Natural Environment

# 5.3.1 Tree Removal/Landscaping

This amending DA does not necessitate any additional tree removal. In terms of landscaping, the accompanying landscape plans have been prepared by *Vision Dynamics and* have been updated to reflect the changes sought to the approved building. The essence of the landscaping regime has not been materially changed and remain generally consistent with the approved development. The rooftop communal open space incorporates landscaping around the perimeter of the space to create a pleasant environment and offer screening opportunities to enhance visual privacy.

#### 5.3.2 Water/Wind Management

There would be no substantive changes to the approved development with respect to water management. An updated Stormwater Drainage Plan has been prepared and accompanies this amending DA. Furthermore, wind impacts are deemed to remain as acceptable, and the current proposal is not deemed to generate any significant additional wind flow to neighbouring properties. This has been confirmed in the accompanying wind assessment report prepared by ANA Civil.

## **5.3.3** Demolition and Construction Management

Prior to the commencement of demolition and/or excavation work on site, the following details will be submitted to and be approved by the Principal Certifying Authority:



- i. Plans and elevations showing distances of the subject building from the site boundaries and the location of adjoining buildings.
- ii. A Demolition Work Method Statement prepared by a licensed demolisher who is registered with the Work Cover Authority. (The demolition by induced collapse, the use of explosives or on-site burning is not permitted.)
- iii. An Excavation Work Method Statement prepared by an appropriately qualified person.
- iv. A Waste Management Plan for the demolition and or excavation of the proposed development.

These statements will, where applicable, be in compliance with AS2601-1991 Demolition of Structures, the Construction Safety Act 1912 and Demolitions Regulations; the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000 and Regulation; applicable Council Policies for Waste Minimisation, the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001, and all other relevant acts and regulations, and will include provisions for:

- i. A Waste Management Plan for the removal of refuse from the site in accordance with the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*.
- ii. The name and address of the company/contractor undertaking demolition/excavation works.
- iii. The name and address of the company/contractor undertaking off site remediation/disposal of excavated materials.
- iv. The name and address of the transport contractor.
- v. The type and quantity of material to be removed from site.
- vi. Location and method of waste disposal and recycling.
- vii. Proposed truck routes, in accordance with this development consent.
- viii. Procedures to be adopted for the prevention of loose or contaminated material, spoil, dust and litter from being deposited onto the public way from trucks and associated equipment and the proposed method of cleaning surrounding roadways from such deposits. (Note: With regard to demolition of buildings, dust emission must be minimised for the full height of the building. A minimum requirement is that perimeter scaffolding, combined with chain wire and shade cloth must be used, together with continuous water spray during the demolition process. Compressed air must not be used to blow dust from the building site).
- ix. Measures to control noise emissions from the site.
- x. Measures to suppress odours.
- xi. Enclosing and making the site safe.
- xii. A certified copy of the Public Liability Insurance indemnifying Council for \$10,000,000 against public prosecution for the duration of the demolition works.
- xiii. Induction training for on-site personnel.
- xiv. Written confirmation that an appropriately qualified Occupational Hygiene Consultant has inspected the building/site for asbestos, contamination and other hazardous materials, in accordance with the procedures acceptable to Work Cover Authority.
- xv. An Asbestos and Hazardous Materials Clearance Certificate by a person approved by the Work Cover Authority.
- xvi. Disconnection of utilities.
- xvii. Fire Fighting. (Fire fighting services on site are to be maintained at all times during demolition work. Access to fire services in the street must not be obstructed).



- xviii. Access and egress. (Demolition and excavation activity must not cause damage to or adversely affect the safe access and egress of the subject building or any adjacent buildings).
- xix. Waterproofing of any exposed surfaces of adjoining buildings. Control of water pollution and leachate and cleaning of vehicles tyres (proposals must be in accordance with the *Protection of the Environmental Operations Act 1997*).
- xx. Working hours, in accordance with this development consent.
- xxi. Any Work Cover Authority requirements.

Demolition and/or construction works include temporary fencing, hoarding and warning notices required to conduct the works and protect the general public. All construction and building work will be adequately managed so as to minimise disruption to the local community and the environment. Noise generated by construction activities will comply with the Council's standard construction times and conditions.

#### 5.3.4 Air and Microclimate

Some dust is anticipated during the construction period. This impact can be managed through measures such as wetting down work areas/stockpiles, stabilising exposed areas, preventing material tracking out onto public roadways, covering loads on all departing trucks and working to weather conditions. The proposal is otherwise not expected to give rise to any long term or adverse impacts on local or regional air quality. A final CMP will be provided by the builder, once appointed, prior to the issue of the Construction Certificate. The proposal is otherwise not expected to give rise to any long term or adverse impacts on local or regional air quality.

## 5.3.5 Waste Management

Waste rooms servicing the varying components of the development are provided at ground level. A loading bay accessed via the internal driveway will enable all bin pick up services to be carried out on site. Waste management operations relevant to the development have been detailed across the accompanying waste management report prepared by Elephants Foot accompanying this application.

#### 5.3.6 Soil and Erosion Control

The works have the potential to create adverse impacts to water quality, vegetation and result in erosion and sedimentation. These include:

- 1. Stormwater Drainage Infrastructure Inlets
- 2. Construction Exit Protection
- 3. Downstream Site Boundaries
- 4. Sediment Runoff

The following mitigation measures are proposed to minimise adverse environmental impacts:

- Sandbag protection to be installed surrounding existing stormwater drainage infrastructure inlets to prevent sediment entering the system.
- Shaker grid and wash down facility will be installed at all exists from the construction site.



- All vehicles leaving the site will have wheels washed down and pass over the shaker grid to remove any spoil collected.
- Installation of sediment fences on all downstream boundaries to collect sediment and prevent it from discharging onto downstream properties.

Additionally, impacts from earthworks will be managed in accordance with a Construction Management Plan to be developed by the contractor prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate. The plan is likely to contain the following mitigation procedures to manage sedimentation and impacts from soil disturbance:

- Bunding of sediment basins and siltation fencing to be installed;
- Stockpiles of soil to be bunded, covered and wet-down to limit impacts from dust;
- Works to be not occur during times of high wind events or prior to major storms;
- Excess cut material is to be transported from site as soon as practicable after completion and
- All excavation works should be undertaken in accordance with an approved staging / scheduling plan which is regularly updated by the site manager; and
- Site fencing is to be maintained around the perimeters to restrict access to the general public.

# 5.4 Environmentally Sensitive Design

The NSW Land and Environment Court has established six principles for Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD):

- 1. The principle of sustainable use;
- 2. The principle of integration;
- 3. The precautionary principle;
- 4. Inter-generational and intra-generational equity
- 5. Conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity
- 6. Internalisation of external environmental costs

The proposals consistency with the principles of ESD is provided below:

#### Sustainable Use

The construction and ongoing operational use of the development will need to be mindful of incorporating sustainable and renewable materials so as to limit its impact on the environment. This includes the use of sustainable building materials, the considered storage, treatment and recycling of waste and water, as well as the use of energy efficient appliances to conserve electricity.

### Integration

The principle of integration is founded in properly considering and balancing the economic and environmental outcomes of development. In other words, the economic drivers behind a development should not compromise the achievement of environmental outcomes. The Applicant is an established developer. Whilst the proposed development will be underpinned by the achievement of certain



economic outcomes, the proponent is committed to ensuring environmental efficiencies throughout the construction and operational phases. These include (but are not limited to):

- Utilising sustainable building materials;
- Incorporating resilient landscaping, water and building materials;
- Delivering design outcomes that decrease reliance on power for heating and cooling; and
- Managing waste such that materials can be efficiently recycled and re-used.

#### **Precautionary Principle**

The proposal is unlikely to cause any serious, irreversible or damaging impacts to the natural environment. This application has suitably demonstrated principles and methods of ensuring impacts are avoided and instilling a level of confidence that the building can developed in a considered way. Any damaging impacts will be identified with clear mitigation measures to reduce impacts if needed.

#### Inter and Intra Generational Equality

This principle requires that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations. In the first instance, the development proposed is of significant benefit to the current and future generations in that it delivers high quality residential apartments that serve the growing precinct. The development will be undertaken having consideration for the highest standards and procedures for building and land use currently available. The use of new technologies, services and infrastructure has been and will continue to be investigated to ensure the longevity of the building and proposed uses within.

#### Conservation of biological diversity and ecological integrity

The Applicant is committed to sourcing and utilising sustainable materials, particularly those that are naturally sourced and are renewable.

#### Internalisation of external environmental costs

This principle requires the consideration of environmental costs in the short- and long-term operation of the development and services. The Construction and Operational Management Plans to be provided at the Construction Certificate and Occupation Certificate stages respectively, will include environmental goals to limit impacts and costs to the environment. These goals will need to be regularly assessed and solutions to improve reductions to environmental impacts should continually be revised and updated.



# 5.5 Crime Prevention

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) is an important inter-agency crime prevention program that reduces crime opportunity through effective planning, urban design and place management. The NSW Police Service program, known as Safer by Design is based on the principles of CPTED.

The Department of Planning & Environment (then Planning NSW) released guidelines under Section 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979* which have been prepared to assist councils in identifying crime risk and minimise opportunities for crime through appropriate assessment of development proposals.

The Guidelines uses Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) which is a crime prevention strategy and focuses on reducing the opportunities for crime through the planning, design and structure of the built environment. This is achieved through:

- Maximising the risk to offenders through increasing the likelihood of detection and challenge;
- Maximising the effort require to commit an offence;
- Minimising the perceived benefits of crime; and
- Minimising the opportunity to facilitate inappropriate behaviour.

Part B of the Guidelines set out four principles to be used in the assessment of development applications to minimise the opportunity for crime, as follows:

#### Surveillance

Providing effective surveillance of areas within and surrounding a site can assist in reducing the attractiveness of crime targets. Surveillance of an area can be achieved through both natural and technical means.

Passive surveillance, where people can see what others are doing, creates a sense of safety within an environment and provides opportunities for interaction between individuals. This and high levels of passive surveillance, deters offenders from committing crime.

The landscape treatment for the development has been designed in cognisance of the need to maintain good levels of passive surveillance and allow safe movement of pedestrians around / across the site. The main pedestrian entry/lobby is oriented towards the southern boundary; however, numerous living rooms, kitchens and balconies of the apartments are oriented towards both Princes Highway and Fox lane. This ensures maximum opportunity for casual surveillance of the pedestrian footpath and roadway. Site lighting will be installed to satisfy the relevant Australian Standards and provide a high degree of lighting throughout the publicly accessible areas of the development.



#### **Access Control**

By clearly defining areas accessible to the public and providing physical and symbolic barriers to attract and channel the movement of people, it will be difficult for offenders to reach victims and opportunity to commit crime will be minimised.

Electronic "Access Control" in the form of an audio intercom will be provided at the entry to the residential lobby to provide secure access to the residential apartments. A remote controlled garage door will control access of vehicles to the basement car parking areas.

#### **Territorial Reinforcement**

Defining what is public and private territory assists in determining the function of a space and the appropriate behaviour within a space. This definition enhances the informal security presence within and around the site. Territorial reinforcement is achieved through the creation of a "sphere of influence" around a building by utilizing physical designs such as pavement treatments, landscaping and signage that enable users of a building or an area to develop a sense of proprietorship over it.

Whilst the Guidelines specifically refer to public spaces, the principles can be applied to the proposed development. In this regard, the demarcation between the public domain and private property is clearly defined by the footpath along both the Princes Highway and Fox lane frontage.

#### Space Management

Neglected and/or poorly maintained buildings and/or areas are often more susceptible to criminal activities such as vandalism.

Again, the Guidelines specifically refer to public spaces. Nevertheless, the building manager / management committee will ultimately be responsible for the management and maintenance of the public domain and communal private spaces of the development.

# 5.6 Movement and Access

A transport and parking assessment has been undertaken by *TTPA*. This assessment demonstrates that there would be no adverse additional impacts upon the road network and there is sufficient car parking provision provided within the basement levels.



# 5.7 Social and Economic Impacts

The proposed development is considered to provide a range of positive social and economic impacts as follows:

- Provides a mix of apartments types to suit a range of people close to high frequency public transport infrastructure.
- Promotes local and state government initiatives in relation to urban growth and densification by increasing the density of residential housing in close proximity to services and facilities.
- Achieves high environmental performance (water and energy) targets.
- Offer an improved urban design and architectural outcome for the site.
- Successful approach to a comprehensive landscape-led design will mitigate impacts of the urban heat island and deliver comfortable public and private open space.
- Establishes a high precedence for surrounding future projects and reinforces the objectives and vision for the precinct developed by Council.
- Creation of thousands of short-medium term jobs in construction of the project across a lifecycle.

# 5.8 The Public Interest

The development will increase the supply and choice of housing in the locality and will result in an overall improvement in the residential dwelling stock in the locality. Furthermore, the amenity of the adjoining properties will not be detrimentally impacted upon by the proposed development, through various design measures to mitigate overlooking and view impacts. Further, the proposal will provide housing supply in a highly accessible location that is well served by public transport. For these reasons the development is considered consistent with the public interest.



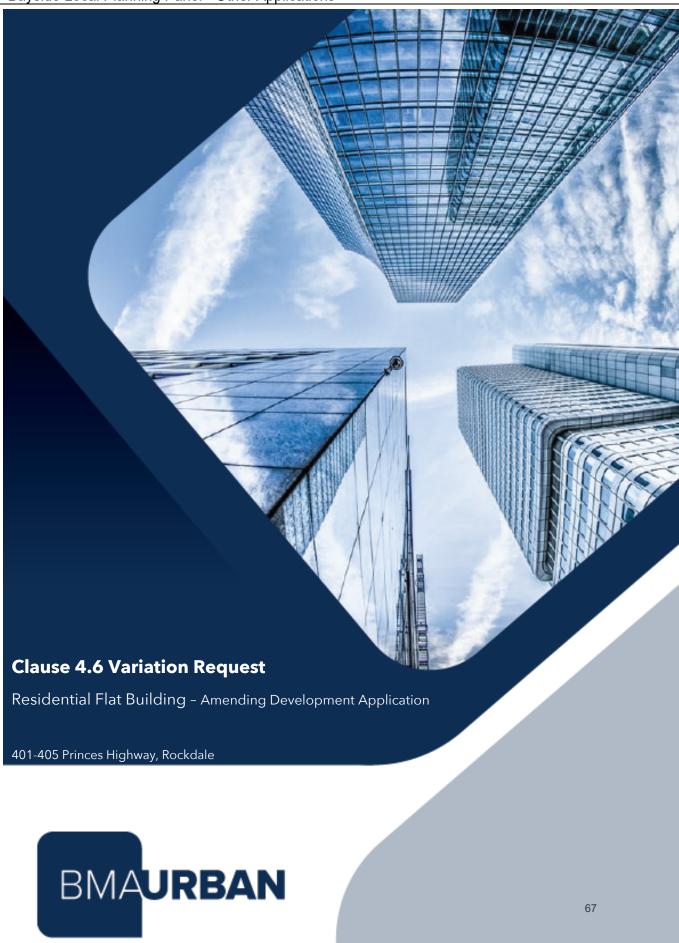
# CONCLUSION

The relevant matters for consideration under Section 4.15 Evaluation of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 have been addressed in this Statement of Environmental Effects and the proposed development has been found to be consistent with the objectives and requirements of the relevant planning provisions.

The proposed development is permitted with development consent within the Mu-1 Mixed Use Zone, pursuant to the Bayside LEP 2021 and is consistent with the objectives of the zone. In particular the development:

- Will provide a range of housing types to meet a growing population in a highly accessible location; and
- Will provide a high level of amenity that contributes towards the vision for the Rockdale Town Centre Precinct.

For reasons outlined in this Statement of Environmental Effects the proposed development is considered worthy of being granted development consent.





#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Clause 4.6 Exceptions to Development Standards request has been prepared by Bernard Moroz of BMA Urban on behalf of TQM. It is submitted in support of a Development Application (DA) for the redevelopment of the site at 401-405 Princes Highway, Rockdale

Clause 4.3 prescribes a numerical building height limit of 34m over the subject site. The proposed building height departs from this standard as demonstrated in **Part 2** of this variation request.

Clause 4.6 of the *Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021* (BLEP 2021) enables consent for development to be granted even though it contravenes a development standard. The clause aims to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to achieve better outcomes for and from development.

As the following request demonstrates, flexibility may be afforded by Clause 4.6 because compliance with the height of buildings development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case and there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the standard. This request also demonstrates that the proposal will be in the public interest, as the proposed development will be consistent with the objectives of the development standard and the zoning of the site.

The following sections of the report provide an assessment of the request to vary the development standards relating to "height of buildings" in accordance with Clause 4.6 of the Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 ('BLEP 2021').

Consideration has been given to the following matters within this assessment:

- Varying development standards: A Guide, prepared by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure dated August 2011.
- Relevant planning principles and judgments issued by the Land and Environment Court. The Initial Action Pty Ltd v Woollahra Municipal Council [2018] NSWLEC 118 court judgment is the most relevant of recent case law

Chief Justice Preston of the Land and Environment Court confirmed (in the above judgment):

The consent authority must, primarily, be satisfied the applicant's written request adequately addresses the 'unreasonable or unnecessary' and 'sufficient environmental planning grounds' tests:

"that the applicant's written request ... 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 ... and, secondly, that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard ..." [15]

On the 'Five Part Test' established under Wehbe v Pittwater Council [2007] NSWLEC 827:



[88]

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"The 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..." [22]

That, in establishing 'sufficient environmental planning grounds', the focus must be on the contravention and not the development as a whole:

"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" [26]

That clause 4.6 does not directly or indirectly establish a test that the non-compliant development should have a neutral or beneficial effect relative to a compliant development:

"Clause 4.6 does not directly or indirectly establish this test. 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 will have a better environmental planning outcome than a development that complies with the development standard."

This clause 4.6 variation has specifically responded to the matters outlined above and demonstrates that the request meets the relevant tests with regard to recent case law.

In accordance with the BLEP 2021 requirements, this Clause 4.6 variation request:

- identifies the development standard to be varied (Part 2);
- identifies the variation sought (Part 2);
- Summarises relevant case law (Part 3);
- establishes that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case (Part 4);
- demonstrates there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention (Part 4);
- Provides a conclusion summarising the preceding parts (Part 5).

This Clause 4.6 Exception to a Development Standard should be read in conjunction with the architectural plan detail prepared by Place Studio



# 2. VARIAION OF HEIGHT OF BUILDING'S STANDARD

As identified in **Table 1**, BLEP 2021 prescribes a maximum building height for the subject site of 34m.



Figure1: Base LEP Height Map (Source: BLEP 2021)

The proposed variations to building height across the development are reflected in **Figure 2** (Height Overlay). The proposal results in variations from the standard, as follows:

- **Telecommunication utilities:** These breach the prescribed allowable height by 70mm to 170mm.
- **Plant Room:** The plant room located adjacent to the swimming pool breaches the height by 350mm.
- **Central Rooftop Roof -** The roof form located over the lift/s, stairs, WC facilities and circulation area is sited between 70mm and 435mm above the prescribed height.

It is noted that the majority of the building is sited within the allowable height envelope.



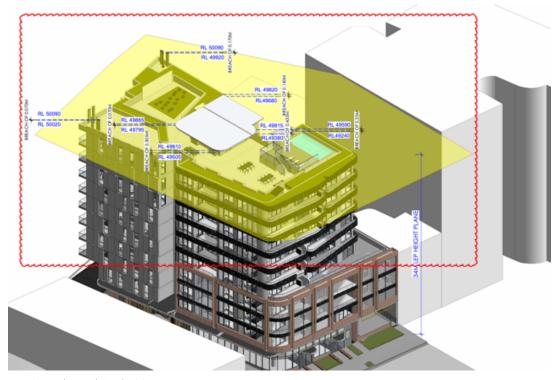


Figure 2: Height Breach Overlay (1) Source: Place Studio

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# 3. NSW LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT: CASE LAW

Clause 4.6 of BLEP includes provisions that allow for exceptions to development standards in certain circumstances. The objectives of clause 4.6 of BLEP are:

- (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.

Clause 4.6 provides flexibility in the application of planning provisions by allowing the consent authority to approve a DA that does not comply with certain development standards, where it can be shown that flexibility in the particular circumstances of the case would achieve better outcomes for and from the development.

In determining whether to grant consent for development that contravenes a development standard, clause 4.6(3) requires that the consent authority to consider a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development 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.

Clause 4.6(4) requires the consent authority keep record of its assessment under subclause (3).

This clause 4.6 request demonstrates that compliance with the height of building prescribed for the site in Clause 4.3 of BLEP is unreasonable, and there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the requested variation and that the approval of the variation is consistent with the development standard.

In accordance with clause 4.6(3), the applicant requests that the height of building standard be varied.



#### 4. ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAUSE 4.6 VARIATION

The following sections of the report provide a comprehensive assessment of the request to vary the development standards relating to building height in accordance with clause 4.3 of BLEP 2021. Detailed consideration has been given to the following matters within this assessment:

- · Varying development standards: A Guide, prepared by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure dated August 2011.
- Relevant planning principles and judgements issued by the Land and Environment Court. The following sections of the report provides detailed responses to the key questions required to be addressed within the above documents and clause 4.6 of the BLEP 2021.

### 4.1 CONSIDERATION

# 4.1.1 Clause 4.6 (3)(a) - Is Compliance with the Development Standard Unreasonable or Unnecessary in the Circumstances of the Case?

The common way in which an Applicant might demonstrate that compliance with a development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary is detailed in the 'five-part test' outlined in the Wehbe v Pittwater [2007] NSWLEC 827. These tests and case law are outlined in **Section 3** of this request.

Preston CJ identifies 5 options in *Wehbe v Pittwater* [2007] NSW LEC 827 which can used to analyse whether the application of the standard to a particular building is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case.

Preston CJ at [16] states as follows:

"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."

In Wehbe, Preston CJ identified five ways in which it could be shown that application of a development standard was unreasonable or unnecessary. However, His Honour said that these five ways are not



exhaustive; they are merely the most commonly invoked ways. Further, an applicant does not need to establish all of the ways.

The five methods outlined in Wehbe are:

- The objectives of the standard are achieved notwithstanding non-compliance with the standard (First Method).
- 2. The underlying objective or purpose of the standard is not relevant to the development and therefore compliance is unnecessary (**Second Method**).
- The underlying object or purpose would be defeated or thwarted if compliance was required and therefore compliance is unreasonable (Third Method).
- 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 (Fourth Method).
- 5. The zoning of the particular land is unreasonable or inappropriate so that a development standard appropriate for that zoning is also unreasonable and unnecessary as it applies to the land and compliance with the standard would be unreasonable or unnecessary. That is, the particular parcel of land should not have been included in the particular zone (Fifth Method).

Of particular assistance in this matter, in establishing that compliance with a development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary is the **First Method**. **Methods 2 through to and including 5** are not relied upon in the preparation of this variation request.

# The objectives of the development standard are achieved notwithstanding the noncompliance (First Method).

The objectives of height of building standard are as follows:

Objectives	Assessment
to ensure that building height is consistent with the desired future character of an area,	The underlying purpose of this objective is to ensure that any future development is designed in a manner whereby any resulting building height will appropriately respond to both the existing and future context in a controlled manner. The proposal demonstrates that the building will visually adapt with that of neighbouring buildings both current and future and that the resulting height breach has been appropriately sited and or integrated into the built form envelope, reducing its visual prominence from

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both neighbouring properties and the public domain.

A height compliant development would also not be capable of accommodating a well serviced area of communal open space across the roof of the building alongside telecommunication infrastructure without it adversely and unjustly impeding upon envisaged residential yield and density.

It is also worth noting that the scale of this development afforded by way of this breach, will facilitate the provision of a built form that is deemed to be more in keeping with the desired future character of the area over that likely to arise out of a wholly compliant scheme.

It is therefore our opinion that the siting, scale and relationship the breaching elements will have with neighbouring properties and the public domain/s, the development is not inconsistent with that anticipated to result by way of a compliant scheme. The scale, nature and aspect of the site and in turn breach, enable the proposed building to visually integrate with that of neighbouring building's both current and future serving as an affirmation of the objective and not that of a building that abandons height controls.

 to minimise visual impact of new development, disruption of views, loss of privacy and loss of solar access to existing development, The height breaching elements/components of the building are of a siting, scale and aspect where they will not identify as visually dominant nor jarring to the contextual character. The materiality and overall tone of the breaching component is such that it will present as a visually recessive part of the building that will not adversely contribute to visual bulk but rather, present as a subtle and informed contribution to the composition of the development.

It is also pertinent to note that the height breaching elements will not result in an unreasonable level of impact to the extent of available views across the development with respect to distant Sydney CBD and Botany Bay views.



In order to determine the extent of additional shadowing likely to be incurred by the part/s of the building that breach the prescribed height, Place have prepared a shadow analysis that forms part of the architectural plan detailed set. This analysis demonstrates the extent of additional impact upon neighbouring properties and the public domain is minimal and will not adversely alter overall solar access outcomes.

With respect to privacy, the breaching element/s of the building, will not result in any discernible impacts to the extent of privacy afforded to neighbouring properties and or future residents alike.

(c) to nominate heights that will provide an appropriate transition in built form and land use intensity.

The height breaching elements do not adversely influence the development's ability in responding to the transitional interface and setting noting the evolving character. Having regard to the transitioning contextual character and the anticipated building heights/scales across neighbouring properties once redeveloped, the building height breach maintains an orderly and more responsive contextual outcome, and therefore, the proposal continues to align with this objective despite the height variation.

# 4.1.2 Clause 4.6 (3)(b) - Are there Sufficient Environmental Planning Grounds to Justify Contravening the Development Standard?

Clause 4.6(3)(b) of the BLEP 2021, requires the consent authority to be satisfied that the applicant's written request has adequately addressed clause 4.6(3)(b), by demonstrating:

"That there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard".

The environmental planning grounds relied on in the written request under Clause 4.6 must be sufficient to justify contravening the development standard. The focus is on the aspect of the development that contravenes the development standard, not the development as a whole. Therefore, the environmental planning grounds advanced in the written request must justify the contravention of the development



standard and not simply promote the benefits of carrying out the development as summarised in (*Initial Action Pty Ltd v Woollahra Municipal Council* [2018] NSWLEC 118).

The proposed development is supportable on environmental planning grounds for the following reasons:

- · The proposal (notwithstanding the LEP contravention), is consistent with the objectives of the development standard as provided in clause 4.3 of the BLEP 2021.
- The shadow diagrams that form part of this variation request demonstrate that the area of height variation will not result in an unreasonable increase to the extent of overshadowing impact on either neighbouring properties or public domain.
- The perception of building height, most notably where it breaches the standard, has been formed in a manner that continues to enable the visual identification of a built form that remains appropriate for the site and commensurate with both existing and envisaged development likely to occur on neighbouring undeveloped sites. At high level, the proposed building successfully mitigates environmental impacts such as overshadowing and visual impact.
- The rooftop elements which breach the height, service a large accessible communal open space sited away from the building edges. In this location, they will remain appropriately integrated into the built form envelope and will not present as features that contribute to the extent of perceivable building bulk. Insistence on compliance with the height control would result in the removal of a number of rooftop elements servicing the COS, which is a disproportionate response to the relatively minor impacts created by these elements.
- The infrastructure which breaches the height, provides for a direct community benefit in terms of servicing the telecommunication needs of the community both local and broader.

The Objects of the Act under S1.3 are also relevant to whether grounds exist to warrant a variation. While this does not necessarily require that the proposed development should be consistent with the objects of the Act, nevertheless, in **the table below** we consider whether the proposed development is consistent with each object.



The objects of this Act and how this proposal responds to the object are as follows:

Object	Comment
(a) to promote the social and economic welfare of the	This object is not relevant to this application.
community and a better environment by the proper	
management, development and conservation of the	
State's natural and other resources,	
(b) to facilitate ecologically sustainable development by	The proposal will facilitate an ecologically
integrating relevant economic, environmental and social	sustainable development given that no negative
considerations in decision-making about environmental	impact on environmental and social considerations
planning and assessment,	will arise. This in turn will serve to offer the ongoing
	sustainment of the economic health of the area.
(c) to promote the orderly and economic use and	The proposed development will promote the orderly
development of land,	and economic use of the land by way of providing a
	land use intensity consistent with that envisaged by
	Council.
(d) to promote the delivery and maintenance o	This object is not relevant to this development.
affordable housing,	
(e) to protect the environment, including the	Given the nature and character of the urban setting
conservation of threatened and other species of native	the proposed development is located within, no
animals and plants, ecological communities and their	impact on threatened species or ecological
habitats,	communities is likely to result.
(f) to promote the sustainable management of built and	This object is not relevant to this development
cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage),	
(g) to promote good design and amenity of the built	The proposed development promotes good design
environment,	in that it serves to provide a built form and massing
	arrangement that serves as a positive influence on
	the built form environment both existing and likely
	to emerge upon the redevelopment of building
	stock.
(h) to promote the proper construction and maintenance	Nothing will preclude the proposed development
of buildings, including the protection of the health and	from having the ability to comply with all relevant
safety of their occupants,	BCA codes and standards.



(i) to promote the sharing of the responsibility for	This object is not relevant to this development
environmental planning and assessment between the	
different levels of government in the State,	
(j) to provide increased opportunity for community	This application will be neighbour notified in
participation in environmental planning and assessment.	accordance with Council's DCP provisions.

Based on the above, the consent authority can be satisfied that there the proposed development remains consistent with the Objects of the Act despite the height non-compliance.

### 4.1.3. Clause 4.6(4) - The consent authority must keep a record of its assessment carried out under subclause (3).

Bayside Council has a current Clause 4.6 register. Any record of this development and its address of subclause (3) will be required to be uploaded on this register.



#### 5. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set out in this written request, strict compliance with the HOB development standard contained within clause 4.3 of BLEP is unreasonable in the circumstances of the case. Further, there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the proposed variation.

It is reasonable and appropriate to HOB development standard to the extent proposed for the reasons detailed within this submission and as summarised below:

- Compliance with the HOB development standard is unreasonable in the circumstances of the proposed development.
- The proposal, notwithstanding the non-compliance, is consistent with the objectives of the standard.
- 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 particular case.
- There is an absence of any environmental impacts arising from the proposed variation.

For the reasons outlined above, the clause 4.6 request is well-founded. The development standard is unnecessary and unreasonable in the circumstances, and there are sufficient environmental planning grounds that warrant contravention of the standard. In the circumstances of this case, flexibility in the application of the HOB development standard should be applied.



#### **DISCLAIMER**

This report incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of BMA Urban Pty Ltd opinion in this report. BMA Urban prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, TQM (Instructing Party) for the purpose of the Statement of Environmental Effects (Purpose) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, BMA Urban expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

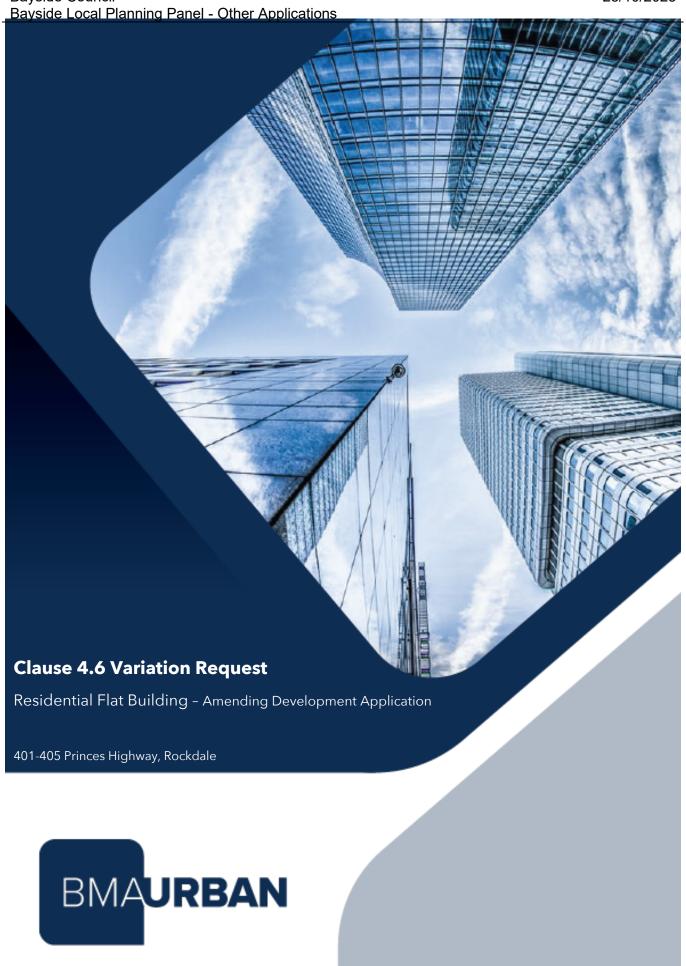
In preparing this report, BMA Urban was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to BMA Urban at the date of this report, and upon which BMA Urban relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which BMA Urban has no control.

Whilst BMA Urban has made all reasonable inquiries it believes necessary in preparing this report, it is not responsible for determining the completeness or accuracy of information provided to it. BMA Urban (including its officers and personnel) is not liable for any errors or omissions, including in information provided by the Instructing Party or another person or upon which BMA Urban relies, provided that such errors or omissions are not made by BMA Urban recklessly or in bad faith.

This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by BMA Urban and the statements and opinions given by BMA Urban in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

Bayside Council 28/10/2025





#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Clause 4.6 Exceptions to Development Standards request has been prepared by Bernard Moroz of BMA Urban on behalf of TQM. It is submitted in support of a Development Application (DA) for the redevelopment of the site at 401-405 Princes Highway, Rockdale

Clause 4.3 prescribes a numerical building height limit of 34m over the subject site. The proposed building height departs from this standard as demonstrated in **Part 2** of this variation request.

Clause 4.6 of the *Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021* (BLEP 2021) enables consent for development to be granted even though it contravenes a development standard. The clause aims to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to achieve better outcomes for and from development.

As the following request demonstrates, flexibility may be afforded by Clause 4.6 because compliance with the height of buildings development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case and there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the standard. This request also demonstrates that the proposal will be in the public interest, as the proposed development will be consistent with the objectives of the development standard and the zoning of the site.

The following sections of the report provide an assessment of the request to vary the development standards relating to "height of buildings" in accordance with Clause 4.6 of the Bayside Local Environmental Plan 2021 ('BLEP 2021').

Consideration has been given to the following matters within this assessment:

- Varying development standards: A Guide, prepared by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure dated August 2011.
- Relevant planning principles and judgments issued by the Land and Environment Court. The Initial Action Pty Ltd v Woollahra Municipal Council [2018] NSWLEC 118 court judgment is the most relevant of recent case law.

Chief Justice Preston of the Land and Environment Court confirmed (in the above judgment):

The consent authority must, primarily, be satisfied the applicant's written request adequately addresses the 'unreasonable or unnecessary' and 'sufficient environmental planning grounds' tests:

"that the applicant's written request ... 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 ... and, secondly, that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard ..." [15]

On the 'Five Part Test' established under Wehbe v Pittwater Council [2007] NSWLEC 827:



"The 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..." [22]

That, in establishing 'sufficient environmental planning grounds', the focus must be on the contravention and not the development as a whole:

"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" [26]

That clause 4.6 does not directly or indirectly establish a test that the non-compliant development should have a neutral or beneficial effect relative to a compliant development:

"Clause 4.6 does not directly or indirectly establish this test. 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 will have a better environmental planning outcome than a development that complies with the development standard."

[88]

This clause 4.6 variation has specifically responded to the matters outlined above and demonstrates that the request meets the relevant tests with regard to recent case law.

In accordance with the BLEP 2021 requirements, this Clause 4.6 variation request:

- identifies the development standard to be varied (Part 2);
- identifies the variation sought (Part 2);
- Summarises relevant case law (Part 3);
- establishes that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case (Part 4);
- demonstrates there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention (Part 4);
- Provides a conclusion summarising the preceding parts (Part 5).

This Clause 4.6 Exception to a Development Standard should be read in conjunction with the architectural plan detail prepared by Place Studio



#### 2. VARIAION OF HEIGHT OF BUILDING'S STANDARD

As identified in **Table 1**, BLEP 2021 prescribes a maximum building height for the subject site of 34m.



Figure1: Base LEP Height Map (Source: BLEP 2021)

The proposed variations to building height across the development are reflected in **Figure 2** (Height Overlay). The proposal results in variations from the standard, as follows:

- **Telecommunication utilities:** These breach the prescribed allowable height by 70mm to 170mm.
- **Plant Room:** The plant room located adjacent to the swimming pool breaches the height by 350mm.
- **Central Rooftop Roof** The roof form located over the lift/s, stairs, WC facilities and circulation area is sited between 70mm and 435mm above the prescribed height.

It is noted that the majority of the building is sited within the allowable height envelope.



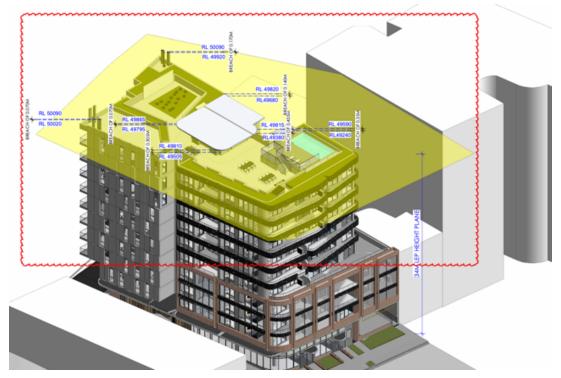


Figure 2: Height Breach Overlay (1) Source: Place Studio



#### 3. NSW LAND AND ENVIRONMENT COURT: CASE LAW

Clause 4.6 of BLEP includes provisions that allow for exceptions to development standards in certain circumstances. The objectives of clause 4.6 of BLEP are:

- (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.

Clause 4.6 provides flexibility in the application of planning provisions by allowing the consent authority to approve a DA that does not comply with certain development standards, where it can be shown that flexibility in the particular circumstances of the case would achieve better outcomes for and from the development.

In determining whether to grant consent for development that contravenes a development standard, clause 4.6(3) requires that the consent authority to consider a written request from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development 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.

Clause 4.6(4) requires the consent authority keep record of its assessment under subclause (3).

This clause 4.6 request demonstrates that compliance with the height of building prescribed for the site in Clause 4.3 of BLEP is unreasonable, and there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the requested variation and that the approval of the variation is consistent with the development standard.

In accordance with clause 4.6(3), the applicant requests that the height of building standard be varied.



#### 4. ASSESSMENT OF THE CLAUSE 4.6 VARIATION

The following sections of the report provide a comprehensive assessment of the request to vary the development standards relating to building height in accordance with clause 4.3 of BLEP 2021. Detailed consideration has been given to the following matters within this assessment:

- · Varying development standards: A Guide, prepared by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure dated August 2011.
- · Relevant planning principles and judgements issued by the Land and Environment Court. The following sections of the report provides detailed responses to the key questions required to be addressed within the above documents and clause 4.6 of the BLEP 2021.

#### 4.1 CONSIDERATION

### 4.1.1 Clause 4.6 (3)(a) – Is Compliance with the Development Standard Unreasonable or Unnecessary in the Circumstances of the Case?

The common way in which an Applicant might demonstrate that compliance with a development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary is detailed in the 'five-part test' outlined in the Wehbe v Pittwater [2007] NSWLEC 827. These tests and case law are outlined in **Section 3** of this request.

Preston CJ identifies 5 options in *Wehbe v Pittwater* [2007] NSW LEC 827 which can used to analyse whether the application of the standard to a particular building is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case.

Preston CJ at [16] states as follows:

"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."

In Wehbe, Preston CJ identified five ways in which it could be shown that application of a development standard was unreasonable or unnecessary. However, His Honour said that these five ways are not



exhaustive; they are merely the most commonly invoked ways. Further, an applicant does not need to establish all of the ways.

The five methods outlined in Wehbe are:

- The objectives of the standard are achieved notwithstanding non-compliance with the standard (First Method).
- The underlying objective or purpose of the standard is not relevant to the development and therefore compliance is unnecessary (Second Method).
- The underlying object or purpose would be defeated or thwarted if compliance was required and therefore compliance is unreasonable (Third Method).
- 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 (Fourth Method).
- 5. The zoning of the particular land is unreasonable or inappropriate so that a development standard appropriate for that zoning is also unreasonable and unnecessary as it applies to the land and compliance with the standard would be unreasonable or unnecessary. That is, the particular parcel of land should not have been included in the particular zone (Fifth Method).

Of particular assistance in this matter, in establishing that compliance with a development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary is the **First Method**. **Methods 2 through to and including 5** are not relied upon in the preparation of this variation request.

### The objectives of the development standard are achieved notwithstanding the noncompliance (First Method).

The objectives of height of building standard are as follows:

Objectives	Assessment
<ul> <li>to ensure that building height is consistent with</li> </ul>	The underlying purpose of this objective is to ensure
the desired future character of an area,	that any future development is designed in a manner
	whereby any resulting building height will
	appropriately respond to both the existing and
	future context in a controlled manner. The proposal
	demonstrates that the building will visually adapt
	with that of neighbouring buildings both current and
	future and that the resulting height breach has been
	appropriately sited and or integrated into the built
	form envelope, reducing its visual prominence from



both neighbouring properties and the public domain.

A height compliant development would also not be capable of accommodating a well serviced area of communal open space across the roof of the building alongside telecommunication infrastructure without it adversely and unjustly impeding upon envisaged residential yield and density.

It is also worth noting that the scale of this development afforded by way of this breach, will facilitate the provision of a built form that is deemed to be more in keeping with the desired future character of the area over that likely to arise out of a wholly compliant scheme.

It is therefore our opinion that the siting, scale and relationship the breaching elements will have with neighbouring properties and the public domain/s, the development is not inconsistent with that anticipated to result by way of a compliant scheme. The scale, nature and aspect of the site and in turn breach, enable the proposed building to visually integrate with that of neighbouring building's both current and future serving as an affirmation of the objective and not that of a building that abandons height controls.

 to minimise visual impact of new development, disruption of views, loss of privacy and loss of solar access to existing development, The height breaching elements/components of the building are of a siting, scale and aspect where they will not identify as visually dominant nor jarring to the contextual character. The materiality and overall tone of the breaching component is such that it will present as a visually recessive part of the building that will not adversely contribute to visual bulk but rather, present as a subtle and informed contribution to the composition of the development.

It is also pertinent to note that the height breaching elements will not result in an unreasonable level of impact to the extent of available views across the development with respect to distant Sydney CBD and Botany Bay views.

In order to determine the extent of additional shadowing likely to be incurred by the part/s of the



building that breach the prescribed height, Place have prepared a shadow analysis that forms part of the architectural plan detailed set. This analysis demonstrates the extent of additional impact upon neighbouring properties and the public domain is minimal and will not adversely alter overall solar access outcomes.

With respect to privacy, the breaching element/s of the building, will not result in any discernible impacts to the extent of privacy afforded to neighbouring properties and or future residents alike.

(c) to nominate heights that will provide an appropriate transition in built form and land use intensity.

The height breaching elements do not adversely influence the development's ability in responding to the transitional interface and setting noting the evolving character. Having regard to the transitioning contextual character and the anticipated building heights/scales across neighbouring properties once redeveloped, the building height breach maintains an orderly and more responsive contextual outcome, and therefore, the proposal continues to align with this objective despite the height variation.

# 4.1.2 Clause 4.6 (3)(b) - Are there Sufficient Environmental Planning Grounds to Justify Contravening the Development Standard?

Clause 4.6(3)(b) of the BLEP 2021, requires the consent authority to be satisfied that the applicant's written request has adequately addressed clause 4.6(3)(b), by demonstrating:

"That there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard".

The environmental planning grounds relied on in the written request under Clause 4.6 must be sufficient to justify contravening the development standard. The focus is on the aspect of the development that contravenes the development standard, not the development as a whole. Therefore, the environmental planning grounds advanced in the written request must justify the contravention of the development



standard and not simply promote the benefits of carrying out the development as summarised in (*Initial Action Pty Ltd v Woollahra Municipal Council* [2018] NSWLEC 118).

The proposed development is supportable on environmental planning grounds for the following reasons:

- · The proposal (notwithstanding the LEP contravention), is consistent with the objectives of the development standard as provided in clause 4.3 of the BLEP 2021.
- The shadow diagrams that form part of this variation request demonstrate that the area of height variation will not result in an unreasonable increase to the extent of overshadowing impact on either neighbouring properties or public domain.
- The perception of building height, most notably where it breaches the standard, has been formed in a manner that continues to enable the visual identification of a built form that remains appropriate for the site and commensurate with both existing and envisaged development likely to occur on neighbouring undeveloped sites. At high level, the proposed building successfully mitigates environmental impacts such as overshadowing and visual impact.
- The rooftop elements which breach the height, service a large accessible communal open space sited away from the building edges. In this location, they will remain appropriately integrated into the built form envelope and will not present as features that contribute to the extent of perceivable building bulk. Insistence on compliance with the height control would result in the removal of a number of rooftop elements servicing the COS, which is a disproportionate response to the relatively minor impacts created by these elements.
- · The infrastructure which breaches the height, provides for a direct community benefit in terms of servicing the telecommunication needs of the community both local and broader.

The Objects of the Act under S1.3 are also relevant to whether grounds exist to warrant a variation. While this does not necessarily require that the proposed development should be consistent with the objects of the Act, nevertheless, in **the table below** we consider whether the proposed development is consistent with each object.



The objects of this Act and how this proposal responds to the object are as follows:

Object	Comment
(a) to promote the social and economic welfare of the	This object is not relevant to this application.
community and a better environment by the proper	
management, development and conservation of the	
State's natural and other resources,	
(b) to facilitate ecologically sustainable development by	The proposal will facilitate an ecologically
integrating relevant economic, environmental and social	sustainable development given that no negative
considerations in decision-making about environmental	impact on environmental and social considerations
planning and assessment,	will arise. This in turn will serve to offer the ongoing
	sustainment of the economic health of the area.
(c) to promote the orderly and economic use and	The proposed development will promote the orderly
development of land,	and economic use of the land by way of providing a
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(d) to promote the delivery and maintenance o	This object is not relevant to this development.
affordable housing,	
(e) to protect the environment, including the	Given the nature and character of the urban setting
conservation of threatened and other species of native	the proposed development is located within, no
animals and plants, ecological communities and their	impact on threatened species or ecological
habitats,	communities is likely to result.
(f) to promote the sustainable management of built and	This object is not relevant to this development
cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage),	
(g) to promote good design and amenity of the buil	The proposed development promotes good design
environment,	in that it serves to provide a built form and massing
	arrangement that serves as a positive influence on
	the built form environment both existing and likely
	to emerge upon the redevelopment of building
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(h) to promote the proper construction and maintenance	Nothing will preclude the proposed development
of buildings, including the protection of the health and	from having the ability to comply with all relevant
safety of their occupants,	BCA codes and standards.



(i) to promote the sharing of the responsibility for	This object is not relevant to this development
environmental planning and assessment between the	
different levels of government in the State,	
(j) to provide increased opportunity for community	This application will be neighbour notified in
participation in environmental planning and assessment.	accordance with Council's DCP provisions.

Based on the above, the consent authority can be satisfied that there the proposed development remains consistent with the Objects of the Act despite the height non-compliance.

## 4.1.3. Clause 4.6(4) - The consent authority must keep a record of its assessment carried out under subclause (3).

Bayside Council has a current Clause 4.6 register. Any record of this development and its address of subclause (3) will be required to be uploaded on this register.

13



#### 5. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set out in this written request, strict compliance with the HOB development standard contained within clause 4.3 of BLEP is unreasonable in the circumstances of the case. Further, there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the proposed variation.

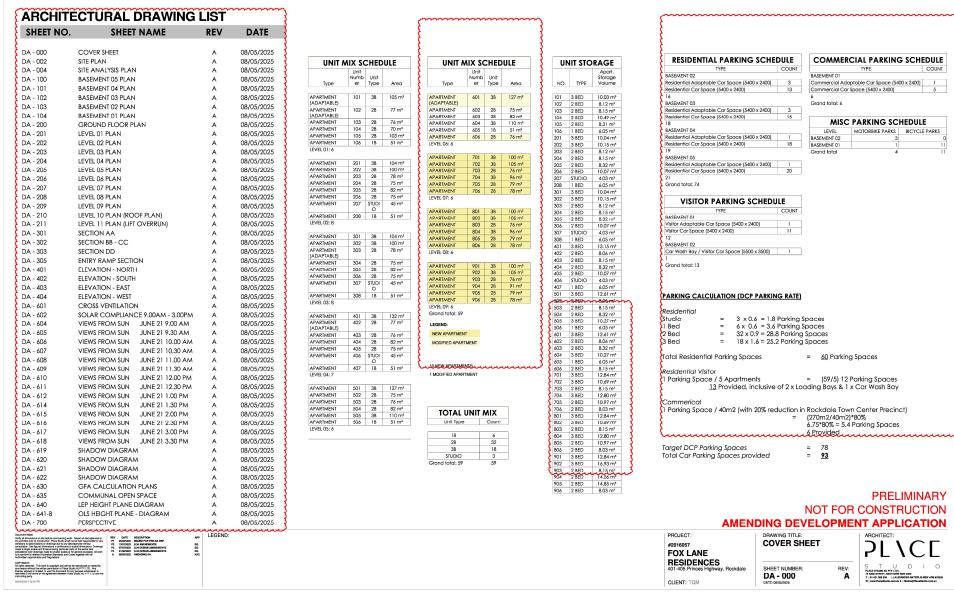
It is reasonable and appropriate to HOB development standard to the extent proposed for the reasons detailed within this submission and as summarised below:

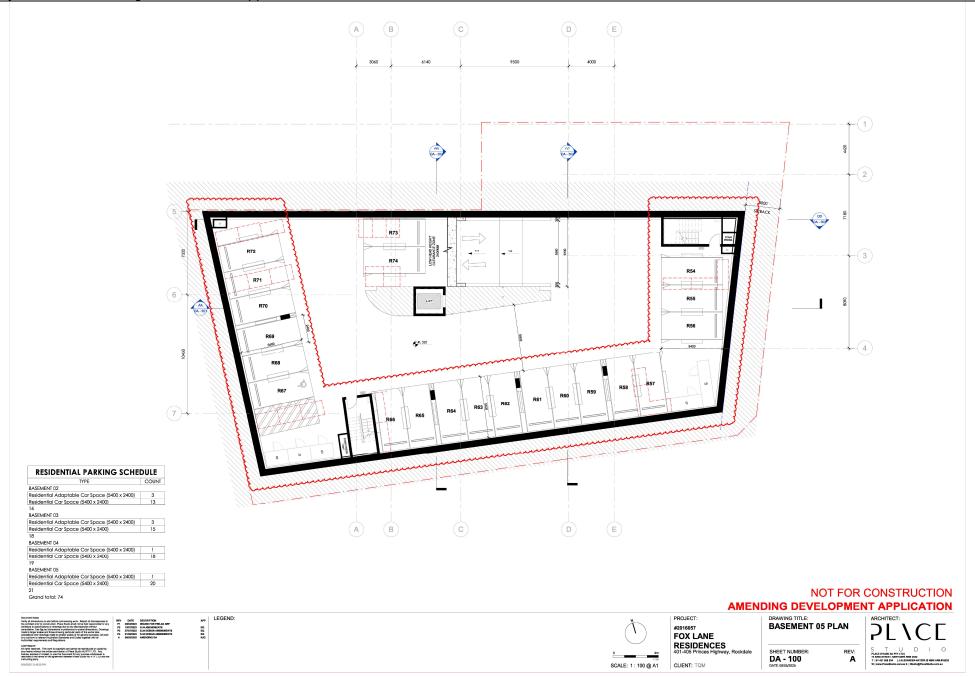
- Compliance with the HOB development standard is unreasonable in the circumstances of the proposed development.
- The proposal, notwithstanding the non-compliance, is consistent with the objectives of the standard.
- There are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention, which results in a better planning outcome than a strictly compliant development in the circumstances of this particular case.
- There is an absence of any environmental impacts arising from the proposed variation.

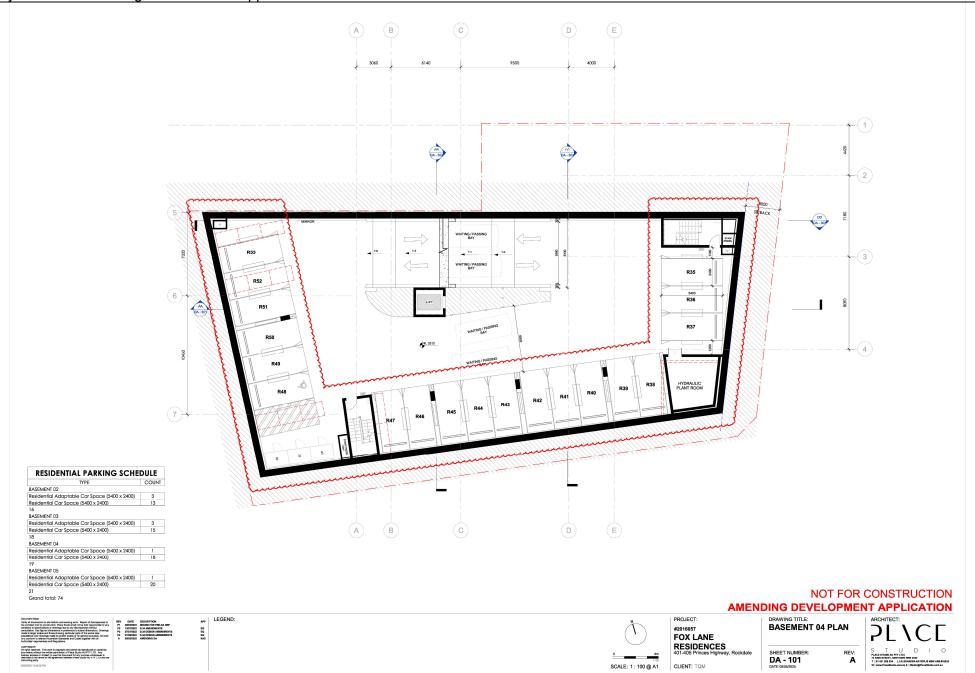
For the reasons outlined above, the clause 4.6 request is well-founded. The development standard is unnecessary and unreasonable in the circumstances, and there are sufficient environmental planning grounds that warrant contravention of the standard. In the circumstances of this case, flexibility in the application of the HOB development standard should be applied.

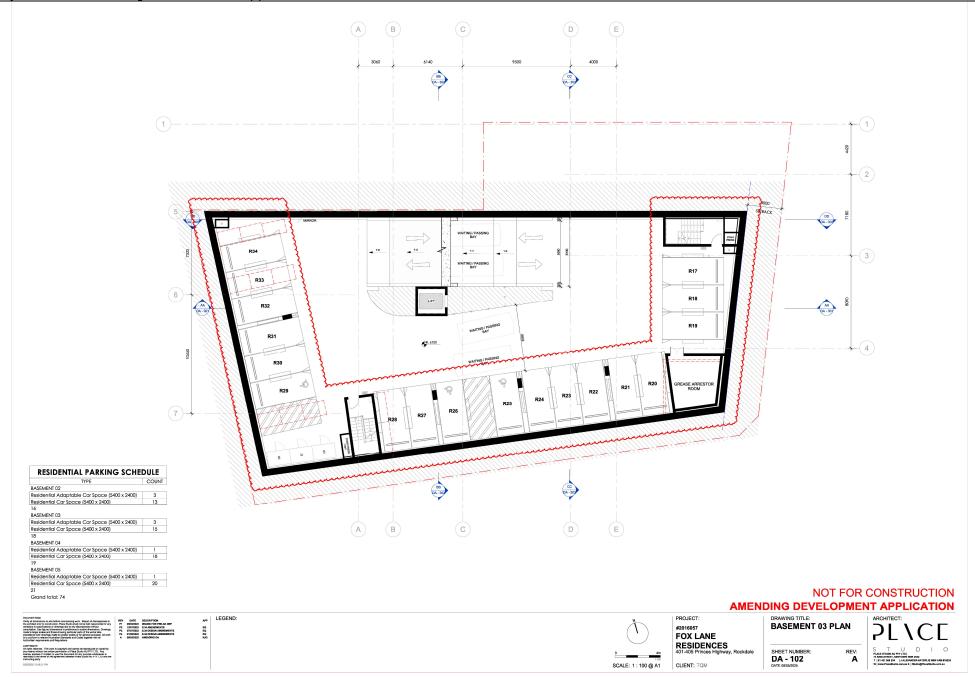
## **FOX LANE RESIDENCES 401-405 PRINCES HIGHWAY, ROCKDALE**

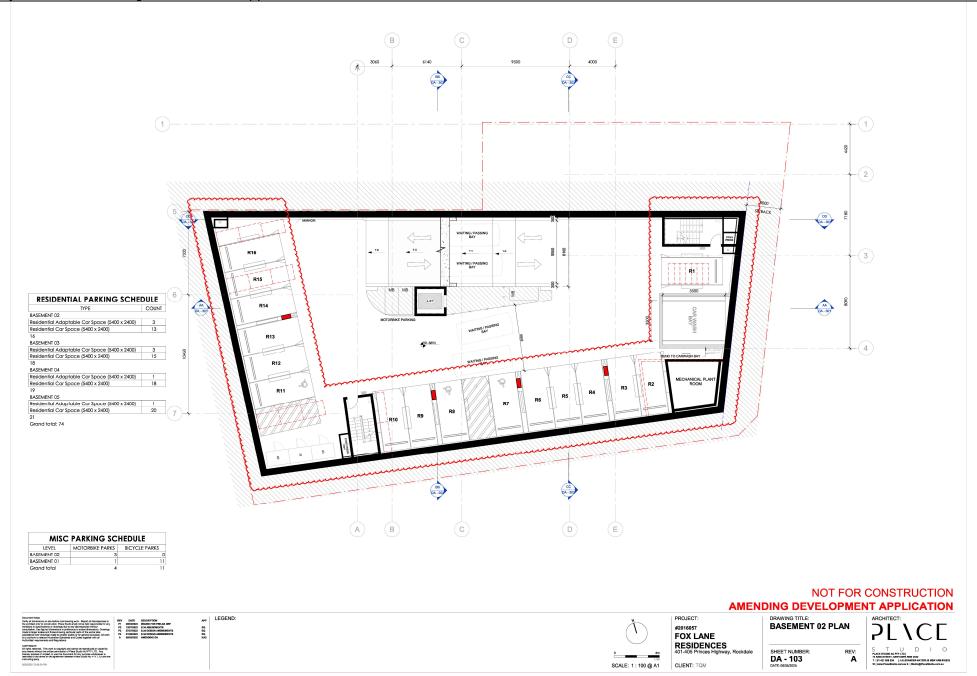
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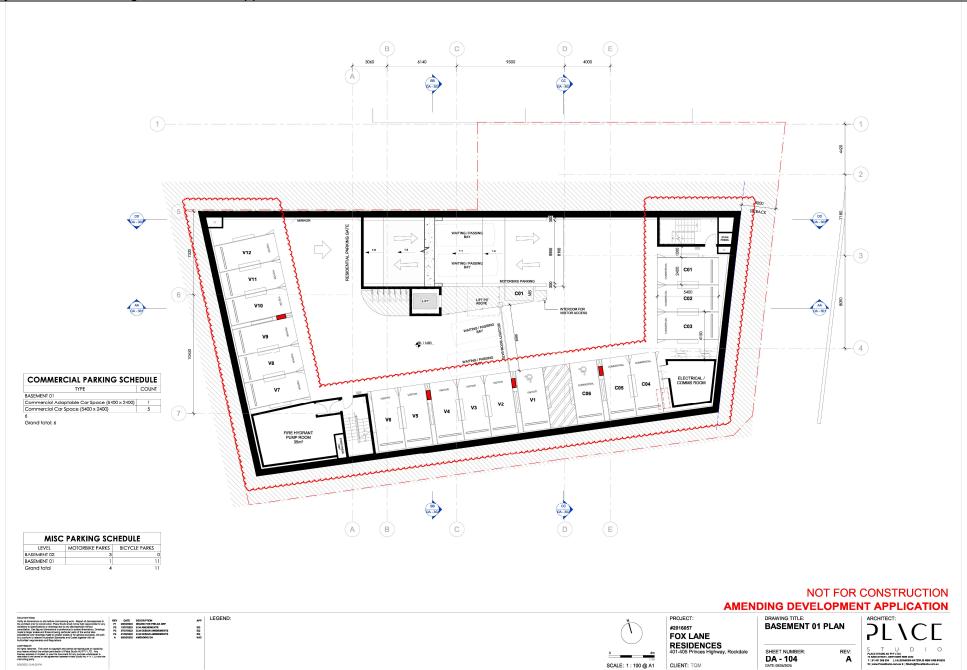


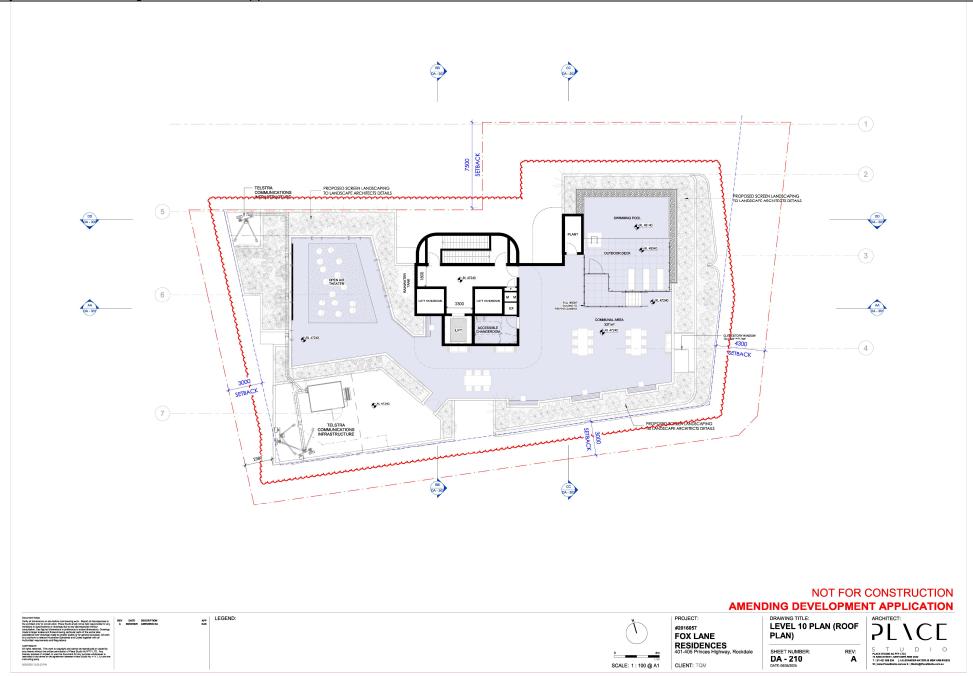


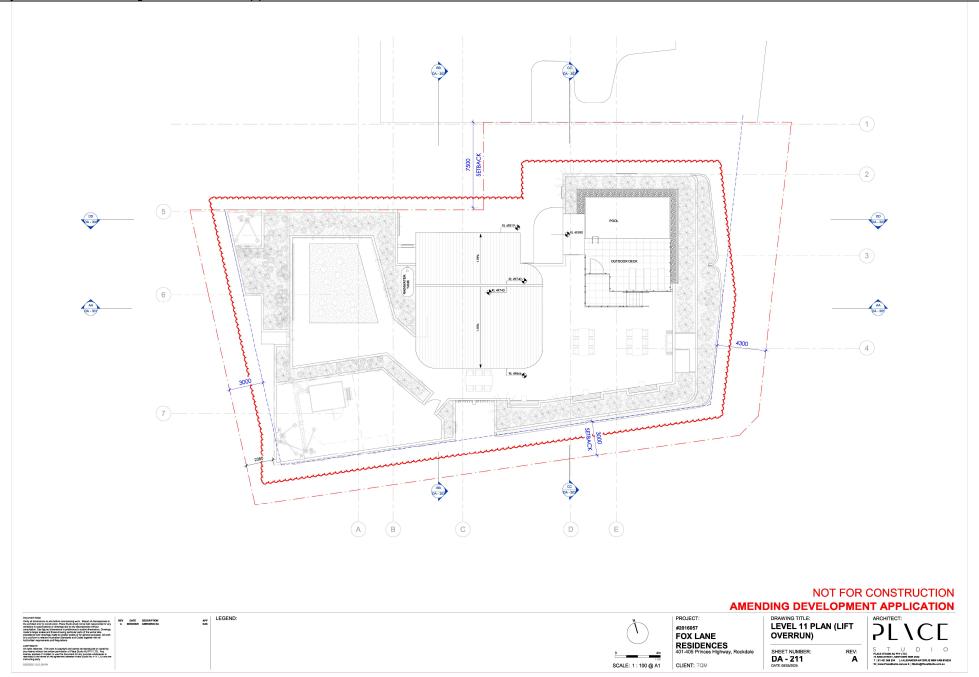


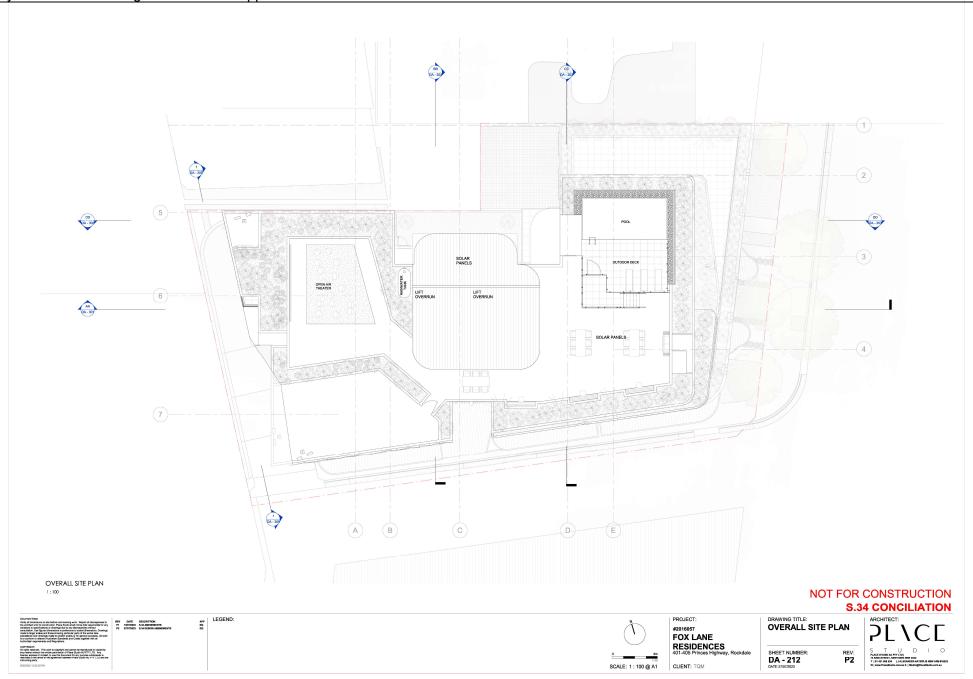














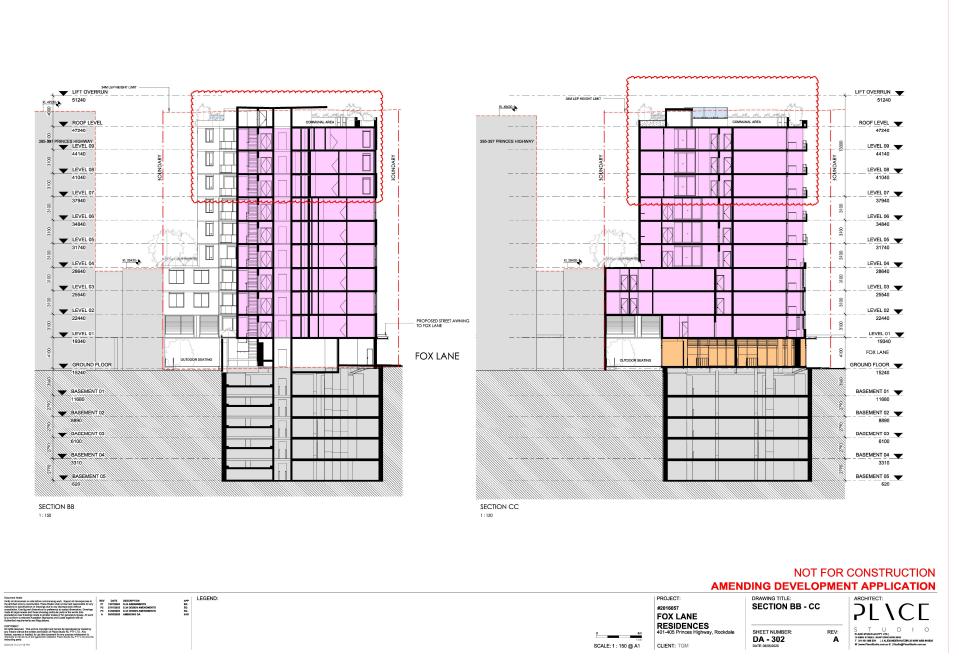
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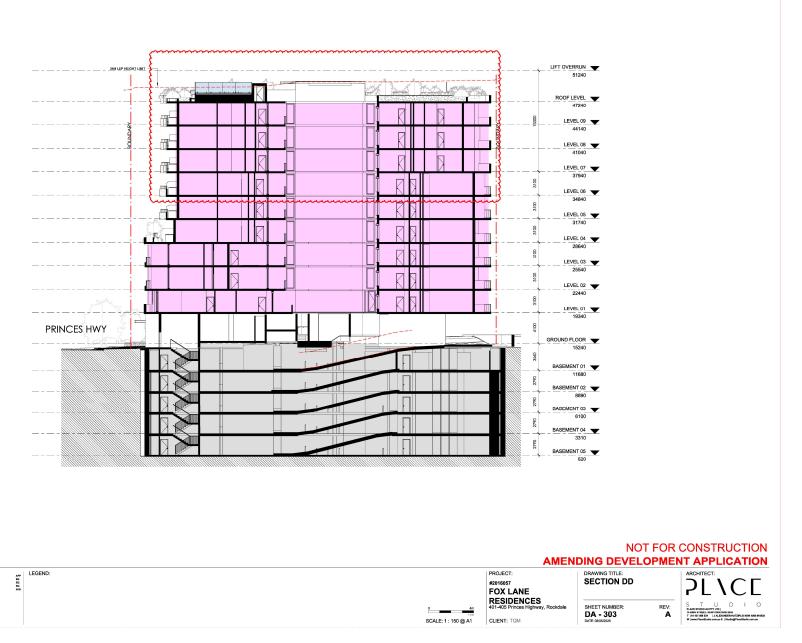
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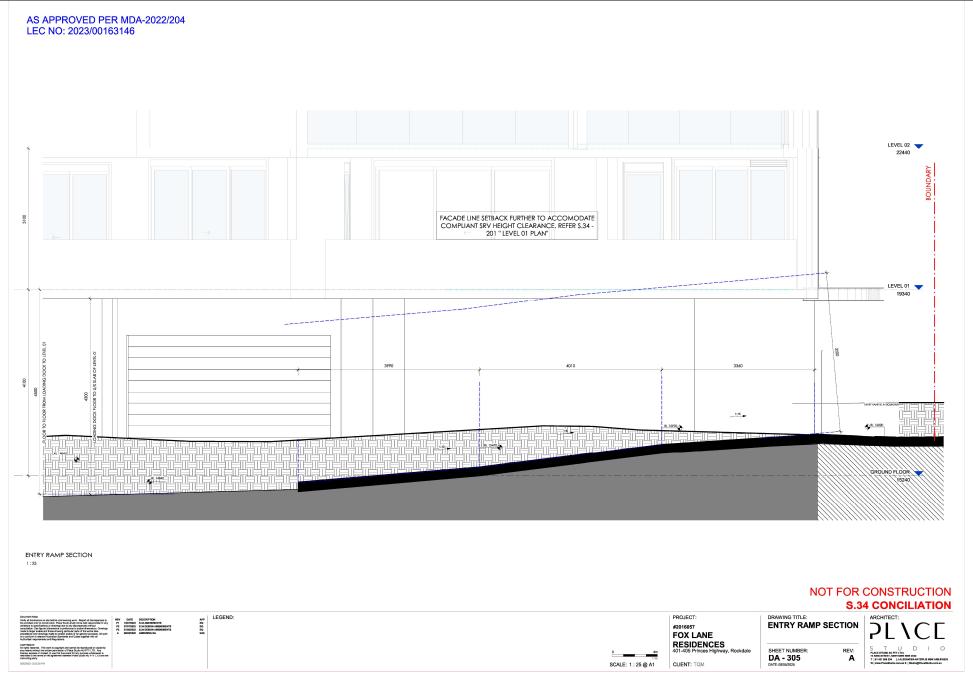
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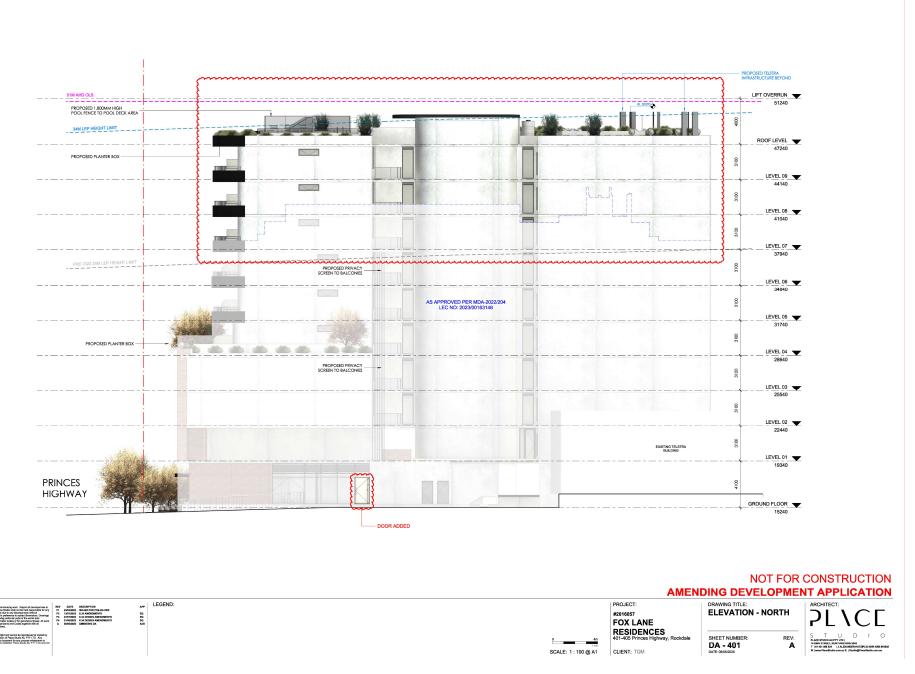
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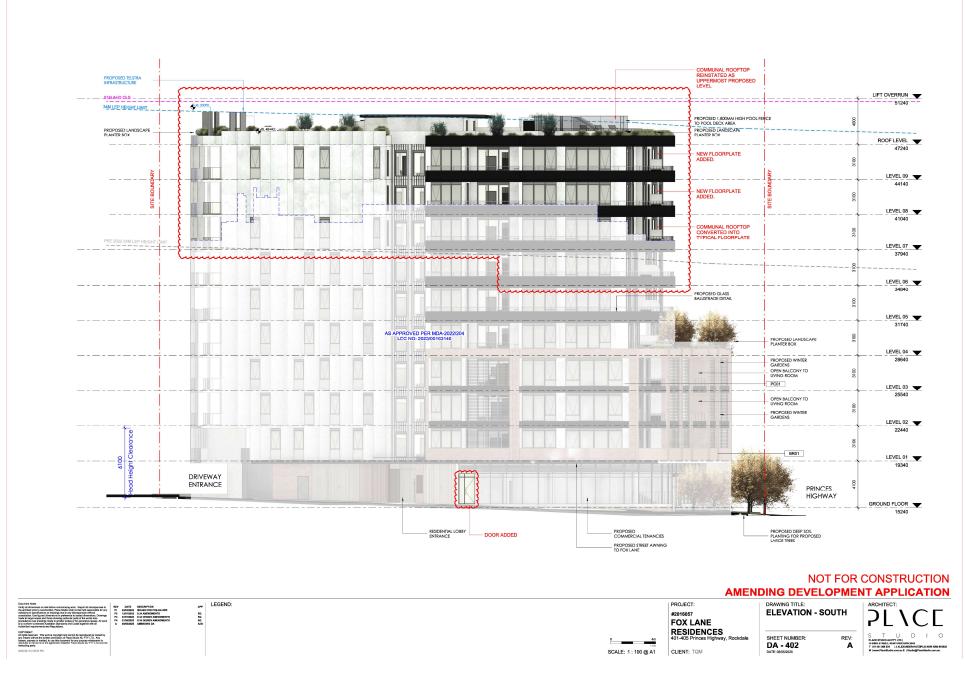
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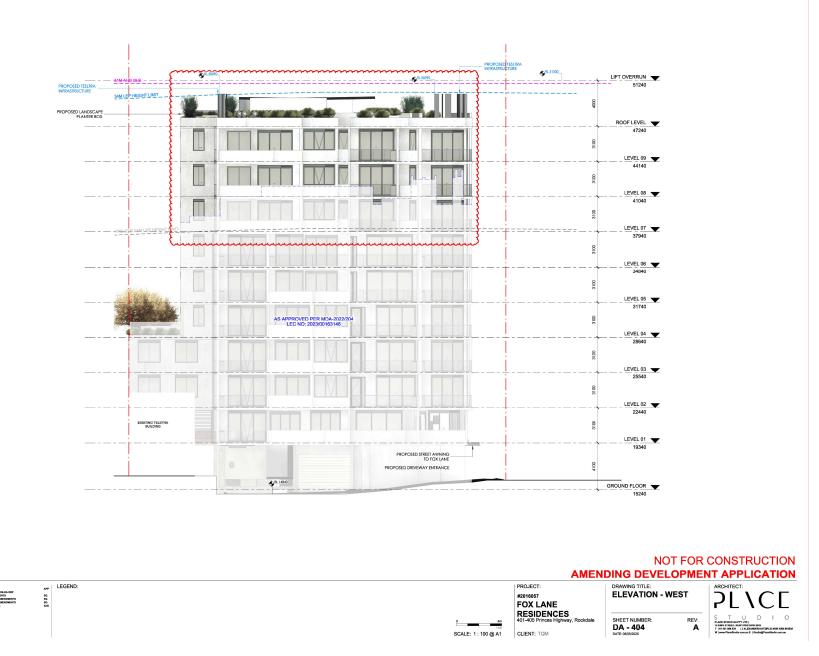




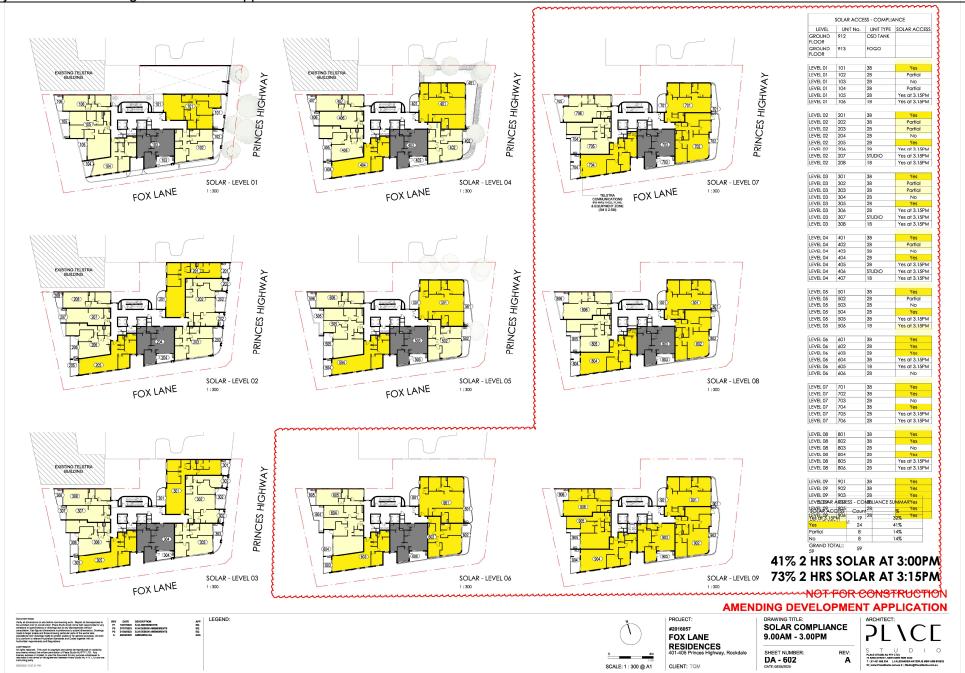




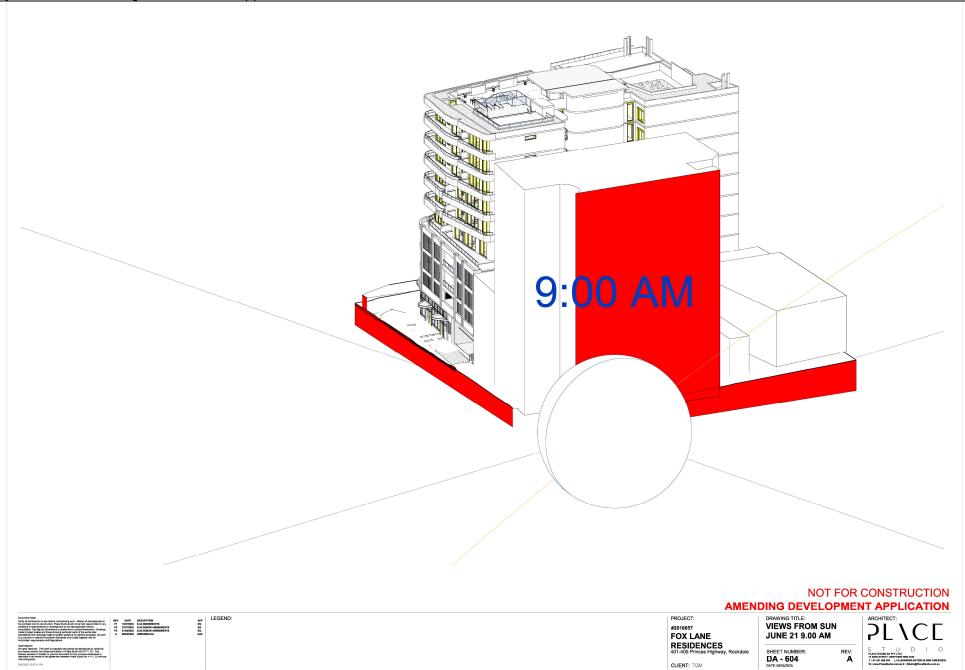


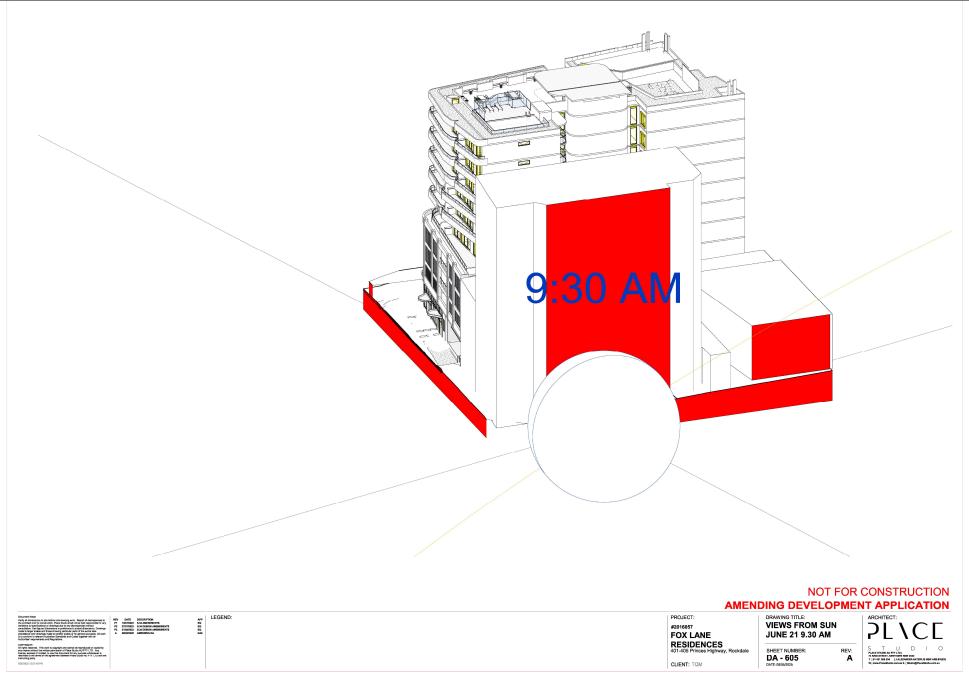


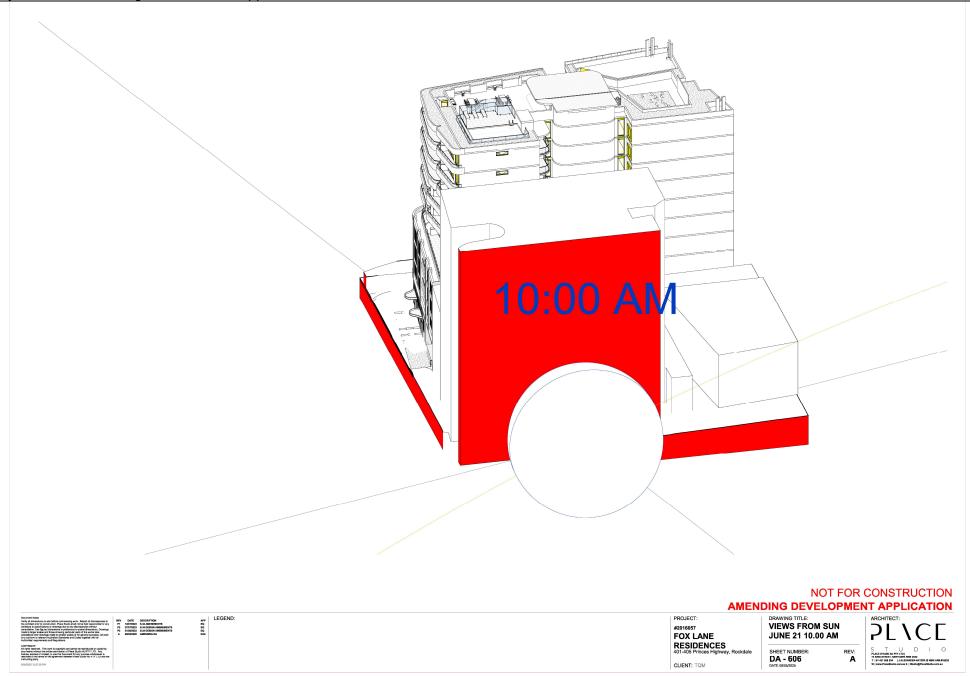


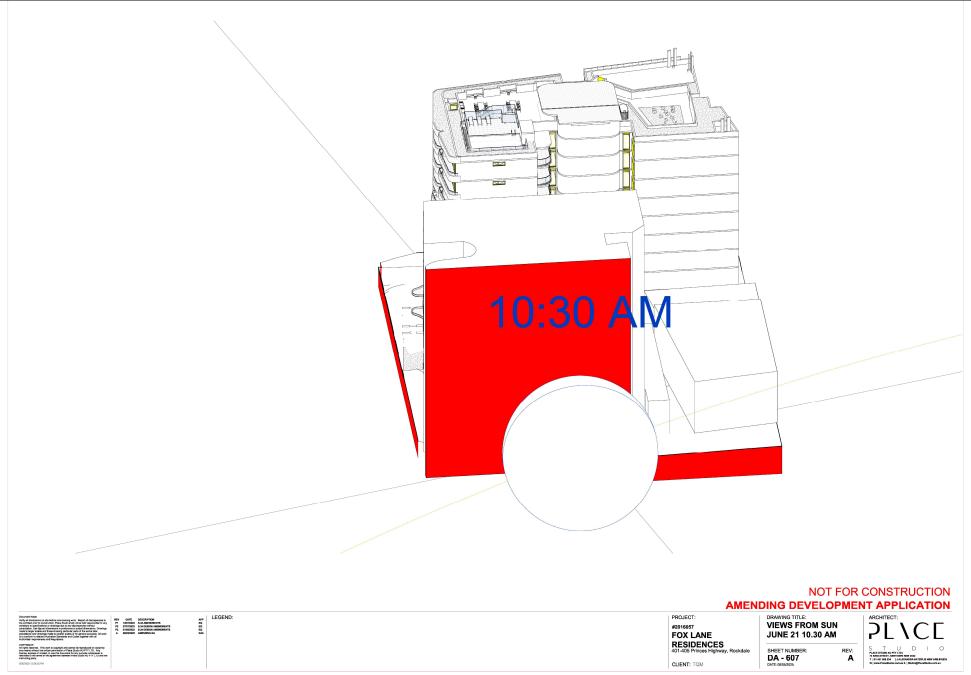


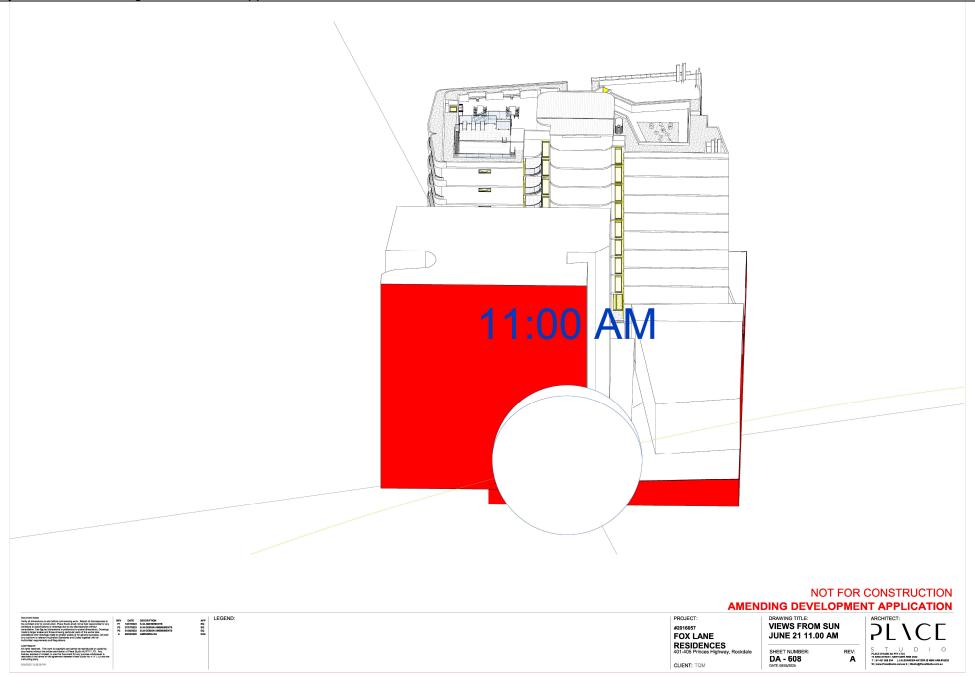


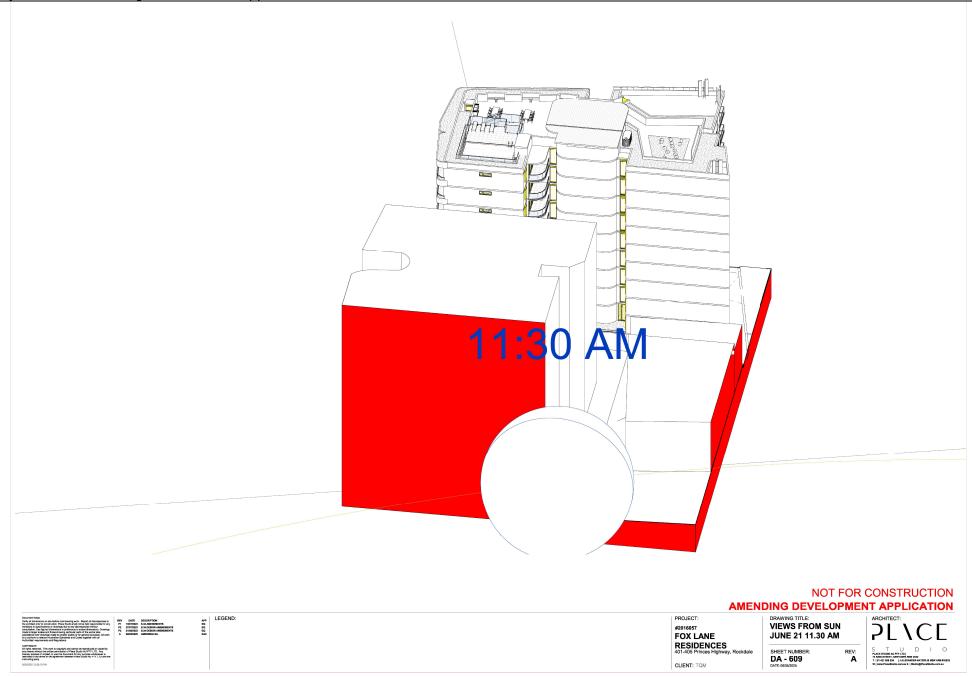


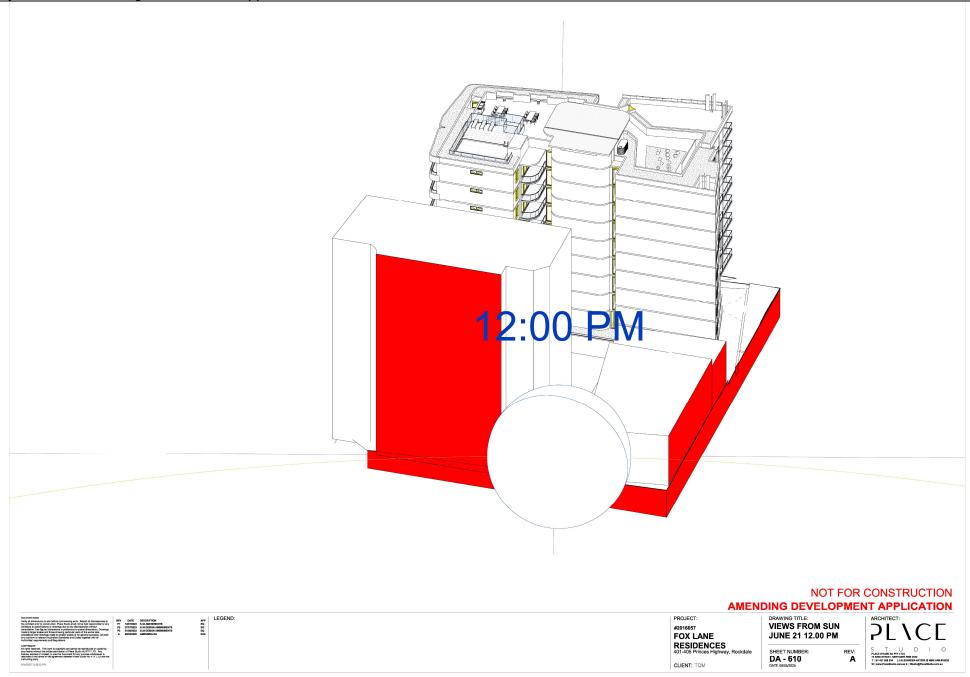


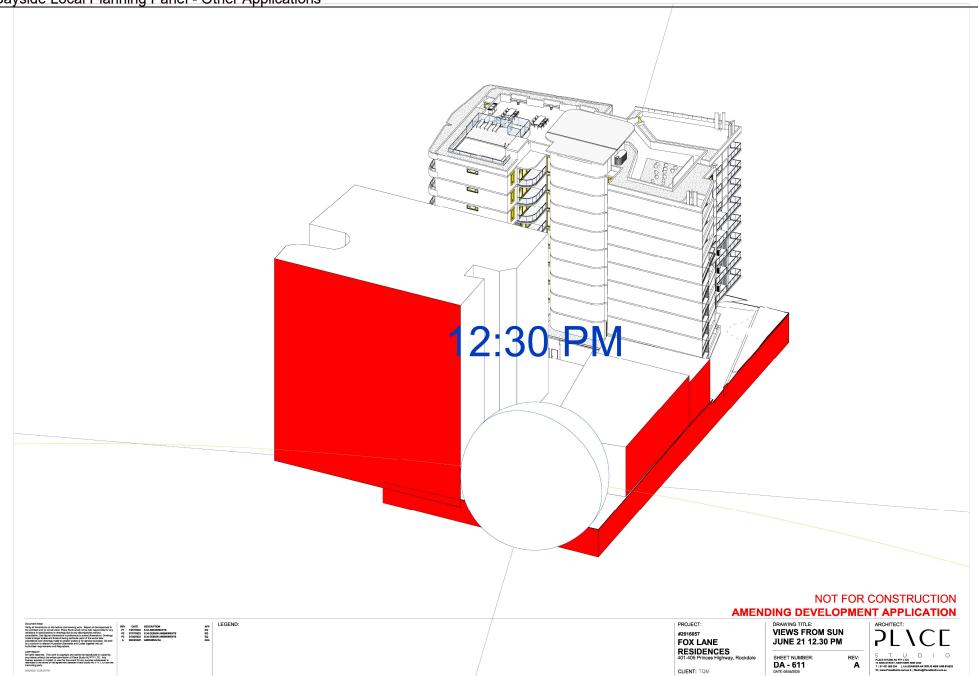


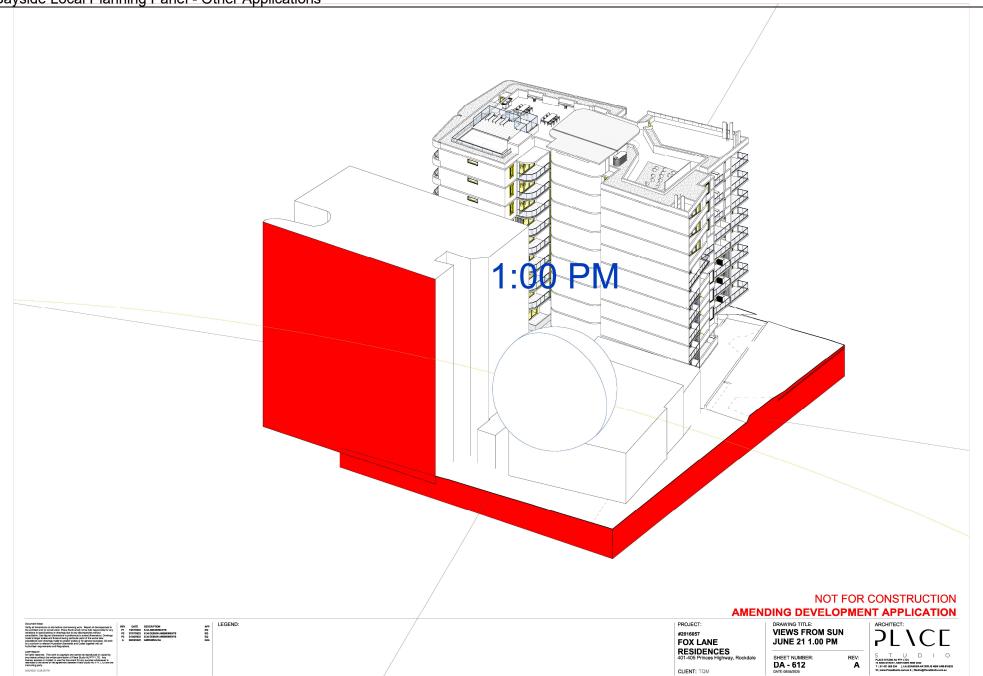


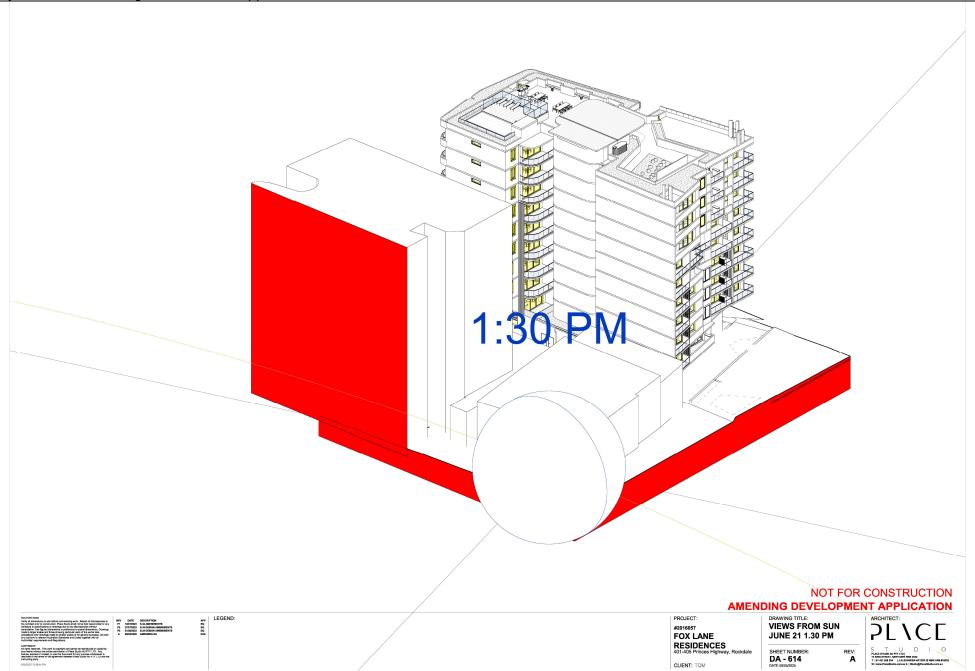


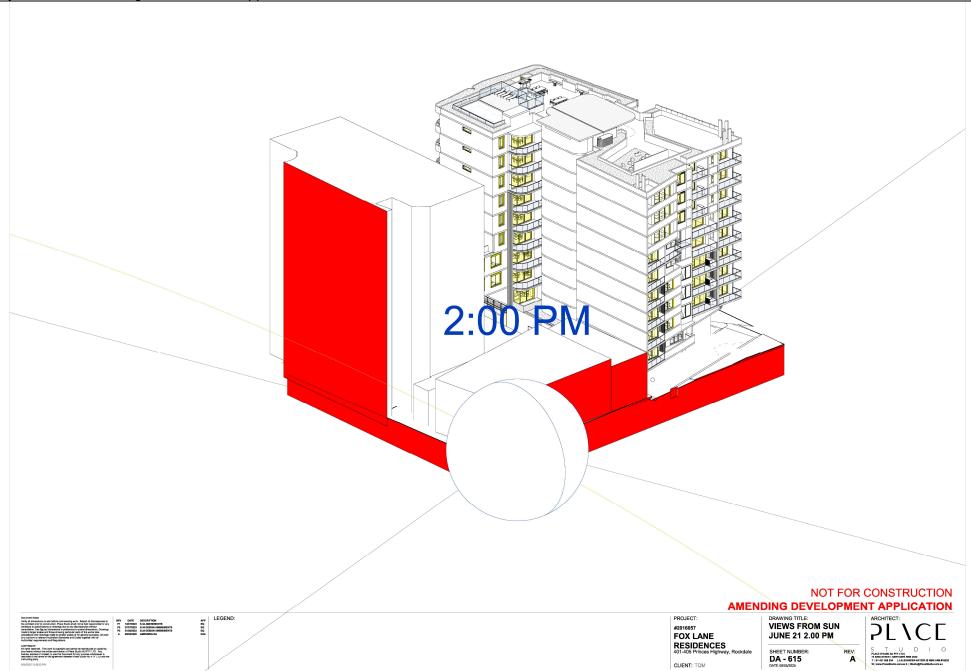


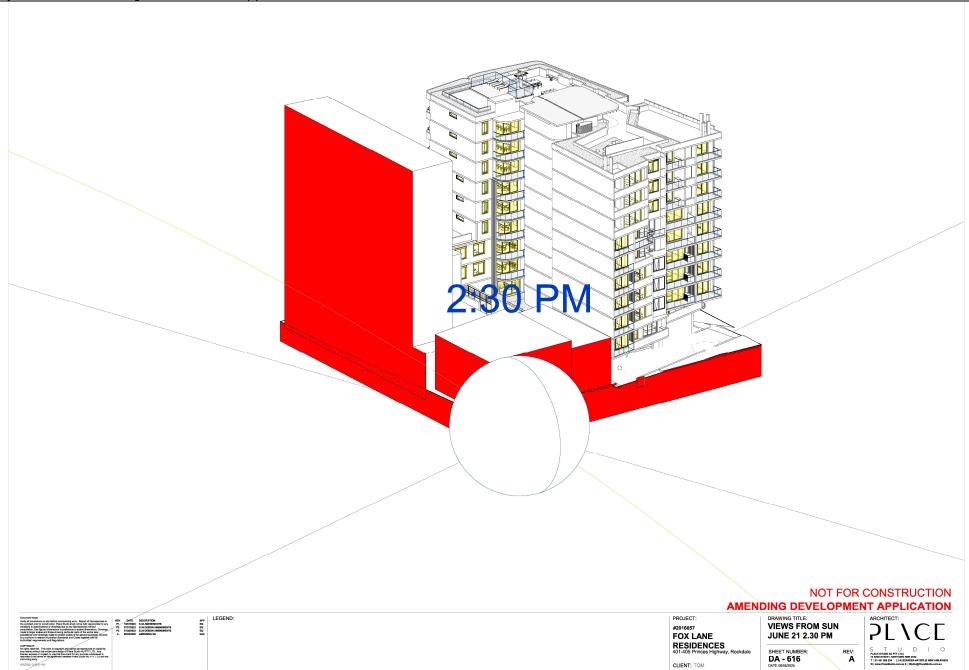


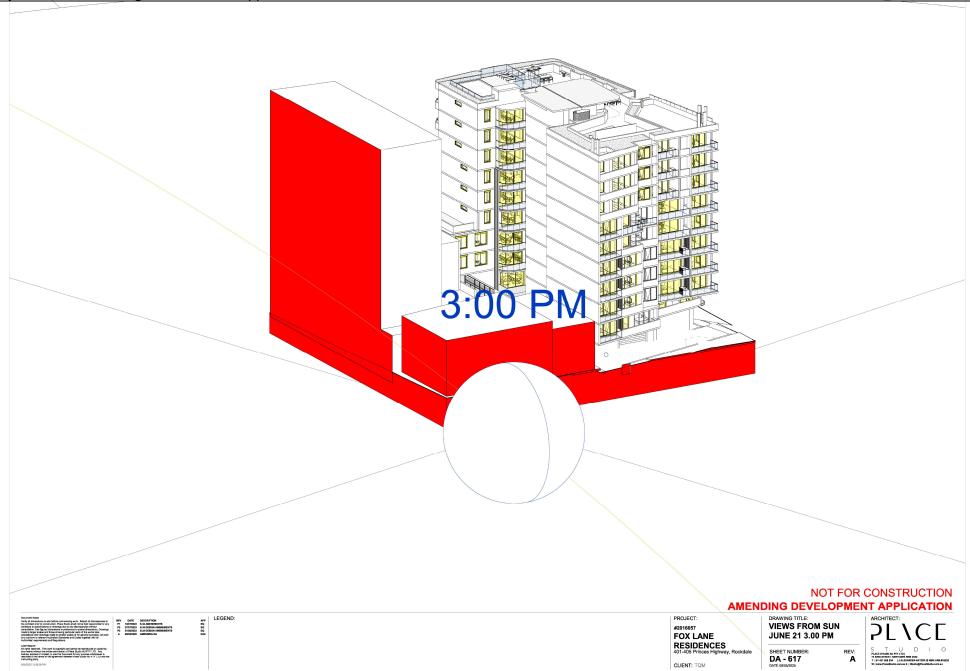


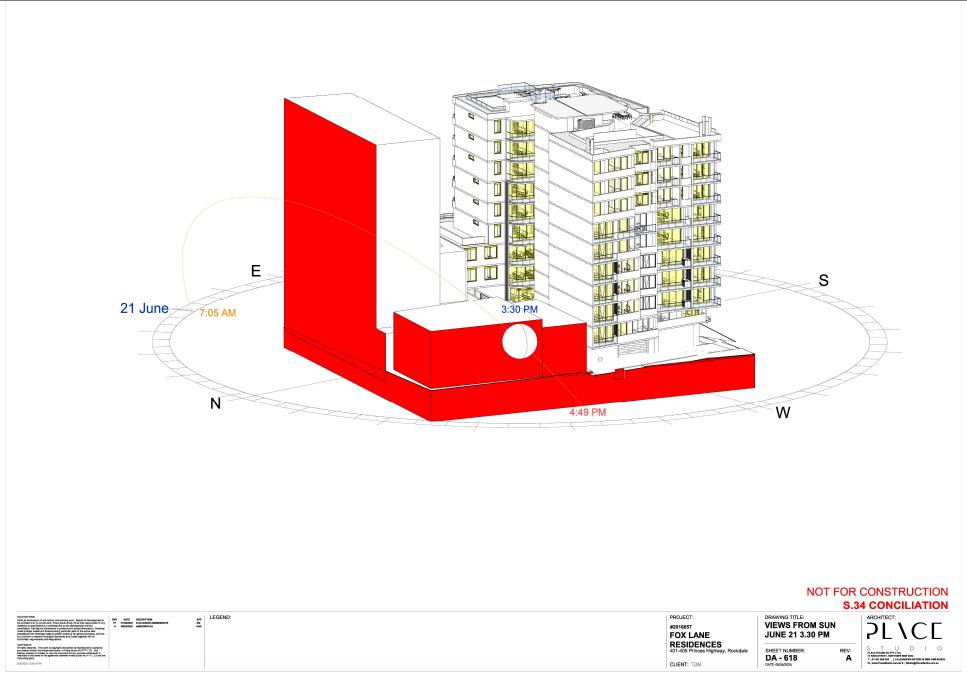


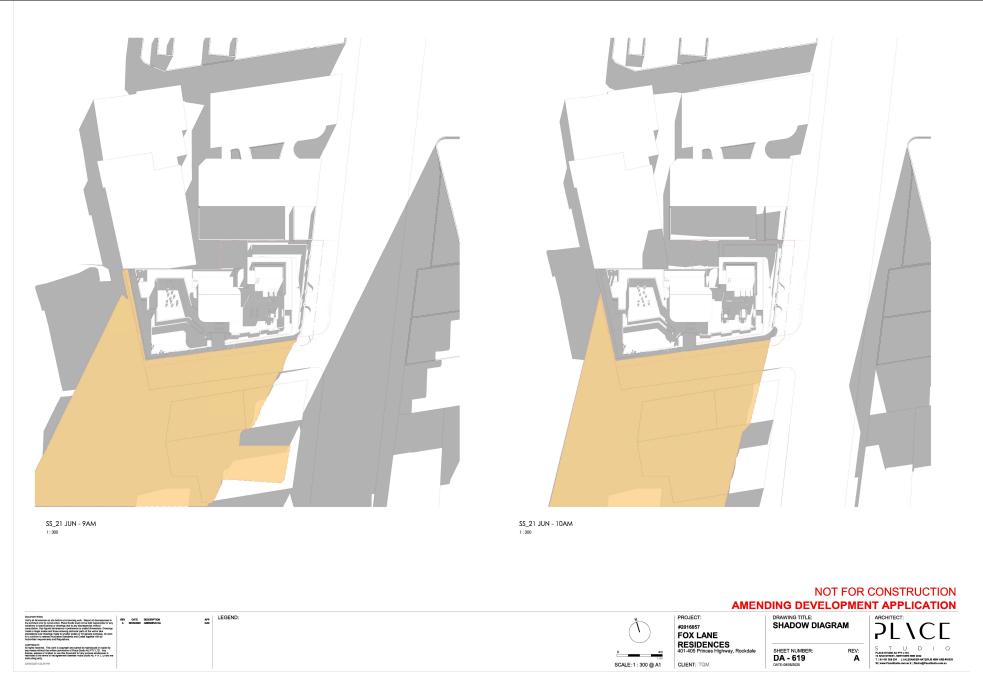










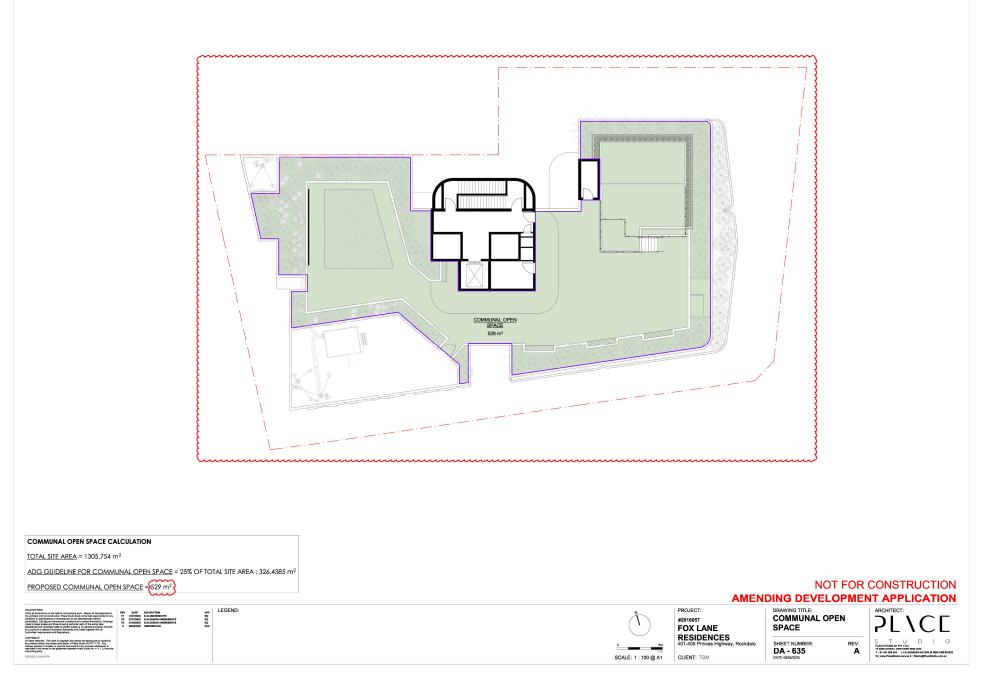


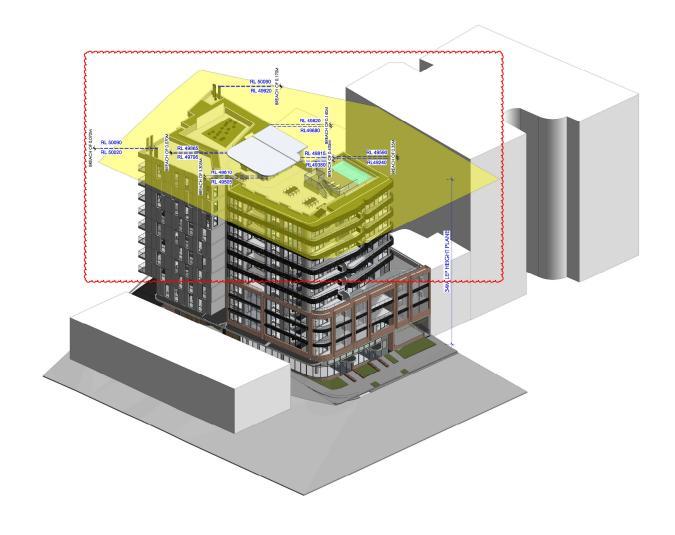










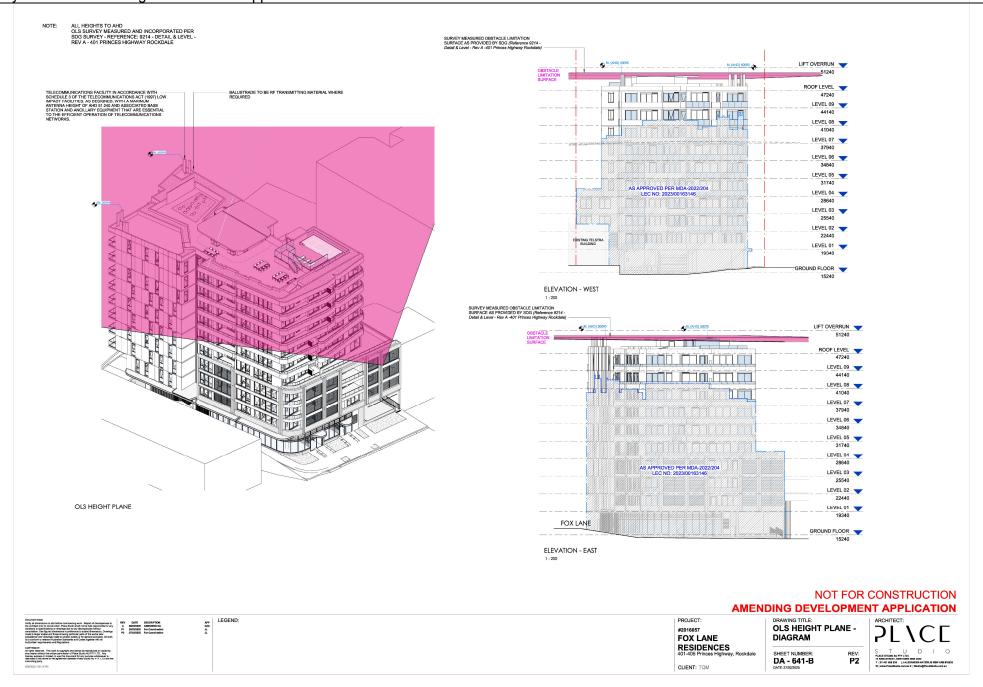


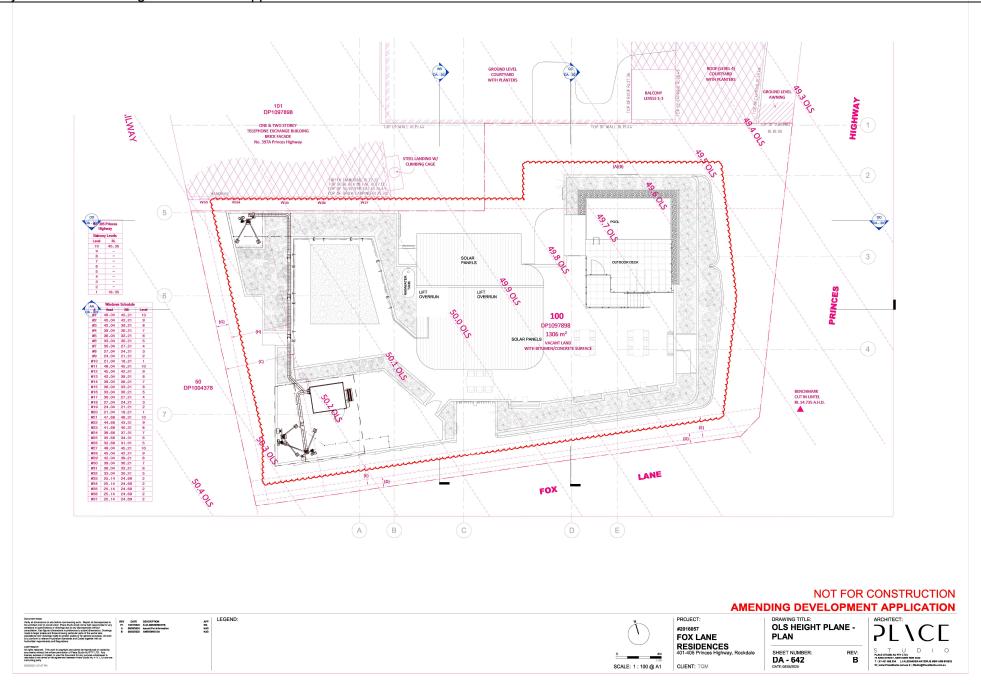
## NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION AMENDING DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION DRAWING TITLE: LEP HEIGHT PLANE DIAGRAM ARCHITECT: PL\C

PROJECT: #2016057
FOX LANE
RESIDENCES
401-405 Princes Highway CLIENT: TQM

Item 6.1 – Attachment 7

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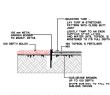




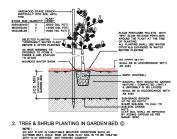
## PROPOSED MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT (DA Application)

## DRAWING SCHEDULE

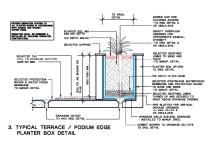
DRAWING NO:	DRAWING TITLE	
22146 DA 1/4	LEGEND/ DETAILS /	PLANT SCHEDULE
22146 DA 2/4	GROUND LEVEL	LANDSCAPE PLAN
22146 DA 3/4	LEVEL 4	LANDSCAPE PLAN
22146 DA 4/4	LEVEL 10	LANDSCAPE PLAN



TURF & METAL GARDEN EDGE DETAIL
MOTE:
ALSOMENT OF METAL EDGE SHALL BE EVEN & FREE FROM
DIES AND HAMMS.
ALL TURFED AREAS SHALL BE FRISHED LEVEL WITH ADJOINING
SUPPLACES AND ALSO FALL DEFINENT TO APPROVED POINTS OF



ALL SOIL TYPE AS PER AUST, NATIVE LANDSCAPE SUPPLY OR EQUIVALENT AND SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 449



STREET TREE AS PER DA COND.
41A. 1 ol

CODE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	APPROX MATURED HEIGHT	POT SIZE	QUANTIT
	GROUND COVER / BOARDER				
4	Liriope musceri 'Just Right'	Just Right Liriope	0.6	150mm	10:
5	Dianella caerulea 'Breeze'	Native Flax	0.4	150nm	3:
8	Dichondra Silver Falls	Silver Falls	0.1	150nm	
10	Pennisetum alopecuriodes	Fountain grass	0.6	150nm	13
	LOW SHRUBS				
12	Pittosporum tobirs Miss Muffet	Miss Muffet pittospo	rum 1	200mm	
13	Casuarina 'Cousin it'	cousin it	0.2	200mm	61
14	Carissa macrocarpa 'desert star	natel plum	1.2	200mm	8-
15	Callistemon Great Balls of Fire	Great Balls of Fire	2	200mm	
16	Murraya paniculata	Murraya	3	200mm	- 13
	TALL SHRUBS				
29	Corymbia ficifolia Mini Red	Flowering gum	2.5	25 L	
	FEATURE SHRUBS				
33	Yuoca rostrata 'Sapphire Skies'	Blue yucca	2	25 L	- 11
34	Phormium tenax purpurea	Dianella	1.2	200mm	3
35	Cordyline 'Red Sensation'	Red Sensation	1.2	25 L	- 13
37	Strelitzia juncea	Bird of Paradise	1.2	25 L	2
39	Thysanoleens maxima	Tiger prass	1.5	200mm	13
40	Alpinia zerumbet variegata	Variegated Shell Ging	pr 1.5	200mm	11
	TREES				
41	Plumeria rubra	frangipani	4	45 L	
45	Pyrus calleryans 'Capital'	Ornsmental Pear	8	45 L	
46	Legerstroemie Indice 'Indian Sum	mer' Crepe Myrtle	- 5	45 L	
47	Cupaniopsis ansoardioides	Tuckeroo	6	45 L	
48	Magnella Teddy Bear	Magnolis	5	45 L	- 11
	Corymbia magulata	spotted gum	20	200 L	

NOTE

THE TRIES SHALL COMEY WITH MATSPIC SPECIFYING TRIES
A GUILE TO ASSESSMENT OF THEE COLALITY (2003) OR AUSTRALIAN STANDARD AS 2303
- 2015 TREE STOCK FOR LANDSDAFE USE.
HEIGHT AND SPAN ARE ROIGATIVE ONLYSUBJECT TO ON SITE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS.
USE ONLY AS A GUIDE.

REV	DESCRIPTION	REVISION
F	AMEND AS PER ARCH CHG FOR NEW DA (AOD 3 LEVELS)	28.1.
-		
	NOTE:	
1.	In the event of any inconsistency betwee erchitectural plans and stormwater plans, erchitectural plan shall prevail to the exter inconsistency	
2.	All landscape works shall be carried out members of the LANDSCAPE CONTRACT- ASSOCIATION of AUSTRALIA.	by ORS
3.	Contractors must verify all dimensions at before commencing any work or making a drawings which must be approved before manufacturing.	the site ny shop
4. 5.	Do not scale drawing, if in doubt - ASK	with
6.	This drawing is to be read in conjuction of Architectural, Hydraulic and survey plans.  All Existing trees to remain shall be protected arriborist report & council requirements.	
7.	per arborist report & council requirements All pruning shall be in accordance with th	
8.	Thoroughly eradicate weeds from all gard	en areas
9.	No variation to the works to be carried a prior approval from owner.	out witho
10.	All materials to be the best of their resp kinds and shall comply with approved sam submitted or specified.	ective ple type
11.	Substitution of plant species or varieties permitted.	will not
12.	Unless otherwise specified or directed, all instructions are to be issued by the continuous designer.	l suffinn
13		
	All storm water outlets & surface run off to Hydraulic Engineers detail.  Provide sub-soil drainage to parden beds	
15	Provide sub-soil drainage to garden beds ereas where required - To be confirmed Refer to survey plan for position of all e services.	on site.
16.		
17.	existing and proposed ground lines.	
	All landscape works shall comply with all DA & CC conditions and all relevant "AUS STANDARDS" and AUS SPEC NO.1 Speci C273-Landscaping.	STRALIA floation
18.		
	irrigation system - If required, shall be de installed to comply with AS 2598, AS 251 AS 2598.2-1955, AS 2598.3-1990, water to other relevant authority regulations.	signed i 98.1-1994 poard an
	irrigation system - If required, shall be de installed to comply with AS 2598, AS 251 AS 2598.2-1955, AS 2598.3-1990, water to other relevant authority regulations.	signed i 98.1-1994 poard an
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	Vrigation system - Il required, shall be di installed to compy with AS 200A, because in the state of the system of the system of the system of other relevant sutherly regulations. WINTENANCE Ill indicatops works are to be maintened in 12 months for as required by council DA. Of the system of the system of the system of the intellect at all times in a subtable manner, and intellect at all times in a subtable manner, and it be watered on a regular basis to maintened in a sit be watered on a regular basis to maintened in the intellect of the system of the system of the be maintened for from which all garden to maintened for from which are system of the system of the composition of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the system of the maintened for from which are system of the system of	esigned 98.1-1994 poard ar
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M/ - // lan ms to shi lev to	virgation system. If recuired, shall be de- instelled to comply in MS 2008A, 502 and 2009A-2009A, by 2009A, by 200	issigned is a service of the service
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M/- of land man plant to share to	Virgation system. If required, had be de- marked to comply in M. 2 2024. A 20 in marked to comply in M. 2 2024. A 20 in marked to comply required to the complete of the compl	religined 1 all 1
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M/- of land man plant to share to	Trigation system. If required, half he for metalled to comply with A 2 state. As presented to comply with A 2 state. As presented to comply with A 2 state. As presented to the complete control of th	merrillwy  mics

LANDSCAPE

22146 DA

PLAN

