

PARRAMATTA DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN 2011



City of Parramatta Council

CONTENTS

PART 1 **1 - 1**

INTRODUCTION

PART 2 **2 - 1**

SITE PLANNING

PART 3 **3 - 1**

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

PART 4 **4 - 1**

SPECIAL PRECINCTS

4.1 Town and Neighbourhood Centres

4.2 Special Character Areas

4.3 Strategic Precincts

4.4 Heritage Conservation Areas

PART 5 **5 - 1**

OTHER PROVISIONS

PART 6 **6 - 1**

PARRAMATTA CITY CENTRE

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Design Quality

6.3 Built Form

6.4 Public Domain

6.5 Special Areas

6.6 Heritage

6.7 Flood Risk Management

6.8 Environmental Sustainability

6.9 Vehicular Access, Parking and Servicing

6.10 Site Specific Controls

GLOSSARY

APPENDIXES

A1 Section 79C - Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

A2 Views and Vistas

A3 Vegetation Communities and Remnant Trees

A4 Neighbourhood Character Areas

A5 Notification Procedures

A6 Heritage Information: Terms, Responsibilities and Procedures

- A7 Water Sensitive Urban Design Strategy Guide
 - A8 Waste Management
 - A9 Guide to Plans of Management for Boarding House Developments
 - A10 Acoustic Privacy - Child Care Centres
 - A11 Aboriginal Sensitivity
-

LIST OF AMENDMENTS

Amendment Number	Sections Affected	Description of Amendment	Date Approved by Council	Date in Force
1	Section 1.3	Deletion of Rosehill Masterplan as a Deemed DCP		7 November 2012
	Section 4.3.2.1	Introduction of controls for 'Block 2' bound by Hope, Weston and Arthur Streets and James Ruse Drive, Rosehill		
2	Section 4.3.2.2	Introduction of controls for land at 2 - 12 River Road West, Parramatta		8 May 2013
3	Section 4.3.3.1	Introduction of controls for land at 158 - 164 Hawkesbury Road and Part 2A Darcy Road, Westmead		25 September 2013
4	Section 4.3.3	Introduction of controls for Parramatta City Centre		2 April 2014
	Section 4.1.5	Amendment of controls for Epping Town Centre		
	Section 4.4.1	Amendment of controls for Epping Heritage Conservation Areas		
	Various	Housekeeping Amendment No.1		
5	Section 4.3.5	Ermington, Naval Stores Precinct		October 2014
6	Section 4.3.3.7	57, 63 and 83 Church Street and 44 Early Street, Parramatta		November 2014
7	Section 4.3.3.7 (b)	Amendment of Controls for Parramatta Square		July 2015
8	Section 4.3.2	Deletion of controls relating to Key Block 5: Parramatta Workers Club		August 2015
	Section 5.4	Amendment of Preservation of Trees and Vegetation Controls		
9	Section 4.3.3.7 (b)	Amendment of Controls for Parramatta Square relating to overshadowing		December 2015
10	Section 4.3.4.2	Introduction of Special Area: 24-26 Railway Parade, Westmead		4 March 2016
11	Section 4.3.3.5	Introduction of Controls for the leasing of existing surplus carparking spaces		13 April 2016
12	Section 4.3.3.7 (e)	8 – 12 Victoria Road and 2A Villiers Street, Parramatta	22 February 2016	22 July 2016
13	Various	Housekeeping Amendment No. 2	10 April 2017	17 May 2017

Amendment Number	Sections Affected	Description of Amendment	Date Approved by Council	Date in Force
14	Section 4.3.6	Introduction of new strategic precinct – Parramatta North Urban Transformation Precinct	10 July 2017	10 Aug 2017
15	Appendix 8	Introduction of new Waste Management Guidelines	4 September 2017	27 September 2017
16	Section 5.2	Insertion of Note regarding new NSW State Government policy on Child Care Centres	–	1 September 2017
17	Section 4.1.5	Introduction of new and revised podium setback controls affecting Beecroft Road and High and Bridge Streets.	12 March 2018	4 April 2018
18	Section 4.3.3.7(f)	180 George Street, Parramatta	18 December 2017	20 April 2018
19	Section 4.3.3.7(g)	2 - 10 Phillip Street, Parramatta	12 March 2018	8 June 2018
20	Section 4.3.7	Introduction of the Granville Precinct section		3 August 2018
	Section 4.3.7.1	Introduction of controls for Land at the Corner of Parramatta Road, Good Street and Cowper Street, Granville	11 December 2017	3 August 2018
21	Section 4.4.4.2	Amended controls in relation to the South Parramatta Heritage Conservation Area.	28 May 2018	14 September 2018
22	Section 3.5.3 Appendix 11	Amended controls in relation to Aboriginal Heritage Management including Aboriginal sensitivity mapping	24 September 2018	17 October 2018
23	Section 4.3.3.7(h)	184-188 George Street, Parramatta	12 June 2018	28 February 2019
24	Section 4.1.5	New car parking controls in Epping Town Centre	29 April 2019	31 May 2019
25	4.3.3.7(i) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	2 - 6 Hassall Street, Parramatta	11 March 2019	2 August 2019

Amendment Number	Sections Affected	Description of Amendment	Date Approved by Council	Date in Force
26	4.3.3.7(j) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	12A Parkes Street, Harris Park	17 December 2018	23 August 2019
27	4.3.7.2	Introduction of controls for land at 38-42 East Street, Granville	26 November 2018	8 November 2019
28	4.1	4.1.12 Merrylands East Neighbourhood Centre	21 August 2019	13 March 2020
29	4.3	264-268 Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford	25 February 2019	25 October 2019
30	4.3.8 & Figure 4.3.8.1.4	258-262 Pennant Hills Road and 17 & 20 Azile Court, Carlingford	24 June 2019	5 June 2020
31	4.3.3.7 (k) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	14-20 Parkes Street, Harris Park	11 May 2020	18 June 2020
32	4.3.7.3	38 Cowper Street, Granville	24 February 2020	3 July 2020
33	4.3.3.7 (l) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	55 Aird Street, Parramatta	9 June 2020	2 October 2020
34	4.3.3.7 (m) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	Civic Link Precinct	12 October 2020	13 November 2020
35	4.3.3.7 (n) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	142-154 Macquarie Street, Parramatta	10 February 2020	27 November 2020
36	4.3.3.7 (o) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	470 Church Street, Parramatta	9 December 2019	19 February 2021
37	4.3.3.7 (p) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	33-43 Marion Street, Parramatta	10 August 2020	26 February 2021
38	4.3.3.7 (q) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	2 O'Connell Street (5 Aird Street) Parramatta	26 October 2020	1 April 2021
39	4.3.3.7 (r) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	12 Hassall Street, Parramatta	9 November 2020	1 April 2021
40	4.3.3.7 (s) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	20 Macquarie Street Parramatta	22 February 2021	1 April 2021
41	4.3.3.7 (t) & Figure 4.3.3.7.1	197 & 207 Church Street and 89 Marsden Street, Parramatta	26 April 2021	30 June 2021
42	4.1.6	2-22 William Street, Granville	17 March 2021	30 September 2021
43	4.3.9 Telopea Precinct & Section 4.1.11	Telopea Precinct	11 October 2021	25 October 2021

Amendment Number	Sections Affected	Description of Amendment	Date Approved by Council	Date in Force
44	6.10.17	89-91 George Street	11 October 2020	2 December 2022
	6.10.16	18-40 Anderson Street	26 October 2021	
	6.10.10	142-154 Macquarie Street, 118 Harris Street and 135 George Street	14 March 2022	
	6.10.18	8-14 Great Western Highway	11 April 2022	
	4.3.3	Parramatta City Centre - Deferred Area A	31 October 2022	
	4.4.3.3	Harris Park West - Figure 4.4.3.3.1		
	Part 6	Parramatta City Centre (new)		

taurant

CHOCOLAT

PART 1

INTRODUCTION



CONTENTS

1.1	Legislative Background	1-3
1.2	Name of this Development Control Plan	1-3
1.3	Where this Development Control Plan Applies	1-3
1.4	Relationship to other Plans and Policies	1-4
1.5	Purpose of this Development Control Plan	1-5
1.6	Aims of this Development Control Plan	1-5
1.7	Structure of this Development Control Plan	1-5
1.8	Terms used in this Development Control Plan	1-6

1.1 Legislative Background

Division 6 of Part 3 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) commenced on 30 September 2005. This Division introduced new requirements for Development Control Plans (DCPs).

As a result of these changes to the EP&A Act, Council has consolidated all of its DCPs that apply to the Parramatta local government area into one plan.

On commencement of this consolidated plan, all previous DCPs will cease to have any effect on the land to which this plan applies.

1.2 Name of this Development Control Plan

This plan is known as *Parramatta Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011*.

The DCP was adopted by Council on 22 November 2010 with further changes adopted on 28 March 2011 and came into effect on 12 October 2011.

1.3 Where this Development Control Plan Applies

This plan applies to all land within the Parramatta Local Government Area and the following deemed development control plans;

- Eastwood Brickworks Final Masterplan, adopted by City of Parramatta Council
- North Parramatta Mixed Use Zone Masterplan, adopted by the Director General of the Department of Planning

The location of these deemed development control plans is shown on the following map.



Legend

- Land to which this plan applies
- Deemed Development Control Plans

Figure 1.3.1
Land to which this Development Control Plan Applies

1.4 Relationship to other Plans and Policies

This DCP is to be read in conjunction with the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this DCP and the *Parramatta LEP 2011*, the LEP will prevail.

The following are repealed to the extent to which they apply to land covered by this DCP:

- Parramatta Child Care Centres DCP 2007

- Parramatta DCP 2005
- Parramatta Notification DCP 2004
- Parramatta Heritage DCP 2001
- Harris Park DCP 2002
- DCP for Places of Public Worship 2010
- DCP for Sex Services and Restricted Premises 2010
- Parramatta City Council Tree Preservation Order
- Parramatta City Centre DCP 2007

1.5 Purpose of this Development Control Plan

The purpose of this DCP is to supplement the Parramatta LEP 2011 and provide more detailed provisions to guide development.

Under Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, Council is required to take into consideration the relevant provisions of this DCP when determining an application for development. However, compliance with the provisions of this DCP does not guarantee that development consent will be granted.

Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 contains other matters that must be considered in determining a development application.

NOTE: Appendix 1 contains an extract of Section 79C.

1.6 Aims of this Development Control Plan

The aims of this DCP are to:

- Ensure that development contributes to the quality of the natural and built environments
- Encourage development that contributes to the quality of the public domain
- Ensure that development is economically, environmentally and socially sustainable
- Ensure future development has consideration for the needs of all members of the community
- Ensure development positively responds to the qualities of the site and its context
- Ensure development positively responds to the character of the surrounding area
- Ensure development positively responds to the qualities of the site and its context
- Ensure development positively responds to the character of the surrounding area

1.7 Structure of this Development Control Plan

Part 1 - Introduction

Explains what the DCP is and where it applies.

Part 2 - Context and Site Planning

Assists applicants to determine the pre-development opportunities and constraints of a site prior to commencing design of a proposal.

Part 3 - Development Principles

Assists applicants to identify a three dimensional building envelope that forms the basis of the design and which is further refined by applying the General Development Principles.

Part 4 - Special Precincts

Contains additional design requirements for certain places that require special consideration.

Development in these places is to be designed with regard to the provisions of Parts 2 and 3, and with emphasis on the additional design requirements of this Part.

Part 5 - Other Provisions

Outlines provisions for certain types of development, such as boarding houses, child care centres and signage.

Glossary

Contains the definition of words for the purpose of this DCP.

Appendices

Contains useful information that is referred to in the DCP.

1.8 Terms used in this Development Control Plan

In this DCP, terms have the meaning ascribed in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. Certain terms used in this DCP are defined in the glossary.

Any reference in a Part of this Consolidated Plan to “this DCP” or “this Plan” is a reference to the Part of this Consolidated Plan where the reference is contained.



PART 2

SITE PLANNING

CONTENTS

2.1	Design in Context in Parramatta City	2-1
2.2	Requirements for Submitting a Development Application	2-4
2.3	Site Analysis	2-4
2.4	Site Considerations	2-5
2.4.1	Views and Vistas	2-5
2.4.2	Water Management	2-6
2.4.2.1	Flooding	2-6
2.4.2.2	Protection of Waterways	2-12
2.4.2.3	Protection of Groundwater	2-13
2.4.3	Soil Management	2-13
2.4.3.1	Sedimentation	2-13
2.4.3.2	Acid Sulfate Soils	2-15
2.4.3.3	Salinity	2-16
2.4.4	Land Contamination	2-16
2.4.5	Air Quality	2-18
2.4.6	Development on Sloping Land	2-18
2.4.7	Biodiversity	2-19
2.4.7.1	General	2-19
2.4.7.2	Development on land abutting the E2 Environmental Protection zone and W1 Natural Waterways zone	2-20
2.4.8	Public Domain	2-20

2.1 Design in Context in Parramatta City

In the context of Sydney, Parramatta City is located at the head of Sydney Harbour at the edge of the Cumberland Basin. On either side of the Parramatta River, the City's topography is generally characterised by hills and valleys to the north, and the Cumberland Plain to the south. The City's centre is located between the hills and the Plain, and along the banks of the Parramatta River. The River's tributaries and adjacent open space corridors extend as fingers through the City.

A number of hard physical elements traverse the City including the Western Railway, the M4 Motorway and regional main roads such as Woodville Road, Pennant Hills Road, Parramatta Road and Windsor Road. Large pockets of institutional and industrial land uses also differentiate the City including the Westmead Medical Precinct, the University of Western Sydney and the Camellia-Rydalmere Industrial Precinct. Parramatta Park, Rosehill Racecourse, and the Parramatta Speedway are recreational uses that cover substantial areas of the City. Commercial centres such as Carlingford, Epping and Granville, as well as a mix of smaller neighbourhood centres, also contribute to Parramatta's diverse urban fabric.

These elements have a significant impact on the form and function of localities. Designing in context, recognising these broader spatial dynamics of the City, and refining an urban design framework consistent with the objectives of the planning framework, will ensure the future physical form of Parramatta kindles a sustainable, energetic and healthy community.

When designing a development for a site it is essential to respond to the local and broader urban context by identifying the area's defining elements. The design should be informed by this.

In order to understand this context, a site analysis (at an appropriate scale) should be undertaken as a first step in preparing for a development. This should identify the opportunities and constraints of the site and create a platform from which to develop a design. A site analysis demonstrates that the proposed development is the best possible solution and makes the best contribution to its surroundings.

The site analysis should include:

- The urban structure including property boundaries, street network and public spaces
- The land uses
- Topography and landscape
- Transport routes and stops
- Main building typologies
- Open space and waterways
- Heritage and archaeology
- Key views and vistas
- Building envelope, including footprint, height, setbacks and through links required in the *Parramatta LEP 2011* and this DCP.

These elements should be considered in relation to the site and its area, but also relative to the existing planning framework and controls. Many areas in the City are in transition. It is important to recognise that places and communities evolve over time and anticipation of spatial change needs to be balanced with existing themes, forms and patterns which have helped establish the character of the locality.



Figure 2.1.1
Context analysis



Figure 2.1.2
Built form and height analysis



Figure 2.1.3
Topography, street trees, parks, landscape and private space analysis

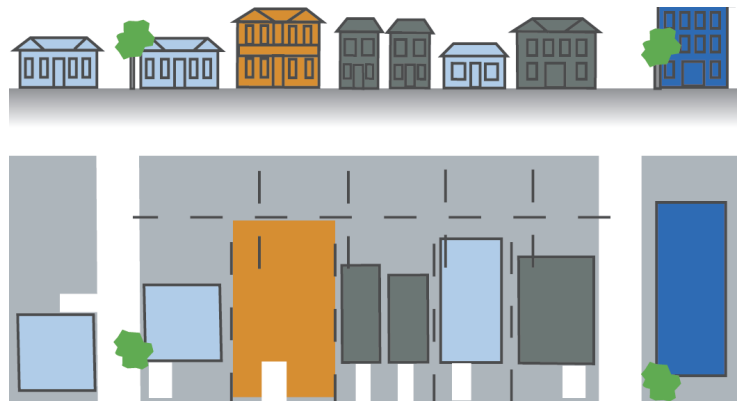


Figure 2.1.4
Relative building massing



Figure 2.1.5
Contextual building design

2.2 Requirements for Submitting a Development Application

For advice on the information required to be submitted with a development application, please contact Council's Development Services Unit.

Appendix 2 contains information on Council's procedures for Notification of Development Applications.

2.3 Site Analysis

All development applications should submit a site analysis, except development applications for the purposes of:

- Change of use
- Minor alterations and additions, and
- Swimming pools.

The degree of detail required will vary according to the nature, type and scale of the development and its surroundings. The level of detail required should be clarified with Council's development assessment officers. For detached dwellings, a site analysis that includes information about neighbouring lots will generally suffice. Larger scale developments will need to include the broader context.

A site analysis assessment should document the key opportunities and constraints of a site and its surroundings and show how these, in conjunction with the provisions of this DCP have determined the final proposal for the site. This assessment may include plans, sketches, photographs and supporting written information. A site analysis should include the following information:

Identifying Information:

- orientation
- scale and north point
- date

Property Details:

- site dimensions, property boundaries and site area
- easements for drainage, services and rights of carriageway

Landform and Vegetation:

- spot levels and contours
- differences in ground levels on site as well as between the site and adjoining properties
- existing vegetation on/or affecting the site, location, height, canopy cover and species types
- important views - from the site and from adjoining land
- identification of any contaminated soils on the site and extent of any known landfill
- landscape features - cliffs, rock outcrops, embankments, retaining walls and foreshores
- soil type and depth
- flood liable land, existing means of stormwater drainage, existing stormwater detention systems,
- flow paths, drainage easements and watercourses and channels etc
- sun and shade characteristics
- prevailing winds

Access:

- vehicle and pedestrian access to and from the site
- public roads, laneways and pathways
- on corner sites, the provision of a splay corner if required by Council
- driveways, parking areas, loading bays on the site and within the vicinity of the site
- existing cycle facilities within the area
- public transport services

Existing Development:

- existing buildings - on the site and on adjoining land. Show location, distance from the boundary, height and current use. Include elevations showing adjacent buildings
- existing neighbourhood character, including the pattern of development, built form, building materials and colours, fencing and garden styles
- direction and distances to local shops, schools, public transport, parks, community facilities and local activity centres
- overshadowing of and by adjoining buildings
- fences and walls location, height and materials
- swimming pools and slipways
- privacy - adjoining private open spaces, doors and windows
- street frontage features - poles, trees, kerbs, footpaths, crossings and street furniture
- noise, odour and light spillage sources (e.g. main roads, railway lines, sports fields, air conditioning units, pool pumps and industrial areas)
- heritage and/or archaeological features (indigenous and non-indigenous) on site and in the vicinity of the site include landscapes, buildings, conservation areas and special character areas
- existing advertising signs

Assessment of Proposed Development:

It is imperative that a site analysis include likely impacts of the proposed development and the measures proposed to mitigate these impacts. It should also show where the site has been unable to incorporate the opportunities and constraints of the site and the requirements of the DCP. Written and graphical explanations should be provided, for any site analysis, ultimately showing the suitability of the site for the proposed use.

2.4 Site Considerations

2.4.1 Views and Vistas

The topographical setting of Parramatta, located in a river basin and bounded by hills to the north and west, means that there are significant views and vistas which contribute to the sense of place for Parramatta. Preservation and, where possible, enhancement of public views to landmark and landscape features allows people to interpret and appreciate the special character of Parramatta.

View sharing between properties is also important to balance access to private views from properties.

Objectives

- O.1 To preserve and enhance district and local views which reinforce and protect the City's urban form and enhance legibility.
- O.2 To encourage view sharing through complementary siting of buildings, responsive design and well-positioned landscaping.
- O.3 To ensure highly visible sites are designed in scale with the City's setting and encourage visual integration and connectivity between places.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development is to preserve views of significant topographical features such as ridges and natural corridors, the urban skyline, landmark buildings, sites of historical significance and areas of high visibility, particularly those identified in Appendix 2 Views and Vistas. Refer also to Views and Vistas in the Harris Park Heritage Conservation Area in Part 4 and Views and View Corridors in Parramatta City Centre in section 4.3.3.4.
- P.2 Buildings should reinforce the landform of the City and be designed to preserve and strengthen areas of high visibility. In some locations, this may be achieved through uniform heights and street walls as a means of delineating the public view corridor.
- P.3 Landscaping of streets and parks is to reinforce public view corridors.
- P.4 Building design, location and landscaping is to encourage view sharing between properties.
- P.5 Views to and from the public domain are to be protected.

NOTE: For certain developments, 3 dimensional computer simulations or photo montages from selected locations may be required to demonstrate how the proposal affects the setting and views and vistas.

2.4.2 Water Management

2.4.2.1 Flooding

Flooding is a significant issue that affects existing and future development in the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA). This Section establishes Council's approach to floodplain planning and the general flood prone land requirements relating to development control for the whole LGA. The development of Council's approach to flooding has regard to and complies with the New South Wales Government's Floodplain Development Manual (FDM 2005).

The criteria for determining applications for proposals potentially affected by flooding are structured to recognise that different controls are applicable to different land uses and levels of potential flood inundation and hazard. As a first step in the development consent process, proponents are strongly advised to consult with Council officers, particularly for proposals located in the medium and high flood risk categories.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure the proponents of development and the community in general are aware of the potential flood hazard and consequent risk and liability associated with the use and development of flood liable land.
- O.2 To manage flood liable land in an economically, environmentally and socially sustainable manner.
- O.3 To ensure that developments with high sensitivity to flood risk (eg. critical public utilities) are sited and designed to provide reliable access and minimise risk from flooding.

- O.4 To allow development with a lower sensitivity to the flood hazard to be located within the floodplain, subject to appropriate design and siting controls and provided that the potential consequences that could still arise from flooding remain acceptable.
- O.5 To prevent any intensification of the development and use of High Flood Risk Precinct or floodways, and wherever appropriate and feasible, allow for their conversion to natural waterway corridors.
- O.6 To ensure that the proposed development does not expose existing development to increased risks associated with flooding.
- O.7 To ensure building design and location address flood hazard and do not result in adverse flood impact and unreasonable impacts upon the amenity or ecology of an area.
- O.8 To minimise the risk to life by ensuring the provision of appropriate access from areas affected by flooding up to extreme events.
- O.9 To minimise the damage to property, including motor vehicles, arising from flooding.
- O.10 To incorporate the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD).

Design Principles

- P.1 New development should not result in any increased risk to human life.
- P.2 The additional economic and social costs which may arise from damage to property from flooding should not be greater than that which can reasonably be managed by the property owner, property occupants and general community.
- P.3 New development should only be permitted where effective warning time and reliable access is available for the evacuation of an area potentially affected by floods to an area free of risk from flooding. Evacuation should be consistent with any relevant flood evacuation strategy where in existence.
- P.4 Development should not adversely increase the potential flood affectation on other development or properties, either individually or in combination with similar developments that are likely to occur within the same catchment.
- P.5 New developments must make allowances for motor vehicles to be relocated to an area with substantially less risk from flooding, within an effective warning time.
- P.6 New developments must provide an evacuation plan detailing procedures that would be in place for an emergency (such as warning systems, signage or evacuation drills).
- P.7 Flood mitigation measures associated with new developments should not result in significant impacts upon the amenity of an area by way of unacceptable overshadowing of adjoining properties, privacy impacts (eg. by unsympathetic house raising) or by being incompatible with the streetscape or character of the locality (including heritage).
- P.8 Proposals for raising structures must provide a report from a suitably qualified engineer demonstrating that the raised structure will not be at risk of failure from the forces of floodwaters.
- P.9 Development is to be compatible with any relevant Floodplain Risk Management Plan, Flood Studies, or Sub-Catchment Management Plan.
- P.10 Development must not divert flood waters, nor interfere with floodwater storage or the natural function of waterways.
- P.11 Filling of land up to 1:100 Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) (or flood storage area if determined) is not permitted. Filling of and above 1:100 ARI up to the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) (or in flood fringe) must not adversely impact upon flood behaviour.
- P.12 New development must consider the impact of flooding resulting from local overland flooding whether it is a result of Local Drainage or Major Drainage.

- P.13 Where hydraulic flood modelling is required, flow hazard categories should be identified and adequately addressed in the design of the development.
- P.14 Council strongly discourages basement car parks on properties within the floodplain. Where site conditions require a basement car park on a property within the floodplain, development applications must provide a detailed hydraulic flood study and design demonstrating that the proposed basement car park has been protected from all flooding up to and including the PMF event. An adequate emergency response and evacuation plan must also be provided where basement car parks are proposed in the floodplain.

Design Controls

All proposals are to have regard to the planning matrix at Table 2.4.2.1.2. The procedure to determine which design standards apply to proposed development involves:

Step 1: identify the land use category of the development from Table 2.4.2.1.1;

Step 2: determine which flood risk category applies to the land (refer to Catchment Management Unit of Council for the Flood Risk Precincts and relevant flood risk mapping); and

Step 3: apply the objectives and design principles as outlined in this section and then the design standards in the planning matrix at Table 2.4.2.1.2 as applicable to the floodplain and land use category.

NOTE: An evacuation plan is not enough to negate compliance with all building regulations.

Additional guidelines relating to flood risk management and flood prone land are contained in Council's Local Floodplain Risk Management Policy.

Table 2.4.2.1.1

Land Use Category Definitions

NOTE: Refer to the *Parramatta LEP 2011* for definitions of each land use.

Land Use Categories	Identified Land Uses
Sensitive Uses and Facilities	Community facilities or Public administration buildings which may provide an important contribution to the notification and evacuation of the community during flood events; Child care centres; Hospitals; Residential care facilities; Seniors housing; Educational establishments.
Critical Utilities and Uses	Hazardous industries; Hazardous storage establishments; Offensive industries; Offensive storage establishments; Liquid fuel depots; Public utility undertakings which may cause pollution of waterways during flooding, are essential to evacuation during periods of flood or if affected during flood events would unreasonably affect the ability of the community to return to normal activities after flood events; Telecommunication facilities; Waste management facilities.
Subdivisions	Subdivision of land which involves the creation of additional allotments.
Filling	<p>The net importation of fill material onto a site, except where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. final surface levels are raised by no more than 100mm over no more than 50% of the site; or ii. filling is no more than 800mm thick beneath a concrete building slab only. <p>Compensatory earthworks, involving cut and fill, is not considered to be filling provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. there is no net importation of fill material onto the site; and ii. there is no net loss of flood storage at all flood levels.

Land Use Categories	Identified Land Uses
Residential	Backpackers accommodation; Bed and breakfast establishments; Boarding houses; Community facilities (other than sensitive uses and facilities); Dual occupancies; Dwelling houses; Group homes; Health consulting rooms; Home based child care; Home businesses; Hostels; Multi dwelling housing; Neighbourhood shops; Residential flat buildings; Serviced apartments; Public utility undertakings (other than critical utilities).
Commercial or Industrial	Bulky goods premises; Business Premises; Car parks; Depots; Entertainment facilities; Food and drink premises; Freight transport facilities; Funeral chapels; Funeral homes; Function centres; Hardware and building supplies; Heavy industries; Hotel accommodation; Industries; Landscape and garden supplies; Light industries; Materials recycling or recovery centres; Medical centres; Mixed use development; Office premises; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Public administration buildings (other than an essential community facility); Pubs; Recreation facilities (indoor); Registered clubs; Restricted premises; Retail Premises; Service stations; Sex services premises; Shop top housing; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Vehicle body repair workshops; Vehicle repair stations; Vehicle showrooms; Veterinary hospitals; Warehouse or distribution centres.
Tourist Related Development	Advertising structures; Kiosks; Markets; Information and education facilities; Signage.
Open Space or Non-urban Uses	Animal boarding and training establishments; Boat launching ramps; Boat repair facilities; Boat sheds; Environmental facilities; Helipad; Jetty; Recreation areas and minor ancillary structures (e.g. Toilet blocks or kiosks); Recreation facilities (outdoor).
Concessional Development	<p>Concessional development is any development or redevelopment that would normally not be permitted under this Plan, but may be permitted as a concession provided it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is kept clear of any floodway; and ii. involves an acceptably small (see below for limits) addition or alteration to an existing development that will not cause a significant increase in potential flood losses, risks or have an adverse impact on adjoining properties; or iii. redevelopment for the purposes of substantially reducing the extent of flood affectation to the existing building; provided that such redevelopments incorporate to the fullest extent practical, design features and measures to substantially reduce the existing potential for flood losses and personal risks, and avoid any adverse impacts on adjoining properties – especially obstruction or diversion of floodwaters and loss of flood storage. <p>In the case of residential development, The maximum size of a concessional development is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. a once-only addition or alteration to an existing dwelling of no more than 10% or 30m² (whichever is the lesser) of the habitable floor area which existed at the date of commencement of this Policy or Plan; or v. the construction of an outbuilding with a maximum floor area of 20m². <p>In the case of other development categories, the maximum size of a concessional development is a once- only addition to existing premises of no more than 10% of the floor area which existed at the date of commencement of this Policy or Plan.</p>

Table 2.4.2.1.2

Flood Plain Matrix Planning and Development Controls

Flood Risk Precincts (FRP's)	Planning Consideration	Floor Level	Building Components	Structural Soundness	Flood Affectation	Car Parking & Driveway Access	Evacuation	Management & Design
High Flood Risk	Concessional Development	4, 5	1	1	1	1, 5	3, 4, 6	2, 3, 4
	Open Space & Non-Urban	1, 5	1	1	1	2, 4, 6, 7	1, 4	2, 3, 4
	Tourist Related Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Commercial & Industrial	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Residential*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Filling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Subdivision	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Critical Uses & Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Sensitive Uses & Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Medium Flood Risk	Concessional Development	4, 5	1	1	1	1, 5	3, 6	2, 3, 4
	Open Space & Non-Urban	1, 5	1	1	2	2, 4, 6, 7	1, 4	2, 3, 4
	Tourist Related Development	2, 5	1	1	1	1, 3, 5, 6, 7	3, 4, 6	2, 3, 4
	Commercial & Industrial	2, 5	1	1	1	1, 3, 5, 6, 7	3, 4, 6	2, 3, 4
	Residential*	2, 5	1	1	1	1, 3, 5, 6, 7	3, 4, 6	2, 3, 4
	Filling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Subdivision				1		5, 3, 4	1
	Critical Uses & Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Sensitive Uses & Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Low Flood Risk	Concessional Development							
	Open Space & Non-Urban					2, 4, 6, 7		
	Tourist Related Development	2, 5			2	1, 3, 5, 6	4	
	Commercial & Industrial	2, 5			2	1, 3, 5, 6	4	
	Residential*	2, 5			2	1, 3, 5, 6	3, 4	
	Filling				1			
	Subdivision				2		5	1
	Critical Uses & Facilities	3	2	2	2	1, 3, 5, 6	2, 4, 6	2, 3, 4
	Sensitive Uses & Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

*for redevelopment of existing dwellings refer also to 'Concessional Development Provisions'

Legend

	Not Relevant	X	Unsuitable Land Use
--	--------------	---	---------------------

- Freeboard equals an additional height of 500mm.
- The Parramatta LEP 2011 identifies development permissible with consent in various zones. Notwithstanding, constraints specific to individual sites may preclude Council granting consent for certain forms of development on all or part of a site. The above matrix identifies where flood risks are likely to determine where certain development types will be considered "unsuitable" due to flood related risks.
- Filling of the site, where acceptable to Council, may change the FRP considered to determine the controls applied in the circumstances of individual applications.
- Any fencing that forms part of a proposed development is subject to the relevant Flood Effects and Structural Soundness planning considerations of the applicable land use category.
- Development within the floodplain may be subject to Clause 6.7 Foreshore Building Line in the Parramatta LEP 2011.

Table 2.4.2.1.3
Development Controls

Floor Level	
1	All floor levels to be equal to or greater than the 20 year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) flood level plus freeboard.
2	Habitable floor levels to be equal to or greater than the 100 year ARI flood level plus freeboard.
3	All floor levels to be equal to or greater than the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) level plus freeboard.
4	Floor levels to be equal to or greater than the 100 year ARI flood level plus freeboard. Where this is not practical due to compatibility with the height of adjacent buildings, or compatibility with the floor level of existing buildings, or the need for access for persons with disabilities, a lower floor level may be considered. In these circumstances, the floor level is to be as high as practical, and, when undertaking alternations or additions, no lower than the existing floor level.
5	A restriction is to be placed on the title of the land, pursuant to S.88B of the Conveyancing Act, where the lowest habitable floor area is elevated more than 1.5m above finished ground level, confirming that the subfloor space is not to be enclosed.
Building Components & Method	
1	All structures to have flood compatible building components below the 100 year ARI flood level plus freeboard.
2	All structures to have flood compatible building components below the PMF.
Structural Soundness	
1	An engineers report is required to certify that the structure can withstand the forces of floodwater, debris and buoyancy up to and including a 100 year ARI flood level plus freeboard.
2	An engineers report is required to certify that the structure can withstand the forces of floodwater, debris and buoyancy up to and including a PMF level.
Flood Affection	
1	An engineers report is required to certify that the development will not increase flood affection elsewhere, having regard to: (i) loss of flood storage; (ii) changes in flood levels, flows and velocities caused by alterations to flood flows; and (iii) the cumulate impact of multiple potential developments in the vicinity.
2	The impact of the development on flooding elsewhere to be considered having regard to the three factors listed in consideration 1 above.
Car Parking and Driveway Access	
1	The minimum surface level of open spaces or carports shall be as high as practical, but no lower than 0.1m below the 100 year ARI flood level. In the case of garages, the minimum surface level shall be as high as practical, but no lower than the 100 year ARI flood level.
2	The minimum surface level of open parking spaces or carports shall be as high as practical, but no lower than 0.3m above the 20 year ARI flood level.
3	Garages capable of accommodating more than 3 motor vehicles on land zones for urban purposes, or enclosed car parking, must be protected from inundation by floods equal to or greater than the 100 year ARI flood. Ramp levels to be no lower than 0.5m above the 100 year ARI flood level.
4	The driveway providing access between the road and parking spaces shall be as high as practical and generally rising in the egress direction.
5	The level of the driveway providing access between the road and parking spaces shall be no lower than 0.2m below the 100 year ARI flood level.
6	Enclosed car parking and car parking areas accommodating more than 3 vehicles, with a floor below the 100 year ARI flood level, shall have adequate warning systems, signage, exits and evacuation routes.
7	Restraints or vehicle barriers to be provided to prevent floating vehicles leaving a site during a 100 year ARI flood.
Evacuation	
1	Reliable access for pedestrians required during a 20 year ARI peak flood.
2	Reliable access for pedestrians and vehicles required to a publicly accessible location during the PMF peak flood.

- 3 Reliable access for pedestrians and vehicles is required from the site to an area of refuge above the PMF level, either on site (eg. second storey) or off site.
- 4 Applicant is to demonstrate the development is consistent with any relevant flood evacuation strategy or similar plan.
- 5 Applicant is to demonstrate that evacuation in accordance with the requirements of this DCP is available for the potential development resulting from the subdivision.
- 6 Adequate flood warning is available to allow safe and orderly evacuation without increased reliance upon SES or other authorised emergency services personnel.

Management and Design

- 1 Applicant is to demonstrate that potential development as a consequence of a subdivision proposal can be undertaken in accordance with this the relevant FRMS and FRMP
- 2 Site Emergency Response Flood plan required where the site is affected by the 100 year ARI flood level, (except for single dwelling-houses).
- 3 Applicant is to demonstrate that area is available to store goods above the 100 year flood level plus freeboard.
- 4 No storage of materials below the 100 year ARI flood level.

Further Information

Flood Risk Management Plan, Flood Studies, Sub-Catchment Management Plans and Local Floodplain Risk Management Policy available from the City of Parramatta Council.

NSW Government's *Floodplain Development Manual 2005* – www.dnr.nsw.gov.au/floodplains/manual.shtml

City of Parramatta Council's *Local Floodplain Risk Management Policy*, 2006.

2.4.2.2 Protection of Waterways

Objective

- O.1 To ensure development contributes to the protection and rehabilitation of waterways in order to improve waterway health and to develop and maintain ecologically sustainable waterways.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development is to make provision for buffer areas for the preservation and maintenance of floodway, riparian corridors and habitat protection. Refer to Clause 6.7 Foreshore Building Line and Clause 6.5 Water Protection in the *Parramatta LEP 2011*.
- P.2 Development on land subject to Clause 6.5 Water Protection in the *Parramatta LEP 2011* or that abuts a waterway is to be landscaped with local indigenous species, to protect bushland and wildlife corridors and soften the interface between the natural landscape and the urban environment. Riparian vegetation also plays an important role in stabilising bed and banks and attenuating flood flows.
- P.3 The piping, enclosing or artificial channelling of natural watercourses and drainage channels is not permitted. Consideration is to be given to re-opening piped or lined drainage systems wherever feasible.
- P.4 Development is to ensure that natural channel design principles are incorporated in any works on or in waterways. Refer to Figure 2.8.
- P.5 Ongoing maintenance costs are to be considered in the design of any waterway protection features.

Further Information

Brisbane City Council 2000, *Natural Channel Design Guidelines*

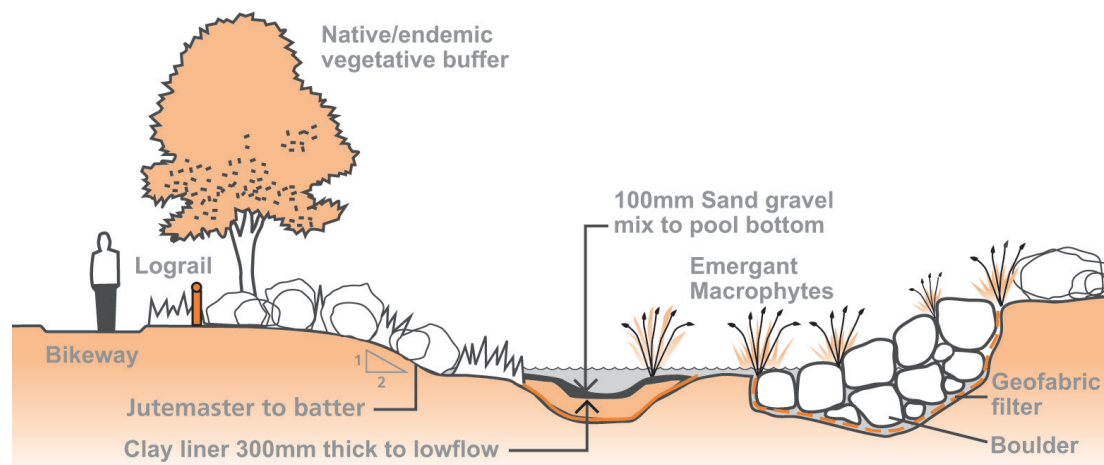


Figure 2.4.2.2.1

Elements of the Natural Drainage System

Sources: *Stormwater outlets in parks and waterways* (Brisbane City Council, 2001)

2.4.2.3 Protection of Groundwater

Objective

- O.1 To protect groundwater quality, flows and drainage patterns during demolition, construction and ongoing operation phases of a development.

Design Principles

- P.1 Operating practices and technology including dewatering shall not contaminate groundwater or adversely impact on adjoining properties and infrastructure.
- P.2 Groundwater is to be recharged where possible while still protecting and/or enhancing groundwater quality.
- P.3 Protection measures for groundwater are to be proportional to the risk the development poses. Where the potential risk to groundwater is high, a separate Groundwater Impact and Management Report will be required.

NOTE: The potential risk to groundwater is high when construction involving excavation is below the water table and is within alluvial areas and sandstone environments.

2.4.3 Soil Management

2.4.3.1 Sedimentation

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure through effective site controls during and after demolition and construction, that development does not contribute to sedimentation of waterways and drainage systems, or cause wind blown soil loss.
- O.2 To ensure that development does not result in environmental damage of waterways and bushland in the City.

Principles

- P.1 Development is to be designed and constructed to integrate with the natural topography of the site so as to minimise the need for cut and fill.

- P.2 Soil loss from development is to be minimised through effective site management practices that reduce the impact of sedimentation on downstream waterways and drainage systems and that minimise wind blown soil loss.
- P.3 Development is to minimise site disturbance, including impact on vegetation and significant trees.
- P.4 Development that is likely to result in erosion and sedimentation is to be accompanied by details of the proposed method of on-site erosion and sediment control. Such details are to follow the guidelines in the NSW Landcom (2004) Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils and Construction and Council's Design and Development Guidelines.

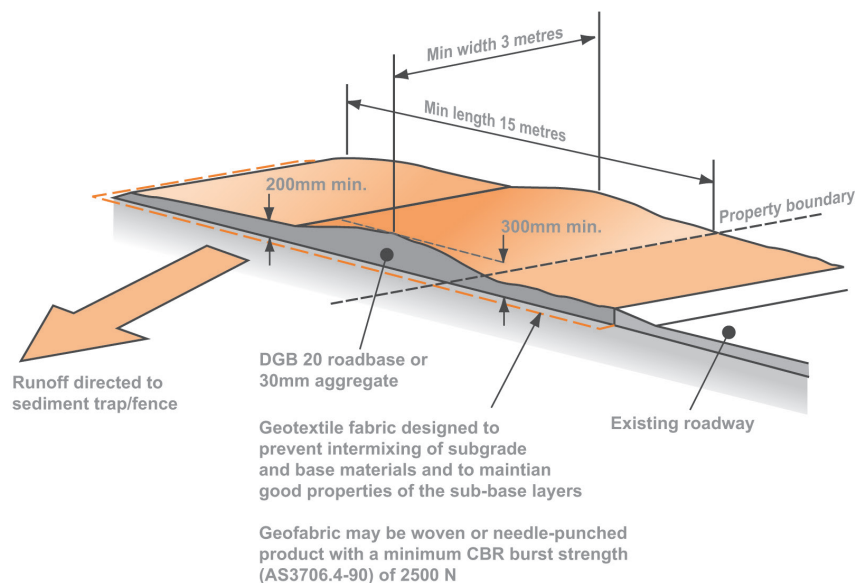


Figure 2.4.3.1.1

Stabilised Site Access

Source: Soils and Construction: Managing Urban Stormwater, Landcom, March 2004.

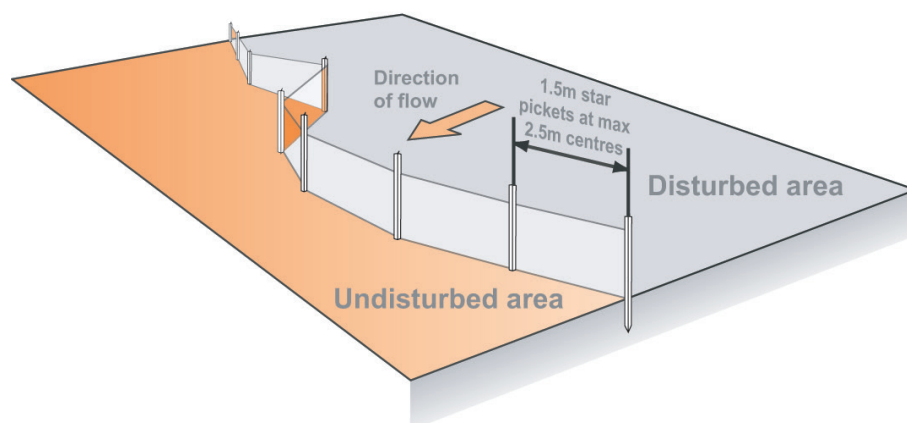
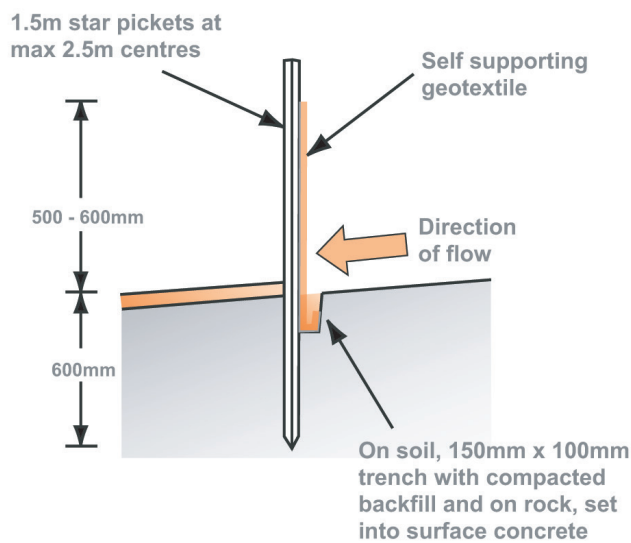


Figure 2.4.3.1.2

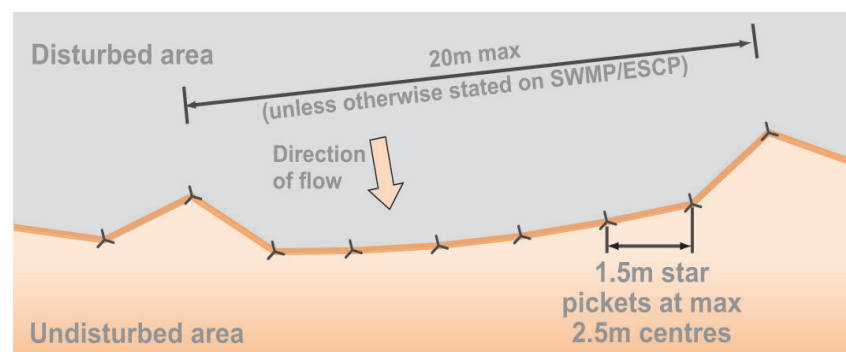
Sedimentation fencing

Sources: Soils and Construction: Managing Urban Stormwater, Landcom, March 2004

**Figure 2.4.3.1.3**

Section - Sedimentation fencing

Sources: Soils and Construction: Managing Urban Stormwater, Landcom, March 2004

**Figure 2.4.3.1.4**

Plan - Sedimentation fencing

Sources: Soils and Construction: Managing Urban Stormwater, Landcom, March 2004

2.4.3.2 Acid Sulfate Soils

Objective

- O.1 To ensure the environmental value and ecological health of waterways are protected from the release of acid water from exposed acid sulfate soils.

Design Principle

- P.1 Development is to ensure that sites with potential to contain acid sulfate soils are managed in a manner consistent with the provisions contained in the Parramatta LEP 2011.

2.4.3.3 Salinity

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that soil or groundwater salinity does not impact on the structural integrity of a development.
- O.2 To control the impact of the development on prevailing and potential soil or groundwater salinity in the City.

Design Principles

- P.1 Construction techniques are to be employed that prevent structural damage to the development as a result of salinity. Where the potential risk of salinity is identified by using the *Salinity Study Map for Western Sydney 2006*, further investigations in accordance with the *Western Sydney Salinity Code of Practice 2003* are to be undertaken.
- P.2 Protection measures to mitigate the impact of the development on soil salinity are to be employed.

Further Information

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority 2006, *Salinity Study Map for Western Sydney*

Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils 2003, *Western Sydney Salinity Code of Practice*

2.4.4 Land Contamination

'Contaminated land' has the same meaning as in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. The term is defined as follows:

Contaminated land means land in, on or under which any substance is present at a concentration above the concentration at which the substance is normally present in, on or under (respectively) land in the same locality, being a presence that presents a risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment.

Land contamination is most often the result of past uses. It can occur as a result of poor environmental management and waste disposal practices or accidental spills in industrial or commercial activities. The poor planning and management of contaminated land can present a risk to public health and the environment.

Development proposals for land that is or has previously been used for a purpose which is likely to have contaminated the site must address the requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) No. 55 - Remediation of Land. References are made to this SEPP in the following provisions and should be referred to for further information and clarification.

Objectives

- O.1 Ensure that changes of land use will not increase the risk to public health or the environment.
- O.2 Ensure that any redevelopment of land for sensitive uses considers the potential contamination of the land.
- O.3 Avoid inappropriate restrictions on land that could otherwise be remediated.
- O.4 Consider the likelihood of land contamination as early as possible in the planning process.
- O.5 Link decisions about the development of land with the information available about contamination.

Design Principles

Development applications

- P.1 Prior to the submission of a development application an assessment is to be made by the applicant under Clause 7 of SEPP No. 55 as to whether the subject land is contaminated.

Note: The following guidelines prepared by NSW Environmental Protection Authority, where relevant, must be used in preparing preliminary assessments and all levels of contaminated site reports:

- Contaminated Sites: Sampling Design Guidelines, 1995b
- Contaminated Sites: Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites, 1997a
- Contaminated Sites: Guidelines for Assessing Service Station Sites, 1994
- Contaminated Sites: Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme, 1998

- P.2 Council under Clause 7 (1) of SEPP No. 55 must not consent to development unless it has considered whether land is contaminated, and if the land is contaminated is suitable for the proposed purpose or is satisfied that the land will be appropriately remediated. Where land is proposed to be subject to remediation, adequate documentation is to be submitted to Council supporting the categorisation.

Development consent for remediation work

- P.3 Development consent is required for remediation work in sensitive areas (Category 1 remediation works) under Clause 8 (2) of SEPP No. 55.
- P.4 Development consent is not required for other remediation work (Category 2 remediation work) under Clause 8 (2) of SEPP No. 55. However, under Section 16 of the SEPP, notice is required to be given of the proposed work to Council before commencement of works.

Activities that may cause Contamination

Some activities that are likely to cause land contamination are shown in Table 2.8 - for further information, refer to the *Managing Land Contamination Planning Guidelines*, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and EPA, 1998.

Table 2.4.4.1

Some Activities that may cause Contamination

Some Activities that may cause Contamination

- | | |
|--|---|
| ■ acid/alkali plant and formulation | ■ metal treatment |
| ■ agricultural/horticultural activities | ■ mining and extractive industries |
| ■ airports | ■ oil production and storage |
| ■ asbestos production and disposal | ■ paint formulation and manufacture |
| ■ chemicals manufacture and formulation | ■ pesticide manufacture and formulation |
| ■ defence works | ■ power stations |
| ■ drum re-conditioning works | ■ railway yards |
| ■ dry cleaning establishments | ■ scrap yards |
| ■ electrical manufacturing (transformers) | ■ service stations |
| ■ electroplating and heat treatment premises | ■ sheep and cattle dips |
| ■ engine works | ■ smelting and refining |
| ■ explosives industry | ■ tanning and associated trades |
| ■ gas works | ■ waste storage and treatment |
| ■ iron and steel works | ■ wood preservation |

Source: ANZECC and NHMRC 1992, *The Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for the Assessment and Management of Contaminated Sites*.

NOTE: It is not sufficient to rely solely on the contents of this Table to determine whether a site is likely to be contaminated or not. The Table is a guide only. A conclusive status can only be determined after a review of the site history and, if necessary, sampling.

Further Information

Contaminated Land Management Act 1997

Contaminated Land Management Regulation 2008

Department of Planning website: www.planning.nsw.gov.au

Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines, 1998, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and Environment Protection Authority.

2.4.5 Air Quality

Objective

O.1 To protect air quality and enhance environmental amenity.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development that is likely to result in the emission of atmospheric pollutants, including odours, is to include operating practices and technology to ensure that the development does not contribute to increased air pollution.
- P.2 Effective site controls during and after demolition and construction are to ensure that development does not contribute to increased air pollution.

NOTE: Discharges from premises of any matter, whether solid, liquid or gaseous is required to conform to the Protection of the Environment Operations Act and its Regulations, or a pollution control approval issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage for Scheduled Premises.

2.4.6 Development on Sloping Land

Objectives

- O.1 To protect and minimise disturbance to natural landforms.
- O.2 To encourage buildings that are designed to respond sensitively to natural topography.

Design Principle

- P.1 Buildings are to be sited and designed to take into account the slope of the land to:
- minimise the visual bulk of the development, particularly when viewed from down slope
 - minimise the need for cut and fill by designs which minimise the building footprint and allow the building mass to step down the slope
 - minimise the impact of development on the privacy of adjoining land.

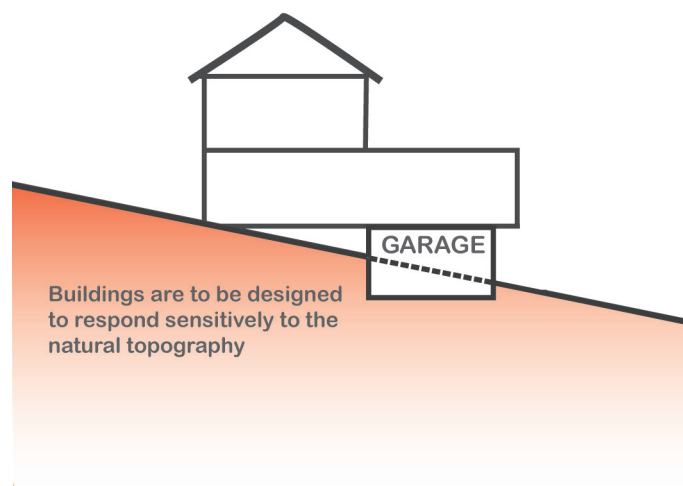


Figure 2.4.6.1
Development on sloping land

2.4.7 Biodiversity

The Parramatta LGA currently contains 412ha of bushland including several examples of endangered ecological communities and vulnerable or endangered flora and fauna species under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. There are also significant specimens of indigenous, native and cultural trees present in the public domain and on private property that contribute to Parramatta's biodiversity.

Parramatta is a City that values, protects and conserves its locally occurring native plants, animals and other living things, the environment they live in and the way they interact, so that biodiversity is sustained and enhanced.

Objectives

- O.1 To minimise the impact of development on the City's biodiversity by:
 - minimising the removal of indigenous vegetation and naturally occurring soils;
 - conserving existing significant indigenous and native trees; and
 - encouraging planting of indigenous and native plants and trees on private property.
- O.2 Retention and protection of areas of existing biodiversity value, particularly key vegetation links and fauna corridors.

2.4.7.1 General

Design Principles

- P.1 Development is to be sited and designed to minimise the impact on indigenous flora and fauna, including canopy trees and understorey vegetation, and on remnant native ground cover species.
- P.2 Preference is to be given to the planting of species indigenous to the vegetation community of the local area. Refer to Appendix 3 Vegetation Communities and Remnant Trees for listing of appropriate species.
- P.3 Development is to be sited and designed to minimise the impact on cultural trees and plantings and consideration is to be given to further planting of cultural trees and landscaping where appropriate.

- P.4 Council will require the submission of a Statement of Flora/Fauna Impact (SFFI) for all development in or adjacent to bushland with respect to the impact on biodiversity. Development in or adjacent to bushland is to have regard to the impact on biodiversity.
- P.5 Where a SFFI identifies species, populations or ecological communities listed under Schedules 1 and 2 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, Section 5A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* applies, and an “Assessment of Significance” must be prepared and submitted to Council in addition to the SFFI.
- P.6 Preference is to be given to landscaping elements that provide/promote faunal habitat, eg. natural rock, dry walling and frog ponds.
- P.7 Pruning or removal of trees must be in accordance with Section 5.4 Preservation of Trees or Vegetation of this DCP.
- P.8 Consideration must be given to the impacts of climate change on flora and fauna species and their habitat.
- P.9 Consideration must be given to the impacts of lighting on flora and fauna species and their habitat.

2.4.7.2 Development on land abutting the E2 Environmental Protection zone and W1 Natural Waterways zone

Design Principle

- P.1 Development on land abutting land within the E2 Environmental Protection zone and W1 Natural Waterways zone must take into consideration all of the following:
- the need to retain any bushland on the land;
 - the effect of the proposed development on bushland, including the erosion of soils, the siltation of streams and waterways and the spread of weeds and exotic plants within the bushland, overshadowing, overland flows and stormwater runoff, and the removal or degradation of existing vegetation;
 - the requirement for provision of a buffer zone on the abutting land to protect the bushland area;
 - the protection of endangered ecological communities and recovery plans prepared and approved under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*; and
 - any other matters which are relevant to the protection and preservation of the bushland area.

Further Information

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (Section 5A)

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth.)

Parramatta Planting Strategy, City of Parramatta Council, 2002

Parramatta Biodiversity Plan Review, City of Parramatta Council, 2008

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 - Bushland in Urban Areas

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 44 - Koala Habitat Protection

Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995

2.4.8 Public Domain

The public domain comprises the publically accessible streets, parks and squares, the structures that relate to those spaces and the infrastructure that supports and serves them. Parramatta’s public domain includes the railway corridors, streetscapes, public car parks, parks

and reserves and natural waterways. The public domain incorporates elements such as fences, bridges, trees, footpaths, street furniture and artworks. Development of private property should have regard and make a positive contribution to the interface with the public domain.

Objectives

- O.1 To enhance the quality of the public domain.
- O.2 To ensure the public domain is attractive, safe, interesting, comfortable, readily understood and easily accessed.
- O.3 To ensure that development adjacent to public domain elements such as waterways, streets, parks, bushland reserves and other public open spaces, complements the landscape character, public use and enjoyment of that land.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development is to be designed to address elements of the public domain, including the building interface between private and public domains, circulation patterns and accessways, gateways, nodes, edges, landscape features, heritage items, ground floor activity and built form definition to the street.
- P.2 Public access to the public domain is to be maximised.
- P.3 Buildings are to be located to provide an outlook to the public domain, without appearing to privatise that space.
- P.4 Development is to provide passive surveillance to the public domain. Continuous lengths of blank walls and fences at the public domain interface are to be avoided.
- P.5 Where appropriate, ground floor areas abutting public space should be occupied by uses that create active building fronts with pedestrian flow, and contribute to the life of the streets and other public spaces.
- P.6 Development is to be designed in accordance with Council's current public domain guidelines.
- P.7 New development is encouraged to provide public domain improvements. Applicants should consult with Council to determine the appropriate public domain treatment suitable for the site and surrounds. This may include street tree planting, street paving, street furniture and public artwork.

NOTE: In certain areas, public domain improvements are required by Council. Please contact Council for more information.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PART 3

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES



CONTENTS

3.1	Preliminary Building Envelope	3-4
3.1.1	Height	3-5
3.1.2	Height Transition	3-5
3.1.3	Preliminary Building Envelope Tables	3-6
3.2	Building Elements	3-21
3.2.1	Building Form and Massing	3-21
3.2.2	Building Facades and Articulation	3-22
3.2.3	Roof Design	3-24
3.2.4	Energy Efficient Design	3-25
3.2.5	Streetscape	3-26
3.2.6	Fences	3-32
3.3	Environmental Amenity	3-34
3.3.1	Landscaping	3-34
3.3.2	Private and Communal Open Space	3-37
3.3.3	Visual and Acoustic Privacy	3-40
3.3.4	Acoustic Amenity	3-43
3.3.5	Solar Access and Cross Ventilation	3-45
3.3.6	Water Sensitive Urban Design	3-49
3.3.6.1	Stormwater Drainage	3-49
3.3.6.2	Water Efficiency	3-54
3.3.6.3	Grey Water	3-55
3.3.7	Waste Management	3-56
3.4	Social Amenity	3-58
3.4.1	Culture and Public Art	3-58
3.4.2	Access for People with Disabilities	3-59
3.4.3	Amenities in Buildings Available to the Public	3-60
3.4.4	Safety and Security	3-60
3.4.5	Housing Diversity and Choice	3-63
3.5	Heritage	3-65
3.5.1	General	3-65
3.5.2	Archaeology	3-70

3.5.3	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	3-72
3.6	Movement and Circulation	3-73
3.6.1	Sustainable Transport	3-73
3.6.2	Parking and Vehicular Access	3-74
3.6.3	Accessibility and Connectivity	3-80
3.7	Residential Subdivision	3-82
3.7.1	General	3-82
3.7.2	Site Consolidation and Development on Isolated Sites	3-83

3.1 Preliminary Building Envelope

An allotment of land may be required to have a minimum site area or minimum frontage for a particular development either under the Parramatta LEP 2011 or this DCP. Development proposals must include a site analysis as outlined in Part 2 of this DCP to identify key opportunities and constraints for the development of the site. A preliminary building envelope is then identified, this being the three dimensional space that limits the extent of a building on the allotment. The building envelope may be defined by height and front, rear and side boundary setbacks.

The controls that define the preliminary building envelope for different types of development are set out in the Preliminary Building Envelope Tables in this section of the DCP. Once the preliminary building envelope has been determined, refinement of the envelope is necessary to 'mould' the development to best meet the planning objectives and design principles of this DCP.

The total area defined by the building envelope is generally greater than the resultant building form.

- The building envelope *includes* articulation zones for blade walls, shading devices and the like. These features may not project outside the building envelope.
- The building envelope *excludes* dormer windows, balconies, bay windows, awnings, lightweight pergolas, chimneys, gutters and eaves. These elements may project outside the building envelope, subject to assessment of other development principles.

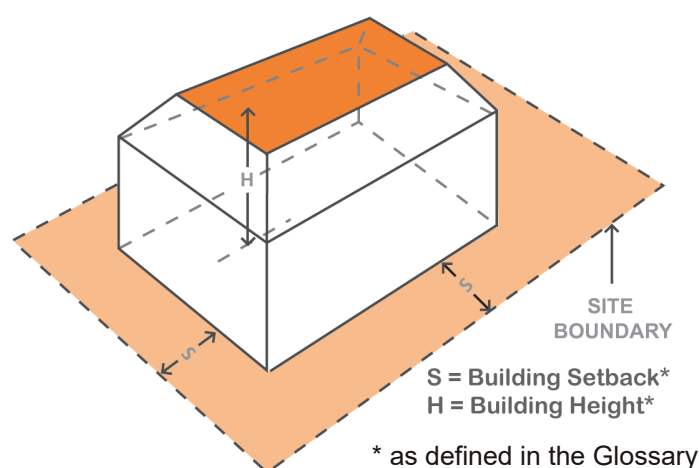


Figure 3.1.1

Preliminary building envelope

The preliminary building envelope is further refined by applying the relevant building, environmental, social and transport principles for development. These controls will modify the preliminary building envelope to give a form and shape to a new building.

The development principles are to be applied in all areas to which this DCP applies except where it is clear that the principle is not relevant to a particular type of development. The sequence in which the principles appear in the DCP does not represent any particular order of priority or importance.

Each principle has a set of objectives and a set of design principles which are to be considered for all development types. Where applicable, design controls for specific types of development are also included.

The objectives state the desired outcome, while the design principles and controls show ways in which that outcome may be achieved. It is expected that the design principles will inform the 'best practice' design for a development.

Applications will be considered on merit with reference to achievement of the objectives, design principles and design controls. Development that varies design principles and/or controls must satisfy the objectives of the particular general principle and balance the design outcome with the objectives of other general principles. The variation must be justified as part of the development application submission.

3.1.1 Height

The building height provisions in the Parramatta LEP 2011 indicate the maximum building height expressed in metres. This DCP specifies height limits measured both in storeys and metres. The number of storeys, as well as the height limit in metres, is not to be exceeded. This is included as a means of encouraging interesting and varied roof forms, as opposed to encouraging developments which maximise the number of storeys within the height limit and utilises a flat roof.

This DCP may specify instances where, for reasons of consistency of character, streetscape or heritage considerations, pitched roof forms will be encouraged.

Additionally, certain places have special characteristics, such as heritage significance, view corridors, amenity considerations and the like, which require particular design outcomes as outlined in Part 4 of this DCP. In this context, there are circumstances where site conditions require consideration of a lower height than that expressed in the LEP and are considered to be 'exceptions'. These exceptions are noted in the tables in this section and also in Part 4 – Special Precincts.

3.1.2 Height Transition

Where there is a common boundary between areas where a different height limit is specified, the top storey on the land with the higher height limit is to be stepped back to fit within a plane projected at a 45 degree angle from the floor below the topmost floor as show in Figure 3.2.

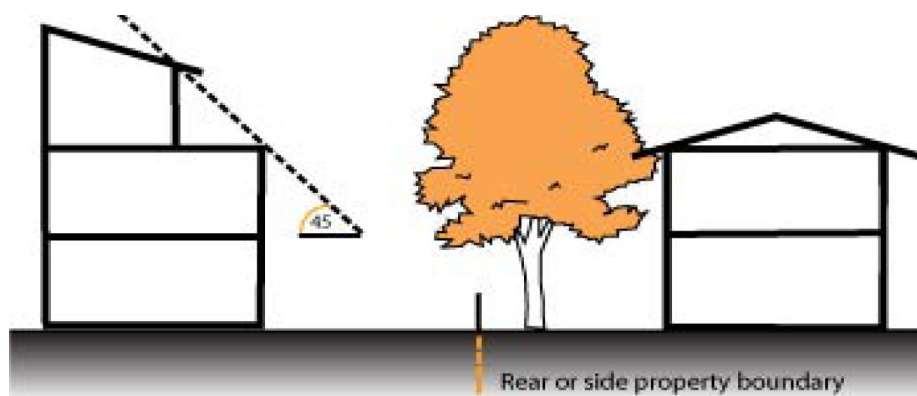


Figure 3.1.2.1
Transition in height

3.1.3 Preliminary Building Envelope Tables

Table 3.1.3.1

Dwelling houses

NOTE 1: Area specific provisions for these development types are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 2: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 3: Refer to Glossary for the definition of storey.

	Dwelling Houses
minimum allotment size	not applicable
height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maximum height is shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map – 9 metres; max 2 storeys on battleaxe allotments the maximum permissible height is 1 storey / 4.5 m, with attic rooms permitted
floor space ratio	as shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	minimum 15m
front setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary street frontage: 5-9 m, consistent with the prevailing setback along the street secondary street frontage (corner allotments): 3 m small lot (< 550m²): consistent with prevailing street setback and not less than 3 m
side setbacks	minimum 900mm
rear setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally: minimum 30% site length (refer to Figure 3.3) small lot (< 550 m²): minimum 6m or consistent with the prevailing rear setback
deep soil zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimum 30%, including at least 50% at the rear of the site and 15% at the front of the site dimensions not less than 4 m x 4 m
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimum 40% (including deep soil zone)

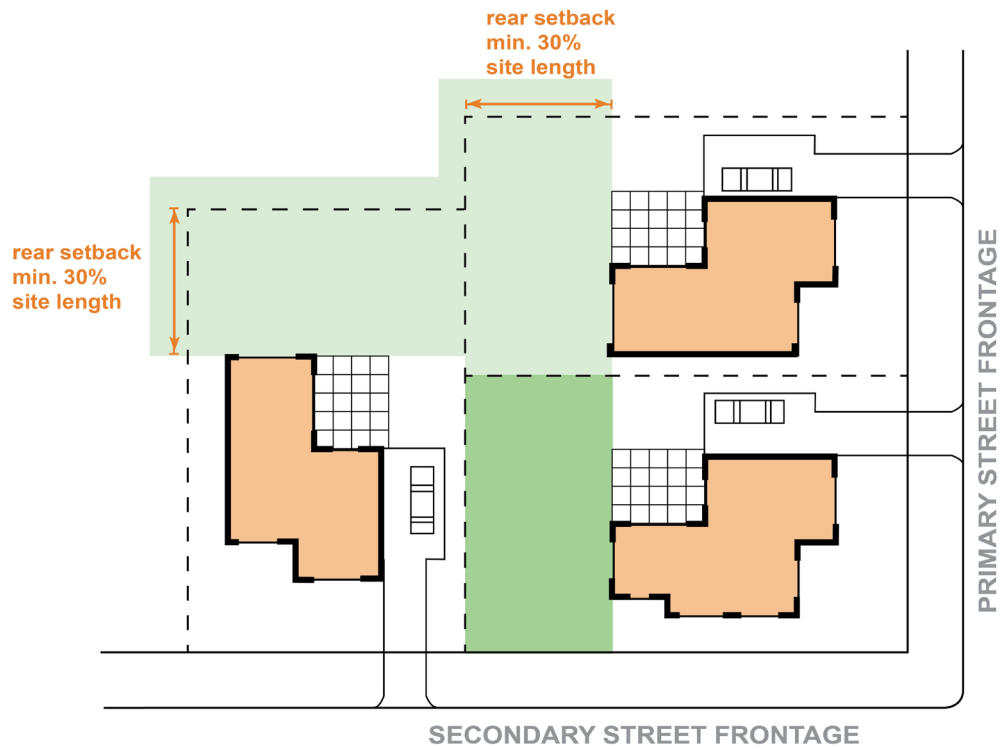


Figure 3.1.3.2
Corner site rear setback for dwelling houses

Table 3.1.3.3

Dual occupancies

NOTE 1: Area specific provisions for these development types are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 2: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 3: Refer to Glossary for the definition of storey.

	Dual Occupancies
minimum allotment size	Not Applicable
height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maximum height is shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map – 9 metres; max 2 storeys; where a property fronts a rear lane; contains a heritage item or is within a heritage conservation area, the maximum height is 1 storey / 4.5 m, with attic rooms permitted on battleaxe allotments, the maximum height is 1 storey / 4.5 m, with attic rooms permitted
floor space ratio	as shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimum 15 m minimum 12 m for sites with two street frontages
front setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary street frontage: 5-9 m, consistent with the prevailing setback along the street secondary street frontage (corner allotments): 3m rear lane: 3-5 m
side setbacks	minimum 1.5 metres
rear setback	minimum 30% site length except on corner sites and on land containing a heritage item or within a heritage conservation area, where the rear setback is to be at least 15% of the site length
deep soil zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimum 30%, including at least 50% at the rear of the site and 15% at the front of the site dimensions not less than 4 m x 4 m
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimum 40% (including deep soil zone)

Table 3.1.3.4

Secondary dwellings

NOTE 1: Area specific provisions for these development types are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 2: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 3: Refer to Glossary for the definition of storey.

	Secondary Dwellings
minimum allotment size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 450m² not more than one secondary dwelling is permitted on a single allotment of land
height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maximum 8.5 metres a lesser height may be required in Heritage Conservation Areas or on a heritage item
floor space ratio	the secondary dwelling and principal dwelling together are not to exceed the maximum floor space ratio as shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	Not Applicable
front setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> not forward of the main building frontage unless integrated into the design of the principal dwelling and setback in accordance with provisions for dwelling houses secondary street frontage (corner allotments): 3 m rear lane: minimum 1.5 metres
side setbacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimum 900 mm for 1 storey minimum 2 metres for 2 storeys
rear setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minimum 3 metres for 1 storey minimum 6 metres for 2 storeys
deep soil zone	establishment of a secondary dwelling must not reduce deep soil zone for the property to less than the minimum required for a dwelling house
landscaped area	Not Applicable

Table 3.1.3.5

Outbuildings

NOTE 1: Area specific provisions for these development types are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 2: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 3: Refer to Glossary for the definition of storey.

NOTE 4: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	Outbuildings
minimum allotment size	Not Applicable
height	maximum height of 1 storey / 4.5m
floor space ratio	all buildings together must not exceed the maximum floor space ratio as shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	Not Applicable
front setback	not forward of the main building frontage
side setbacks	minimum 900 mm
rear setback	minimum 3 metres
deep soil zone	Not Applicable
landscaped area	Not Applicable

Table 3.1.3.6

Multi Dwelling Housing

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table do not apply to multi dwelling housing and residential flat buildings in the B4 Mixed Use zone.

NOTE 2: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 3: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 4: Refer to Glossary for the definition of storey.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP.

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	Multi Dwelling Housing
height	<p>maximum height is shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map – 11 metres; maximum 2 storeys within a building envelope determined by projecting a plane at 45° from the ceiling level of the uppermost storey, except where the maximum permissible height is 1 storey / 8m (with attic rooms permitted), within a building envelope determined by projecting a plane at 45° from the ceiling level of the uppermost storey. This applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ rows or other arrangements of townhouses that are situated to the rear of properties (e.g. a second row of townhouses not fronting the street), or ■ a row of townhouses that predominantly faces the side boundary rather than the street, for that part of the building that is not within the first 20m of building length. <p>(NOTE: the exceptions do not apply if the row of townhouses has frontage to a road, lane, public reserve or land zoned R4 High Density Residential. In such cases, 2 storeys and a maximum building height of 11m may be permitted.)</p>
floor space ratio	as shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	minimum 24m, including for each street frontage on a corner site
front setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ primary frontage: 5 - 7 metres and consistent with the prevailing setback along the street secondary street / lane: 3 - 5m ■ basement carpark are not to extend beyond the building envelope into the front setback
side setbacks	minimum 3m, except where dwellings primarily address side boundaries, where the side setbacks must be a minimum of 4.5m. On corner allotments, to measure the side boundary setback, the side boundaries are taken to be those without street frontage.
rear setback	minimum 15% of length of site
deep soil zone	<p>30% (minimum dimensions 4m x 4m) of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ at least 50% is to be located at the rear of the site, ■ at least 15% is to be located at the front of the site, and ■ at least 10% must be communal landscaped open space (refer to Section 3.3.2 Private and Communal Open Space)
landscaped area	■ minimum 40% (including deep soil zone)

Table 3.1.3.7

Residential flat buildings

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table do not apply to multi dwelling housing and residential flat buildings in the B4 Mixed Use zone.

NOTE 2: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 3: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 4: Refer to Glossary for the definition of storey.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP.

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	Residential Flat Buildings										
height	<p>refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map and transition requirements at Section 3.1.2</p> <p>Height is to correspond in metres and storeys as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <th>metres</th><th>storeys</th></tr> <tr> <td>11</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>14</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>17</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>20</td><td>6</td></tr> </table>	metres	storeys	11	3	14	4	17	5	20	6
metres	storeys										
11	3										
14	4										
17	5										
20	6										
floor space ratio	as shown on the Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map										
minimum site frontage	24 metres, except 18 metres for sites with two street / lane frontages										
front setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> primary frontage: 5 – 9 metres secondary street / lane frontage: 3 – 5 metres 										
side setbacks	<p>Side setback should be provided to ensure compliance with Section 3F 'Visual Privacy' of the ADG which details the building separations required between residential flat buildings.¹</p> <p>¹ Where a site adjoining the subject site does not contain an apartment building at the time the development application is being assessed, the separation required will be that specified for habitable rooms and balconies in Section 3F of the ADG. Example: If a 5-8 storey building has balconies fronting a side boundary then the separation between it and a Residential flat building must be 9m and so the setback from the boundary is 4.5m so both sites share the 9m building separation equally (i.e. 4.5m each)</p>										
rear setback	minimum 15% of length of site										
deep soil zone	minimum 30% of which at least 50% is to be located at rear of site minimum dimensions 4m x 4m										
landscaped area	minimum 40% (including deep soil zone)										

Table 3.1.3.8

Business Zone - B1

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table relating to the B4 Mixed Use Zone apply to all the land uses permitted in this zone.

NOTE 2: The provisions in this table relating to shop top housing apply to all zones (except for the B4 Mixed Use Zone) where this development type is permitted.

NOTE 3: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 4: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	General B1 Zone
height	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map and transition requirements at 3.1.2
floor space ratio	refer to Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	18 metres where more than 10 metres in height
front setback	Nil. A greater setback may be required to align with the predominant street setback.
side setbacks	dependent upon amenity impact/s on adjoining development.*
rear setback	15% of site length where boundary adjoins a residential development or a residential zone; and otherwise on merit.*
deep soil zone	rear setback area is to be a deep soil landscaped area for the following:
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For lots greater than 400sqm in the B1 Zone, 50% of the rear setback is to be a deep soil landscape area zone or 30sqm across the entire site, whichever is greater. ■ For lots less than or equal to 400sqm in a B1 Zone, 50% of the rear setback is to be a deep soil landscape area zone ■ if residential development in the B4 Zone is proposed at ground level ■ if site adjoins residential development or a residential zone, and is business zoned land

* Where development proposes a residential use (if permitted in the zone) or adjoins a residential use and is more than 2 storeys in height, building separation is to be provided as per the *Apartment Design Guide* published by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Table 3.1.3.9

Business Zone - B2

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table relating to the B4 Mixed Use Zone apply to all the land uses permitted in this zone.

NOTE 2: The provisions in this table relating to shop top housing apply to all zones (except for the B4 Mixed Use Zone) where this development type is permitted.

NOTE 3: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 4: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	General B2 Zone
height	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map and transition requirements at 3.1.2
floor space ratio	refer to Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	18 metres where more than 10 metres in height
front setback	Nil. A greater setback may be required to align with the predominant street setback.
side setbacks	dependent upon amenity impact/s on adjoining development.*
rear setback	15% of site length where boundary adjoins a residential development or a residential zone; and otherwise on merit.*
deep soil zone	rear setback area is to be a deep soil landscaped area for the following:
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in the B4 Zone if residential development is proposed at ground level ■ for all business zones, if site adjoins residential development or a residential zone, or otherwise on merit.

* Where development proposes a residential use (if permitted in the zone) or adjoins a residential use and is more than 2 storeys in height, building separation is to be provided as per the *Apartment Design Guide* published by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Table 3.1.3.10

Business Zone - B3

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table relating to the B4 Mixed Use Zone apply to all the land uses permitted in this zone.

NOTE 2: The provisions in this table relating to shop top housing apply to all zones (except for the B4 Mixed Use Zone) where this development type is permitted.

NOTE 3: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 4: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	General B3 Zone
height	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map and transition requirements at 3.1.2
floor space ratio	refer to Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	18 metres where more than 10 metres in height
front setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 3 metres except where specified in Part 4 of the DCP. ■ a lesser setback may be permitted if consistent with predominant street setback.
side setbacks	dependent upon amenity impact/s on adjoining development.*
rear setback	15% of site length where boundary adjoins a residential development or a residential zone; and otherwise on merit.*
deep soil zone	rear setback area is to be a deep soil landscaped area for the following:
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in the B4 Zone if residential development is proposed at ground level ■ for all business zones, if site adjoins residential development or a residential zone, or otherwise on merit.

* Where development proposes a residential use (if permitted in the zone) or adjoins a residential use and is more than 2 storeys in height, building separation is to be provided as per the *Apartment Design Guide* published by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Table 3.1.3.11

Business Zone - B4

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table relating to the B4 Mixed Use Zone apply to all the land uses permitted in this zone.

NOTE 2: The provisions in this table relating to shop top housing apply to all zones (except for the B4 Mixed Use Zone) where this development type is permitted.

NOTE 3: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 4: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	General B4 Zone
height	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map and transition requirements at 3.1.2
floor space ratio	refer to Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	18 metres where more than 10 metres in height
front setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 3 metres except where specified in Part 4 of the DCP. ■ a lesser setback may be permitted if consistent with predominant street setback.
side setbacks	dependent upon amenity impact/s on adjoining development.*
rear setback	15% of site length for residential component; and/or where boundary adjoins a residential development or a residential zone; and otherwise on merit.*
deep soil zone	rear setback area is to be a deep soil landscaped area for the following:
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in the B4 Zone if residential development is proposed at ground level ■ for all business zones, if site adjoins residential development or a residential zone, or otherwise on merit.

* Where development proposes a residential use (if permitted in the zone) or adjoins a residential use and is more than 2 storeys in height, building separation is to be provided as per the *Apartment Design Guide* published by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Table 3.1.3.12

Business Zone - B6

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table relating to the B4 Mixed Use Zone apply to all the land uses permitted in this zone.

NOTE 2: The provisions in this table relating to shop top housing apply to all zones (except for the B4 Mixed Use Zone) where this development type is permitted.

NOTE 3: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 4: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	General B6 Zone
height	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map and transition requirements at 3.1.2
floor space ratio	refer to Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	18 metres where more than 10 metres in height
front setback	Nil. A greater setback may be required to align with the predominant street setback.
side setbacks	dependent upon amenity impact/s on adjoining development.*
rear setback	15% of site length where boundary adjoins a residential development or a residential zone; and otherwise on merit.*
deep soil zone	rear setback area is to be a deep soil landscaped area for the following:
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in the B4 Zone if residential development is proposed at ground level ■ for all business zones, if site adjoins residential development or a residential zone, or otherwise on merit.

* Where development proposes a residential use (if permitted in the zone) or adjoins a residential use and is more than 2 storeys in height, building separation is to be provided as per the *Apartment Design Guide* published by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Table 3.1.3.13

Shop Top Housing

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table relating to the B4 Mixed Use Zone apply to all the land uses permitted in this zone.

NOTE 2: The provisions in this table relating to shop top housing apply to all zones (except for the B4 Mixed Use Zone) where this development type is permitted.

NOTE 3: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 4: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	Shop top housing
height	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map and transition requirements at 3.1.2
floor space ratio	refer to Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	18 metres where more than 10 metres in height
front setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ground level setback to be consistent with predominant street setback. ■ residential component to be setback an additional 2 metres beyond the ground level setback.
side setbacks	dependent upon amenity impact/s on adjoining development.*
rear setback	15% of site length for residential component; and/or where boundary adjoins a residential development or a residential zone; and otherwise on merit.*
deep soil zone	rear setback area is to be a deep soil landscaped area for the following:
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in the B4 Zone if residential development is proposed at ground level ■ for all business zones, if site adjoins residential development or a residential zone, or otherwise on merit.

* Where development proposes a residential use (if permitted in the zone) or adjoins a residential use and is more than 2 storeys in height, building separation is to be provided as per the *Apartment Design Guide* published by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Table 3.1.3.14

Business Zone - B5

NOTE 1: The provisions in this table relating to the B4 Mixed Use Zone apply to all the land uses permitted in this zone.

NOTE 2: The provisions in this table relating to shop top housing apply to all zones (except for the B4 Mixed Use Zone) where this development type is permitted.

NOTE 3: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 4: Setbacks are to be measured from their respective wall elevation.

NOTE 5: The provisions in this table do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre identified in Section 4.3.3 of this DCP

NOTE 6: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	General B5 Zone
height	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map and transition requirements at 3.1.2
floor space ratio	refer to Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
minimum site frontage	refer to Section 4.3.1.1 of this DCP
front setback	
side setbacks	
rear setback	
deep soil zone	
landscaped area	

* Where development proposes a residential use (if permitted in the zone) or adjoins a residential use and is more than 2 storeys in height, building separation is to be provided as per the *Apartment Design Guide* published by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Table 3.1.3.15
Industrial Zones

NOTE 1: Area specific provisions are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

NOTE 2: Refer to Glossary for definition of 'Landscaped Area'

	Industrial Zones
height	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map
floor space ratio	refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio Map
front setback	correspond to existing predominant building line in street where there is a defined built edge – a continuous setback to the street is desirable
rear setback	dependent on impact on amenity of adjoining development
side setbacks	nil where there will be no impact on streetscape or amenity of adjoining development
landscaped area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 10% ■ landscaping with a minimum width of 2.5m is to be provided surrounding car parking and outdoor storage areas ■ where sites have dual street exposure, landscaping is to be provided on both frontages

3.2 Building Elements

3.2.1 Building Form and Massing

The form and massing of individual buildings, including height, bulk and scale, is a critical element in defining character and creating unity within a streetscape. To ensure successful integration of new development within existing neighbourhoods and centres in Parramatta, it is important to have sympathetic relationships between the form and massing of buildings and for development to be compatible with site conditions.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure buildings are compatible in form relative to the spatial characteristics of the local area.
- O.2 To ensure building mass and form reinforces, complements and enhances the visual character of the street.
- O.3 To ensure the distribution of building height and mass preserves and enhances neighbourhood amenity, site characteristics and environmental constraints.
- O.4 To ensure that where changes in building scale, mass and/or height is proposed, it occurs in a manner that is sensitive to amenity issues of surrounding or nearby development.
- O.5 To ensure development that achieves the maximum floor space ratio permitted on any site does not inhibit any other Objective, Performance Criteria, Design Principle or Design Controls contained within this DCP.

Design Principles

- P.1 Buildings are to be of a height that responds to the topography and the shape of the site.
- P.2 The proportion and massing of buildings is to relate favourably to the form, proportions and massing of existing and proposed buildings patterns in the street.
- P.3 Building height and mass should not result in unreasonable loss of amenity to adjacent properties, open space or the public domain.
- P.4 The form and massing of buildings is to provide a transition between adjoining land use zones and building types.
- P.5 Building form and massing is to support individual and communal entries.
- P.6 For all mixed use developments, potential management arrangements, including ownership/lease patterns are to be considered at the design stage to ensure proper functioning of various components of the building.

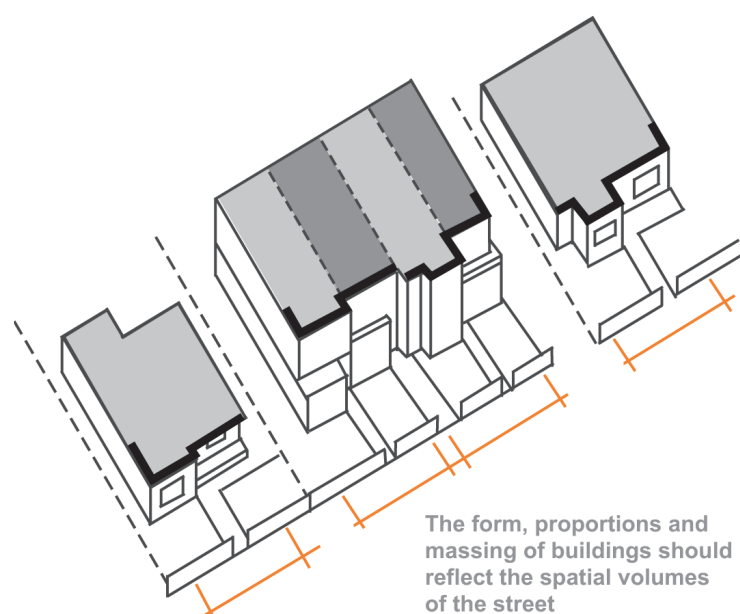


Figure 3.2.1.1
Building form and massing

Design Controls

Secondary Dwellings

- C.1** Secondary dwellings that are attached to the principal dwelling are to be integrated with the design, colour and materials of the principal dwelling.
- C.2** Secondary dwellings are to be of a construction that is durable and robust and meets the standards specified under the Building Code of Australia. In particular, where the secondary dwelling is proposed as the conversion of an existing structure, applicants should seek expert technical advice to ensure compliance with the relevant standards.
- C.3** The appearance of a secondary dwelling is not to detract from the visual amenity of the development on the site and surrounding locality.

NOTE: Refer to Appendix 4 - Neighbourhood Character Areas for details of the patterns, form, proportions, materials and detailing of housing styles that characterise different areas. These are to be used to assist in developing contemporary design of new housing development that fits sympathetically with existing local context.

3.2.2 Building Facades and Articulation

Facade treatment and the design detail and construction contribute significantly to the way a building 'reads' from the street and to the character and continuity of the streetscape. The composition and detailing of the building facade also has an impact on the apparent bulk and scale of a building.

It is important when considering the design of new development that the predominant patterns, compositions and articulation of facades reinforces the character and continuity of the streetscape. This does not mean replicating the appearance of buildings. Contemporary design solutions based on sound design principles, which reinforce and make reference to the underlying elements that create the character of the area are encouraged.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure the appearance of buildings complement and enhance neighbourhood and streetscape character.
- O.2 To encourage contemporary designs which integrate with the appearance of the streetscape.
- O.3 To provide attractive building facades which establish identity and contribute to the streetscape.

Design Principles

- P.1 Building design and architectural style is to interpret and respond to the positive character of the locality, including the dominant patterns, textures and compositions of buildings
- P.2 Design consideration is to be given to the underlying building elements that contribute to the character of the area. Such things include roof shape, pitch and overhangs; entry porches, verandas, balconies and terraces; materials, finishes, fixtures, patterns, fenestrations, colours and detailing; the location and proportion of windows and doors. The descriptions of housing character types in Appendix 4 – Neighbourhood Character Areas for different areas of the local government area are to be interpreted in the design of residential development to protect and enhance neighbourhood amenity and character.
- P.3 Building facades should be modulated in plan and elevation and articulated to reduce the appearance of building bulk and to express the elements of the building's architecture.
- P.4 The facades of buildings should be designed with a balance of horizontal and vertical elements.
- P.5 Alterations and additions are to be compatible with design elements of the existing building.
- P.6 Building frontages and entries are to provide a sense of address and visual interest from the street.
- P.7 Where security grilles/screens, ventilation louvres and carpark entry doors are used, they are to be integrated in facade designs. Solid security shutters are not encouraged.
- P.8 New buildings and facades should not result in glare that causes discomfort or threatens safety of pedestrians or motorists. A Reflectivity Report that analyses the effects of potential glare from the proposed new development on pedestrian and motorists may be required.
- P.9 New business and industrial buildings shall be designed so that entry points and client service areas are easily identified from the street and are clearly linked to car parking areas and pedestrian paths.

Design Controls

Balconies and Eaves

- C.1 Balconies and eaves are not to project more than 800mm beyond the building envelope. Juliet balconies and bay windows are not to project more than 600mm outside the building envelope.**

Residential Flat Buildings

- C.2 Multiple stair/lift cores should be provided to encourage multiple street entries to buildings containing multiple dwellings.**

Dwelling Houses, Dual Occupancies and Multi Dwelling Housing

- C.3** Where dwellings do not face the street, they are to have recognisable entries and a sense of address as they would if they faced the street.
- C.4** A mix of building materials and/or colours should be used to reduce the appearance of bulk and to integrate the building within the materials and colour palettes of the local area.
- C.5** Large areas of blank, minimally or poorly articulated walls are not acceptable. Measures to avoid this may include windows, awnings, sun shading devices, pergolas, or a recognisable increased setback to the upper storey.

Refer to Appendix 4 - Neighbourhood Character Areas for details of the patterns, form, proportions, materials and detailing of housing styles that characterise different areas. These are to be used to assist in developing contemporary design of new housing development that fits sympathetically with existing local context.

3.2.3 Roof Design

Objectives

- O.1** To encourage roof forms that provide continuity and consistent character in the streetscape.
- O.2** To encourage roof designs that integrate with the building composition and form.

Design Principles

- P.1** Attention should be given to the roof as an important architectural element in the street which can provide continuity and character.
- P.2** Roof form should minimise the appearance of bulk and scale of a building.
- P.3** Roof forms are to respond to the neighbouring roofs, in particular in scale and pitch.
- P.4** The visual intrusiveness of service elements, such as service plants, lift over-runs and the like, is to be minimised by integrating them into the design of the roof.

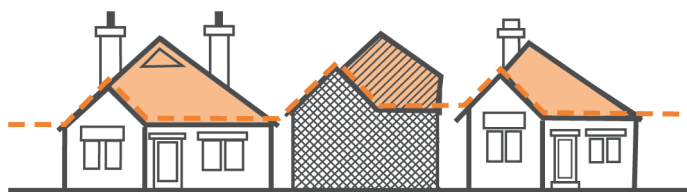


Figure 3.2.3.1

Sympathetic and complementary roof designs

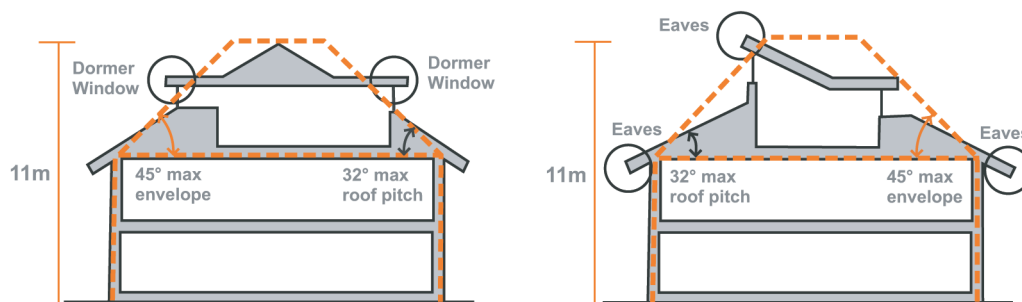


Figure 3.2.3.2
Roof envelope and pitch

Design Controls

Multi Dwelling Housing

- C.1** Roof forms are to be contained within a building envelope determined by projecting a plane at 45° from the ceiling level of the uppermost storey (applying to all elevations of the building), to a maximum height of 11m for two storey buildings and 8m for single storey buildings. Within this envelope, a range of roof forms can be used to respond to the building type and orientation.

Buildings with Attics

- C.2** The design of buildings with attics is to minimise roof bulk.
- C.3** Attics are to be no greater than 25 square metres in floor area.
- C.4** Roofs containing attics are not to exceed 32 degrees pitch.
- C.5** Attics are to be designed to fit within the building envelope (with the exception of dormer windows) and are not to increase the bulk and height of the roof.
- C.6** Dormer windows may be included in attics, provided they are no higher than the height of the main roof of the building, no greater than 1.5 metres in width and are not to incorporate or access a balcony.
- C.7** Attics are to be cross ventilated.
- C.8** Attic windows are not to allow overlooking of adjacent dwellings or their private open spaces.

NOTE: *Attic* has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011.

NOTE: Refer to Appendix 4 – Neighbourhood Character Areas for details of the patterns, form, proportions, materials and detailing of housing styles that characterise different areas. These are to be used to assist in developing contemporary design of new housing development that fits sympathetically with existing local context.

3.2.4 Energy Efficient Design

Objectives

- O.1** To promote sustainable development which uses energy efficiently and minimises nonrenewable energy usage in the construction and use of buildings.
- O.2** To ensure that development contributes positively to an overall reduction in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

- O.3 To reduce energy bills and the whole of life cost of energy services.

Design Principles

Residential

- P.1 Where applicable, development is to demonstrate compliance with the design principles embodied in the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX). All commitments listed on a BASIX certificate must be marked on all relevant plans and specifications.
- P.2 The principles and properties of thermal mass, glazing, insulation and solar energy are to be recognised and incorporated into the design of residential development not subject to BASIX.

Non-residential Development

- P.3 Improve the control of mechanical space heating and cooling by designing heating/cooling systems to target only those spaces which require heating or cooling, not the whole building.
- P.4 Improve the efficiency of hot water systems by:
 - encouraging the use of solar powered hot water systems. Solar and heat pump systems must be eligible for at least 24 Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and domestic type gas systems must have a minimum 3.5 star energy efficiency rating;
 - insulating hot water systems; and
 - installing water saving devices, such as flow regulators, 3 stars Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Scheme (WELS Scheme) rated shower heads, dual flush toilets and tap aerators.
- P.5 Reduce reliance on artificial lighting and design lighting systems to target only those spaces which require lighting at any particular 'off-peak' time, not the whole building. Incorporate a timing system to automatically control the use of lighting throughout the building.
- P.6 All non-residential development Class 5-9 will need to comply with the Building Code of Australia energy efficiency provisions.
- P.7 An Energy Efficiency Report from a suitably qualified consultant that demonstrates a commitment to achieve no less than 4 stars under the Australian Building Greenhouse Rating Scheme or equivalent must be provided for all commercial and industrial development with a construction cost of over \$5 million.

Further Information

BASIX website: www.basix.nsw.gov.au

BASIX Design Guidelines, including Thermal Insulation and Active Heating and Cooling Systems

3.2.5 Streetscape

Streetscape represents the inter-relationship between buildings, landscape and open spaces in the street scene. The quality of the streetscape impacts on local amenity and identity. Development should recognise predominant streetscape qualities, such as building form, scale, materials and colours in order to contribute to the character of the local area.

New buildings are to respond and enhance patterns in the street



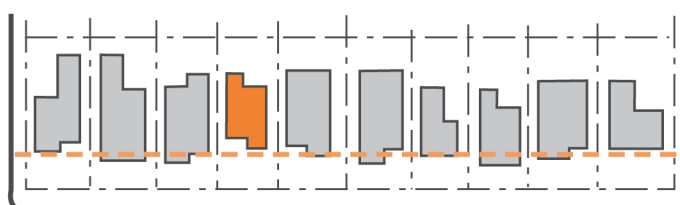
Figure 3.2.5.1
Streetscape continuity, rhythm and spacing

Objectives

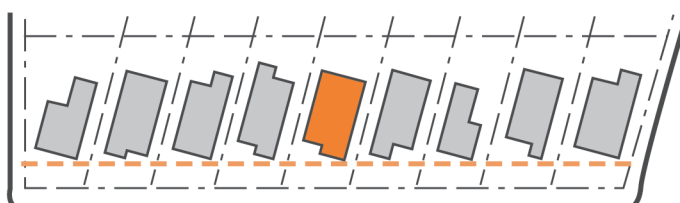
- O.1 To ensure new development responds to, reinforces and sensitively relates to the spatial characteristics of the existing urban environment.
- O.2 To increase the legibility of streetscapes and urban spaces so that the inter-relationship between development, landscape and open space is visually coherent and harmonious.
- O.3 To maximise opportunities for buildings to define the public domain.
- O.4 To encourage attractive street frontages and improve pedestrian amenity.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development is to respond and sensitively relate to the broader urban context including topography, block patterns and subdivision, street alignments, landscape, views and vistas and the patterns of development within the area.

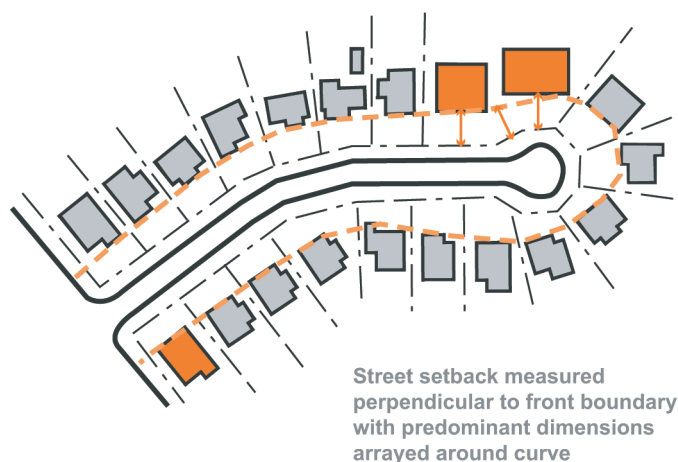


New building to align with predominant street setback



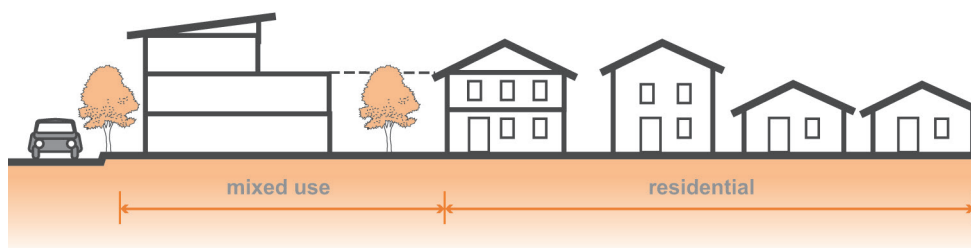
New building angled and maintaining predominant street setback

Figure 3.2.5.2
Building frontage setbacks - rectilinear streets

**Figure 3.2.5.3**

Building frontage setbacks - curvilinear street

- P.2 Building design and landscaping are to be in harmony with the form, mass and proportions of the streetscape.

**Figure 3.2.5.4**

Transitional building between land use zones

- P.3 New buildings are to recognise and enhance the patterns and elements of facades within the street. Designs are to provide visual cohesion, continuity and distinction, and in particular, have regard to the horizontal and vertical proportions of building elements which create the visual scene.
- P.4 Building setbacks from the street boundary are to be consistent with prevailing setbacks of adjoining and nearby buildings.

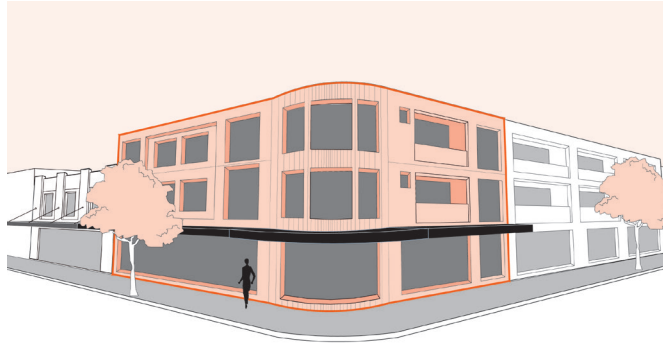


Figure 3.2.5.5
Corner building articulation

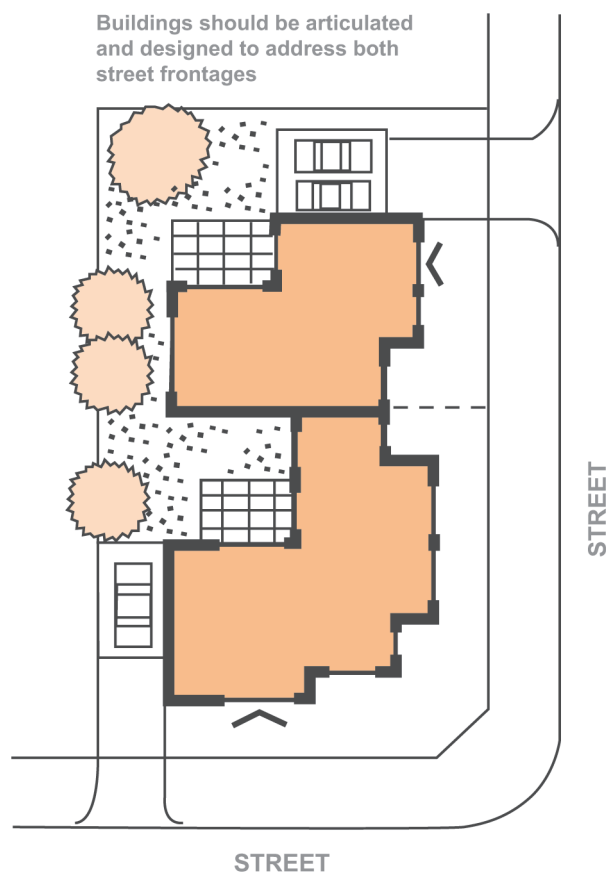
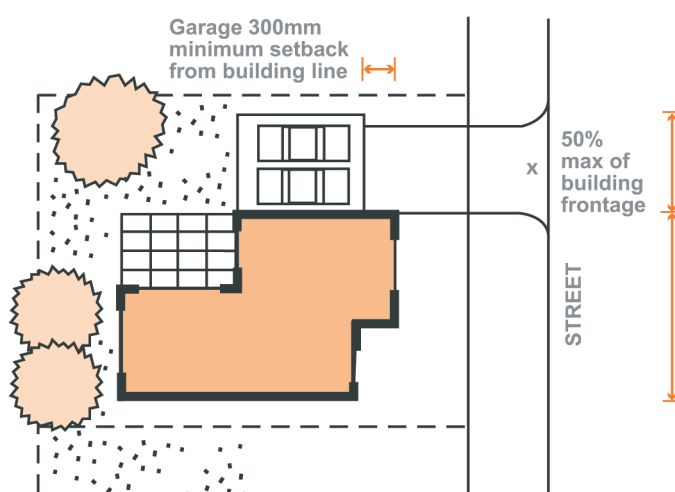


Figure 3.2.5.6
Plan view - corner articulation

- P.5 Buildings on corner sites are to be articulated to address each street frontage and are to define prominent corners.
- P.6 Development adjoining land use zone boundaries should provide a transition in form, considering elements such as height, scale, appearance, materials and setbacks.
- P.7 Buildings on corner sites are to be articulated to address each street frontage and are to define prominent corners.
- P.8 Buildings are to be constructed of suitably robust and durable materials which contribute to the overall quality of the streetscape.

**Figure 3.2.5.7**

Garage setback behind building lines

- P.9 Vehicular access points are to be minimised and should not break the continuity of the streetscape. Landscaping should be used to minimise the visual intrusion of vehicular access points.
- P.10 Garages and parking structures are not to dominate the building facade and front setback.
- P.11 Where existing site conditions do not allow for a carport behind the building line/to the rear of the property, a concession may be granted provided the carport integrates with the dwelling and existing street character
- P.12 Where development adjoins an existing or desired pedestrian or vehicle laneway, development should provide an address to the laneway and provide opportunities to activate the space to improve pedestrian amenity and safety. This could be achieved as follows:

For residential development:

- Create pedestrian entries from private property directly onto the laneway.
- Encourage fencing which is partially transparent to encourage surveillance of the laneway.
- Provide for landscaping to the laneway.

For business and retail development:

- Encourage active uses at the ground (laneway) level.
 - Provide for landscaping to the laneway.
- P.13 To create interaction with the laneway, development is encouraged to be located within 3m of the laneway edge.
- P.14 Locate satellite dish and telecommunication antennae, air conditioning units, ventilation stacks and any ancillary structures;
- Away from the street frontage,
 - Integrated into the roof design and in a position where such facilities will not become a skyline feature at the top of any building,
 - Adequately set back from the perimeter wall or roof edge of buildings, and

- Using a master antenna for residential apartment buildings.

Design Controls

Dwelling Houses

- C.1** Garages are to be a maximum of 6.3m wide or 50% of the width of the street elevation whichever is the lesser.
- C.2** At grade garages and carports are to be located a minimum of 300mm behind the front wall of the building, or recessed behind the second storey front wall.
- C.3** Carports and garages associated with dwelling houses should be located at the rear of the property where this is the prevailing pattern of development in the street and the garage does not compromise other controls such as soft soil requirements.
- C.4** Where there is no rear lane and no capacity to access to rear yard by car from a street, a carport can be developed in front of the building line but only where an acceptable setback is provided, and where the design of the carport acceptable integrates with the design of the existing dwelling (such as matching roof pitch, materials), and responds to the existing street character of the area. No flat roof carport structures will be permitted.

Multi Dwelling Housing

- C.5** Multi dwelling housing is to be designed to integrate with the built and natural elements defining the streetscape, including the street layout and building pattern and the landscape elements contributing to the streetscape, including street trees and front gardens.
- C.6** In all areas the maximum length of building frontage along the street is 20m.
- C.7** The minimum separation between buildings along the street is 3m. Where this space is proposed to be used as part of the outdoor area associated with a dwelling, fencing and landscaping is to be designed to address any privacy needs for that space and also to address the amenity of the streetscape presentation of the development.
- C.8** Dwellings are not to be positioned over driveways to basement carparks where this results in an unacceptable impact on the visual amenity and continuity of the streetscape.

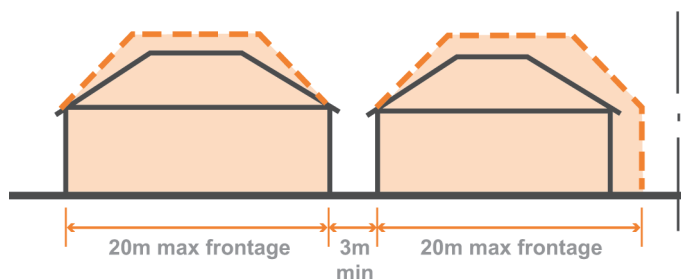


Figure 3.2.5.8
Maximum building frontage

NOTE: Refer to Appendix 4 - Neighbourhood Character Areas for details of the patterns, form, proportions, materials and detailing of housing styles that characterise different areas. These are to be used to assist in developing contemporary design of new housing development that fits sympathetically with existing local context.

Mail Boxes for Multi Dwelling Housing and Residential Flat Buildings

C.9 Mail boxes are to be:

- visually integrated with the development and have regard to the amenity of the streetscape. Design and location details are to be provided with the development application;
- located for convenient access by residents and deliverers on main pathways; and
- in compliance with Australia Post requirements for positioning and dimensions.

B1 Neighbourhood Centre, B2 Local Centre and B4 Mixed Use zones; shop-top housing; and mixed use buildings

C.10 In the B1 Neighbourhood Centre and B2 Local Centre zones, and mixed use development in the B4 Mixed Use zone, the ground floor frontage is to provide for active non-residential uses with at-grade pedestrian access.

C.11 Ground floor retail and business shopfronts are to involve minimal use of solid walls, with frontages divided into discrete sections to maintain a fine grain, human-scale appearance.

C.12 Where buildings align to the front boundary, continuous awnings are to be provided, with new awnings the same height as, or the average of, the two adjacent awnings. Council may omit this requirement where an awning would otherwise effect street trees, heritage items or similar.

NOTE: Refer to Part 4 of the DCP for required awning locations.

C.13 Where development adjoins a laneway or through block connection, ground level uses should be designed to provide a direct interface to that space.

C.14 Development proposing outdoor dining is to comply with Council's Outdoor Dining Policy.

3.2.6 Fences

In the majority of residential areas fences make a significant contribution to the streetscape and the building's address. Fences also impact upon the views between private areas and the public domain. It is important they are designed to promote high quality streetscapes, good passive surveillance and provide sufficient privacy for residences' front yards and outdoor areas.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure fences complement and conserve the visual character of the street and neighbourhood.
- O.2 To define the boundaries/edges between public and private land and between areas of different function.
- O.3 To contribute positively to the public domain.

Design Principles

- P.1 Front fences and landscaping should allow people in their homes to view street activity.
- P.2 New fences and walls are to be constructed of robust and durable materials which reduce the possibility of graffiti. The materials should be compatible with the associated building and adjoining fences.
- P.3 Fences are to respond to the architectural character of the street and/or area and the buildings that they front, with streetscape character maintained on all street frontages.

- P.4 Front fences should not be erected where the streetscape is characterised by an absence of front fences. Landscaping should be used to create good street address and privacy.
- P.5 Use of continuous lengths of blank walls at street level is to be avoided.
- P.6 Suitable planting should be used to soften the edges of fences at the interface of the public domain.
- P.7 Sheet metal fencing is not to be used at the street frontage or forward of the building line or in locations that have an interface with the public domain.
- P.8 Fencing should respond to the topography of a site.

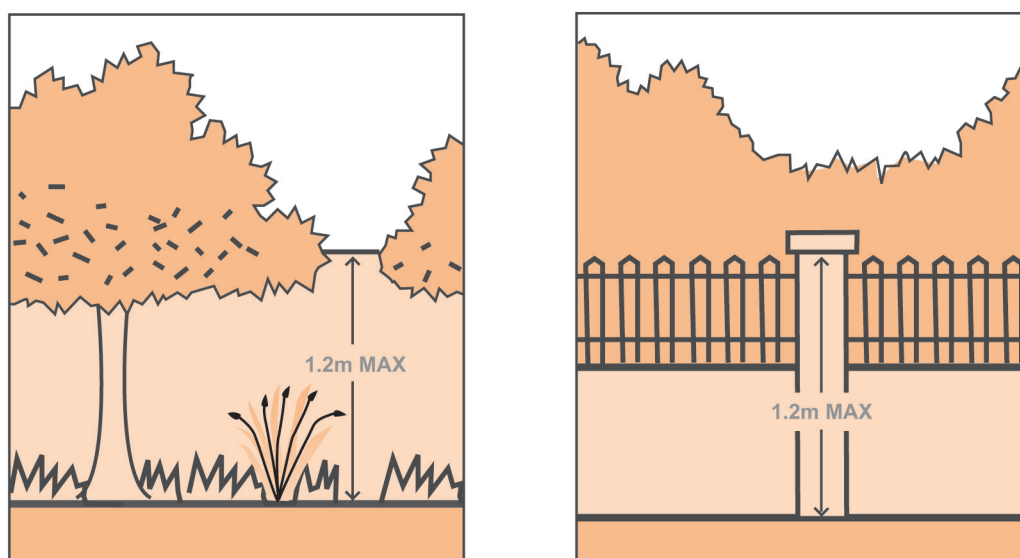


Figure 3.2.6.1

Combined fencing and landscape design

- P.9 Fences should not be constructed in floodways. Where this is unavoidable fences are to be constructed of flood compatible and open type materials that will not restrict the flow of flood waters and be resistant to blockage.
- P.10 Front fences are to be a maximum height of 1.2m.
- P.11 Where noise attenuation or protection of amenity requires a higher fence, front fences may be permitted to a maximum height of 1.8m and must be setback a minimum of 1m from the boundary to allow landscape screening to be provided. Landscape species chosen should be designed to screen the fence without impeding pedestrian movements along the roadway. Front fences and landscape screening must not compromise vehicular movement sightlines.

NOTE: Refer to Appendix 4 - Neighbourhood Character Areas for details of the fencing characteristics associated with housing styles that characterise different areas. This is to be used to assist in the design of front fencing that fits sympathetically with housing styles and streetscapes in local context.

NOTE: Additional requirements for fences are also contained in Section 3.5 Heritage and Part 4 where certain areas or items have historical significance and special character.

3.3 Environmental Amenity

3.3.1 Landscaping

Objectives

- O.1 To conserve significant natural features of the site and contribute to effective management of biodiversity.
- O.2 To retain and provide for mature vegetation, particularly large and medium sized trees.
- O.3 To provide continuous vegetation corridors.
- O.4 To encourage the planting of indigenous, native and low water consumption plants and trees.
- O.5 To enhance the existing streetscape and promote a scale and density of planting that softens the visual impact of buildings.
- O.6 To provide privacy and amenity.
- O.7 To promote energy efficiency by enhancing both solar access and shade.
- O.8 To provide for the infiltration of water to the water table, minimise run-off and assist with stormwater management.
- O.9 To ensure developments make an equitable contribution to the landscape setting of the locality.

Design Principles

- P.1 Landscape area (has the same meaning as in Parramatta LEP 2011) and is defined as a part of a site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard paved area.
- P.2 Natural features on the site, such as trees, rock outcrops, cliffs, ledges, indigenous species and vegetation communities should be retained and incorporated into the design of development.
- P.3 Indigenous species, especially low water consumption plants, should be used in preference to exotic species, reflecting the vegetation communities of the locality - refer to Appendix 3.
- P.4 Landscaping abutting the E2 Environmental Conservation Zone under Parramatta LEP 2011 is to be landscaped with local indigenous species to protect bushland and wildlife corridors and soften the interface between the natural landscape and the urban environment.

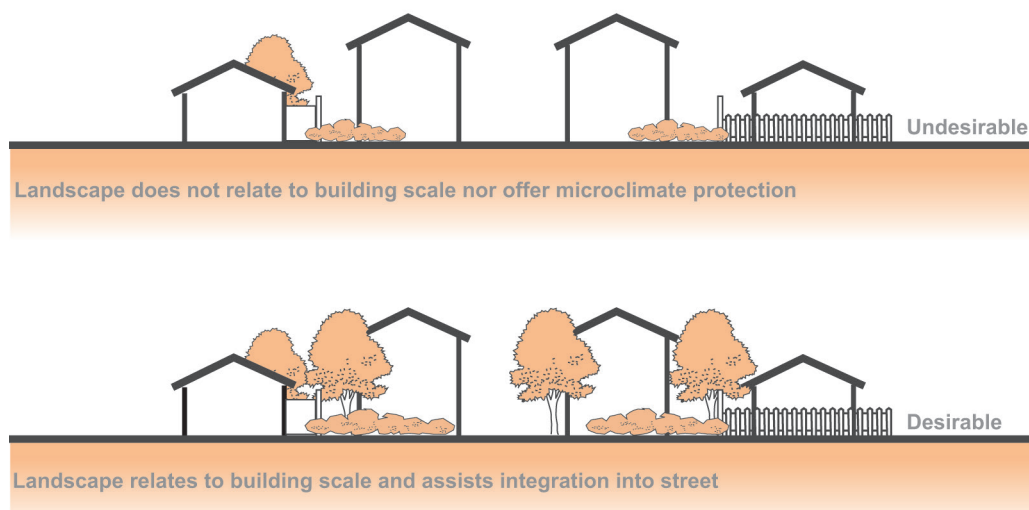


Figure 3.3.1.1

Landscaping designed to integrate new development with existing streetscape character

- P.5 Landscaping is to be designed to integrate new development with the existing landscape character of the street and be sensitive to site attributes, existing landscape features, streetscape view and vistas.
- P.6 Landscaped open space can be measured based on the following:
- impervious surfaces such as driveways, paved areas, roofed areas, car parking and storm water structures, decks and the like, and any area with a width or length of less than 2 metres are excluded.
 - the water surface of swimming pools is included
 - landscaping is to be at ground level
 - the minimum soil depth of land that can be included as landscaped open space is 1 metre.
- Refer to Section 3.3.2 for private open space landscaping minimums
- P.7 Landscaping is to enhance the visual setting and accentuate the design qualities of the built form. Landscaping solutions are to be used to create a screening effect for visually obtrusive land uses or building elements.
- P.8 Trees should be planted at the front and rear of properties to encourage tree canopy to soften the built environment and to encourage the continuity of the landscape pattern.
- P.9 Landscaping is to be designed so as to minimise overlooking between properties.
- P.10 Landscaping should provide shade in summer without reducing solar access in winter.
- P.11 The amount of hard surface area is to be minimised to reduce run-off. Run-off should be reduced by directing the overland flow from rainwater to permeable surfaces such as garden beds.
- P.12 Landscaped areas should be designed to require minimal maintenance by using robust landscape elements and using hardy plants with low fertilizer requirements.
- P.13 A deep soil zone is required for residential development in accordance with Section 3.1.3 and the design controls below. Buildings, basement car parks, swimming pools, tennis courts, patios and decks, and impervious surfaces such as paved areas, driveways, carparking and roofed areas are NOT included as part of the deep soil zone.
- P.14 Deep soil zones should adjoin the deep soil zones of neighbouring properties where practicable so as to provide for a contiguous area of deep soil and vegetation.

P.15 A landscape plan, prepared by a suitably qualified person, is to be submitted for development that, in Council's opinion, will significantly alter the landscape character. In all cases, a landscape plan will be required to accompany applications for:

- Dual occupancy development
- Multi dwelling housing
- Residential flat buildings
- Development abutting the RE1 Public Recreation zone, E2 Environmental Conservation zone or W1 Natural Waterways zone in the Parramatta LEP 2011
- Business, retail and office development
- Industrial development
- Child care centres

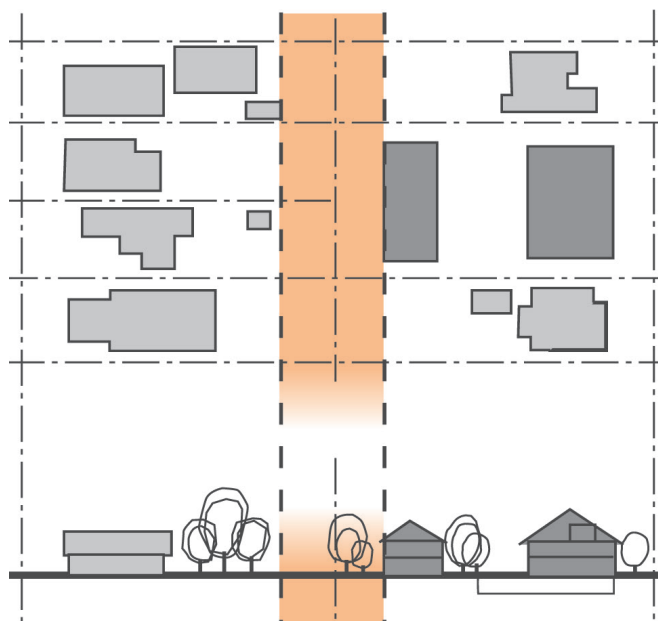
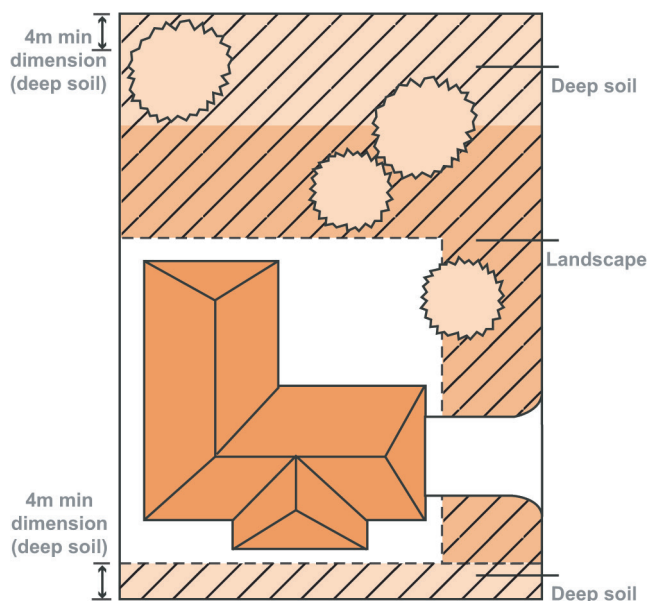


Figure 3.3.1.2

Contiguous deep soil zones and landscaping between properties

**Figure 3.3.1.3**

Landscaping and deep soil zones as combined feature of site design

Design Control

Basement Carparking

C.1 Where basement carparking extends beyond the building envelope, a minimum soil depth of 1.0m is to be provided, measured from the top of the slab and will not be calculated as part of the deep soil zone.

Further Information

BASIX Design Guidelines: Low Water Use Landscape City of Parramatta Council

BASIX website: www.basix.nsw.gov.au

Parramatta Planting Strategy, City of Parramatta Council, 2002

Parramatta Biodiversity Plan, City of Parramatta Council, 2003

Tree Preservation Order, City of Parramatta Council, 1996

3.3.2 Private and Communal Open Space

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that private open space is designed to provide residents with quality usable private outdoor living areas for recreational and outdoor activities.
- O.2 To ensure that private open space is designed for privacy, solar access, and is well integrated with living areas.
- O.3 To provide low maintenance communal open space areas for residents that facilitate opportunities for recreational and social activities, passive amenity, landscaping and deep soil planting.

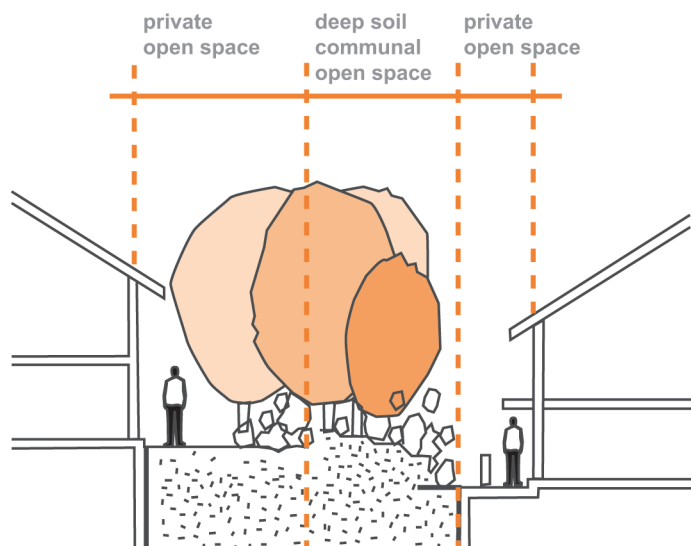


Figure 3.3.2.1
Deep Soil Communal Open Space Zones

Design Principles

P.1 Private open space is to be:

- provided for all dwellings, (with the exception of secondary dwellings, which are able to share the private open space of the principal dwelling);
- directly accessible from the living area of the dwelling and capable of serving as an extension of the dwelling for relaxation, entertainment and recreation;
- designed to ensure privacy of the occupants of adjacent buildings and within the proposed development;
- located so as to maximise solar access; and
- designed to focus on the quality of the space in terms of its outlook, orientation, relationship to the dwelling, size and shape and its enclosure and landscape treatment.

P.2 The purpose of communal landscaped open space is to provide a deep soil area outside of private courtyards that is planted with trees and landscaping that will mature and contribute to the amenity of the site and locality. In developments with more than one group of attached dwellings, the deep soil communal open space is to be provided between the buildings.

Communal open space:

- is to be located where it is highly visible and directly accessible to the maximum number of dwellings;
- is to be designed with an integral role in the site and include uses such as circulation, BBQ or play areas or passive amenity;
- is to be integrated with the deep soil zone to provide a landscaped setting with opportunities for large and medium size tree planting; and
- should be located adjacent to surrounding public open spaces such as reserves and public through site links where appropriate.

Design Controls

NOTE: Private open space within the street setback is not included in the minimum private open space area calculation.

Dwelling Houses on large lots (>550m²) and Dual Occupancies

- C.1** A minimum of 100m² of private open space is to be provided at ground level, with minimum dimensions of 6m.

Dwelling Houses on small lots (<550m²)

- C.2** A minimum of 80m² of private open space is to be provided at ground level, with minimum dimensions of 4m.

Secondary Dwellings

- C.3** A secondary dwelling is not to reduce the minimum area required for private open space for the principal dwelling.

Multi Dwelling Housing

- C.4** A minimum of 40m² contiguous area of private open space is to be provided at ground level, with minimum dimensions of 4m, except for internal courtyards where the minimum dimensions are 3m. Internal courtyards will count towards a maximum of 50% of the private open space for a dwelling.
- C.5** Balconies are to have minimum dimensions of 2.5m.
- C.6** Communal open space is to be landscaped to provide privacy screening between buildings within and around the site and between private and communal areas on site.

Residential Flat Buildings and residential component of Mixed Use Developments

- C.7** A minimum of 10m² of private open space per dwelling is to be provided with minimum dimensions of 2.5m.
- C.8** A minimum of 10m² of communal open space per dwelling is to be provided.
- C.9** Communal open space may be provided on the roof top where it will not adversely impact on visual and acoustic privacy, and safety and security elements.

Development in the Industrial Zones

- C.10** An area of communal open space is to be provided for staff recreation, appropriate to the needs of the particular premises and integrated with adjacent open space or natural areas.

Swimming Pools

- C.11** Ancillary development comprising a swimming pool for private use must be located on a lot:
- behind the setback area from a primary road, or
 - in the rear yard.
- C.12** The swimming pool water line must have a setback of at least 1m from a side or rear boundary.
- C.13** Decking around a swimming pool must not be more than 600mm above ground level (existing).

C.14 Coping around a swimming pool must not be more than:

- 1.4m above ground level (existing), or
- 300mm wide if the coping is more than 600mm above ground level (existing).

C.15 Water from a swimming pool must be discharged in accordance with an approval under the Local Government Act 1993 if the lot is not connected to a sewer main.**C.16 A child-resistant barrier must be constructed or installed in accordance with the requirements of the Swimming Pools Act 1992.****3.3.3 Visual and Acoustic Privacy****Objectives**

- O.1 To ensure that development does not cause unreasonable overlooking of habitable rooms and principal private open spaces of dwellings.
- O.2 To ensure that visual privacy is provided both within a development and between a development and its neighbours.
- O.3 To ensure that the siting and design of development minimises the impacts of noise transmission between properties.

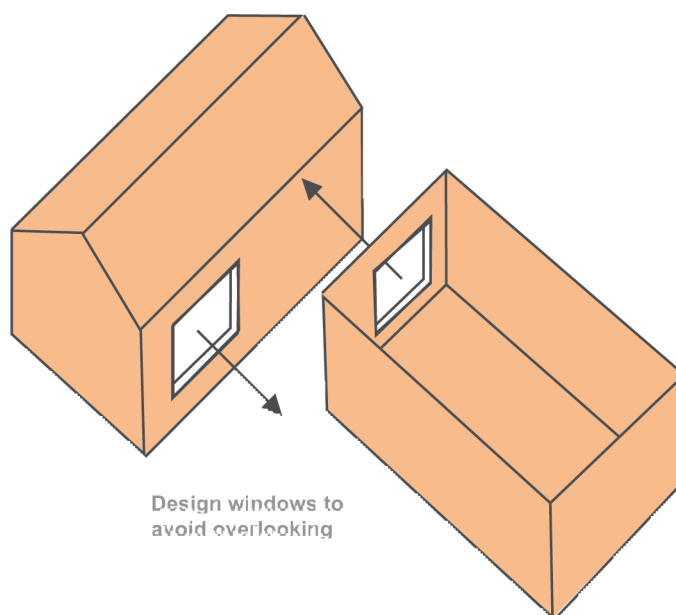


Figure 3.3.3.1
Offset windows

Design Principles

- P.1 Development should be located, oriented and designed to maximise visual and acoustic privacy between buildings.
- P.2 The internal layout of buildings is to be designed to minimise overlooking of living areas, private open spaces and adjoining school yards.
- P.3 Building elements such as balconies and decks are to be designed to minimise overlooking of living areas, private open spaces of adjoining dwellings and adjoining school yards.

- P.4 The windows of dwellings are to be located so they do not provide direct and close views into the windows of other dwellings, particularly those of living areas.
- P.5 The windows of dwellings are to be located and designed so as to reduce the transmission of noise.

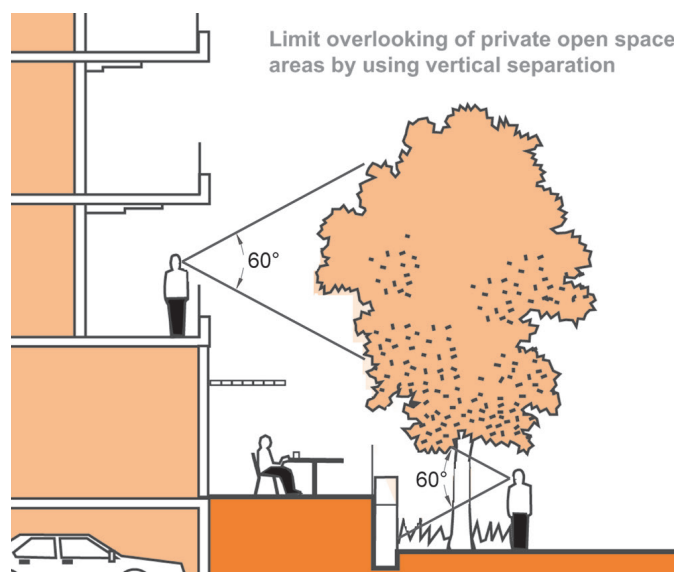


Figure 3.3.3.2
Vertical separation

- P.6 Building design elements should be used to increase visual and acoustic privacy such as recessed balconies and/or vertical fins between adjacent balconies, oblique windows, fencing, vegetation and louvres and pergolas which limit overlooking of lower dwellings, private open space and adjoining school yards.
- P.7 The internal layout of buildings is to be designed so as to reduce the effects of noise transmission. For example, dwellings with common party walls should locate noise generating rooms such as living rooms adjacent the noise generating rooms of other dwellings.
- P.8 Appropriate building materials should be used to provide acoustic privacy.
- P.9 Consideration is to be given to the relationship between residential and non-residential components of mixed use development with regard to noise attenuation and privacy.
- P.10 The ground floor level (finished) of any building should not exceed 500mm.

Design Controls

Residential flat buildings, multi dwelling housing, the residential component of mixed use development, dwelling houses, and dual occupancies

- C.1 Rear Balconies are not permitted on dual occupancy development at upper floor levels**
- C.2 Balconies should face the street or another element of the public domain, such as a park.**
- C.3 For Dwelling Houses, rear balconies are only permitted where they are indented into the building form and a setback of 12 metres is provided to the rear boundary/ adjoining backyard.**

- C.4 Building separation is to provide generous courtyard spaces for optimum visual and acoustic privacy, communal open space and significant landscaping.**
- C.5 Landscaping should be used along boundaries to obscure sight lines for optimum visual privacy.**

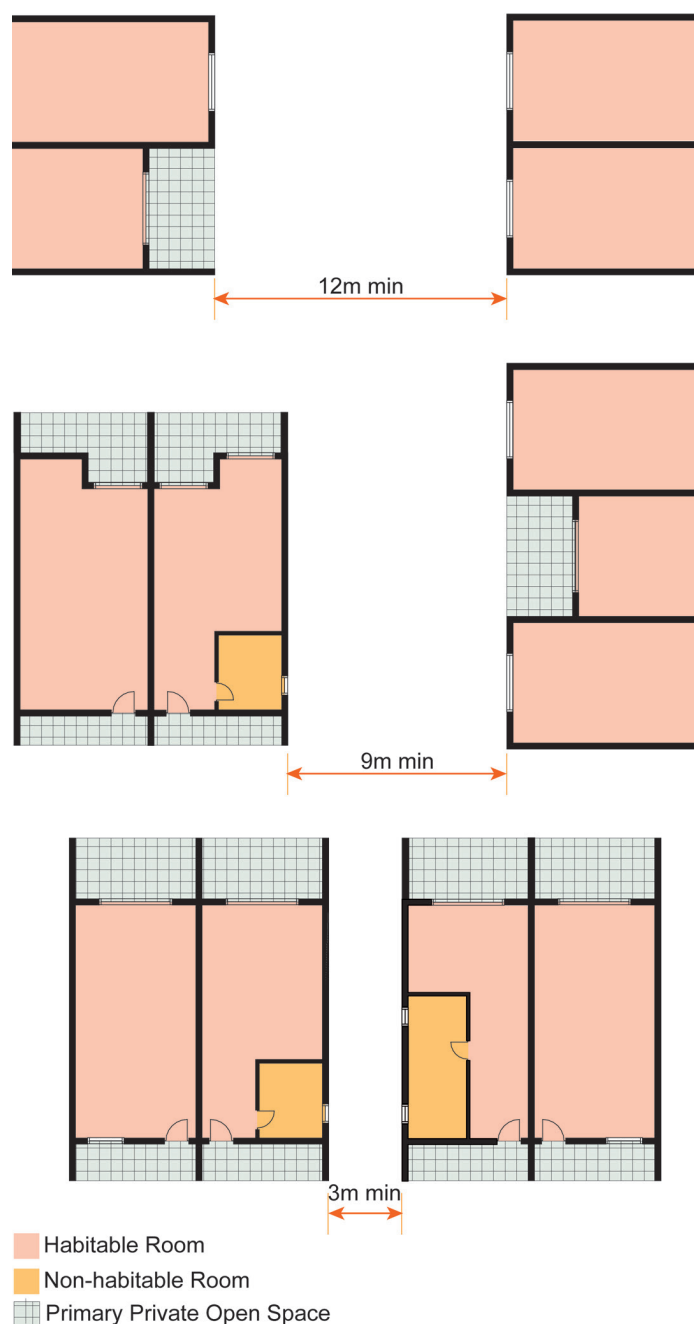


Figure 3.3.3.3
Building separation

Multi Dwelling Housing

- C.6 Minimum of 12m separation is required between buildings within the development site where habitable rooms face habitable rooms. Minimum of 9m separation is required between buildings within the development site where habitable rooms**

face non-habitable rooms or blank walls. Minimum of 3m separation is required between buildings within the development site where non-habitable rooms/blank walls face other non-habitable rooms/ blank walls.

- C.7 Where the 3m building separation between buildings along the street is used as part of a dwelling's outdoor space, the associated dwelling may have openings facing that space.
- C.8 Attics which are located in two storey buildings may be permitted only in dwellings which face the street or which directly face another element of the public domain such as a park.
- C.9 Attic windows are not to allow overlooking of adjacent dwellings or their private open spaces. An outlook to the street should be provided from attic windows where appropriate.

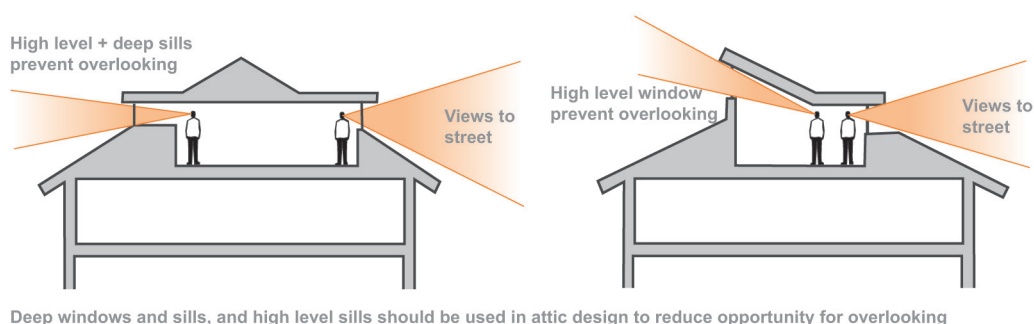


Figure 3.3.3.4
Attic windows designed to enhance privacy

Residential Flat Buildings

- C.10 The minimum separation between habitable rooms/balconies is 12m.
- C.11 For loft dwellings facing rear lanes, the minimum separation between habitable rooms/balconies is 8m.
- C.12 The minimum separation between habitable rooms/balconies is 12m up to and including the third storey and 18m above the third storey.

3.3.4 Acoustic Amenity

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that the siting and design of buildings minimises noise impacts from abutting busy roads, rail corridors and other noise-generating land uses.
- O.2 To ensure that commercial or industrial development does not unreasonably diminish the amenity of nearby residential uses from noise intrusion.

Design Principles

- P.1 Where dwellings are proposed within proximity to noise-generating land uses such as major roads and rail corridors, entries, halls, storage rooms, bathrooms and laundries should be located on the noise affected side of each dwelling and should be able to be sealed off by doors from living areas and bedrooms where practicable.

- P.2 Where dwellings are proposed within proximity to noise-generating land uses, appropriate materials with acoustic properties should be incorporated such as solid core doors with seal vents and insulation and suitably treated glazing.
- P.3 Non-residential development is not to adversely affect the amenity of adjacent residential development as a result of noise, odour, hours of operation and/or service deliveries.
- P.4 Council may require a report by an acoustic consultant to be submitted with development applications for noise generating developments or for residential developments on sites adjacent to noise generating sources such as busy roads and rail corridors.
- P.5 The provisions of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007* and *Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads Interim Guideline* must be taken into consideration, to minimise impacts of busy roads and railway corridors on residential and other sensitive development such as schools, child care centres, places of public worship and health services facilities.

Design Control

Residential Development

C.1 Internal habitable rooms of dwellings affected by high levels of external noise are to be designed to achieve internal noise levels of no greater than 50dBA.

NOTE: A busy road is defined as carrying an annual average daily traffic volume of more than 40,000 vehicles (based on the traffic volume data available on the Road and Traffic Authority's website).

Further Information

Building Code of Australia

NSW Industrial Noise Policy, Environmental Protection Authority

Environmental Criteria for Road Traffic Noise, Environmental Protection Authority NSW

Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads - Interim Guideline, Department of Planning 2008

Reducing Traffic Noise - a Guide for Home Owners, Designers and Builders, Roads and Maritime Services

Interim Guidelines for Councils: Consideration of Rail Noise and Vibration in the Planning Process, Rail Infrastructure Corporation (RIC) and State Rail Authority (SRA)

Relevant Australian Standards, including:

- AS 3671 Road Traffic Noise Intrusion
- AS 1055 Parts 1, 2 and 3 - 1997 Acoustics - Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise
- AS 2107 - 1987 Acoustics - Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors

RIC and SRA Interim Guidelines for Applicants: Consideration of Rail Noise and Vibration in the Planning Process

RIC website - www.ric.nsw.gov.au

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

3.3.5 Solar Access and Cross Ventilation

Objectives

- O.1 To provide thermal comfort for occupants.
- O.2 To ensure that development does not unreasonably diminish sunlight to neighbouring properties and within the development site.
- O.3 To ensure that sunlight access is provided to private open space and habitable rooms to improve amenity and energy efficiency.
- O.4 To ensure sufficient volumes of fresh air circulate through buildings to create a comfortable indoor environment and to optimize cross ventilation.
- O.5 To ensure that sunlight access is provided to public open space.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development is to be designed and sited to minimise the extent of shadows that it casts on:
 - private and communal open space within the development;
 - private and communal open space of adjoining dwellings;
 - public open space such as bushland reserves and parkland;
 - solar collectors of adjoining development; and
 - habitable rooms within the development and in adjoining developments.
- P.2 Detached single and two storey, dual occupancy and townhouse dwellings within the development site and adjoining properties are to receive a minimum of 3 hours sunlight in the primary living area, and in at least 50% of the private open space between 9am and 3pm on 21 June. Where existing development currently receives less sunlight than this requirement, this should not be unreasonably reduced. For units within residential flat buildings refer to controls contained within Part 4 or the Apartment Design Guidelines (ADG). In order to demonstrate that this can be achieved, shadow diagrams may be required with the development application.
- P.3 Living areas of dwellings such as kitchens and family rooms should be located on the northern side of dwellings and service areas such as laundries and bathrooms to the south or west.
- P.4 Building setbacks may need to be increased to maximise solar access and to minimise overshadowing from adjoining buildings. Building heights may also need to be stepped to maximise solar access.
- P.5 In habitable rooms, head and sill heights of windows should be sufficient to allow sun penetration into rooms.
- P.6 Landscaping should provide shade in summer without reducing solar access in winter.
- P.7 Buildings should have narrow cross sections, providing dual aspect for dwellings to allow for cross ventilation.
- P.8 Buildings should be orientated to benefit from prevailing breezes.
- P.9 All rooms should contain an external window to provide direct light and ventilation. Exceptions may be considered for non-habitable rooms where this cannot be achieved practicably and mechanical ventilation can be provided.
- P.10 Natural cross ventilation should be achieved by locating window openings in opposing walls and in line with each other.

- P.11 Buildings should be designed to facilitate convective currents through the following measures:
- by locating small windows on the windward side and larger windows on the leeward side thereby utilising air pressure to draw air through the dwelling;
 - buildings can be designed to draw cool air in at lower levels and allow warm air to escape at higher levels, for example maisonette and two-storey dwellings.
- P.12 Building elements such as operable louvres and screens, pergolas, blinds etc should be used to modify environmental conditions where required, such as maximizing solar access in winter and sun shading in summer.

NOTE: The extent of shadows is to take into account the range of factors that impact on solar access, including the slope of the land, aspect, existing and proposed vegetation and the height and position of existing buildings and structures, including fences.

Design Controls

Attics

C.1 Attics are to be cross-ventilated.

Dwelling Houses and Dual Occupancies

C.2 The minimum floor to ceiling height is 2.7m on the ground floor and 2.4m on the first floor.

C.3 The maximum floor to ceiling height is 3.0m.

C.4 Existing floor to ceiling heights may be continued for alterations and additions to existing dwellings.

Multi Dwelling Housing

C.5 The maximum building depth is 14m where dwellings do not include an internal courtyard and 18m where dwellings contain an internal courtyard.

C.6 The minimum floor to ceiling height is 2.7m (excluding attics).

C.7 The minimum dwelling width is 5m (measured between the external walls).

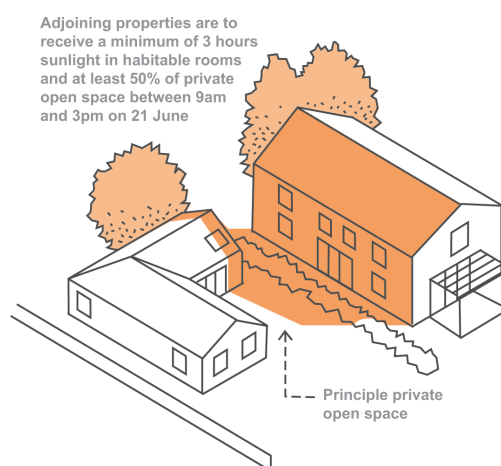


Figure 3.3.5.1

Solar access to adjoining properties and principle private open space

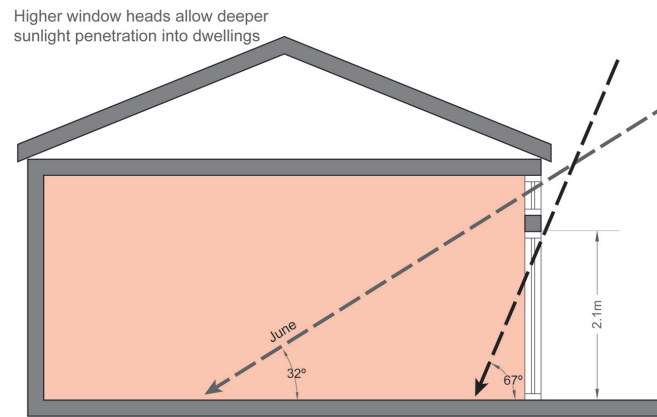


Figure 3.3.5.2
Design to enhance solar access

Appropriate design of attics will allow cross ventilation

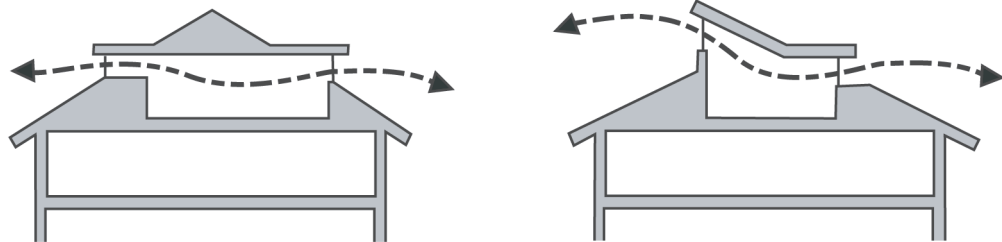


Figure 3.3.5.3
Attic design to enhance cross ventilation

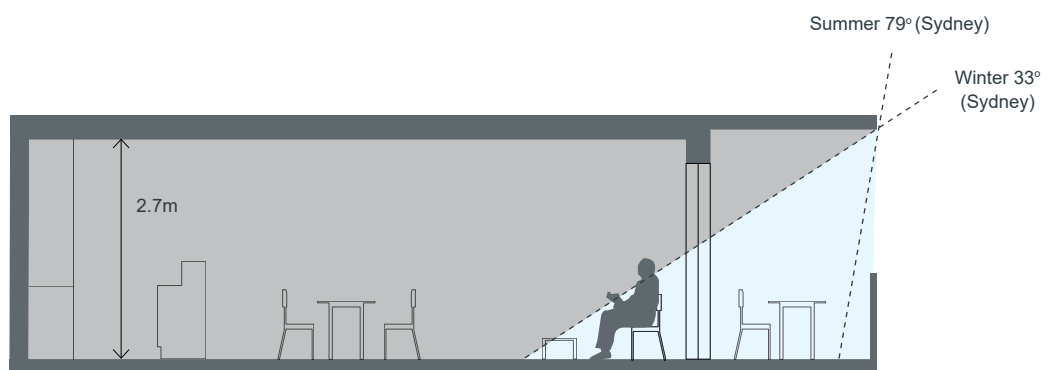
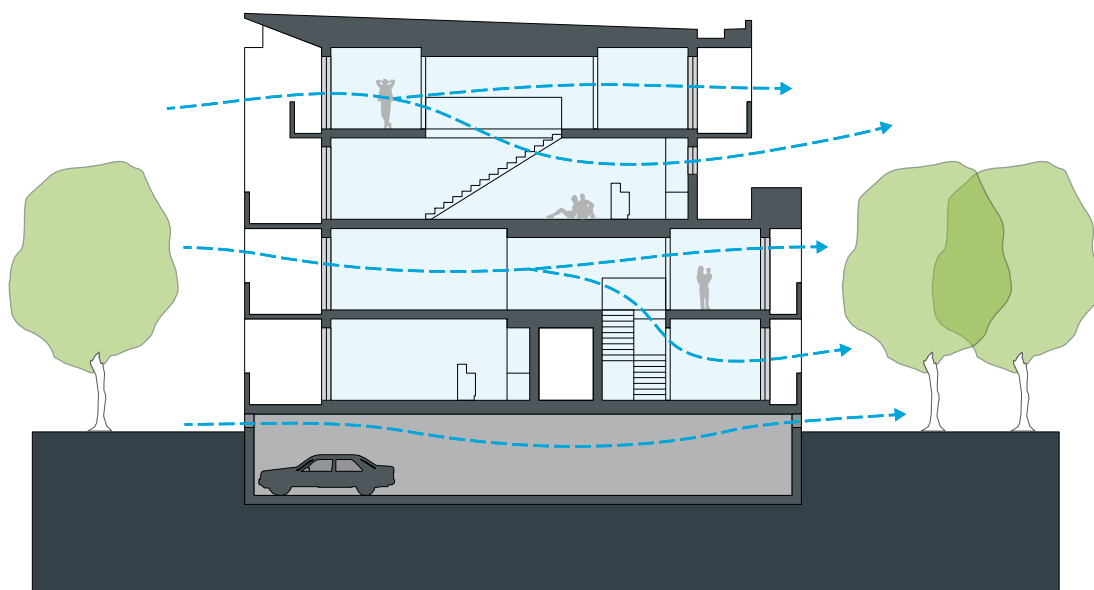


Figure 3.3.5.4
Shading Devices on balconies should shade summer sun and allow winter sun access to living areas
Source: Apartment Design Guide, NSW Department of Planning and Environment

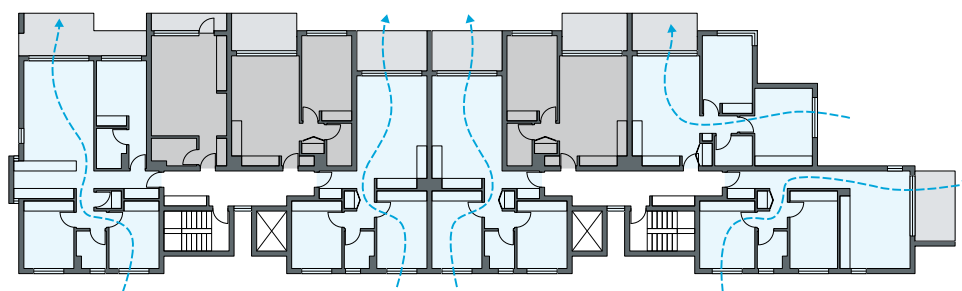
Residential Flat Buildings

- C.8** The minimum floor to ceiling height is 2.7m.
- C.9** 80% of dwellings are to be naturally cross ventilated.
- C.10** Single aspect dwellings are limited in depth to 8m from a window.
- C.11** The maximum building depth is 18m.

**Figure 3.3.5.5**

Cross ventilation of apartments

Source: Apartment Design Guide, Department of Planning & Environment

**Figure 3.3.5.6**

Cross ventilation of multi-unit buildings

Source: Apartment Design Guide, Department of Planning & Environment

Mixed Use Development

- C.12** The minimum floor to ceiling height is 3.3m for non-residential uses on the ground floor and 2.7m above ground floor. The floor to ceiling height may however, be reduced for attics, mezzanines and the like.
- C.13** In the B4 Mixed Use zone, building layouts are to be flexible to allow variable tenancies or uses on the ground floor for mixed use developments and residential flat buildings. Minimum floor to ceiling heights on the ground floor should be 3.3 metres to encourage flexibility.

Development in B1 Neighbourhood Centre and B2 Local Centre zones (other than mixed use development)

C.14 The minimum floor to ceiling height is 3.3m on the ground floor and 2.7m above ground floor. The floor to ceiling height may however, be reduced for attics, mezzanines and the like.

Further Information

BASIX website: www.basix.nsw.gov.au

BASIX Design Guidelines, including Thermal Comfort

NSW Department of Planning and Environment *Apartment Design Guide*

Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA)

3.3.6 Water Sensitive Urban Design

In the Parramatta Local Government Area, all developments will be required to implement the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD). WSUD is an approach that aims to minimise the impacts of development upon the water cycle and achieve more sustainable forms of urban development. It aims to integrate stormwater management systems into the landscape in a manner that provides multiple benefits including stormwater retention and detention and water efficiency, whilst addressing the pre-development considerations of flooding, waterways and groundwater protection, habitat creation and improving visual amenity.

3.3.6.1 Stormwater Drainage

Objectives

- O.1 To minimise the quantity of stormwater run-off including changes in flow rate and duration by disconnecting impervious areas.
- O.2 To protect and enhance existing natural or constructed drainage networks including channel bed and banks by controlling the magnitude and duration of erosive flows.
- O.3 To ensure that downstream flora and fauna are protected from stormwater impacts during and post construction.
- O.4 To minimise surcharge from the existing drainage systems.
- O.5 To minimise and control nuisance flooding and to provide for the safe passage of less frequent floods.
- O.6 To ensure that on-site stormwater management measures are operated and maintained in accordance with design specifications.

Design Principles

- P.1 WSUD principles are to be integrated into the development through the design of stormwater drainage, on-site detention and landscaping and in the orientation of the development rather than relying on 'end of pipe' treatment devices prior to discharge.
- P.2 Operating practices and technology are to be employed to prevent contamination of stormwater.
- P.3 Development is to be sited and built to minimise disturbance of the natural drainage system.
- P.4 Impervious surfaces are to be minimised and soft landscaping used to promote infiltration and reduce stormwater run-off.
- P.5 WSUD elements should be located and configured to maximise the impervious area that is treated.

- P.6 Adequate provision is to be made for the control and disposal of stormwater run-off from the site to ensure that it has no adverse impact on Council's stormwater drainage systems, the development itself, or adjoining properties. Stormwater drainage design criteria are to be in accordance with Council's Stormwater Disposal Policy and current Design and Development Guidelines.
- P.7 On-site detention (OSD) will be required as outlined in the Upper Parramatta River Catchment Trust On-Site Detention Handbook, subject to compliance with Council's Stormwater Disposal Policy and current Design and Development Guidelines.
- P.8 Stormwater, including overland flows entering and discharging from the site, must be managed. The site drainage network must provide the capacity to safely convey stormwater run-off resulting from design storm events listed in Council's Design and Development Guidelines.
- P.9 Council will generally not permit the construction of stormwater drainage lines through public reserves.
- P.10 The design and location of stormwater drainage structures, such as detention and rainwater tanks, is to be in accordance with Council's Stormwater Disposal Policy and current Design and Development Guidelines.
- P.11 Run-off entering directly to waterways or bushland is to be treated to reduce erosion and sedimentation, nutrient and seed dispersal.
- P.12 The discharge of polluted waters from the site is not permitted. Discharges from premises of any matter, whether solid, liquid or gaseous is required to conform to the Protection of the Environment Operations Act and its Regulations, or a pollution control approval issued by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage for Scheduled Premises.
- P.13 For developments required to prepare a WSUD strategy as identified in Table 3.3.6.1.3, those developments must achieve pollution reduction targets identified in Table 3.3.6.1.1 and prepare a WSUD Strategy as outlined in Appendix 7.
- P.14 All development must consider the WSUD measures listed in Tables 3.3.6.1.2 in order to achieve water quality and quantity targets.
- P.15 Pollution load reduction as defined in Table 3.3.6.1.1 is to be determined preferably through the Model for Urban Stormwater Improvement Conceptualisation (MUSIC), using suitable modelling parameters for Parramatta / Western Sydney. Pollution load reduction may also be determined by an equivalent, widely accepted model or methodology.

Table 3.3.6.1.1

Stormwater Treatment Targets for Development

Pollutant	Performance Target reduction loads ¹
Gross Pollutants	90% reduction in the post development mean annual load of total gross pollutant load (greater than 5mm)
Total Suspended Solids	85% reduction in the post development mean annual load of Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Total Phosphorus	60% reduction in the post development mean annual load of Total Phosphorus (TP)
Total Nitrogen	45% reduction in the post development mean annual load of Total Nitrogen (TN)

Pollutant	Performance Target reduction loads ¹
Hydrocarbons, motor oils, oil and grease	No visible oils for flows up to 50% of the one-year ARI peak flow specific for service stations, depots, vehicle body repair workshops, vehicle repair stations, vehicle sales or hire premises, car parks associated with retail premises, places of public worship, tourist and visitor accommodation, registered clubs and pubs

NOTE: Reductions in loads are relative to the pollution generation from the same development without treatment.

Table 3.3.6.1.2

Scale of WSUD Application in Urban Catchments

Source: UPRCT WSUD Technical Guidelines for Western Sydney

WSUD Measure	Allotment Scale	Subdivision Scale
Vegetated Swales	Not Applicable	Yes
Vegetated Filter Strips	Yes	Yes
Sand Filters	Yes	Yes
Bioretention Systems		
▪ Off-line (planting beds)	Yes	Yes
▪ On-line (conveyance)	Yes	Yes
Permeable Pavements	Yes	Yes
Infiltration Trenches	Yes	Yes
Infiltration Basins	Not Applicable	Yes
Rainwater Tanks	Yes	Not Applicable
Landscape Developments	Yes	Yes
Gross Pollutant Traps and Fillers	Yes	Yes
Other technologies (independently varied for performance) will be considered.		

Design Controls

The type of WSUD information required to support a Development Application varies for different scales of development. The design controls required by this DCP are based on the fact that additional impervious areas resulting from new development or alteration / addition to existing development cause increased stormwater runoff which impacts on hydrology, water quality and waterway stability. The impact of site imperviousness is also influenced by the degree of connectivity to the stormwater drainage system.

C.1 Development must comply with Table 3.3.6.1.3.

C.2 Where a Site Stormwater Management Plan (SSMP) incorporating water sensitive urban design measures is required, it must:

- identify the potential impacts associated with stormwater run-off for a proposed development and provide a range of appropriate measures for water quantity, water quality and water efficiency and re-use; and

- be developed in accordance with Council's Stormwater Disposal Policy and current Design and Development Guidelines; and
- achieve pollution reduction targets identified in Table 3.3.6.1.1 and consider measures as identified in Table 3.3.6.1.2; and
- utilise the MUSIC modelling tool (or equivalent) to determine pollution load reduction as defined in Table 3.3.6.1.1; and
- address the requirements of Appendix 7 – Water Sensitive Urban Design Strategy Guide; and
- be prepared by a suitably qualified professional.

Procedural Steps:

Step 1 – Identify the development type by using Table 3.3.6.1.3.

Step 2 – Determine what Water Efficiency and Stormwater Treatment Targets are required for the development type (refer to BASIX and WELS Scheme references and Table 3.30) utilising the MUSIC model or equivalent model approved by council to justify the selection and sizing of measures to meet Council targets for your development type.

Step 3 – Submit the completed requirements (in accordance with Appendix 7) with your Development Application for assessment.

Table 3.3.6.1.3

Stormwater Drainage Requirements

Land Use	Development Type	Water Efficiency		Stormwater Treatment
		BASIX	WELS Scheme	SSMP incorporating WSUD Strategy
Residential	Minor alterations and additions <\$50k – no requirements	Not Required (NR)	NR	NR
Residential	Alterations and additions <\$50k with new roof area greater than or equal to 50 square metres	NR	Required	Rainwater tank connected to roof area. Minimum 2000 litres in volume.
Residential	Major alterations and additions >\$50k	Required	NR	NR
Residential	New single dwellings, dual occupancies and residential developments up to 4 dwellings including secondary and multi dwelling housing, residential flat buildings and mixed use development	Required	NR	NR

Land Use	Development Type	Water Efficiency		Stormwater Treatment
		BASIX	WELS Scheme	SSMP incorporating WSUD Strategy
Residential	Residential development on lots of 750-1499m ² , and consisting of 5 or more dwellings including multi dwelling house, residential flat buildings and mixed use development (excluding dual occupancy)	Required	NR	Not required (Council will grant consideration to alternate options where they demonstrate that the objectives under Storm Water Drainage are being achieved. For e.g. rain gardens, additional deep soil areas.)
Residential	Residential development on lots of 1500m ² or more, consisting of 5 or more dwellings including multi dwelling housing, residential flat buildings and mixed use development (excluding dual occupancy)	Required	NR	Required (WSUD measures listed in Table 3.31 must be considered for this type of development)
Commercial & Industrial	All new development	NR	Required	Required
Commercial & Industrial	Alteration and additions where the increase in the roofed and /or impervious area* is equal to or greater than 150m ²	NR	Required	Required
Subdivision	Residential subdivision up to and including 4 lots	NR	NR	NR
Subdivision (where new road or carriageway works are involved)	Residential (5 or more lots) or commercial and industrial subdivision	NR	NR	Required
Other development not listed above	>\$50k whereby additional impervious* and roofed area is greater than 150 square metres	NR	Required	Required

NOTE:

* Additional impervious area includes building footprint (including roof area), vehicle access ways and parking spaces.

Further Information

Engineers Australia 2005, *Australian Runoff Quality*

eWater Corporative Research Centre 2009, MUSIC Modelling Guidelines for New South Wales

Facility for Advancing Water Biofiltration 2008, *Guideline Specifications for Soil Media in Bioretention Systems*

City of Parramatta Council, *Stormwater Disposal Policy*

South East Queensland Healthy Waterways Partnership 2010, Water by Design Guidelines and Resources - <http://waterbydesign.com.au/guidelines/>

Water Sensitive Planning Guide - www.wsud.org

Water Sensitive Urban Design Engineering Procedure: Stormwater, Melbourne Water.

Water Sensitive Urban Design Technical Guidelines for Western Sydney (UPRCT, 2004) - www.wsud.org/tech

3.3.6.2 Water Efficiency**Objectives**

- O.1 To reduce consumption of potable water.
- O.2 To harvest rainwater and urban stormwater runoff for use.
- O.3 To reduce waste water discharge.
- O.4 To capture, treat and reuse wastewater where appropriate.

Design Principle

- P.1 Development is to incorporate relevant measures to facilitate water conservation such as:
- landscaping with plant species that require minimal water
 - using water efficient taps, dual flush toilets, shower roses or flow restricting devices
 - providing water efficient appliances such as washing machines and dishwashers
 - minimising the volume of stormwater draining from the development site and facilitating water re-use through the use of rainwater tanks, on-site detention and re-use of onsite grey water/black water or externally treated/recycled water (dual reticulation where applicable).

Design Controls**Residential Development**

- C.1 Where applicable, development is to demonstrate compliance with the design principles embodied in the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX). All commitments listed on a BASIX certificate must be marked on all relevant plans and specifications.**
- C.2 Residential development not subject to BASIX is to incorporate water efficiency measures including 3 star Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards Scheme (WELS Scheme) plumbing fixtures.**

Non-residential Development

- C.3 All of the following water saving measures are to be incorporated into new non-residential developments. Alterations and additions (of existing building footprint) where the increase in the roofed and/or impervious area is less than 150 metres squared require compliance with (i) and (ii) below. Alterations and additions (of**

existing building footprint) where the increase in the roofed and/or impervious area is equal to or greater than 150 metres squared require compliance with (i) and (ii) below and are encouraged to incorporate the remaining five water efficiency requirements in the alterations and additions to the existing building.

- i. Plumbing fixtures are to meet minimum Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) Scheme Standards including 3 star rated showerheads, 4 star rated toilet cisterns, 5 star rated urinals and 6 star rated water tap outlets.
- ii. Appliances (dishwashers, clothes washers etc) are to be 3 stars (WELS Scheme) or better rated with respect to water use efficiency. Demonstrate, if necessary, how these requirements will be achieved for replacement appliances, appliances not installed at construction, or bought in by occupants following construction.
- iii. Rainwater tanks or other alternative water sources are to be installed to meet 80% of toilet and laundry demands.
- iv. Connection to recycled water (serviced by dual reticulation) for permitted non-potable uses such as toilet flushing, laundry, irrigation, car washing, fire fighting, industrial processes and cooling towers.
- v. Incorporate passive cooling methods that rely on improved natural ventilation to supplement or preclude mechanical cooling, cooling towers are to be connected to a conductivity meter to ensure optimum circulation; include a water meter connected to a building energy and water metering system to monitor water usage; and to employ alternative water sources where practical.
- vi. Water use within open spaces to be minimised by improved soils, passive irrigation and integration of vegetated stormwater treatment system into open spaces.
- vii. Irrigation, water features and other open space features are to be supplied from alternative sources (e.g. rainwater, greywater, or wastewater) to meet 80% of demand.

Further Information

BASIX Design Guideline: A-Rated Water Fittings and Appliances

BASIX website: www.basix.nsw.gov.au

State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004

Water Sensitive Planning Guide: www.wsud.org

WELS Scheme: www.waterrating.gov.au

3.3.6.3 Grey Water

Grey water is the wastewater from your washing machine, laundry tub, kitchen sink, dishwasher, shower, bath and hand basins. It does not include wastewater from the toilet, urinal or bidet which is known as blackwater. Greywater can be used around the home or business as an alternative to using drinking water. There are three ways that greywater can be reused - manual bucketing, greywater diversion devices, and greywater treatment systems as per Table 3.3.6.3.1.

Table 3.3.6.3.1

Greywater reuse methods and required approvals

Methods	Council Approval	Product Licenses Required	Permitted End-Uses
Manual Bucketing	No*	None	Above ground irrigation Toilet bowl flushing
Greywater Diversion	No**	WaterMark License ¹	Sub-surface irrigation
Greywater Treatment	Yes	NSW Health accredited	Above ground irrigation Toilet flushing Washing machine

NOTES:

*Council approval is not required for manual bucketing if greywater is used in accordance with the 'NSW Guideline for Sewered Residential Premises (Single Household) Greywater Reuse', available at www.waterforlife.nsw.gov.au.

**Council approval is not required for greywater diversion devices if the conditions of Section 75A of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 are met.

¹ Greywater diversion devices with this WaterMark have been licensed to Australian Standards (ATS5200:460).

3.3.7 Waste Management

City of Parramatta Council considers the management of waste to be of high importance for the protection and enhancement of both the natural and built environments within not only the Local Government area but on a state, national and global level. Waste is increasingly being treated as a valuable resource due to the potential to reuse, recycle and recover products derived from various waste streams.

Objectives

- O.1 To reduce the quantity of waste and encourage the recycling of waste generated by demolition and the construction of new developments.
- O.2 To encourage building design that will minimise waste generation over the lifetime of the building.
- O.3 To ensure that the disposal of waste generated by a building's occupants over its lifetime is managed appropriately, efficiently and provides for maximum recovery, recycle or reuse.
- O.4 To ensure that waste storage facilities are located appropriately and do not impact negatively on the streetscape.
- O.5 To ensure that waste can be effectively collected and managed.
- O.6 To assist in achieving Federal and State Government waste minimisation and resource recovery (landfill diversion) targets.
- O.7 To minimise the overall environmental impacts of waste, in line with the principles of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD).

Waste Management Guidelines for new Development Applications 2016'

Detailed provisions on waste management are contained in the 'Waste Management Guidelines for new Development Applications 2016' contained at Appendix 8. The guidelines document provides information of the waste management requirements for new Development Applications lodged with City of Parramatta Council. The requirements set out in this guide are based on the objectives contained in Council's Development Control Plan 2011 (DCP 2011) and current best practice waste management recommendations.

These provisions apply to proposals requiring Development Consent or a Complying Development Certificate, and will include demolition, construction (including earthworks), alteration/addition and/or change of use of buildings for all types of developments in City of Parramatta Council. This section should also be used as a guide for activities which are classified as exempt development or development which falls under Part 5 'Environmental Assessment' of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

Applicants are also required to prepare a Waste Management Plan addressing the above objectives in accordance with the requirements detailed in City of Parramatta Council's Waste Management Plan template 2016 and Waste Management Guidelines for new Development Applications 2016. Both of these documents are contained at Appendix 8 and can be downloaded from Council's website: www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/build/planningandforms. Should this template not be used then the applicant must ensure that all of the required information in Council's Waste Management Guidelines for new Development Applications 2016 outlined is provided.

NOTES:

Please refer to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Model Waste Not Development Control Plan Chapter 2008 for waste and recycling generation rates. For multi-unit development applications, please refer to the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage 'Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-unit Dwellings' for guidance on waste facility design and management. Both of these documents can be viewed or downloaded from www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/warr/

Further Information:

Business Recycling website, www.businessrecycling.com.au

NSW Office of Environment and Heritage website, www.environment.nsw.gov.au

NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change, Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-unit Dwellings 2008

NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, Model Waste Not Development Control Plan Chapter 2008

NSW Environment Protection Authority, NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-2021

3.4 Social Amenity

3.4.1 Culture and Public Art

Parramatta is committed to strengthening the city as an urban place by reinvigorating its identity through means that encourage reinterpretation of history and reflect contemporary culture.

Parramatta has a diverse community of cultural, linguistic and religious groups. Many sites have cultural significance relating to links with a particular social or cultural sub-group in the community or a link with the settlement and indigenous history of Parramatta. There is an opportunity to reflect these cultural links in the character and design of major development, including the provision of public art and interpretation to enrich the quality of the urban environment of Parramatta.

Parramatta's heritage assets and public art have a visible presence in the city. The development of historical interpretation and contemporary public art has created a distinctive urban environment that signifies and articulates the history of the area while reflecting the culture of the contemporary community, particularly within Parramatta's major local centres. Recent capital upgrades of the public domain in these centres has seen the inclusion of a number site specific artworks.

Objectives

- O.1 To recognise and build on cultural identity and diversity in the design of development by creating 'places' through the integration of art and interpretive material into the fabric of the city in ways to reflect, respond and give meaning to the city's unique environment, history and culturally diverse society.
- O.2 To promote development that is unique to the City and that reflects links to social or cultural sub-groups in the community or links with the settlement and indigenous history of Parramatta and to reflect and engage with community aspirations, create discussion, interest and awareness, and foster relationships between people and place.
- O.3 To promote the inclusion and integration of site specific public artworks within developments which are accessible to the public, make a positive contribution to the urban environment and add to the cultural of the City. This will include identifying sites for public artworks that are both large and pedestrian scaled.
- O.4 To facilitate and encourage artists to work in multidisciplinary teams in the development of projects that shape and redesign the City's built environment and public domain.

Design Principles

- P.1 All new development having a capital value of more than \$5,000,000 in the following major local centres and zoned as indicated in the Parramatta LEP 2011 is required to provide and implement an Arts Plan as part of the overall development. The plan is to include the provision of high quality artworks within the development in publicly accessible locations, near main entrances and street frontages and in lobbies.
 - Epping - B2 Local Centre
 - Ermington - B2 Local Centre
 - Granville - B2 Local Centre and B4 Mixed Use
 - Guildford - B2 Local Centre
 - Harris Park - B1 Neighbourhood Centre
 - Westmead - B4 Mixed Use
 - Parramatta City Centre - All Zones

- P.2 In addition, development on sites over 5,000m² in area is required to provide and implement an Arts Plan as part of the overall development. The plan is to include the provision of high quality artworks within the development in a publicly accessible or visible location.
- P.3 Arts and Cultural Plans are to be prepared having regard to links between the development site and any particular social or cultural sub-groups in the community, the settlement and indigenous history of Parramatta, or other culturally significant elements. Development on such land should be designed in a manner that considers and reflects those links. Historical and cultural elements, including buildings and archaeological features are to be interpreted and integrated with artworks.

Further Information

City of Parramatta Council, *Art and The Public Domain - Outline of Arts Plan Process*

3.4.2 Access for People with Disabilities

People who design, build, own, manage, lease, operate, regulate and use premises have responsibilities and rights under the Disability Discrimination Act, 1992 (DDA). The DDA is a Commonwealth Act which seeks to eliminate bias against people with disabilities and protect their rights. The DDA states that failure to provide equal access is unlawful, unless to do so would impose an unjustifiable hardship.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that all people within the City are able to:
- participate in community life; and
 - access all public spaces and premises and utilise all goods, services and facilities provided in these spaces and premises.
- O.2 To ensure that applicants are aware that they have obligations under the Disability Discrimination Act, 1992.

Design Principle

- P.1 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. Access is to meet the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act, 1992 (DDA), the relevant Australian Standards and the Building Code of Australia (BCA).

NOTE: Compliance with the BCA, the Australian Standards and this DCP does not mean that a development will be compliant with the DDA and provide protection against a complaint under the DDA.

Further Information

Advisory Notes on Access to Premises (Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission 1998)

Building Code of Australia

Disability Discrimination Act 1992

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission web site, www.hreoc.gov.au

Relevant Australian Standards, eg:

- AS 1428.1 to AS 1428.4 - Design for Access and Mobility
- AS 2890.6 (2009) - Parking Facilities Off Street Parking for People with Disabilities
- AS 2890.5 (1993) - On-street parking

- AS 1735.12 (1999) - Lifts for persons with Disabilities
- AS 4299 - Adaptable Housing
- AS 4586 (2002) - Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials
- AS 4663 (2002) - Slip resistance measurement of existing pedestrian surfaces.

Further Information

Standards Australia website, www.standards.com.au

Transport Standards (Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission 2002)

3.4.3 Amenities in Buildings Available to the Public

Objective

- O.1 To encourage a high standard of women's facilities, and amenities for parents in both women's and men's toilets in buildings available to the public.

Design Principle

- P.1 The number of women facilities and amenities for parents in women's and men's toilets are encouraged to be of a higher rate and standard than that prescribed in the Building Code of Australia.

3.4.4 Safety and Security

The design of buildings and places has an impact on perceptions of safety and security as well as actual opportunities to commit crime. Design for safety works by enabling casual surveillance, reinforcing territory, controlling access and managing space.

The application of the principles outlined in the NSW Police Service's 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (CPTED), promotes physical conditions that deter opportunities for criminal behaviour and aims to make our communities safer places.

Objectives

- O.1 To reduce crime risk and minimise opportunities for crime.
- O.2 To increase and contribute to the safety and perception of safety in public and semi-public spaces.
- O.3 To encourage the consideration and application of crime prevention principles when designing and siting buildings and spaces.
- O.4 To encourage dwelling layouts that facilitate safety and encourage interaction and recognition between residents.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development is to be designed to incorporate and/or enhance opportunities for effective natural surveillance by providing clear sight lines between public and private places, installation of effective lighting, and the appropriate landscaping of public areas.
- P.2 Development should be designed to minimise opportunities for crime through suitable access control. Physical or symbolic barriers should be used to attract, channel and/or restrict the movement of people. Landscaping and/or physical elements may be used to direct people to destinations, identify where people can and cannot go and restrict access to high crime risk areas such as carparks.

- P.3 Development is to incorporate design elements that contribute to a sense of community ownership of public spaces. Encouraging people to gather in public spaces through appropriate design techniques, helps to nurture a sense of responsibility for a place's use and condition.
- P.4 Definition and transition of boundaries between public and private spaces is encouraged as a method of territorial reinforcement. Methods other than gates, fences and enclosures are encouraged. The installation of solid security shutters will not be supported.
- P.5 The incorporation of crime prevention measures in the design of new buildings and spaces is not to detract from the quality of the streetscape. Subtle design techniques should be applied to blend into façades and places.
- P.6 New development is to be designed to reduce the attractiveness of crime by minimising, removing or concealing crime opportunities. The design of development should increase the possibility of detection, challenge and apprehension of persons engaged in crime.
- P.7 A site management plan and formal crime risk assessment (Safer by Design Evaluation) involving the NSW Police Service may be required for large developments, which in Council's opinion, would create a crime risk.
- P.8 Public pedestrian areas within developments as well as communal accessways within multiunit developments are to provide non-slip pavement surfaces.
- P.9 The design of buildings adjoining laneways and through block connections should be designed to activate these spaces at ground level and provide casual surveillance from ground and upper levels.
- P.10 Lighting of laneway spaces is encouraged.

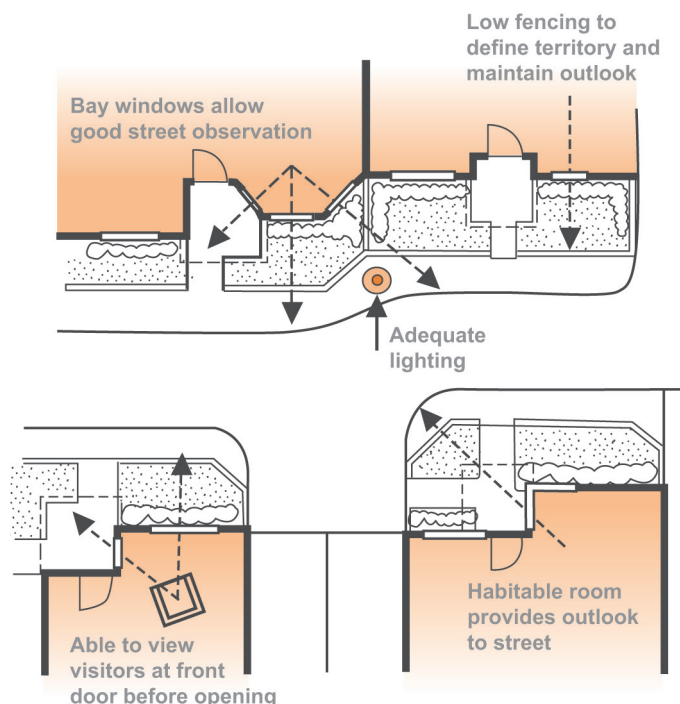


Figure 3.4.4.1
Design for natural surveillance
Source: AMCORD

Design Controls

Residential flat buildings and Mixed use development

- C.1 Buildings should contain multiple stair/ lift cores which limit the number of dwellings with access from the circulation core.
- C.2 Individual dwellings should be designed to overlook communal areas such as play areas, and gardens.
- C.3 Site and building layout of developments should minimise the need for pedestrian pathways segregated from streets. Where such pathways are provided, casual surveillance should be encouraged, they should be well lit at night and be clear of potential hiding or entrapment spots.
- C.4 Frontages of development should face other frontages rather than their backs or sides.
- C.5 Where developments have a car park or laneway for access to a car park, building layouts should provide some windows, lighting or secondary access doors that address the car park.
- C.6 Access from car parks to dwellings should be direct and safe for residents day and night.
- C.7 Entrances to upper level residential apartments are to be separated from commercial / ground floor entrances to provide security and identifiable addresses.

Residential - single dwellings and dual occupancies

- C.8 Dwellings should be oriented toward the street with entrances clearly visible both day and night.
- C.9 Increase the level of casual surveillance of the street by positioning habitable rooms at the front of dwellings.
- C.10 Avoid features, such as long blank walls which restrict opportunities for casual surveillance of street and dwellings.
- C.11 Principal entries to dwellings should not be provided off rear lanes except where:
 - the lane is well lit;
 - there is some natural surveillance of the lane from adjoining dwellings;
 - the lane provides access to other dwellings;
 - the lane is not regularly used by service vehicles
- C.12 Roller shutters are not encouraged on window and door openings that have frontage to the street or are adjacent to public open space.
- C.13 Security grilles, where used, should complement the architectural features and materials of the dwelling.

Business premises and Office premises

- C.14 The site and building layout should ensure that entrances and activities are easily identifiable by prospective users.
- C.15 Buildings and spaces should be designed to clearly delineate between public and private space to provide a clear sense of ownership and discourage illegitimate use.

- C.16** Where developments have a car park or laneway for access to a car park, building layouts should provide some windows, lighting or secondary access doors that address the car park.
- C.17** Public facilities such as toilets and parents rooms should be designed and placed to maximise opportunities for casual surveillance.
- C.18** Services, such as Automatic Teller Machines (ATMs) and public telephones, should be places in highly visible locations and be accessible and well lit at night.
- C.19** The use of security devices, such as roller shutters or grilles on shopfronts, should not compromise natural surveillance of streets and public places. Solid roller shutters will not be permitted as security devices on shop fronts (windows and doors).
- C.20** Open grille security devices may be used on shop fronts if such devices are necessary but should be unobtrusive and sympathetic to the character of the building and the streetscape. Laminated security glass at ground floor level, if necessary, to restrict opportunities for window breakage and break and enter. Other types of shutters such as lattice grills will only be permitted as a security measure if it can be demonstrated that there is a security risk. Where this is the case, the shutter box should be located behind the existing fascia and not protrude onto the street, or be fixed internal to the façade.
- C.21** For large scale retail and commercial development with a GFA of over 5,000m², provide a 'safety by design' assessment in accordance with the CPTED principles from a qualified consultant.

Further Information

NSW Police Service 2001, *Safer by Design*

NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1979, Crime Prevention and the Assessment of Development Applications, *Guidelines under Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979*.

3.4.5 Housing Diversity and Choice

In order to provide equitable access to new housing, there is a need to provide a range of housing options in Parramatta because of changing lifestyle needs such as:

- the range of household types (single, couple, family, extended family etc),
- particular housing needs for certain groups within the community such as older people or people with a disability, and
- different income groups.

Objectives

- O.1** To ensure a range of housing options are available in terms of dwelling type and size, to maximise housing choice to meet the needs of diverse household types.
- O.2** To maintain equitable access to new housing by cultural and socio-economic groups and to minimise the social impacts of gentrification of existing housing areas.
- O.3** To promote the design of buildings that are adaptable and flexible in design to suit the changing lifecycle housing needs of residents over time.

Design Principles

- P.1** The following mix is to be used as a guide for residential flat buildings, the residential component of mixed use developments:
- 3 bedroom 10% - 20%

- 2 bedroom 60% - 75%
- 1 bedroom 10% - 20%

This mix may be refined having regard to:

- the location of the development in relation to public transport, public facilities, employment areas, schools, universities and retail centres;
- population trends; and,
- whether the development is for the purpose of public housing or the applicant is a community housing or non-profit organisation.

Developments containing less than 10 dwellings may vary this mix providing a range of dwelling sizes are represented.

- P.2 Adaptable housing complying with AS 4299 is to be provided in multi-dwelling housing, residential flat buildings, and the residential component of mixed use developments in accordance with the following:

Table 3.4.5.1

Adaptable Dwelling Requirement

Total no. of dwellings in development	No. of adaptable dwellings required
Less than 10	1
10-20	2
more than 20	10%

Additionally, all ground floor dwellings in buildings with no lift and all dwellings in buildings with lift access must be 'visitable' by people with a disability. This means that there must be a continuous accessible path of travel (AS 1428.1:2001) from the street and any visitor parking to and through the entrance door of affected dwellings.

3.5 Heritage

3.5.1 General

This section of the Plan contains the general principles and controls that apply to development on and in the vicinity of heritage items and heritage conservation areas identified in the Parramatta LEP 2011. They include controls and guidelines for maintenance, alterations and additions, new development and archaeological issues. This section must be read in conjunction with other relevant controls of this Plan, particularly Part 4.

Each development proposal will have its own unique considerations, and the issues to be considered will vary depending on where the property is located and whether the proposal is for renovations and extensions to an existing building, a new building within a conservation area or development adjacent to a heritage item.

Further outline of the terms, responsibilities and procedures associated with heritage applications in the Parramatta LGA is provided in Appendix 6.

Objectives

- O.1 Appropriate management of heritage in the Parramatta LGA.
- O.2 Retention and reinforcement of the attributes that contribute to the heritage significance of items, areas and their settings.
- O.3 Maintenance and improvement to residential amenity and open space areas.
- O.4 Development that is compatible with the significance and character of the area.

Design Principles

Scale

The scale and bulk of any new work is the most important issue to get right. In the case of infill work in a conservation area, the scale of the new building needs to be similar to those surrounding it. In the case of renovations and extensions, the new work should not overwhelm the original building, and would almost certainly need to be no larger in size than the original building.

Siting

In the case of infill work in a conservation area, the new building needs to have a similar orientation on the block and similar setbacks as those around. In the case of renovations and extensions, new work is best located to the rear or possibly the side of the building in order to minimise changes to the appearance of the building from the street.

Architectural Form

The basic architectural form of any new work needs to respect that which exists. Issues to consider include the pitch and form of the roof, and the size, proportion and location of windows and doors.

Architectural Detailing

Applicants need to be aware of the particular era and architectural style of the building or buildings, and make sure that any proposed changes respect this. For example it is not appropriate to mix Victorian features with say California Bungalow and overuse of historical architectural details on new work should be avoided.

Materials and Finishes

New materials need not always match the existing exactly but need to be compatible, with consideration being given to the colour, texture, and type of materials and finishes.

Use

The best use for a building is usually the one for which it was built. Where this is not possible, a use which requires minimal alterations will be more compatible.

Original Fabric

It is important to minimise alterations to the original fabric. Where possible, it is preferable to repair rather than replace individual elements such as windows and doors.

The Aging Process

The 'patina' of age on a building adds much to its character and significance. A worn step, for example, demonstrates the many years of feet crossing a threshold. Such features add to the uniqueness and character of the place and should be retained.

Cutilage

The majority of built heritage items in Parramatta are listed with their curtilage contained within the lot boundary containing the item. In some cases there is a reduced curtilage where the significance of the item and its interpretation is not dependant on having a large curtilage extending to the lot boundary. In such cases it is necessary to identify a curtilage that enables the heritage significance of the item to be retained. It is also possible that there will be an expanded curtilage for some items where the curtilage is greater than the property boundary. An expanded curtilage may be required to protect the landscape setting or visual catchment of an item. For example, the significance of some properties includes a visual link between the property itself and a river or topographical feature.

Siting

An infill building adjacent to a heritage item should not precisely imitate its neighbour but use recognisable tools such as massing, scale, setback and orientation, details and materials, roof forms and coursing lines to complement adjacent heritage items.

Design Controls

Landform / Natural characteristics

C.1 Maintain the natural landform and character of the area: avoid any cut and fill to land when constructing new buildings and landscaping grounds.

Subdivision Pattern

C.2 Maintain the historical pattern of subdivision.

C.3 Where development is proposed that adjoins a heritage item identified in the Parramatta LEP 2011, the building height and setbacks must have regard to and respect the value of that heritage item and its setting.

Existing Buildings

C.4 Retain all buildings and structures that explain the history of the area and contribute to its significance.

C.5 Avoid re-roofing the main body of the building except to match the original materials or except where re-roofed in corrugated iron.

Alterations and Additions

C.6 Before any changes are made to a building, consideration should be given to whether making it bigger will ruin its appearance. Additions to small buildings can easily overwhelm them and use up garden space. Garden space is needed for

private outdoor living areas. It also keeps the old pattern of development and the setting for each house.

- C.7 Any alterations and additions must be consistent with the scale, shape and materials of the existing building so as not to detract from the visual importance of existing historic buildings in the area or the area's visual consistency and amenity. Materials should be the same as the existing house, or otherwise lighter weight materials such as painted timber, fibro, iron or imitation timber cladding.
- C.8 Modest additions work best. They can be as wings or pavilions to the existing building.
- C.9 All additions must be at the rear of the property, NOT at the front. Additions should be attached to the original part of the building by way of linked pavilions or skillions at the back of the house.
- C.10 Unless otherwise specified in Part 4 of this DCP, additions should not be higher than the ridgeline of the existing building and the existing roof form over the main body of the building should be retained.

New Buildings

- C.11 New buildings will need to respect and acknowledge the existing historic townscape of Parramatta so that new and old can benefit from each other.
- C.12 Applicants need to concentrate on getting the height, siting, shape and materials right so that new buildings will blend with old areas without imitation of period details, including consideration of:
 - the height of the new building compared to those nearby – the new building should be no higher than the majority of the buildings in its vicinity
 - the setback of the new building from the street and from its side and rear boundaries and as compared to its neighbours on either side
 - whether the building has a similar shape – in a street of hipped or gable roof, in a street of commercial buildings, a parapet roof might help the new building fit better with its neighbours
 - whether the building materials of the new building complement those nearby - most houses in Parramatta are of brick or weatherboard so bagged and painted brick walls might not be suitable for new buildings nearby.
- C.13 In some areas the pattern of development is an important part of the history and heritage significance of the place. New development which would destroy that pattern of development is unlikely to be approved, even if it is low and not visible from the street.
- C.14 In those areas where the pattern of development is not part of the heritage significance of the place, new buildings at the rear of old buildings might be approved if they can be designed and sited successfully so as not to disrupt the streetscape, affect the setting of the heritage item or destroy the amenity of the area.
- C.15 The important matters to get right are:
 - repeat the same size of driveways and pattern of openings
 - avoid large paved areas
 - keep new buildings low so they can be screened by the existing building, supplemented by existing or new trees
 - plant adjacent to driveways to help screen views between buildings

- maximise distance between old and new buildings
 - site new building so as to minimise reducing sunlight and views enjoyed by neighbours
 - avoid new large buildings that cannot be screened and which would overwhelm old buildings and detract from their setting.
- C.16 Buildings with wall heights below 9m can be screened by trees and this helps new and old blend better together.
- C.17 New buildings need to conform to existing subdivision patterns.
- C.18 Buildings which cut across lots or cover a large amalgamated lot will be at odds with the regular pattern of development in old areas and will be very obvious from the street. They are most likely to be refused by Council.
- C.19 A new building near an important heritage item, such as a church or hall (which might also be a local landmark) needs to be carefully designed. It must not try to copy the heritage item or compete with it for attention. It is best if the new building fits in with the character of the surrounding neighbourhood, leaving the heritage item to stand alone.
- C.20 A new building in a street of old buildings needs to follow the same front and side setbacks as the old buildings. It should be of a similar scale and shape, and be built of materials which fit in with those already in the street.
- C.21 Large areas of glass windows or glazed walls are not appropriate in heritage conservation areas.

Garages, carports and other ancillary buildings

Unless otherwise stated in Part 4 of this DCP, all new carports, garages and other ancillary buildings (such as sheds) should complement heritage listed buildings and conservation areas by complying with the following controls:

- C.22 All new ancillary buildings including garages and carports must be detached from the main building and located in the rear yard so as not to disturb the streetscape or compete with the appearance of the house. Where it is not possible to locate the building at the rear of the property, they should be located at the side of the house, but set back at least 1m from the front wall of the house (not the verandah) so they do not become a feature in the streetscape. Where there is no room to build a garage or carport behind or beside the house, a simple paved standing area at the front is better than a carport or garage.
- C.23 Carports and garages should be designed as simple, useful structures to shelter the car. It is important to reduce the scale of the roof so that the garage does not compete with the house. Decorative detail should be avoided.
- C.24 Ancillary buildings including driveways and carports should be designed as secondary utility buildings with no unnecessary architectural details such as period decorative features.
- C.25 Ancillary buildings should be constructed of lightweight materials such as timber or metal.

Driveways

- C.26 Driveways should be constructed of a non-obtrusive material such as concrete, bitumen, gravel, or common or dark bricks.
- C.27 Two wheel tracks with planting (e.g. lawn) in between are preferable to a full-width driveway.

- C.28** Driveways are to be no greater than the width needed for a single vehicle and any necessary turning space.

Fences

- C.29** Keep all existing fences that are contemporary with the building and which contribute to an understanding of the history of the development of the area:
- An early fence should be repaired and kept if possible.
 - If the fence is beyond repair, it should be reproduced in its original form with new materials.
- C.30** For front boundaries where there is no existing front fence or the existing fence is not contemporary with the house, a new low fence should be constructed:
- materials used should be similar to those of the building or those for which there is historical evidence
 - fences on nearby similar buildings or old neighbourhood photographs will indicate how an early fence would have looked; the right period style of fence to suit the age, materials and social standing of house may also be chosen by seeking help from books in the local library, or from Council's Heritage Advisor.

NOTE: Some parts of the Blaxcell Estate Heritage Conservation Area should remain fenceless. See Section 4.4.5.1 for details.

- C.31** Keep street amenity by continued use of low front fences which allow each garden to be viewed from the street. Fences greater than 1.2 metres in height should be avoided.
- C.32** Encourage retention and use of timber paling fences to side and back boundaries and replacement, where necessary, with fences of similar height and materials. Side and back boundary fences of modern metal clad fencing systems are to be avoided as they are not appropriate to heritage items or areas.
- C.33** Fence openings for cars must not exceed 3 metres in width and not more than a single opening may be present per allotment.

Maintenance (General)

- C.34** Regular maintenance of heritage buildings is essential for their conservation and protection. Buildings should be kept structurally sound, habitable and weather proofed.

Maintenance (Roof)

Roofs protect buildings from the weather. They must be kept waterproof and in good repair. The shape and the cladding of the roof are an important part of its appearance.

- C.35** The original shape of the roof should not be changed.
- C.36** The original roof cladding of a building (slate, tiles or corrugated iron) should not be changed if it is in good repair.
- C.37** If it is necessary to replace the whole roof and the original cladding material is too expensive, a new roof cladding of corrugated iron can be used.
- C.38** Any necessary repairs should be matched with the original cladding - tiles with tiles, iron with iron, slate with slate. If an old roof is of an expensive material, such as slate or flat tiles, repairs should be made so that the original materials are put on the visible parts of the roof and corrugated iron used where the roof cannot be seen from the street.

- C.39** If a chimney leaks, the flashings should be mended. The chimney should not be removed as it is part of the charm of a house and helps maintain its resale value.
- C.40** Gutters should be kept clear of leaves and rubbish and in good repair as they keep dry. Some older houses need specially shaped gutters as these are important to their appearance.

Maintenance (Walls)

- C.41** Timber walls are best maintained with regular painting. Council's Heritage Advisor will be able to help in choosing a colour scheme for a house appropriate to its age. There are also some books about heritage colour schemes in the Parramatta Library.
- C.42** Unpainted brick or stone should not be painted. Painting devalues a property because it cannot easily be removed and, once painted, walls will need to be painted regularly.
- C.43** Sandblasting to remove paint from brick or stone is extremely dangerous for old buildings: it removes both paint and the outer skin of the brick, exposing it to weathering and changing its appearance. Only careful chemical treatment should be used to remove paint. This can be expensive and it is sometimes preferable to keep painting the walls.

Maintenance (Doors and Windows)

- C.44** Original doors and windows should be kept. They are valuable and an important part of the particular appearance of a house or shop. Painting is the best way to maintain and protect doors and windows and will save money in the long run.
- C.45** If the original doors or windows have been lost, they can be replaced with the correct size and type for the age and style of the house or shop. Old houses or shops nearby with all their original features will help to determine the appropriate size and type of doors or windows.

Further Information and Resources

Design in context: Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment; NSW Heritage Office/Royal Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter 2005.

Heritage Curtilages (Heritage Manual supplementary volume), Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, 1996.

The NSW Heritage Manual, produced by the NSW Heritage Office, sets out in detail the procedures that should be followed in assessing and managing heritage. In particular, the publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' issued by the Heritage Office of NSW needs to be referred to when preparing a Heritage Impact Statement.

3.5.2 Archaeology

Parramatta has rich archaeological resources, which provide the opportunity to gather information about the past that is not available from other sources. This Section clarifies how these archaeological resources are to be managed.

The most important thing to remember about archaeology is that notwithstanding any requirements that might be set out by Council, there are "catch-all" legal obligations set out in State legislation in the form of the Heritage Act 1977. In this regard you should check with Council whether the site has been identified as having any archaeological significance. A "relic" is defined as any object, or deposit relating to settlement of NSW, not being an Aboriginal settlement, which is more than fifty years old. There is also an obligation under the Heritage Act to stop work and contact the Heritage Office if relics are unexpectedly disturbed or uncovered.

Certain procedures then need to be followed which are set out in the Parramatta LEP 2011 and the Heritage Act 1977, including possible requirement for approval of an excavation permit before any other development proceeds.

Whilst the requirements of the Heritage Act are therefore very broad ranging, it needs to be remembered that there are no obligations on an owner or builder to do anything prior to commencing work unless the site has been identified as containing underground relics, or being likely to. In this regard, the owner of a heritage listed building, you should check with Council whether the site has been nominated as having any archaeological significance. This will apply to relatively few sites. Certain procedures then need to be followed which are set out in the Parramatta LEP 2011 and also in the NSW Heritage Act 1977. A Council officer will provide further guidance in these situations.

Special circumstances apply in the areas covered by the detail in the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS). The study also sets out a detailed policy for managing those resources. A copy is held by Council's Development Services Unit on computer and in hard copy for consultation.

For all Development Applications for sites included in the PHALMS area, which involve excavation, Council requires that applicants refer in their Statement of Environmental Effects to the Recommended Management of the site as set out in the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study. If action is recommended regarding known or potential archaeological resources on the site, applicants shall follow the procedures set out in the Study.

Objective

- O.1 To provide appropriate conservation and management of the archaeological resources to the Parramatta LGA.

Design Principles

- P.1 In the case of any development where excavation is proposed, the Applicant must refer in their Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE) to the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study (PHALMS).
- P.2 The SEE must refer to the management recommendations set out in the PHALMS in relation to the subject site, and must show how the applicant intends to comply with those recommendations. If PHALMS recommends further assessment and/or documentation, then such information shall be included in the SEE.
- P.3 If necessary, the applicant shall, prior to any excavation work commencing, make an application to the NSW Heritage Office for an application permit under the terms of the Heritage Act 1977. The applicant shall allow sufficient time and resources for the determination of the application and for completion of the archaeological programme required.
- P.4 At all times when excavation is being carried out, the applicant (or any persons acting for the applicant) should aware of any excavation permit requirements including the need for monitoring, stopping work and reporting any relics found to the NSW Heritage Office.

Further Information

The NSW Heritage Manual, produced by the NSW Heritage Office, sets out in detail the procedures that should be followed in assessing and managing heritage. In particular, the publication "Statements of Heritage Impact" issued by the Heritage Office of NSW needs to be referred to when preparing a Heritage Impact Statement.

The Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study will need to be referred to in some cases. Details are provided later in this plan.

3.5.3 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Aboriginal heritage includes places and items that are important to the local Aboriginal community or to Aboriginal people of NSW. These are places or objects that people have a connection to, both physically and spiritually and can include natural features such as creeks or mountains, ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance such as Aboriginal missions or post contact sites. Parramatta City Council has a database of known Aboriginal archaeological sites and information about the location of land that could contain Aboriginal sites, or may have historical or cultural associations for Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal heritage is protected in Parramatta under the Parramatta LEP 2011. Planning controls of this LEP require the Council to consider the impact of development on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological sites or sites of cultural or historical significance to Aboriginal people. When development applications are lodged for such sites, the Council will seek advice from the Office of Environment & Heritage and local Aboriginal communities and may request an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment.

Objective

- O.1 To ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the impact of development on known or potential Aboriginal archaeological sites or sites of cultural or historical significance to Aboriginal people in the Parramatta LGA.

Design Principles

- P.1 Before lodging a development application for development that may have an impact on known or potential Aboriginal sites, NSW OEH Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System and Council's information on known Aboriginal sites and potential heritage sensitivity should be consulted. Refer to Appendix 11 for the Aboriginal Sensitivity map.
- P.2 For properties identified with *Low Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity* no Aboriginal Heritage Assessment is required.
- P.3 For properties identified with *High Aboriginal Heritage Sensitivity* a Due Diligence assessment and/or an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment is required, in accordance with the NSW OEH guidelines and particularly where a development site:
- is within 200m of the centreline of a creek,
 - has not been previously developed and contain undisturbed original landform.
 - is within 50m of a known Aboriginal site,
 - is of historical heritage with archaeological potential and is within the area of the Parramatta Sand Body.

In general, an Aboriginal Heritage Assessment will not be required if the land has been previously substantially developed, excavated to bedrock, and retains no undisturbed original landform.

- P.4 For properties within 50m of a known Aboriginal site the Office of Environment & Heritage's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System should be consulted to determine whether the Aboriginal site is located on the property. If the known Aboriginal site is located on, or extends into the property, the development may become Integrated Development.

3.6 Movement and Circulation

3.6.1 Sustainable Transport

City of Parramatta Council has set a strategic goal of increasing sustainable transport in the local area and for the journey to work. Sustainable transport includes walking, cycling, the use of public transport and car sharing initiatives. Sustainable transport aims to reduce car trips and hence decrease congestion, save time and money and reduce the environmental impact of transport. The Parramatta LGA is well connected by train, bus, road and cycle networks. New developments can provide opportunities to support and encourage the use of sustainable transport by providing car share parking, developing travel plans, providing bicycle parking and end of trip facilities and other initiatives.

Carshare

Car sharing is a self service car rental scheme for short periods of time, typically on an hourly basis. Car sharing is particularly useful in discouraging personal car ownership and use while still offering the benefits of a car for occasional essential car trips. Car sharing works best in locations where there is a good level of walking, cycling and public transport provision.

Objective

- O.1 To support the reduction of car trips and encourage the use of sustainable transport.

Design Controls

- C.1 1 carshare parking space is to be provided for any residential development containing more than 50 residential units and is within a 800m radial catchment of a railway station or 400m radial catchment of a bus stop with a service frequency of an average of 15 minutes or less during the morning peak (7 am - 9 am) in either direction.**
- C.2 1 carshare parking space is to be provided for any business development with a floor space of 5,000 square metres or above and is within a 800m radial catchment of a railway station or 400m radial catchment of a bus stop with a service frequency of an average of 15 minutes or less during the morning peak (7 am - 9 am) in either direction.**
- C.3 Carshare parking spaces must be publicly accessible at all times, adequately lit and sign posted and located off street.**
- C.4 1 carshare space can be provided in lieu of 3 car parking spaces.**
- C.5 Carshare spaces must comply with the design principles and standards in Section 3.6.2 of this DCP.**
- C.6 Written evidence must be provided with the development application demonstrating that offers of a car space to carshare providers have been made together with the outcome of the offers or a letter of commitment to the service.**

Travel Plan

A Travel Plan is a package of measures designed to reduce car trips and encourage the use of sustainable transport. Where a Travel Plan is required as a condition of development, it must be submitted to the Consent Authority prior to the release of the Occupation Certificate. If the future occupant(s) is known then the Travel Plan must be prepared in co-operation with them. The condition of consent remains for the life of the development.

Objective

- O.1 To reduce car trips and encourage the use of sustainable transport.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development proposals that meet the following criteria must prepare a Travel Plan:
- 5000 sqm of gross floor space or 50 employees; and
 - within a 800m radial catchment of a railway station or 400m radial catchment of a bus stop with a service frequency of an average of 15 minutes or less during the morning peak hour (7 am - 9 am) in either direction.
- P.2 A Travel Plan must include:
- Targets – This typically includes the reduction of single occupant car trips to the site for the journey to work and the reduction of business travel particularly single occupant car trips.
 - Travel data – An initial estimate of the number of trips to the site by mode is required. Travel Plans require an annual travel survey to estimate the change in travel behaviour to and from the site and a review of the measures.
 - Measures – a list of specific tools or actions to achieve the target.

NOTE: A copy of the Travel Plan must be available to Council on request.

Further Information

City of Parramatta Council's website: www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au

Travel Smart website: www.travelsmart.gov.au

3.6.2 Parking and Vehicular Access

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that the location and design of driveways, parking spaces and other areas used for the movement of motor vehicles are efficient, safe, convenient and are integrated into the design of the development to minimise their visual impact.
- O.2 To ensure that adequate off-street parking is provided to serve the needs of development.

Design Principles

- P.1 Vehicle access points and parking areas are to be:
- easily accessible and recognisable to motorists
 - undistruptive to pedestrian flow and safety
 - located to minimise traffic hazards and the potential for vehicles to queue on public roads
 - located to minimise the loss of on street car parking, and to minimise the number of access points.
- P.2 Car parking and service/delivery areas are to be located so that they do not visually dominate either the development or the public domain surrounding the development.
- P.3 Parking and service/delivery areas and vehicular access points are to be located to minimise conflict between pedestrians and vehicles and to minimise impact on residential amenity.
- P.4 Development on arterial roads is to seek access via a secondary street where possible.

- P.5 Where properties have access to a rear lane or secondary street frontage (including desired lanes) parking and servicing access should be provided from the secondary street/lane.
- P.6 On site parking is to be provided at a rate sufficient for residents, employees, visitors and service vehicles as relevant to the development.
- P.7 Car parking spaces are to be designed to ensure ease of access, egress and manoeuvring on-site. The standards of AS 2890 are to be complied with.
- P.8 Driveways are to be designed to avoid a long and straight appearance by using landscaping and variations in alignment.
- P.9 Car parking areas and vehicle accessways are to be landscaped to integrate sympathetically with the development and the landscape character of the locality. Large car parking areas are to be broken up using landscaping. The design and layout of carparking areas must provide for suitable and safe pedestrian movements, including separate pedestrian access to buildings which are clearly defined and easily negotiated.

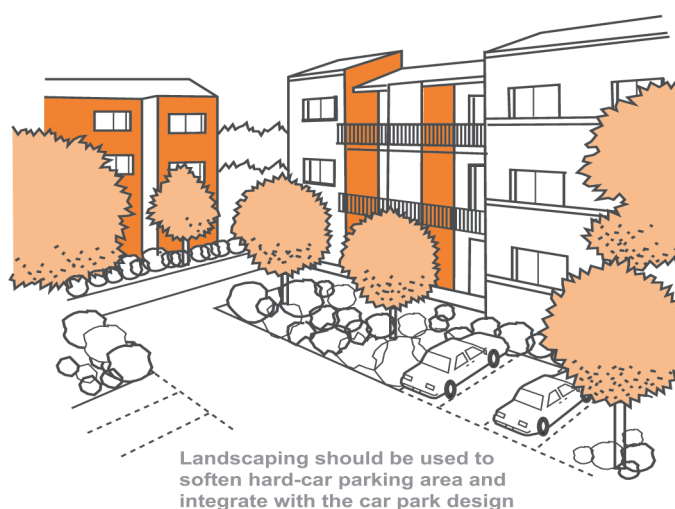
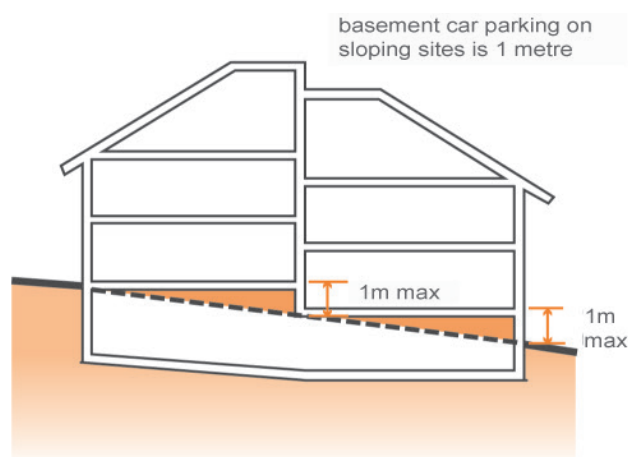


Figure 3.6.2.1

Integrate landscaping for car parking areas

- P.10 The area between property boundaries and driveways, access ways and parking spaces is to be of sufficient width to enable landscaping and screen planting.
- P.11 Car parking at ground level is not to encroach within building setbacks.
- P.12 Reasonable provision is to be made for the parking needs of people with disabilities.
- P.13 Basement car parking is to be:
 - adequately ventilated
 - designed for safe and convenient pedestrian movement and to include separate pedestrian access points to the building that are clearly defined and easily negotiated
 - predominantly located within the building footprint located predominantly below existing ground level. Where slope conditions mean that this is unachievable, the basement projection of the floor level of the storey immediately above is less than 1m above ground level (existing).
- P.14 Basement car parks and manoeuvring must comply with AS 2890.
- P.15 Vehicular ramps for all development types are to be designed with sufficient width for safe and efficient ingress and egress.

**Figure 3.6.2.2**

Maximum basement projection on sloping sites

- P.16 Car parking areas within multi dwelling developments and residential flat buildings must be designed to minimise headlight glare onto the windows of dwellings within the site or neighbouring properties.
- P.17 Visitor parking is to be marked or signposted to enable easy recognition.
- P.18 The design and layout of carparking areas must provide for suitable and safe pedestrian movements, including separate pedestrian access to buildings which are clearly defined and easily negotiated
- P.19 Car parking is not to be used as storage space.
- P.20 Development must provide safe vehicle access and adequate sight distances.
Development on arterial roads or development that is not a dwelling house must make provision for vehicles to leave the site in a forward direction.

NOTE: Refer to Section 3.3.7 Waste Management should a private waste collection vehicle be required to enter the property.

Design Controls

Bicycle Parking

- C.1 Residential flat buildings, business premises, office premises, retail and industrial developments are required to provide adequate, safe and secure bicycle parking.
- C.2 The rate for business premises, office premises, retail and industrial development is 1 bicycle space per 200 sqm of floor space.
- C.3 The rate for residential flat buildings is 1 bicycle space per 2 dwellings.
- C.4 The rate for boarding houses is 1 bicycle space per 5 boarding rooms.
- C.5 Bicycle parking is to be provided in the form of Class 2 compounds, as specified in AS 2890.3 – Bicycle Parking Facilities. These facilities may be located in storage areas if good access is provided.
- C.6 All bicycle parking should be located in a safe and secure location that is under cover and convenient for users.
- C.7 Trip end facilities including showers and lockers must be provided to adequately service the number of bicycle parking spaces required in business premises, office premises, retail and industrial development.

- C.8 Bicycle parking in the public domain must be located as close as possible to the main entrance of the building at ground level.**

Each on site car parking space must have the following dimensions:

- C.9 Enclosed garage: 3.0 metres width x 5.4 metres length**
- C.10 Disabled parking space must be in accordance with AS 2890.6 - 2009 Parking Facilities Off Street Parking for People with Disabilities**
- C.11 Clearance above the general parking surface must be in accordance with AS 2890**
- C.12 Unenclosed parking spaces must be in accordance with AS 2890**

Car Parking for People with a Disability

- C.13 The number of accessible carparking spaces to be provided as prescribed in Table D3.5 of the Building Code of Australia.**

Dwelling Houses and Dual Occupancies

- C.14 Garages should be a maximum of 6.3 metres wide, or 50% of the width of the street elevation of the building, whichever is the lesser.**
- C.15 At grade garages and carports are to be located a minimum of 300mm behind the front building line, or recessed behind the second storey front wall.**
- C.16 Carports and garages should be located at the rear of the property where this is the prevailing pattern of development in the street.**
- C.17 Where slope conditions require a basement, in such cases the area of the basement should not significantly exceed the area required to meet the carparking requirements for the development. Additional basement area to that required to satisfy parking requirements may be included as floorspace area when calculating floorspace ratio.**

Multi Dwelling Housing

- C.18 For townhouses and villas, a maximum of one kerb crossing, being a minimum of 3.5 metres is permissible per two dwellings, or alternately two crossings every 18 metres.**
- C.19 For attached dwellings, all car parking is to be located at the rear of the site and accessed from a rear lane.**

Residential flat buildings or the residential component of Mixed Use Development (not within 400 metres walking distance of a transitway bus stop with a service frequency of an average of 10 minutes or less during the morning peak hour (7 am - 9 am) in either direction, or of a railway station)

- C.20 Carparking spaces are to be located in a basement, although at grade car parking is permitted from the lane on sites with frontage to a main street and a lane.**

Residential flat buildings, Multi-dwelling housing or the residential component of Mixed Use Development (within 400 metres walking distance of a transitway bus stop with a service frequency of an average of 10 minutes or less during the morning peak hour (7 am - 9 am) in either direction, or of a railway station)

- C.21 Carparking spaces are to be located in a basement.**

Storage Area for multi-dwelling housing development

- C.22** All carparks for multi-dwelling residential developments are to provide a secure storage space with a minimum size of 10 cubic metres per dwelling.

Mixed Use Development

- C.23** Vehicular access is not to be provided along the boundary adjacent to residential uses.
- C.24** Loading/manoeuvring areas are to be located within buildings or screened from adjacent residential uses.
- C.25** Residential and non-residential car parking spaces are to be physically separated.

Industrial

- C.26** Loading docks are to be designed to allow heavy vehicles to enter and leave the site in a forward direction, without interfering with visitor and employee parking.
- C.27** A traffic management plan is to be prepared detailing all transport options for the development, including type of transport used, size of trucks and frequency.
- C.28** Adequate and suitable on-site receiving areas and parking for trucks and large vehicles are to be provided, and any queuing or off-site parking of such vehicles is to be kept to a minimum.
- C.29** Kerbs, gutters, footpaths, walkways and driveways are to be constructed to resist damage by large vehicles or frequent use.

Business and Retail Premises

- C.30** Business and retail premises may include any on-street unrestricted or time restricted parking on the frontage of the site in the parking calculations if supported by a traffic and parking survey. This excludes loading requirements for vehicle sales or hire premises.

Provisions on Splay Corners

- C.31** Development on corner sites may be required to accommodate a splay corner to facilitate improved traffic conditions. This matter should be identified at the initial design stage in consultation with Council's development assessment officers.

Car Parking Rates

- C.32** The required number of car parking spaces are provided in Table A and Table B below. Note: These tables do not apply to the Parramatta City Centre, which has Access and Parking Provisions in Section 4.3.3.5 of this DCP.
- C.33** All numbers are to be rounded up when calculating the parking requirements in Table 3.6.2.1 and Table 3.6.2.2.
- C.34** If a particular land use is not addressed in Table 3.6.2.1, where appropriate one of the following shall be conducted:
- Car parking rates calculated based on the Roads and Maritime Services for Traffic Generating Development, or
 - A traffic and parking survey considering a similar land use in a similar location.
- C.35** If a particular land use is not addressed in Table 3.6.2.2, the provisions in Table 3.6.2.1 apply.

Table 3.6.2.3

Minimum car parking rates

Type of building	Minimum number of parking spaces required
Dwelling houses and Dual occupancies	1 space for dwellings less than or equal to 125m ² 2 spaces for dwellings equal to or greater than or 125 m ²
Secondary dwellings	No additional parking is required for a secondary dwelling
Residential flat buildings, Multi dwelling housing or the residential component of Mixed Use development (not within 400 metres walking distance of a transitway bus stop with a service frequency of an average of 10 minutes or less during the morning peak hour (7am-9am) in either direction, or of a railway station).	0.6 spaces per studio apartment 1 space per 1 bedroom unit 1.25 spaces per 2 bedroom unit 1.5 spaces per 3 bedroom unit 2 spaces per 4 bedroom unit Plus 0.25 space per dwelling for visitor parking A car wash bay which may also be a visitor space
Residential flat buildings, Multi dwelling housing or the residential component of Mixed Use development (within 400 metres walking distance of a transitway bus stop with a service frequency of an average of 10 minutes or less during the morning peak hour (7am-9am) in either direction, or of a railway station).	1 space per 1 or 2 bedroom unit 1.2 spaces per 3 bedroom unit 2 spaces per 4 bedroom unit Plus 0.25 space per dwelling for visitor parking A car wash bay which may also be a visitor space
Business premises and Office premises	1 space per 50 m ² of gross floor area plus 1 loading bay per 400 m ² of gross floor area
Industrial	1 space per 70 m ² of gross floor area plus 1 loading bay per 800 m ² of gross floor area
Retail premises	1 space per 30 m ² of gross floor area
For restaurants:	1 loading bay per 400 m ² of gross floor area
The first 100 m ² of floor space	1 space per 30 m ² of gross floor area Available on-street parking cannot be included in the calculation (Section 3.6.2 C.30 'Business and Retail Premises' does not apply to the first 100 m ² of floor space)
Additional floor space over the first 100 m ²	Whichever is greater - 15 spaces per 100 m ² or 1 space per 3 seats
Child care centres	1 space for every 4 children in attendances
Places of public worship	Refer to Section 5.3

Type of building	Minimum number of parking spaces required
Boarding houses	1 space per 10 boarding rooms; plus 1 space per resident manager / caretaker (where applicable); 1 space for any vehicle operated by the facility; plus 1 motorcycle space per 5 boarding rooms

NOTE: Car parking spaces provided for use in connection with the use of function areas in hotels are to be available only to patrons while using the function facilities and must not be used for public car parking.

Table 3.6.2.4

Car parking rates for the Granville and Harris Park Town Centres

Type of building	Minimum number of parking spaces required
Business premises and Retail premises	Minimum of 1 space per 60 square metres of GFA and a maximum of 1 space per 30 square metres of GFA. Where there is a combination of land uses, a maximum of 40% of resident visitor parking can be used in the calculations for retail parking provided that these areas are shared
Office premises	Minimum of 1 space per 70 square metres of GFA and maximum of 1 space per 50 square metres of GFA

NOTE: The controls in Table 3.6.2.2 apply to the Granville Town Centre as mapped in Figure 4.1.6.0 of this DCP. The controls in Table 3.6.2.2 apply to the Harris Park Town Centre where zoned B1 Neighbourhood Centre on Kendall, Ada, Wigram, Marion and Crown Streets and Station Street East, Harris Park.

Further Information

Advisory Notes on Access to Premises (Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission 1998).

AS 2890 - Off Street parking, Commercial Vehicle Facilities, Bicycle Parking Facilities, On-street parking

Building Code of Australia.

Disability Discrimination Act 1992

Roads and Maritime Services, *Guide to Traffic Generating Development*

Standards Australia website, www.standards.org.au

Transport Standards (Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission 2002)

WSROC 1998 *Access for People with Mobility Disabilities Manual of Best Practice*

3.6.3 Accessibility and Connectivity

In some areas of Parramatta topography and/or the street pattern limit the ability of pedestrians to walk to neighbourhood facilities, raising the dependence on cars, lowering opportunities for social interaction and reducing the safety and vitality of the public realm. New development, particularly on large sites, can provide opportunities for the creation of new pedestrian links through sites to improve the accessibility and connectivity within neighbourhoods.

Objectives

- O.1 To improve pedestrian access and connectivity between housing, open space networks, community facilities, public transport, local activity centres and schools.
- O.2 To encourage pedestrian through-site links that are designed to promote safety and amenity.

Design Principles

- P.1 Pedestrian links should be provided where possible through development sites to improve connectivity between housing, open space networks, community facilities, public transport, local activity centres and schools.
- P.2 Through-site links should be arranged on the site to enable casual surveillance from buildings on the site and from the street or public domain.
- P.3 Through-site links should be integrated with the circulation system of the site so that they perform a role for circulation within as well as through the site.
- P.4 Through-site links are to be landscaped and appropriate lighting levels provided and maintained.
- P.5 Public, communal and private areas are to be clearly delineated within the site.
- P.6 Pedestrian and cycle links should be provided on sites adjacent to waterways to improve accessibility to these natural systems.
- P.7 Existing through-site pedestrian links are to be retained by all types of development, except where alternative access can be provided at Council's satisfaction.

Design Control

- C.1 Pedestrian through-site links are to have a minimum width of 3 metres and are to be constructed to an appropriate standard, using materials and finishes acceptable to Council.**

3.7 Residential Subdivision

3.7.1 General

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that subdivision of land for residential development has regard to site opportunities and constraints.
- O.2 To ensure that subdivision respects the predominant subdivision pattern of the locality.
- O.3 To ensure that allotments of sufficient size are created to facilitate development that meets the requirements of this plan.

Design Principles

- P.1 Subdivision is to be designed to:
 - Take account of topography and slope and minimise the need for cut and fill associated with dwelling and driveway construction,
 - Protect natural and cultural/heritage features,
 - Retain significant trees and vegetation communities,
 - Have regard to views to and from the site.
- P.2 Subject to minimum lot size requirements, subdivision is to reflect and reinforce the established subdivision pattern of the locality.
- P.3 Subdivision of large sites should allow for a range of lot sizes to suit a mix of housing types and sizes.
- P.4 Lots are to be oriented to maximise solar access for future dwellings.
- P.5 Lot size and dimensions are to provide for:
 - A suitable building platform
 - Outdoor open space and service space
 - Landscaped area
 - Vehicular access that connects to a public road
 - On-site parking
- P.6 Where appropriate, subdivisions are to provide connections for public access, both vehicular and pedestrian within and beyond the site and are to facilitate open space linkages.
- P.7 Adequate provision is to be made within new lots for infrastructure services.
- P.8 Subdivision of land in close proximity to areas likely to be affected by bushfire is to be carried out in accordance with the *Planning for Bushfire Protection*, NSW Rural Fire Services and Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, 2001.
- P.9 Access corridors are to:
 - Provide safe and practical vehicular access to a formed public road
 - Allow vehicles to leave the driveway in a forward direction
 - Make provision for vehicles to pass where necessary
 - Include appropriate landscaping to maintain the amenity of the area
 - Be accessible for service providers and emergency services

Design Controls

Dwelling Houses

- C.1** Lots with direct road frontage require: A minimum site area of 550m² and a minimum frontage of 15m where it is proposed to erect a dwelling house on the allotment.
- C.2** Battleaxe lots require: A minimum site area of 670m² (not including the access corridor) and a minimum access corridor width of 3.2m where it is proposed to erect a dwelling house.

NOTE: Multiple subdivision of battleaxe lots is strongly discouraged.

Dual Occupancy

- C.3** A minimum site area of 600m² and a minimum frontage of 15m (or 12m for 2 street or street/lane frontages) is required where it is proposed to erect a dual occupancy on the allotment.
- C.4** For the subdivision of dual occupancies, equal or similar proportions in site area are to be provided for each dual occupancy lot and a minimum frontage of 7.5m provided for each dwelling resulting from the subdivision of the dual occupancy.

Secondary Dwellings

- C.5** No form of subdivision of a secondary dwelling from the principal dwelling is permitted.

3.7.2 Site Consolidation and Development on Isolated Sites

Objectives

- O.1** To encourage site consolidation of allotments for multi-unit housing and residential flat developments in order to promote the efficient use of land and to avoid the creation of isolated sites.
- O.2** To encourage the development of existing isolated sites in a manner that responds to the site's context and characteristics and that maintains a satisfactory level of amenity.

Design Principles

- P.1** Development for the purpose of residential flat buildings, multi dwelling housing in the form of town houses, villas or the like is not to result in the creation of an isolated site that could not be developed in compliance with the relevant planning controls, including the Parramatta LEP 2011 and this DCP.

Council will require appropriate documentary evidence to demonstrate that a genuine and reasonable attempt has been made to purchase an isolated site based on a fair market value. At least one recent independent valuation is to be submitted as part of that evidence and is to account for reasonable expenses likely to be incurred by the owner of the isolated site in the sale of the property.
- P.2** Where amalgamation of the isolated site is not feasible, applicants will be required to demonstrate that an orderly and economic use and development of the separate sites can be achieved.

Applicants will be required to detail an envelope for the isolated site, indicating height, setbacks, resultant site coverage (building and basement), sufficient to understand the relationship between the application and the isolated site. The likely impacts the developments will have on each other, such as solar access, visual and acoustic privacy and the impact of development of the isolated site on the streetscape must also be addressed.

- P.3 The development of existing isolated sites is not to detract from the character of the streetscape and is to achieve a satisfactory level of amenity including solar access, visual and acoustic privacy. Development of existing isolated sites may not achieve the maximum potential, particularly height and floor space ratio, and will be assessed on merit.
- P.4 Where adjacent sites are developing concurrently, site planning options for development as an amalgamated site are to be explored.

The background of the entire page is an abstract composition. It features a light blue sky as a base. Overlaid on this are numerous thin, dark lines that crisscross the frame, creating a complex web or mesh pattern. Scattered throughout this mesh are several translucent, blue, cone-like or cylinder-like shapes. These shapes are oriented in various directions, some pointing upwards and others downwards, giving a sense of depth and movement. The overall aesthetic is modern and architectural.

PART 4

SPECIAL PRECINCTS

CONTENTS

4.1 Town and Neighbourhood Centres

4.2 Special Character Areas

4.3 Strategic Precincts

4.4 Heritage Conservation Areas

PART 4 | SPECIAL PRECINCTS

4 Introduction

This part of the DCP contains specific design requirements for certain precincts of the City including the Parramatta City Centre, town and neighbourhood centres, special character areas, strategic precincts and heritage conservation areas. The controls guide future development in a manner that enables development potential to be realised whilst continuing to reinforce the special attributes and qualities of the precinct.

NOTE: Development must comply with the objectives, principles and controls in Part 4 and any relevant objectives, principles and controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure development in the Special Precincts is compatible with the particular character and significance of each Special Precinct.
- O.2 To reinforce the special attributes and qualities of the built form of each Special Precinct.

Controls

- C.1 The consent authority, in considering a development application for land in a Special Precinct must have regard to the objectives and controls for the Special Precinct.**

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 4.1

TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRES

CONTENTS

4.1	Town and Neighbourhood Centres	4.1-3
4.1.1	Carlingford Precinct	4.1-5
4.1.2	Collet Park Precinct (North Parramatta)	4.1-10
4.1.3	Dundas Precinct	4.1-12
4.1.4	(East) Rydalmere Precinct	4.1-15
4.1.5	Epping Town Centre	4.1-18
4.1.6	Granville Town Centre	4.1-36
4.1.7	Guildford Precinct	4.1-45
4.1.8	Merrylands Precinct	4.1-49
4.1.9	Morton Street Precinct	4.1-52
4.1.10	South Granville Precinct	4.1-63
4.1.11	Telopea Precinct	4.1-66
4.1.12	Merrylands East Neighbourhood Centre Precinct	4.1-67

4.1 Town and Neighbourhood Centres

What is a Town or Neighbourhood Centre?

Town and neighbourhood centres are areas identified as being suitable for more concentrated residential, retail and business growth. These centres were identified by Council's Residential Development Strategy, as they are best served by and are generally in close proximity to public transport, public open spaces, schools, shops, and other community and commercial services.

These centres will provide for an increased mix of housing types and densities and will also seek to improve the vibrancy and viability of business and retail developments serving the surrounding community.

Objectives

General

- O.1 To ensure that new development within the business zones provides active ground level uses, creating vibrant local centres.
- O.2 To ensure that new development provides an interface to adjoining public spaces, including roads, laneways, pedestrian connections and parks.
- O.3 To encourage the provision of new pedestrian and vehicular connections within town and neighbourhood centres.
- O.4 To provide high quality retail, commercial and residential development within town and neighbourhood centres.
- O.5 To encourage the revitalisation of the public domain in town and neighbourhood centres.
- O.6 To encourage opportunities for additional public open spaces in town and neighbourhood centres.

New Laneway and Pedestrian Link Objectives

- O.7 To improve the existing vehicular and pedestrian network.
- O.8 To improve legibility and permeability of centres.
- O.9 To provide better servicing for residential and commercial uses.
- O.10 To reduce conflict between pedestrian and vehicular movements.
- O.11 To reinforce the role of the street hierarchy.

Setback Objectives

- O.12 To reinforce the street edge and role of centres.
- O.13 To activate ground level retail spaces and encourage pedestrian activity.
- O.14 To provide for continuous awnings and weather protection in and around centres.
- O.15 To provide an address to important elements of centres such as railway stations and public open spaces.
- O.16 To ensure that new development encourages activation of laneways.

Design Principle

- P.1 New pedestrian connections and laneways should be provided in accordance with the Figures shown in Section 4.1 Town and Neighbourhood Centres. Where a development provides for dedication of land to Council for the purposes of providing public access and the construction of the accessway, Council may consider increasing the maximum floor space ratio. As a guide, the maximum floor space ratio may be increased by the equivalent area represented by 50% of the land area to be dedicated to Council for the public access. The site area may include the area of land to be dedicated to Council for the purpose of the floor space ratio calculation. The proposed variation to floor space is to be addressed under Clause 4.6 'Exception to development standards' in the Parramatta LEP 2011.

4.1.1 Carlingford Precinct

Desired Future Character

New development will be concentrated along Pennant Hills Road and Adderton Road, with connections to Carlingford and Telopea Train Stations via existing pedestrian networks. A mix of residential, retail and business uses will occur in the precinct encouraging a mix of housing types including residential flat buildings, multi dwelling housing and shop top housing.

Renewed business and mixed use development opportunities will be provided opposite Carlingford Train Station, and at the intersection of Marsden and Pennant Hills Roads, improving the 'local centre' at the western end of the precinct. Redevelopment of the Carlingford Village site will provide an improved pedestrian retail interface along Pennant Hills Road and Keeler Street while encouraging residential development away from major roads. Development of this site is to provide an appropriate interface to adjoining heritage items, educational establishment and low density housing to the east.

Building heights will generally respond to topography and existing development. New taller buildings will be located along the ridgelines of Pennant Hills Road and Adderton Road to reinforce natural topography, to optimise views, access to sunlight and breezes and to maximise efficiency of existing pedestrian networks. New development will be required to have regard to existing built and natural heritage items, and to consider noise impacts from Pennant Hills Road, Marsden Road and the railway line.

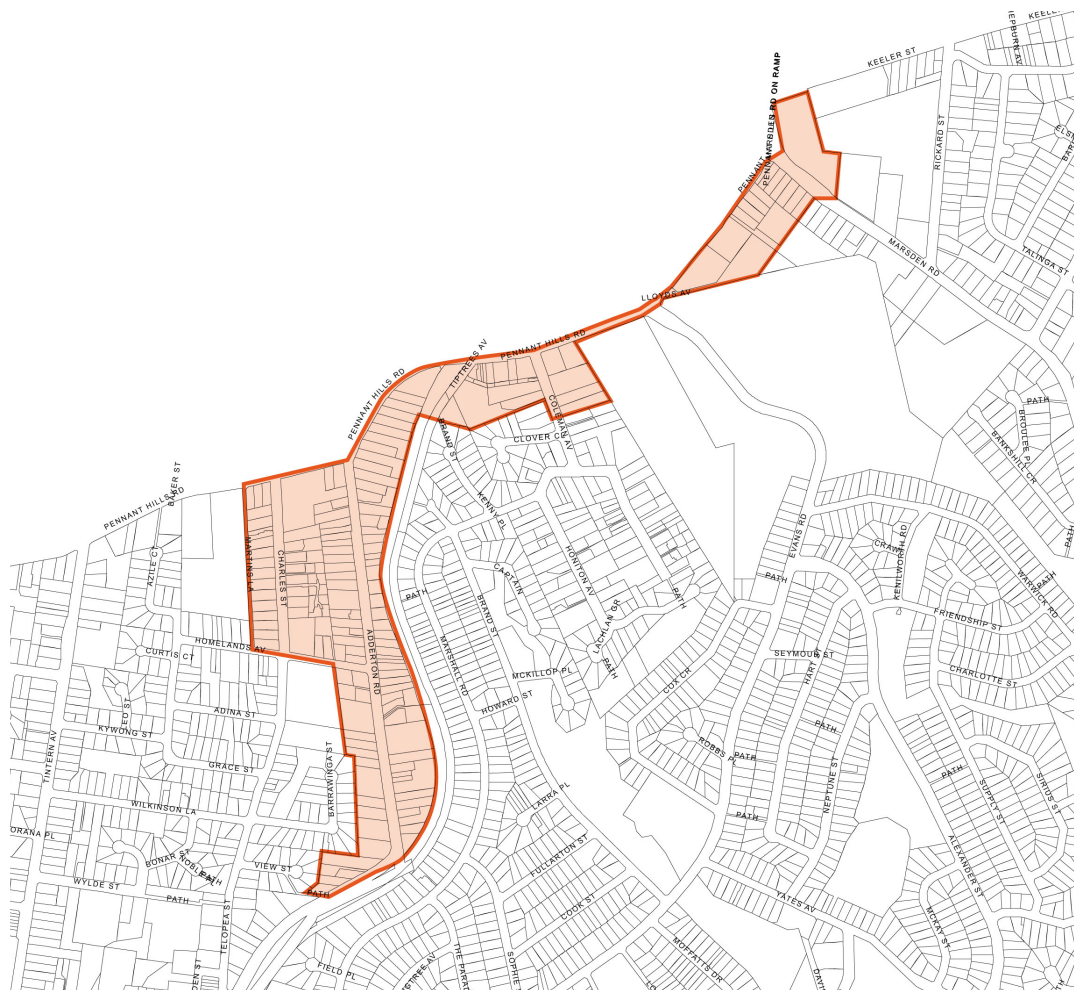


Figure 4.1.1.1
Carlingford Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 That new development at the intersection of Pennant Hills and Marsden Roads recognises this location as an important gateway and responds to its hilltop location.
- O.2 To ensure that new development responds well to the topography of land.
- O.3 To ensure that new development is sympathetic to existing built and natural heritage items.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections and laneways should be provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.1.1. Where a development provides for public access connections, a variation to Council's floor space ratio control can be sought in accordance with Principle 1 in Section 4.1 of this DCP.
- P.2 The existing laneway to the rear of the B1 Neighbourhood Centre zone is to be formalised to maintain the vehicular access and servicing needs of development.
- P.3 A new vehicular lane or right of carriageway is to be provided to the rear of properties fronting Pennant Hills Road and Adderton Road as shown on Figure 4.1.1.1. This laneway is to provide for vehicular access to these sites.
- P.4 Vehicular lanes, including any right of ways are to have a minimum width of 6 metres.
- P.5 Existing pedestrian connections are to be retained and enhanced.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Setbacks

- C.1 Building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.1.1 and Figure 4.1.1.3, and any additional controls set out below:**

- a. The nil setback shown along Pennant Hills Road and Keeler Street applies to the first 3 storeys of development. Additional storeys shall be setback a minimum of 3 metres from the boundary as shown in Figure 4.1.1.2.

Balconies may encroach the upper level setback area as shown on Figure 4.1.1.3 as follows:

- An unroofed terrace area permitted to the 4th storey. Balustrade can extend from building line of storey below.
- Balconies may extend 1 metre into the setback area for the upper 2 storeys.

- b. The 2 metre setback shown along Pennant Hills Road, between Keeler Street and Marsden Road, applies to the first 3 storeys of development. Additional storeys shall be setback a minimum of 5 metres from the boundary as shown in Figure 4.1.1.4.

Balconies may encroach the upper level setback area as shown on Figure 4.1.1.4 as follows:

- An unroofed terrace area permitted to the 4th storey. Balustrade can extend from building line of storey below.

- Balconies may extend 1 metre into the setback area for the upper 2 storeys.
- C.2** Where a nil front setback is shown on Figure 4.1.1.1 in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre Zone, development should have a nil side setback where it will not have a detrimental impact upon adjoining development, to achieve a continuous street edge.
- C.3** Building setbacks to existing and desired laneways should be designed to promote activation of the laneway while still allowing for the servicing needs of development.

Minimum Site Frontage

- C.4** Development for the purpose of residential flat buildings or multi dwelling housing in the R4 High Density Residential Zone on land fronting Pennant Hills Road and Adderton Road, as shown in Figure 4.1.1.1 is to have a minimum site frontage of 40 metres.
- C.5** Redevelopment of the existing service station site on the corner of Pennant Hills Road and Adderton Road, for the purpose of a residential flat building or multi dwelling housing is to be redeveloped as one site and may require the amalgamation of the 2 existing land parcels.

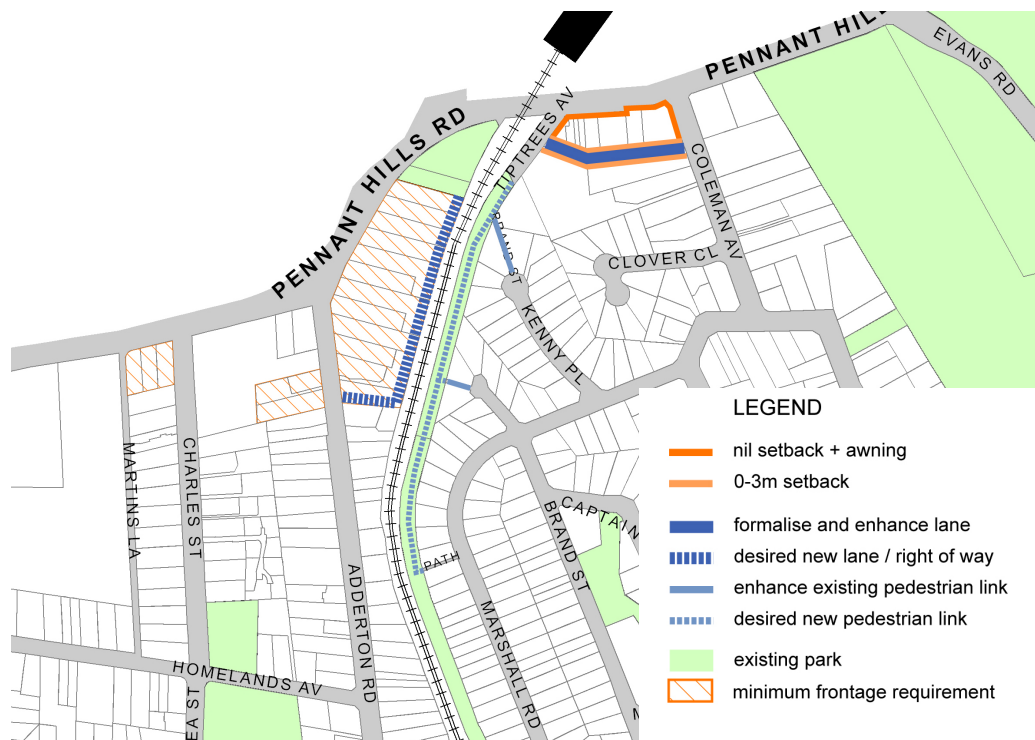


Figure 4.1.1.2
Carlingford Precinct Setbacks and Lanes

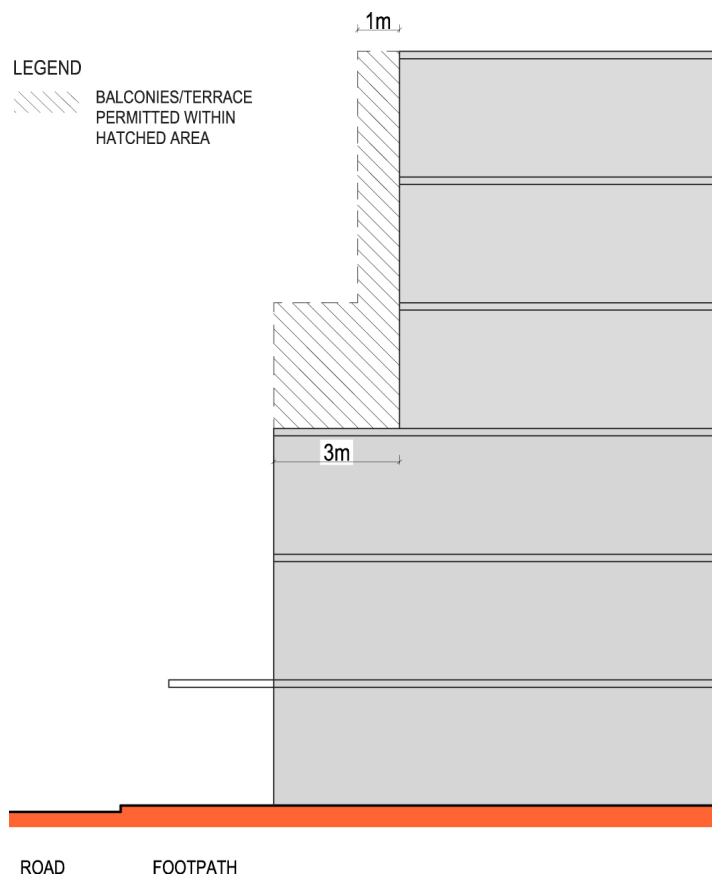


Figure 4.1.1.3
Upper Level Setbacks and balcony locations

Redevelopment of Carlingford Village Shopping Centre Site – Bound by Marsden Road, Pennant Hills Road and Keeler Street

- The 2 metre front setback area to Pennant Hills Road is to be suitably treated to form an extension of the adjoining footway. Landscaping may also be provide in this area.
- New development should provide suitable corner treatments at the intersection of Marsden and Pennant Hills Roads and Keeler Street and Pennant Hills Road.
- New development shall provide an active and continuous pedestrian frontage along Pennant Hills Road with active ground level uses accessible from the roadway.
- A dense landscape setback shall be provided to Marsden Road to create a landscape corridor linking to existing vegetation on the adjoining property to the east and the existing parklands on the southern side of Marsden Road.
- New development must provide an appropriate height transition to adjoining residential development in Keeler Street.



Figure 4.1.1.4
Ground Level Setbacks

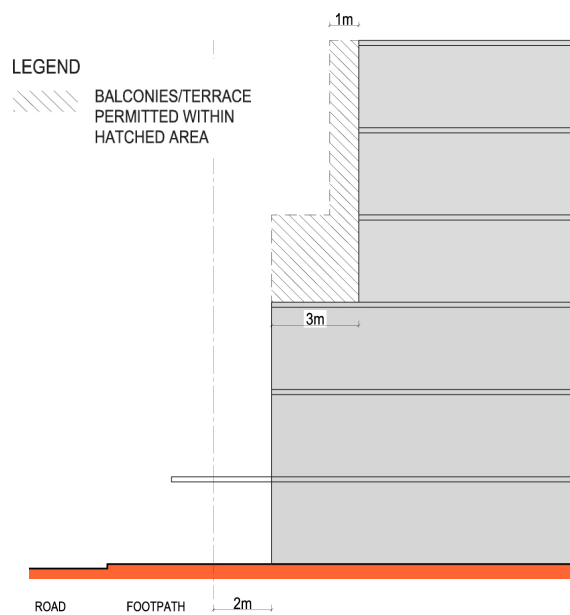


Figure 4.1.1.5
Upper Level Setbacks and Balconies

4.1.2 Collet Park Precinct (North Parramatta)

Desired Future Character

The Collett Park Precinct will have increased opportunities for new housing focused around retail shops, community facilities, local primary school, university and public open space. New residential development will be in the form of residential flat building, multi dwelling housing and shop top housing. Some higher buildings will be located along Victoria Road and Pennant Street. Building heights will be predominantly low in scale, responding to existing development.

Better pedestrian connections will be created by requiring new links, and pedestrian safety will be enhanced by designing buildings that have natural surveillance of pathways, laneways, parks, open space corridors or other elements of the public domain.

Street trees and the surrounding open space network contribute significantly to the character of the neighbourhood, including the row of large trees on the western side of Webb Street opposite the school. This character will be reinforced and enhanced in new developments with landscaped settings.



Figure 4.1.2.1
Collet Park Precinct (North Parramatta) Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To provide for high and medium density housing development that responds to existing development.
- O.2 To provide improved pedestrian links throughout the precinct, particularly to and from the primary school, university and public open spaces.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections and laneways should be provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.2.1. Where a development provides for desired public access connections, a variation to Council's floor space ratio control can be sought in accordance with Principle 1 in Section 4.1 of this DCP.
- P.2 New pedestrian links are to improve through block connections and permeability of the precinct. Particularly better connectivity is to be provided to the existing university, primary school and public open spaces.
- P.3 New pedestrian links are to have a minimum width of 3 metres, being consistent in width for its full length.
- P.4 Existing pedestrian connections are to be retained and enhanced.



Figure 4.1.2.2
Pedestrian Links

4.1.3 Dundas Precinct

Desired Future Character

Residential density in the Dundas Precinct will be concentrated close to the existing shops, train station and school. A mix of housing, including residential flat buildings, multi dwelling housing and detached housing will occur within the precinct.

Opportunities for redevelopment of the existing shops will provide better orientation and address to the adjoining park (Winjoy Reserve), providing improved safety and surveillance. Development will also maintain an address to Station Street as the primary frontage.

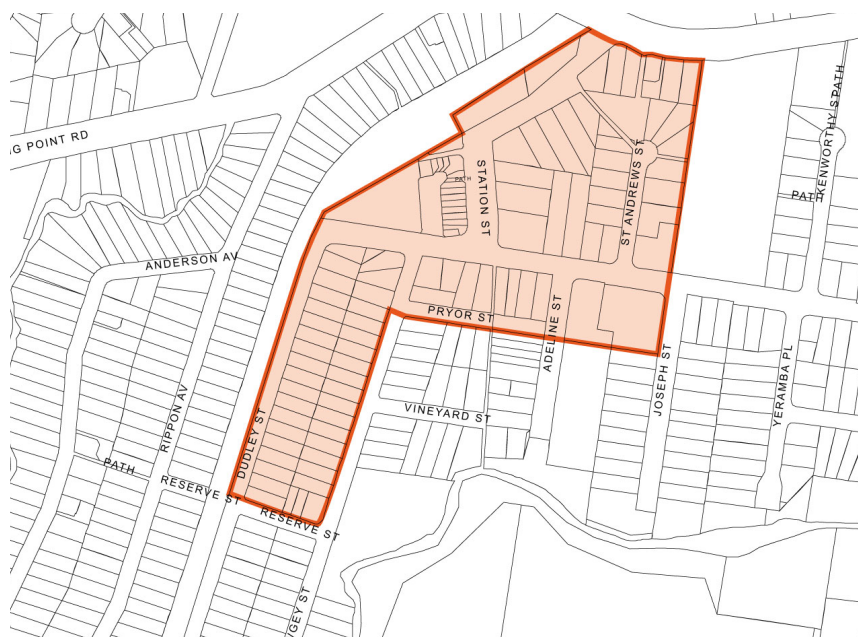


Figure 4.1.3.1
Dundas Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that new development provides a strong interface to existing parks, the railway station and surrounding streets.
- O.2 To ensure that new development adjacent to Winjoy Reserve provides opportunities to activate the public open space.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections and laneways should be provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.3.1. Where a development provides for desired public access connections, a variation to Council's floor space ratio control can be sought in accordance with Principle 1 in Section 4.1 of this DCP.
- P.2 A new shared vehicular and pedestrian laneway adjoining Winjoy Reserve should be provided over the B1 Neighbourhood Centre zone to ensure a formal relationship between the public open space and the adjoining retail shops. New development addressing the laneway will activate the park edge.

- P.3 The shared vehicular and pedestrian lane fronting Winjoy Reserve is to have a minimum width of 4 metres to allow for one-way vehicular movements and shared pedestrian access.
- P.4 New pedestrian links are to improve through block connections and permeability and are to have a minimum width of 3 metres, being consistent in width for its full length.
- P.5 Existing pedestrian connections are to be retained and enhanced.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Setbacks

- C.1 Building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.3.2 and any additional controls set out below:**

- a. The nil setback in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre Zone applies to the first 3 storeys of development. Additional storeys shall be setback a minimum of 3 metres from the front boundary as shown in Figure 4.1.3.3.

Balconies may encroach the upper level setback area as shown on Figure 4.1.3.3 as follows:

- An unroofed terrace area permitted to the 4th storey. Balustrade can extend from building line of storey below.
- Balconies may extend 1 metre into the setback area for the uppermost storey.

- b. The setback shown on the western side of the B1 Neighbourhood Centre Zone is to the desired laneway rather than the park edge.

- C.2 Where a nil front setback is shown in figure 4.1.3.2 in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre zone, development should have a nil side setback where it will not have a detrimental impact upon adjoining development to achieve a continuous street edge.**

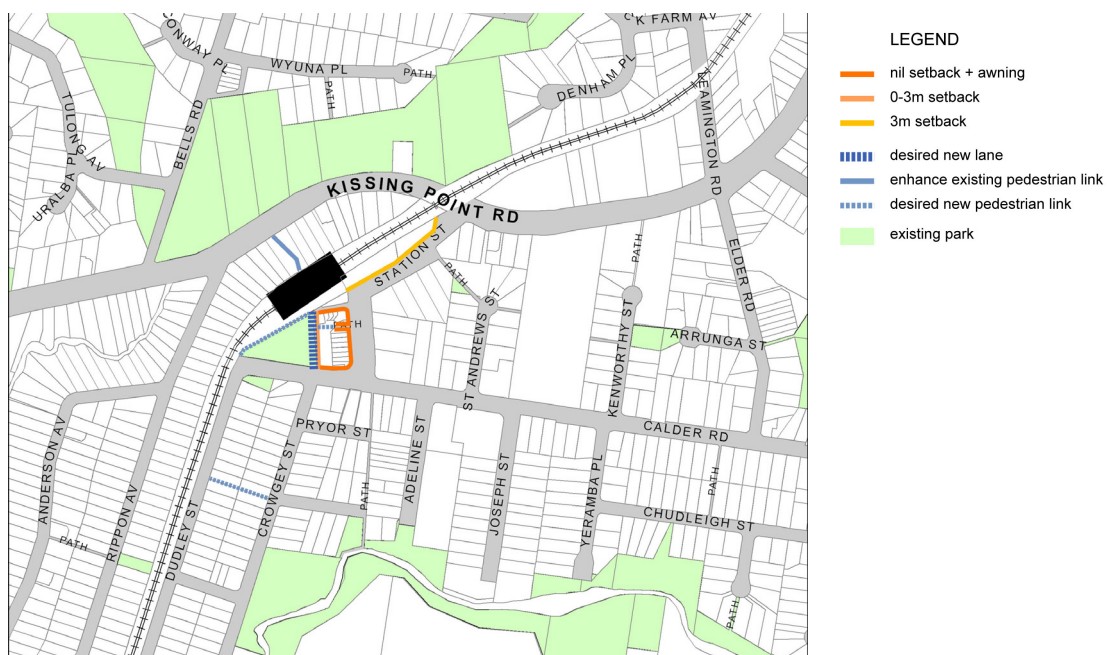


Figure 4.1.3.2
Setbacks, pedestrian links and laneways

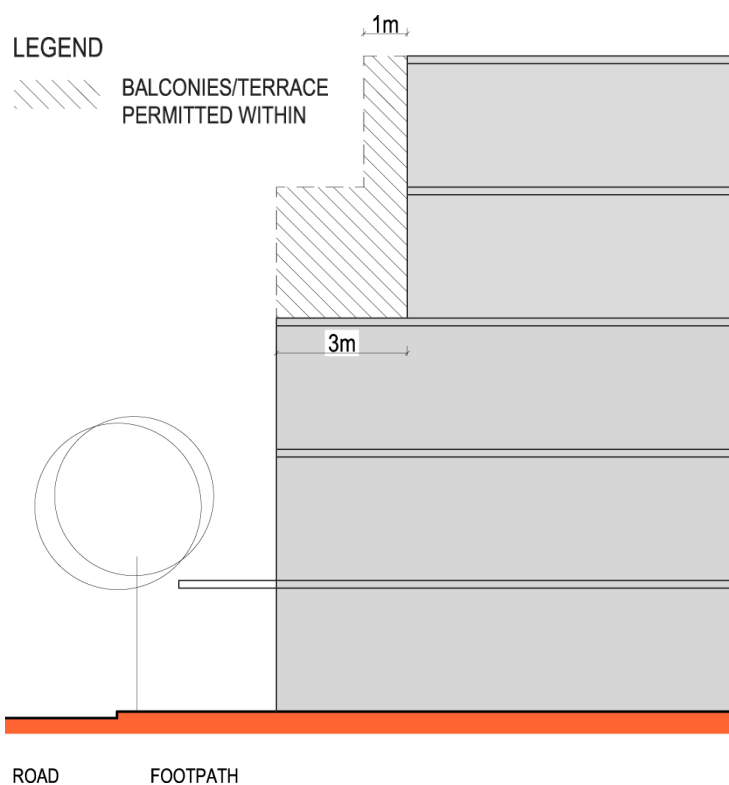


Figure 4.1.3.3
Upper Level Building Setbacks

4.1.4 (East) Rydalmere Precinct

Desired Future Character

A mix of residential, retail and business development will occur in the precinct encouraging a mix of housing types including residential flat buildings, multi dwelling housing and shop top housing. Retail and business uses will be concentrated around the intersection of Pine Street and Park Road, and on the south eastern corner of Victoria and Park Roads. New residential development will be concentrated in close proximity to existing transport services on Victoria and Park Roads and Rydalmere Ferry Wharf.

New development will be required to have regard to sensitive environmental areas and heritage items, and to consider noise impacts from Victoria Road and adjacent industrial development. Development is to provide casual surveillance to existing public open spaces including public reserves and pedestrian laneways. Where sites directly adjoin existing creek corridors new development should retain and/or enhance the indigenous vegetation corridor.

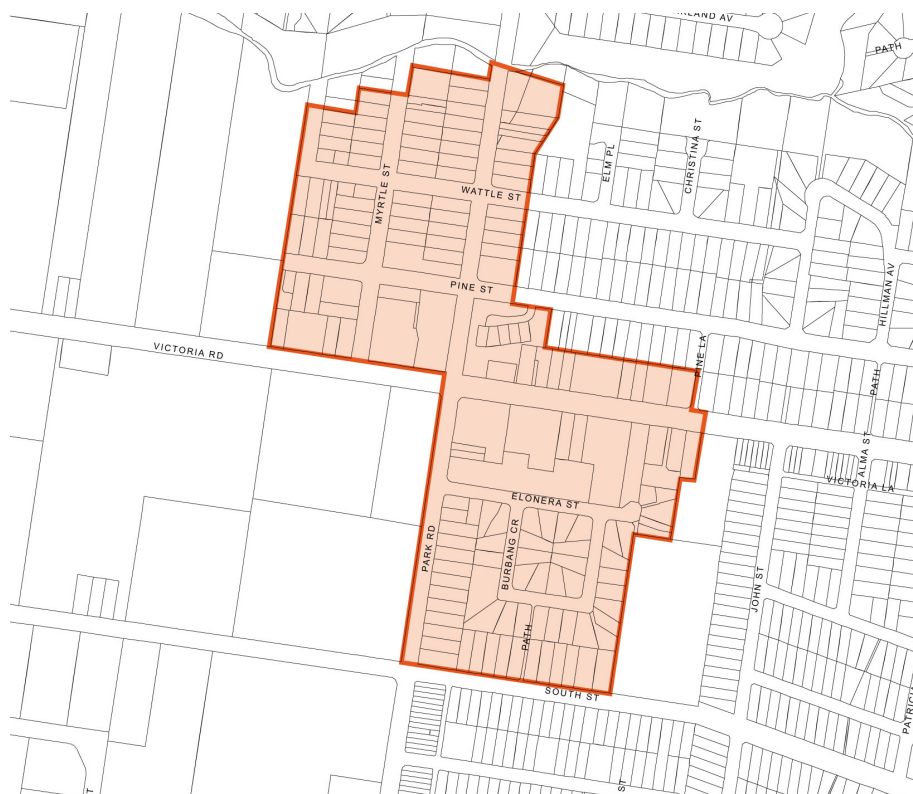


Figure 4.1.4.1
(East) Rydalmere Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that redevelopment south of Victoria Road will occur on regular shaped development sites.
- O.2 To encourage retail and business activity at the intersection of Park Road and Pine Street.
- O.3 To ensure that new residential development is suitably treated to reduce noise impacts associated with Victoria Road and surrounding industrial uses.

- O.4 To ensure that new development adjacent to existing creeks and waterways retains and enhances the indigenous vegetation corridor.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections and laneways should be provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.4.1. Where a development provides for public access connections, a variation to Council's floor space ratio control can be sought in accordance with Principle 1 in Section 4.1 of this DCP.
- P.2 New pedestrian links are to improve through block connections and access to existing public open spaces, and are to have a minimum width of 3 metres being consistent in width for its full length.
- P.3 Existing pedestrian connections should be retained and enhanced.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Setbacks

- C.1 Building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.4.2 and any additional controls set out below:
- C.2 Development in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre zone should have a nil side setback where it will not have a detrimental impact upon adjoining development, to achieve a continuous street edge.
- C.3 Development at the intersection of Park and Victoria Roads is to provide splay corners to the satisfaction of Council/RMS.

Land Amalgamation

- C.4 Land amalgamation is to result in regular shaped development sites throughout the precinct, particularly within the R4 High Density Residential south of Victoria Road. Examples of preferred amalgamation patterns are shown in Figure 4.1.4.3.



Figure 4.1.4.2
Building Setbacks and Pedestrian Links



Figure 4.1.4.3
Preferred amalgamation patterns

4.1.5 Epping Town Centre

Desired Future Character

Epping Town Centre is focused around Epping Railway Station and will be characterised by a compact and vibrant Centre Core immediately adjacent to the station, surrounded by lower density development adjacent the core. The lower density area recognises the heritage significance and character of the area, in particular the heritage items and heritage conservation areas.

The Centre Core will accommodate higher density commercial, retail and residential development in the form of high quality, tall slim-line towers within the areas fronting Rawson Street and Beecroft Road (between Bridge Street and Carlingford Road). The heights and densities of existing low rise residential flat buildings surrounding Boronia Park will remain unchanged and will provide a buffer between new high density development in the Centre Core and existing low density development at the periphery.

New development within the Centre Core will contribute to public domain improvements, new laneway connections and active ground level uses (particularly along Rawson Street, Beecroft Road and new laneways) that provide high levels of pedestrian amenity and reinforce the role of these streets as a vibrant retail/commercial area. The number of vehicular access points along Rawson Street will be minimised to maximise pedestrian safety and to ensure the fine grain pattern of ground floor uses can be continued along the length of street with minimal interruption.

Building tower elements will be suitably setback from all street alignments so that they do not visually dominate the street, allow a pedestrian scale to be maintained at street level and reduce overshadowing impacts on the public domain.

Improved pedestrian connections are desired throughout the centre, and between the western and eastern side of the railway line. An above ground pedestrian link connecting new development in Beecroft Road directly into the Epping Railway Station is encouraged. New through site vehicular connections between Rawson Street car park and Carlingford Road are encouraged to alleviate vehicular movements at the existing Rawson Street/Carlingford Road intersection.

New development is to be designed and sited in a manner that protects the amenity of occupants on adjoining properties and where relevant provides a sympathetic response to heritage items and conservation areas. New development is also required to protect the amenity of future building occupants by appropriately considering noise and vibration impacts from Beecroft and Carlingford Roads and the railway line. High rise development must not result in wind tunnelling impacting upon both the public domain and new and existing development.

Where properties adjoin Boronia Park, new development will address and casually survey the Park, whilst also minimising overshadowing impacts. The future use of the Council owned car park in Rawson Street will be subject to future master planning and endorsement by City of Parramatta Council.

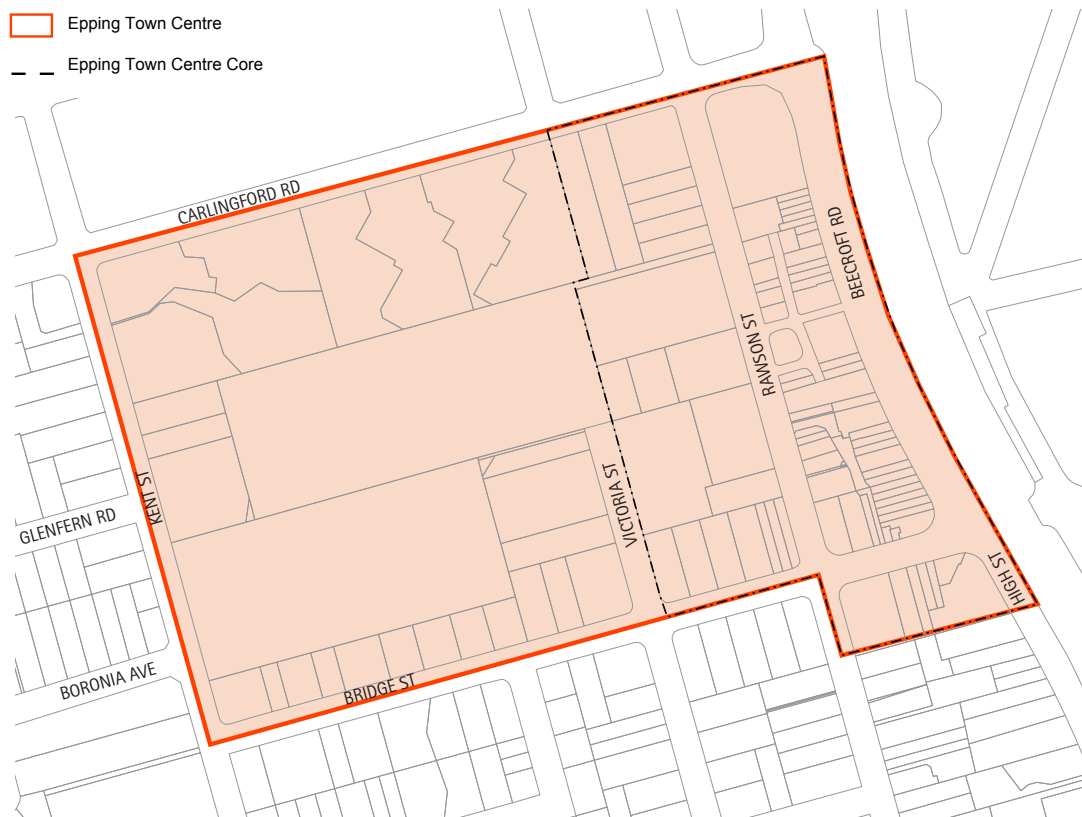


Figure 4.1.5.1
Epping Town Centre Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to the general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, the specific objectives of this precinct are identified below:

- O.1 To ensure that new development provides a strong interface to Epping Railway Station and improves connections between the railway station and the eastern and western sides of the centre.
- O.2 To provide high quality built form and to ensure that new buildings provide articulation, modulation and attractive composition of building elements.
- O.3 To ensure that new development maintains and enhances the character and function of Rawson Street and Beecroft Road as a retail/commercial street by continuing the fine grain pattern of ground floor uses.
- O.4 To ensure that new development responds well to heritage items and conservation areas.
- O.5 To ensure new development is suitably treated to reduce noise and vibration impacts from Beecroft Road and Railway Line.

Investigation Areas

As shown in Figure 4.1.5.2 Council will investigate future options for the use of the Council owned car park site in Rawson Street to determine the most appropriate future use of the site. This would be subject to a further Masterplan exercise and endorsement by City of Parramatta Council.

A 'kiss and ride' zone enabling commuters to be set down/picked up in Rawson Street near pedestrian lane link to railway station to be considered in future redevelopment of Council's car park site. Alternatively, this may be able to be achieved on the eastern side of Rawson Street,

in consideration of the amalgamation of existing laneways between Beecroft Road and Rawson Street into redevelopment sites.

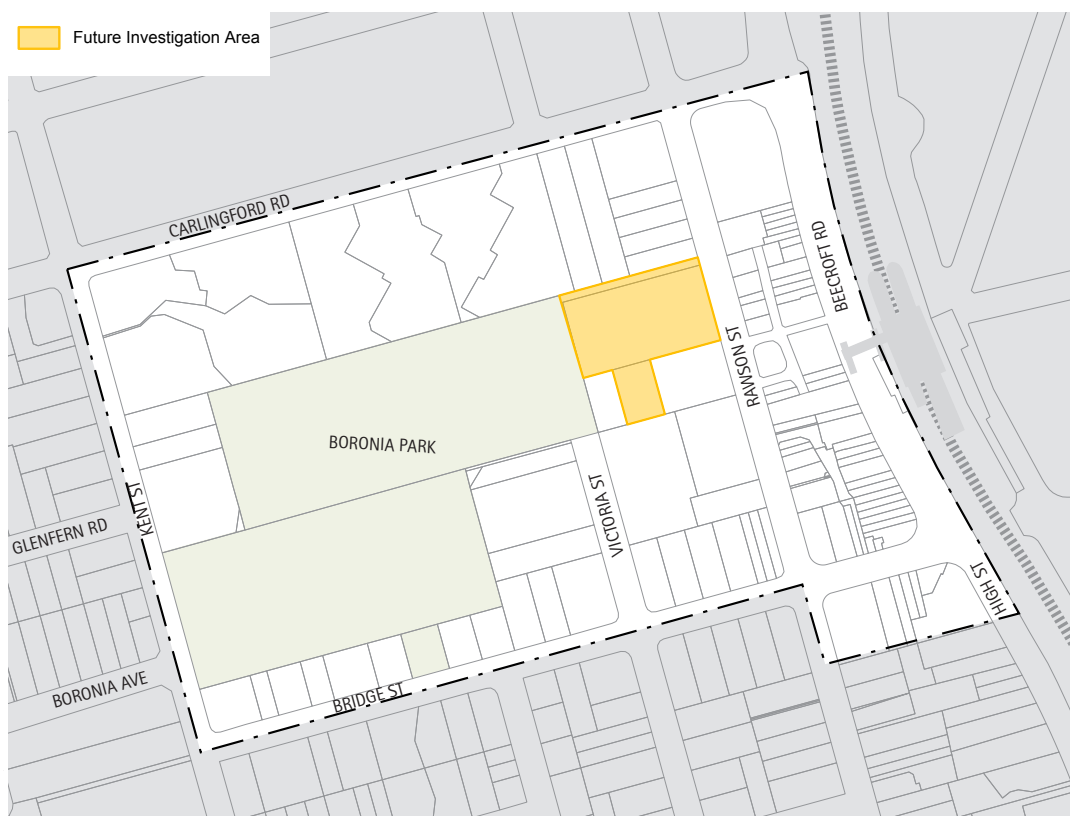


Figure 4.1.5.2
Future Investigation Site

Design Principles

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Pedestrian Connections & Laneways

- P.1 New and existing pedestrian connections, roads and laneways should be enhanced and provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.5.3.
- P.2 New road connections, cycle ways and laneways should be provided to improve through block connections, extend existing connections and improve the interface to Epping Railway Station.
- P.3 New vehicular laneways are to have a minimum width as shown in Figure 4.1.5.4.
- P.4 New pedestrian connections are to have a minimum width of 6 metres and are to be consistent in width for their full length. Where pedestrian connections are proposed to be shared with vehicles, these are to have a minimum width of 6.4 metres.
- P.5 Pedestrian through site links are to:
 - a. Have active ground floor frontages and encourage outdoor dining opportunities;
 - b. Be legible and direct throughways for pedestrians, clear of obstructions (including columns, stairs and escalators);
 - c. Provide public access 24 hours, 7 days per week;
 - d. Be open to the air above and at each end however, Council may consider an 'arcade style' walkway where this replaces an existing arcade;

- e. Have signage at the street entries indicating public accessibility and the street to which the through site link connects.

P.6 Laneways and through-site links should be dedicated to Council.

P.7 Where an existing pedestrian link provides access between Beecroft Road and Rawson Street, any re-development of such land is to incorporate a 24-hour pedestrian link between these streets.

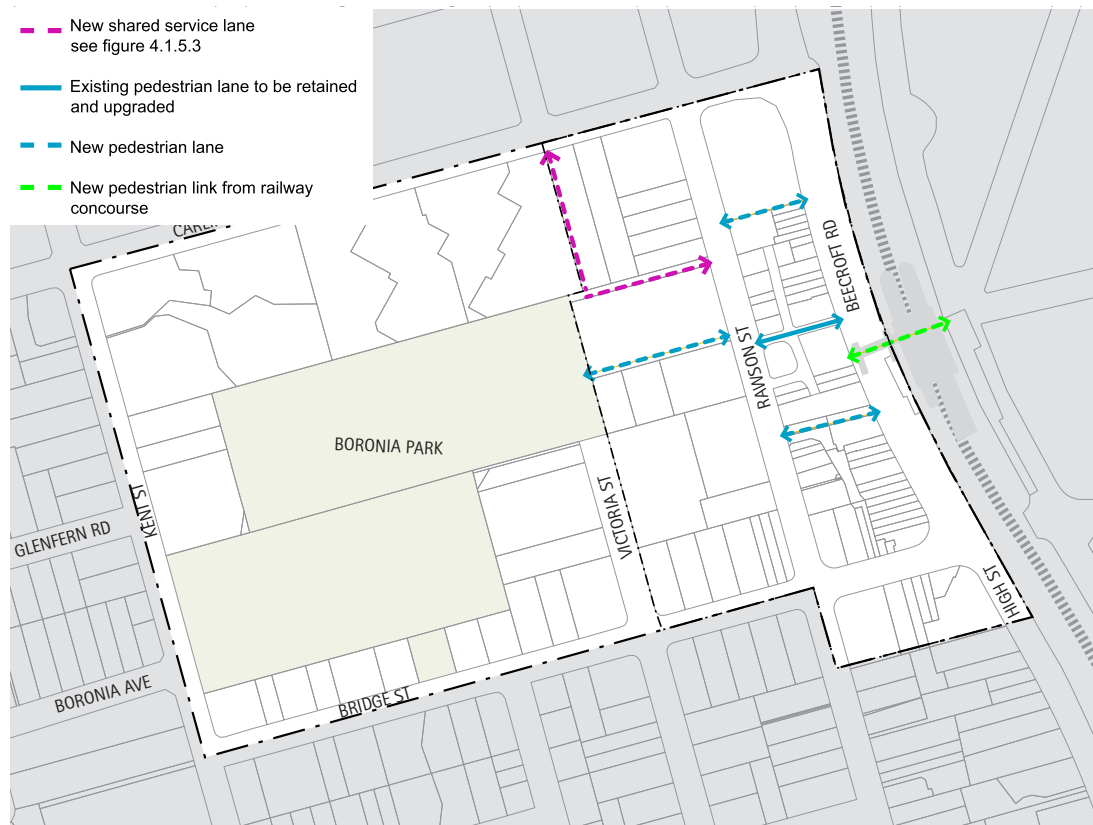


Figure 4.1.5.3
Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

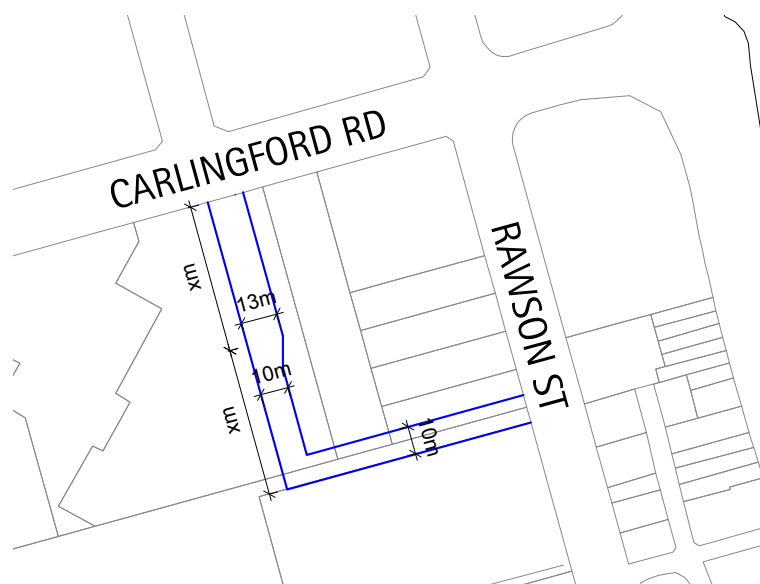


Figure 4.1.5.4
New vehicular laneway

Landscaping & Public Domain

- P.8 The Town Centre Core is to complement the existing landscaped character of the surrounding area. To achieve this, podium planting, particularly along the street edge of a podium, is to be provided as part of development on sites identified at Figure 4.1.5.5.
- P.9 Where podium planting is required, the planting is to be provided as illustrated at Figure 4.1.5.6, with the appropriate soil depth and width as illustrated at Figure 4.1.5.7.
- P.10 Existing street trees are to be protected and maintained. New developments are to provide new street trees along the street frontage in line with Council's specifications as detailed on a Public Domain Plan.
- P.11 A Public Domain Plan is to be provided for all new developments, detailing upgrades to the surrounding public domain network, including foot paving, street tree planting, street furniture and the like. Details shall be in keeping with Council's Public Domain Guidelines and finishes/street trees specified should be in line with Council's preferred palette for Epping Town Centre.

Paving at ground level within private land adjoining the public domain shall be consistent with the treatment provided within the public domain and should appear as an extension of the public domain.



Figure 4.1.5.5
Planting required on podium

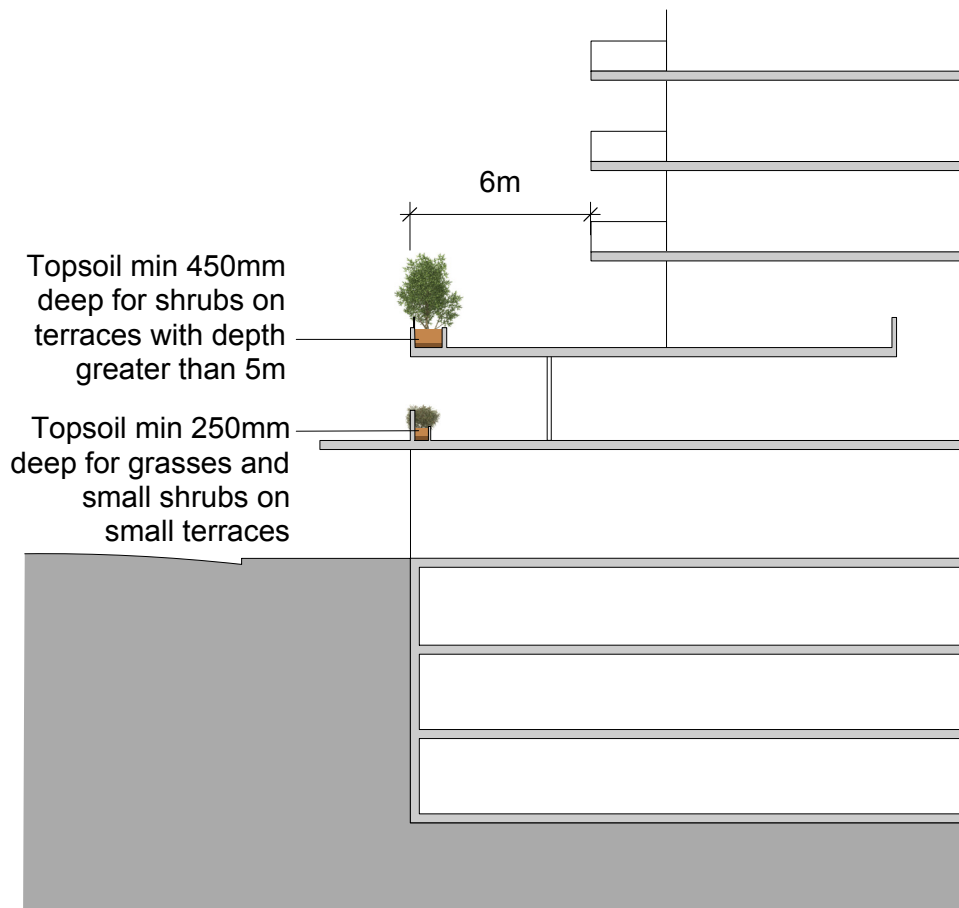


Figure 4.1.5.6
Podium planting provision

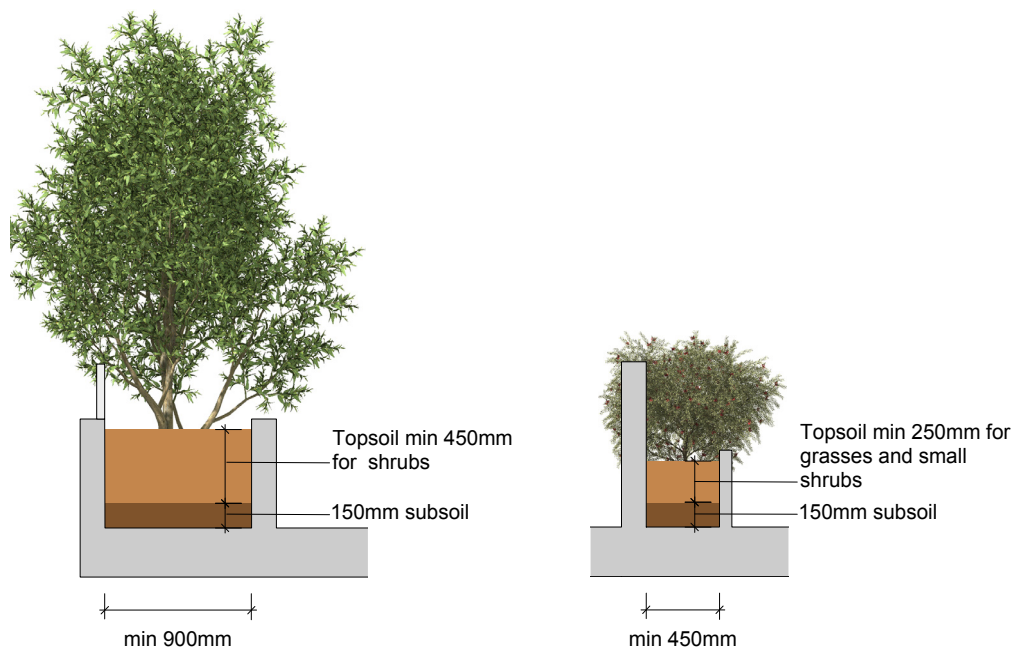


Figure 4.1.5.7
Soil depth and width

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Building Height

- C.1** The height of buildings in storeys should not exceed that corresponding the maximum LEP height in metres under Table 4.1.5.8.

Table 4.1.5.8

Maximum storey height

Zone (Epping Town Centre)	Height in metres under LEP	Maximum number of storeys
R4 High Density Residential	11	3
B2 Local Centre	18	5
	48	15
	72	22

Building Setbacks

Front setbacks

- C.2** Basement car parking, podium and tower building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.5.9 and indicative sections provided at Figure 4.1.5.10, Figure 4.1.5.11 and Figure 4.1.5.12, and any additional controls set out below.
- C.3** Where identified on Figure 4.1.5.9 and Figure 4.1.5.10, the 2 metre ground level setback area along Rawson Street and the 1.5 metre ground level setback area along Beecroft Road, High Street and Bridge Street should be treated as an extension to the footpath to enhance pedestrian amenity and improve opportunities for outdoor dining and an active, lively street. The gradients, finished levels and treatment of this setback area are to match the adjoining footway and detailed on the Public Domain Plan. Access should be made available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- C.4** Podiums are to be a maximum of 2-3 storeys in height. Podiums of 3-4 storeys may be considered along Beecroft Road where the proposed use is to be non-residential.
- C.5** Where the building alignment is setback from the street alignment, balconies or architectural elements may project up to 600mm into front building setbacks, provided the cumulative width of all balconies at that particular level totals no more than 50% of the horizontal width of the building façade.
- C.6** Podium setbacks to new and existing laneways and road extensions are shown in Figure 4.1.5.9 and Figure 4.1.5.10. Podium setbacks can be aligned to the laneway except where accommodating outdoor dining opportunities or where building separation requirements of the Apartment Design Guide seeks increased setbacks.

Note: The building setbacks to existing and desired laneways must ensure that the minimum widths specified in P3 and P4 are achieved. Further separation may be required for appropriate building separation between residential uses.

Side setbacks

- C.7** For the commercial/retail component of development within the B2 Local Centre Zone, a zero side setback is permissible for a building height of up to three

storeys. That component of the development above 3 storeys is to be setback a minimum of 6 metres from the side boundary.

- C.8** In all circumstances residential components of a development must comply with the minimum building separation distances prescribed under the Apartment Design Guide.

Rear setbacks

- C.9** Development should be setback a minimum of 6 metres from the rear boundary. Within the B2 Local Centre Zone, a zero rear setback may be considered for a maximum height of 3 storeys where a non-residential use adjoins another non-residential use.
- C.10** In all circumstances, residential components of a development must comply with the minimum building separation distances prescribed under the Apartment Design Guide.



Figure 4.1.5.9
Setbacks

Building bulk and depth

- C.11** Building floor plates above the podium are not to exceed the following:
- For residential development, 700m² of gross floor area and 900m² inclusive of balconies, external walls, internal voids etc; or
 - For commercial development, 1,200m² of gross floor area.
- C.12** Floor plates are to be limited to a maximum dimension of 40 metres.

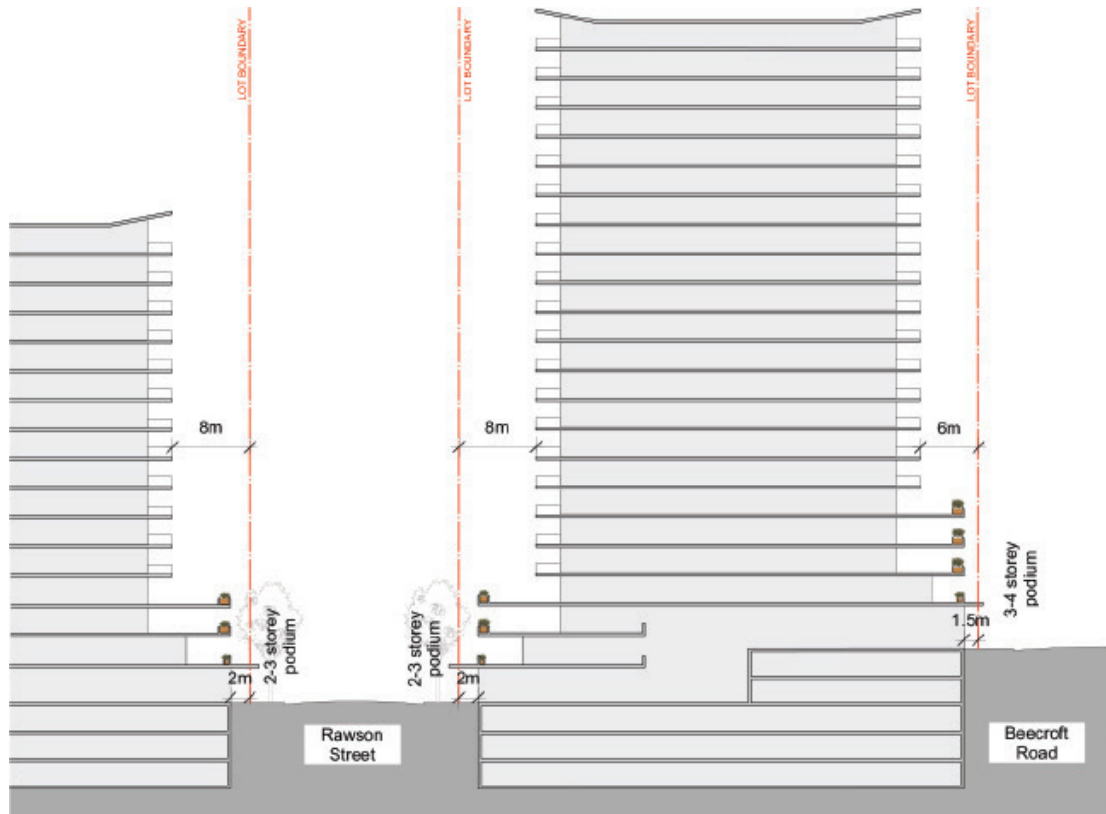


Figure 4.1.5.10
Setbacks to Rawson Street and Beecroft Road

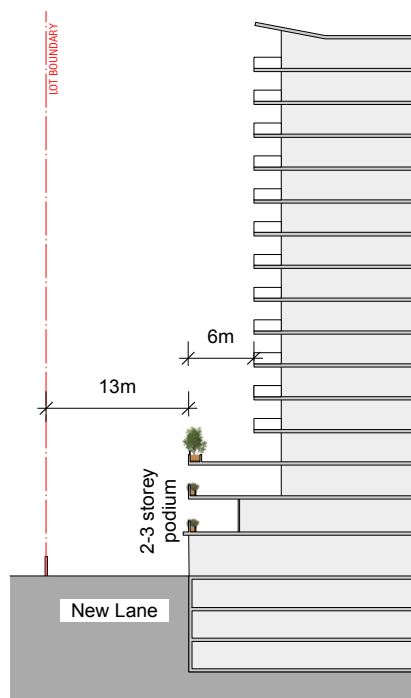
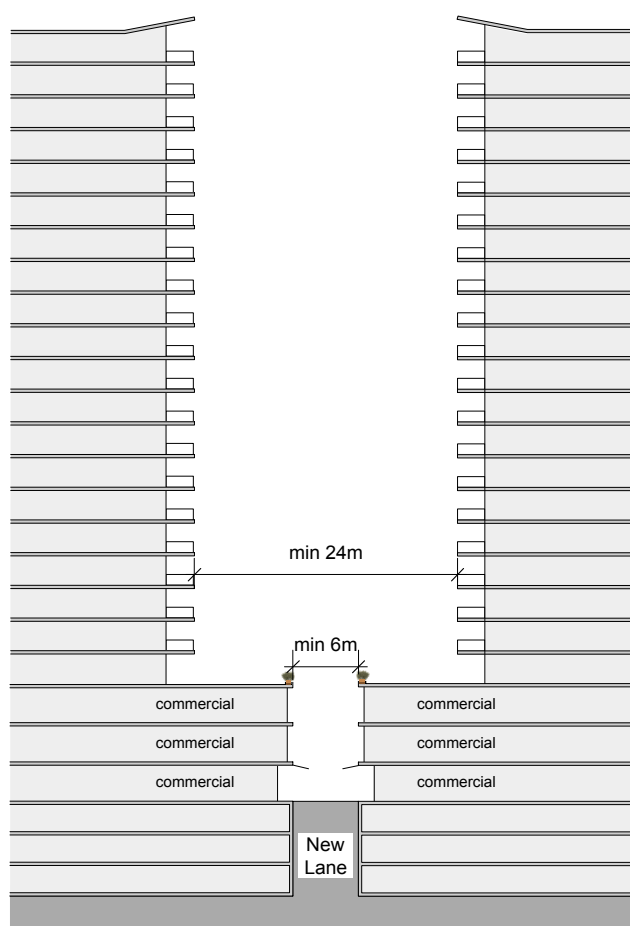


Figure 4.1.5.11
Setbacks to New Lane connecting Carlingford Road and Rawson Street

**Figure 4.1.5.12**

Setbacks to New Lane connecting Rawson Street to Beecroft Road

Minimum site area, frontage and amalgamation

- C.13** Site amalgamation is encouraged to realise the development potential envisaged. For development exceeding six storeys in height, development sites must have a minimum area of 2,000m² with a minimum street frontage of 40 metres.
- C.14** Site amalgamation patterns are to ensure through block amalgamation, particularly between Beecroft Road and Rawson Street.
- C.15** Isolation of small sites may result in poor built form outcomes. The applicant needs to demonstrate how small lots (less than 2,000m²) will not be isolated by new development. Refer to Section 3.7.2 of this DCP – Site Consolidation and Development on Isolated Sites.

Development along Beecroft Road

- C.16** Development to Beecroft Road should incorporate up to four levels of retail and/or commercial floor space fronting Beecroft Road, to ensure the provision of employment space within the Town Centre and act as a noise buffer between the Railway Line, Beecroft Road and residential development to the west.
- C.17** Development along Beecroft Road and directly opposite Epping Railway Station is to consider the opportunity for a direct overpass connection between the development site and Epping Railway Station.
- C.18** The existing pedestrian bridge over Beecroft Road to the Railway Station is to be maintained, and allow pedestrians to access from Rawson Street through to the Railway Station.

Building Height Transition

- C.19** Development on sites that share a boundary with the R2 Low Density Residential Zone are to be a maximum height of 3 storeys within 15 metres of the shared boundary as shown in Figure 4.1.5.13.
- C.20** In all other cases, where adjoining sites have different height limits, the height transition requirements detailed in Section 3.1.2 – Height Transition of this DCP are to be adhered to.

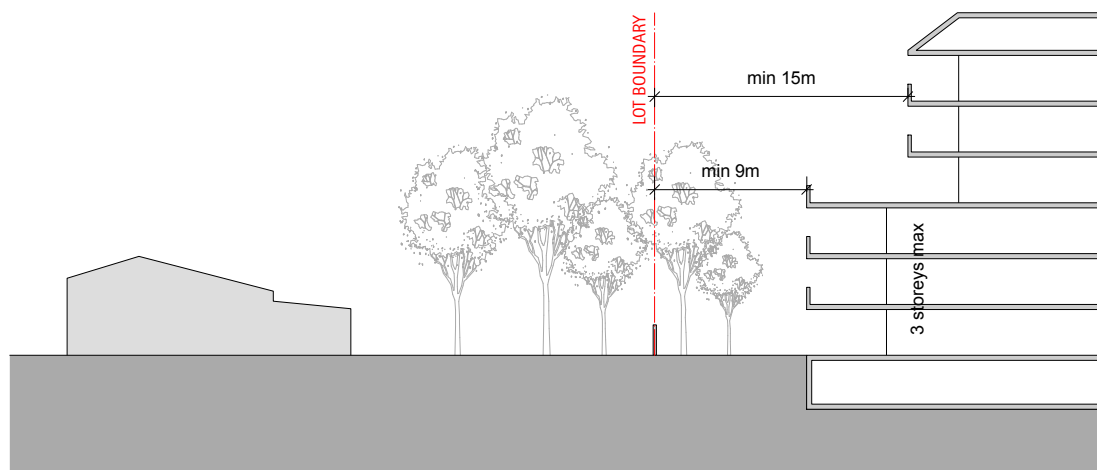


Figure 4.1.5.13
Zone interface controls

Building Design

- C.21** Design of new buildings are to consider adjoining buildings, heritage buildings or buildings included within a Heritage Conservation Area in the in terms of
- appropriate alignment and street frontage heights;
 - setbacks above street frontage heights;
 - appropriate materials and finishes selection;
 - façade proportions include horizontal or vertical emphasis;
 - side and rear setbacks.
- C.22** Balconies and terraces should be provided, particularly where buildings overlook public spaces and on low rise parts of a building. Gardens on the top of setback areas of buildings are encouraged.
- C.23** Façades are to be articulated so that they address the street and add visual interest;
- C.24** External walls are to be constructed of high quality and durable materials and finishes with 'self-cleaning' attributes such as face brickwork, rendered brickwork, stone, concrete and glass. Materials and finishes with high maintenance costs, and those susceptible to degradation or corrosion are to be avoided. The use of lightness and colour of materials is to be used to minimise the impacts of massing and respect lower traditional scale.
- C.25** Opaque and blank walls for ground floor uses in the Town Centre Core are to be limited to a maximum of 30% of the street frontage.
- C.26** Buildings are to be designed to create streetscapes that are characterised by:
- clearly defined edges and corners;

- b. architectural treatments that are interesting and that relate to the design and human scale of existing buildings.
 - c. tall, slender buildings with massing and design that allows for light, separation and views between buildings.
- C.27** Special emphasis is to be given to the design of corner buildings, including consideration of how the building addresses its neighbouring buildings, dual frontages and its turning of the corner, and incorporation of distinctive features.

Design Quality

- C.28** New buildings within the Town Centre Core are to provide for high quality urban design outcomes. Development Applications for all new buildings within the Town Centre Core are to be referred to the Design Excellence Advisory Panel for review.
- C.29** A Design Competition process is encouraged for all developments greater than 45 metres in height.

Active street frontages and address

- C.30** Active frontages are required as identified at Figure 4.1.5.12. Active frontages are those which have a direct street entry to retail, commercial, or (to minimal extent) residential lobbies.
- C.31** Active frontages uses are to include one or a combination of the following at street level:
- a. entrances to retail;
 - b. shop fronts;
 - c. glazed entries to commercial and residential lobbies occupying less than 50% of the street frontage to a maximum 6 metres of frontage. Glazing is to be clear and not tinted;
 - d. active office uses such as reception, if visible from the street;
 - e. public building if accompanied by an entry;
 - f. café or restaurant if accompanied by an entry to the street;
 - g. other non-residential uses such as business premises.
- C.32** Active frontage controls:
- a. Active frontages are to be at the same general level as the footpath and be accessible directly from the street.
 - b. Where active frontages are not required, non-residential uses at the ground floor should provide clear glazing to the street wherever possible.
 - c. cafés and restaurants should consider providing openable shop fronts.
 - d. Retail, café and restaurant tenancies along streets to which active frontages are required are to have a width of 6-12 metres
- C.33** The following street address controls apply to 'street address' frontages identified at Figure 4.1.5.12.
- a. Residential developments are to provide a clear street address and direct pedestrian access off the primary street front, to allow for residents to overlook surrounding streets.
 - b. On large development sites with multiple street frontages, entrances should be provided to each frontage if possible.

c. Provide direct 'front door' access from ground floor residential units.

C.34 Outdoor dining is encouraged within the Town Centre core, particularly along Rawson Street, as identified at Figure 4.1.5.14. Refer to the City of Parramatta Council's Outdoor Dining policy for more information relating to outdoor dining.

C.35 Continuous awnings are to be provided where active frontages are required by Figure 4.1.5.12. Where active frontages are not required, awnings to street level commercial and retail developments are encouraged for weather protection and pedestrian amenity. New awnings should have the same height, or the average of, the two adjacent awnings.

Vehicle access

C.36 Driveways should be:

- Provided from lanes and secondary streets rather than the primary street, wherever practical.
- Located taking into account any services within the road reserve, such as power poles, drainage inlet pits and existing street trees.
- Located a minimum of 10 metres from the perpendicular of any intersection of any two roads.
- Designed so that vehicles can enter and leave in a forward direction without the need to make more than a three point turn.
- Separated and clearly distinguished from pedestrian access.
- Located at least 1.5 metres from the side boundary with any public domain area, street, lanes or parks, with the setback to be landscaped.

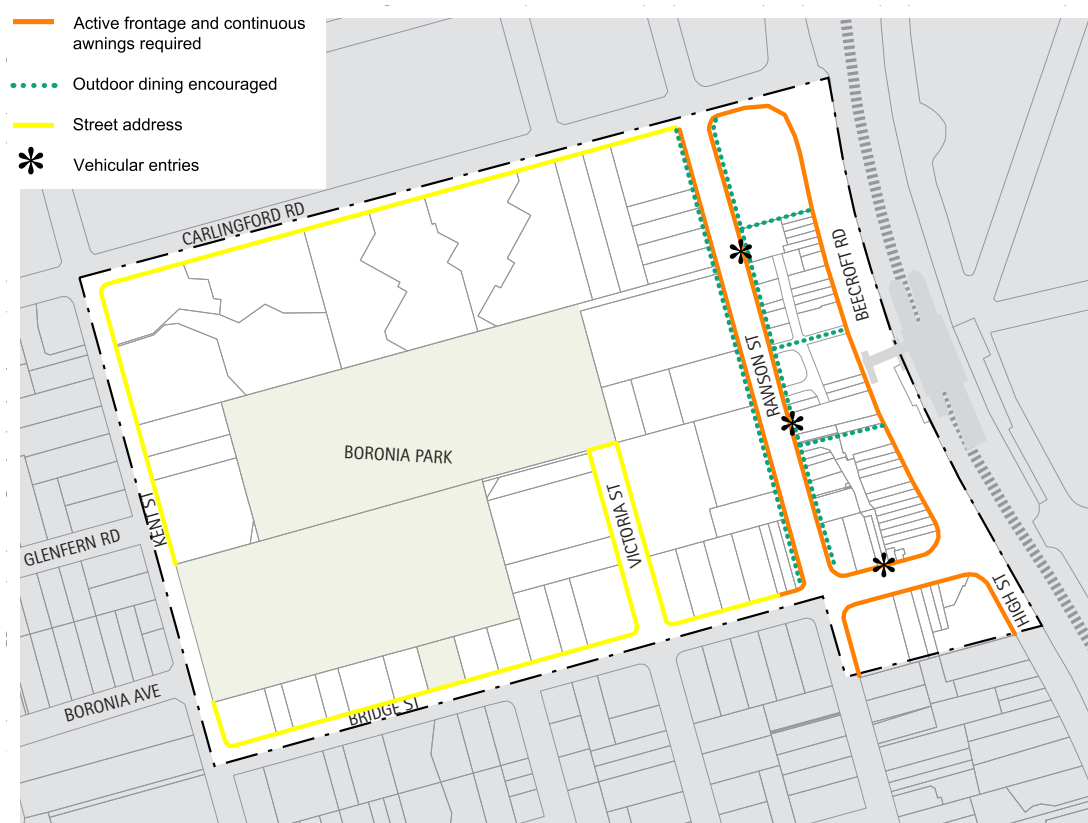


Figure 4.1.5.14

Active frontages, street address, outdoor dining and vehicular entries

- C.37 Shared basements are encouraged to minimise the number of vehicular crossings.
- C.38 A maximum 3 vehicular access points should be provided off the eastern side of Rawson Street. Preferred vehicular access points are identified at Figure 4.1.5.12. Opportunities for amalgamated or shared vehicular entry points are also encouraged along the western side of Rawson Street.
- C.39 No new vehicular access points into a development site are permitted off Beecroft or Carlingford Roads. Any vehicular access required within Rawson Street should take into consideration the potential for shared basement access with adjoining sites.
- C.40 Any site on the western side of Rawson Street, that has two street frontages, is not to be accessed off Rawson Street.
- C.41 Vehicular crossing widths are to comply with AS2890.1.
- C.42 Doors to vehicle access points are to be non-solid roller shutters or tilting doors fitted behind the building façade and to be of materials that integrate with the design of the building and contribute to a positive public domain.

Mixed use developments

- C.43 The ground floor of buildings within the B2 Local Centre Zone are to have a minimum floor to ceiling height of 3.6 metres. All retail and commercial floors above the ground floor are to have a minimum floor to ceiling height of 3.3 metres. The minimum floor to ceiling height for residential floors above the ground floor is 2.7 metres.
- C.44 Commercial service areas in mixed use developments, including loading docks and waste areas, are to be separated from residential access, service areas and primary outlook and must not be visible from the public domain.
- C.45 Within mixed use developments, residential entries and vertical circulation are to be clearly demarcated and separated from commercial entries and circulation. Residential entries should be clearly visible and directly accessible from the street or public domain.
- C.46 Provide security access controls to all entrances into private areas, residential lobbies, car parks and internal courtyards and open space.

Deep soil zones

- C.47 Deep soil zones shall be provided in accordance with Section 3 of this DCP.
- C.48 Locate basement car parking predominately under the building footprint to maximise opportunities for deep soil areas.
- C.49 For non-residential and mixed use developments, areas with soil depths of up to 1.2 metres should be provided in atria, courtyards and boundary setbacks.

Environmental management

- C.50 Wind mitigation:
 - a. A Wind Effects Report is to be submitted with a development application for all buildings greater than 32 metres in height.
 - b. For buildings over 50 metres in height, results of a wind tunnel test are to be included in the development application documentation.

Safety and security

- C.51** The design and use of buildings is to promote active uses fronting public streets and places.
- C.52** Landscaping is to reinforce the public realm without secluding areas where surveillance is limited.
- C.53** The vehicle and pedestrian movement network is to be clearly delineated, including location of car parking near building entries, to minimise opportunities for conflict.
- C.54** Entrances to buildings should be well lit, clear and well defined.

Car Parking

- C.55** Car parking is to be provided below ground in basements within the B2 Local Centre and R4 High Density Residential Zones.
- C.56** Car parking for non-residential, multi-unit residential and mixed use developments is to be provided to the rates set out at Table 4.1.5.14. For other forms of development refer to the applicable rates are in Section 3.6.2 - Parking & Vehicular Access of this DCP.
- C.57** In mixed use developments, residential parking should be secure and separated from parking allocated to the retail/commercial components of the development.

Table 4.1.5.14
Parking Rates

Type	Rate
Residential	
Studios, 1, 2 and 3+ bedroom apartments – on land within 800 metres of Epping railway station	Maximum Car Parking Rate per bedroom
	Studio 0.4 spaces
	1 0.4 spaces
	2 0.7 spaces
	3 or more 1.2 spaces
	Car parking can be averaged across the residential component of the development.
Residential visitors – on land within 800 metres of Epping railway station	A minimum of 1 space per 7 dwellings
Studios, 1, 2 and 3+ bedroom apartments – beyond 800 metres of Epping railway station	Maximum Car Parking Rate per bedroom
	Studio 0.5 spaces
	1 0.75 spaces
	2 1 spaces
	3 or more 1.5 spaces
	Car parking can be averaged across the residential component of the development.

Type	Rate
Residential visitors – on land beyond 800 metres of Epping railway station	A minimum of 1 space per 10 dwellings
Accessible parking spaces	Medium and high residential density residential development (including component within mixed use development) – a minimum of 1 space for every adaptable/accessible unit, appropriately designed for use by people with disabilities. Each space must be allocated specifically to the adaptable/accessible unit. Accessible parking is to be designed in accordance with the requirements of relevant Australian Standards.
Car share spaces	A minimum of 1 space is to be allocated to car share for developments with 50 or more dwellings. If agreement with a car share provider is not obtained then the car share space is to be used for additional visitor parking until such time as a car share provider agreement is obtained.
Storage Areas within Car Parking Areas	In medium/high density residential developments, each residential dwelling must have at least 10m ³ of storage space provided. This can be provided within the car parking area only where it can be demonstrated that the storage area does not impede area allocated for car parking. Where storage space is provided adjacent to car parking areas or within designated car parking spaces, it shall not impede or reduce the area allocated for car parking requirements as set out in the AS 2890 Parking Facilities series, including parking for bicycles and motor cycles.
Retail and commercial	
Retail (including cafés, restaurants and the like) – on land within 800 metres of Epping railway station	Maximum of 1 space per 30m ² of gross floor area
Commercial (including medial and professional consulting) – on land within 800 metres of Epping railway station	Maximum of 1 space per 50m ² of gross floor area
Accessible parking spaces	Commercial – Minimum of 1-2% of all spaces to be provided as readily accessible spaces, appropriately designed for use by people with disabilities. Accessible parking is to be designed in accordance with the requirements of relevant Australian standards.
Motorcycle parking	Buildings with less than 25 car parking spaces – A minimum of one motor cycle space is to be provided as separate parking for a motor cycle. Buildings with more than 25 car parking spaces - An area equal to a minimum of one motor cycle space is to be provided as separate parking for motor cycles for every 25 onsite car parking spaces provided, or part thereof. Each motorcycle parking space is to be designated and located so that parked motorcycles are not vulnerable to being struck by a manoeuvring vehicle.

Type	Rate
Bicycle retail/commercial parking	<p>Bicycle parking for tenants and visitors is required at a minimum rate of 1 bicycle space per 200m² commercial/retail gross floor area or part thereof.</p> <p>Secure bicycle spaces for tenants can be provided individually (per tenancy) or collectively for the use of all tenants within a designated area.</p> <p>Visitor bicycle parking should be provided close to the street entrance of a commercial or mixed use development in accordance with Safer by Design principles and be appropriately designated. Council's consent will be required where visitor bicycle spaces are proposed on Council's footpath.</p> <p>Bicycle parking and access should ensure that potential conflict with vehicles are minimised. Bicycle parking should be designed in accordance with AS 2890.3 Parking Facilities – Bicycle Parking Facilities.</p>
Storage Areas within Car Parking Areas	Where storage space is provided adjacent to car parking areas or within designated car parking spaces, it shall not impede or reduce the area allocated for car parking requirements as set out in the AS 2890 Parking Facilities series, including parking for bicycles and motor cycles.

General controls	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The number of car parking spaces currently provided on site in connection with the existing use shall not be reduced as a result of any new development. Applications that depart from the on-site parking rate specified in Table 4.1.5.15 above must be accompanied by a Car Parking Demand Assessment demonstrating the justification for any departure from parking rates and addressing at minimum the following matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Any relevant parking policy. The availability of alternative car parking in the locality of the land, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> efficiencies gained from the consolidation of shared car parking spaces on the same site, public car parks intended to serve the land, extent of existing on-street parking in non residential zones, extent of existing on-street parking in residential zones, the practicality of providing car parking on the site, particularly for constrained development sites, any car parking deficiency associated with the existing use of the site, local traffic management in the locality of the site, the impact of fewer car parking spaces on local amenity, including pedestrian amenity and the amenity of nearby residential areas, the need to create safe, functional and attractive parking areas, access to or provision of alternative transport modes to and from the land, and the character of the surrounding area and whether reducing the car parking provision would result in a quality/positive urban design outcome. Before granting approval to depart from on-site parking rates specified in Table 4.1.5.15, Council will consider the Car Parking Demand Assessment and any other relevant planning consideration.

4. For residential flat buildings within 800 metres of Epping railway station, a condition of consent will be imposed by the consent authority requiring the following restrictions to be placed on the property title prior to the issue of the Occupation Certificate:
 - a) Apartment owners and tenants are excluded from participating in any future Council residential parking permit scheme; and
 - b) Car share car spaces cannot be reallocated as parking spaces for residents or as visitor parking.
5. For residential flat buildings within 800 metres of Epping railway station, a condition of consent will be imposed by the consent authority requiring a Travel Plan to be provided to the satisfaction of the City of Parramatta Council prior to the release of the Construction Certificate. A Travel Plan is a package of measures designed to reduce car trips and encourage the use of sustainable transport. It must include, at the minimum:
 - a) Analysis on the existing policy context.
 - b) Analysis on the existing transport conditions.
 - c) Objectives and targets.
 - d) Methods for encouraging modal shift which is to include at the minimum:
 - Strategies: these focus on managing car use, promoting public transport, cycling and walking and other mechanisms, for example, a Transport Access Guide
 - Actions: this spells out the modal shift mechanisms, for example, reduced car parking rates, car sharing, car pooling and sales of car parking spaces.
 - Targeted audience: this describes the audience at which the Strategies and Actions are targeted, for example, residents, visitors, employees and business owners.
 - Timeline: an indication of when the action is delivered, for example, prior to or upon occupation, on-going, etc.
 - Responsibility: this outlines the responsible body, for example, the proponent, Council, Building Manager, Residents, Travel Plan Coordinator, etc
 - e) Management and Monitoring of the Travel Plan.

4.1.6 Granville Town Centre

Desired Future Character

The Granville town centre precinct will continue to be a vibrant place with a variety of activities within and surrounding the centre. This will be achieved through a mix of uses, building heights and densities to support the role and function of Granville. Throughout the precinct new development is to retain and enhance the heritage character of the precinct. Specific characteristics for parts of the town centre are detailed below.

Parramatta Road Corridor: Parramatta Road is to accommodate non-residential development including business and office uses, light industries and specialised 'retail' developments that require large floor plates. New development is to be set back from the roadway to improve pedestrian amenity.

Mixed use development: to be located between the railway line and Cowper Street with increased height limits and floor space ratios permitted on larger sites. The amalgamation of lots will be required to achieve the maximum building heights and floor space ratios prescribed in the Parramatta LEP 2011. Where the required site amalgamation does not occur, reduced building heights and floor space ratios apply (refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011). The prescribed maximum floor space ratios may not be wholly achievable on all sites due to urban design considerations or site configuration. Residential development will be located away from Parramatta Road to minimise adverse amenity impacts. The interface between development along Parramatta Road and residential development to the rear will be carefully designed to ensure that privacy and visual amenity are managed and protected.

Retail Centre: New development in the main retail precincts north and south of the railway line will be consistent with the scale and fine grain form of existing development. Active ground level frontages are to be provided, with at grade pedestrian access. The existing street pattern, including rear lanes, will be retained to reflect the main streets' historical context. Shop top housing is encouraged and will be set back from the street alignment in order to respect pedestrian scale of the existing streetscape.

Residential zone: New residential development in Enid and Diamond Avenues facing Granville Memorial Park and pool will provide a residential edge to frame the public open space. New development is to maintain the heritage character and narrow subdivision pattern in the heritage conservation areas, and areas south of William Street and west of Duck Creek.

Note: This section is to be read in conjunction with Section 4.3.7 Granville Precinct which provides for additional development controls of specific sites within the Granville Precinct.

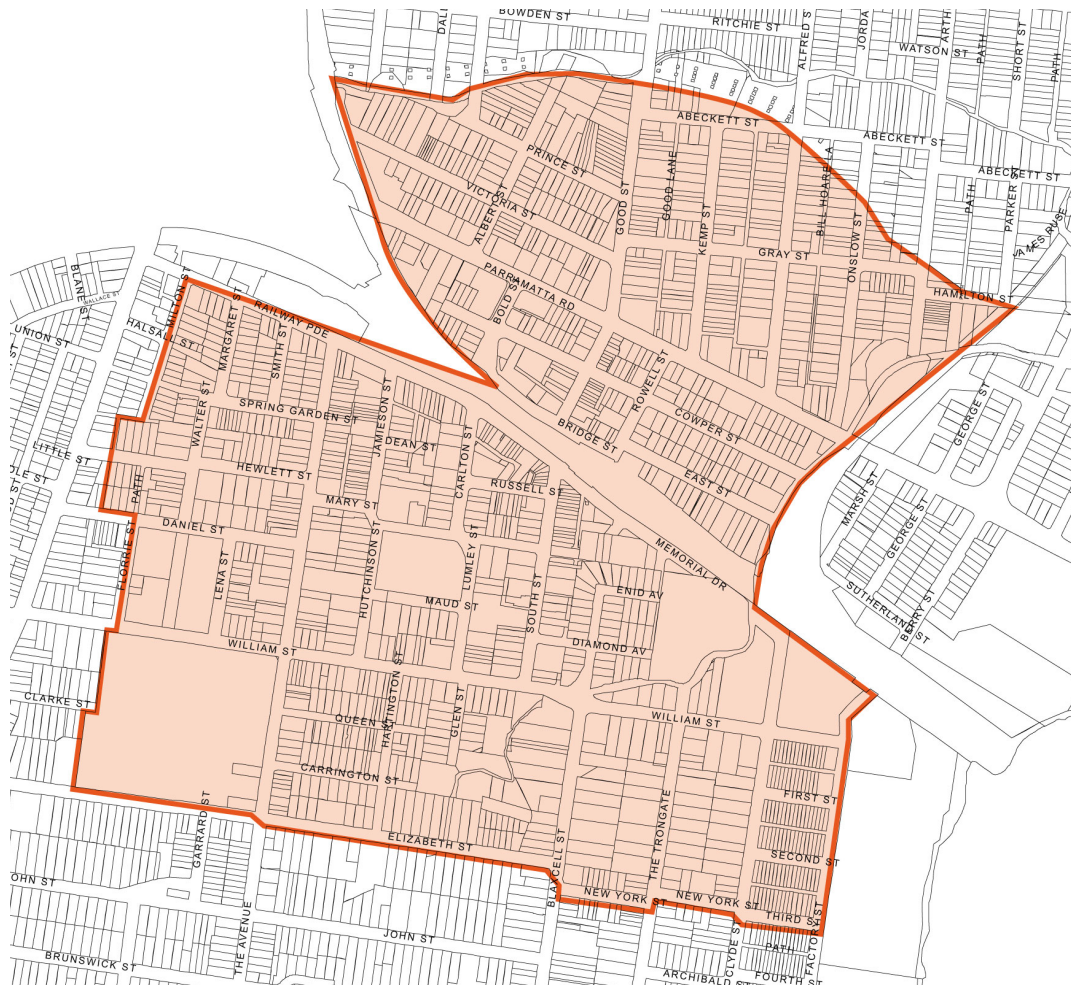


Figure 4.1.6.1
Granville Town Centre Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that new development provides a strong interface to Granville Railway Station, Parramatta Road, South Street and Good Street.
- O.2 To ensure that new development maintains the character and function of South Street as a main retail/commercial street by continuing the fine grain pattern of retail and commercial uses.
- O.3 To ensure that new development responds well to existing heritage items.
- O.4 To ensure new development within the mixed use area provides active ground floor uses to increase the safety, use and interest of the area.
- O.5 To ensure new buildings within the mixed use area provide articulation and an attractive composition of building elements.
- O.6 To enhance residential amenity through provision of landscaping and communal open space at ground level.
- O.7 To ensure an appropriate height transition of building heights to maintain amenity of adjacent development.

Investigation Areas

- a. As shown in Figure 4.1.6.3 Council will investigate the potential for redevelopment of the bus interchange and car park to provide for a mix of community, residential and commercial uses.
- b. Council will investigate the block bound by Railway Parade, Mary, Carlton and Jamieson Streets as shown in Figure 4.1.6.1. Development in this location will need to respect the significance of the existing heritage items and heritage conservation areas in relation to scale, character, form, siting, material, colour and detailing. In addition, the proportion and massing of buildings is to relate favourably to that of existing building patterns in the street.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections, roads and laneways should be provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.6.3. Where a development provides for public access connections, a variation to Council's floor space ratio control can be sought in accordance with Principle 1 in Section 4.1 of this DCP.
- P.2 New road connections and laneways should be provided to improve through block connections, remove dead end streets, extend existing connections, improve serviceability of retail development and improve the interface to the railway line.
- P.3 Properties facing South Street are to form an extension of existing laneways to the rear to provide for vehicular access and servicing needs of development in the B2 Local Centre zone. The laneways will need to be located over or abutting the B2 Local Centre Zone.
- P.4 New street links are to match the width of the existing public road that it forms and extension of. New laneways are to have a minimum width of 6 metres.
- P.5 New pedestrian links are to improve through block connections and provide better links to and from Granville Railway Station.
- P.6 New pedestrian connections are to have a minimum width of 3 metres and are to be consistent in width for their full length.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Setbacks

- C.1 **Front building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.6.3 and any additional controls set out below:**
 - a. **For development along Parramatta Road, setbacks shown in Figure 4.1.6.3 apply to the first 4 storeys (15 metres) of development. An additional 3 metre upper level setback applies to any portion of development above 4 storeys (15 metres) in height.**
 - b. **For development along Good Street, setbacks shown in Figure 4.1.6.3 apply to the first 3 storeys of development. Remaining storeys are to be set back an additional 3 metres. Balconies are not to encroach the upper level setback area.**
 - c. **For development in the B2 Local Centre zone, south of the railway line, setbacks shown in Figure 4.1.6.3 apply to the first 3 storeys of development. Remaining storeys are to be setback an additional 3 metres. Balconies are not to encroach the upper level set back area.**

- d. For development in the B4 Mixed Use zone, south of the railway line, setbacks shown in Figure 4.1.6.3 apply to the first 2 storeys of development. Remaining storeys are to be set back an additional 3 metres. Balconies are not to encroach the upper level setback area.
 - e. For development in the B4 Mixed Use Zone with frontage to Mary, Jamieson and Carlton Streets, the front setback to be between 5 and 9 metres.
 - f. For development in the R4 High Density Housing Zone, south of the railway line, setbacks shown in Figure 4.1.6.3 apply to the first 4 storeys of development. Remaining storeys are to be set back an additional 3 metres. Balconies may encroach the upper level setback (levels 5 and 6 only) for a maximum depth of 1 metre.
 - g. For development in the B4 Mixed Use zone between Parramatta Road and the railway line, setbacks shown in Figure 4.1.6.3 apply to the first 4 storeys (15 metres) of development. An additional 3 metre upper level setback applies to any portion of development above 4 storeys (15 metres) in height.
- C.2** Side and rear building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.6.3 and the below controls:

Rear Setbacks

- a. **B2 Local Centre Zone**
A zero rear setback is allowable for development in the B2 Local Centre Zone.
- b. **B4 Mixed Use Zone**
A minimum rear setback of 9 metres is required for development up to 25 metres in height.
A minimum rear setback of 12 metres is required for development above 25 metres.
- c. **B6 Enterprise Corridor Zone**
A minimum rear setback of 4 metres is required.

Side Setbacks

- a. **B2 Local Centre Zone**
A zero side setback is allowable for development up to 4 storeys (15 metres) in height, except where the development addresses a lane.
- b. **B4 Mixed Use Zone**
A zero side setback is allowable for development up to 4 storeys (15 metres) in height, except where the development addresses a lane.
- c. For any portion of development above 4 storeys (15 metres) in height, a minimum side setback of 9 metres is required for habitable rooms and a minimum side setback of 6.5 metres is required for non-habitable rooms.
- d. **B6 Enterprise Corridor Zone**
A zero side setback is allowable for development up to 6 storeys (21 metres) in height.

Side Setbacks (Addressing Lanes)

- e. Where lanes are indicated in Fig 4.1.6.3 (see Front Setbacks above), half of the width of the lane is to be provided by each adjoining property. For passive surveillance and a high quality public domain, continuous full length blank walls are discouraged to lanes. Streetscape setbacks to lanes are shown in Figure 4.1.6.4. For visual and acoustic privacy the following additional setbacks are required.

6 Metre Wide Lanes

- f. Development up to 4 storeys (12 metres) in height are to be setback a minimum of 1.5 metres from the lane where there are non-habitable rooms and setback a minimum 3 metres where there are habitable rooms.
- g. For the portion of development above 4 storeys (15 metres) but less than 25 metres, a minimum 3.5 metre setback to the lane is required for non-habitable rooms and a minimum 6 metre setback to the lane is required for habitable rooms.

3 Metre Wide Lanes

- h. For privacy of buildings up to 4 storeys a minimum 3 metre setback to the lane is required for non-habitable rooms and a minimum 4.5 metre setback to the lane is required for habitable rooms.
 - i. For the portion of development above 4 storeys (15 metres) but less than 25 metres, a minimum 5 metre setback to the boundary is required for non-habitable rooms and a minimum 7.5 metre setback for habitable rooms.
- C.3 To achieve a continuous street edge development in the B2 Local Centre zone should have a nil side setback where it will not have a detrimental impact upon adjoining development.
- C.4 Building setbacks to existing and desired laneways should be designed to activate the laneway while still allowing for the servicing needs of development.
- C.5 Where development proposes of adjoins residential development greater than 2 storeys in height, building separation requirements prescribed by the Apartment Design Guide published by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment should be achieved.
- C.6 The building separation distances between buildings on the same site are not to be less than those required between buildings on adjoining sites.

Site Frontage

- C.7 The minimum site frontage for development in B4 Mixed Use zone or B6 Enterprise Corridor zone on land between Parramatta Road and the railway line is to be in accordance with the following table:

Table 4.1.6.2
Minimum site frontage

Site Area	< 950m ²	950m ² - 2100m ²	> 2100m ² - 3200m ²	> 3200m ²
Minimum frontage (m)	24	30	45	60

Land Amalgamation

- C.8 The preferred pattern of land amalgamation is to be side by side to maximise lineal street frontage and to encourage east west built form for good solar access, as shown in Figure 4.1.6.5.

Landscaping and Deep Soil

- C.9 In the B6 Enterprise Corridor zone along Parramatta Road, a minimum of 20% of the site is to be a deep soil zone.
- C.10 In the B4 Mixed Use zone between Parramatta Road and railway line, a minimum of 30% of the site is to be a deep soil zone, and not less than 40% of the site is to be landscaped.

- C.11 The required deep soil areas are to be predominantly located at the rear of the site to provide a landscape corridor and visual screening between buildings.
- C.12 Where a front building setback is required as shown in Figure 4.1.6.3 (with the exception of Parramatta Road), the front setback area is to be landscaped. Provision of street trees is required in this area.
- C.13 For development fronting Parramatta Road, the setback area is to form an extension of the footway. Landscape planting including street trees is encouraged.
- C.14 For Land at 2-22 William Street, communal open space and landscaping is to be provided at ground level where possible.

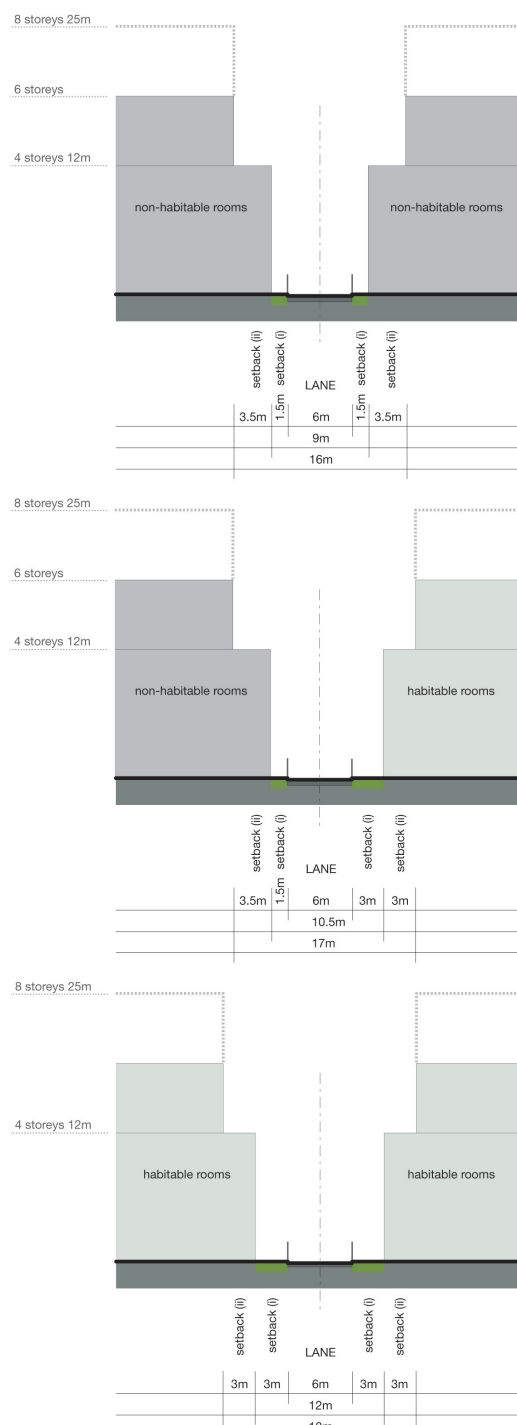
Development between Parramatta Road and Railway Line

- C.15 Residential and commercial apartments are to be designed to enable casual surveillance of public spaces.
- C.16 For development greater than 15 metres in height, buildings with large floor plates, must be expressed as separate building elements.
- C.17 For development greater than 15 metres in height the horizontal dimension of any building façade must not exceed 35 metres.
- C.18 For development greater than 15 metres in height the maximum floor plate area of a nonresidential buildings is 480m², with a maximum depth of 25 metres.
- C.19 For commercial buildings, the maximum building depth is 25 metres.
- C.20 Use light wells and courtyards to improve internal building amenity and cross ventilation.
- C.21 The roof forms of all buildings are to add interest to the skyline.



Figure 4.1.6.3
Building Setbacks, Pedestrian Links and Laneways

Recommended Controls - 6m Lane Section



Recommended Controls - 3m Lane Section

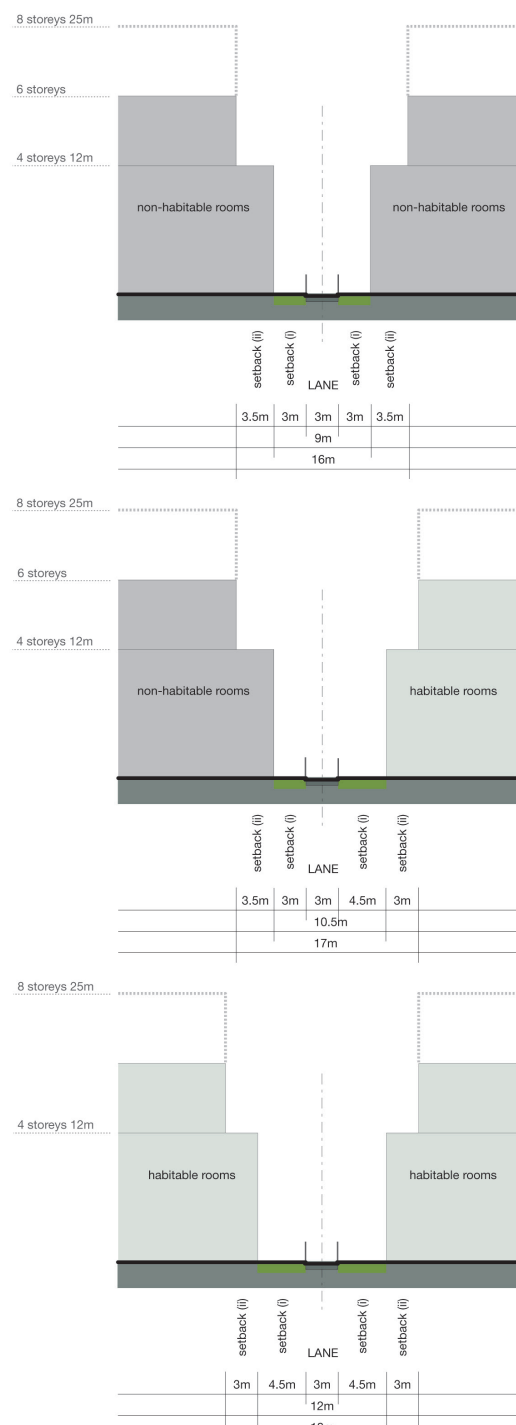


Figure 4.1.6.4
Lane and Street Sections

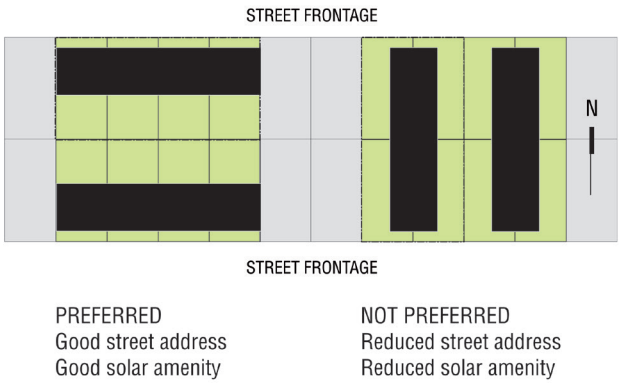


Figure 4.1.6.5
Preferred Street Frontage condition

Development at 2- 22 William Street, Granville

- C.22** Storeys above the first four storeys of the proposed development shall have an additional 3.1m upper level rear setback and the proposed development's rear building setback (facing the low density residential area) is to be a minimum of 9m (without the rear existing laneway).
- C.23** The proposed development at 2-22 William Street, is to be not more than 5 storeys.

4.1.7 Guildford Precinct

Desired Future Character

New development is to retain and enhance the character and function of Guildford Road as a 'main street' with active ground level uses. New development will be designed to respect and preserve the significance and contribution of heritage to the character and identity of the precinct. The design intent is to retain the human scale of development along Guildford Road and to retain the existing street pattern as a reflection of the main street's historical context.

New residential development in the form of residential flat buildings and multi dwelling housing will be located on the areas surrounding the town centre and the railway station. New development adjoining Railway Terrace should provide a strong interface to the roadway and nearby station reinforcing its role as a pedestrian and vehicular link between the railway station, the main street and nearby public open spaces. Development along Railway Terrace opposite the railway station is to provide an address to the station and development is to be designed to cater for retail and business uses at ground level.

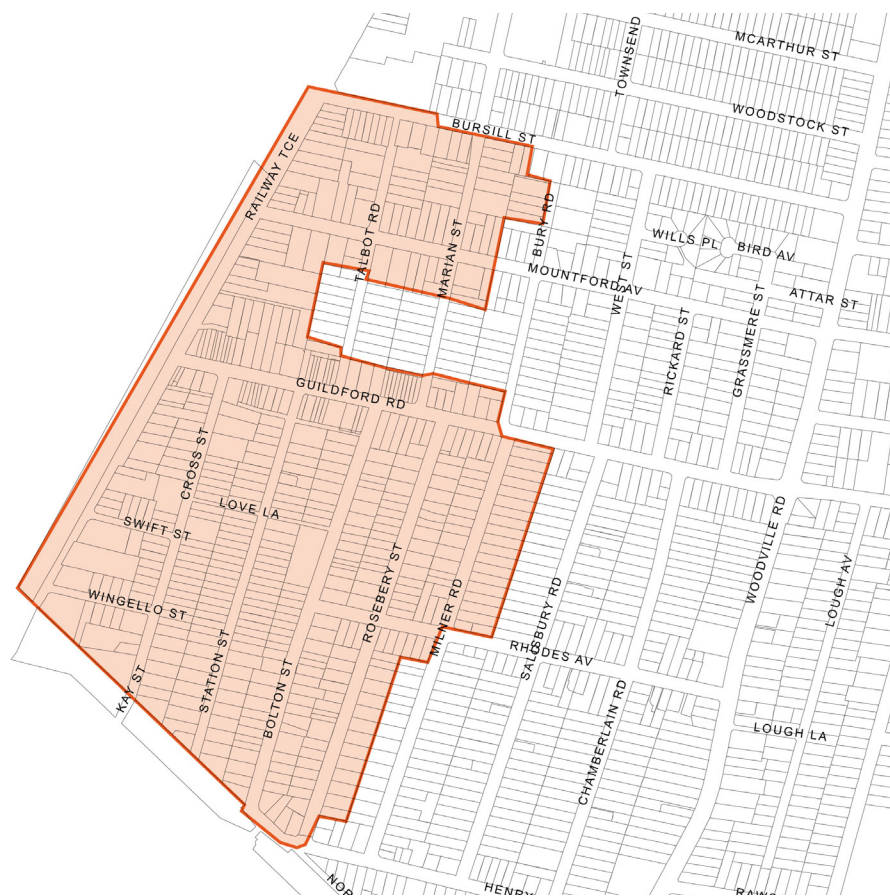


Figure 4.1.7.1
Guildford Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that new development provides a strong interface to Guildford Road and Railway Terrace.
- O.2 To ensure that new development maintains the character and function of Guildford Road as a main retail/business street by continuing the fine grain pattern of retail and business uses.

- O.3 To ensure that new development responds well to existing heritage items.

Investigation Areas

- a. Opportunities for a new area of open space area is to be investigated in proximity to the higher density housing in the precinct, to the south of Guildford Road. This area will provide a small local park to increase outdoor recreation opportunities for the local community.
- b. Council will investigate the potential for redevelopment of land shown on Figure 4.1.7.2 to make this a more active area with improved amenity, safety and accessibility whilst maintaining and enhancing the existing community activity associated with the library and community centre. Any redevelopment of this area should also provide improved and increased public open space in the form of a public square or similar.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections and laneways should be provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.7.2. Where a development provides for public access connections, a variation to Council's floor space ratio control can be sought in accordance with Principle 1 in Section 4.1 of this DCP.
- P.2 New shared pedestrian and vehicular laneway links provided to properties facing Guildford Road are to form an extension of existing laneways and are to provide for vehicular access and servicing needs of development in the B2 Local Centre zone. The laneway will need to be located over or abutting the B2 Local Centre Zone.
- P.3 Shared vehicular and pedestrian lanes are to have a minimum width of 6 metres.
- P.4 New pedestrian links are to improve through block connections and provide links from the main street into existing car parking areas.
- P.5 New pedestrian connections are to have a minimum width of 3 metres, being consistent in width for its full length.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Setbacks

- C.1 Building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.7.2 and any additional controls set out below:**

- a. The nil setback shown along Railway Terrace applies to the first 3 storeys of development. Where taller buildings are permitted, additional storeys shall be setback a minimum of 3 metres from the front boundary as shown in Figure 4.1.7.2.

Balconies may encroach the upper level setback area as shown on Figure 4.1.7.3 as follows:

- An unroofed terrace area permitted to the 4th storey. Balustrade can extend from building line of storey below.
- Balconies may extend 1 metre into the setback area for the uppermost storey.

- C.2 Where a nil front setback is shown on Figure 4.1.7.2 development should have a nil side setback where it will not have a detrimental impact upon adjoining development, to achieve a continuous street edge.**

- C.3 Building setbacks to existing and desired laneways should be designed to promote activation of the laneway while still allowing for the servicing needs of development.**

Ground Level Land Uses

- C.4 Where a nil setback is shown on Figure 4.1.7.2 along Railway Terrace, development with non-residential ground level uses is desired to encourage an active street frontage.**



Figure 4.1.7.2
Setbacks, Pedestrian links and laneways

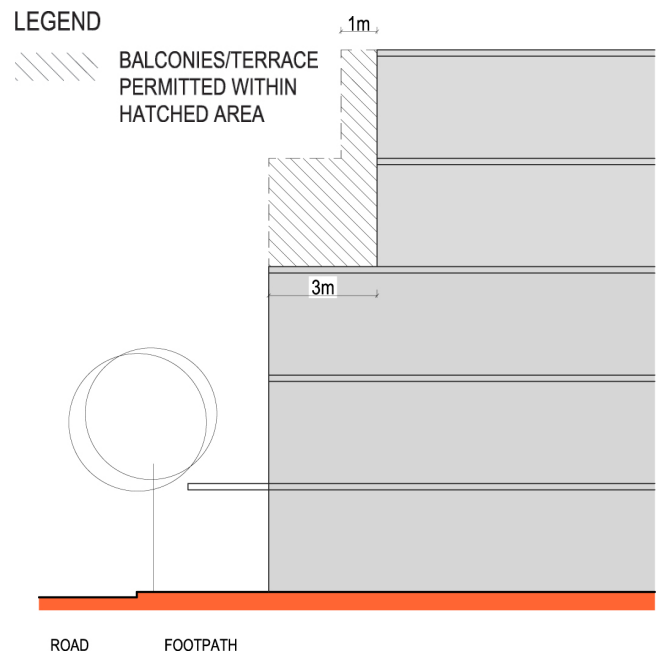


Figure 4.1.7.3
Upper Level building setbacks

4.1.8 Merrylands Precinct

Desired Future Character

New development is to provide an address to Merrylands Railway Station, Railway Terrace and Merrylands Road. New residential development in the form of residential flat buildings and multi dwelling housing will be located in the areas surrounding the local retail centre and the railway station, generally north of Albion Avenue. The highest densities will be located along Railway Terrace transitioning downward to the east. Low density housing will be retained south of Albion Avenue.

The role of the existing local shopping strip in Merrylands Road is to be retained with opportunities for additional retail and business uses to be extended along Railway Terrace. This additional retail area will increase services for the local community and will improve the pedestrian connection to existing and proposed high density development north of Mombri Street.



Figure 4.1.8.1
Merrylands Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that new development provides a strong interface to Railway Terrace and Merrylands Road.
- O.2 To ensure that new development at the intersection of Railway Terrace and Merrylands Road is well defined and reflects the gateway to Merrylands Railway Station.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections and laneways should be provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.8.1. Where a development provides for public access connections, a variation to Council's floor space ratio control can be sought in accordance with Principle 1 in Section 4.1 of this DCP.

- P.2 New shared pedestrian and vehicular laneway links to the rear of properties within the B4 Mixed Use Zone and are to provide for vehicular access and servicing needs of development. The laneway will need to be located over or abutting the B4 Mixed Use Zone.
- P.3 Shared vehicular and pedestrian lanes are to have a minimum width of 6 metres.
- P.4 New pedestrian links are to improve through block connections and are to have a minimum width of 3 metre, being consistent in width for its full length.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Setbacks

- C.1 Front building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.8.3 and any additional controls set out below:**

- a. The 2 metre setback shown along Railway Terrace, between Merrylands Road and Smythe Street, applies to the first 3 storeys of development. Additional storeys shall be setback a minimum of 5 metres from the front boundary as shown in Figure 4.1.8.3.

Balconies may encroach the upper level setback area as shown on Figure 4.1.8.3 as follows:

- An unroofed terrace area permitted to the 4th storey. Balustrade can extend from building line of storey below.
- Balconies may extend 1 metre into the setback area for the upper 2 storeys.



Figure 4.1.8.2
Building Setbacks

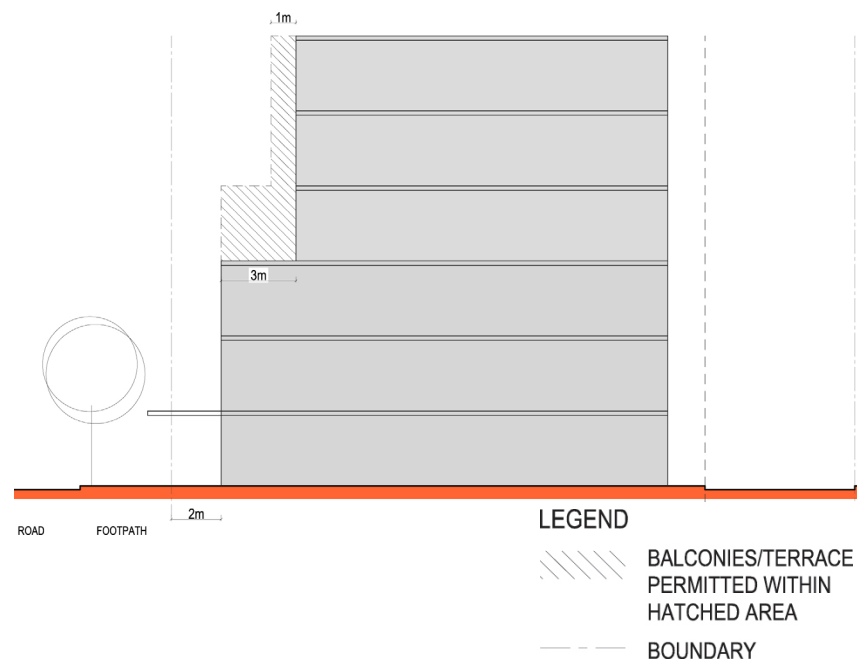


Figure 4.1.8.3
Building Setbacks Section

- C.2** The 2 metre front setback area to Railway Terrace, between Merrylands Road and Smythe Street, is to be suitably treated to form an extension of the adjoining footway. This area may also be used for outdoor dining, landscaping and the like.
- C.3** Where it will not have a detrimental impact upon adjoining development, a nil side setback should be provided for development in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre Zone and B4 Mixed Use Zone (between Merrylands Road and Smythe Street) to provide a continuous street edge.
- C.4** Sites which have frontage to Railway Terrace should provide address to Railway Terrace as the primary frontage.
- C.5** Building setbacks to existing and desired laneways should be designed to promote activation of the laneway while still allowing for the servicing needs of development.

Ground Level Land Uses

- C.6** For new development along Railway Terrace between Merrylands Road and Smythe Street ground floor uses are to be active and non-residential with at-grade pedestrian access.

4.1.9 Morton Street Precinct

Desired Future Character

The Morton Street Precinct is located adjacent to the Parramatta CBD with the capacity to accommodate more residential growth and supporting infrastructure. It will undergo managed growth and change in its urban form with anticipation of a mix of housing types with mixed use community activity centred on Morton Street.

New pedestrian and vehicular links will create better connections within the precinct and access to the Parramatta River. The river foreshore will provide a strong recreational and communal focus for the precinct and beyond. It will include an important riverside pedestrian and bike link between the Parramatta CBD and the University of Western Sydney. In the short term, the precinct's larger sites will undergo change. This renewal will set the design and quality benchmark for other development within the precinct.

The built form will include some taller building elements along north / south orientated sites to reduce visual bulk, encourage more modulation, reduce overshadowing and encourage dual aspect apartments for enhanced access to sunlight and breezes. The building form for east / west sites will be lower in height to optimise solar access to private and public open space and allow view corridors from the south. Taller, slender "statement" buildings will be located along the foreshore to enable a strong visual relationship between the precinct and the CBD, mark the entry to Parramatta and provide a punctuated built edge to the river.

New pedestrian and vehicular links will create better connections between the site and the Parramatta River foreshore. The river foreshore will provide a strong recreational and communal focus. It will include an important riverside pedestrian and cycleway to facilitate the link between the Parramatta CBD and the University of Western Sydney.

The development of the precinct will allow for a greater emphasis and recognition of the riverside location and the opportunity for enhancing the foreshore and public domain with development that is both well-designed and strongly related to the river. The connection of the north and south banks of the river with a pedestrian bridge will be explored to provide better linked communities across the river.

Redevelopment will preserve views and vistas, particularly views of historical significance and other important views as described in Section 2.4.1



Figure 4.1.9.1
Morton Street Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that new development:
 - a. Provides buildings with articulation and an attractive composition of building elements.
 - b. Results in minimal overshadowing of adjoining development, particularly windows of living areas, solar collectors and outdoor recreation areas.
 - c. Provides building separation that supports private amenity.
 - d. Provides active ground floor uses along Morton Street to increase the safety, use and interest of the street.
 - e. Provides open space areas by way of an internal common area courtyard and / or private open space being an extension of the main living areas of individual apartments.
- O.2 To encourage perimeter block development with a strong relationship between buildings and the streetscape, and providing a central common open space for the benefit of residents.
- O.3 To ensure development fronting the public domain and foreshore provides a visual and physical connection to this area to improve surveillance and safety.

Design Controls

In addition to the following controls, development must comply with the relevant development standards set out in Parramatta LEP 2011, and any relevant controls set out in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency between Parts 2, 3 and 4 of this DCP, the controls within Part 4 will prevail where they apply to this precinct.

The Morton Street Precinct is split into three areas, as follows:

- Area 1 - Riverfront
- Area 2 - Morton Street – West
- Area 3 - Morton Street – East
- Area 4 - No. 2 Morton Street

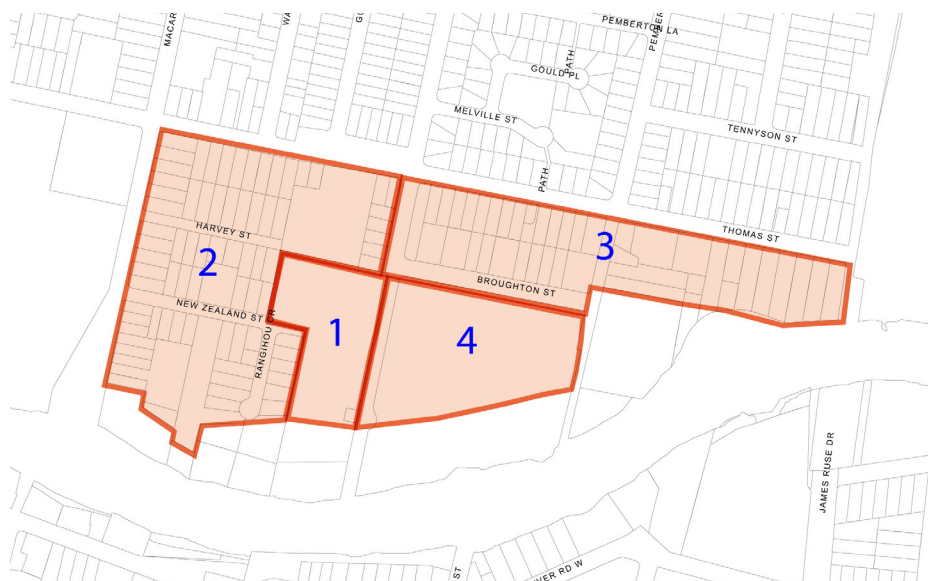


Figure 4.1.9.2
Morton Street Areas

Areas 1 and 4 are to be developed as large single parcels, without further subdivision prior to their development, to ensure that development occurs in an integrated manner, resulting in perimeter style arrangement of buildings, defining the streets, facilitating the provision of communal open space and pedestrian connections.

Areas 2 and 3 shall also adopt a perimeter style of development but building typologies are likely to be more diverse with land along Thomas Street responding more closely to the suburban environment to the north and north-west towards Victoria Road. The areas are shown in Figure 4.1.9.2.

Indicative Building Envelopes

- C.1 Development in Area 1 - Riverfront must be in accordance with the indicative building envelopes as shown in Figure 4.1.9.3.**
- C.2 Development in Areas 2 and 3 - Morton Street East and West must explore and assess the context of the site in relation to the indicative building envelopes, as shown in Figure 4.1.9.3. However, alternative design solutions to that of the indicative building envelopes may be acceptable in Areas 2 and 3 if it can be shown that the design will:**
 - a. achieve a positive and cohesive relationship with other buildings;
 - b. achieve optimum solar access and overshadowing does not affect functional open space, or habitable rooms of adjoining development; and
 - c. respond to the principles embedded in the desired future character statement for Morton Street.
- C.3 Development in Area 4 must be in accordance with the indicative building envelopes as shown in Figure 4.1.9.3. Development must provide an appropriate design response to the management of environmental and flood characteristics of the site.**

Building Height

- C.4 In Area 4, the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011 sets a maximum height limit of 40 metres (equal to 12 Storeys). However, the built form principles for the development will not result in 40 metre buildings being dispersed across the entire site. The site has the potential to be developed for mixed use and high-density development with the height of buildings ranging from 6-8 storeys with two tower elements of 10 and 12 storeys to achieve the desired future character.**

Building Form

- C.5 The built form controls correlate with the indicative building envelopes shown in Figure 4.1.9.3. The design of buildings must comply with the relevant standards for each building type.**
- C.6 Building typologies have been specified to ensure that new buildings are consistent with the orientation of streets. This will achieve a more orderly pattern of development that is distinguishable, reflects the level of density while maximising solar access and minimising overshadowing impacts to all forms of open space.**
- C.7 The different typologies respond to different street conditions, for example new development along Macarthur Street responds to its location as a gateway by encouraging strongly defined vertical elements with no upper level setbacks to mimic the prominence of buildings within the CBD whereas in Morton Street, buildings are set back to encourage active street frontages.**
- C.8 Buildings should be designed to create streetscapes that are characterised by:**

- a. Clearly defined edges and corners, and
 - b. architectural treatments that are interesting and relate to the design and human scale of existing buildings.
- C.9 Development is to establish a scale in the immediate vicinity of heritage items that does not overwhelm the item, and is sensitive to its curtilage and historic setting, and makes a transition to higher development in the precinct.
- C.10 Opportunities for views to the City, northern escarpment and across the river are to be realised in the design of new buildings.
- C.11 Buildings fronting the off-road pedestrian network are to be designed to provide for casual surveillance.
- C.12 Building circulation cores are to be glazed with entrances / windows recessed into the structural form.
- C.13 Balconies are to be a combination of projected and enclosed forms.
- C.14 Buildings fronting the proposed public open space area along the riverfront are to be modulated to create interest as viewed from the river and foreshores.



Figure 4.1.9.3
Indicative Building Envelopes

Building Form Type A

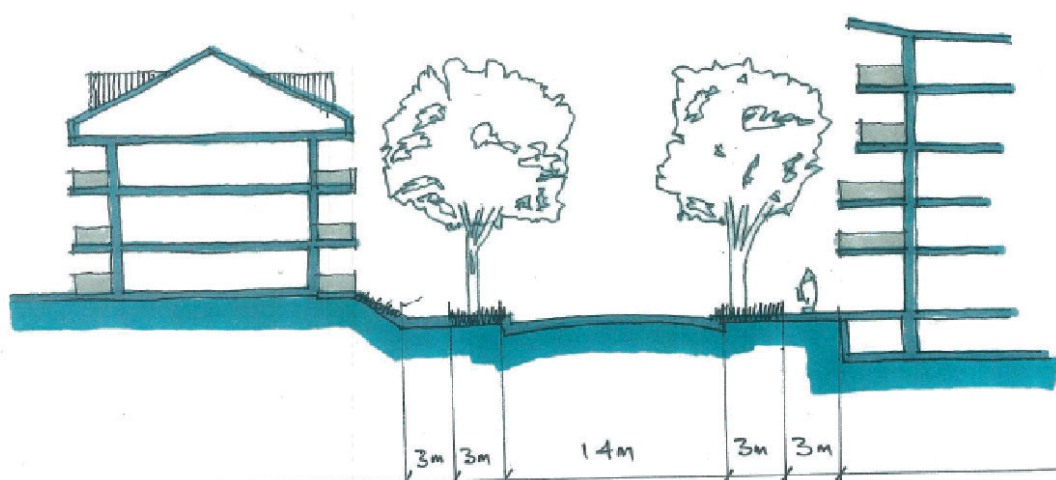
Description

This building typology is formed with the view of creating activate street frontages with emphasis on setbacks that facilitate pedestrian interaction. The placement and design of buildings should ensure that there is a high degree of integration between buildings and the street through the use of substantial areas of door, window and display space at ground and possibly upper levels. Roof designs are to incorporate flat and mono-pitch roof lines with over-sailing eave lines and curved noses.

Table 4.1.9.4

Controls for Form Type A

Control	Building Form Type A
Street Setbacks	3 metres from the property boundary, which is to be dedicated to Council for the purposes of the construction of a footpath.
Street Frontage Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 9 metres for a 4-storey building ■ 14 metres for a 6-storey building ■ 20 metres for a 8-storey building
Upper Level Setbacks	The two uppermost storeys of the building are to be setback 4 metres
Depth of Building	Maximum of 18 metres
Site Frontage	Minimum 24 metres in Areas 2 and 3

**Figure 4.1.9.5**

Building Type A in Morton Street

Building Form Type B**Description**

These building typologies are to have very strong vertical elements divided into units of equal proportion. There should be a variety of projected and recessed balconies. A small setback to the street is required to enable incorporation of small landscaped courtyards and to ensure a suburban character, with individual entries to dwellings. Gabled roofs are encouraged, with the potential for dormer windows and attic rooms. This will blend new development with the adjoining residential area.

Table 4.1.9.6

Controls for Form Type B

Control	Building Form Type B
Street Setbacks	Minimum 4 metres and maximum of 6 metres from property boundary
Street Frontage Height	Frontage height is to be 11 metres for a 3 storey building and 14 metres for a 4 storey building
Depth of Building	Minimum of 16 metres and maximum 18 metres

Control	Building Form Type B
Site Frontage	Minimum 24 metres in Areas 2 and 3

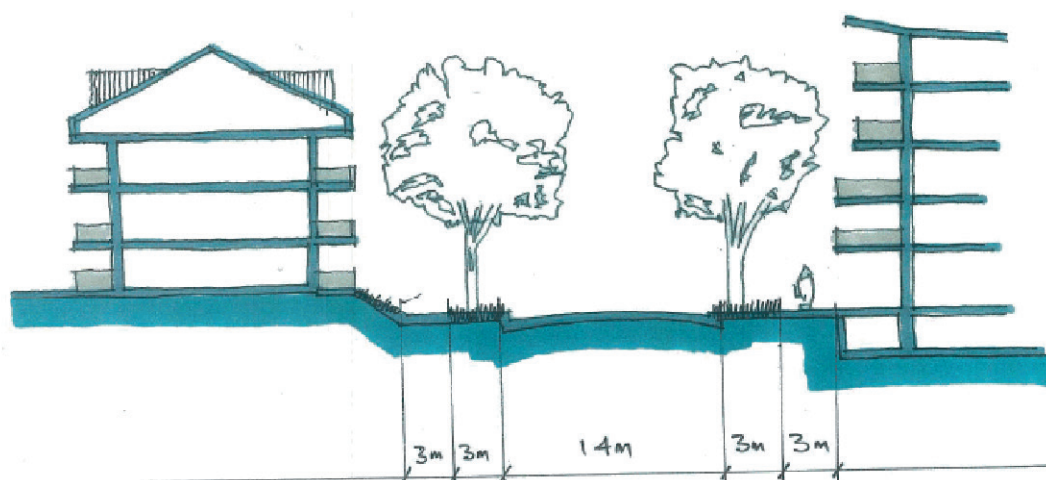


Figure 4.1.9.7
Building Type A and B building as viewed from Broughton Street

Building Form Type C

Description

This building typology is to encourage a street edge pattern, a variety of roof forms to provide visual interest to the skyline and rear setbacks to preserve privacy. These buildings need to ensure the privacy and safety of ground floor units by stepping up the ground floor from the level of the footpath, including balustrades and establishing window sill heights to minimise site lines into apartments.

Table 4.1.9.8
Controls for Form Type C

Control	Building Form Type C
Street Setbacks	3 metres from the property boundary.
Street Frontage Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 11 metres for a 3-storey building ■ 14 metres for a 4-storey building
Rear Level Setbacks	The upper storey of the building is to be set back 4 metres
Upper Level Setbacks	The two uppermost storeys of the building are to be setback 4 metres
Depth of Building	Maximum of 18 metres
Site Frontage	Minimum 24 metres in Area 2

Building Form Type D

Description

The key element in this building typology is emphasis on the treatment of corners. Corner elements should portray a street theme and be unique in design. Each element should be tailored with prominent entrances and windows as well as an opportunity for the integration of public art (particularly for land located within Areas 1 and 4). These spaces should act as core elements and rely on building materials that are contemporary and different from other elements within the overall building facade.

Table 4.1.9.9

Controls for Form Type D

Control	Building Form Type D
Street Setbacks	3 metres from the property boundary.
Street Frontage Height	maximum of 20 metres for an 8-storey building and 14 metres for a 6-storey building
Upper Level Setbacks	The second and third storey of the building is to be set back 4 metres
Depth of Building	minimum 16 metres to a maximum of 18 metres
Site Frontage	Minimum 24 metres within Area 2

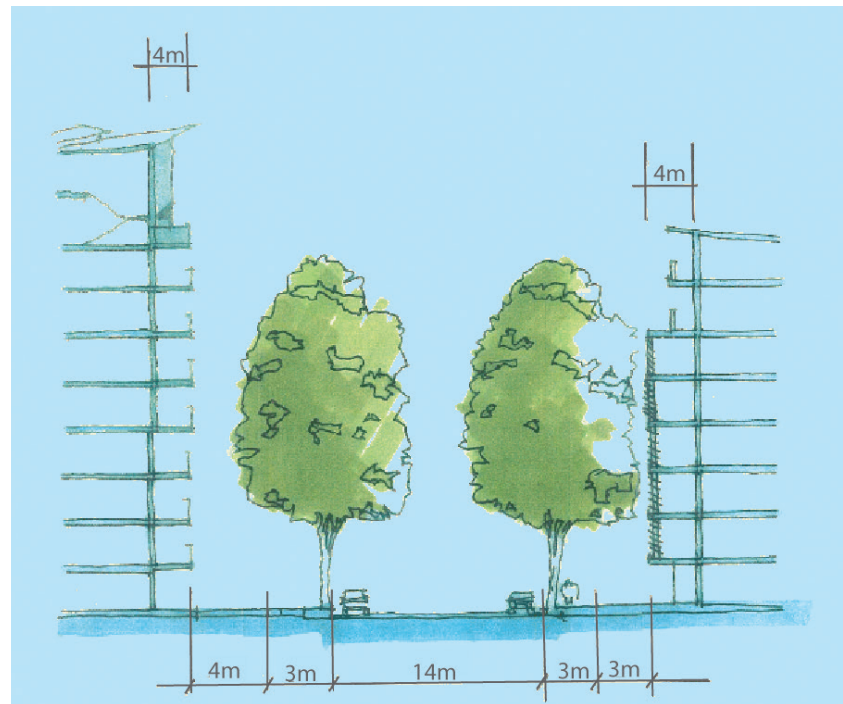
Type E – Tower Elements**Description**

Towers should be architecturally integrated with the perimeter block architecture at the base, differentiated by a change in plane, material and/or fenestration. While setbacks are appropriate to create a building base vertical expression of the tower is encouraged. Towers should be designed to provide an interesting silhouette, profile and volumetric form on the skyline through variation of building material, building shape, plane and setbacks.

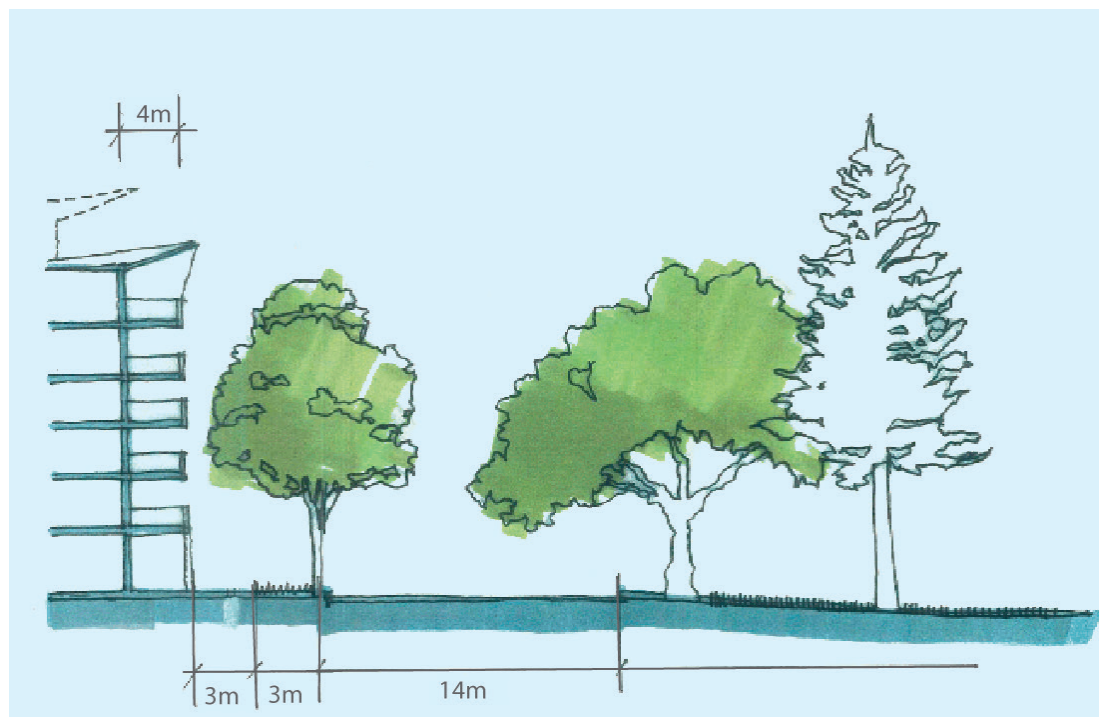
Table 4.1.9.10

Controls for Form Type E

Control	Building Form Type E
Street Setbacks	4 metres from the property boundary
Street Frontage Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 28 metres for a ten storey building ■ 34 metres for a twelve storey building
Upper Level Setbacks	Upper two storeys to be setback 4 metres on all sides
Depth of Building	Minimum 16 metres to a maximum 18 metres

**Figure 4.1.9.11**

Type E tower element building as viewed from Morton Street looking north

**Figure 4.1.9.12**

Cross Section of development that has an interface with the riverfront. Note the emphasis on creating an interesting roof from that can contribute to the visual interest of the building

Urban Design (Area 4 only)

C.15 Buildings should be designed to create streetscapes that are characterised by:

- a. clearly defined edges and corners, and**
- b. architectural treatments that are interesting and relate to the design and human scale of existing buildings.**

- C.16 Opportunities for views to the City, northern escarpment and across the river are to be realised in the design of new buildings.
- C.17 Buildings fronting the off-road pedestrian network are to be designed to provide for casual surveillance.
- C.18 Building circulation cores are to be glazed with entrances / windows recessed into the structural form.
- C.19 Buildings fronting the proposed public open space area along the riverfront are to be modulated to create interest as viewed from the river and foreshores.
- C.20 Where development is proposed that requires the management of flood impacts, the following urban design considerations apply:
 - a. Where a building is raised, the design of the building is to facilitate an address and connection to the foreshore.
 - b. Mixed Use development is encouraged at the western end of the river foreshore interface and design techniques are to facilitate connectivity and an outlook between the river foreshore and the development. Consideration should include the use of outdoor terraces, stairs and boardwalks as a means of creating connectivity and surveillance.

Development within the B4 Mixed Use Zone (Area 4 only)

- C.21 Entrances to buildings are to be clearly defined and well lit.
- C.22 Active frontages are required at the ground level within the Mixed Use zone.
- C.23 Buildings are to be designed to have flexible ground floor uses to accommodate a diversity of living arrangements and potential future commercial uses.
- C.24 Development should provide secure access to the residential component of mixed use development, separate from access to any commercial development, such that there is a clear sense of building address for residents and their visitors.
- C.25 For mixed use development, special consideration must be given to noise attenuation measures, privacy issues, parking and vehicular access arrangements including the location and design of vehicular access points to be integrated into the building design and to reduce pedestrian and vehicular conflict.
- C.26 Vehicular crossings are to be minimised to reduce disruption of pedestrian flow and safety.

Landscaping and Deep Soil

- C.27 Street trees are to be provided on all new streets to Council's specifications.
- C.28 Landscaping is to increase safety and security, and the perception of safety and security, with clear sight lines and minimal opportunities for concealment.
- C.29 Landscaping is to retain mature stands of trees (eg. large eucalypts on the Council site) where these contribute to area character and a canopied skyline.
- C.30 New development is required to provide a landscaped quality to front gardens and setbacks. Landscaping should reinforce the public realm without secluding and hiding areas where surveillance is limited.
 - a. In the B4 Mixed Use zone, the rear setback is to be a deep soil landscaped zone.
 - b. No car parking areas will be permitted in areas designated as landscaped areas.
 - c. In the B4 Mixed Use zone not less than 40% of the site is to be landscaped.

NOTE: Landscaped area in the B4 Mixed Use zone may include roof gardens with dimensions greater than 2m x 4m.

- C.31** For land within Area 1, perimeter-style development is to define the streets and facilitate the provision of largely communal open space. This communal open space should enhance the quality of the built environment by providing opportunities for landscaping in a parkland setting as well as provide a visual and active focus for the new residential community created through this the development. All communal open space areas are to accommodate appropriate facilities such as picnic and barbecue areas, children's play areas and grassed areas for passive recreational use. Consideration should be given to the provision of a community building with recreational facilities such as a swimming pool, gymnasium and functional space to allow for resident meetings.
- C.32** Where balconies are enclosed, consideration should be given to installing planting beds within the building for the purposes of deep soil planting. These planting beds will not be counted as landscape area.

Traffic, Access and Parking

- C.33** All car parking to be provided at basement level.
- C.34** Pedestrian and vehicle conflict are to be minimised with limited vehicle crossings to the public domain.
- C.35** Provide new vehicular links within the precinct as shown in Figure 4.1.9.13.
- C.36** The width of the road reserve of Morton Street south of Broughton Street is to be increased to be consistent with its width north of Broughton Street.
- C.37** Create a foreshore street / loop road to provide new development on the foreshore with a sense of address, to ensure new buildings are focused on the river and to increase the safety of the area.

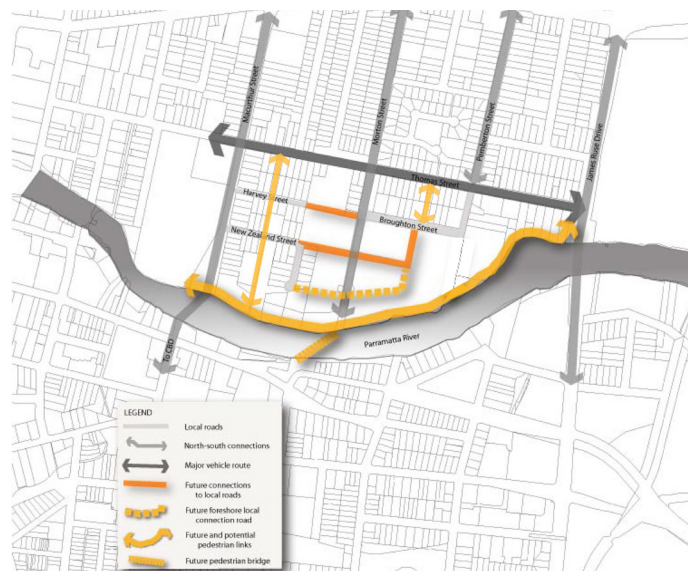


Figure 4.1.9.13
Pedestrian and vehicle connections

Public Domain

- C.38** A sequence of foreshore open spaces of different size, shape and character is to be provided to contribute to a rich and varied promenade experience that draws people along the waterfront.

- C.39 The promenade is to be enhanced with generous pedestrian and cycle ways, an integrated suite of urban elements (lighting, seating, signage), and planting.
- C.40 Two major open spaces are to be provided: a park area; and a more structured area incorporating active recreation including for children and young people.
- C.41 A new foreshore park / plaza area is to be provided focused at the termination of Morton Street and linked to the foreshore promenade.
- C.42 Large Australian native signature trees are to be planted along the foreshore, to make a transition to urban scale buildings of 4-5 storeys.
- C.43 Pedestrian connections between the public open spaces on the northern and southern banks of the river are to be considered.
- C.44 Consideration is to be given to ways in which to improve visual / physical connections to the foreshore. This approach would need to be explored in partnership with the relevant State authorities.
- C.45 A new link between the University of Western Sydney and the existing foreshore multi purpose path is to be created.
- C.46 Establish Morton Street as a major north-south street, terminating in an attractive, interesting and inviting public space at the river foreshore.
- C.47 New pedestrian and road connections are shown in Figure 4.1.9.13.
- C.48 The following specifications apply to road reserves within the precinct:
 - a. Morton Street
 - Road reserve: 20 metres (widened from 16 metres south of Broughton Street).
 - Carriageway 14 metres. Verge between 3, with grassed edge to street, 3 metre wide footpath.
 - b. Extension to New Zealand Street
 - Road reserve: 17 metres
 - Carriageway: 12 metres
 - Verge: 1 metre with grass edge to street and 1.5 metre footpath
 - c. Proposed Foreshore Road
 - Road reserve: 15 metres
 - Carriageway 10 metres
 - Verge: 3 metre footpath and 2 metre grass verge with street trees on north side.
 - Footpaths to be extended to 4 metres where Type E buildings (Tower elements) are proposed.

NOTE: All new road extensions as described in Figure 4.1.9.13 are to be constructed to public road standard and dedicated to Council.

4.1.10 South Granville Precinct

Desired Future Character

The South Granville Precinct will be centred around Delwood shops. There will be opportunities for expansion of retail and business uses along Blaxcell Street with shop top housing above. A mix of residential housing in the form of residential flat buildings, multi dwelling housing and shop top housing will be provided close to bus services, recreation areas, shops and other services.

Future development of the centre will provide an improved interface to the existing laneway behind the Delwood Street shops while maintaining pedestrian and vehicular access. Pedestrian safety will be enhanced by designing buildings that have passive surveillance of laneways, pedestrian links, public open spaces and other elements of the public domain.

The heritage character of the Delwood shops will be preserved and new development will be designed to respect and preserve the significance and contribution of heritage to the character and identity of the precinct. Public and private housing will blend in character and will have a transition in scale from higher density to lower density housing areas.



Figure 4.1.10.1
South Granville Precinct Map

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that new development provides an interface to existing parks, laneways and streets.

- O.2 To ensure that new development provides a strong interface to Blaxcell and Delwood Streets.
- O.3 To ensure that new development responds well to existing heritage items.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections should be provided in accordance with Figure 4.1.10.2. Where a development provides for public access connections, a variation to Council's floor space ratio control can be sought in accordance with Principle 1 in Section 4.1 of this DCP.
- P.2 New pedestrian links are to improve through block connections and permeability of the centre and increase connections to the retail centre and to existing public open spaces surrounding the centre. A new pedestrian laneway is to be provided to William Lamb Park (opposite Delwood Street shops) to encourage an interface between the park and development to the north.
- P.3 New pedestrian links are to have a minimum width of 3 metres, being consistent in width for its full length.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Setbacks

- C.1 **Building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.10.2 and any additional controls set out below:**
 - a. **The nil setback shown to any street on Figure 4.1.10.2 applies to the first 2 storeys of development. Additional storeys must be setback a minimum of 3 metres from the front boundary.**
 - b. **Where a nil front setback is shown on Figure 4.1.10.2 development should have a nil side setback where it will not have a detrimental impact upon adjoining development, to achieve a continuous street edge.**
 - c. **Building setbacks to existing laneways should be designed to promote activation of the laneway while still allowing for the servicing needs of development.**
 - d. **Where the B1 Neighbourhood Centre zone adjoins a residential zone side and rear setbacks must be suitably treated to protect and enhance the amenity of residential development.**
 - e. **Sites which have frontage to Blaxcell and Delwood Streets should provide address to these streets as the primary frontage.**

**Figure 4.1.10.2**

Building setbacks, laneways and pedestrian links

Development adjoining William Lamb Park (opposite Delwood shops)

C.2 Development adjoining William Lamb Park is to provide a direct interface to the park. Redevelopment of the site is to address the key principles below:

- Development must be oriented toward the park as well as adjoining streets with entrances, windows and balconies facing the street and park, ensuring passive surveillance of the park.
- Development is to emphasise the south eastern and south western corners of the site that adjoin the park through appropriate building articulation and corner treatment.
- The 3 metre setback area to the park is to be utilised to interface with the park. It is desired that this space be utilised as private open space with pedestrian gates opening directly onto the park.
- Fencing between the site and the park is to be a maximum height of 1.2 metres and is to be designed to encourage passive surveillance.

4.1.11 ~~Telopea Precinct~~

Repealed 25 October 2021

4.1.12 Merrylands East Neighbourhood Centre Precinct

Desired Future Character

In recognition of existing development patterns and the opportunity to provide local services and facilities within walking distances of established neighbourhoods with access to Woodville Road, this part of the DCP provides guidelines and development controls for the development of a future neighbourhood centre precinct (Figure 4.1.12.1).

This section is to be read in conjunction with other relevant parts of the Parramatta DCP 2011, the Parramatta LEP 2011, State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) No 65—Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development, and the Apartment Design Guide: Tools for improving the design of residential apartment development.

Where there is an inconsistency between this document and provisions contained elsewhere in the Parramatta DCP 2011, the site specific controls contained in this section shall apply to the extent of the inconsistency. Where there is an inconsistency with SEPP 65, the SEPP prevails.



Figure 4.1.12.1
Merrylands East Neighbourhood Centre Precinct Map

The neighbourhood centre precinct is to be developed taking into account the scale of adjoining residential development and the capacity of local road networks. Woodville Road and its capacity to accommodate future public transport options is a key development parameter for the neighbourhood precinct. The precinct is to be developed as a walkable neighbourhood centre around a new neighbourhood park and having good urban design that encourages the development of quality open spaces and buildings with a high level of amenity and design quality. This section of the DCP defines the neighbourhood centre precinct, its urban structure and key relationships.

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.1 Town and Neighbourhood Centres of this DCP, specific objectives of this precinct are identified below:



Figure 4.1.12.2
Precinct Principles

- O.1 Ensure that future development does not prejudice the efficient delivery of future public transport solutions along Woodville Road.
- O.2 Ensure development is setback to allow future road and carriageway widening.
- O.3 Ensure transition in scale between the main road frontage of key development sites within the precinct, and surrounding lower scale residential development and the school.
- O.4 Ensure that the development provides for the greening of Woodville Road.
- O.5 Development within the neighbourhood precinct is to be generally in accordance with Figure 4.1.12.2 Precinct Principles.

Key Site

Description and Location

For the purposes of this DCP, the Woodville Road Planning Proposal key site (which includes the former John Cootes Warehouse Site) is defined as 244, 246-264 Woodville Road, Merrylands and 2-4, 6, 8-8A, 10-12 and 14-16 Lansdowne Street and 19 Highland Street, Merrylands as shown in Figure 4.1.12.3 Merrylands East Key Site (Woodville Road Planning Proposal).

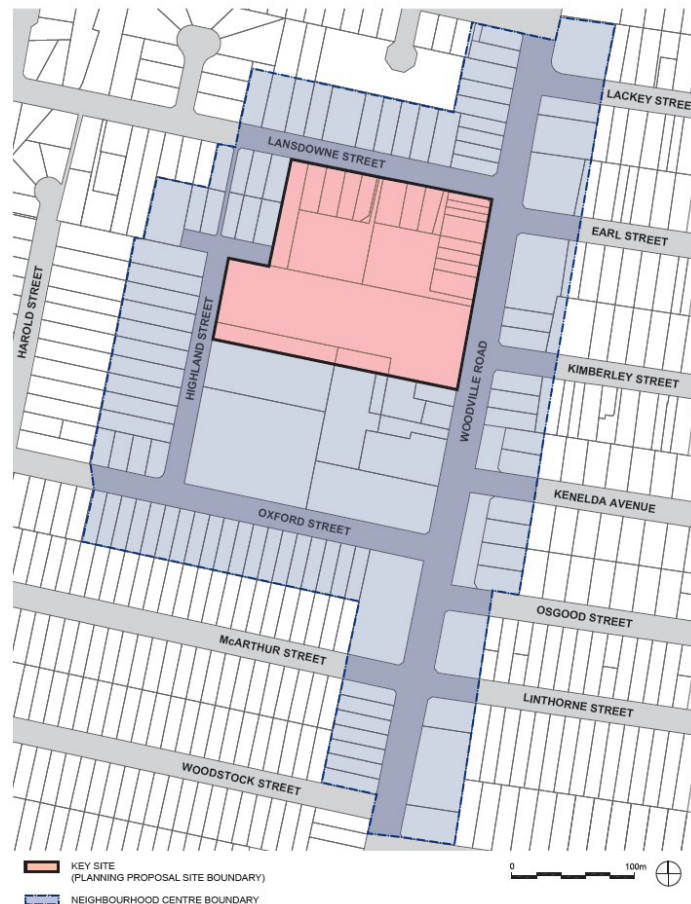


Figure 4.1.12.3
Merrylands East Key Site (Woodville Road Planning Proposal)

Desired Character

The development of the land is to facilitate the establishment of a mixed-use centre with retail and commercial uses anchored by a full line supermarket, and residential development that complements the surrounding residential areas at a density appropriate for the site, its location

and development context. Development of the land is to contribute to the character and sustainability of the Merrylands East Neighbourhood Centre Precinct.

Development of the land is to provide a mixture of retail, commercial and residential floor space, and public open space for a neighbourhood centre. Development is to have a layout which provides quality open spaces, reduced car dependency and a walkable neighbourhood environment. The development of the site is to provide a variety of building heights to allow a transition to adjoining residential development and to minimise overlooking and overshadowing of the Granville South Public School.

Development Application Requirements

Refer to Cumberland Council's website (www.cumberland.nsw.gov.au) and Development Assessment Unit for development application requirements.

Controls

C.1 In addition to these standard requirements, all development applications are to provide:

- A detailed traffic study

Structure, Form and Density

Objectives

- O.1 To define the desired structure, general form and density of development on the land.
- O.2 To ensure the density of development on the land is suitable to its location, context and development capacity.
- O.3 To facilitate the integration of the development of this key site with adjoining development and the neighbourhood centre precinct.

Design Principles

- P.1 The development of the land is to establish a mixed-use centre, which will include a neighbourhood park and enhanced connectivity (pedestrian and visual) within and with adjoining development.
- P.2 The development of the land is to allow for appropriate transition to the surrounding residential land uses and the Granville South Public School, and to provide a reasonable separation between future development and the Granville South Public School.
- P.3 The development of the land is to allow for a diversity of dwelling types and apartment sizes.

Controls

C.1 Development is to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.12.4 Site Structure and Land Use Plan.

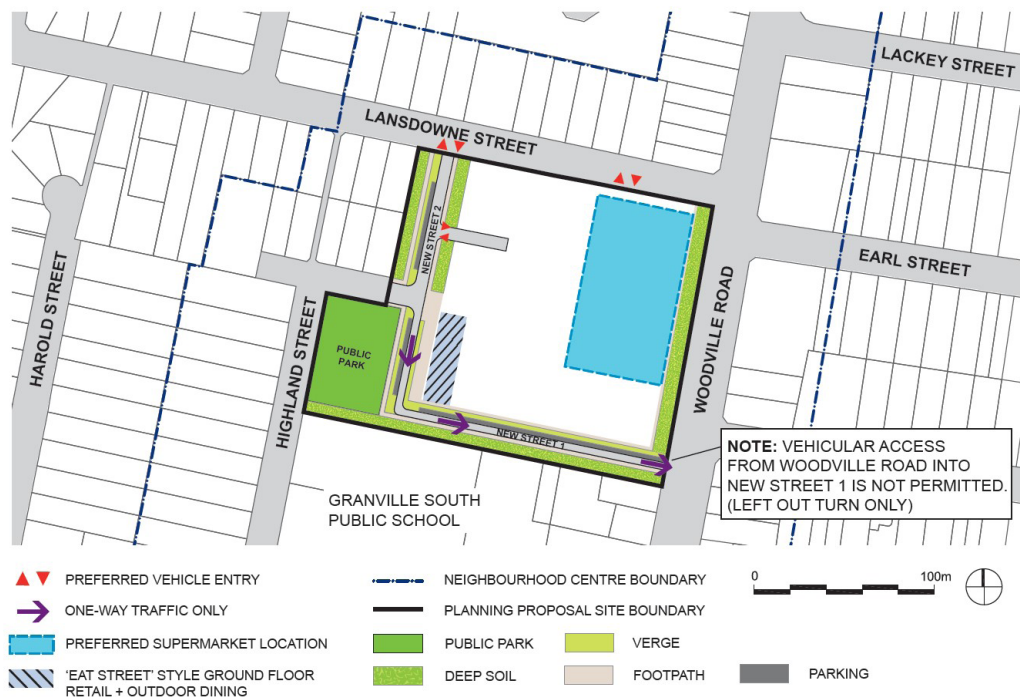


Figure 4.1.12.4
Site Structure and Land Use Plan

- C.2** New Street 1 and New Street 2 (Refer Fig 4.1.12.4) must be constructed and delivered by the proponent as part of the development of the key site, in accordance with Council’s engineering requirements, and at no cost to Council.
- C.3** New Street 1 and New Street 2 are to provide separation between future development and Granville South Public School to the south and neighbouring residential to the west.
- C.4** The ground floor and first floor of the proposed development on the key site are to be non-residential.

Lot Consolidation and Minimum Street Frontage

Objectives

- O.1** To avoid isolating an adjoining site or sites, and facilitate the efficient delivery of infrastructure.
- O.2** To assist in the delivery of well-designed built forms and streetscapes.

Design Principles

- P.1** Development must be delivered in suitably sized and configured development parcels that facilitate the delivery of infrastructure.
- P.2** Buildings must have appropriate horizontal to vertical proportions that relate to the size of street frontages and be designed to minimise the impact of carpark entrances.

Controls

- C.1** Lots shall have a minimum street frontage as shown in Table 4.1.12.a

Table 4.1.12.a: Minimum Street Frontage

Street	MINIMUM STREET FRONTAGE	INTENTION
Woodville Road	30m	To encourage the consolidation of land and development of suitable building forms.
Lansdowne Street	20m	
Highland Street	20m	

- C.2 Development must be designed and planned in relation to the development parcels as shown in Figure 4.1.12.5 Preferred Lot Consolidation unless it can be demonstrated that lot amalgamation cannot be achieved.**

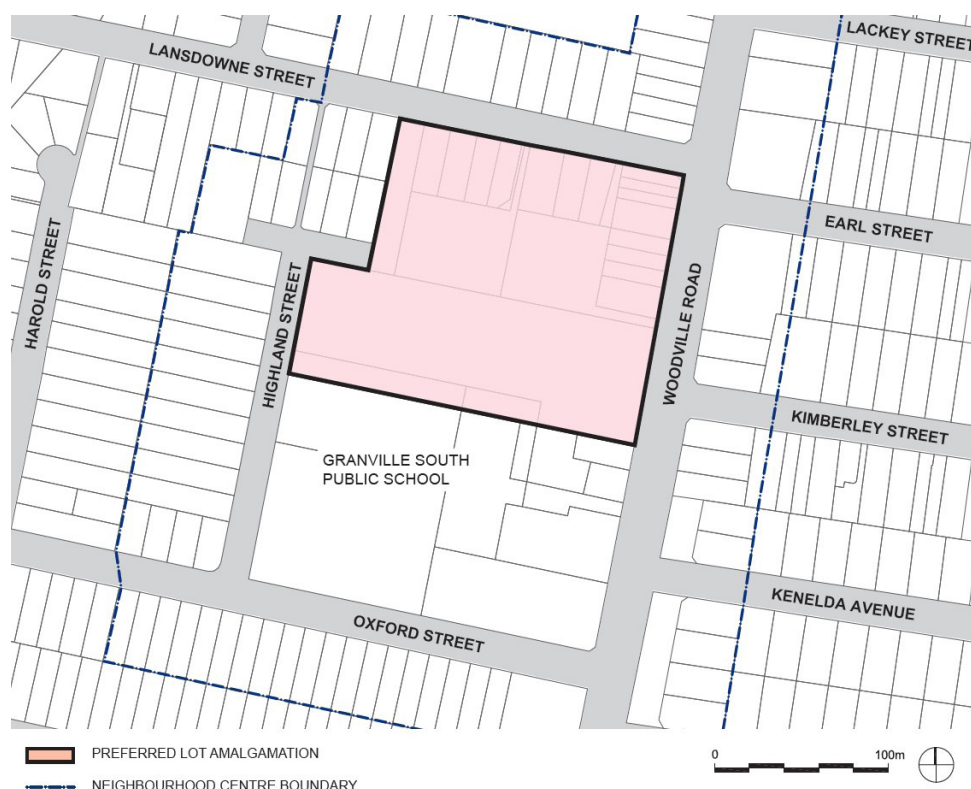


Figure 4.1.12.5
Preferred Lot Consolidation

- C.3 Council will require appropriate documentary evidence to demonstrate that a genuine and reasonable attempt has been made to purchase an isolated site based on a fair market value. At least one recent independent valuation is to be submitted as part of that evidence and is to account for reasonable expenses likely to be incurred by the owner of the isolated site in the sale of the property.**
- C.4 Where a development proposal results in an isolated site, applicants will be required to demonstrate that the development of the separate sites can be feasibly achieved, which will require:**
- provision of a feasible building envelope for the isolated site, indicating height, setbacks and site coverage (building and basement);
 - identification and assessment of the likely impacts the two developments will have on each other including solar access and visual and acoustic privacy; and
 - identification, assessment and mitigation of the impacts of the separate development of the isolated site or sites on the streetscape. This will require an applicant/s to document how the development of both sites respond to the character of the streetscape and achieve a suitable built form and satisfactory level of amenity including solar access and visual and acoustic privacy.

Building Heights

Design Principles

- P.1 Distribute building heights within the key site to reinforce the site structure and achieve a height transition to adjoining development.
- P.2 Reduce the bulk of development by providing variations in individual building heights, massing and scale and visual permeability within the site through the distribution of different building heights.

Controls

- C.1 Development shall not impact on solar access or create overshadowing of the playground or sporting fields of the Granville South Public School.
- C.2 The height of buildings is to be generally in accordance with Figure 4.1.12.6 Building Heights and all requirements of the ADG, particularly building separation.

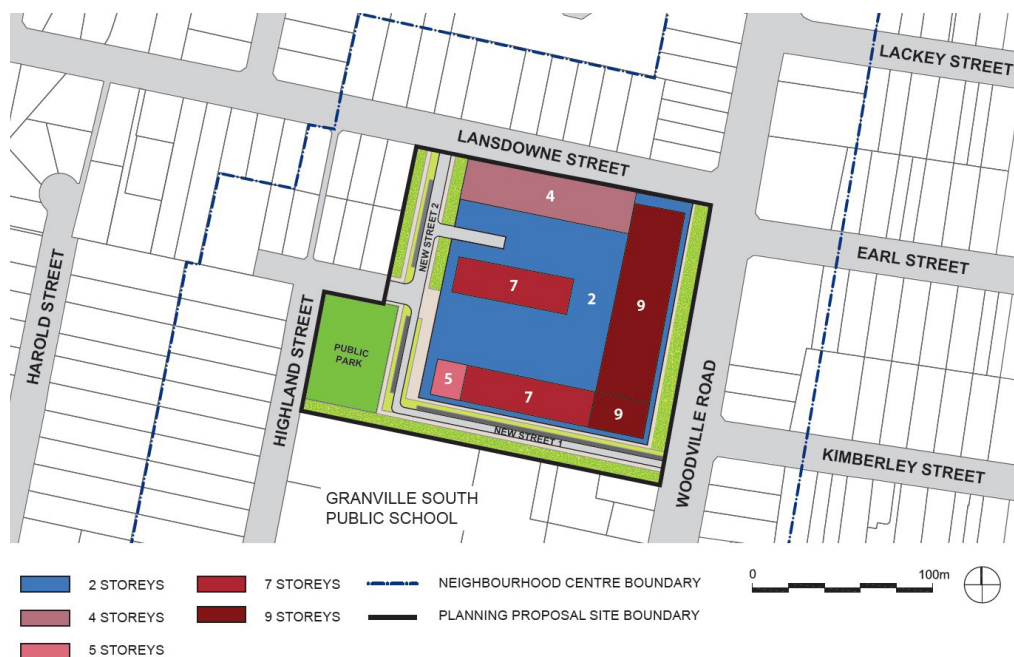


Figure 4.1.12.6
Building Heights (to be read in conjunction with Figure 4.1.12.7 Setbacks)

Setbacks

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that development does not limit the provision of public transport options or improvements on Woodville Road.
- O.2 To ensure that development relates to the street hierarchy, and contributes to a suitable scale and street character.
- O.3 To establish the new roads identified in the Site Structure Plan and Land Use Plan (Figure 4.1.12.4).
- O.4 To maintain the amenity of Granville South Public School by minimising overshadowing and overlooking of the school grounds.

Design Principles

- P.1 Sufficient land is to be provided for an additional road lane on the western side of Woodville Road to facilitate public transport improvements, traffic management and to allow provision of substantial landscaping along Woodville Road (refer to Figure 4.1.12.10).
- P.2 The tower or upper storey elements of multi storey mixed used buildings are to be set back to reduce the mass and bulk of buildings.
- P.3 Provide landscaping along boundaries, with deep soil planting with mature plants particularly along the southern boundary between the development and the adjoining School, to obscure sight lines for optimum visual privacy.

Controls

- C.1 **Minimum setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 4.1.12.7 Setbacks (Please refer to Figures 4.1.12.8 to 4.1.12.15 for details).**
- C.2 **Unless otherwise identified, street setbacks are to be in alignment with the predominant existing street setbacks for each street within the neighbourhood precinct.**
- C.3 **If the key site is not developed as a single, consolidated lot, the development must be setback a minimum of 6m from the property boundary of any undeveloped lot with frontage to Lansdowne Street and New Street 2 as per Figure 4.1.12.15.**
- C.4 **A deep soil setback of 10m must be provided on the eastern boundary of the site along Woodville Road as per Figure 4.1.12.4 Site Structure and Land Use Plan and Figure 4.1.12.10 Woodville Road Setbacks (Section B-B).**
- C.5 **A deep soil setback of 6.5m is to be provided on the southern boundary of the site along New Street 1 as per Figure 4.1.12.4 Site Structure and Land Use Plan and Figure 4.1.12.11 New Street 1 Setbacks (Section C-C).**
- C.6 **A deep soil setback of 6.5m on the western side and a deep soil setback of 7m on the eastern side of the northern end of New Street 2 (north of the street connecting to Highland Street) is to be provided as per Figure 4.1.12.4 Site Structure and Land Use Plan and Figure 4.1.12.13 New Street 2 Setbacks – Northern End (Section E-E).**

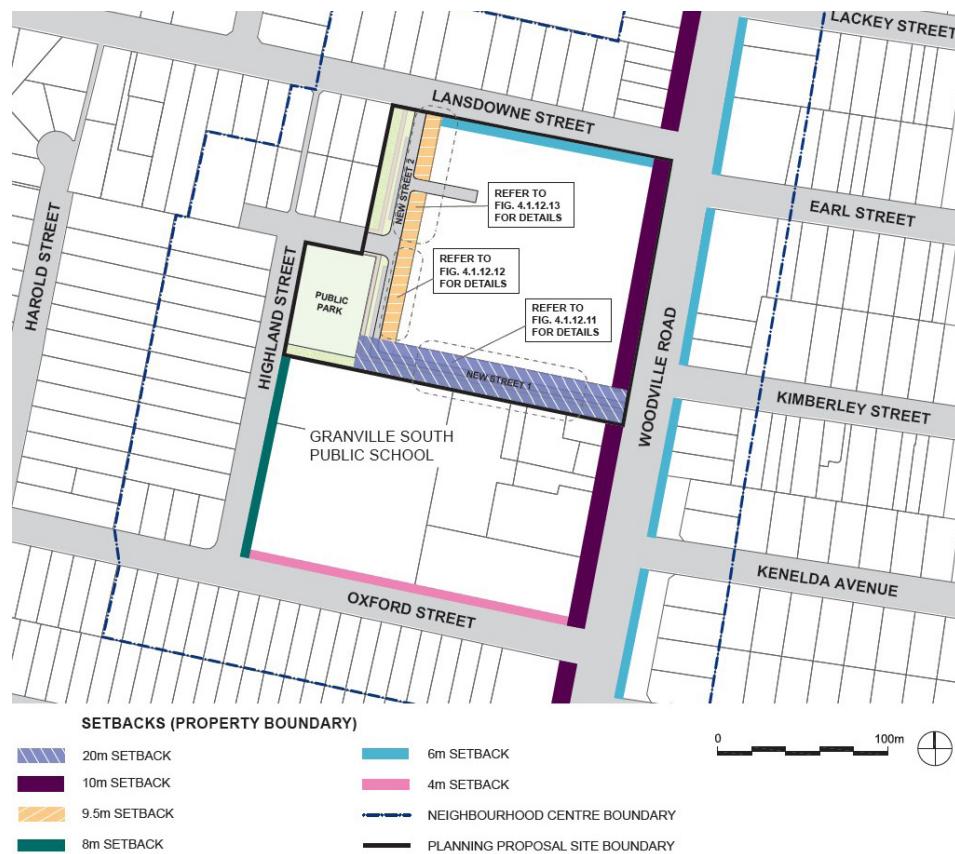


Figure 4.1.12.7
Setbacks



Figure 4.1.12.8
Sections

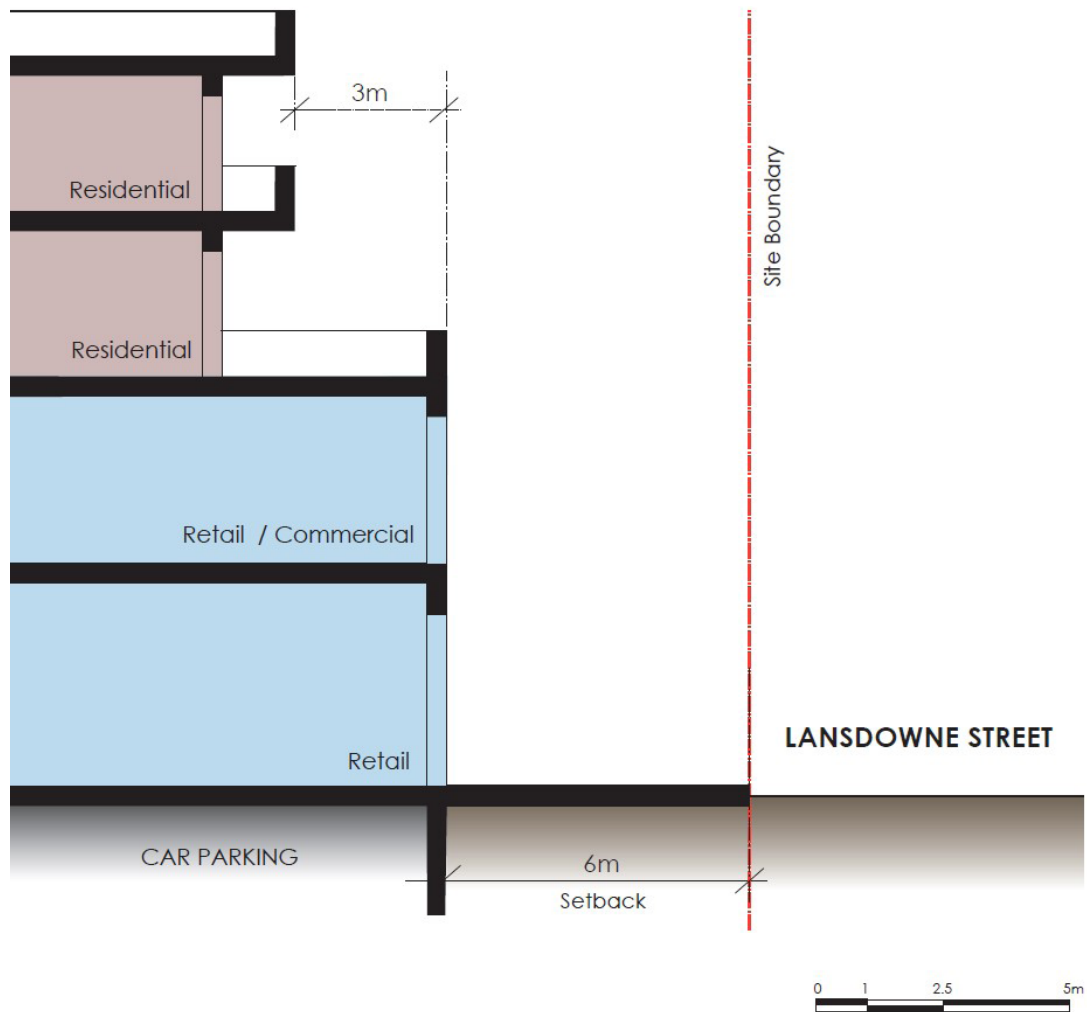


Figure 4.1.12.9
Lansdowne Street Setback - Section A-A

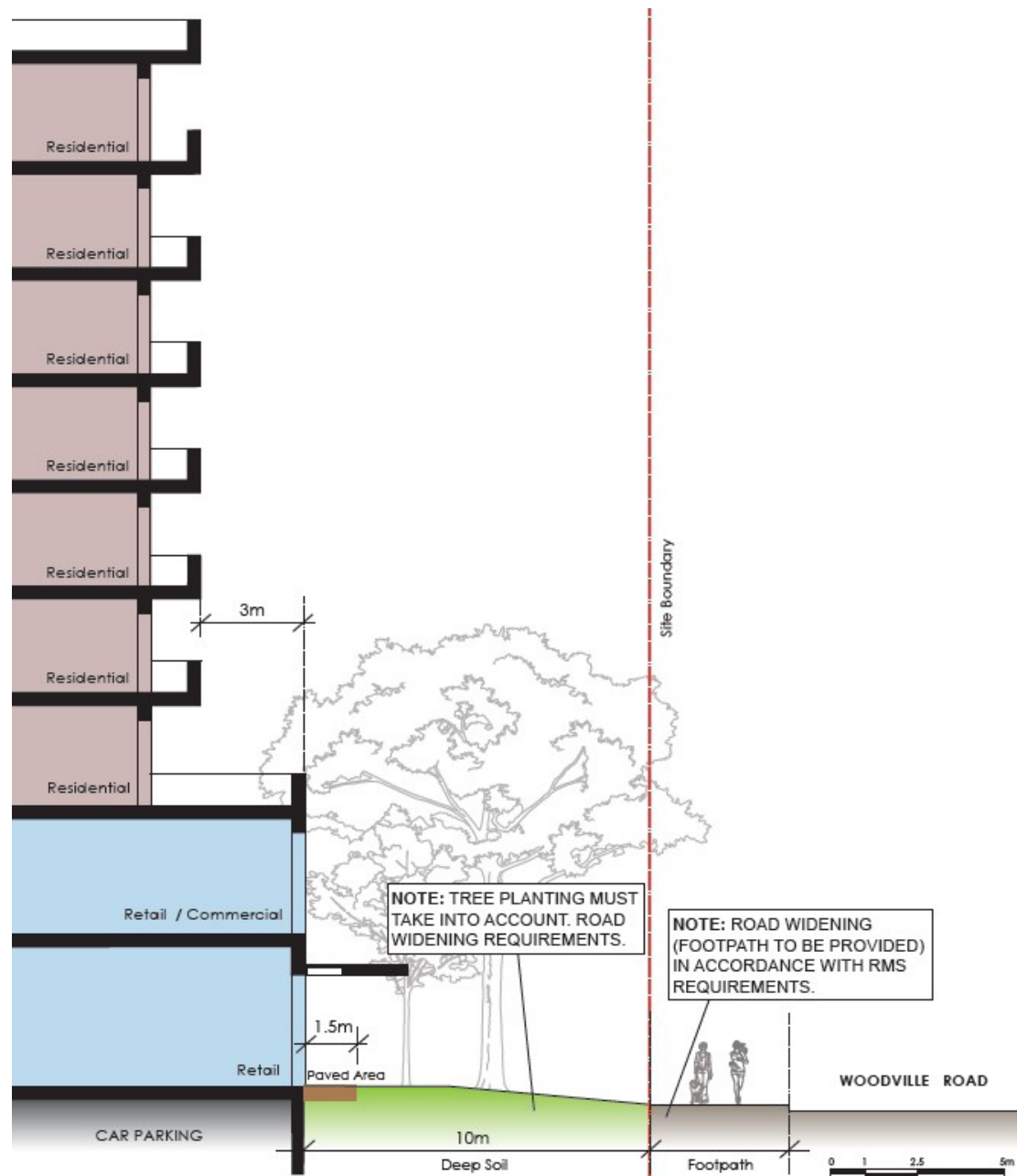


Figure 4.1.12.10
Woodville Road Setbacks (Section B-B)

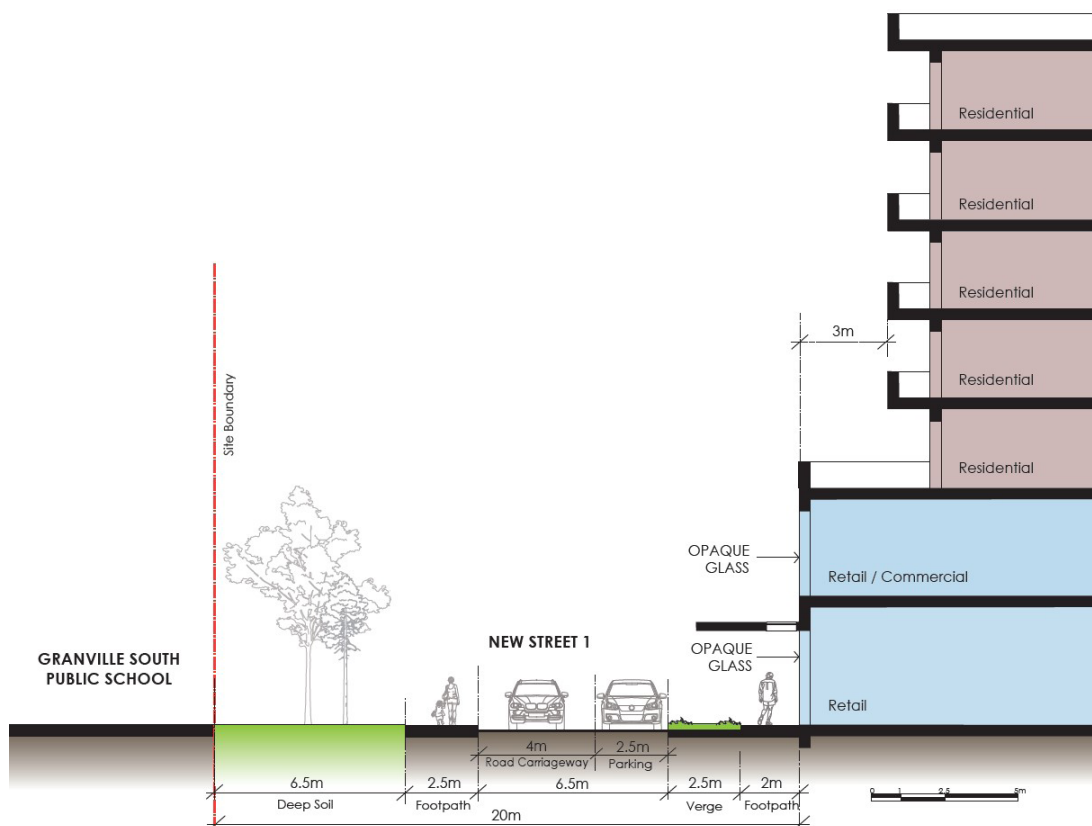


Figure 4.1.12.11
New Street 1 Setbacks (Section C-C)

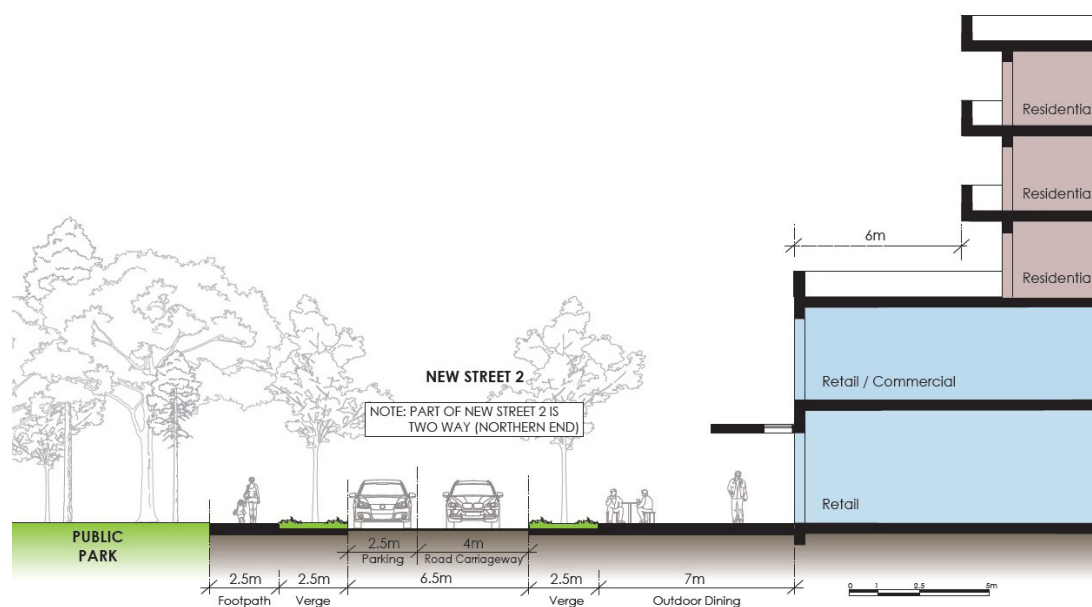


Figure 4.1.12.12
New Street 2 Setbacks – Southern End (Section D-D)

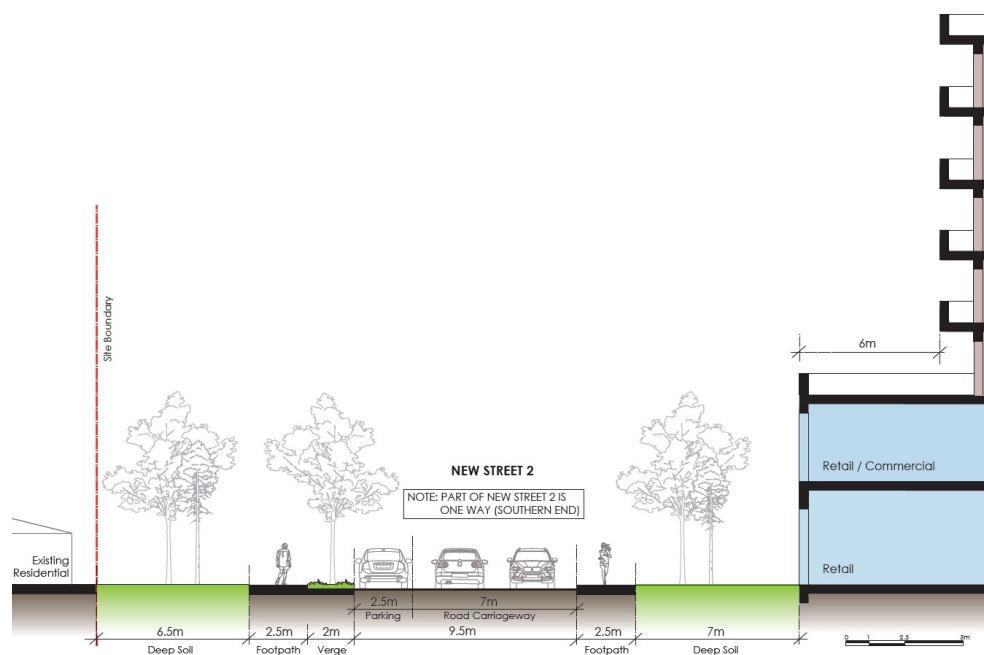


Figure 4.1.12.13
New Street 2 Setbacks – Northern End (Section E-E)

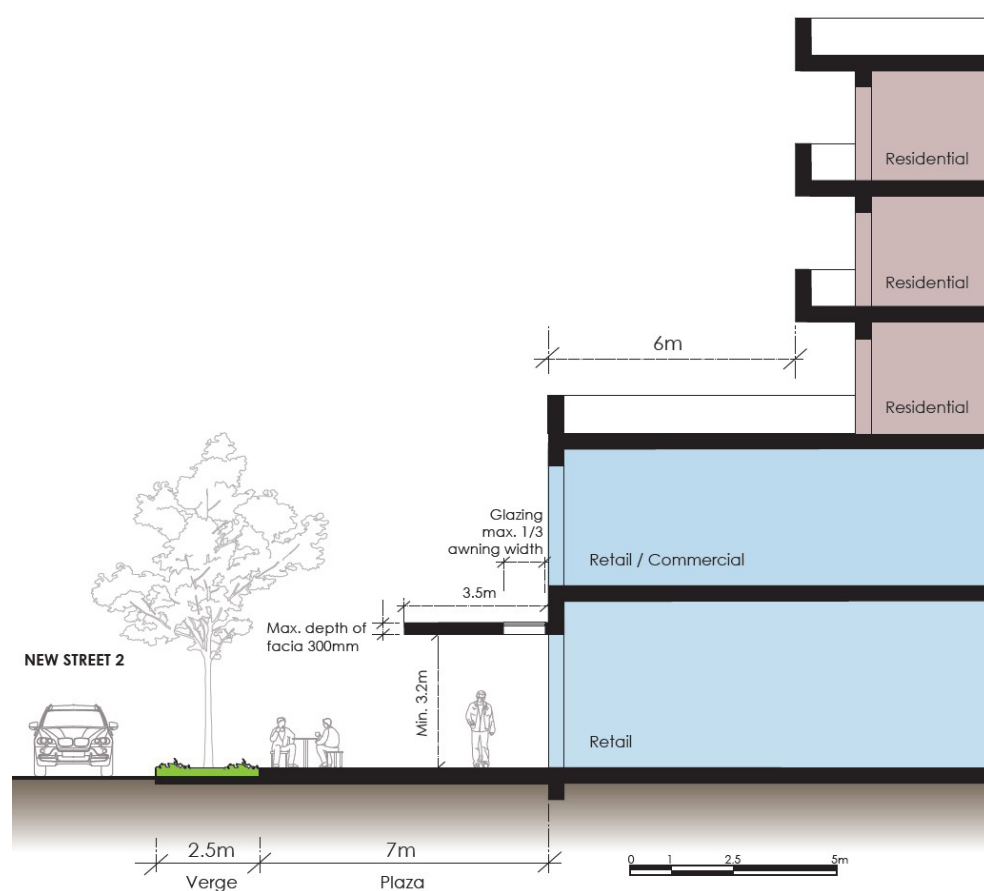
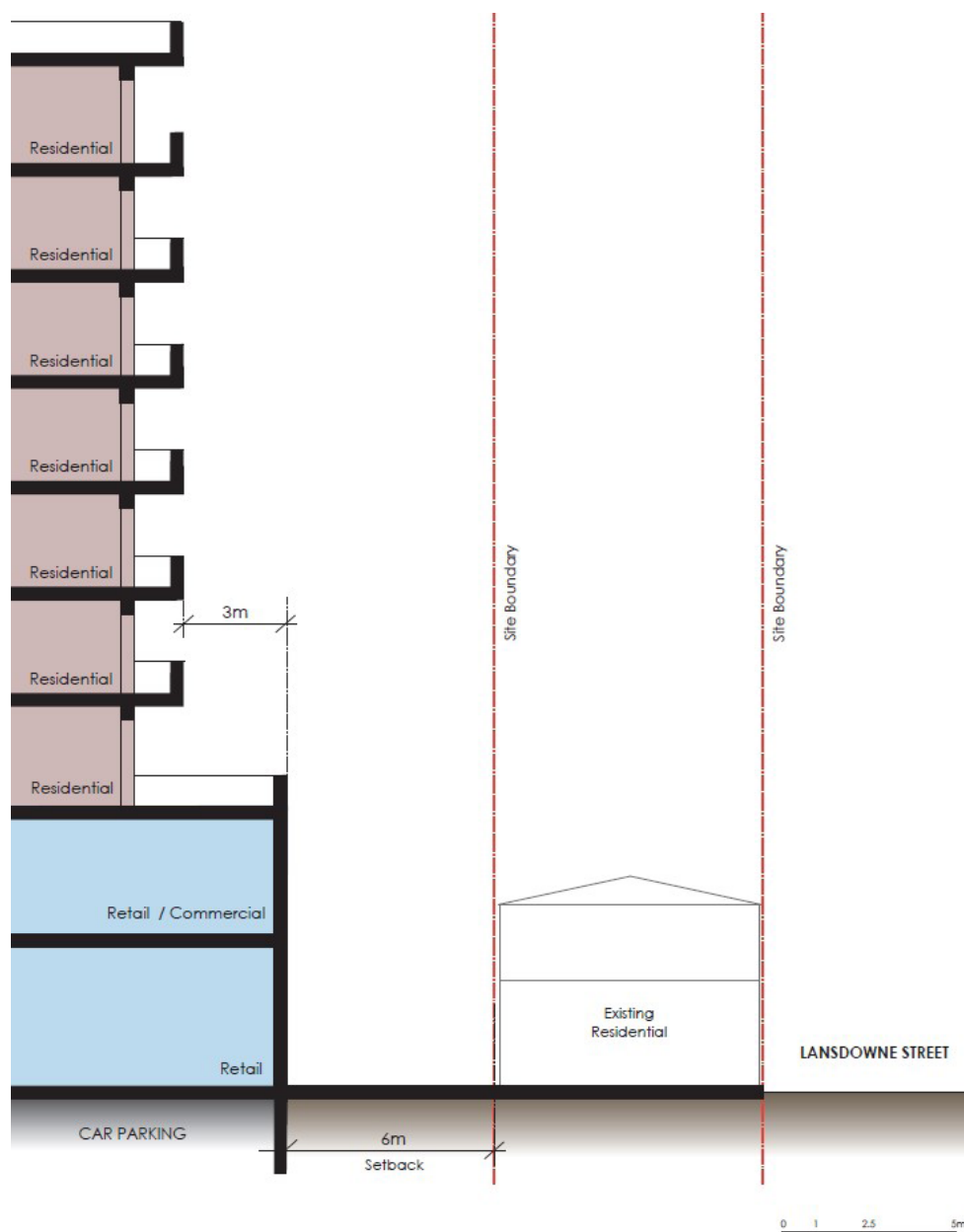


Figure 4.1.12.14
New Street 2 Southern End Detail

**Figure 4.1.12.15**

Setback if key site not developed as a single, consolidated lot

New Roads

Controls

- C.1** A 4m wide one-way road carriageway must be provided on New Street 1 with a 2.5m wide pedestrian footpath on the southern side. On the northern side, a 2.5m wide parking bay, a 2.5m wide verge, and a 2m wide pedestrian footpath should be provided as per Figure 4.1.12.11 New Street 1 Setbacks (Section C-C).
- C.2** A 4m wide one-way road carriageway must be provided on the southern end of New Street 2 (south of the street connecting to Highland Street) with a 2.5m wide pedestrian footpath, a 2.5m verge, and a 2.5m wide parking bay on the western side. On the eastern side, a 2.5m wide verge and a 7m wide outdoor dining area should be provided as per Figure 4.1.12.12 New Street 2 Setbacks – Southern End (Section D-D).

- C.3 A 7m wide two-way road carriageway must be provided on the northern end of New Street 2 (north of the street connecting to Highland Street) with a 2.5m wide pedestrian footpath, a 2m verge and a 2.5m wide parking bay on the western side. On the eastern side, a 2.5m pedestrian footpath should be provided as per Figure 4.1.12.13 New Street 2 Setbacks – Northern End (Section E-E).**

Landscape and Open Space

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that a high quality public neighbourhood park is provided.
- O.2 To ensure that the public domain is integrated with existing and potential future public domain and open spaces within the neighbourhood centre precinct.
- O.3 To ensure the neighbourhood park has a sense of place and to establish it as the focal point of the neighbourhood precinct.
- O.4 To achieve a variety of spaces that are inclusive of particular needs and desires of key community groups such as children, young people, older people, people on low incomes and people with a disability.
- O.5 To integrate the management of stormwater into the design of public open spaces.
- O.6 To integrate public art to create a more visually interesting and culturally diverse public domain.

Design Principles

- P.1 Public open space to be designed to include clear, accessible, safe and convenient linkages to the surrounding streets and community, inside and outside the neighbourhood precinct.
- P.2 Landscaping and choice of materials is to respond to the character of each space and is to unite and relate to other spaces throughout the neighbourhood precinct.
- P.3 The design of open space is to be of the highest quality with suitable landscaping, well integrated public art and appropriately varied soft and hard surface design.
- P.4 Vehicular movements through the neighbourhood park are to be generally restricted except for emergency vehicles, servicing and special events.
- P.5 Useable and sustainable green space at ground level, podium level, and roof top gardens are to be provided and integrated with building design.
- P.6 Vertical gardens are encouraged, where possible.

Controls

- C.1 A public domain concept plan for the development of the site or any part thereof is to be provided with the first Development Application for the land. The plan must:**
 - provide for deep soil planting zones (Refer Figure 4.1.12.4);
 - show how a high amenity public domain will be achieved on the site and on Woodville Road;
 - provide an indicative landscape design, including details and indicative costs for street furniture, street trees, landscaping works, materials and utilities;
 - indicate how street trees and other planting arrangements are to be provided on all new streets to Council's specifications.
- C.2 Development proposing outdoor dining must comply with Council's Outdoor Dining Policy and Guidelines.**

- C.3** A fully embellished neighbourhood park not less than 2,000 square metres is to be provided, to a design approved by Council and located as shown in Figure 4.1.12.4 Site Structure and Land Use Plan. A concept plan is to be provided with the lodgement of the first DA for the Site.
- C.4** A minimum of 85% of the neighbourhood park is to be deep soil zone, and the total area of the neighbourhood park is to be excluded from all deep soil calculations associated with private development.
- C.5** The neighbourhood park is to:
- provide the primary green public open space to act as the heart of the neighbourhood precinct;
 - provide for primarily soft landscaping and deep soil planting including mature plants;
 - avoid basement parking beneath the neighbourhood park;
 - provide both passive and active recreation spaces;
 - be landscaped to include native trees;
 - provide a safe play area for children which is to be visually and physically connected to the main park area;
 - include play elements integrated into the landscape design and enable informal play;
 - be dedicated to Council and Council engineers are to be consulted prior to the design of all internal roads within the precinct.
- C.6** Medium sized tree planting (a minimum 6-8 metres mature height at 7 – 10 m centre-to-centre) with an understorey of shrubs (1.5m – 3m) and ground cover must be provided along the boundary on the southern side (adjacent the school). The medium sized tree planting within a deep soil zone is to be incorporated at the southern end of the park.
- C.7** All elements are to be vandal and graffiti resistant.
- C.8** Design of the public domain is to be integrated with stormwater management.
- C.9** All internal roads not in Council's ownership must be maintained at all times. Note: Council will not accept dedication of roads with basement parking underneath.
- C.10** Wintergardens are to be provided fronting Woodville Road. The area of the wintergardens is to be excluded from the GFA for FSR calculations.

Building Elements, Architectural Diversity and Articulation

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure the building design contributes to street, public domain and residential amenity.
- O.2 To reduce visual bulk and scale, add visual interest and avoid "boxlike" designs.
- O.3 To achieve architectural diversity and add visual interest.
- O.4 To ensure that development enhances and contributes to the streetscape and desired future character of the neighbourhood.

Design Principles

- P.1 Buildings are to be designed to deliver high quality architecture through the use of faced articulation, materials selection and use of vertical gardens where appropriate.
- P.2 Building design is to include horizontal and vertical architectural elements to articulate the facades and minimize building bulk and mass, which frame public spaces and contribute to or define the public domain.

Controls

- C.1 To minimise perceived building bulk and monotony, the building façade should have unique architectural expressions while still maintaining cohesion.
- C.2 The maximum linear length of any residential building component is to be 65m.
- C.3 Buildings in excess of 45m long must be designed as at least two distinct 'building components' which are to:
- not exceed 25m in length with a preferred length of 20m (Refer Figure 4.1.12.16)
 - have a building separation of minimum 6m for the full height of the building
 - have their own distinctive architectural character
- C.4 Full height gaps are to be provided between buildings consistent with the building separation provisions of the Apartment Design Guide (ADG) for solar access and visual connections. Where possible, building breaks are to be aligned with streets and lanes in the surrounding area or proposed streets and lanes.

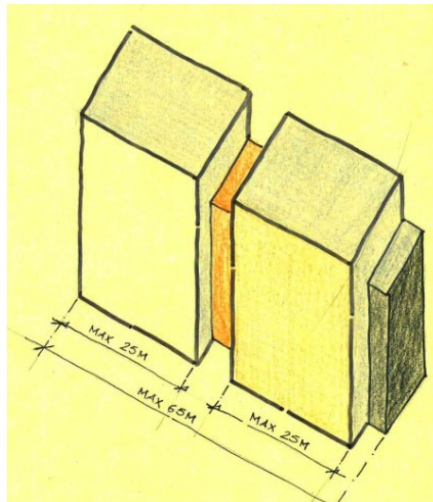


Figure 4.1.12.16
Building Articulation / Maximum Building Length

- C.5 The southern façade of the proposed development adjoining the school must be designed to maintain the visual privacy of the school.

Active Street Frontage

Objectives

- O.1 To enhance pedestrian safety, security and amenity around and within the commercial premises.
- O.2 To improve the amenity of the public domain by encouraging pedestrian activity.
- O.3 To support the economic viability of the street.

Controls

- C.1 To provide active street frontage at ground floor level as per Figure 4.1.12.17.
- C.2 Except for the southern façade, clear glazing is to be provided, and reflective, tinted or obscured window coverings should be avoided.
- C.3 A minimum of 80% of the building facades with active street frontage and street address at ground level are to be transparent.
- C.4 Opaque glass should be provided along the southern building façade, to prevent overlooking of the school.

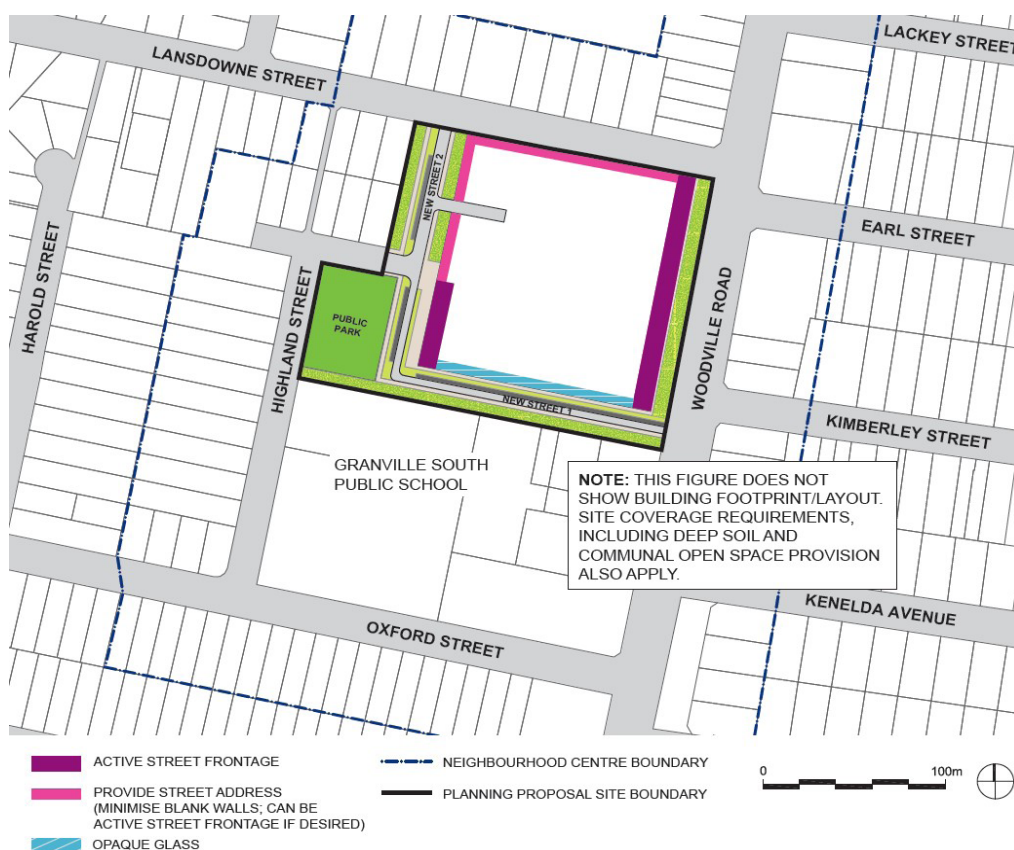


Figure 4.1.12.17
Street Activation

Awnings and Canopies

Objectives

- O.1 To increase pedestrian amenity by the provision of weather protection.
- O.2 To visually unify the mixed-use development.

Controls

- C.1 Awnings are to be provided to the full extent along Woodville Road, the southern boundary and the outdoor dining area.
- C.2 All awnings should be a minimum width of 3.5m (Refer Figure 4.1.12.14).
- C.3 Incorporate glazing/transparent material in the awning to allow solar access.

Street Wall Height

Objectives

- O.1 To provide street edge that reinforces the proposed uses and is consistent with the existing character of the area.
- O.2 To ensure the building height at street level is of human scale.
- O.3 To establish a clear presence of the retail and commercial uses, and increase visibility of these uses at ground floor level.

Controls

- C.1 Street wall height for the mixed-use development should be two storeys with an upper level setback.**

Upper Level Setback

Objectives

- O.1 To minimise adverse wind impact on the pedestrian environment.
- O.2 To maximise the solar access onto the public domain.
- O.3 To ensure that the podium and buildings above create a human scale and pedestrian friendly environment.

Controls

- C.1 The buildings above the podium are to be setback in accordance with Figures 4.1.12.10 to 4.1.12.14.**

Traffic Management and Parking

Objectives

- O.1 To manage traffic impacts and ensure that development does not unreasonably impact on the traffic conditions on Woodville Road and local roads.
- O.2 To ensure suitable parking and traffic management arrangements are identified prior to development of the land, and are used to inform the preparation of Development Applications.
- O.3 To ensure vehicle entries and loading bay entries do not compromise pedestrian safety.
- O.4 To increase the use of active transport and reduce vehicle use.

Controls

- C.1 A detailed traffic study will be submitted with any Development Application for the site or part thereof. It will:**
 - a. identify and address traffic generation issues associated with the overall development of the site;**
 - b. include modelling of the Lansdowne Street/Woodville Road and Oxford Street/Woodville Road intersections as a network and not as individual intersections and;**
 - c. include modelling of the priority control for the intersection of Lansdowne Street and the internal street, and determine whether a roundabout is required at that intersection.**

- C.2** The traffic study is to comply with the Roads and Maritime Services *Traffic Modelling Guidelines (2013)*.
- C.3** Ensure any site vehicle access points are located to avoid conflict with pedestrians and vehicles accessing the school.
- C.4** The loading bay entry should be located on Lansdowne Street and separated from vehicular entry into the mixed-use development.
- C.5** No driveway vehicle access from Woodville Road is permitted.
- C.6** Left-out exit from New Street 1 only permitted onto Woodville Road.
- C.7** A travel plan will be submitted with any Development Application for the site or part thereof to reduce car trips and encourage the use of sustainable transport.

Contamination

Objectives

- O.1** To ensure that the changes of land use will not increase the risk to public health or the environment.
- O.2** To ensure that any remediation to the land will not increase the risk to the users of the adjoining school and surrounding residential development.
- O.3** To link decisions about the development of land within the information available about contamination.

Design Principles

- P.1** A remedial action plan for the development of the site or any part thereof is to be provided with the first Development Application for the land. The plan must be prepared in accordance with the NSW Environment Protection Authority Guidelines *Contaminated Sites: Guidelines for Consultants Reporting on Contaminated Sites* (1997a) and the *National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure* (2013 Amendment).

Controls

- C.1** All contamination arrangements are to be in accordance with Section 2.12.4 of this DCP.

Air Quality

Objectives

- O.1** To ensure that development fronting Woodville Road provides an acceptable level of air quality for the users and occupants.
- O.2** To encourage the inclusion of wintergardens along development fronting Woodville Road.
- O.3** To ensure that demolition and construction in the neighbourhood centre does not adversely impact the air quality for users of the adjoining school and surrounding residential development.

Design Principles

- P.1** Reduce the formation of urban canyons to avoid motor vehicle air transmissions and other pollutants from becoming trapped and ensure dispersion. Appropriate setbacks on the upper stories of multi-level buildings can help to avoid urban canyons.

- P.2 Consider building siting and orientation to incorporate an appropriate separation between sensitive land uses and the road. The location of living areas, outdoor space and bedrooms, and other sensitive uses (such as childcare centres) must be as far as practicable from the major source of air pollution.
- P.3 Ventilation design and open-able windows should be considered in the design of development located adjacent to roadway emission sources. When the use of mechanical ventilation is proposed, the air intakes must be sited as far as practicable from the major source of air pollution.
- P.4 Use vegetative screens, barriers or earth mounds where appropriate to assist in maintaining local ambient air amenity. Landscaping has the added benefit of improving aesthetics and minimising visual intrusion from an adjacent roadway.

Controls

- C.1 Air quality must be considered early in the design process for development fronting Woodville Road.**
- C.2 Air quality design considerations must be based on the above design principles and as per the *NSW Department of Planning Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guideline (2008)*.**

Noise and Vibration

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure appropriate measures are taken to ensure noise and vibration is managed for development facing Woodville Road.
- O.2 To ensure noise emissions from the development including but not limited to proposed mechanical plant, air conditioners, automatic roller doors, ventilation plant for the underground car park) are minimised.
- O.3 To ensure noise emissions during the demolition, remediation of land and construction of the development is managed to minimise impact on the adjoining school and nearby residential development.

Design Principles

- P.1 To ensure the following LAeq levels are not exceeded for residential development:
 - In any bedroom in the building: 35dB(A) at any time 10pm – 7am
 - Anywhere else in the building (other than a garage, kitchen, bathroom or hallways): 40dB(A) at any time.

Controls

- C.1 An acoustic report is to be prepared by an appropriately qualified acoustic consultant having the technical eligibility criteria required for membership of the Association of Australian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC) and/or grade membership of the Australian Acoustical Society (AAS). The report is to consider noise intrusion from the road and measures to ensure compliance with the SEPP (Infrastructure) 2007.**
- C.2 The report must also consider noise emissions from the development including but not limited to proposed mechanical plant (air conditioners, automatic roller doors, ventilation plant for the underground car park), and access and egress to loading and car parking areas.**

- C.3 Consideration is required for the demolition/remediation/construction noise and vibration intrusion of the proposed development on the neighbourhood school and properties.
- C.4 The acoustic report must be prepared in accordance with the *Noise Policy of Industry* (2017), NSW Government Department of Planning *Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guidelines* (2008), and the *NSW Environment Protection Authority Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (2009).
- C.5 Construction management plans are to be prepared prior to the commencement of any construction on site.

SECTION 4.2

SPECIAL CHARACTER AREAS

CONTENTS

4.2	Special Character Areas	4.2-3
4.2.1	Ermington	4.2-4
4.2.1.1	Hillside Estate	4.2-4
4.2.2	North Parramatta	4.2-7
4.2.2.1	All Saints Cemetery	4.2-7
4.2.2.2	Area bounded by Brickfield, Belmore, Buller and Albert Streets	4.2-12
4.2.2.3	Jeffery Avenue	4.2-13
4.2.2.4	Sutherland Road	4.2-14
4.2.3	Northmead	4.2-17
4.2.3.1	Sylvia Gardens	4.2-17
4.2.3.2	Thomas and Lombard Streets	4.2-18
4.2.4	Winston Hills	4.2-20

4.2 Special Character Areas

What is a Special Character Area?

Special Character Areas are well defined precincts that have been identified as having a special character and level of residential amenity that should be preserved. They were generally built over a relatively short period of time and have retained a consistency of design, materials and scale. Special Character Areas can be attributed to built form and also to subdivision pattern.

General Objectives

- O.1 Development within each Special Character Area is to be compatible with the identified character and is to reinforce the special attributes and qualities of the area.
- O.2 Development should seek to maintain the level of residential amenity currently enjoyed and positively contribute to the distinctive characteristics of each area.

4.2.1 Ermington

4.2.1.1 Hillside Estate

Statement of Significance

This land was acquired by the firm of John Bridge Ltd who engaged land surveyors Lockie, Gannon, Worley and Campbell to design this subdivision, with its distinctive curvilinear layout. The Housing Commission acquired the estate in 1945. The estate with a variety of double-fronted and triple-fronted single storey brick houses with hipped or gabled roofs. The majority of houses have light tan or brown mottled bricks. Some houses have common bricks or mottled cream bricks, some of which have been painted or rendered. Some houses have been divided into two single person units for older people with minor changes to insert a second front door with a protective brick screen, while maintaining the architectural character of the building.

The allotments originally had low arris rail fences painted white. Most properties have no front fences while a few properties have low, open metal fences. The open space and pathway/drainage system has been grassed but remains open with few plantings.

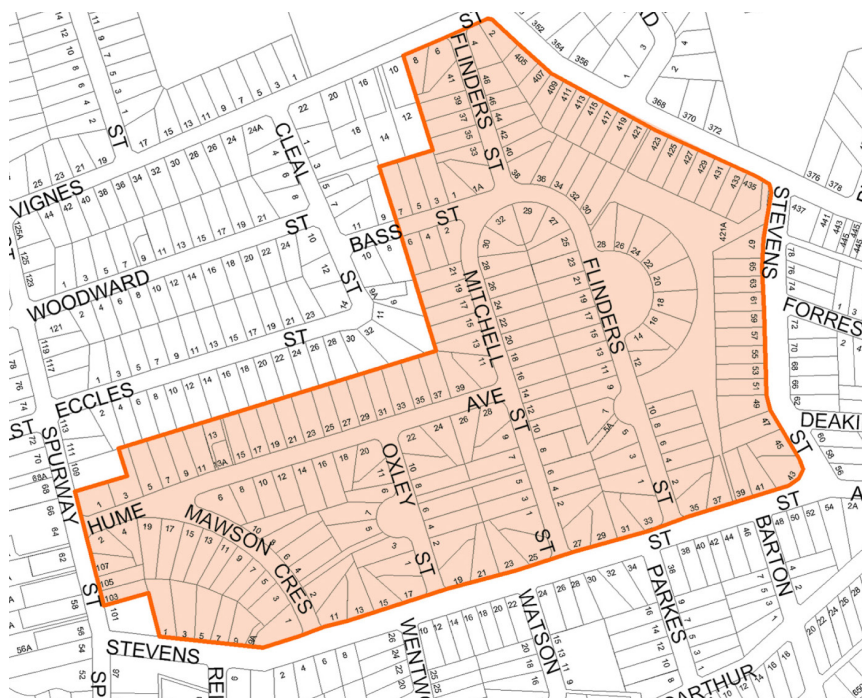


Figure 4.2.1.1.1
Hillside Estate, Ermington

Distinctive Characteristics

The natural slope of the land (to the south and east) and the absence of major changes, give the area a distinctive character. Other characteristics include;

- straight and curvilinear pattern of roads, named after Australian explorers
- combined open space and drainage and walkway system
- siting and design of houses, with a variety of high quality face bricks - mostly mottled in tan and brown, with a few cream mottled bricks, painted brick work or rendered brick work
- wide setbacks from side boundaries with space for trees and driveways to rear garages
- open front gardens, without front fences, which merge with the wide grass verges
- mature trees and shrubs from the early decades of development

- views from the street and houses to the south and east

Objectives

- O.1 To keep the character of this area and its houses, especially when viewed from the streets.
- O.2 To keep the character of the houses including their open front gardens, the practice of siting carports at the rear or side of houses, with garages at the rear, is encouraged.
- O.3 To facilitate improvements and additions that are consistent with the architectural character of the area and the character of the area.
- O.4 Maintain and improve residential amenity.
- O.5 Maintain and improve open space areas.

Design Controls

Landform/Natural Characteristics

- C.1 Maintain the shape of the natural landform and avoid high retaining walls and changes of land produced by cut and fill.**

Subdivision Pattern

- C.2 Maintain the existing subdivision pattern of roads, allotments, open space drainage and access and avoid amalgamation of allotments and subdivision across the allotment.**

Existing Buildings

- C.3 Maintain existing buildings and their architectural character that individually or together contribute to an understanding of the history and character of the area and the original character of the front of the house.**
- C.4 The painting, rendering or re-skinning of brick work is to be avoided.**
- C.5 Extra rooms above the main body of the house which require alteration of the existing roof space are to be avoided unless rooms within the existing roof space can be created where they are ventilated by flat in plane skylights as opposed to new dormer windows.**

Additions to Existing Dwellings

- C.6 Maintain the visual importance of the original houses by retaining existing face bricks and avoiding textured bricks in light colours.**
- C.7 Additions at the front or side of houses which reduce the setback from front and side boundaries are to be avoided.**
- C.8 Additions at the rear of an existing house which include rooms in the roof may be considered provided they do not change the architectural character of the house as viewed from the street.**
- C.9 Additions higher than the ridgeline of the existing house by more than 1m are to be avoided.**

Garages and Carports

- C.10 Maintain uncluttered space between building line and front boundary as an important part of street character.**
- C.11 Keep garages and carports as secondary utilitarian buildings.**

- C.12** Maintain the established pattern of one opening per allotment for single car access.
- C.13** Carports can be constructed at the side or rear of the house, but no further forward than the adjoining wall of the house.
- C.14** Driveways of concrete or other hard surfacing in excess of 2.6m in width are to be avoided. Wheel tracks with central grass/planting are preferred to fully paved driveway space are preferred.
- C.15** Garages which compete with scale and architecture of the house are to be avoided.

Fences

- C.16** Retain the open character of front gardens, without front fences and only consider reinstatement of low timber rail fences, which were original to some lots.
- C.17** Timber paling fences to side and rear boundaries are preferred.
- C.18** High privacy fences and metal cladding fences at side and rear boundaries are to be avoided.
- C.19** Fences may be considered in Kissing Point Road provided they allow views into gardens and are made of materials such as timber and wire mesh that are suitable as a frame for plants.

Street Trees

- C.20** Maintain existing street trees and consider additional street trees where there is no street tree planting.

4.2.2 North Parramatta

4.2.2.1 All Saints Cemetery

Statement of Significance

This subdivision, with its characteristic late nineteenth century subdivision pattern of narrow lots and back lanes for night soil disposal, is remarkably different from all other subdivisions in the area. This subdivision is almost completely intact and contains most of its original houses, built gradually from the later part of the nineteenth century to the 1930s.

Later twentieth century development around the cemetery has continued the low scale residential character of the earlier Short Street development, although with wider allotments and greater garden space between houses. The result today is a remarkably intact single storey residential enclosure of an early Parramatta burial ground which, with the landscape of the cemetery itself, provides a very special rural/residential precinct near the heart of a large city.

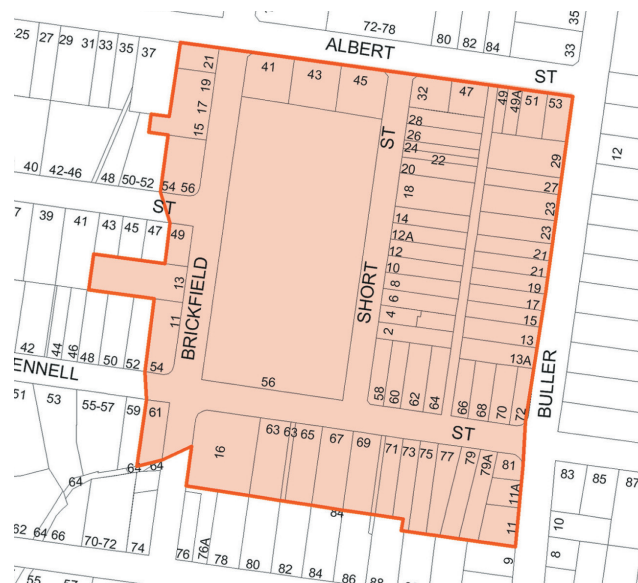


Figure 4.2.2.1.1
All Saints Cemetery, North Parramatta

Distinctive Characteristics

- gently sloping land, falling from a small but prominent knoll in the north-east corner down to the creeks beyond the southern and western boundaries of the precinct
- the quiet residential character of the precinct is provided by its enclosure/framing by individual, low-scale residential buildings and their gardens and trees, and its border on three sides by residential roads
- buildings address the cemetery and provide a sense of enclosure
- low-scale development around the perimeter of the cemetery: a consistency in the character of the buildings, particularly in their single storey scale and limited range of building materials
- the nineteenth century subdivision and development pattern along Short and Buller Streets, which strengthens the character of the precinct
- the landscape of the cemetery itself is rural in character, most of it an open area with mown grasses, remnant native vegetation and little evidence of deliberate plantings except around parts of the perimeter

- the historic relationship between the cemetery, its church (All Saints) and rectory (Endrim, 54 Sorrell Street) remain, and can be observed, particularly from the north-east corner of cemetery
- remnant sandstone walls and gateway stands along the Fennell Street alignment and an almost continuous sandstone kerb and gutter down Short Street are able to be observed

Objectives

- O.1 Retention and reinforcement of all attributes that contribute to the heritage significance of the cemetery and its setting.
- O.2 A transition zone between the higher density development on land west of Brickfield Street and the open space of the cemetery through dense but low-scale residential development, similar in character to the early development in Short Street.
- O.3 Maintenance of the rural village character and quiet residential amenity of the precinct.
- O.4 Retention of the existing consistency in the scale and building materials in the precinct.
- O.5 Maintenance of the special character of this area and the marked difference between it and the adjoining higher density zones.

Design Controls

Subdivision Pattern

- C.1 Maintain all the evidence of the nineteenth century subdivision and development pattern along Short Street and Buller Streets.**
- C.2 Maintain the subdivision and development pattern for the three houses adjoining the cemetery fronting Albert Street, and the space and mature tree plantings this allows between buildings and the cemetery.**
- C.3 Amalgamation of allotments facing Short, Buller or Albert Streets, or construction across allotment boundaries on these streets is to be avoided, so as to retain the existing subdivision pattern.**
- C.4 Maintain the subdivision and development pattern for the houses facing Fennell Street and the space this allows for mature tree planting and landscaping.**
- C.5 Encourage resubdivision and amalgamation along Brickfield Street to provide new development having the appearance of separate houses, such as town houses, facing the cemetery.**
- C.6 Subdivision of No 16 Short Street is permitted, in order to provide one allotment only beside the house at No 18.**
- C.7 Resubdivision of allotments fronting Brickfield Street is permitted, but only where the subdivision runs parallel to the east/west boundary line.**

Existing Buildings and Structures

- C.8 Keep all buildings and other structures that individually and together contribute to an understanding of the history and character of this precinct.**
- C.9 Keep all stone kerbs and gutters in Short Street.**
- C.10 Retain all metal and concrete fences on the northern boundary of the cemetery.**
- C.11 Avoid adding vehicle crossings over sandstone kerb and gutter in Short Street; allow rear lane access only.**
- C.12 Buildings to primary street frontage should face directly towards the cemetery.**

Garages

- C.13 Ensure new garaging and carparking do not intrude upon the existing character of the precinct, in particular by maintaining uncluttered space between building line and front fence as an important part of the character of the precinct.
- C.14 Maintain the fence line of Short and Buller Streets unaffected by driveway openings.
- C.15 Driveways are not to continue over the footpath space.
- C.16 Avoid establishing new driveways, garages or carports with access to Short Street or Buller Street; lane access only is to be used.
- C.17 Avoid basement communal car parking that opens directly onto the street.
- C.18 Garages and carports are to be located at least 1 metre behind the front wall of a residential building and sited in an unobtrusive manner.
- C.19 Driveways should be made of concrete, bitumen, gravel, dark bricks or other unobtrusive materials and should not continue over the footpath space; wheel tracks with a central grass/planting strip are preferred to fully paved driveway space.

Fences

- C.20 Maintain the character of the area, where houses face and enclose the cemetery over low fences.
- C.21 Maintain existing street amenity and safety by the continued use of light weight front fences which allow each garden to be viewed from the street, and allow each house to view the street and cemetery.
- C.22 Keep rear boundary fence at Nos 41, 43 and 45 Albert Street.
- C.23 Consider using square topped picket fences painted in light colours, eventually for all properties facing the cemetery, to reinforce a cohesive sense of enclosure.
- C.24 Fence openings in excess of 3m width are to be avoided.

Short and Buller Streets

- C.25 Maintain visual importance of existing historic buildings and other structures.
- C.26 Keep the consistency of siting, scale, shape and materials in new work and in extensions to existing buildings so that it does not detract from historic buildings in the precinct, or from the street's visual cohesiveness and amenity.
- C.27 For extensions to existing buildings,
 - i. use linked pavilions under separate roof, or skillion extensions to back of house
 - ii. use same material as the existing house, or lighter weight materials, such as painted timber, fibro, iron or imitation timber cladding
 - iii. avoid additions to the front or side of house and extra rooms above the existing main
 - iv. body of house requiring alteration of existing roof shape
 - v. windows or skylights facing Short Street are not desirable
- C.28 For new buildings facing these streets:
 - i. keep front setbacks to match those of adjoining early houses, free of structures or paving

- ii. restrict building height to a single storey to match the scale of existing historic buildings
- iii. establish roofs with a form and pitch similar to neighbouring buildings; rooms in the roof may be considered, but with no windows (such as dormer windows) facing Short or Buller Streets
- iv. use consistent building materials - face or common bricks or painted timber, with tile or corrugated iron roofs. Back rooms may be built in lighter weight materials, such as fibro, imitation timber cladding or corrugated iron
- v. encourage reinstatement of sandstone kerbs and gutters where lost to vehicular driveways - car access to be provided from rear lane
- vi. new buildings should not be constructed side boundary to side boundary
- vii. avoid use of plastered or painted brickwork, or hearted, speckled, multicoloured or textured bricks in light colours
- viii. imitation slate or obtrusively coloured roof cladding is not desirable
- ix. attached dual occupancy should be avoided, except where it can be accommodated as a modest addition at the rear of the house and within garden space requirements

C.29 For dual occupancy facing rear lane at 13A, 25 and 29 Buller Street:

- i. detached dual occupancy to be built facing the rear lane, but only where it strictly complies with:
 - minimum 3m total side boundary setbacks, either divided along both sides of the new
 - building or along one side boundary only. The side setback area, if 3m or more and fully landscaped, can be included in the garden space calculations
 - new building to be setback 1m from existing lane alignment. Except for driveway area the setback area is to be fully landscaped
 - garaging for one car only
 - 3m maximum width for driveway access to rear lane
 - maximum wall height for new building of 5.7m
 - roof pitch similar to neighbouring buildings
 - building materials of either unpainted or unplastered face bricks or commons, or of
 - painted timber or other light weight materials, such as imitation timber cladding and fibro
 - light weight roofing materials, such as corrugated iron or colourbond

Brickfield Street

- C.30** New buildings are to reinforce low scale, village-like enclosure of cemetery.
- C.31** Development is to be townhouse or similar development that is of a scale similar to existing development around the cemetery, which appears like separate houses and reflects pattern and shape of houses in Short Street.
- C.32** The street edge should remain largely unencumbered with driveway access points.

- C.33 Minimum front setback of 2m, but only where development strictly complies with the requirements of this plan; any other form of development will require a 12m setback.
- C.34 Construction to side boundaries is allowed, providing that sufficient light and air can be obtained through front and back walls
- C.35 Garages and carports must be established at the rear of the property with access from side streets and should not be visible from the street (Amalgamation might be necessary to achieve this. Where redevelopment of allotments without access to side streets is prohibited by earlier development of adjoining allotments, car access from Brickfield Street can be allowed but only where it is obtained using an existing street crossing).
- C.36 3m maximum width for car access driveway.
- C.37 Re-establish sharp profile kerb and gutters to replace driveways where possible.
- C.38 Walls should be of unpainted face bricks or commons, tiled or corrugated iron roofs.
- C.39 Buildings should address Brickfield Street.
- C.40 Balconies should not protrude beyond the wall of a building, except in the case of verandahs, which are permitted at ground level.
- C.41 Light-painted or plastered walls or hearted, speckled, multicoloured or textured bricks in light colours are not appropriate.
- C.42 Imitation slate or obtrusively coloured roofing materials are not appropriate.

New buildings facing Fennell Street

- C.43 Development is to reinforce low scale, village-like enclosure of cemetery.
- C.44 Development should be consistent with the prevailing scale of existing development around the cemetery, but should maintain the character of freestanding buildings on individual lots of land, separated from each other and from the street by side and front garden space.
- C.45 6m minimum front setback, to be landscaped with trees, garden and lawn.
- C.46 Combined side setbacks for each allotment to be no less than 5m, which, apart from access drive, is to be landscaped with trees, garden and lawn.
- C.47 Maximum 3m width for driveway and vehicular entrance.
- C.48 Buildings are to address Fennell Street.
- C.49 Garaging must be a single car garage and must not be visible from the street.

New buildings facing Albert Street

- C.50 Retain the space between and behind buildings so that the existing character of trees and open gardens on the crest of hill can be maintained as the northern backdrop to cemetery.
- C.51 Maintain the existing character of development, of freestanding houses on individual allotments separated by garden space and landscaping.
- C.52 6m minimum front setback; area to be landscaped with trees, garden and lawn.
- C.53 Combined side setbacks for each allotment to be no less than 8m, which, apart from access drive, is to be landscaped with trees, garden and lawn.
- C.54 Maximum 3m width for driveway and entrance.
- C.55 Maximum two driveways per existing allotment.

- C.56 Sufficient space in the back garden to allow for the growth and maintenance of large mature trees.**
- C.57 Buildings must address Albert Street.**
- C.58 Garaging must a single car garage and must not be visible from the street.**
- C.59 Side and front setbacks must not contain structures or paving, other than a single-width driveway.**

4.2.2.2 Area bounded by Brickfield, Belmore, Buller and Albert Streets

Distinctive Characteristics

The area bounded by Brickfield, Belmore, Buller and Albert Streets, North Parramatta should reflect the sensitivity of this area due to the impact of residential flat development and the close proximity to Doyle Ground. Nearby lower density residential areas, the style and character of primarily traditional housing, including heritage items, in the general locality strengthen the character of the area.

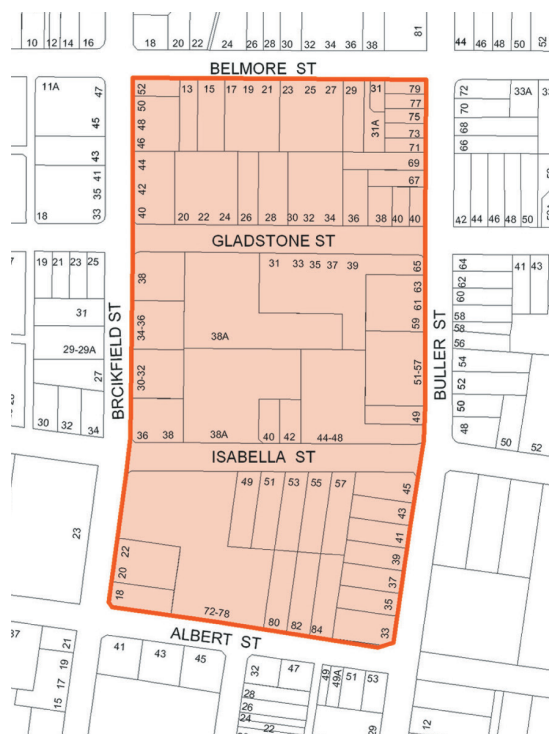


Figure 4.2.2.2.1

Area bounded by Brickfield, Belmore, Buller and Albert Streets, North Parramatta

Objectives

- O.1 A consistent building line in order to provide an appropriate and attractive built edge to the street.**
- O.2 Housing form that incorporates themes from the traditional housing style of the locality, (ie. closely spaced cottages, semi-detached houses and terraces), particularly when viewed from Doyle Ground.**

Design Controls

- C.1 The front setback is to be a maximum of 5m and a minimum of 3m consistent with the prevailing setbacks in the immediate locality.**
- C.2 Development should have the appearance of terrace-style housing in order to reflect the character of the traditional housing in the vicinity.**

C.3 In Buller Street, opposite Doyle Ground, the terrace form of housing should provide a sense of address of the dwellings to the street and to Doyle Ground, particularly on the ground floor. In this area it is also desirable that car parking be situated at the rear of the site and accessed via a 4m wide rear lane.

4.2.2.3 Jeffery Avenue

Statement of Significance

This land is one of the first areas in the vicinity of Parramatta to be totally designed and constructed by the Housing Commission, which resumed the land on 25 July 1947. It was surveyed in 1948 and the subdivision was drawn up by Parramatta surveyor H.C. de Low for the Housing Commission. The road layout is curvilinear in the manner typical of the post-war era. The streets are named after Parramatta aldermen and mayors.

The area was developed with detached dwellings, mostly in brick with some fibro-cement with brick bases. It has a high standard of amenity, and with good management, will become more special as time goes by. The present residents stand to gain most from this special care.

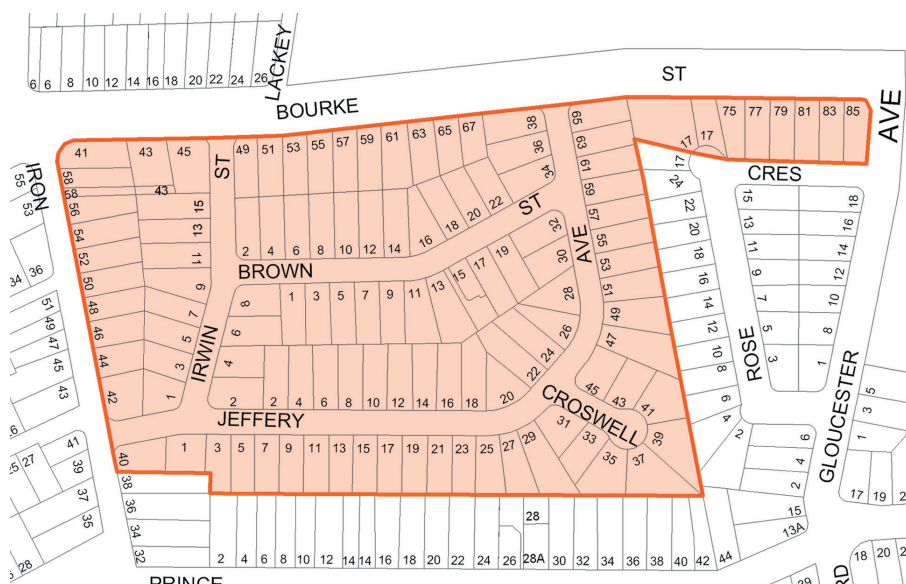


Figure 4.2.2.3.1
Jeffery Avenue, North Parramatta

Distinctive Characteristics

- curvilinear road layout typical of the 1940s and 50s
- consistency in the scale, siting and design of houses with only minor obvious changes
- detached houses - two or three bays wide, with a projecting bay, often including the porch with wrought iron railing
- houses in brown, mottled brick or fibro-cement with brick base; low hipped roofs in terracotta or cement tiles, some with gabled ends clad in white painted weatherboards
- double hung sash windows with timber frames
- grassed front gardens merging with verge, some front boundaries defined by planting and a few low brick walls
- wire or paling fences separating the front and rear gardens
- narrow grassed verge without footpaths
- street tree planting of bottle brushes, in recent decades

- mature trees in gardens and streets

Design Controls

Development consistent with the existing character of the area

- C.1** Additions at the rear of houses designed to have minimum impact on the façade and roof of the house, using similar materials, such as bricks matching original bricks.
- C.2** Additions that protect the views and amenity of neighbouring properties.
- C.3** Garages or carports in rear gardens.
- C.4** Carports beside the house at least 3m back from the front wall.
- C.5** Wire fences no higher than 1m.

Development not consistent with the existing character of the area

- C.6** Painting, rendering or re-skinning of brick houses or the brick base of houses.
- C.7** Painting, rendering or demolition of brick fences.
- C.8** Front fences other than low walls marking the boundary.

4.2.2.4 Sutherland Road

Statement of Significance

This area was auctioned as the Parramatta Heights Estate on 2 May 1925, by real estate agents, Peach Brothers. Construction of housing commenced in the 1930's. In May 1939 the area was covered by a residential district proclamation that required the external walls of houses to be of brick construction.

This is a high quality residential area at the edge of the nineteenth century development of Parramatta. Its value as a residential area, and an important part of the history of Parramatta, will become more obvious as time goes by and development of this period becomes more widely appreciated.



Figure 4.2.2.4.1
Sutherland Road, North Parramatta

Distinctive Characteristics

- undulating terrain
- streets and some houses with views and glimpses of Parramatta to the south
- includes a small park enclosed by houses, with laneway access from Pennant Hills Road and Sutherland Road
- houses date from the late 1920s to the 1950s; mostly single storey brick, with Marseilles-tiled roofs including some distinctive skillion-roofed houses; a few original two-storey houses
- consistency in the siting, scale, and character of houses
- face brick
- roads have grass verges, without footpaths, but with continuous street tree planting forming an avenue
- low brick fences
- gardens with open lawns and feature planting including mature trees and views
- several large eucalypts in front and rear gardens add interest to the street scene

Design Controls

Development consistent with the existing character of the area

- C.1** Additions in brick matching the house, designed to minimise impacts on the original character of the house, and to protect the views and amenity of neighbouring properties.
- C.2** Rear garden placement of garages and carports.
- C.3** High fences only in Pennant Hills Road, behind the original fences.
- C.4** Recladding of roofs in similar materials.

- C.5** Additions should be designed to retain the original façade and to minimise impacts on it.
- C.6** Impacts on the amenity and views of adjoining properties should be minimised.

Development not consistent with the existing character of the area

- C.7** Major changes to the façade that alter its architectural character.
- C.8** Garage or carport beside the house and which block driveway space to back garden.
- C.9** Recladding, painting or rendering of exterior walls of brick houses and brick fences.
- C.10** Demolition of low brick fences.
- C.11** Fences higher than 1m.
- C.12** Buildings other than garages or other utility buildings within 6m of the rear of properties adjoining the park.

4.2.3 Northmead

4.2.3.1 Sylvia Gardens

Statement of Significance

This area was once part of the Oakes Estate. It was quarried by the Moxham family under lease from before 1887 and was known as the Whitehaven Quarry. W. D. Moxham's deceased estate passed to his trustees in October 1935 and the Whitehaven Quarry was subdivided and offered for sale privately by the Sylvia Gardens Estate Ltd in June and December 1937. The width of allotments was subsequently increased, without altering the road layout, in keeping with the prevailing standards of the 1940s.

The importance of the area lies in its high quality private subdivision that incorporated the latest design principles to create an attractive residential area. With two exceptions, the buildings are modest cottages, typical of the era of post-war shortages in building materials.



Figure 4.2.3.1.1
Sylvia Gardens, Northmead

Distinctive Characteristics

- designed around the quarry, evidence of which survives in the rock faces of the internal reserve
- setting, around quarry with views to bushland reserve beyond
- similarity in the age of houses - 1940s along Windsor road, mostly 1950s - 60s in other streets
- uniformity of scale, size and materials of houses - single storey, tiled roofs, walls of brick, fibro or timber, some of which is a recladding of the original fibro house
- wider gap on one side of each house to allow rear garden car access to garage in back garden
- low fences, which give views of each garden

Objective

- O.1 Ensuring that development is consistent with the existing character of the area. The main elements of that character are the modest scale and character of the houses, and the associated parkland.

Design Controls

Development consistent with the existing character of the area

- C.1** Second storey additions, designed to protect neighbours' amenity and to fit in with the design of the original house.
- C.2** Additions in lighter weight materials than those of the house are preferred.
- C.3** Rear garden placement of garages and carports.
- C.4** Recladding of fibro houses in similar light weight materials is preferred. However, bagged or rendered brick cladding using colours to blend with existing housing is also acceptable.

Development not consistent with the existing character of the area

- C.5** Garage or carport to the front or side of house or blocking driveway space to back garden.
- C.6** Roof cladding other than terracotta tiles.
- C.7** Fences higher than 1.2m.

4.2.3.2 Thomas and Lombard Streets

Statement of Significance

This area contains a reasonably intact group of detached cottages and houses from the early twentieth century, illustrating the development history of the locality and creating a residential precinct with a distinctive character. Timber cottages were erected from about 1912 onwards in Lombard Street, and most of the houses in this street date from prior to 1920. There are some houses of a slightly later era, and some modern development. All of the older houses are of timber and/or fibro construction.

The houses in Thomas Street are on land which was originally owned by the Moxham family, and subdivided in 1915. A few cottages were erected in the years immediately following subdivision, but most of the houses in the street were built in a surge of development that occurred in the mid 1920's. Older houses in Thomas Street are mostly of timber and/or fibro construction but also of brick. There is also some modern development.



Figure 4.2.3.2.1
Thomas and Lombard Streets, Northmead

Distinctive Characteristics

- land rises from Old Windsor Road and then falls gently towards Kleins Road

- all older houses are single storey, detached dwellings, with similar setbacks, giving a generally consistent character and rhythm to the streetscape
- most older houses are asymmetrical, gable-fronted with hipped roofs. All older houses have a verandah of some sort, with differing design and detailing
- timber and/or fibro construction is typical, with some houses of 'face' brick construction in Thomas Street
- timber double hung sash windows on earlier houses, timber casements on some later houses, awnings over windows common on earlier houses
- car accommodation generally at rear of property
- low, open fencing, and a predominance of soft landscaping in front gardens
- more fences of timber paling construction than any other type

Objective

- O.1 Ensuring that development is consistent with the existing character of the area. The main elements of that character are the consistency of scale, siting and design of most of the older houses, and the existing landscaping features, including fencing.

Design Controls

Development consistent with the existing character of the area

- C.1 Additions and/or dual occupancy development at the rear of older houses, as long as there is minimum impact on the character of the existing house and the streetscape.
- C.2 Single storey only is preferred. Additional accommodation may be provided at a second level, provided that it is substantially or entirely contained within the roof space. In any case, the roof line of any new addition should be no higher than the ridge height of the existing house.
- C.3 Lightweight construction (e.g. timber, fibro-cement) should be used for additions, except for brick houses, where brick may be used.
- C.4 Garages or carports in rear gardens.
- C.5 Open carports beside the house, preferably at least 2 m back from the front wall.
- C.6 Replacement of roofs with historically appropriate materials; generally corrugated steel, possibly tiles depending on era of house.
- C.7 Low, open fencing, no higher than 900mm. A preference for timber paling construction, but other materials and designs such as link-mesh, timber 'post-and-rail', or brick may be considered where it is appropriate in relation to a particular house.

Development not consistent with the existing character of the area

- C.8 Demolition of older houses, other than in exceptional circumstances.
- C.9 Recladding of timber / fibro houses in anything other than similar materials and profiles.
- C.10 Painting, rendering or re-skinning of brick houses.
- C.11 Any fence higher than 900mm.
- C.12 Landscaping in front yards which results in a predominance of paved surfaces over soft landscaping.

4.2.4 Winston Hills

Statement of Significance

This large development was the most important subdivision of its time. The land was acquired by Hooker-Rex and developed as the Model Farm Estate; a complete neighbourhood development. It was one of the last releases of land zoned as Green Belt, providing one of the last greenfields development areas. A number of the original farmhouses remain, incorporated in the subdivision plan. It was opened in 1965 as Winston Hills. The subdivision plan is characterised by curvilinear street designs, gully parklands, wider and less deep allotments than traditional subdivision patterns. House construction is 'wide-fronted' with low, horizontal lines. This appearance is created by a number of factors including the siting of houses across the allotments, garages integrated with the house, simple low-pitched roofs with ridges parallel to the street, overhanging eaves or verandahs, and window and door detailing. Most homes are of brick construction with tiled roofs. There is a mixture of single, split level and two-storey homes, and wall finishes include face brick, painted brick and cement rendering. There are additions on some houses, in both brick and lightweight construction.

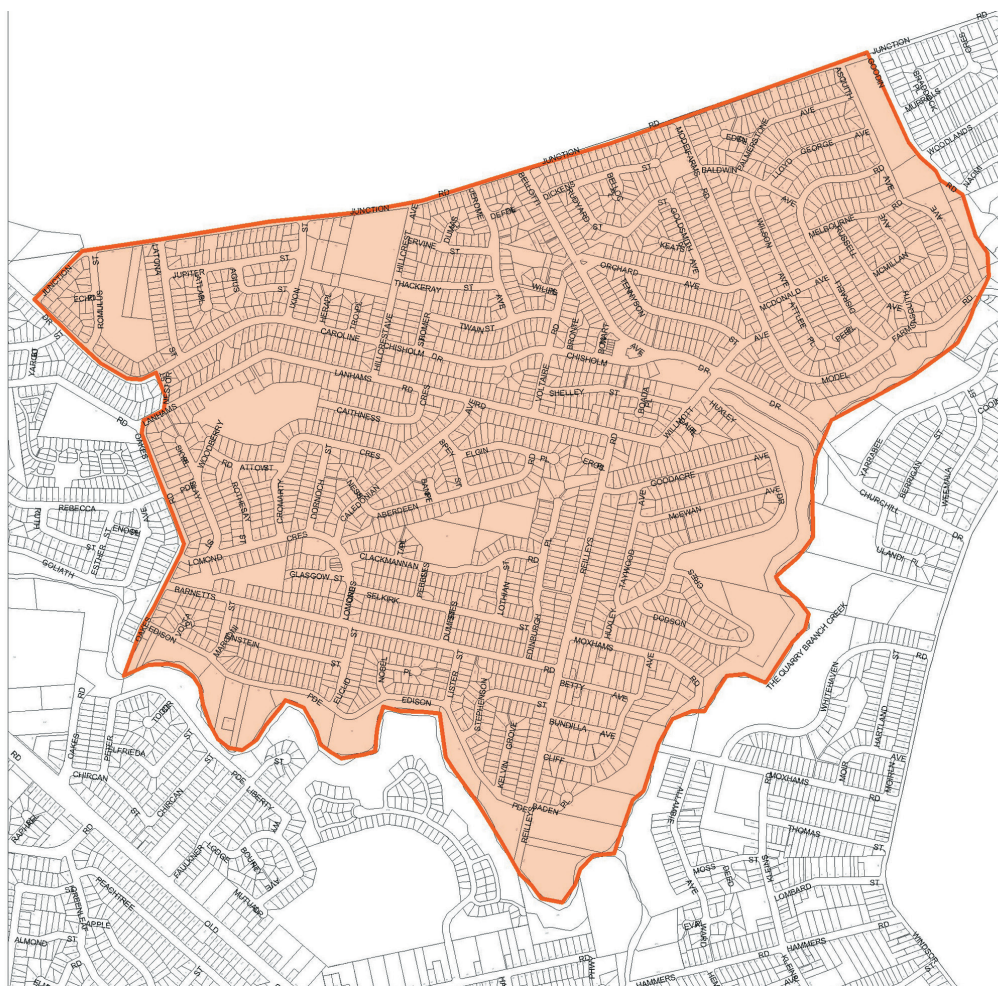


Figure 4.2.4.1
Winston Hills

Design Controls

Additions to existing dwelling houses

- C.1** Additions must be designed to protect the amenity of neighbours and generally compliment the architectural character of the original dwelling house.
- C.2** Second storey additions to existing single storey dwelling houses should be positioned to the rear of the existing house where a consistent single storey scale is a predominant streetscape element.

New dwelling houses

- C.3** New dwelling houses must be compatible with existing houses in the streetscape so that they do not dominate or stand out in marked contrast to existing dwellings.
- C.4** Setbacks must be consistent with neighbouring buildings.
- C.5** Dwelling houses should be 'wide-fronted' across the site. Overly complex roof forms should be avoided.

Development not consistent with the existing character of the area:

- C.6** additions to the front of houses
- C.7** front fences
- C.8** loss of open character to front yards
- C.9** second storey additions that are not designed in a manner that minimises the visual impact on the predominant streetscape scale

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SECTION 4.3

STRATEGIC PRECINCTS

CONTENTS

4.3	Strategic Precincts	4.3-3
4.3.1	Camellia and Rydalmere	4.3-4
4.3.1.1	Special Areas	4.3-10
4.3.2	Harris Park	4.3-13
4.3.2.1	Special Areas	4.3-20
4.3.2.2	River Road West Precinct	4.3-30
4.3.3	Parramatta City Centre – Deferred Area A	4.3-43
4.3.3.1	Building Form	4.3-45
4.3.3.2	Mixed Use Buildings	4.3-58
4.3.3.3	Public Domain and Pedestrian Amenity	4.3-59
4.3.3.4	Access and Parking	4.3-65
4.3.3.5	Environmental Management	4.3-75
4.3.3.6	Site Specific controls	4.3-78
4.3.4	Westmead	4.3-86
4.3.4.1	158-164 Hawkesbury Road and part of 2A Darcy Road, Westmead	4.3-88
4.3.4.2	24-26 Railway Parade, Westmead	4.3-104
4.3.5	Ermington Naval Stores Precinct - Waterfront and Silverwater Road	4.3-111
4.3.6	Parramatta North Urban Transformation Precinct	4.3-116
4.3.6.1	Heritage	4.3-140
4.3.6.2	Development and Design	4.3-151
4.3.7	Granville Precinct	4.3-197
4.3.7.1	Land on the Corner of Parramatta Road, Good Street and Cowper Street, Granville	4.3-198
4.3.7.2	38-42 East Street, Granville	4.3-212
4.3.7.3	38 Cowper Street, Granville	4.3-219
4.3.8	Carlingford Precinct	4.3-223
4.3.8.2	258-262 Pennant Hills Road and 17 & 20 Azile Court, Carlingford	4.3-238
4.3.9	Teloepa Precinct	4.3-243
4.3.9.1	Traffic and Transport	4.3-246
4.3.9.2	Development and Design	4.3-252
4.3.9.3	Natural Environment and Heritage	4.3-266
4.3.9.4	Sustainability	4.3-270

4.3 Strategic Precincts

What is a Strategic Precinct?

Strategic Precincts are distinct areas supporting the Parramatta CBD and identified as having particular social, natural and built qualities or a particular function that should be preserved. Each of the precincts has distinct but complementary functions.

General Objectives

- O.1 Development within each Strategic Precinct is to complement and reinforce the special attributes and qualities of the area.
- O.2 Development is to be integrated with public transport.
- O.3 Development is to conserve and enhance identified views, heritage items and the natural environment.

4.3.1 Camellia and Rydalmere

Desired Future Character

Camellia is a significant industrial hub, containing heavy industries such as the Shell Oil Refinery. It also contains sporting and convention sites at Rosehill Gardens and the Parramatta Raceway. The use of land for these purposes is expected to continue, as major destinations for visitors, tourists and the wider business community.

Rydalmere is defined by its wide range of complementary uses and functions that support the Parramatta central business district. Rydalmere is particularly notable because of the steadily expanding university campus (University of Western Sydney) and the adjoining light industrial uses.

Future development opportunities that mutually support the employment, industrial, educational and research functions of this precinct will be encouraged.

New industrial developments will need to comply with stringent environmental controls, and operate sustainably. Council will favour new industrial developments that improve water quality, the environment around the Parramatta River and the foreshore. A concerted effort will be made to create pedestrian links along the Parramatta foreshore.

The Parramatta River corridor will be enhanced as the major natural asset of the area, characterised by a healthy river and foreshore that provides public access opportunities while protecting vegetated riparian areas with appropriate setbacks. Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.8 of this DCP are important controls for protecting and managing the river and the public domain. Properties adjoining the foreshore will address the aquatic gateway to Parramatta, with buildings displaying a high level of urban design quality and the less visually attractive elements of industrial development being screened by appropriate landscaping.

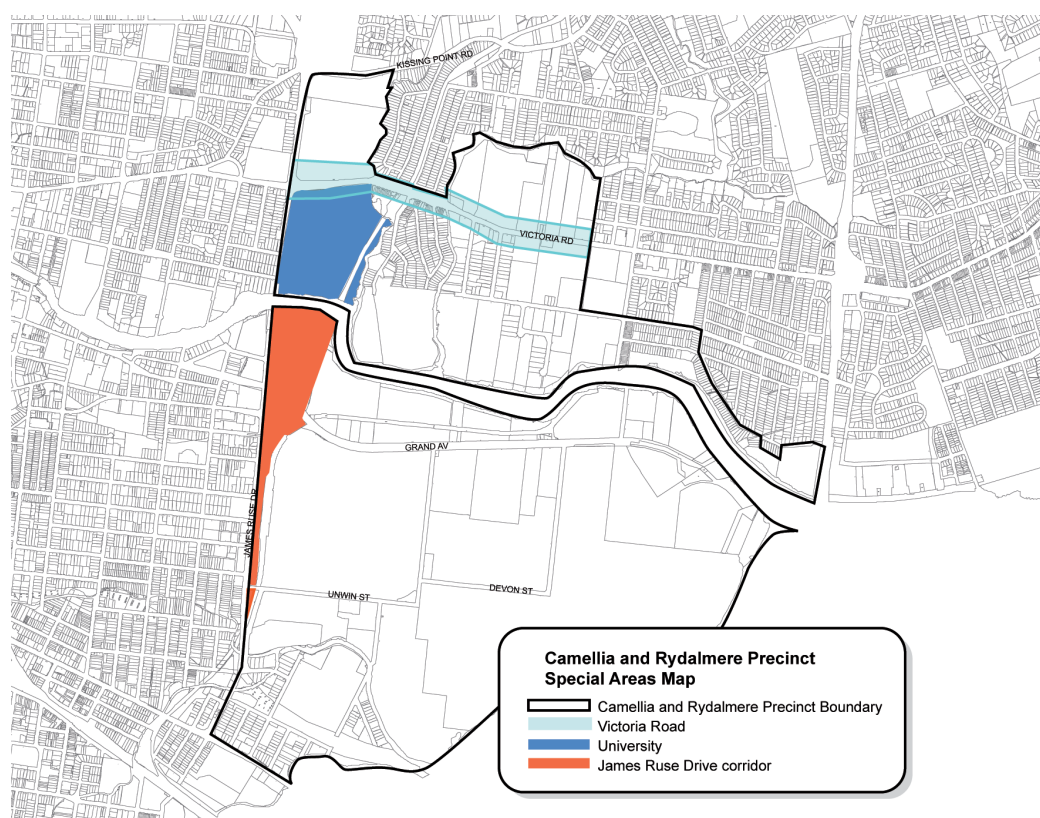


Figure 4.3.1.1
Camellia and Rydalmere Strategic Precincts

Overall Precinct Objectives

- O.1 Protect and support one of Sydney's significant industrial and educational hubs.
- O.2 Create a vibrant, attractive and mutually supportive industrial, educational and research precinct.
- O.3 Maintain and improve existing access to major public transport links outside the area.
- O.4 Encourage industrial development that is innovative and incorporates into its business best practice environmental management.
- O.5 Require development along the foreshore to be of a scale and character that is in keeping with its foreshore location, protection and enhancement of the unique visual and ecological qualities of the waterways and foreshore.
- O.6 Improve the access and circulation for local traffic flows accessing the employment areas while protecting the level of service of James Ruse Drive and Victoria Road.
- O.7 Improve public access along the foreshore to create a regional pedestrian and open space network.
- O.8 Conserve and enhance identified views and encourage the conservation and adaptive reuse of heritage items within the Camellia and Rydalmere Precincts and wider community use and access of these assets.
- O.9 Maximise opportunities for new development to support tourism as well as the racing industry.
- O.10 Require industry to operate using best practice environmental management techniques.
- O.11 Minimise energy and resource use and reduce impact to off-site air quality or disturbance by noise, odour, dust, water, soil and contamination.

Planning Controls

Height of buildings

Objectives

- O.1 That buildings and structures adjoining the Parramatta River contribute to the attractive appearance of the foreshore and do not dominate the skyline in views along the Parramatta River.
- O.2 Buildings should make a positive contribution to the streetscape and the skyline.
- O.3 To create a strong and unified character along the major gateways into Parramatta.
- O.4 That buildings that not significantly overshadow the public domain, vegetated riparian areas, environmental protection areas or adjoining properties.
- O.5 Conserve heritage sites, their settings, identified views and their visual interconnections.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development must not have an adverse impact on significant or historic views from or of heritage sites along the Parramatta River when seen from river and nearby historic sites.
- P.2 Any development within the Rydalmere Precinct and on land shown on the Camellia Design Control Map as "Area of Height Sensitivity" must demonstrate through survey and photo montages, that the height of the proposed development does not have a significant adverse impact on identified views to the Female Orphan School (University of Western Sydney Rydalmere Campus) and its emergent trees, the Parramatta River Corridor and Pennant Hills open space ridge line. The relevant identified views for the Camellia and Rydalmere precincts are provided in Appendix 2.

Landscaping

Objectives

- O.1 Enhance the appearance of these precincts and the setting of heritage items or areas, particularly from the waterway, major thoroughfares, and any other public places.
- O.2 Protect and enhance the riparian ecosystem along the Parramatta River and its tributaries.
- O.3 Improve environmental performance, particularly in terms of water management, pollution control, the natural environment, biodiversity, energy efficiency and transport management.
- O.4 Provide for recreational use of the foreshore and establishment of paths for walking and cycling where these will not diminish natural values.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development must improve the foreshore landscape so that locally native vegetation and natural geomorphology are preserved, restored and extended and in accordance with any Government-adopted catchment strategies.
- P.2 Any fencing is to be set back from the property boundary and screened in front by locally native and local provenance trees and shrubs.
- P.3 Except where identified as culturally significant heritage landscape, the proposed landscaping is to be consist of plants that are local to the area, especially for the foreshore of the Parramatta River and tributaries, and of local provenance, and are to be planted in an appropriate vegetation sequence.
- P.4 Open storage areas, material handling areas and car parking are to be located away from any boundaries that border on public areas, particularly the foreshore of the Parramatta River and its tributaries, and major transport routes.
- P.5 Vegetated buffers are to be provided around areas of open storage or material handling, to soften the visual impacts and reduce dust and stormwater runoff.
- P.6 Redevelopment of land adjacent to waterways must make provision for landscaped corridors that enhance the natural values of the foreshore ecosystem.
- P.7 The landscape set backs along major streets and riparian vegetation along the rivers and creeks are to be in accordance with the Camellia and Rydalmere Precinct Design Control Map, with the exception of any riparian vegetation area along the Parramatta River for the University of Western Sydney site, which may be varied provided there is a Conservation Management Plan for the site and the redevelopment achieves all the outcomes specified for the University Special Area.
- P.8 A landscape management plan and strategy is to be developed to ensure continuity and attractiveness of landscaping.

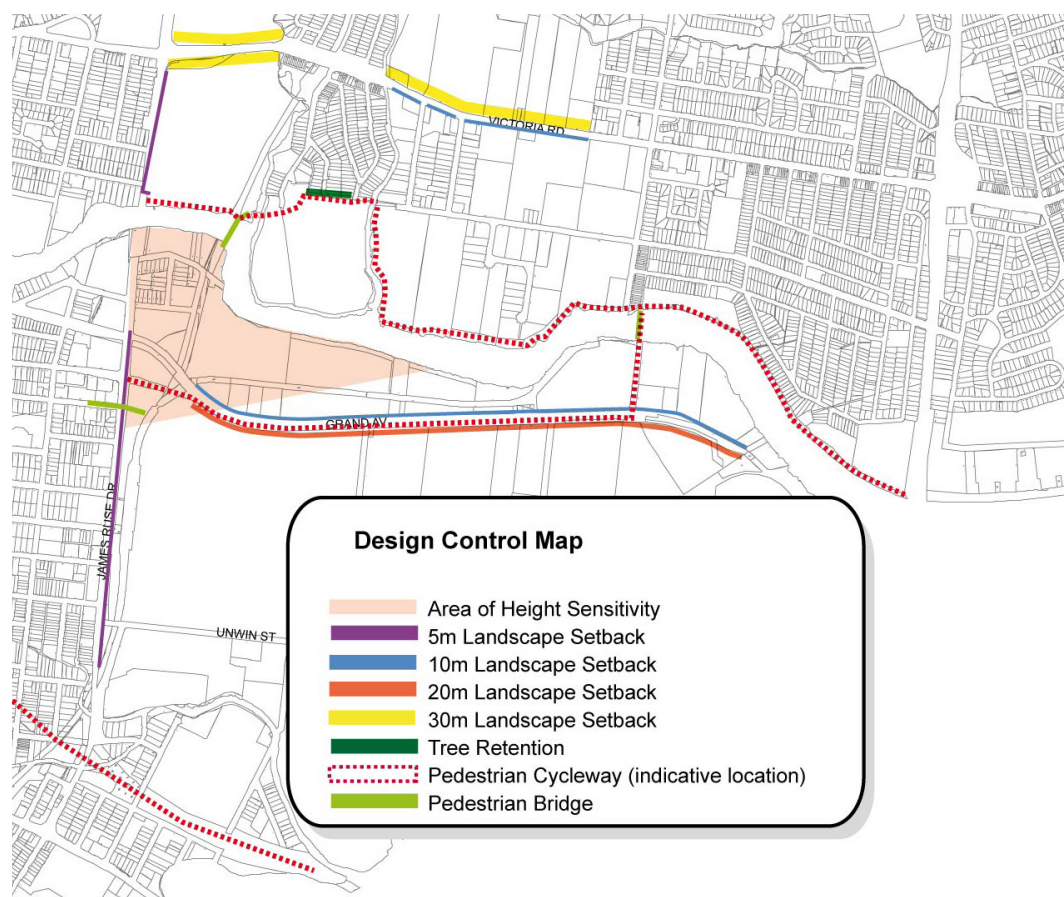


Figure 4.3.1.2
Camellia and Rydalmere Design Control Map

Travel Plans and Travel Information Guides

Objective

- O.1 Increase opportunities to use public transport, to cycle or walk to work.

Design Controls

- C.1 Development that contains 5000sqm of gross floor space or 50 or more employees must prepare a Travel Plan.**

A Travel Plan is a package of measures designed to reduce car trips and encourage the use of sustainable transport. Where a Travel Plan is required as a condition of development, it must be submitted to the Consent Authority prior to the release of the Occupation Certificate. If the future occupant(s) is known then the Travel Plan must be prepared in co-operation with them. The condition of consent remains for the life of the development.

- C.2 A Travel Plan must include:**

- Targets:** This typically includes the reduction of single occupant car trips to the site for the journey to work and the reduction of business travel particularly single occupant car trips.
- Travel data:** An initial estimate of the number of trips to the site by mode is required. Travel Plans require an annual survey to estimate the travel behaviour to and from the site and a review of the measures.
- Measures:** a list of specific tools or actions to achieve the target.

NOTE: A copy of the Travel Plan must be available to Council on request.

- C.3 All other developments may be required to prepare a traveller information guide that provides detailed information about all public transport services, pedestrian paths, cycle ways and ferry timetables in the area that would be used to actively encourage employees to use public transport to and from the Camellia and Rydalmere Precincts.**

Building Design

Objectives

- O.1 To provide opportunities for casual surveillance of the streetscape and public domain.
- O.2 To improve architectural interest by minimising the bulk of buildings and to encourage articulation and modulation of development.
- O.3 Development that respects, conserves and responds to identified views and the existing heritage character of the precinct.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development is to contribute to improved amenity, safety and appearance of the public domain through landscaping, building setbacks, attractive and clearly defined entrances to sites and buildings, and clear and attractive signage.
- P.2 Major facade and entries of buildings are to address major public places, including roads, parks and waterways.
- P.3 Development is to have regard to adjoining building works and transition of height, massing and scale.
- P.4 Building setbacks, design, materials, glazing and colours are to minimise the visual impact of the development, particularly if the development is visible from roads and the Parramatta River.
- P.5 Buildings on sites adjacent to the Parramatta River and its tributaries are to be set back in accordance with any foreshore building line.
- P.6 Building bulk created by large unbroken expanses of wall is to be reduced by articulation and modulation, particularly where facing a public place such as a street, a park or the Parramatta River.
- P.7 Buildings are not to overshadow environmental protection areas or riparian vegetation areas.
- P.8 Lighting is not to have adverse impact on the natural habitats.
- P.9 Open storage areas, material handling areas and car parking are to be located away from any boundaries that border on public areas, particularly the foreshore of the Parramatta River and its tributaries, and major transport routes.
- P.10 Building roofs and lift overrun structures are to be dark and have matt colours so as to be recessive.

Eco-Industrial Development

Objectives

- O.1 Promote and achieve the principles of eco-industrial development in the Camellia Precinct.
- O.2 Capitalise on the potential that exists in the Camellia Precinct for eco-industrial development.

- O.3 Identify all opportunities to move from a traditional industrial system to a cyclical system whereby the energy, by-products or waste produced by a local industry are reused by another local industry.

Design Control

- C.1 Identify the bio-products and/or waste produced by the proposal that can be reused by another local industry. Refer to Section 3.3.7 Waste Management.**

4.3.1.1 Special Areas

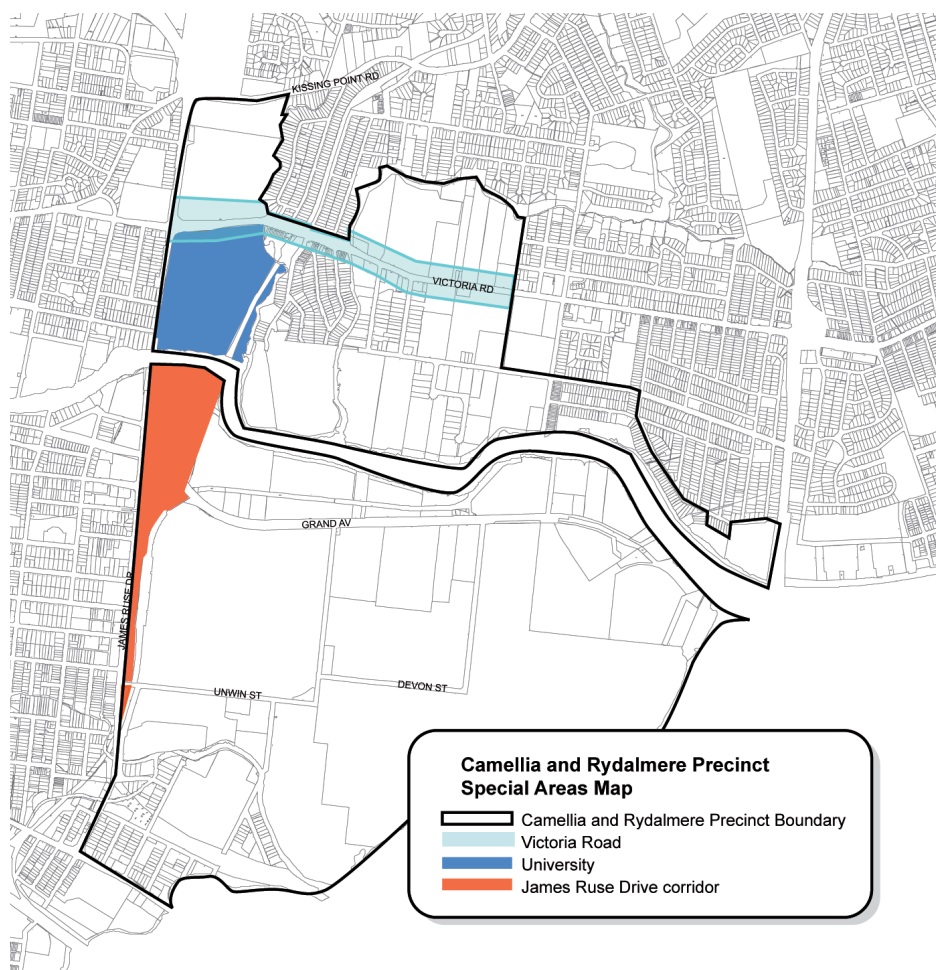


Figure 4.3.1.1.1
Special Areas

The James Ruse Drive Corridor Special Area

Character Statement

James Ruse Drive will be an attractive gateway thoroughfare to Parramatta supporting institutional uses, accommodation for visitors and business-related uses. The road will continue to be a significant regional transport artery. The corridor will be defined by well-designed buildings situated behind a significant landscaped frontage where possible, access to sites will be via adjoining local roads. View corridors will be retained to significant heritage buildings and the surrounding ridge lines.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development must contribute to a strong, unified and visually attractive character for James Ruse Drive, enhancing its role as an important gateway to Parramatta.
- P.2 Best available construction materials, design techniques, finishes and interior layouts should be used to minimise the potential environmental impacts arising from James Ruse Drive and the rail line.
- P.3 Development has vehicular access via local roads and not directly off James Ruse Drive.
- P.4 Management of the traffic impacts of development on James Ruse Drive.

- P.5 Integration of development with public transport.
- P.6 Land within proximity of the proposed Sydney West metro station is to be developed with consideration of the following:
- The impact of the development on the delivery of the Sydney West Metro Link;
 - The impact of the proposed Sydney West Metro link on the development;
 - The integration and interface between the development and any proposed station;
 - The provisions of any relevant planning and development principles produced by Sydney Metro or its equivalent; and
 - The potential for land use to respond to the Sydney West Metro link in the future (e.g. maintain large development parcels without further subdivision in the short term).
- P.7 New development along this corridor needs to be carefully planned and based on the following design principles:
- improve interaction with surrounding streets and parks for improved passive surveillance and improved urban form;
 - create permeable spaces that foster pedestrian movement throughout the site for workers and people visiting the site;
 - where permitted, retail areas should address, and be directly accessible from surrounding public uses, streets or the foreshore;
 - modulate buildings to improve views into the site from the river and James Ruse Drive; and
 - underground car parking should be encouraged to create a better street address, allow more trees to act as shade and improve amenity and to create a linear form to be more easily crossed by pedestrians.
- P.8 Any development undertaken for Rosehill Racecourse, will require the preparation of a detailed structure plan prepared by the proponent. Emphasis of the Structure Plan should be on meeting key tourism objectives, improving the physical appearance of development along James Ruse Drive, and to demonstrate positive measures to manage traffic issues and encourage public transport use.

The Victoria Road Special Area

Character Statement

Victoria Road will continue to be a significant gateway to Parramatta. The amenity and appearance of the area will be enhanced by high quality buildings, landscaping and public domain improvements. The high exposure offered by the location will strengthen the employment area. The area will focus on innovative and emerging technologies for production. The road will cater for access by public transport and significant freight and private transport movements.

Design Principles

- P.1 Buildings must have high quality finishes where visible from the street and a high quality frontage with landscaping.
- P.2 Signage has a high standard and provides clear information as to the use of the land, the street address and clearly marked entrance and exit ways and is of a scale and nature sympathetic to the building form.
- P.3 Where a property adjoins a natural waterway, the land is revegetated with locally native flora where possible and any area adjacent to the foreshore is maintained so as to limit run-off and such areas are considered for outdoor recreation or lunch areas.

P.4 The landscape setbacks shown on the Design Control Map in this Section are to be met.

The University Special Area

Character Statement

The University, comprising an area of historical significance set by the Parramatta River, will continue to be developed as a key centre of learning for Western Sydney. Heritage buildings and their settings will be preserved and adaptively reused as modern educational facilities. New development will ensure that glimpses of the heritage buildings from Victoria Road and James Ruse Drive will be maintained. Where appropriate, public pedestrian access and cycleway linkages along the river and between hinterland and the river, and recreation opportunities, will be pursued and implemented while protecting the riparian vegetation with appropriate set backs along the Parramatta River. Opportunities for improving access to water based transport will be pursued. The bushland east of the railway line will be retained. The Parramatta River and Vineyard Creek foreshores will be enhanced with vegetation locally native to the area through bush regeneration, except where exotic species have been identified for retention through a conservation management plan, while conserving significant and historic views from and to heritage items situated along the Parramatta River.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development must conserve and enhance items of heritage significance consistent with a Conservation Management Plan for the area.
- P.2 Development must respect, conserve and respond to key views identified in that Plan.
- P.3 Development must protect and enhance cultural plantings and native bushland and other natural features along the foreshore.
- P.4 Development must provide for public access along the foreshore.
- P.5 The scale and character of the development must recognise and complement the unique visual qualities of the site.
- P.6 Development should integrate with the public transport network and facilitate access for pedestrians and cyclists to the site and, where appropriate, through the site.
- P.7 The siting and design of the development must minimise adverse effects from adjoining land uses, including noise from James Ruse Drive.
- P.8 Development must enhance the key approach routes to Parramatta, being James Ruse Drive, Victoria Road, the rail line and Parramatta River.

4.3.2 Harris Park

Desired Future Character

Harris Park is bounded by the Parramatta River to the north, James Ruse Drive to the east, A'Beckett's Creek, the M4 motorway to the south, and the railway line to the west. It lies immediately to the east of the commercial centre of Parramatta, with the northern and western parts of the suburb within easy walking distance of the CBD.

Harris Park contains some of the most important parts of Parramatta's heritage. It has an extensive collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century houses, shops, public buildings and landscapes. Of particular note are Australia's first land grant and oldest European building, Elizabeth Farm House, as well as two other important colonial houses, Experiment Farm and Hambledon Cottage.

The preservation and enhancement of Harris Park's historic fabric is essential. The area also has an important strategic role in providing residential development because of its location on the fringe of the Parramatta CBD. All new development will need to be at a scale that is consistent with the existing character of the streets, not impede view corridors to major landscapes and the escarpment north of the Parramatta River, and provide opportunities to connect with the foreshore. Future development along James Ruse Drive will need to have a strong, unified, and visually attractive presence to reflect its status as a "gateway" to the Parramatta CBD.

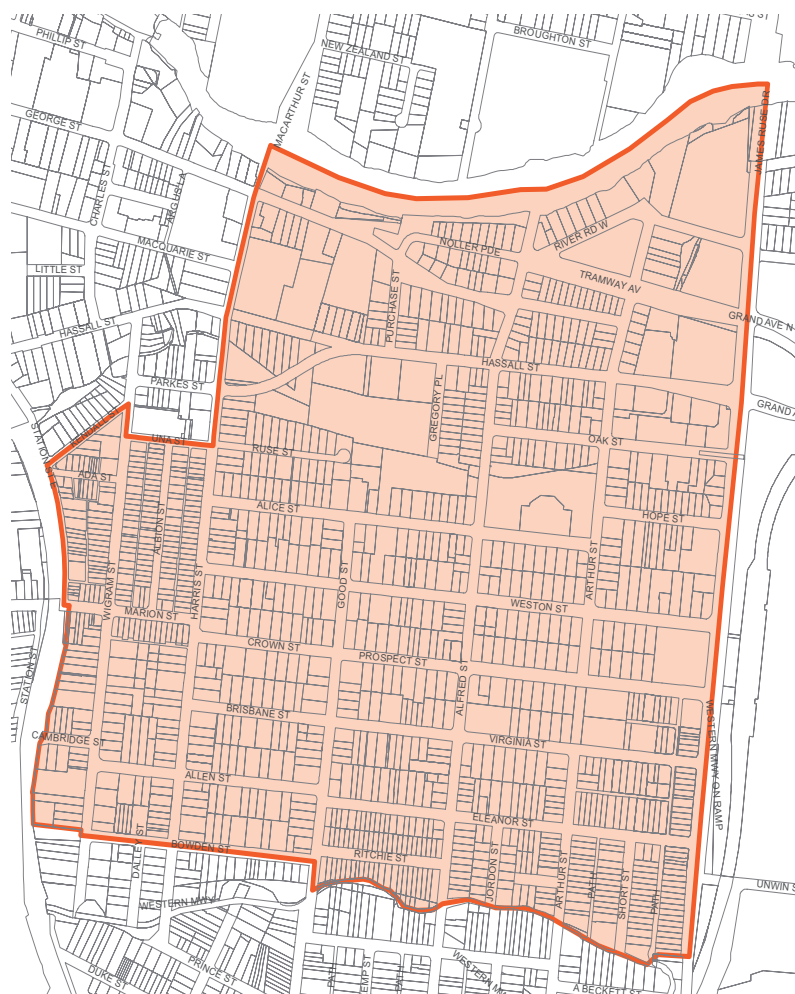


Figure 4.3.2.1
Harris Park Precinct

Objectives

- O.1 Conserve the heritage character of the locality and preserve those areas and sites that present as important cultural/tourist attractions.
- O.2 Retain the character and amenity of the area.
- O.3 Protect and enhance of the unique visual qualities of the Parramatta River with foreshore development that is of a scale and character in keeping with its location. Maximised public access to, and use of, foreshore land.
- O.4 New development in Harris Park should be compatible with the scale of existing development and represents high quality urban design.
- O.5 Protect and enhance the local and regional biodiversity, maximising the extent and integrity of aquatic and natural land areas, particularly the Parramatta River and Clay Cliff Creek corridors.
- O.6 Roof designs are to be compatible with existing roofs in the area in terms of their pitch, form and design detail.
- O.7 Development fronting James Ruse Drive is unified, has a strong presence to the street and facilitates pedestrian connectivity.
- O.8 New residential development has front and side setbacks similar to the majority of existing buildings with that street.
- O.9 Control the extent of building footprints where there is no floor space ratio.
- O.10 Protect and maintain the specific attributes and qualities of each of the Special Areas.

Design Principles

Height of Buildings

- P.1 Existing view corridors shown in Appendix 2 are to be protected, maintained or reinstated in the planning and design of the development.
- P.2 Align buildings to maximise and frame view corridors between buildings.
- P.3 The maximum height of buildings or structures on land south of Clay Cliff Creek between Parkes Street and Alfred Street, as shown on the Design Control Map, shall only be achieved where it can be demonstrated that the building or structure will not dominate the topographical features of the River landscape.
- P.4 Regardless of any other control, height of buildings must enable compliance with all controls about views and vistas.

Building Design

- P.5 The main entries of buildings are to address the street, and multi-unit residential buildings are to maximise the number of entrances to the street.
- P.6 Any facade of a building which is clearly visible from a major public place such as a street, a park or the river shall be designed to address that place.
- P.7 Buildings are to be designed with regard to the features of adjoining buildings and works with transitions of height, massing and scale where appropriate.
- P.8 New buildings shall sit parallel to the street.
- P.9 Building bulk created by large unbroken expanses of wall is to be reduced by articulation and modulation, particularly where facing a public place such as a street, a park, or the river.

- P.10 All new dwelling houses and new multi unit housing shall have roofs which are similar to those in the vicinity in terms of their pitch and form, with recognition being given to the predominance of roofs in many areas which are pitched between 25 and 45 degrees.
- P.11 For new buildings or extensions to existing buildings which include an attic, the roof in which the attic is contained must be pitched from the top of the external wall at a maximum of 45 degrees.
- P.12 Where windows and skylights are used to allow ventilation and natural light into an attic, these must be flat and sit parallel to the roof where they are located on the front and side elevations of the building. Consent may be granted for dormer windows and the like where located to the rear of the building only.
- P.13 Where attics are created within an existing roof shape, the shape of the roof must not be altered, except in accordance with the paragraph above.
- P.14 Door and window openings are to enhance the architectural character of the building.
- P.15 Some of the following articulation elements are to be provided in residential buildings: expressed entries, bay windows, glazed balcony enclosures, balconies, terraces, verandahs, pergola loggias, decks, porches.
- P.16 Existing lot structure is to influence building articulation: development on amalgamated sites is to respond to the existing or prevalent lot structure.
- P.17 Despite any other provision of this DCP, no part of any building may be constructed to intrude onto the area identified as the “no build area” on the Design Control Map.

Landscaping

- P.18 The consent authority must not consent to development on land shown on the Design Control Map which will result in a landscaped area of less than 45% of the site area, or 30% of the site area, whichever minimum is shown for the land.
- P.19 Where there is no minimum requirement shown on the Design Control Map, a minimum landscaped area of 30% will apply. This requirement may be negotiable in some cases. Nevertheless, the applicant is expected to take all reasonable steps in the circumstances to maximise the landscaped area.
- P.20 For all development directly facing James Ruse Drive, a 5 metre wide landscaped buffer is to be provided.
- P.21 At least 50% of the landscaped area shall be in one continuous area located at the rear of the property.
- P.22 At least 50% of the ‘landscaped area’ shall be capable of deep soil planting; that is, soil that is at least 2 metres deep and capable of sustaining large trees.
- P.23 Areas less than 1.5 metres wide in any direction shall not be counted towards ‘landscaped area’.
- P.24 The most preferred species for use within the James Ruse Drive landscaped buffer zone are as follows:
 - *Angophora costata* (Sydney Red Gum)
 - *Angophora floribunda* (Rough Barked Apple)
 - *Syncarpia glomulifera* (Turpentine)
- P.25 Landscaping facing Parramatta River or Clay Cliff Creek shall be compatible with the riverine ecosystem.

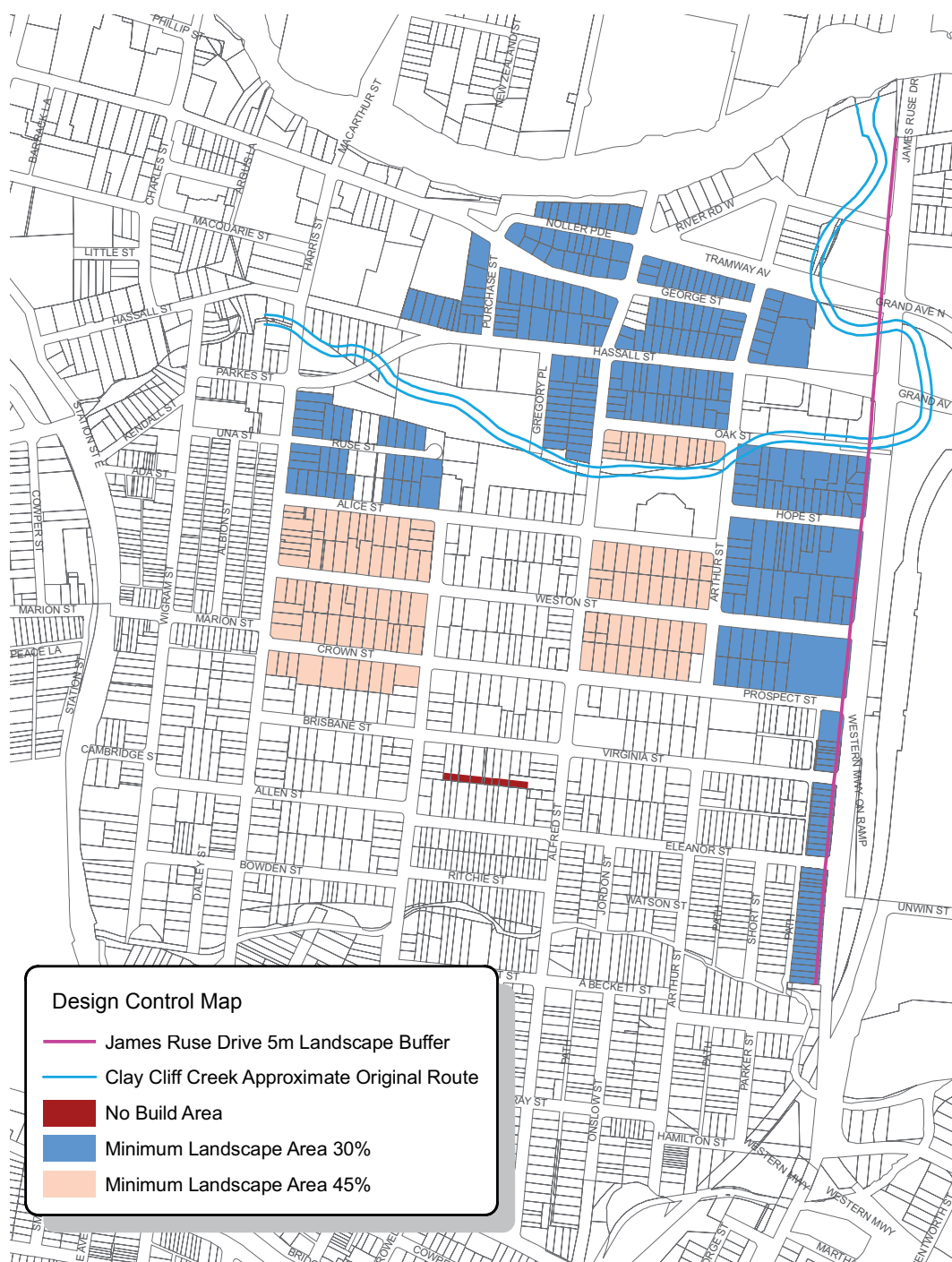


Figure 4.3.2.2
Landscape treatment to Clay Cliff Creek

Transport and Accessibility

- P.26 Except in low-density residential zones, underground car parking is preferred in most cases because it reduces site coverage and ensures that car parking access and garage requirements do not dominate the street.
- P.27 Generally, driveways should be designed to avoid a straight long gun-barrel appearance by using appropriate landscaping and variations in alignment, however, in some cases (notably the Experiment Farm and Elizabeth Farm conservation areas), long straight driveways are part of the historical pattern of development and are encouraged. In such cases, separate wheel tracks are preferred.

- P.28 Vehicular access is not permitted on land fronting James Ruse Drive unless there is no other alternative.
- P.29 Space allocated for vehicular entrances is to be minimised, with those entrances provided, if possible, from laneways.
- P.30 The width and surface area of driveways and other hard surfaces associated with the movement and parking of vehicles shall be minimised.
- P.31 Garages and other structures designed to accommodate vehicles in the R2 Low Density zone shall not be dominant in their scale and siting and shall be located behind the building line.
- P.32 The visual impact of car parking is to be minimised. Outside the R2 Low Density residential zones, this shall be achieved by the use of underground carparking, and by screening above-ground parking from the street by locating the parking behind other active uses on street, park or river frontages.
- P.33 The retention (and widening where possible) of existing laneways and public accessways is to be encouraged.

View Corridors

The Harris Park Precinct is located on the southern side of the Parramatta River valley. Although development has obscured some key views, the topographical setting is still apparent today from many vantage points. In particular, there are significant views from places such as Elizabeth Farm, north to the Parramatta River and the hills beyond. Conversely, there are views from the north side of the river looking south where significant sites such as Elizabeth Farm can still be identified. These views and vistas contribute significantly to the sense of place for the Harris Park Precinct and for Parramatta in general.

- P.34 Significant views must be protected from development. Consent must not be granted to development on land identified as being within a historic view corridor unless it has taken into account the impact that the development may have on any such historic corridor.
- P.35 The height and bulk of proposed development shall be modified as necessary in order to ensure that significant views are protected.

NOTE: Refer to Appendix 2 for the key views and vistas that must be protected in Harris Park.

Multi Dwelling Housing and Residential Flat Buildings

General

- P.36 Minimum width of the allotment shall be 18 metres in any direction.
- P.37 Front setbacks should be compatible with neighbouring buildings or, where new development predominates or is likely to predominate, shall be between 5 and 9 metres for all forms except attached dwellings, in which case front setbacks shall be between 1.5 and 3.0 metres.
- P.38 Unless otherwise stated, side setbacks shall be at least 1.5m., greater where there is a need to increase solar access, although carports and garages may have a nil setback provided no adverse amenity impacts result.
- P.39 Driveway width shall be a minimum of 3.5 metres.

Two rows of dwellings

- P.40 A second row of dwellings is only permissible where the overall depth of the allotment is a minimum of 56 metres.

- P.41 The minimum separation between rows of buildings shall be 12 metres. The second row of buildings shall be set back a minimum of 3 metres from any 'car zone'; that is, any area used to accommodate cars or the movement of cars.

East-west orientation, mid-block

- P.42 Side setbacks shall be a minimum of 6 metres, with vehicular access on the southern side.

Two street frontages (this includes allotments with a lane to the rear)

- P.43 Buildings must address both frontages, whether they be a street or a lane.
- P.44 Setback from rear lanes and/ or secondary streets shall be a minimum of 3 metres.
- P.45 The wall height of any development facing rear lanes shall be no higher than 5.5 metres, measured above the kerb height of the lane.

Attached dwellings

- P.46 Attached dwellings are only permitted where:
- occurring as 'infill' development adjacent to other existing terraces; or
 - indicated as a preferred form of development in the 'key block' section of this Harris Park section.
- P.47 Shall not be greater than 15 metres in depth without open 'internal' courtyard.
- P.48 Windows to streets shall be vertically proportioned.
- P.49 All parking must be accommodated to the rear of the site and/or underground unless specific provision is made in the street.

Commercial Development

- P.50 Land uses on the ground floor are to be non-residential, with any residential development to be located on floors above ground level.
- P.51 Where a residential component is included above ground level, an appropriate level of amenity and safety must be assured for the residents.
- P.52 Buildings on the street frontage are to provide pedestrian amenity in the form of active street frontages, building entrances and awnings.
- P.53 Shop entries are to be recessed from the public footpath by at least 1 metre.
- P.54 Colours and materials should reinforce the existing character of nearby buildings and achieve a unity of building background above awning level.
- P.55 Limited rooftop structures may be incorporated in the design of buildings providing they do not detract from the streetscape or the enjoyment of residents in nearby premises.
- P.56 Signs for individual non-residential land-uses are restricted to 1 top-hamper sign, 1 underawning sign and 1 wall sign.
- P.57 Space for signs should be incorporated in building design.
- P.58 Awnings and verandahs are encouraged to define the edge of the footpath and reduce the apparent visual bulk of the building.
- P.59 The background colour on awning fascias should be consistent providing a visual unification of the street.
- P.60 Sun blinds should be designed to minimise interference to pedestrians and vehicles and complement the colour and signage scheme of the building.

- P.61 Vehicle access and service areas should be located away from prime pedestrian areas, preferably with access from side and rear streets.

4.3.2.1 Special Areas

The Harris Park Precinct contains several Special Areas as shown on the Harris Park Precinct Special Areas Map. The primary purpose of this section of the DCP is preserve the overall integrity of the Special Areas, by ensuring all development protects, maintains and improves the particular character and significance of each area.

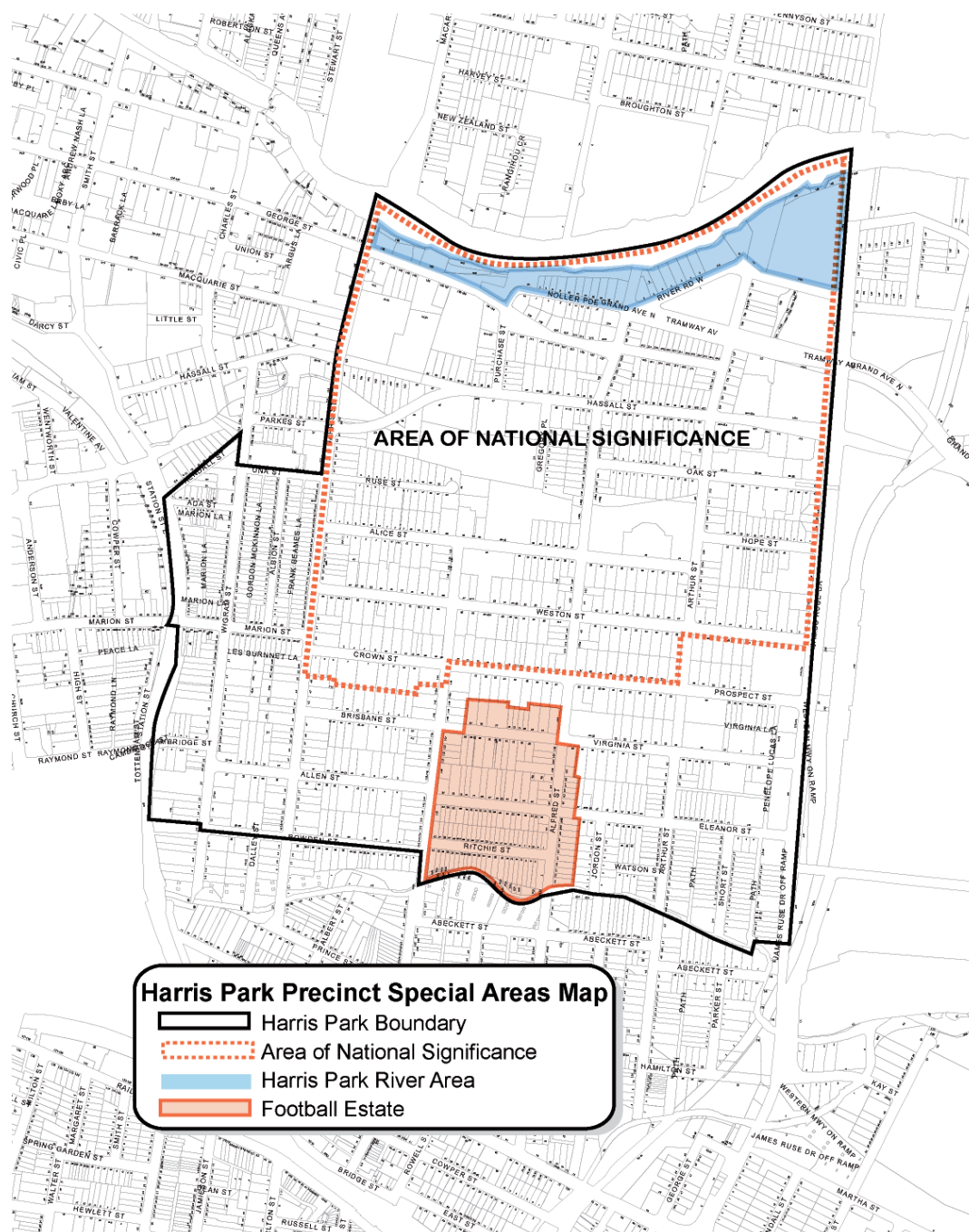


Figure 4.3.2.1.1
Harris Park Precinct Special Areas Map

Controls

Area of National Significance

C.1 Before granting consent for development within the Area of National Significance, the consent authority must be satisfied that:

- a. the scale, form, siting, materials and use of new development will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the Area of National Significance,
- b. the existing allotment and development pattern, and the natural landform of the Area of National Significance will be maintained,
- c. the original course of Clay Cliff Creek (as shown on the Harris Park Precinct Design Control Map) will be re-established or, if that is not reasonably practicable, permanent evidence of its original course will be provided by way of signs or other interpretative aids, and
- d. that development does not impact upon or adversely affect the existing views into and out of the sites of Elizabeth Farm House, Experiment Farm Cottage and Hambledon Cottage, the Female Orphan School (University of Western Sydney Rydalmere Campus), the Parramatta River corridor and the Pennant Hills open space ridge line.

Harris Park River Area

C.2 Before granting consent for development within the Harris Park River Special Area, the consent authority must consider:

- a. whether all reasonable opportunities to re-establish foreshore public land are taken up,
- b. whether the development retains and enhances open space links along the Parramatta River foreshore,
- c. whether the development retains and enhances open space links between Elizabeth Farm House, Experiment Farm Cottage, Hambledon Cottage and the Parramatta River foreshore, and facilitates or enhances the views and public access between the historic places in the Harris Park Precinct,
- d. whether buildings adjacent to the River address the River with high quality facades and entrances,
- e. whether the scale of buildings along the River will not dominate the topographical features of the River landscape,
- f. whether the proposal maintains and re-establishes building setbacks along the River, and
- g. whether the development improves foreshore landscaping and makes apparent the settings of the important historic places and views along the river, such as the Queens Wharf.

NOTE: See also Section 4.3.2.2 relating to land at 2-12 River Road West, Parramatta.

Football Estate

Statement of Significance

This area demonstrates an early 20th century (1907-30s) residential re-subdivision of part of John and Elizabeth MacArthur's land grant, one of the most important agricultural enterprises in the colony, which at its greatest extent covered 1000 acres. It demonstrates subdivision and speculation of modest workers' housing to serve the growing industrial area of Granville. It retains a consistency of narrow lots and small scale, simple form timber cottages built close together. The use of timber was typical of many parts of Sydney, but is now rare.

C.3 Before granting consent for development within the Football Estate Special Area, the consent authority must be satisfied that the existing character and heritage significance of the area is retained, including consideration of the following:

- a. the scale, form, siting, materials and use of new development,
- b. the existing allotment and development pattern, and the natural landform of the area, and
- c. whether any new buildings in the R3 Medium Density Residential zone are stepped down with the slope of the site.

Key Development Blocks

Key Blocks are identified on the Key Block Location Plan. These are areas where redevelopment is likely to occur, but where some guidance is required in order to achieve the best outcome. The objective is to ensure an ordered, integrated and sustainable approach to development. Development on land within a Key Block is to be developed in accordance with the visions, strategies and detailed issue requirements specified in this clause.



Figure 4.3.2.1.2
Harris Park Key Blocks

Key Block One: Wyeth Site

This is a large and important site currently in a state of flux after having been used for many years for light industrial purposes. It is zoned IN1 General Industrial under the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. It sits directly behind Hambledon Cottage and is within close proximity Experiment Farm and Elizabeth Farm.

Vision:

This site has the potential to be a 'linchpin' site in terms of appreciating the colonial history of the area. In the event of any redevelopment of this site, opportunities should be taken up to improve links between the three key historic sites of Hambledon Cottage, Experiment Farm and Elizabeth Farm House, and provide improved interpretation of Clay Cliff Creek. Any redevelopment of the site for purposes other than light industrial (such as residential development) would require site rezoning. A decision about rezoning would be critically dependent on an appropriate design response to the identified flooding constraints and would also have to be preceded by a close examination of the general suitability of the land for the proposed purposes. Some important issues that would influence future development of the site are outlined below.

Issues:

- Flooding - Clay Cliff Creek (now in the form of an open concrete channel) runs through the site and Council's current information indicates that most of the site is within the 1 in 100 year flood zone.
- Vehicular Traffic - Access to this site can only be from Gregory Place, which in turn is only accessible from Hassall Street. Hassall Street is an RTA road, and it needs to be shown that traffic can come and go from the site without having an adverse impact on the efficient functioning of Hassall Street.
- Heritage - Hambledon Cottage sits immediately to the north of the site and there would be concerns about the scale of new development and its proximity to Hambledon.
- Views - There are identified views between Elizabeth Farm and Hambledon Cottage, and from Experiment Farm and nearby sites to the north.
- Harris Park Cultural Landscape Master Plan - An interpretive walk has recently been completed as part of the implementation of this plan. New development on the Wyeth site has the potential to have both a positive and negative impact on the experience of people taking this walk.
- Amenity - Development should not adversely impact on the amenity of the residential areas to the south.

Key Block Two: Block bounded by Arthur Street, Weston Street, Hope Street and James Ruse Drive

Desired Future Character:

The block will be redeveloped for two distinct forms of land use and development as detailed below:

Mixed use development

Land fronting James Ruse Drive will be redeveloped for high rise mixed use development and predominantly for apartments. Development will be designed to form an attractive urban edge to a major arterial road. A maximum level of amenity for future residents will be provided by responding to urban context and acoustic, solar access and natural ventilation constraints and opportunities.

High density residential development

The balance of the block fronting Hope, Arthur and Weston Streets will be redeveloped with high quality apartments generally to a height of four storeys and parallel with the street alignment. The scale and form of such housing will result in consistent, attractive streetscapes. Development will provide an appropriate setting for Elizabeth Farm House and will preserve views to and from it. Generous setbacks and landscaping for apartments along Arthur Street will assist in reinforcing the Elizabeth Farm House setting.

Objectives:

Specific objectives of this block are outlined below:

- O.1 To ensure that new development provides for:
- generous front setbacks with deep soil planting to the Arthur Street frontage to reinforce Elizabeth Farm House's landscape setting and assist in creating a landscape buffer to the higher buildings;
 - retention of the heritage view from Elizabeth Farm House across the north east corner of the subject block;
 - a minimum number of new driveways providing access to basement parking on Arthur Street, and to ensure that new driveways are not visible from Alice Street to preserve the Elizabeth Farm House setting;
 - recessing of the fourth floor of apartments facing Arthur Street to reduce the scale of these buildings; and
 - a maximum building length of 35 m for apartments in Arthur Street to enhance the landscape character.

Design Controls:

In addition to the following controls, development must comply with the relevant development standards set out in *Parramatta LEP 2011*, and any relevant controls set out in parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency between parts 2, 3 and 4 of this DCP, the controls within Part 4 will prevail where they apply to this block. Furthermore, the controls in 4.3.2.1 will prevail over any inconsistency with other parts of 4.3.2.

Building Form

C.1 Maximum building height for sites fronting Arthur Street to be in accordance with the following controls:

- 4.5m minimum setback of the fourth storey on the street frontage
- 3 storey maximum building height for 103 Arthur Street

C.2 To ensure simple forms that are well related to topography, building ground levels are to be stepped with the site. The number of steps is to be minimised.

Setbacks

C.3 7m minimum front setback to Arthur Street

C.4 5-7m minimum front setback along Weston and Hope Streets for corner sites with Arthur Street

C.5 6m minimum side setback for sites on Arthur Street, but a lesser setback will be considered if adequate levels of acoustic and visual privacy can be achieved.

Building Length

C.6 35m maximum building length, with a 4m minimum break, for sites on Arthur Street

Site Frontage

C.7 24m minimum

Landscaping

C.8 Deep soil landscaping is to be provided in the front setback along Arthur Street to ensure that there is adequate landscaping sympathetic to Elizabeth Farm.

Key Block Three: Block bounded by Oak Street, Hope Street, James Ruse Drive and Arthur Street

The context of this block is different on all four sides. James Ruse Drive to the east is a major arterial road, whilst Arthur Street to the west is a relatively quiet suburban street. Elizabeth Farm Reserve sits directly across Arthur Street to the west. The north side of Oak Street has been developed for commercial purposes, while Hope Street to the south retains a residential character. Much of the existing housing stock in this block is nondescript and there are quite a few stables, particularly along Oak Street.

Vision:

This block has some potential as a gateway site to the Precinct. While the block presently includes a number of stables, these are no longer considered to be a feasible long-term use within the Harris Park Precinct. This would indicate that redevelopment should be encouraged. A possible long-term vision might be for:

- Oak Street to be developed with a mix of business and residential development, providing a gateway to the Precinct;
- high quality medium-density residential development along Hope Street, creating a consistent streetscape with development on the southern side of the street;
- the buffer zone to the west continuing to provide an appropriate setting for Elizabeth Farm House; and
- more intense development and a wider range of uses along James Ruse Drive.

Issues:

Flooding

- Within this block special consideration is to be given to the design and management of any redevelopment proposal to reduce the flood risk and potential damage to property and persons. Measures may involve the provision of a flood plan for individual sites to minimise the likelihood of flood damage, including providing for the movement of goods above the flood level within the likely flood warning time; the storage of certain goods above the design flood level; and the prevention of pollution of the floodplain during floods.

Height

- Height controls are in place under the *Parramatta LEP 2011* which are designed to protect the view from near Elizabeth Farm House to the north-east. These apply over the northern half of the block.

Key Block Four: Rosehill Bowling Club

This is a large flat block currently used as a bowling club and is zoned RE2 Private Recreation under the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. It is a prominent site located at a major entry point to the centre of Parramatta. If redeveloped, it would be subject to some constraints, as it is flood-affected, subject to height controls, and has limited vehicle access.

Vision:

This site could continue to be used for the purposes for which it is currently zoned. If redevelopment for other purposes was considered, rezoning would be required. Any rezoning proposal would be critically dependent on an appropriate design response to the identified flooding constraints and would also have to be preceded by a close examination of the general suitability of the land for the proposed purposes. Height controls and identified views would need to be addressed. In any case, development on the site should attempt to create a strong entry statement to Hassall Street, preferably in a coordinated approach with the site on the other side of Hassall Street to the south.

Key Block Five

Note: Section 4.3.2 was amended in August 2015 under DCP amendment 8 to delete controls relating to Key Block Five: Parramatta Workers Club.

Key Blocks Six to Eight

Key Blocks Six to Eight are identified in this DCP as areas where redevelopment is likely, and where some guidance is required in order to achieve the best outcome.

Design Controls

-
- C.1 All development on land within Key Blocks Six to Eight is expected to be in accordance with the preferred pattern of development and identified controls shown on the following diagrams.**

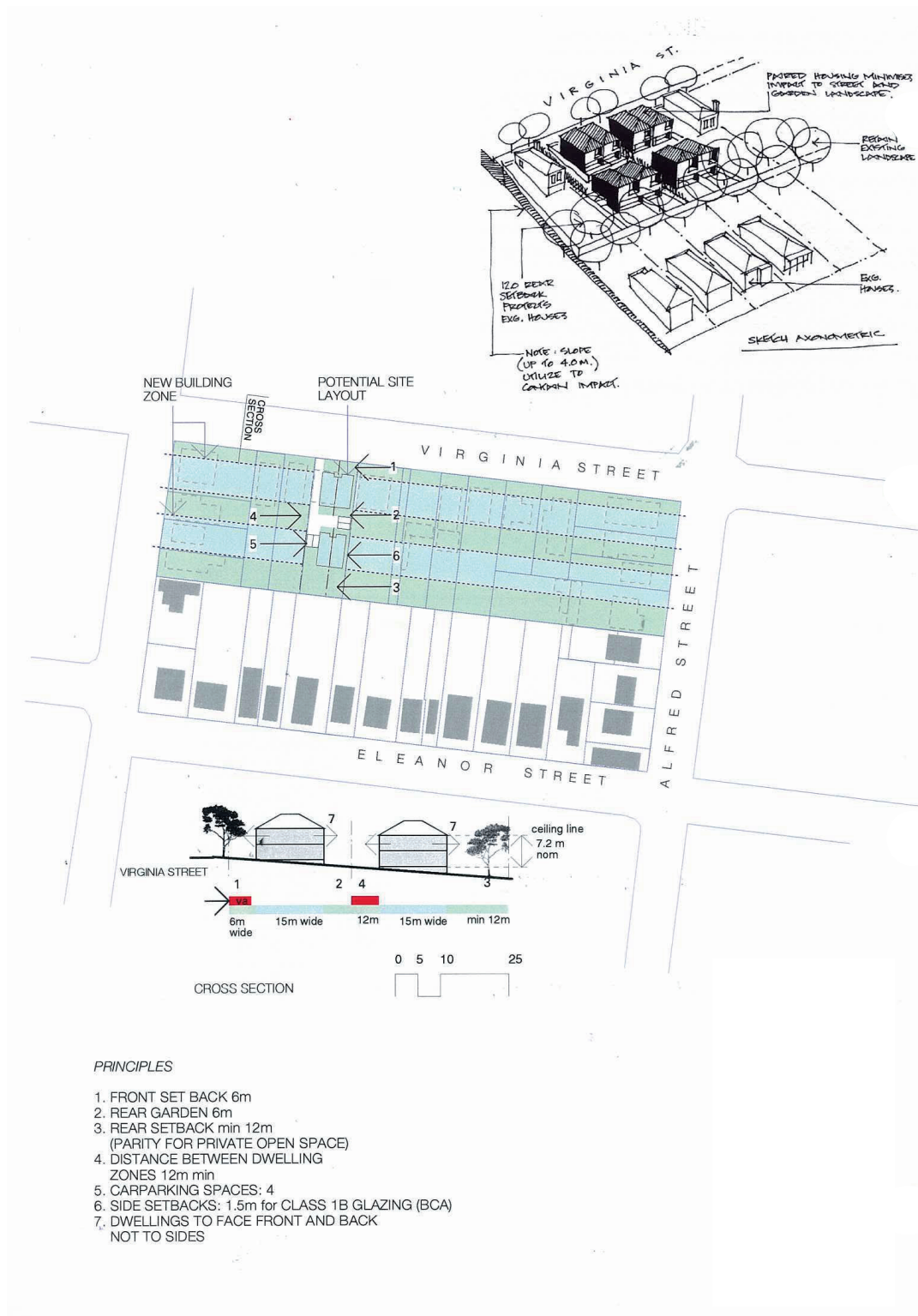


Figure 4.3.2.1.3
Key Block 6



Figure 4.3.2.1.4
Key Block 7

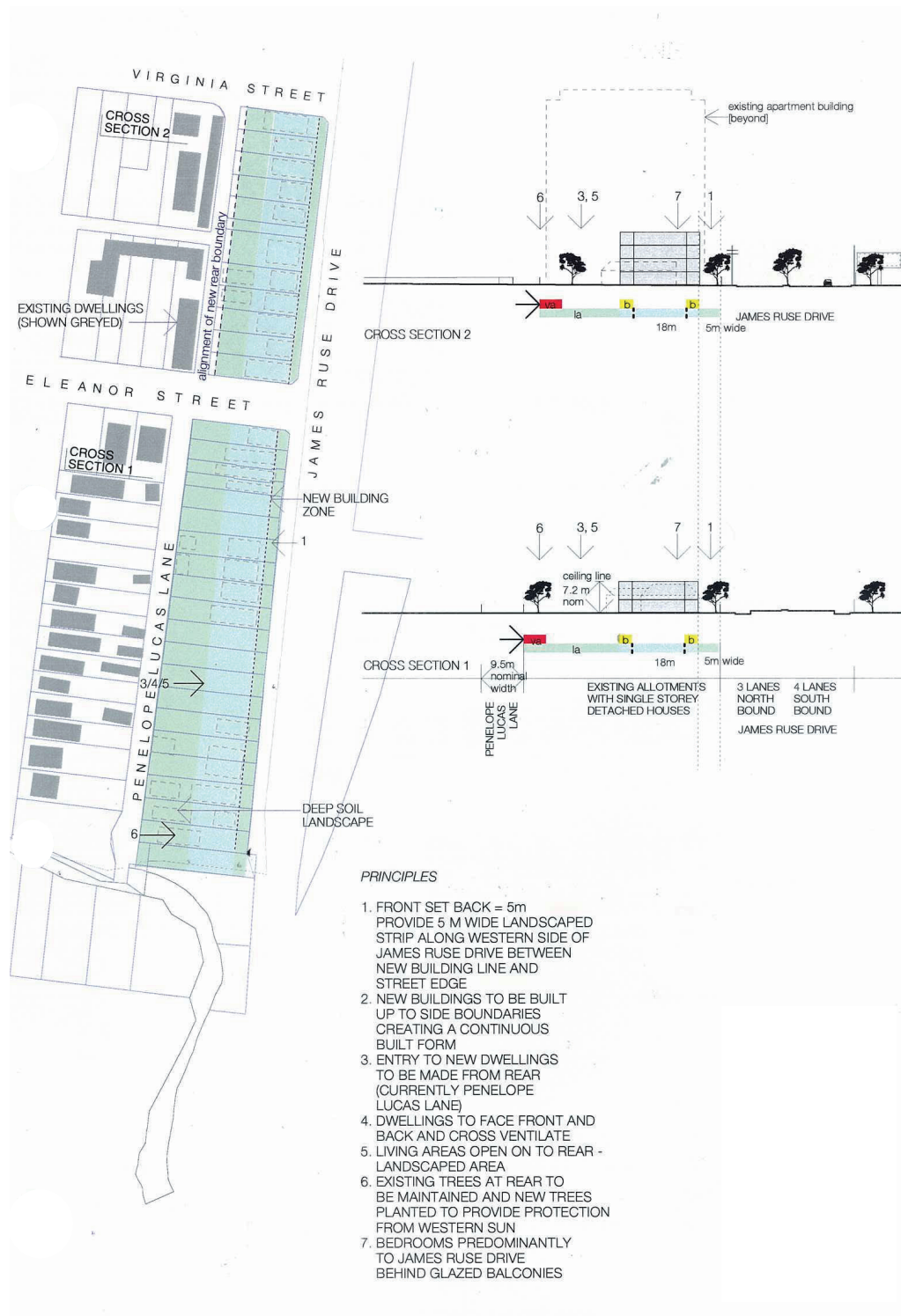


Figure 4.3.2.1.5
Key Block 8

4.3.2.2 River Road West Precinct

Desired Future Character

The River Road West Precinct applies to 2-12 River Road West, Parramatta which is located at the eastern gateway to the Parramatta CBD. On the southern foreshore of the Parramatta River, the site provides the opportunity for urban renewal of residential and mixed use buildings to be redeveloped addressing both the foreshore and street frontages and revitalising this section of the Parramatta River foreshore. Future redevelopment will ensure that the site responds to its riverside location through substantial improvements to the foreshore and public domain and well designed buildings.

The provision of a foreshore open space corridor within this precinct will open up a fundamental linkage along the Parramatta River between the Parramatta CBD to the west and the University of Western Sydney and Rosehill Racecourse to the east. This will facilitate the connection for both pedestrians and cyclists between the CBD and the eastern gateway to the city.

Buildings will be located on the site to enable through-site linkages and public spaces between River Road West and the river foreshore to improve permeability between the road network and the foreshore. The orientation and layout of future development will activate pedestrian edges to the foreshore, street frontages and through site links, as well as maximising opportunities for passive surveillance.

Building separation will be designed to create visual linkages between the northern and southern sides of the foreshore, and between items of historical significance. Building height will be stepped from west to east to ensure that the built form is responsive to its existing and potential future context. Tower elements of varying height will provide for visual interest and are to be designed to reduce the visual bulk of development. Building articulation and modulation will ensure that buildings suitably address both the street frontages and the Parramatta River.

The design of buildings will ensure that solar access is achieved within the development to enable a suitable level of amenity to be achieved for future occupants. The design will incorporate opportunities for natural ventilation to contribute to the environmental efficiency of the development.



Figure 4.3.2.2.1
River Road West Precinct

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.3.2 of this DCP, specific objectives for this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that new development:
- provides a well designed interface that relates strongly to the river foreshore and responds well to existing land use types and built form on surrounding sites.
 - provides appropriate noise amelioration for residential uses to protect against existing noise generating industrial uses in the surrounding precinct and nearby James Ruse Drive and any future non-residential uses on and off the site.
 - provides well articulated/modulated buildings and an attractive composition of building elements that results in high quality design outcomes.
 - results in minimal overshadowing within the site, surrounding properties and public open spaces, to ensure that adequate levels of amenity are achieved.
 - provides building separation that supports amenity and privacy, while also responding appropriately to important historic view corridors, and linkages across the Parramatta River.
 - that provides active ground floor uses along street frontages, through site links and the river frontage to create an active pedestrian edge as well as maximising opportunities for passive surveillance.
 - provides opportunity for new commercial and or retail uses.
 - provides open spaces that are publicly accessible and provide opportunities for passive and active recreation.
- O.2 To provide new public open space adjacent to the Parramatta River foreshore, and new pedestrian and cycling connections between the river foreshore and the local road network.
- O.3 Ensure that new development provides a suitable interface to any future pedestrian bridge over Parramatta River where that bridge adjoins Alfred Street.

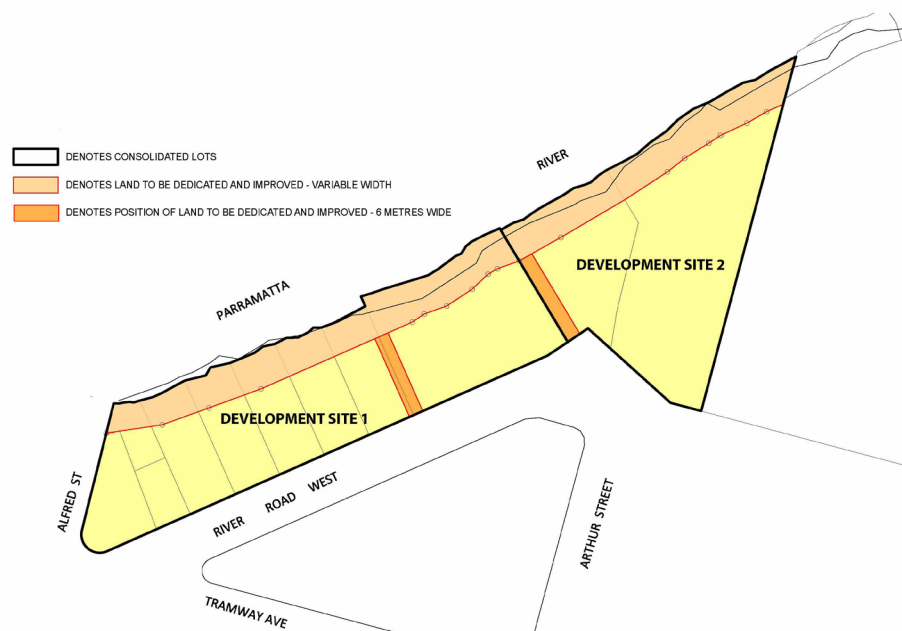


Figure 4.3.2.2.2
Land to be dedicated

Voluntary Planning Agreements

Voluntary Planning Agreements (VPA) were made in respect of the planning proposal that sought rezoning, amended height, FSR and foreshore building line of the land at 2-12 River Road West, Parramatta. The VPAs provide for the dedication of foreshore land and through site links, provision of public domain works including landscaping, shared paths, public art/interpretive signage, lighting, seating, and the like along those spaces to be dedicated, along with monetary contributions toward other public domain improvements. Figure 4.3.2.2.2 denotes the area of the land to be dedicated and improved by the VPAs. Any future redevelopment of the land must be consistent with the requirements of the VPA.

The voluntary planning agreements are to be registered to the title of the land. Where all relevant parties agree, the VPAs may be modified subject to appropriate process which may include public exhibition of an amended VPA/s.

S94 or S94A Development Contributions are payable on any future development application and are not to be reduced or excluded on the grounds of the VPA/s made in respect of the rezoning of the land.

NOTE: In calculating FSR for the site, the area to be dedicated along the foreshore is NOT to be included in the site area. However, the 6m through site links between River Road West and the Foreshore are to be included in the site area.

Design Principles

Pedestrian Connections and Laneways

- P.1 New pedestrian connections are to be provided in accordance with Figure 4.3.2.2.3 and the Voluntary Planning Agreements prepared for the site.
- P.2 New pedestrian connections are to be provided along the Parramatta River foreshore, and between the buildings, linking the foreshore and River Road West. All connections shall be suitably designed to integrate with adjoining road and pedestrian networks, including potential future pedestrian bridge over Parramatta River at Alfred Street.
- P.3 Pedestrian links must be dedicated to Council in accordance with the VPA and are to be clearly delineated as public space and not privatised within the development.
- P.4 New development is to be designed and sited to appropriately integrate with and address pedestrian links ensuring activation and casual surveillance. Solid fencing is not to be provided adjacent to the pedestrian links.
- P.5 New pedestrian links are to include constructed shared paths with a minimum width of 3 metres, being consistent in width for its full length.
- P.6 It is desirable that future building envelopes enable an extension of Arthur Street, as a view corridor, extending to Parramatta River.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency between Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the DCP, the controls within this Part will prevail where they apply to 2-12 River Road West. Furthermore, the controls in Section 4.3.2.2 will prevail over any inconsistency with Section 4.3.2 of this DCP Consolidated Development Sites.

Consolidated Development Sites

- C.1** 2-12 River Road West comprises a maximum of two development sites, the first being Nos. 2- 8 River Road West and the second being Nos. 10-12 River Road West as shown in Figure 4.3.2.2.2. Development applications for individual buildings on either of the development sites will not be considered in the absence of a concept proposal for the redevelopment of the development site as a whole in accordance with Section 83B of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979.
- C.2** Building design, form, material finishes and colours need to present as a contiguous development across the two development sites. Design excellence and building diversity are to be achieved across the entire precinct.

NOTE: Where approval is required for works to the foreshore and through site links as required by the VPAs, it is recommended that consent be sought as part of the future development applications for building works on the site.

Land Use Mix

- C.3** Ground level uses shall be predominantly non-residential and where appropriate shall create active frontages to the river foreshore, through site links and road frontages as shown in Figure 4.3.2.2.3.
- C.4** Council may consider permitting residential development at ground level where it will not reduce desired pedestrian activation; where site specific constraints, including flood affectation, can be overcome; and where residents will be provided with suitable amenity and privacy.
- C.5** Suitability of land uses at ground level need to have regard to the sensitivity to flooding impacts and ability to meet the requirements of Council's Flood Plain Risk Management Plan, *Parramatta LEP 2011* and Part 2 of this DCP.
- C.6** Where large non-residential uses floor plates are proposed, information is to be provided at the development application stage detailing the types of uses likely to occupy the spaces, the demand for such facilities in the locality and justification for volume of non-residential floor space sought.



Figure 4.3.2.2.3
Pedestrian Links and Laneways

Building Form

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in this DCP, specific objectives for this site in relation to built form are detailed below.

- O.1 To ensure design excellence and to provide for redevelopment that addresses the desired future character of the precinct.
- O.2 To ensure that new buildings reflect and recognise the existing and proposed road and pedestrian networks.
- O.3 To ensure that new development responds well to the topography of the land, the context of surrounding development and the visual setting of the site as a gateway approach to the Parramatta CBD along the River.
- O.4 To ensure that new development provides for new connections and views to Parramatta River, including a desired extension of Arthur Street as a view corridor to Parramatta River.
- O.5 To ensure that new development will respond appropriately to historic view corridors 5 and 6 as shown in Appendix 2.

General Principles

- P.1 The designs of buildings are to address both the river foreshore and all road frontages and pedestrian networks.
- P.2 To ensure that buildings are articulated using an appropriate mix of design elements to provide visual interest and high quality building design.
- P.3 New buildings should provide active spaces at the ground floor level as detailed in Figure 4.3.2.2.3. This should include retail and commercial spaces, as well as building entrances to the residential parts of each building.
- P.4 The ground floor of each building shall have flexible floor plates to accommodate a diversity of uses and respond to changing market conditions over time.
- P.5 The buildings should ensure that their presentation to the street has:

- a. clearly defined edges and corners, and
- b. architectural treatments that are interesting and relate to the design and human scale of built form.

NOTE: Regarding Historic View Corridors: It is noted that in developing the building envelopes shown in Figures 4.3.2.2.4, 4.3.2.2.5 and 4.3.2.2.6. It was recognised that not all view corridors shown in Appendix 2 will be retained as a result of future redevelopment of the site. Any significant change to the building envelopes proposed will need to have regard to views 5 and 6 shown at Appendix 2.

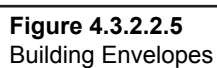
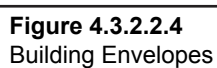
Building Envelopes

- P.6 Future built form should provide a high quality design solution and correlate with the indicative building envelopes shown at Figures 4.3.2.2.4 (or Figure 4.3.2.2.5 where relevant) and 4.1.10.4.

NOTE: Figure 4.3.2.2.5 provides an alternate solution to Figure 4.3.2.2.4, for 10-12 River Road West, enabling a desired extension of Arthur Street as a view corridor toward Parramatta River.

NOTE: The building envelopes are indicative only and will be subject to further analysis and design responses relating to flooding, overshadowing, urban design and the like.

- P.7 With the exception of Building D, building envelopes (for the tower element) should not exceed 24 metres, including balcony zone. The uppermost level building envelope shall not exceed 15 metres, including balcony zone.
- P.8 For Building D the building envelope (tower element) should not exceed 27 metres, with a preferred maximum building depth of 24 metres including balcony zone. The uppermost level building envelope shall not exceed 18 metres, including balcony zone.
- P.9 For the alternate solution for Buildings D, E & F, the building envelopes and setbacks should be as dimensioned in Figure 4.3.2.2.5.
- P.10 All balconies are to meet the minimum dimensions required in Part 3 of this DCP.
- P.11 Council may consider allowing greater building depths where this will not unnecessarily add to the bulk of the building and where a high quality building design, massing and articulation is achieved, particularly when viewed from the building ends.
- P.12 Ground level podium floor plates are to be designed having regard to:
- a. flood affectation, including the need to allow for overland flow paths between and around buildings;
 - b. commercial/retail floor space demand in this locality and the types of uses likely to occupy the spaces;
 - c. the built form objectives and principles outlined above.
- P.13 Large ground level floor plates/podiums will not be permitted where those areas will largely be used to provide for building service areas and/or car parking unless an appropriate design solution demonstrates that the objectives and principles outlined for the land are achieved to a high level of design excellence.
- P.14 Where hatched areas are shown in Figure 4.3.2.2.4 it is desirable that these areas be used as a courtyard/ landscaped area (and may be above basement but otherwise unenclosed). Council may permit the area east Buildings D and E to be used as service area where it can adequately screened and/or landscaped particularly when viewed from proposed units above and/or the public domain.



P.15 Maximum building heights shall be in accordance with Figure 4.3.2.2.4 (or 4.3.2.2.5 where relevant) to respond to the context of surrounding buildings and to provide visual interest with tower elements of variable heights.

- P.16 Height of new buildings are to ensure positive and cohesive relationships with other buildings both on the site and off the site and are to respond to the desired scale and character of the local area.
- P.17 Building height shall respond appropriately to the historic view corridors 5 and 6 detailed in Appendix 2 of this DCP (see Note regarding historic view corridors).
- P.18 Storey heights shown in Figures 4.3.2.2.4 and 4.3.2.2.5 should generally not exceed the maximum height shown in metres below:

Table 4.3.2.2.1
Storeys and height in metres

Number of storeys	Maximum height in metres (m)
1	6
2	9
8	28
9	31
10	34
11	37
12	40

Building Setbacks

- P.19 Building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figures 4.3.2.2.4 (or 4.3.2.2.5 where relevant) and 4.3.2.2.7.

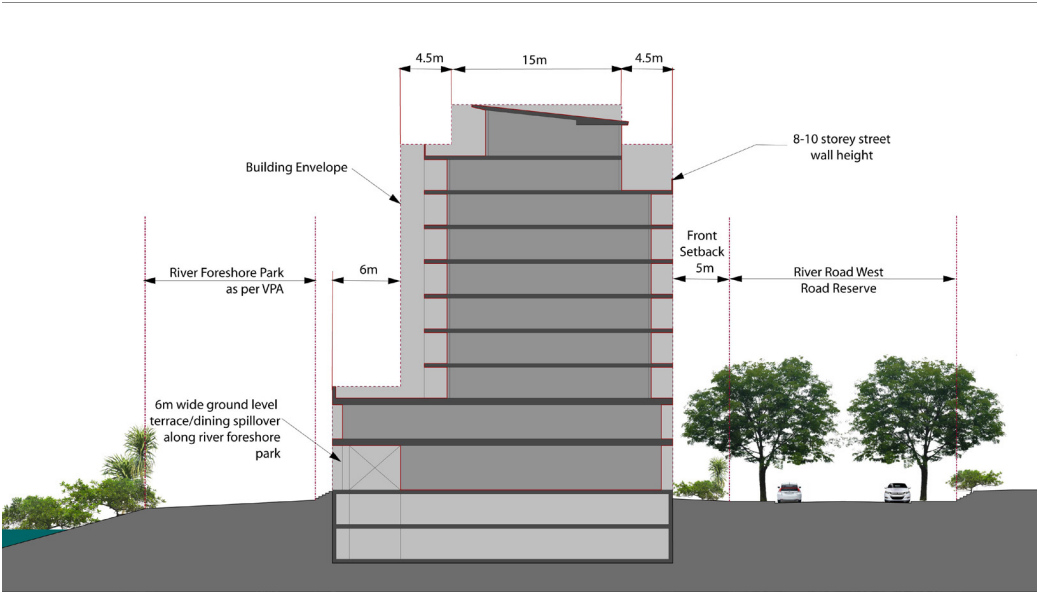


Figure 4.3.2.2.7
Building Setbacks

Building Separation

- P.20 Minimum separation between buildings should be in accordance with Figure 4.3.2.2.4 (or 4.3.2.2.5 where relevant).

- P.21 Separation between each of the buildings should enable a strong visual connection between River Road West and the river foreshore and provide new sight lines to the River.
- P.22 Adequate building separation should be provided between buildings to respond appropriately to Historic View Corridors 5 and 6 as referred to in Appendix 2 of this DCP (see Note regarding historic view corridors).
- P.23 Areas between buildings should allow for pedestrians to comfortably move between the buildings, and promote the principles of passive surveillance. These areas should provide a sense of public, as opposed to private space.
- P.24 Where appropriate areas provided between buildings should be used to provide for overland flow in flood events. However, any such overland flow path must not conflict with emergency evacuation paths.

Residential Development

- P.25 Where applicable, new residential development is to be designed to meet the requirements of State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) No. 65 – Design Quality of Residential Flat Development and the Residential Flat Design Code.
- P.26 Development should provide secure access to the residential component of each building, separate from access to any commercial development, such that there is a clear sense of building address for residents and their visitors.

Solar Access, Ventilation & Acoustic Amelioration

- P.27 Buildings are to be designed to ensure that solar access and cross ventilation requirements detailed in SEPP 65 and Section 3 of this DCP are achieved for residential development both on and off the site. Solar access must also be reasonably provided/retained within the existing and future public domain areas and on adjoining non-residential sites.
- P.28 The design of buildings must take account of the need for adequate acoustic amelioration measures for new development, particularly where buildings have an interface with industrial development or other non residential uses either on or off the site. Consideration must also be given to the acoustic impacts of James Ruse Drive when designing new developments.
- P.29 Where non-residential uses are proposed on the site, consideration must be given to ensure appropriate amelioration measures are considered with regard to noise, odours and the like to reduce conflict with residential development.

Flooding

- P.30 In order to minimise impacts associated with flood inundation, the buildings are to accommodate the 20 year and 100 year flood levels. New development should also consider the PMF event.
- P.31 Any future redevelopment of the site is to meet the flooding controls contained within *Parramatta LEP 2011*, Section 2 of this DCP and the Lower Parramatta River Floodplain Risk Management Plan (and any other relevant legislation and/or guidelines).
- P.32 In determining the flood affectation of the site, consideration must be given to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise on the Lower Parramatta River Catchment and Clay Cliff Creek, including any changes to the 100 year flood level.
- P.33 Before final building envelopes are approved an Engineers Report is to be provided to accompany a development application for new structures certifying that:
 - a. any structure can withstand the forces of floodwater, debris and buoyancy up to and including a probable maximum flood (PMF) level.

- b. Development will not increase flood affectation elsewhere having regard to:
 - loss of flood storage;
 - changes in flood levels and velocities caused by alterations to the flood conveyance;
 - the cumulative impact of multiple potential developments in the same catchment.
- P.34 The above sub-clause (b) includes the undertaking of appropriately detailed hydraulic modelling of the passage of Clay Cliff Creek catchment runoff/floodwaters through the site where issues including confirmation of the magnitude of those spill flows from the Clay Cliff Creek channel and associated blockage issues have been considered. The modelling is to include consideration of 100 year and PMF event modelling with and without concurrent Parramatta River flooding. Due to the complexity of those flood regimes the modelling shall be undertaken with either 2 Dimensional or quasi 2 Dimensional modelling software.
- P.35 Where basement parking is proposed, this shall be designed to prevent the 100 year flood waters from entering basement levels. The basement walls and entry/exits in any future development should eliminate the risk of entry of flood waters up to and including the 100 year flood event. It is desirable that the PMF event also be considered, and where possible the basement be designed to eliminate the entry of flood waters in the PMF event.
- P.36 A Site Specific Flood Evacuation Response Plan is to accompany any future development application. This plan is to be compliant with any relevant flood evacuation strategy and is to consider the full range of potential flood events. Consideration must also be given to the range of land uses on the site, including any non residential uses at ground level. Particular emphasis must also be given to the appropriate emergency evacuation of the basement including and up to the PMF flood event.
- P.37 Emergency Service Authorities are to be consulted in the preparation of any Site Specific Flood Evacuation Response Plan for the site.
- P.38 The flowpath along the bank of the river, between the Parramatta River itself and the proposed buildings is to remain clear of any obstructions which could impede the flow of flood waters.
- P.39 Building facades shall be designed so as not to obstruct flood flows in extreme flood events.
- P.40 Access and egress points to all buildings are to be positioned away from overland flow paths and above 100 year flood level plus freeboard.
- P.41 Adequate signage is to be installed that identifies the flood risks between the buildings and the Parramatta River and Clay Cliff Creek.
- P.42 Landscaping is to be designed to slope and/or direct flows towards Parramatta River and any increase in planting densities between the buildings and the river is to be certified as to not having adverse impact on the passage of the 100 year flood associated with both the Parramatta River and Clay Cliff Creek regimes. It is expected that such certification will be based on interrogation of the results of specific flood modelling.
- P.43 Any fencing or property security should be “flood friendly” allowing flood waters to easily pass through.

Landscaping and Deep Soil

- P.44 Landscaping and deep soil planting shall be provided in accordance with Part 3 of this DCP.

- P.45 Street trees are to be provided to all frontages of the development to the Council's specifications. Appropriate landscaping, including trees, shall be provided adjacent to the foreshore and along through site links. Endemic species shall be utilised throughout the site include the riparian corridor and foreshore area.
- P.46 Proposed landscape design is to be compatible with the Voluntary Planning Agreements made for the land.
- P.47 Roof gardens may be permitted. These should however provide adequate visual and acoustic privacy to other buildings within the development and on adjoining sites and are not to increase the height or bulk of buildings.

Traffic, Access, Parking & Services

- P.48 All car parking is to be provided at basement level to ensure that the visual appearance of car parking structures does not dominate the street frontage.
- P.49 In the event that basement car parking cannot be provided on the grounds of flood affectation, any at grade or above ground parking area must be adequately screened by way of public art, or other forms of architectural treatment to Council's satisfaction.
- P.50 Pedestrian and vehicle conflict are to be minimised with limited vehicle crossings to the public domain. Crossings are to be generally in accordance with Figure 4.3.2.2.3 or as otherwise agreed by Council, and also having regard to flood affectation and the logical staging of development.
- P.51 Vehicle crossings must not provide conflict with pedestrian through site links or any pedestrian crossing.
- P.52 Vehicle crossings are to be provided where appropriate to enable emergency and/or maintenance vehicle access to the foreshore/through site links.
- P.53 The width and surface area of driveways and other hard surfaces associated with the movement and parking of vehicles shall be minimised, but shall be adequate to enable 2 vehicles likely to be associated with the land uses proposed to pass.
- P.54 Provision of loading bays or service vehicle areas, building service/plant areas, and building services (such as substation) must be adequately screened from any public domain areas, including the street, through site links and the river foreshore.
- P.55 The kerb and gutter adjacent the boundary of Nos. 8, 10 and 12 River Road West is to be realigned as indicated in Figure 4.3.2.2.3. The remaining verge is to be appropriately landscaped to complement the development site. This matter should be further investigated in consultation Council's Traffic Engineer at the development application stage.

Public Domain

- P.56 Foreshore open space, through site links and public domain works are to be provided in accordance with the Voluntary Planning Agreements for the land.
- P.57 Public domain areas to be dedicated to Council in accordance with the Voluntary Planning Agreements are to be integrated with the design of future redevelopment of the land. These areas shall be appropriately activated at ground level and are to be clearly distinguishable as public areas.
- P.58 Fencing within the public domain area is not desired. However, where fencing is required, it is to be transparent and must not exceed 1 metre in height and must not reduce passive surveillance of the adjoining public domain.
- P.59 The foreshore area and through site links shall incorporate a range of treatments including grassed areas, planting, paving, seating areas, public art and interpretive heritage signage.

- P.60 New development is to ensure that public open spaces can be casually surveyed from new buildings on the site.
- P.61 New shared paths along the foreshore and through site links shall provide an attractive river foreshore area increasing connections along the Parramatta River and throughout the local road network. All shared paths shall be adequately connected to the existing road/pedestrian network.
- P.62 Works to the foreshore shall contribute to a rich and varied promenade experience, which draws people to, and along, the waterfront.
- P.63 Buildings shall be designed to maximise solar access to public domain areas.
- P.64 Water Sensitive Urban Design principles shall be implemented within the public domain areas.

Heritage & Archaeology

- P.65 The design of the proposed buildings are to ensure that the historic view corridors 5 and 6 identified at Appendix 2 of this DCP are responded to appropriately. This is to be achieved through careful consideration of building siting, separation height, bulk and scale. (see Note regarding historic view corridors).
- P.66 Future redevelopment must ensure that all reasonable opportunities to re-establish public foreshore connections are provided.
- P.67 Due to the possibility of remnants of the former gas works site and wharf being present, a monitoring program or test excavations may be required. An appropriate strategy is to be provided as part of any future development application.
- P.68 A heritage interpretation strategy is to be implemented within the 2-12 River Road West Precinct. This is to identify historical associations of this precinct and 'tell a story' about the significance of this site within the Harris Park and broader Parramatta context. The setting of Queens Wharf, site of a former gasworks, and early association as part of the Macarthur land grant should be considered as part of this interpretation strategy.
- P.69 Due to the possibility of the site containing part of the Parramatta sand body, an appropriate exploratory test excavation strategy is to be devised in conjunction with any future development application to determine whether any such remains are evident within the precinct. Archaeological testing is to be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological investigation of Aboriginal Objects in Australia. Appropriate consultation should also be undertaken in accordance with the Aboriginal community.

Flora & Fauna

- P.70 Prior to the redevelopment of the site a terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna investigation is to be undertaken and is to accompany any future development application. This investigation should be extended to include environmental assessments of bat and migratory bird habitat in the adjoining river corridor, including documentation of impacts and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.
- P.71 Consultation should be undertaken with NSW Office of Environment and Heritage with regard to migratory bird and bat habitat and flight paths prior to undertaking environmental assessments.
- P.72 Future redevelopment should provide for a rehabilitation and restoration strategy for flora and fauna, particularly along the river foreshore. Such a strategy should be provided at the development application stage and is to address (but is not limited to) the following matters:
 - a. Commitments provided for in the voluntary planning agreements;
 - b. Weed removal and control of noxious weeds;

- c. Bank stabilisation to halt bank erosion and undermining of existing mangroves;
 - d. Conservation and protection of mangroves, mature Swamp Oak and other endemic riverine species, having particular regard for their ability to stabilise the river bank;
 - e. Re-establishment the elements of Swamp Sclerophyll Forest along the bank; and
 - f. On-going management and protection of the riparian corridor.
- P.73 Lighting in any future development to be designed to minimise light spill into the ecologically sensitive river riparian corridor to prevent disturbance of bat and migratory bird foraging and roosting habitat.
- P.74 Provision of construction noise limits and time restrictions to reduce noise emissions into the ecologically sensitive river riparian corridor to prevent disturbance of bat and migratory bird foraging and roosting habitat.

Contamination & Acid Sulfate Soil

- P.75 Future redevelopment of the site is to meet the requirements of *Parramatta LEP 2011*, *Parramatta DCP 2011*, *State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 (Remediation of Land)* and any other relevant legislation and guidelines.

4.3.3 Parramatta City Centre – Deferred Area A

The controls in this section of the DCP apply to development in the Parramatta City Centre Deferred Area A as identified on the Special Provisions Area Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011 (Amendment No 56)* but exclude the Phillip Street block and the Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area as shown in Figure 4.3.3.1.

Refer to Part 6 Parramatta City Centre for the controls affecting the area shown grey in Figure 4.3.3.1 below and Section 6.5.10 for the Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area controls.

The controls in this section prevail where there is any inconsistency with Part 6 or other section of the DCP except in the case of the site specific controls in Section 4.3.3.6.

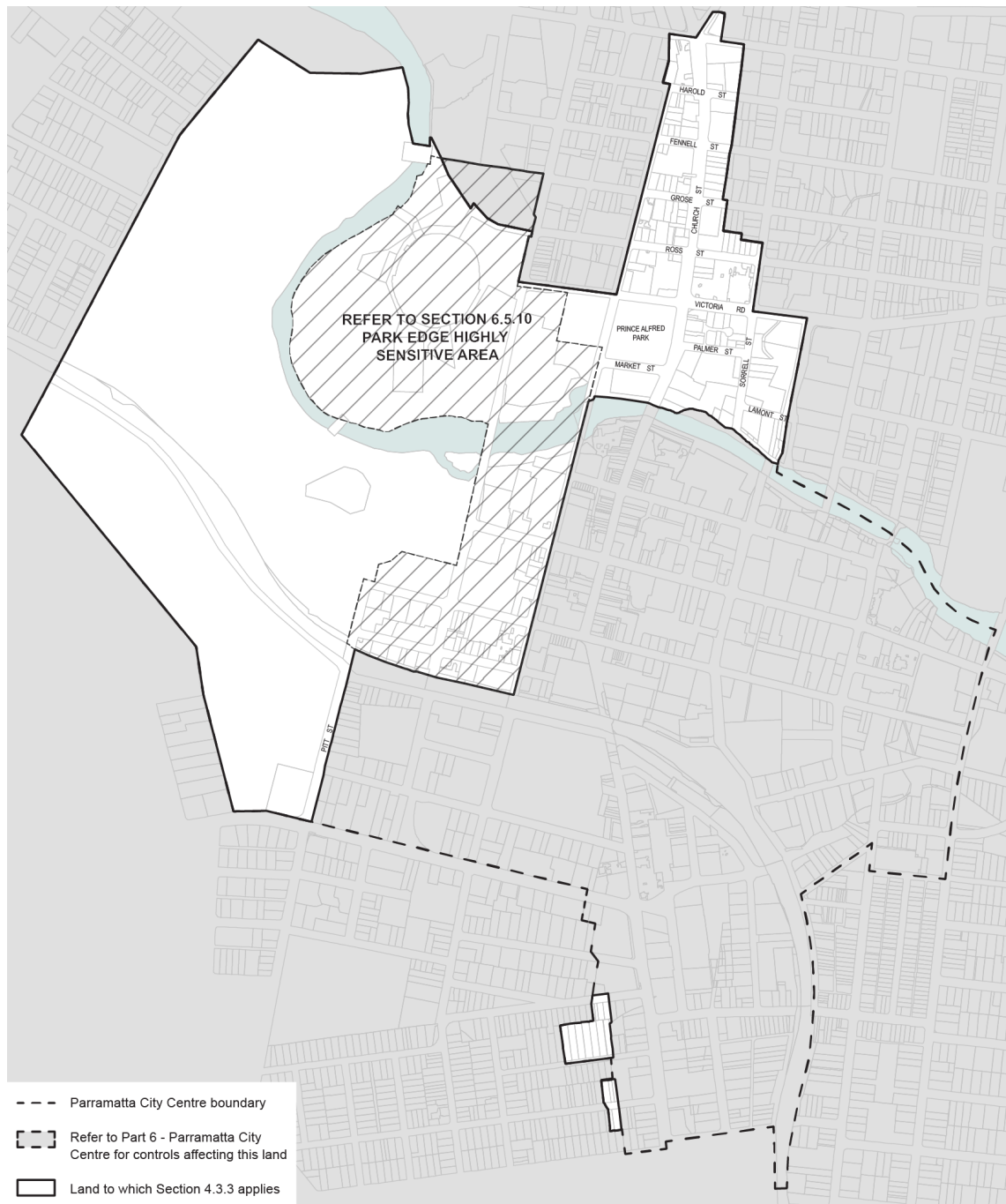


Figure 4.3.3.1
Land Application – Parramatta City Centre Deferred Area

The broad objectives for the Parramatta City Centre – deferred area are:

- To support the primacy of the centre as an employment node with a strong commercial core occupied by high order quality commercial buildings in its proximity to the commercial core.
- To support the commercial core with surrounding mixed use development that reinforces and complements the centre's core employment role.
- To ensure high quality design of buildings and public areas.
- To activate the Parramatta River edge and the relationship of the river to the city.
- To provide for the conservation and interpretation of Parramatta's heritage.
- To improve the natural environment.

4.3.3.1 Building Form

The provisions in this section are intended to encourage high quality design for new buildings in the City Centre deferred Area A (in part) identified in Figure 4.3.3.1. New development should contribute to an attractive public domain and produce a desirable setting for its intended uses.

Note: Refer also to site specific controls in Section 4.3.3.6 Sites with Site Specific Controls which affect sites at 470 Church Street and 8 – 12 Victoria Road and 2A Villiers Street.

Objectives

The following general objectives apply to this section:

- O.1 To establish appropriate scale, dimensions, form and separation of buildings;
- O.2 Achieve active street frontages with good physical and visual connections between buildings and the street;
- O.3 Define the public street so that it provides spaces that are legible, safe, comfortable, functional and attractive;
- O.4 Ensure building depth, bulk and separation allows for view sharing and protects amenity, daylight penetration and privacy between adjoining developments;
- O.5 Achieve an articulation and finish of building exteriors that contributes to a high quality and sustainable urban environment;
- O.6 Protect and provide visual connections to the Parramatta River and parkland.

Minimum building street frontage

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that visually, buildings have an appropriate overall horizontal proportion compared to their vertical proportions
- O.2 To ensure that vehicular access is reasonably spaced and separated along roads and lanes.
- O.3 To provide appropriate dimensions for the design of car parking levels.

Controls

- C.1 Development parcels are required to have at least one street frontage of 20m or more on land zoned B3 Commercial Core, B4 Mixed Use or B5 Business Development.**
- C.2 Exceptions to the minimum building street frontage will be considered:**
 - **if Council is satisfied that due to the physical constraints of the site or adjoining sites it is not possible for the building to be erected with at least one street frontage of 20m or more, and**
 - **the development meets the objectives of this clause.**

Building to street alignment and street setbacks

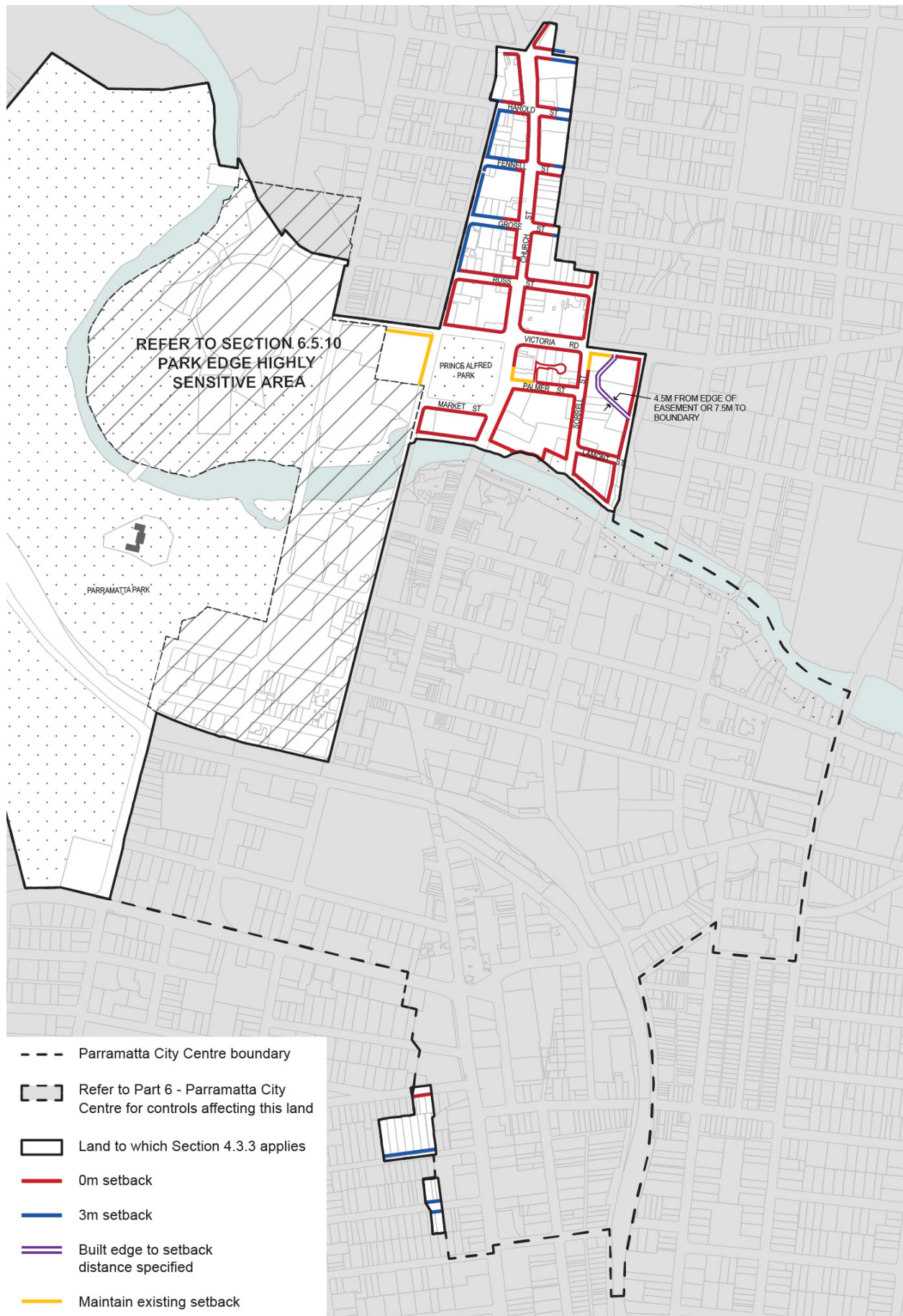
Street setbacks and building alignments establish the front building line and reinforce the spatial definition of streets. In all areas of the City Centre deferred area consistent building lines within streets and blocks are desirable and generally buildings should be built to the street alignment to enhance pedestrian amenity and activity at street level. Setbacks should also respond to public spaces, the river foreshore, enhance heritage settings and may also provide for landscape areas and growing areas for street trees.

Objectives

- O.1 To provide street edges which reinforce, improve or support the hierarchy and character of specific city streets and lanes.
- O.2 To ensure there are consistent street frontages with buildings having common alignments.
- O.3 To present appropriate design responses to nearby development that complement the streetscape.
- O.4 To create a clear transition between public and private space.
- O.5 To assist in achieving visual privacy to apartments from the street.
- O.6 To allow for street landscape character, where appropriate.

Controls

- C.1 Comply with the street building alignment and front setbacks specified in Figures 4.3.3.1.1 and 4.3.3.1.2.**
- C.2 Building alignments and setbacks should also respond to important elements of the nearby context including public spaces and heritage buildings, monuments and landscape elements, in order to complement the streetscape. In some places, this may require greater building setbacks than those specified in Figure 4.3.3.1.1.**
- C.3 Where the building alignment is set back from the street alignment, balconies are to be generally within the building envelope and may project up to 600mm into front building setbacks.**
- C.4 Minor projections into front building lines and setbacks for sun shading devices, entry awnings and cornices are permissible. (See also Building Exteriors).**

**Figure 4.3.3.1.1**

Building Alignment and Front Setbacks (to streets, public domain and watercourses)

Street and River Frontage Heights and Upper Level Setbacks

Street frontage heights refer to the height of the building that is built to the street alignment and therefore directly addresses the public street, lane or the river. The street section figures contained in this section of the DCP specify the required street and river frontage heights and the required upper level setbacks above.

The street frontage height is the vertical distance measured at the centre of the street frontage from the average of the street levels at each end of the frontage to the parapet level of the frontage. The parapet level is the horizontal plane in which at least two thirds of the length of the top of the façade is situated.

Objectives

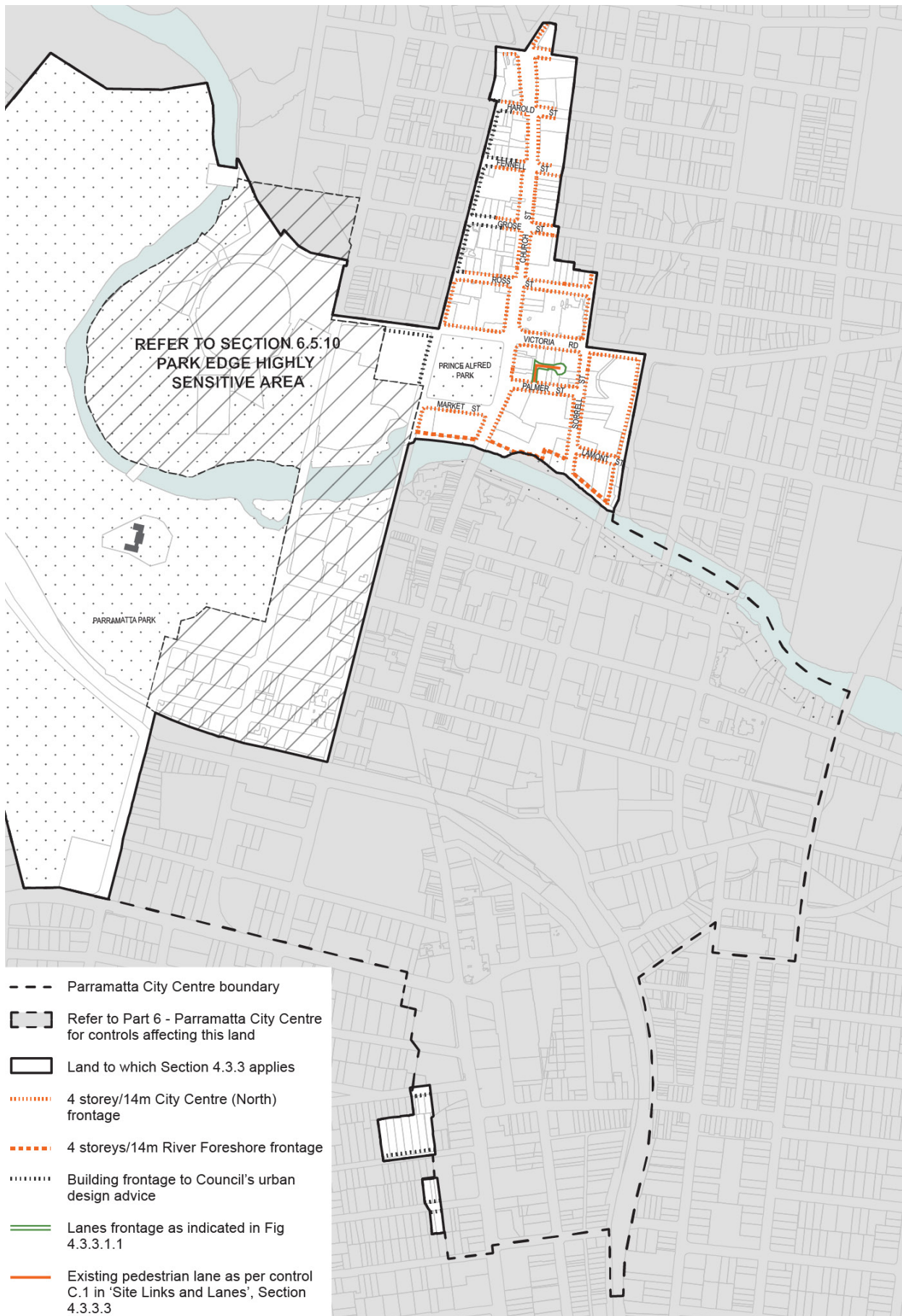
- O.1 To strengthen the urban form of the City Centre deferred area with consistent street wall heights.
- O.2 To achieve comfortable street and riverfront environments for pedestrians in terms of daylight, scale, sense of enclosure and wind mitigation as well as a healthy environment for street trees.
- O.3 To enhance the distinctive character of streets within Parramatta City Centre deferred area.

Controls

- C.1 **Buildings must comply with the relevant street and river frontage heights and upper level setbacks as shown on Figures 4.3.3.1.3 - 4.3.3.1.6. Podium heights must not exceed both the number of storeys and the height in metres.**
- C.2 **The street frontage height that applies to a shared lane is the same as that of the closest street frontage height the lane connects to. In instances where the lane connects to two or more streets, the higher street frontage height applies (to a maximum of 26 metres).**
- C.3 **Corner sites may be built with no upper level setback to the secondary street edge for the first 45 metres within the same site/ amalgamation. This helps to articulate corners, generate feasible floor plates as well as allow corner towers to engage directly with the street and footpath. Refer to Figure 4.3.3.1.6.**
- C.4 **The following take precedence in determining the primary and secondary street frontages:**
 - **Streets running E-W**
 - **Streets running N-S**



Figure 4.3.3.1.2
River Foreshore Setbacks in part of the Deferred Area

**Figure 4.3.3.1.3**

Street / River Frontage Heights – Parramatta City Centre Deferred Area

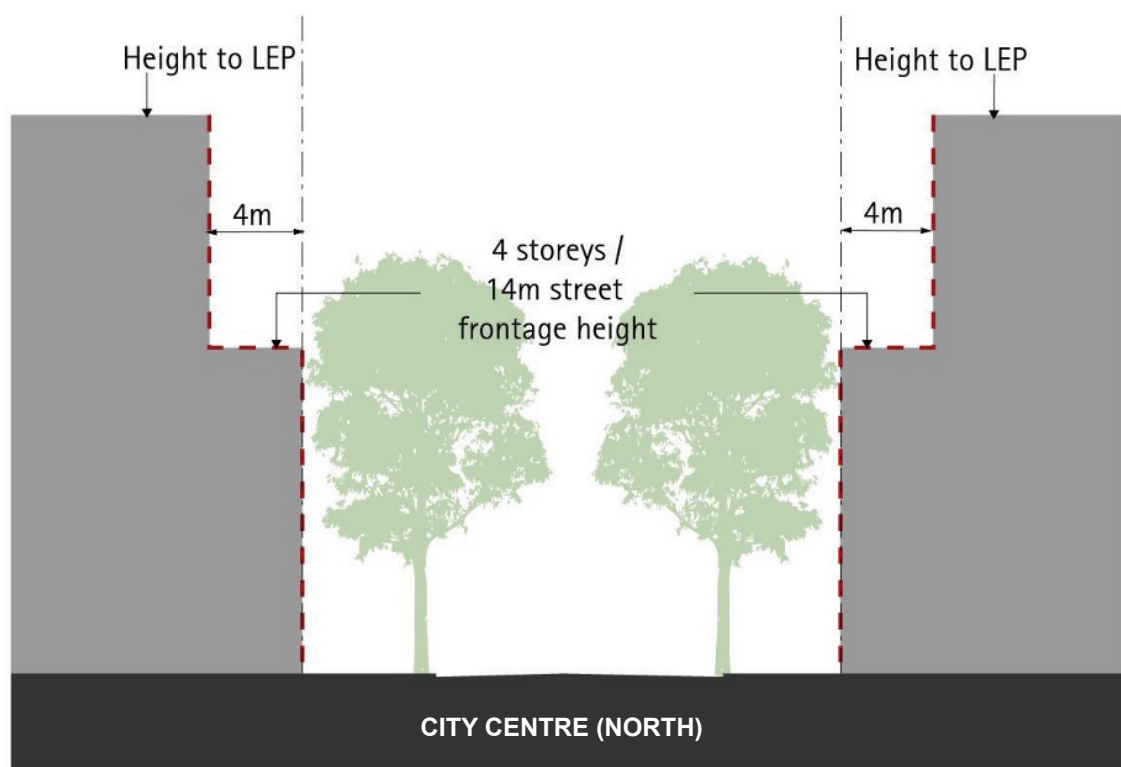


Figure 4.3.3.1.4
Street Frontage Heights and Upper Level Setbacks
City Centre (North)

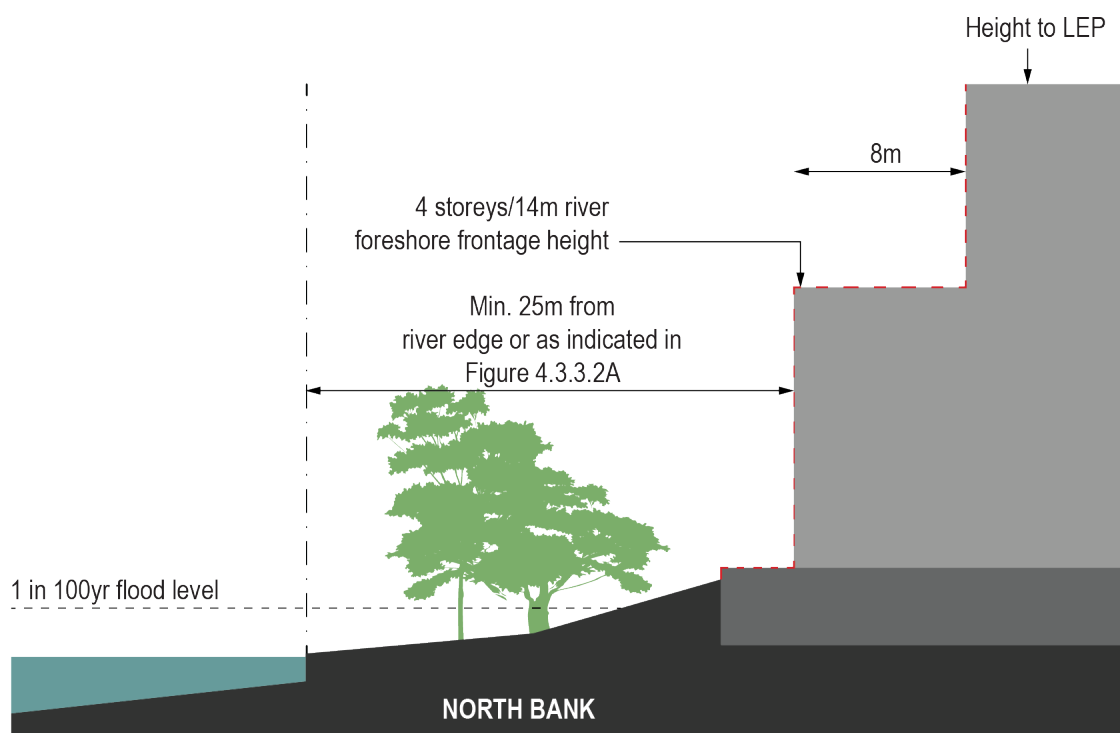
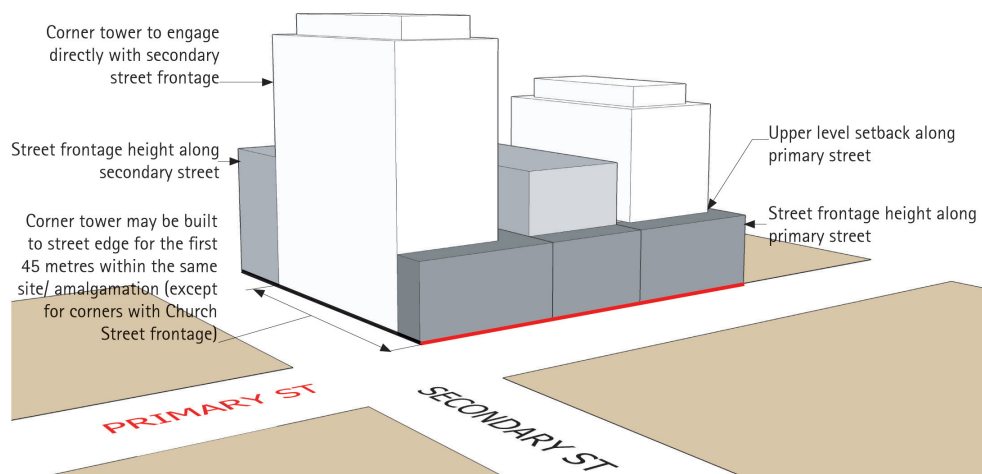


Figure 4.3.3.1.5
River Frontage Heights and Upper Level Setbacks
River Foreshore

**Figure 4.3.3.1.6**

Indicative Corner Condition with different Street Frontage Heights

Building Depth and Bulk

Controlling building depth and bulk allows for good internal amenity, access to natural light and ventilation and mitigates potential adverse effects that tall and bulky buildings may have on the public domain.

Building depth is typically related to building use and the need for access to light and ventilation to building interiors and the comfort and amenity required for inhabitants. Generally, commercial buildings have larger rooms and can be deeper than residential buildings. Mixed use buildings have larger commercial floor plates combined with smaller residential floor plates. The controls in this section respond to these variables.

Objectives

- O.1 To promote the design and development of sustainable buildings.
- O.2 To achieve living and working environments with good internal amenity and minimise the need for artificial heating, cooling and lighting.
- O.3 To provide viable and useable commercial floor space.
- O.4 To achieve usable and pleasant streets and public domain at ground level by controlling the size of upper level of buildings.
- O.5 To achieve a city skyline sympathetic to the topography and context.
- O.6 To allow for view sharing and view corridors.
- O.7 To reduce the apparent bulk and scale of buildings by breaking up expanses of building wall with modulation of form.

Controls

- C.1 All points on an office floor should be no more than 12m from a source of daylight (e.g. window, atria, or light wells).**
- C.2 The preferred maximum floor plate area of residential or serviced apartment buildings is 1,000 square metres above a street frontage height of 26 metres. The floor plate area is to be measured to include balconies, external wall thicknesses, internal voids and atria.**

Building separation

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure an appropriate level of amenity for building occupants in terms of daylight, outlook, view sharing, ventilation, wind mitigation, and privacy.
- O.2 To achieve usable and pleasant streets, lanes, parks and public spaces in terms of wind mitigation, daylight and solar access.

Controls

- C.1 The minimum building setbacks from the side and rear property boundaries are illustrated in Figures 4.3.3.1.7 and 4.3.3.1.8 or to shared lanes in Figure 4.3.3.1.9.
- C.2 Where permissible, side and rear boundaries are to be built to zero metres at lower levels of buildings.
- C.3 Where a rear setback/ courtyard is proposed at ground level, a minimum dimension of 6 metres must be provided. Ground level setbacks must have daylight and amenity. Deep soil zones/ podium landscape should be co-located to the rear to create pockets of landscape/ mature trees within the block.
- C.4 Notwithstanding the controls in this section, for residential development additional setbacks may be necessary to satisfy building separation, solar access and amenity requirements of SEPP 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development.
- C.5 Notwithstanding side setback controls, the podium should be built to the side boundaries (0 metres setback) where fronting the street.
- C.6 If the specified setback distances cannot be achieved when an existing building is being refurbished or converted to another use, appropriate visual privacy levels are to be achieved through other means.
- C.7 The building separation distances between buildings on the same site are not to be less than those required between buildings on adjoining sites, unless it can be demonstrated that reducing the separation distances provides adequate privacy and solar access to the buildings concerned.

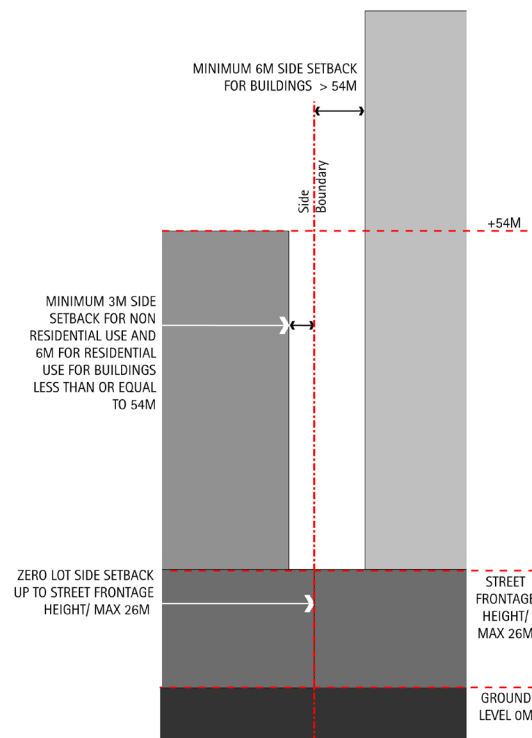


Figure 4.3.3.1.7
Side Setback

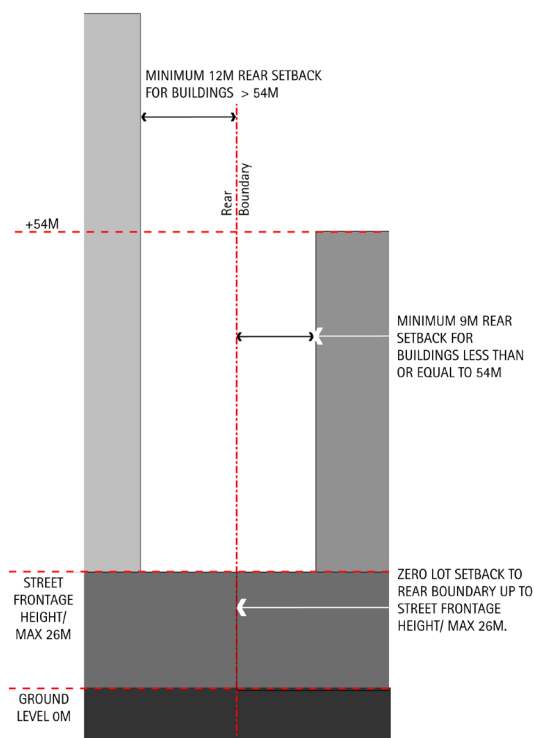


Figure 4.3.3.1.8
Rear Setback

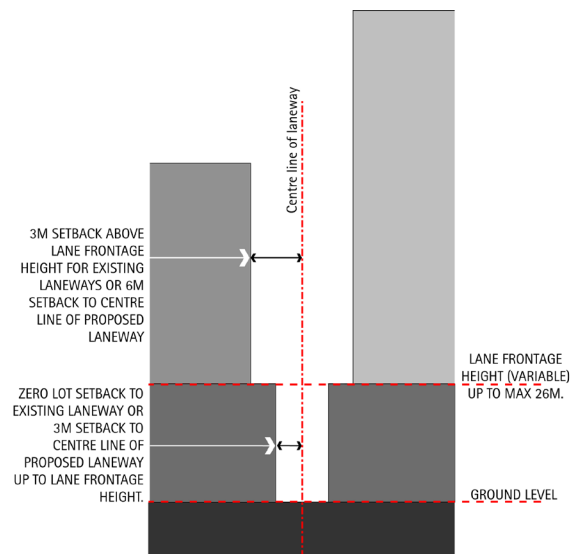


Figure 4.3.3.1.9
Setback to shared lanes

Building Form and Wind Mitigation

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that building form enables the achievement of nominated wind standards to maintain safe and comfortable conditions in the city centre streets and lanes.

Controls

- C.1 To ensure public safety and comfort the following maximum wind criteria are to be met by new buildings:**
- 10 metres/second in retail streets
 - 13 metres/second along major pedestrian streets, parks and public places
 - 16 metres/second in all other streets
- C.2 Site design for tall buildings (towers) should:**
- Set tower buildings back from lower structures built at the street frontage.
 - Protect pedestrians from strong wind downdrafts at the base of the tower.
 - Ensure that tower buildings are well spaced from each other to allow breezes to penetrate city centre.
 - Consider the shape, location and height of buildings to satisfy wind criteria for public safety and comfort at ground level.
 - Ensure useability of open terraces and balconies.
- C.3 Wind Effects Report is to be submitted with the DA for all buildings greater than 32m in height.**
- C.4 For buildings over 50m in height, results of a wind tunnel test are to be included in the report.**

Building Exteriors

Parramatta's cityscape and public domain is defined by its buildings, streets and public places. The maintenance and improvement of the public domain is dependent on a high quality

approach to the design of new development including the articulation and finish of building exteriors.

Objectives

To ensure that buildings in Parramatta City Centre deferred area:

- O.1 contribute positively to the streetscape and public domain by means of high quality architecture and selection of appropriate materials and finishes,
- O.2 provide richness of detail and architectural interest especially at visually prominent parts of buildings such as lower levels and roof tops,
- O.3 present appropriate design responses to nearby development that complement the streetscape,
- O.4 clearly define the adjoining streets, street corners and public spaces and avoid ambiguous external spaces with poor pedestrian amenity and security,
- O.5 maintain a pedestrian scale in the articulation and detailing of the lower levels of the building,
- O.6 contribute to a visually interesting skyline.
- O.7 restrict the reflection of sunlight from buildings to surrounding areas and buildings.

Controls

- C.1 Adjoining buildings (particularly heritage buildings) are to be considered in the design of new buildings in terms of:**
 - datum of main façade and roof elements,
 - appropriate materials and finishes selection,
 - facade proportions including horizontal or vertical emphasis.
- C.2 Balconies and terraces should be provided, particularly where buildings overlook parks and on low rise parts of buildings. Gardens on the top of setback areas of buildings are encouraged.**
- C.3 Articulate façades so that they address the street and add visual interest.**
- C.4 External walls should be clad with high quality and durable materials and finishes.**
- C.5 Finishes with high maintenance costs, those susceptible to degradation or corrosion that result in unacceptable amenity impacts, such as reflective glass, are to be avoided.**
- C.6 To assist articulation and visual interest, avoid large expanses of any single material.**
- C.7 Limit opaque or blank walls for ground floor uses to 30% of the building street frontage.**
- C.8 Maximise glazing for ground floor retail uses, but break glazing into sections to avoid large expanses of glass.**
- C.9 A materials sample board and schedule is required to be submitted with applications for development over \$1 million or for that part of any development built to the street edge.**
- C.10 Minor projections up to 450mm from building walls in accordance with those permitted by the Building Code of Australia may extend into the public space providing it does not fall within the definition of gross floor area and there is a public benefit, such as;**
 - expressed cornice lines that assist in enhancing the streetscape

- projections such as entry canopies that add visual interest and amenity.
- C.11 The design of roof plant rooms and lift overruns is to be integrated into the overall architecture of the building.
- C.12 New buildings and facades should not result in glare that causes discomfort or threatens safety of pedestrians or drivers.
- C.13 Subject to the extent and nature of glazing and reflective materials used, a Reflectivity Report that analyses potential solar glare from the proposed development on pedestrians or motorists may be required.

4.3.3.2 Mixed Use Buildings

City centre buildings provide for a variety of uses and activities that reinforce the character and function of the city centre and create activity and lively streets. In mixed use buildings, different uses are contained within the same building and are best located to a pattern and layout suitable to the mix of uses.

Objectives

- O.1 To create active and lively streets with enhanced public safety by increasing activity in the public domain.
- O.2 To minimise potential conflicts and achieve compatibility between different uses.
- O.3 To ensure that the design of mixed-use buildings addresses residential amenity and supports commercial and retail uses.
- O.4 To create legible and safe access and circulation in mixed use buildings.
- O.5 To ensure that buildings address the public domain and the street.

Controls

- C.1 Retail and business activity should be provided at ground level to support street activation and residential uses, requiring privacy and noise mitigation, should be located above street level.**
- C.2 Ground floor of all mixed-use buildings are to have a minimum floor to ceiling height of 3.6m in order to provide for flexibility of future use. Above ground level, minimum floor to ceiling heights are to be a minimum of 2.7 metres.**
- C.3 Separate commercial service requirements, such as loading docks, from residential access, servicing needs and primary outlook. Service entries are to be provided from the rear where possible.**
- C.4 Locate clearly demarcated residential entries directly from the public street.**
- C.5 Clearly separate and distinguish commercial and residential entries and vertical circulation.**
- C.6 Provide security access controls to all entrances into private areas, including car parks and internal courtyards.**
- C.7 Front buildings onto major streets with active uses.**
- C.8 Avoid the use of blank building walls at the ground level at street or lane frontages.**
- C.9 Facilities for servicing the building, sub-stations, waste collection and the like are to be integrated as part of the building design to minimise the impact on active street frontages.**

4.3.3.3 Public Domain and Pedestrian Amenity

The public domain includes the publicly accessible shared spaces of the Deferred Area in the City Centre, including streets, lanes, squares and parks (refer to Figure 4.3.3.3.1). The public domain is also affected by the private domain - the design quality of adjoining buildings, overshadowing, the design and location of building entrances, setbacks and signage.

The pedestrian network is a key aspect of the public domain. The pedestrian amenity provisions in this section are intended to achieve a high quality of urban design, pedestrian comfort and safety in the public spaces of the city centre. Parramatta's streets, lanes, arcades and through site links should form an integrated and legible pedestrian network providing choice of routes

at ground level for pedestrians. The design of individual developments will be required to contribute to and integrate with this network.

Council has adopted a set of [Public Domain Guidelines](#) which are available on Council's web site. These guidelines need to be referred to for new developments in the city centre and require the preparation for approval of an Alignments Plan and a Public Domain Plan.

Council's tree mapping in its [Public Domain Guidelines](#) has a Street Tree Plan, available on request, which should be consulted when preparing a public domain plan. Species selection for city centre developments should be appropriate for proposed building heights and city centre micro climates to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

Site Links and Lanes

Site links provide access connections between the long sides of street blocks for pedestrian and vehicular access at street level. These links provide an important function in the form of lanes, shared zones, arcades and pedestrian ways.

Note: Refer also to site specific controls in Section 4.3.3.6 Sites with Site Specific Controls which affect sites at 470 Church Street and 8 – 12 Victoria Road and 2A Villiers Street.

Objectives

- O.1 To improve access in the City Centre deferred area by providing new lanes and site links and enhancing existing links as redevelopment occurs.
- O.2 To contribute to the legibility of the pedestrian network.
- O.3 To ensure that site links have active frontages.
- O.4 To provide for pedestrian amenity and safety.
- O.5 To encourage removal of vehicular entries from primary street frontages.
- O.6 To retain and further develop lanes and small spaces as useful and interesting pedestrian connections as well as for service access.
- O.7 To implement Council's [Parramatta City Centre Lanes Policy](#).

Controls

- C.1 **Through site links, arcades, shared ways and laneways are to be provided as shown in Figure 4.3.3.1.3 Street / River Frontage Heights (denoted by an orange line).**
- C.2 **The design and finish of new site links is to be provided in accordance with Council's [Public Domain Guidelines](#).**
- C.3 **Site links for pedestrians and shared pedestrian and vehicular lanes are to:**
 - have a minimum of 40% of active ground floor frontage;
 - be legible and direct throughways;

- provide public access at all business trading times when the link is through a development and at all times for lanes.

- C.4 Pedestrian site links** are to have a minimum width of 3 metres non-leasable space clear of all obstructions (including columns, stairs and escalators).
- C.5 Internal arcades** will not be approved in preference to activation of an existing or required lane or site link.
- C.6 Building address to lanes and site links** shall create visual interest such as landscaping, awnings, paved finishes and good lighting.
- C.7 Shared lanes and vehicular lanes** are to have a minimum width of 6m clear of all obstructions.
- C.8 To provide interest in these spaces**, public art installations are encouraged in lanes.

Active Frontages

Active frontages provide a visual connection between the public domain and the interiors of buildings. This can be achieved by the design and level of building entries from streets, lanes and other public spaces, window displays, façade modulation and glazing and location of uses such as shops, cafes, restaurants, reception areas and customer service counters at visible frontages to the public domain.

Active frontage uses are defined as one, or a combination of the following at street level, or at the river frontage:

- Entrance to retail;
- Shop front;
- Glazed entries to lobbies;
- Café or restaurant if accompanied by an entry from the street;
- Active office uses, such as reception, if visible from the street;
- Public building if accompanied by an entry.

Objectives

- O.1** To promote pedestrian activity and safety in the public domain.
- O.2** To maximise active street and lane fronts in the City Centre deferred area.
- O.3** To maximise active frontages to the river foreshore.
- O.4** To define areas where active frontages are required.

Controls

Active Frontages for non-residential development

- C.1 Active frontages** are required throughout the City Centre deferred area on primary street frontages for a minimum of 50% of each building front; and on secondary street frontages and lanes for a minimum of 40% of each building front.
- C.2 Active ground floor uses** are to be at the same level as the footpath and be accessible directly from the street. (Refer to Council's [Public Domain Guidelines](#) and the requirement for an Alignments Plan).
- C.3 Provide multiple entrances** for large developments including an entrance on each street frontage.

- C.4** Security grilles detract from an active street front, but where they are essential, must be fitted only internally within the shopfront and set back from the line of enclosure. Such grilles are to be fully retractable and at least 50% transparent in their closed state.
- C.5** Extend active frontages above ground floor level with uses and building design, which provide transparency, and visual contact with the public domain.
- C.6** Opportunities for active frontages to parks, public squares and the river foreshore are to be maximised.

Active frontages with street address for residential development

- C.7** Street address for residential development is to include entries, lobbies and habitable rooms with clear glazing to the street not more than 1.2m above street level and excluding car parking areas.
- C.8** Residential developments are to provide a clear street address and direct pedestrian access off the primary street front and allow for apartments to overlook all surrounding streets and lanes.
- C.9** Provide multiple entrances for large developments including an entrance on each street frontage.
- C.10** Provide direct 'front door' access from ground floor residential units.
- C.11** Residential buildings are to provide not less than 65% of the lot width as street address.

Pedestrian Overpasses and underpasses

Parramatta's climate does not warrant pedestrian isolation from the street and any conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles are to be resolved at the street level.

Pedestrian overpasses are discouraged as they create access issues for the mobility impaired, degrade streetscape quality and block views and vistas along streets. New pedestrian underpasses will only be considered where they would directly connect to major transport nodes such as railway stations and substantially improve pedestrian safety and access.

Objectives

- O.1** To promote ease of access for pedestrians in streets and public places.
- O.2** To promote 'Safer by Design' and crime prevention principles.
- O.3** To encourage pedestrian circulation at street level.
- O.4** To protect views and vistas along streets.

Controls

- C.1** New overpasses over streets will generally not be approved. In exceptional circumstances, new overpasses over service lanes may be considered by the consent authority subject to assessment of impacts on safety and crime prevention, streetscape amenity and activation of the public domain. In such circumstances, overpasses are to be fully glazed, not greater than 6 metres wide or more than one level high.
- C.2** Underpasses may be considered by the consent authority for direct connection under adjacent streets to railway stations;
 - where they would substantially improve pedestrian safety and accessibility, and
 - where they incorporate active uses, particularly at entry and exit points.

- C.3 Access to underpasses should be provided directly from a public footpath at the street alignment (rather than reducing the space of the footpath). This will ensure public access at all times and enhance the use and activities of the public domain.**
- C.4 All underpasses are to have a minimum width of 5 metres clear of all fixed obstructions and a minimum ceiling height of 4 metres.**

Awnings

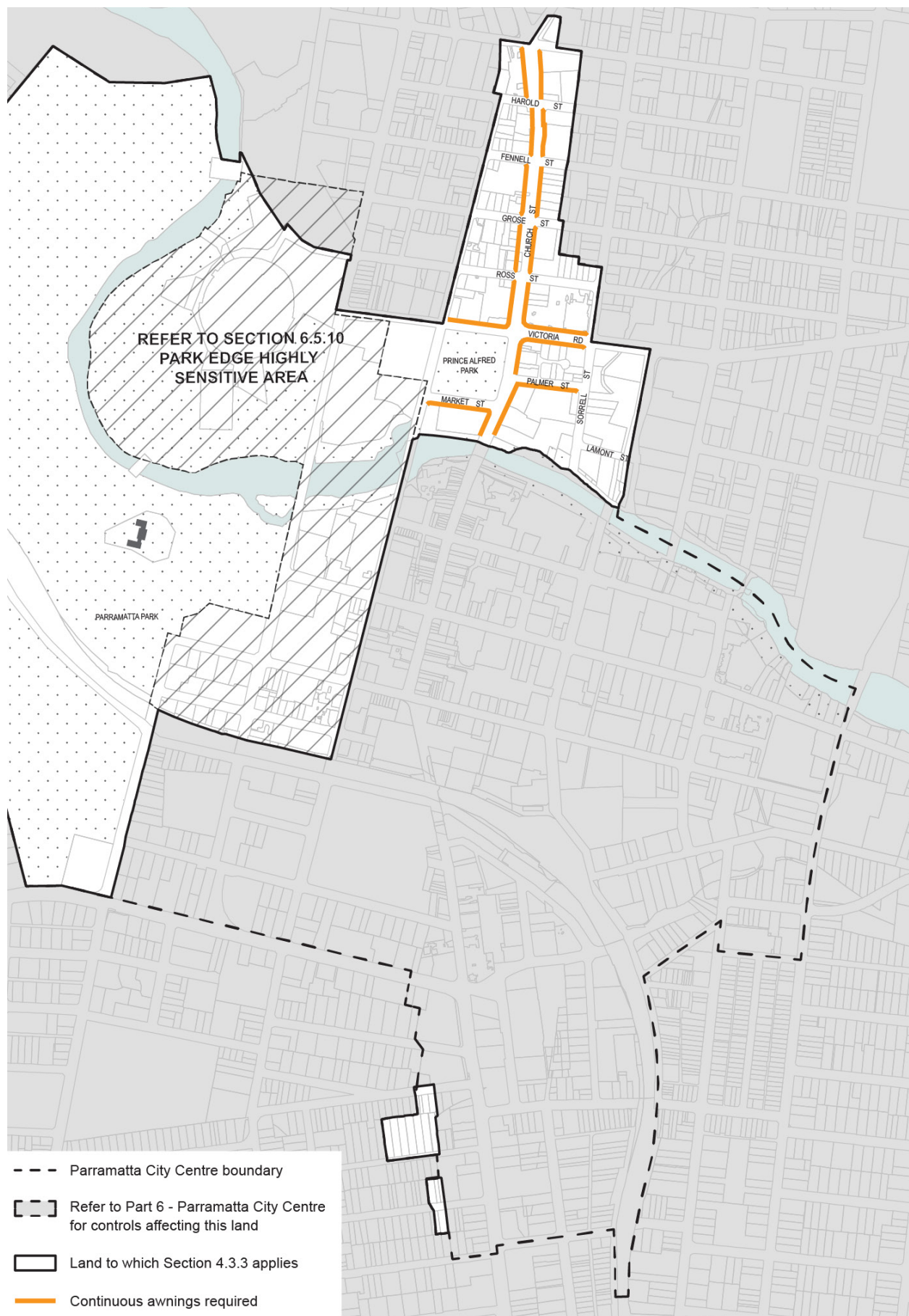
Awnings increase the useability and amenity of public footpaths by protecting pedestrians from sun and rain. They encourage pedestrian activity along streets and in conjunction with active edges such as retail frontages, support and enhance the vitality of the local area. Awnings, like building entries, provide a public presence and interface within the public domain and contribute to the identity of a development.

Objectives

- O.1 To increase pedestrian amenity in areas of high pedestrian volume by providing protection from wet weather and sunlight with awnings.**

Controls

- C.1 Continuous street frontage awnings are to be provided for all new developments as indicated in Figure 4.3.3.3.1.**
- C.2 New awnings must align with adjacent existing awnings and complement building facades.**
- C.3 Wrap awnings around corners where a building is sited on a street corner.**
- C.4 For streets, awning dimensions should generally be:**
- **Minimum soffit height of 3.3 metres.**
 - **Low profile, with slim vertical fascias or eaves (generally not to exceed 300mm height).**
 - **Setback a minimum of 600mm from the face of the kerb.**
 - **Minimum of 3.0 metres deep unless street trees are required.**
- C.5 Where street trees are required the entire length of the awning is to be set back from the kerb by 1.2 metres. Cut outs for trees and light poles in awnings are not acceptable.**
- C.6 For lanes:**
- **Well designed awnings and entrance canopies that provide additional shelter at entrances, define particular spaces in lanes and relate in scale to individual ground floor uses addressing the lane are encouraged.**
 - **Awnings and entrance canopies must be cantilevered; no posts are allowed to maintain sight lines and a 1.8m clear path of travel along the building edge.**
 - **The style of awning recommended is the retractable folding arm type.**

**Figure 4.3.3.1**

Awnings

Courtyards and Squares

Objectives

- O.1 To expand and enhance the public domain.

Controls

- C.1 Integrate forecourts, squares and courtyards with through block links where appropriate.
- C.2 Design forecourts, squares and courtyards to visually and physically extend the public domain.
- C.3 Forecourts, squares and courtyards should be delightful outdoor rooms, and must be well considered with regard to aspect and height to width, and depth to width proportions.
- C.4 It is preferred that courtyards and squares are the same level as the street to facilitate access and integration with the public domain.
- C.5 Basement car parks should be contained predominantly within building footprints and allow for deep soil beneath forecourts and courtyards for large canopy tree planting.

Squares

- C.6 Squares are to be spatially defined with at least three substantially or fully built edges, will not exceed a depth to width ratio of 3:1, and will be not less than 12m wide.

4.3.3.4 Access and Parking

Vehicle Footpath Crossings

The design and location of vehicle access to developments should minimise both conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles on footpaths, particularly along pedestrian priority places and visual intrusion and disruption of streetscape continuity.

Objectives

- O.1 To make vehicle access to buildings more compatible with pedestrian movements and the public domain
- O.2 To ensure vehicle entry points are integrated into building design and contribute to high quality architecture and streetscapes.

Controls

Location of Vehicle Access

- C.1 No additional vehicle entry points will be permitted into the parking or service areas of development along those streets identified as significant pedestrian circulation routes in Figure 4.3.3.4.1.
- C.2 In all other areas, one vehicle access point only (including the access for service vehicles and parking for non-residential uses within mixed use developments) will be generally permitted.
- C.3 Where practicable, vehicle access is to be from lanes and minor streets rather than primary street fronts or streets with major pedestrian activity.
- C.4 Where practicable, adjoining buildings are to share or amalgamate vehicle access points. Internal on-site signal equipment is to be used to allow shared access. Where appropriate, new buildings should provide vehicle access points so that they are capable of shared access at a later date.
- C.5 Vehicle access may not be required or may be denied to some heritage buildings.

Design of Vehicle Access

- C.6 Vehicle access ramps parallel to the street frontage will not be permitted.
- C.7 Doors to vehicle access points are to be fitted behind the building façade and to be of materials that integrate with the design of the building and contribute to a positive public domain.
- C.8 Vehicle entries are to have high quality finishes to walls and ceilings as well as high standard detailing. No service ducts or pipes are to be visible from the street.

Porte Cocheres

- C.9 Porte cocheres disrupt pedestrian movement and do not contribute to active street frontage. They may only be permitted in exceptional circumstances for hotels and major tourist venues subject to high quality urban design, streetscape, heritage and pedestrian amenity considerations.
- C.10 If justified, porte cocheres should preferably be internal to the building with one combined vehicle entry and exit point, or one entry and one exit point on two different street fronts of the development.
- C.11 In exceptional circumstances for buildings with one street frontage only, an indented porte cochere with separate entry and exit points across the footpath may be permitted, as long as:

- it is constructed entirely at the footpath level,
- provides active street frontage uses in addition to any hotel entry or lobby at its perimeter,
- is of high quality design and finish, and
- provides for safe and clear pedestrian movement along the street.

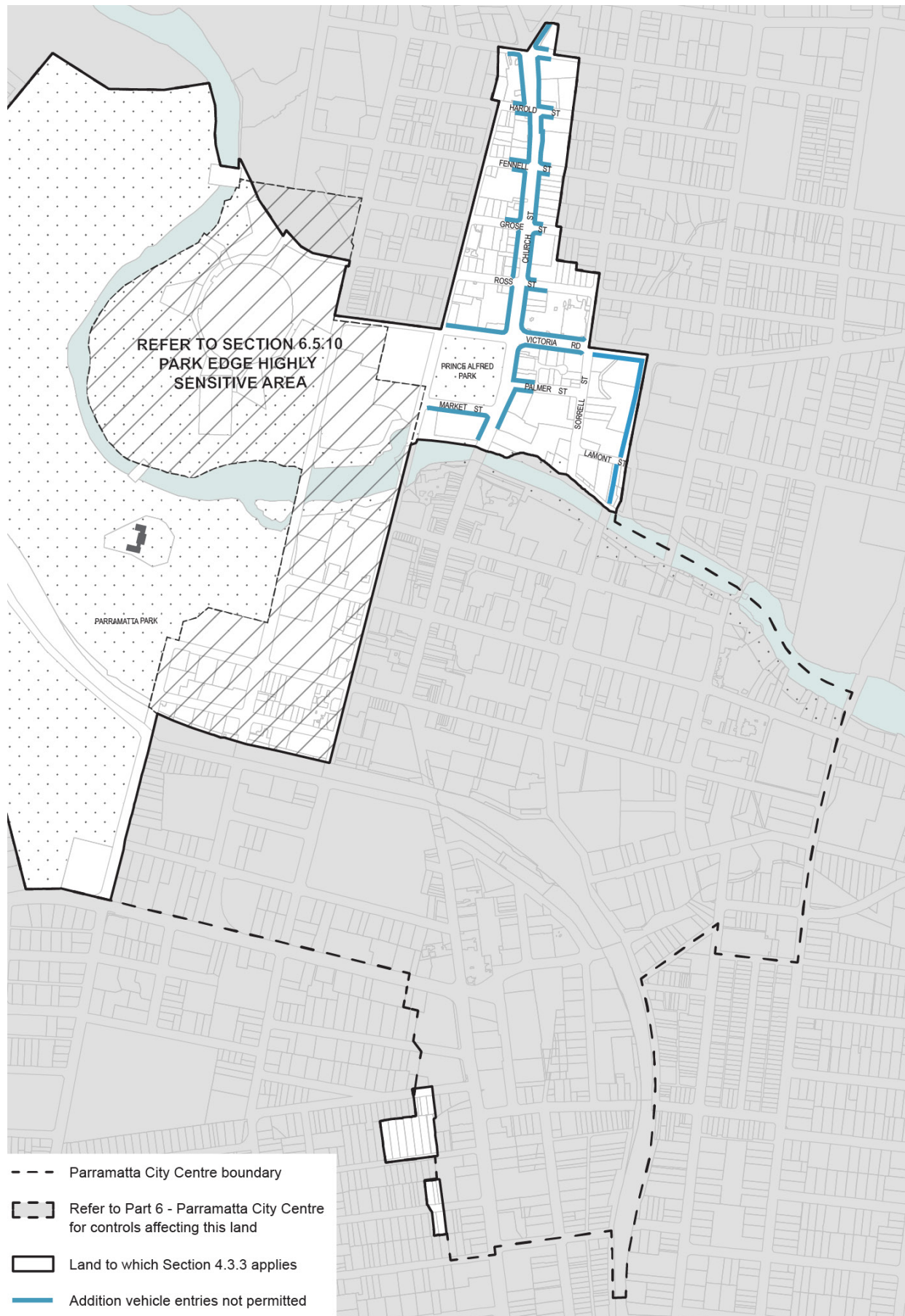


Figure 4.3.3.4.1
Restrictions on Vehicle Entries

Pedestrian Access and Mobility

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that all people who live, work, or visit the city are able to access and use all spaces, services and facilities through the creation of a barrier free environment in all public spaces, premises and associated spaces.
- O.2 To provide a safe and easy access to buildings to enable better use and enjoyment by people regardless of age and physical condition, whilst also contributing to the vitality and vibrancy of the public domain.

Controls

- C.1 Main building entry points should be clearly visible from primary street frontages and enhanced as appropriate with awnings, building signage or high quality architectural features that improve clarity of building address and contribute to visitor and occupant amenity.
- C.2 Access to public areas of buildings and dwellings should be direct and without unnecessary barriers. Avoid obstructions, which cause difficulties including:
 - uneven and slippery surfaces;
 - steep stairs and ramps;
 - narrow doorways, paths and corridors;
 - devices such as door handles which require two hands to operate.
- C.3 The design of facilities (including car parking requirements) for disabled persons must comply with the relevant Australian Standard (AS 1428.1 and AS1438.2, or as amended) and the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* (as amended).
- C.4 The development must provide at least one main pedestrian entrance with convenient barrier free access in all developments to at least the ground floor.
- C.5 The development must provide continuous paths of travel from all public roads and spaces as well as unimpeded internal access.
- C.6 Pedestrian access ways, entry paths and lobbies must use durable materials commensurate with the standard of the adjoining public domain (street) with appropriate slip resistant materials, tactile surfaces and contrasting colours.

Vehicular Driveways and Manoeuvring Areas

Objectives

- O.1 To minimise the impact of vehicle access points and driveway crossovers on streetscape amenity, pedestrian safety and the quality of the public domain by:
 - designing vehicle access to required safety and traffic management standards,
 - integrating vehicle access with site planning, streetscape requirements, traffic patterns, and
 - minimising potential conflict with pedestrians.
- O.2 To minimise the size and quantity of vehicle and service crossings to retain streetscape continuity and reinforce a high quality public domain.

Controls

- C.1 Driveways should be:

- Provided from lanes and secondary streets rather than the primary street, wherever practical.
 - Located taking into account any services within the road reserve, such as power poles, drainage inlet pits and existing or proposed street trees.
 - Located a minimum of 10 metres from the perpendicular of any intersection of any two roads.
 - If adjacent to a residential development, setback a minimum of 1.5m from the relevant side property boundary.
- C.2** Vehicle access is to be designed to:
- Minimise the visual impact on the street, site layout and the building façade design, and
 - If located off a primary street frontage, integrated into the building design.
- C.3** All vehicles must be able to enter and leave the site in a forward direction without the need to make more than a three point turn.
- C.4** Separate and clearly differentiate pedestrian and vehicle access.
- C.5** Locate vehicle access a minimum of 3 metres from pedestrian entrances.
- C.6** Minimise the size and quantity and visual intrusion of vehicle access points.
- C.7** Vehicular access may not ramp along boundary alignments edging the public domain, streets, lanes parks, water frontages and the like.
- C.8** Design of driveway crossings must be in accordance with Council's standard Vehicle Entrance Designs, with any works within the footpath and road reserve subject to a Section 138 *Roads Act* approval.
- C.9** Driveway widths must comply with the relevant Australian Standards.
- C.10** Car space dimensions must comply with the relevant Australian Standards.
- C.11** Driveway grades, vehicular ramp width/ grades and passing bays and sight distance for driveways must be in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard, (AS 2890.1).
- C.12** Vehicular ramps less than 20 metres long within developments and parking stations must have a maximum grade of 1 in 5 (20%). Ramp widths must be in accordance with AS 2890.
- C.13** Access ways to underground parking should not be located adjacent to doors of the habitable rooms of any residential development.
- C.14** For residential development, use semi-pervious materials for all uncovered parts of driveways/spaces to provide for some stormwater infiltration.
- C.15** Vehicular access, egress and manoeuvring is to be provided in accordance with the NSW Fire Brigades Code of Practice – Building Construction – NSWFB Vehicle Requirements.
- C.16** Generally, provision must be made for NSW Fire Brigade vehicles to enter and leave the site in a forward direction where:
- NSW Fire Brigade cannot park their vehicles within the road reserve due to the distance of hydrants from the building or restricted vehicular access to hydrants; or
 - The site has an access driveway longer than 15m.

On-site Parking

On-site parking includes underground (basement), surface (at-grade) and above ground parking, including parking stations. Underground and semi-underground parking minimises the visual impact of car parks and is an efficient use of the site.

Above ground parking may be appropriate for some sites, especially for sites constrained because of flood levels or archaeological conditions. However, above ground car parking will only be accepted if it is of a high design quality and meets the design controls specified in this section.

Car parking rates for the Parramatta City Centre deferred area are contained in Clause 7.3 Car Parking of *Parramatta LEP 2011*. These rates are maximums rates and are not to be exceeded.

Car Parking Rates

Objectives

- O.1 To facilitate an appropriate level of on-site parking provision in the city centre to cater for a mix of development types.
- O.2 To minimise the visual impact of on-site parking.
- O.3 To provide adequate space for parking and manoeuvring of vehicles (including service vehicles and bicycles).
- O.4 To recognise the complementary use and benefit of public transport and non-motorised modes of transport such as bicycles and walking.

Controls

- C.1 Where car parking is provided in basements, and semi-basements, development which will involve excavation shall incorporate the recommended site management procedures set out in the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study.
- C.2 Consolidate basement car parking areas under building footprints to maximise the area available for deep soil planting beneath forecourts and courtyards.
- C.3 Maximise the efficiency of car park design with predominantly orthogonal geometry and related to circulation and car space sizes.
- C.4 Design parking structures which minimise reliance on artificial lighting and car exhaust ventilation.
- C.5 Provide 1-2% readily accessible parking spaces, designed and appropriately signed for use by people with disabilities.
- C.6 Provide separate parking for motorcycles for an area equal to 1 car parking space, as a minimum, for every 50 car parking spaces provided, or part thereof. Motor cycle parking does not contribute to the number of parking spaces for the purpose of complying with the maximum number of parking spaces permitted.
- C.7 On-site parking must meet the relevant Australian Standard (AS 2890.1 2004 – Parking facilities, or as amended).
- C.8 Provide marked pedestrian pathways to car parking areas with clear lines of sight and safe lighting especially at night.

Bicycle Parking

- C.9 Make provision for secure bicycle parking in all public car parks and every building with onsite parking, in compliance with section 3.6.2 of this DCP.

- C.10** Bicycle parking in public car parks will achieve safe, easy and convenient access from the building to public streets.
- C.11** For commercial and retail development providing employment for 20 persons or more, provide adequate change and shower facilities for cyclists. Facilities should be conveniently located close to bike storage areas.

Parking for residential flat buildings

- C.12** On-site parking is to be accommodated underground, or otherwise integrated into the design of the building.
- C.13** Stack parking of up to 2 cars is permitted where spaces are attached to the same strata title or lease arrangement comprising a single dwelling unit.

Parking for commercial developments and mixed use developments

- C.14** The impact of any at-grade car parking must be minimised by:
- locating parking on the side or rear of the lot away from the street frontage;
 - provision of fencing or landscaping to screen the view of cars from adjacent streets and buildings;
 - allowing for safe and direct access to building entry points.
- C.15** Natural ventilation should be provided to underground parking areas where possible, with ventilation grilles and structures;
- integrated into the overall façade and landscape design of the development,
 - not located on the primary street façade, and
 - oriented away from windows of habitable rooms and private open spaces areas.

Above Ground Car Parking

Objectives

- O.1** To provide car parking in an efficient and cost effective manner.
- O.2** Ensure the manner in which the car parking is provided maintains and improves the amenity, aesthetic quality and liveability of the public domain.
- O.3** Provide car parking in a manner that would make a reduction in the amount and rate of car parking provision possible as the city economy strengthens and alternative modes of transport are developed to serve the city.
- O.4** Design car parking to be energy efficient, well lit, safe and attractive.

Controls

- C.1** The preferred location of car parking in the Parramatta City Centre deferred area is in basements. Above ground car parking may be appropriate for some sites, especially where there are constraints such as flood levels and/or archaeological conditions. Above ground car parking will only be permitted where the car parking:
- is of high quality design and will not have an adverse impact on the visual and acoustic amenity of neighbouring buildings and public domain.
 - is located behind other active uses including residential, retail and office when the frontage is to a primary street or public domain as indicated on Figure 4.3.3.4.2. Where activation of above ground levels is required the active use is to wrap around the corner of the building for a minimum of 15m. Refer to Figure 4.3.3.4.3.

- is screened from the public domain, including all streets and lanes through the use of screening devices, architectural elements and landscaping that is integrated into the design of the building. Cars are not to be visible from the public domain. Car parking luminaires are not to be visible from the public domain. Refer to Figure 4.3.3.4.3.
- has an access that will not have an unacceptable impact on streetscape or the public domain in accordance with Figure 4.3.3.4.1.
- does not extend higher than the frontage and podium heights permitted on adjoining streets and in the case of different heights the lesser of the two.
- is fully enclosed by a suitably designed wall or screen at ground level (on the frontages not required to be sleeved with active uses), with the exception of air supply vents, which should be a minimum of 2.3m above the ground at their lowest point, and designed to ensure the interior of the car park is not visible from the adjoining public domain.
- allows for the creation of mid-block connections and laneways as indicated on Figure 4.3.3.4.2.
- is set back from the rear boundary of lots by a minimum of 6 metres to allow for natural 'make up air supply' to ensure efficient low energy operation.
- new access points to all parking (above and below ground) are to be limited in accordance Figure 4.3.3.4.2. New access points will be permitted from existing lanes or new lanes, which may be created as part of the development.
- if located on a roof top, is not open to the sky or visible from other buildings.
- has a minimum floor to ceiling height, clear of obstruction, of 2.7 metres above ground level and 3.3m on ground level.

C.2 Car parking areas:

- are to be well lit,
- are to avoid hidden and enclosed areas to allow for casual surveillance where practicable,
- where hidden and enclosed areas such as staircases and lift lobbies cannot be avoided,
- are to include mirrors or similar devices to aid surveillance,
- are to be well ventilated, and
- are to provide natural rather than mechanical ventilation where practicable.

C.3 To facilitate adaptation of car parking to other uses in the long term, consideration will be given to car parking remaining as part of the common property and not part of, or attached to, individual strata units.

Leasing of existing surplus commercial car parking spaces

Objectives

- O.1 To facilitate the efficient use of under-occupied car parking spaces within existing commercial buildings in the city centre.
- O.2 To appropriately regulate and manage the use of city centre parking spaces in a manner that responds to the changing demand for car parking over time.
- O.3 To encourage greater use of under-utilised car parking so as to increase the availability of short term parking in other locations in the city centre.

Controls

Parking spaces within an existing commercial building or commercial component of a mixed use building (but not residential parking) may, subject to development consent, be leased as parking spaces to persons or businesses who do not occupy that building, as provided in clause 7.3 of *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

NOTE: Commercial buildings may include activities such as retail premises, business premises, office premises, restaurants and cafes.

The following criteria must be satisfied:

- C.1** The number of surplus spaces in the building must be specified, justified and shown on a site plan submitted with the development application. The number of surplus spaces represents the number of spaces above the maximum number required for the floorspace in the building based on the current car parking rates.
- C.2** There is demand for take up of this car parking by other commercial enterprises within the city centre.
- C.3** The car parking layout and circulation routes, both pedestrian and vehicular are safe and suitable.
- C.4** To promote the orderly and efficient use of surplus parking, spaces will only be permitted to be leased for long term parking (a minimum continuous period of one month).

Any consent granted under this section will apply for 2 years from the time the consent is issued. After that period, a new development application will be required.

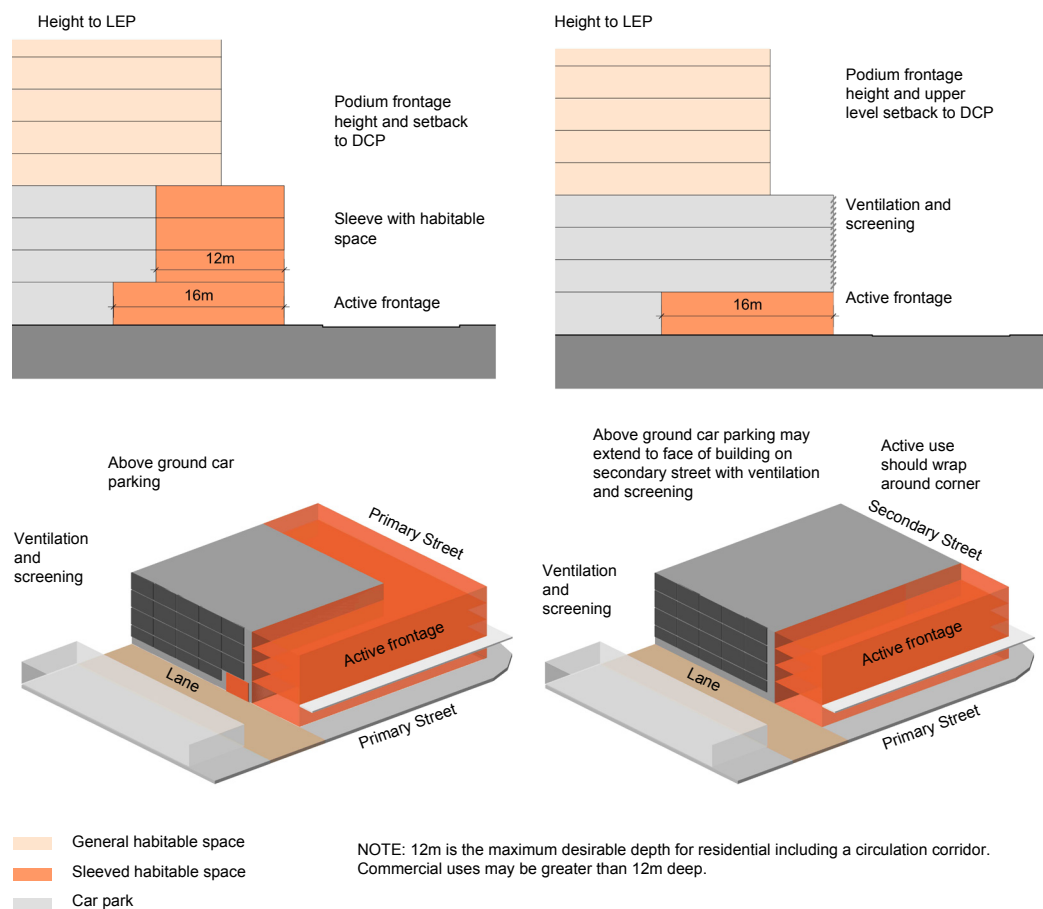


Figure 4.3.3.4.2

Frontage Treatments for Above Ground Car parking

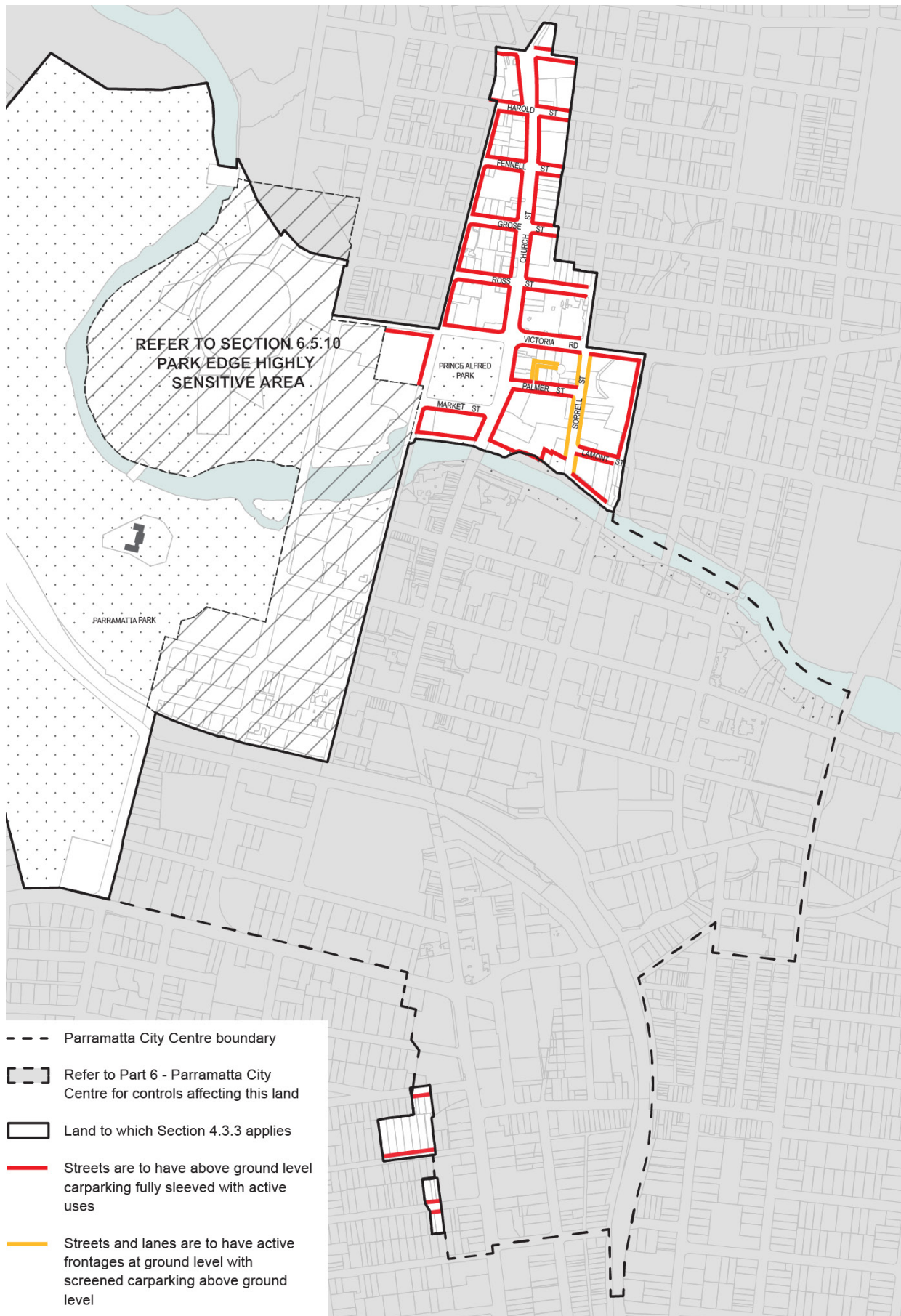


Figure 4.3.3.4.3
Above Ground Carparking Frontage Treatments

4.3.3.5 Environmental Management

Landscape Design

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure landscaping is integrated into the design of development within the deferred area.
- O.2 To encourage well designed landscaping that ameliorates heat bank effects in the City Centre deferred area.

Controls

- C.1 Commercial and retail developments are to incorporate planting in accessible outdoor spaces such as courtyards, forecourts, terraces and roofs.
- C.2 A landscape concept plan must be provided for all landscaped areas. The plan must outline how landscaped areas are to be maintained for the life of the development.
- C.3 Street trees are to be provided in the footpath in accordance with the street tree mapping in Council's [Public Domain Guidelines](#).
- C.4 Landscaping of city buildings should consider the use of 'green walls' in appropriate locations.
- C.5 Basement car parks should be contained predominantly within building footprints to allow for deep soil beneath forecourts and courtyards for canopy tree planting.

Planting on structures

- C.6 Constraints on the location of car parking structures due to water table conditions may mean that landscaping might need to be provided over parking structures, on roof tops or on walls. The following controls apply in these conditions.

Objectives

- O.1 To contribute to the landscape quality and amenity of buildings within the deferred area.
- O.2 To encourage the establishment and healthy growth of landscaping in urban areas within the deferred area.

Controls

- C.1 Design for optimum conditions for plant growth by:
 - providing soil depth, soil volume and soil area appropriate to the size of the plants to be established,
 - providing appropriate soil conditions including irrigation (where possible using recycled water) and suitable drainage.
- C.2 Design planters to support the appropriate soil depth and plant selection by:
 - ensuring planter proportions accommodate the largest volume of soil possible and soil depths to ensure tree growth, and
 - providing square or rectangular planting areas rather than narrow linear areas.
- C.3 Provide sufficient soil depth and area to allow for plant establishment and growth. The following minimum standards are recommended:

Figure 4.3.3.6.1

Minimum soil depth for plant establishment

Plant type	Min soil depth	Min soil volume
Large trees (over 8m high)	1.3m	150 cu m
Medium trees (2m to 8m high)	1.0m	35 cu m
Small trees (up to 2m high)	800 mm	9 cu m
Shrubs and ground cover	500 mm	n/a

Green roofs

A green roof or living roof is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. Container gardens on roofs, where plants are maintained in pots, are not considered to be green roofs.

Objectives

- O.1 To promote the use of green roofs to assist with reduction of energy use, improve stormwater management, enhance environmental biodiversity and reduce urban heat island effects.

Controls**C.1 Buildings are encouraged to include a green roof component on the roof space.****Energy and Water Efficient Design**

In addition to the objectives and principles in section 3.2.4 Energy Efficient Design the following principles also apply to the city centre.

- O.2 Residential developments with 4 or more floors should be built with energy and water saving technologies equivalent to a 5 Green Star Office Design.
- O.3 Non- residential developments should be designed to meet a minimum rating of 5 Green Star Office Design
- O.4 Any building refurbishment with a value greater than \$500,000 should result in a refurbished building with an estimate minimum 3.5 NABERS star rating.

Recycled Water

New developments should be connected to a source of recycled or reuse water wherever possible. Recycled/reuse water means treating and using water, such as sewage, stormwater, industrial wastewater or greywater, for non-drinking purposes such as for industry, toilets, cooling towers and irrigation of gardens, lawns, parks and crops.

Objectives

- O.1 To increase the resilience of the City to interruptions in supply and during droughts by providing an alternative water supply to City buildings.
- O.2 To defer the need to invest in new potable water supply infrastructure to supply future demand in the City.
- O.3 To support the recycled water targets of the State Government's 'Metropolitan Water Plan'.

Controls

- C.1** Dual reticulation (dual pipe) systems should be installed in new commercial, industrial and mixed use buildings, with the dual reticulation system being of sufficient size to supply all non-potable water uses of the building.
- C.2** Use of building or precinct level water harvesting/treatment systems to reduce or eliminate non-potable water demand is encouraged.

4.3.3.6 Site Specific controls

This section includes objectives and controls for sites within the Parramatta City Centre – Deferred Area A as identified in Figure 4.3.3.6.1. These supplementary controls reinforce the desired qualities and patterns of built form for these sites.

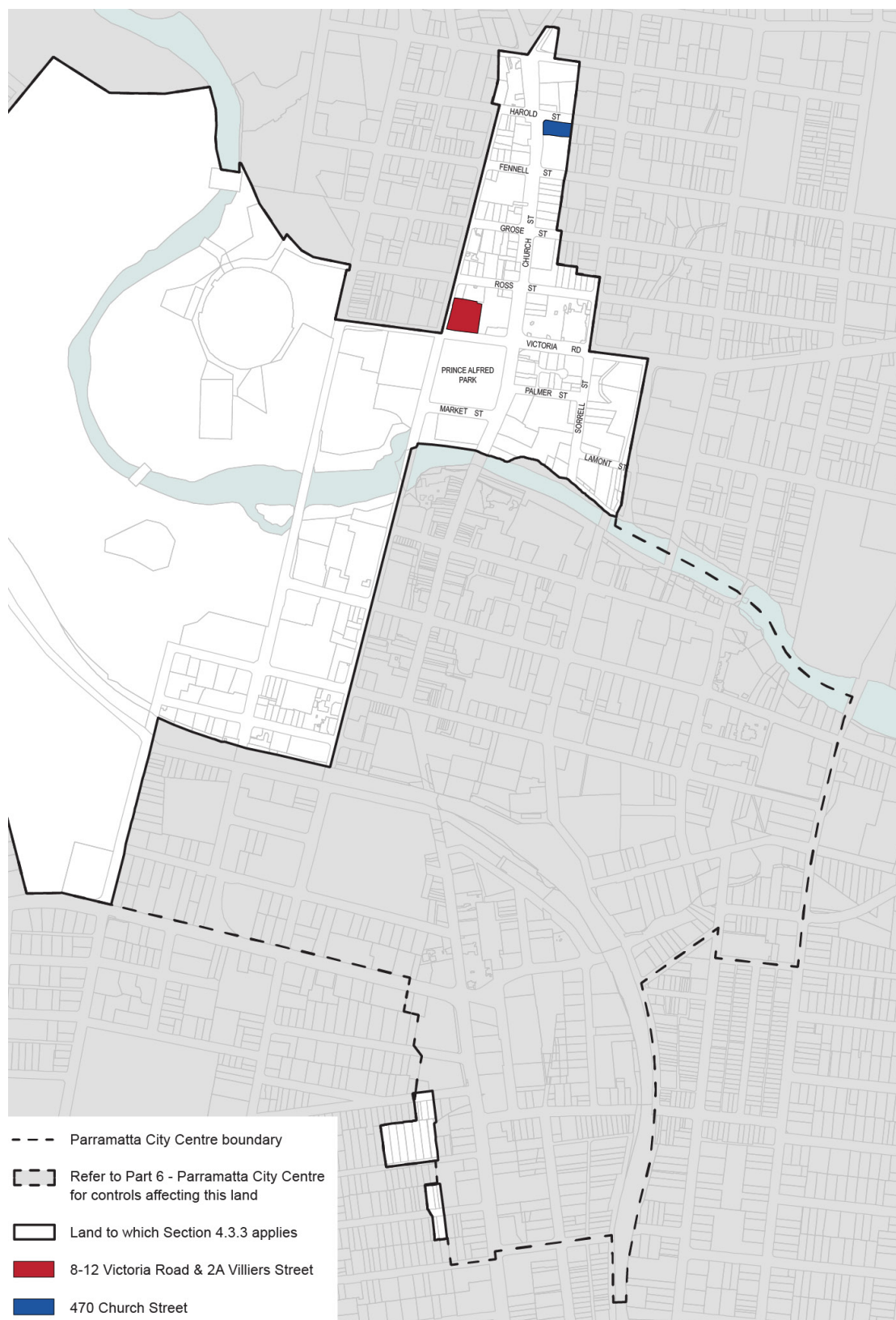


Figure 4.3.3.6.1
Sites with site specific controls

(a) 8 – 12 Victoria Road and 2A Villiers Street

This section applies to land at 8 – 12 Victoria Road and 2A Villiers Street, Parramatta, as shown in Figure 4.3.3.6.2.



Figure 4.3.3.6.2
Land Application

Desired Future Character

The site at 8–12 Victoria Road and 2A Villiers Street, Parramatta is on the northern edge of the Parramatta City Centre – Deferred Area A, which is transitioning from low scale in the north west to high density mixed use development in the east and south. The context of the site includes a number of important heritage items – Prince Alfred Park to the south, Our Lady of Mercy College to the west and St Patrick’s Cathedral diagonally opposite to the south west. The proximity of the site to the Parramatta River and CBD core supports an intensity of development while respecting the important heritage setting.

Future built form will be designed to achieve a harmonious relationship with neighbouring heritage buildings as well as to provide appropriate heights and setbacks to street frontages. Low building forms will occupy land fronting Victoria Road and a slim tower will be located in the north western corner of the site. As a result, the visual scale of development will be reduced on Victoria Road, providing a suitable frame and backdrop for Prince Alfred Park and minimising overshadowing of this park. Building articulation and modulation of the Victoria Road facade will ensure that the building suitably addresses the road and Prince Alfred Park.

Active uses will be located on the ground floor of buildings fronting Victoria Road and Villiers Street to increase the vibrancy of the site and locality.

The property boundary on Villiers Street will incorporate a setback to allow under width road lanes in Villiers Street to be widened. A setback will be provided on the eastern boundary to allow the formation of a through site link between Victoria Road and Ross Street.

Development must comply with the objectives and controls set out below and any other relevant objectives and controls of this DCP.

Site Objectives

This part of the DCP documents the objectives that will determine the future form of development of the subject site. The objectives establish the key parameters that will ensure that future development on the site contributes to achieving the overall desired future character.

- O.1 To provide for development that supports the growth of a vibrant precinct on the northern edge of the Parramatta City Centre – Deferred Area.
- O.2 To encourage high quality built form outcomes and achieve design excellence.
- O.3 To minimise any adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining heritage uses and in particular Prince Alfred Park.
- O.4 To improve pedestrian connectivity between Victoria Road and Ross Street.
- O.5 To provide for the establishment of non-residential uses on the Victoria Road and Villiers Street ground floor frontages of the site.
- O.6 To provide for improved traffic flows on Villiers Street.

Building Form and Massing

Objectives

- O.1 To respond sensitively to the scale, proportions and form of the nearby heritage items at Prince Alfred Park, St Patrick's Cathedral and Our Lady of Mercy College.
- O.2 To limit overshadowing impacts on Prince Alfred Park.
- O.3 To ensure that the Victoria Road facade is of a civic scale with strong vertical articulation and fine grain.
- O.4 To ensure that the Victoria Road frontage provides good pedestrian amenity by incorporating elements such as an open colonnade or continuous footpath awnings.
- O.5 To ensure that the built form at the Villiers Street corner complements the form and materials of St Patrick's Cathedral.

Controls

Maximum building heights

- C.1 The distribution of building height across the site is to be in accordance with Figure 4.3.3.6.3, 4.3.3.6.4 and 4.3.3.6.5.**

Street frontage heights

- C.2 Maximum street wall height of 14m facing Victoria Road and Villiers Street with a setback of 4m to the upper levels as shown in Figure 4.3.3.6.3, 4.3.3.6.4 and 4.3.3.6.5.**

Building setbacks

- C.3 Minimum 3m on the eastern boundary to allow for the establishment of a through site link between Victoria Road and Ross Street, as shown in Figure 4.3.3.6.3.**

Building design.

- C.4 Buildings are to be designed with regard to nearby heritage items and to ensure sensitive consideration of colour, materials and building articulation.**

Traffic and Transport

Site Objectives

- O.1 To minimise pedestrian and vehicle conflict by limiting vehicle crossings in the public domain.
- O.2 To provide space to widen Villiers Street to accommodate increased traffic and pedestrian volumes as a result of additional development on the site.

Controls

- C.1 All vehicular access must only be provided along Villiers Street and be located as far as possible from Victoria Road.
- C.2 A minimum 1m boundary setback is to be provided on Villiers Street, as shown in Figure 4.3.3.6.3.



Figure 4.3.3.6.3
Built Form Design Controls – Heights and Setbacks

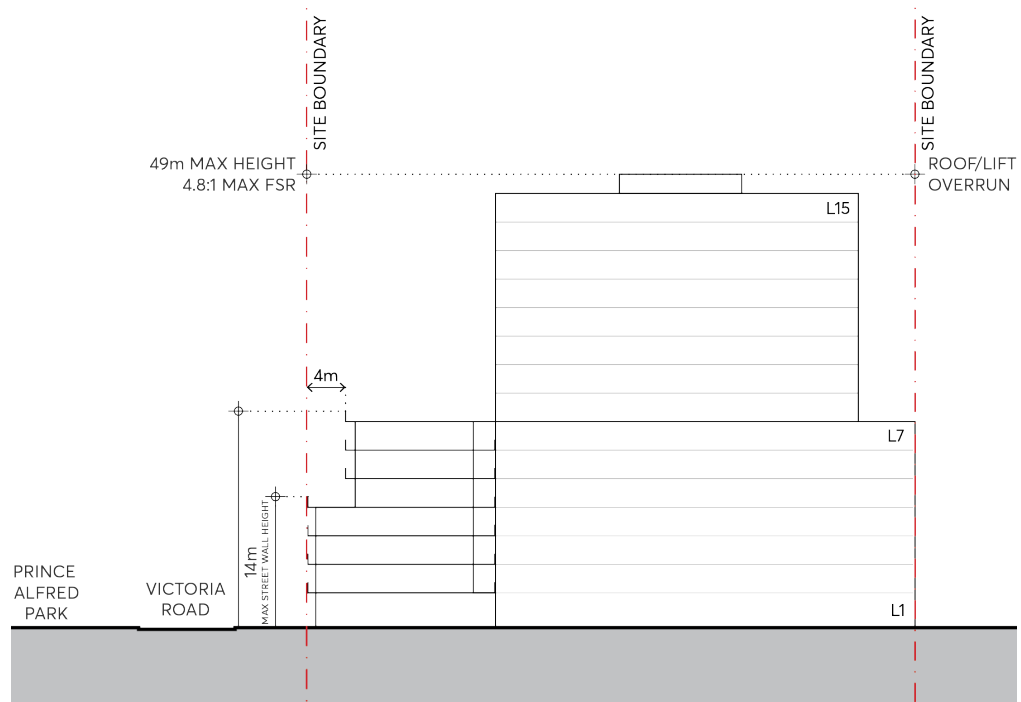


Figure 4.3.3.6.4
North - South Section of Site Building Envelope

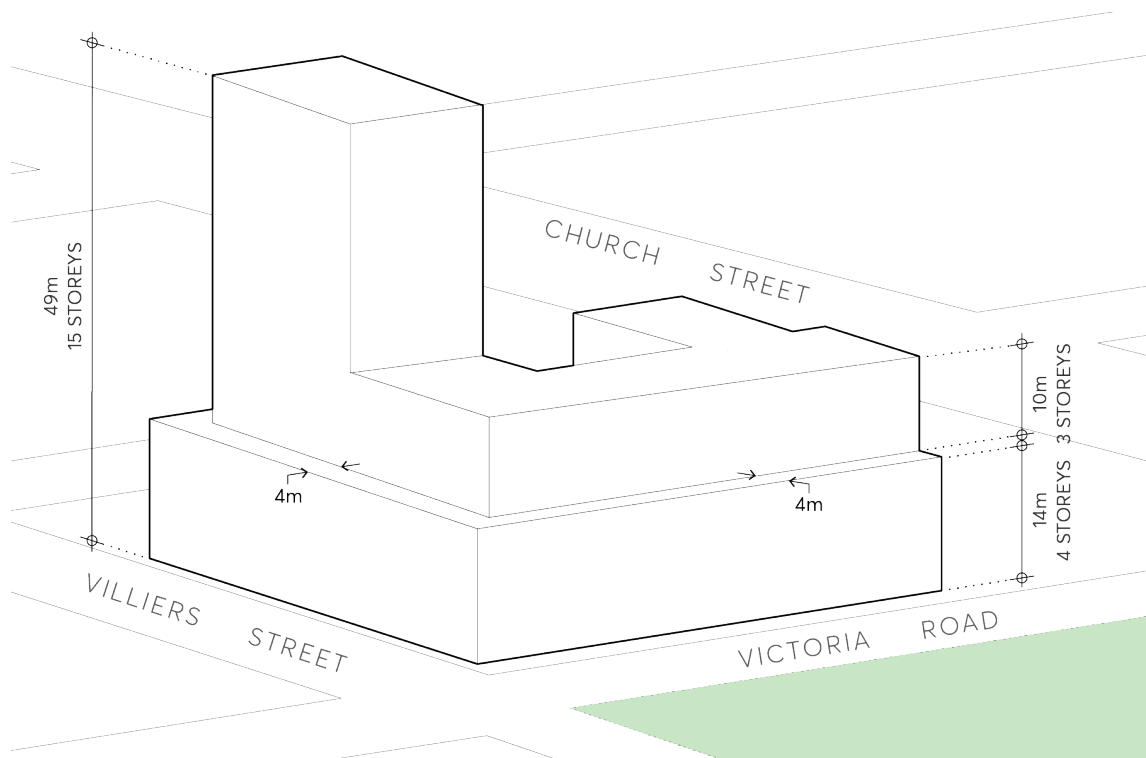


Figure 4.3.3.6.5
Indicative Built Form

(b) 470 Church Street, Parramatta

This section applies to land at 470 Church Street, Parramatta legally known as Lot 1 DP 785930 within the Parramatta City Centre – Deferred Area A as illustrated in Figure 4.3.3.6.6 below.



Figure 4.3.3.6.6
Land application

This Part is to be read in conjunction with other parts of this DCP and the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. It establishes site specific principles, objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications for the site.

Desired Future Character

Future mixed use development proposed at the site is consistent with the State Government policies to facilitate a renewed Parramatta CBD. The site is located adjacent the Parramatta Light Rail route, that connects the Westmead Precinct (to the west of the site) and the centre of the Parramatta CBD (to the south of the site).

The mixed use character of development complements the Parramatta CBD and provides a positive design outcome. The proposed mix of land uses includes retail/ commercial uses on the ground floor and level 1 and residential apartments above.

Design Principles

The following design principles are to be incorporated into the future design of the building:

- P.1 Respond to the north facing frontage and generally east-west site with an appropriate built form that maximises solar access.
- P.2 Create a podium and presentation to the street of design excellence which contributes to the design quality of space and streets in the CBD.
- P.3 Comprise a podium edge to the streets with recessed tower form. The podium is to be four storeys.

- P.4 The street wall should be designed to provide a well-modulated pedestrian experience at street level. A smaller, more detailed scale should be used in its articulation.
- P.5 Ground floor facade should be rich in variation and detail. Vertical relief in the façade maximises the walking experience, with awnings included and integrated in the design so as to provide adequate pedestrian shelter.
- P.6 Development is to comply with the objectives and controls set out below and any other relevant objectives and controls of this DCP.

Site objectives

- O.1 To provide a mix of uses that support the role of Parramatta City Centre.
- O.2 To revitalize Church Street and Harold Street.
- O.3 To encourage high quality built form outcomes and achieve design excellence.
- O.4 To minimize adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining uses.

Built Form, Design and Massing

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that the built form:
- Responds positively to the sites location in relation to the city centre and the streetscape.
 - Has a positive and cohesive relationship with surrounding land and uses.
 - Has adequate separation to minimise visual bulk and to ensure adequate amenity within the site and to neighbouring development.
 - Achieves usable and pleasant street and podium environment in terms of daylight and solar access, scale and wind mitigation.

Controls

Street Frontage Heights

- C.1 Maximum street wall height of 14m (3-4 storeys) fronting Church and Harold Streets.**

Building Setbacks

- C.2 The minimum building setbacks are to be in accordance with the table below:**

	Minimum setback (m ²)
Podium	
Western boundary (Church Street) and norther boundary (Harold Street)	0m
Eastern boundary	0m
Southern boundary	0m (commercial) 9m (residential levels 2-3)
Tower (upper level)	
Western boundary (Church Street)	6m
Eastern boundary	12m
Northern boundary (Harold Street)	3m
Southern boundary	9m

Tower Floor Plate

- C.3** The reduced tower setback of 3m to Harold Street will accommodate a tower with a floorplate of approximately 650m².

Building Design

- C.4** The street wall/podium is to be a separate architectural element, that is distinct and different in character from the tower element.
- C.5** High quality design and materials are to be used for the security shutters into the car park and loading areas.
- C.6** To ensure landscape courtyard in the podium is usable taking into account solar access and wind mitigation.

Land Uses**Objectives**

- O.1** To provide for useable and functional commercial floor space that can support the desired use, achieve internal spaces appropriate to their function and support the Parramatta City Centre.

Controls

- C.1** The ground floor street frontage is used for active commercial uses.
- C.2** Commercial/retail tenancies are of a sufficient size and layout to cater for their desired use and function.

Traffic and Transport**Objectives**

- O.1** To ensure adequate parking is provided on site.
- O.2** To minimise pedestrian and vehicle conflict by locating vehicle access away from the Church Street intersection.
- O.3** To ensure parking design is integrated into the design of the building.

Controls

- C.1** Vehicle access is to be from Harold Street, at the eastern end of the site.
- C.2** Parking in the podium is discouraged. However, where it is provided it must be well integrated into the overall facade and not be visible from the public domain utilising screening or other appropriate design excellence solution.
- C.3** Car and bicycle parking is to be provided in accordance with the Parramatta CBD Strategic Transport Study.
- C.4** Investigate options to integrate vehicular access with the adjacent site at 23-27 Harold Street through one access point.

Desired Future Character

The Westmead Strategic Precinct has a primary function of a regionally significant health and education hub. Westmead will continue to have a strong residential component to support this primary function. Opportunities for residential, retail, business, hospital, education and community facility development will be integrated with public transport facilities to improve public transport accessibility and to provide a more permeable pedestrian and bicycle network.

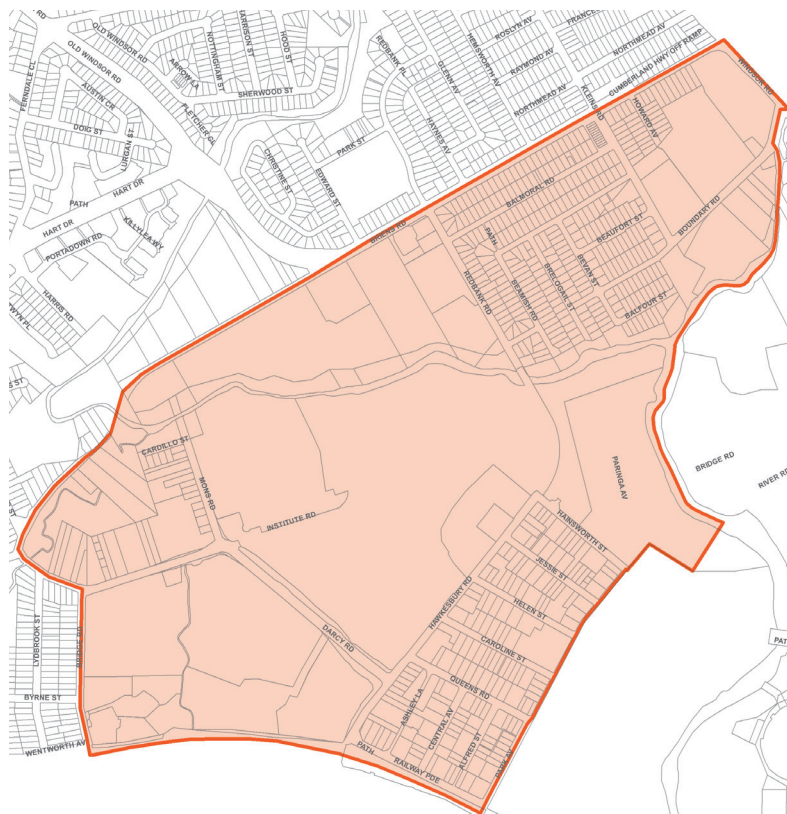


Figure 4.3.4.1
Westmead Precinct

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure new developments protect the amenity of existing residents.
- O.2 To facilitate physical and business research links to other precincts, especially the Parramatta City Centre, Camellia and Rydalmere Precincts.
- O.3 To improve direct and efficient access to and through the precinct.
- O.4 To provide opportunities for a range of housing types.
- O.5 To develop a mixed use centre of retail, residential, business and community services at the transport node serving the precinct.
- O.6 To preserve and improve significant open space areas within the precinct.
- O.7 To maximise pedestrian links and connectivity along the creek/river corridor, throughout significant open space areas and the precinct as a whole.
- O.8 Protect and enhance the local and regional biodiversity, and maximise the extent and integrity of aquatic and natural land areas, in particular, the Parramatta River and Toongabbie Creek corridors.

Design Principles

- P.1 New development is to address and activate public domain areas including open spaces, streets, pedestrian links, laneways and public spaces.
- P.2 All new buildings and additions to existing buildings should not significantly impact upon sun access and accessibility of open space areas.
- P.3 Land within proximity of the proposed Sydney West metro station is to be developed with consideration of the following:
- The impact of the development on the delivery of the Sydney West Metro Link;
 - The impact of the proposed Sydney West Metro link on the development;
 - The integration and interface between the development and any proposed station;
 - The provisions of any relevant planning and development principles produced by Sydney Metro or its equivalent; and
 - The potential for land use to respond to the Sydney West Metro link in the future (e.g. maintain large development parcels without further subdivision in the short term).

4.3.4.1 158-164 Hawkesbury Road and part of 2A Darcy Road, Westmead

Desired Future Character

The site known as the University of Western Sydney (UWS) Westmead, comprises 158-164 Hawkesbury Road and part of 2A Darcy Road, Westmead. It is a four-hectare site located immediately north-west of Westmead Railway Station and within the Westmead Precinct, two kilometres west of the Parramatta CBD.

The future mixed use character of the site will complement the medical and research facilities of the precinct. The land uses anticipated for the site include retail; commercial (i.e. medical support services, specialist rooms; medical professional associations etc); residential (i.e. serviced apartments, seniors living, key workers accommodation and residential flat buildings); open space and civic functions (i.e. plaza); and community facilities such as child care centres.

Future built form will be designed to appropriately respond to the existing siting, scale, form and character of buildings of heritage significance, as well as provide appropriate heights and setbacks to street frontages to improve the quality of the public realm within the site.

Height will be distributed across the site having regard for orientation, overshadowing, the scale of retained heritage buildings and views/vistas to Parramatta Park to the east. Built form fronting Hawkesbury and Darcy Roads will locate active uses on the ground floor to increase the vibrancy of the Westmead Precinct as a whole.

The built form will include taller, slender “statement” buildings located along the railway line to enable a strong visual relationship between the precinct and the CBD. Taller buildings are to be located within the south western corner of the site and should reduce visual bulk, provide architectural modulation, reduce overshadowing and encourage dual aspect apartments for enhanced access to sunlight and breeze.

The building form to the north and east will be lower in height to optimise solar access to private and public open space and would allow view corridors to the heritage buildings.

The strategic location of this site in relation to Westmead Station and adjacent to the T-Way lends itself to the creation of a transit oriented development which allows for greater intensity of uses to optimise the advantage of available transport infrastructure and minimise the reliance on vehicles.

NOTE: Development must comply with the objectives, principles and controls set out below and any relevant objectives, principles and controls in Parts 2, 3 and 5 of this DCP.

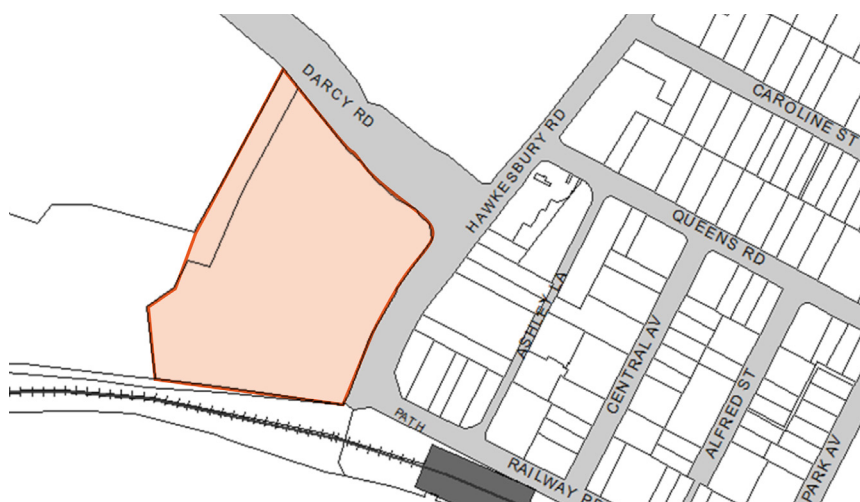


Figure 4.3.4.1.1
158-164 Hawkesbury Road and part of 2A Darcy Road, Westmead

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.3.4 of this DCP, specific objectives for this special area are identified below.

- O.1 The delivery of mixed use development that supports and meets the needs of the Westmead Precinct.
- O.2 To ensure the built form features articulation and an attractive composition of building elements with a strong relationship between buildings and the streetscape.
- O.3 To ensure the future built form is responsive to the existing siting, scale, form and character of heritage items.
- O.4 To provide appropriate provision of and high quality public domain elements, including internal streets, footpaths, open space and public square for the benefit of the existing and future community.
- O.5 To ensure building height is distributed across the site having regard for orientation, overshadowing, heritage buildings and views/vistas.
- O.6 To provide active ground floor uses along Hawkesbury Road and Darcy Road to increase the safety, use and interest of the street.
- O.7 To provide a visual and physical connection throughout the site for a high level of surveillance and safety.
- O.8 To accommodate generated traffic and the mitigation of traffic effects, and the promotion of public transport to the site.

Subdivision

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure subdivision of the site reflects the road and public domain layout and is sensitive to the location of heritage buildings.

Design Principles

- P.1 Any subdivision of the site should ensure that the following occurs:
 - Subdivision should reflect the road and public domain layout in Figure 4.3.4.1.2.
 - All heritage buildings are located within a single allotment (and single ownership), where possible. If heritage buildings are located on separate allotments then measures should be put in place to ensure that the former relationships between them are interpreted.
 - Subdivision boundaries should not extend across the footprint of heritage buildings or separate significant plantings and landscape features.
 - Subdivision boundaries should be located to retain as much as possible of the immediate setting of each of the heritage buildings in the same allotment as the building.

Building Form & Massing

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that buildings are compatible with the desired future character of the area in terms of building bulk and scale as demonstrated in Figure 4.3.4.1.2 and 4.3.4.1.3.
- O.2 To ensure that new buildings reflect and recognise the existing and proposed street and infrastructure pattern.
- O.3 To ensure that new development responds well to the topography of the land.

- O.4 To ensure that new development is sympathetic to heritage items and surrounding properties.
- O.5 To ensure that development does not unreasonably diminish sunlight to neighbouring properties and within the development site.

Design Principles

Building Height

- P.1 High quality urban built form should be provided for all buildings.
- P.2 Variable building heights should be developed to ensure positive and cohesive relationships with other buildings both on the site and off the site.
- P.3 Building heights should provide a transition in built form and land use intensity within the site.
- P.4 Sunlight access should be provided to key areas of the public domain and further overshadowing of parks and community places are avoided or limited.
- P.5 Development is to be designed and sited to minimise the extent of shadows that it casts on adjoining properties.
- P.6 Development must have regard to the potential views/vistas from and to Parramatta Park.

Floor Space Ratio

- P.7 There should be a suitable mix and balance between residential and non-residential uses.
- P.8 The intensity of activity from the site is to be limited to the location where its impact is minimised.

Design

- P.9 Buildings should be designed to create streetscapes that are characterised by:
 - clearly defined edges and corners, and
 - architectural treatments that are interesting and relate to the design and human scale of existing buildings.
- P.10 Development is to establish an appropriate scale and transition to heritage buildings that does not visually overwhelm them.
- P.11 Activated frontages must be located at ground level, especially along the footpaths of infrastructure and open spaces.
- P.12 Built form should define and contain the street corridors, street corners and open spaces on the site. Consider appropriate proportion (building heights), in particular towards Hawkesbury and Darcy Roads.
- P.13 Appropriate solar access must be provided to other buildings and/or public open space within the site.
- P.14 The slope across the site should be utilised to reduce potential bulky built form, thereby minimising its visual impact on streetscapes and surrounding public domain.
- P.15 A strong visual address must be provided to Hawkesbury Road and Westmead Station.
- P.16 Any buildings fronting the railway line are to provide adequate amenity with regard to noise and vibration.
- P.17 A continuous street edge and articulated facades must be maintained throughout the site.

NOTE: Any Development Applications for residential flat buildings on the site shall respond to the requirements of the State Environmental Planning Policy 65 – Design Quality of Residential Flat Development.

Design Controls

Building Heights

- C.1 The maximum height of development for the site is established by the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*.
- C.2 The site sections in Figure 4.3.4.1.8 to 4.3.4.1.9 demonstrate the maximum permitted tower and podium heights of each building.
- C.3 Specific building height controls are provided as follows:
 - For buildings within Precinct 2, street wall height fronting Hawkesbury Road will be limited to a maximum height of 14-16m (4 storeys) and street wall height fronting Darcy Road will be limited to a range of between 16m (4 storeys) at Hawkesbury Road rising to 27m (7-8 storeys);
 - For buildings within Precinct 3, street wall height fronting Darcy Road will be limited to a maximum of 29m (8-9 storeys).

Floor Space Ratio

- C.4 The maximum floor space ratio of development including the minimum non-residential floor space for the site is established by the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*.



Figure 4.3.4.1.2
Built Form Controls

Public Domain and Indicative Layout

Objectives

- O.1 To provide an open space network and site layout that enhances the existing and future built form.
- O.2 To provide an open space network that facilities pedestrian access/circulation and which creates a sequence of spaces across the site.
- O.3 To create opportunity for the enlivening of existing commercial streets, to create a safe environment, whilst minimising impacts on residential and pedestrian amenity.

Design Principles

Open Space

- P.1 The public domain as indicated in Figure 4.3.4.1.2 is to be incorporated into future development and subdivision of the site, including the open space, pedestrian linkages, internal private roads and footpaths.
- P.2 The orientation of the public domain should provide good solar access and views and vistas internally and externally of the site.
- P.3 A range of outdoor spaces shall be provided. Larger and smaller spaces and wider footpaths should be provided to enable a range of activities.
- P.4 All street furniture, landscaping works, utilities and equipment shall contribute to the community's enjoyment of the public domain, but not impede pedestrian movement and safety nor visual quality.
- P.5 Pedestrian surfaces shall be designed to be safe for all users, clearly identified and constructed from materials that provide consistency and continuity of streetscape.
- P.6 There shall be an increase in native vegetation in the public domain spaces provided.
- P.7 Level changes shall be avoided and cluttering of street furniture minimised to allow easy and unhindered access.
- P.8 All open space shall reflect the principles of 'Safer by Design' by minimising dead ends, high walls, dense planting and ensuring casual surveillance of public domain from both residential and non-residential uses.
- P.9 Landscaping should ensure safety and security, and the perception of safety and security, with clear sight lines and minimal opportunities for concealment.
- P.10 Street trees should be provided on all new streets to Council's specifications.
- P.11 Landscaping should retain mature stands of trees (e.g. large figs and tallowwoods) where these contribute to area character and a canopied skyline.
- P.12 The town square shall have a strong street address and presence on Hawkesbury Road. This includes prominent entrance locations, pedestrian access and visual connectivity.



Figure 4.3.4.1.3
Indicative Concept Plan

Design Controls

Open Space

- C.1** The portion of the public domain as indicated in Figure 4.3.4.1.4 must be provided at the time of the first Development Application (DA) for a building. That DA must detail by submission and subsequent conditions of consent the timing, phasing, extent (streets, trees, footpaths, street furniture etc) and management of that public domain.
- C.2** The provision of public domain shall satisfy the provision of CPTED and be provided generally in accordance with Figure 4.3.4.1.2.
- C.3** Landscaped areas shall constitute a minimum of 40% (including deep soil) of the site area.
- C.4** Deep soil landscape area shall constitute a minimum of 30% of the site area.
- C.5** No car parking will be permitted in areas designated as landscaped areas.
- C.6** Landscaped area may include roof gardens.



Figure 4.3.4.1.4

Public Domain Works to be provided at the time of the first Development Application

Heritage

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure appropriate management of the heritage significance of the site.
- O.2 To retain and reinforce the buildings of heritage significance and their settings indicated in Figure 4.3.4.1.5.
- O.3 To ensure development is compatible with the heritage significance and character of the site.

Design Principles

General

- P.1 New development must:
 - Be based on a detailed understanding of the heritage significance of the site and its key built and landscape elements, in particular the setbacks and curtilage of buildings of heritage significance;
 - Incorporate meaningful interpretation of the heritage significance of the place;
 - Include appropriate recording of changes to the site and to its significant built and landscape elements; and
 - New development must also include an assessment of the potential impacts (both positive and adverse) on the heritage significance of the site and its key built and landscape elements.

Adaptive Re-Use

P.2 Sensitive adaptive re-use of the heritage buildings is encouraged.

- New uses should be compatible with the heritage significance of the place and be undertaken in accordance with best-practice guidelines including New Uses for Heritage Places: guidelines for the adaptation of historic buildings and sites, prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW and RAlA (now Australian Institute of Architects) in 2008.
- The original / early external form and architectural detailing must be retained and enhanced. Any intrusive elements or additions should be removed.
- Original / early internal spaces and features should be retained, conserved and meaningfully incorporated into their adaptive re-use, wherever possible.
- Changes should meet legislated protection , access and safety requirements should be subservient to the primary architectural features of the buildings .
- New additions should be:
 - a. located consistent with the original design principles for each building-they should generally be located to the rear and not adversely impact views of the principal elevations;
 - b. subservient in terms of scale, bulk and massing-they should not visually dominate the existing building or adjacent significant buildings;
 - c. designed to allow an ongoing appreciation of the heritage buildings as separate structures within a cultural landscape and continue to allow an understanding of their former functional and visual relationships;
 - d. of contemporary architectural character, detailing and materials and should not be imitations of the existing building; and
 - e. of an architectural quality (detailing , design and materiality) that is either equal to or greater than that of the existing building:



Figure 4.3.4.1.5

Aerial View Demonstrating the Curtilage of the Buildings of Heritage Significance

New Buildings

- P.3 New buildings should be consistent with best-practice guidelines including Design in Context; guidelines for infill development in the historic environment, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage) and RAIA (now Australian Institute of Architects) in 2005.

NOTE: The guidelines identify a number of design criteria for successful infill design that should be taken into consideration when constructing new buildings on the site. They are- character, scale, form, siting, materials and colour and detailing. Consistency with the guidelines is of particular importance when considering infill development within the vicinity of the heritage buildings on the site (i.e. within the identified heritage curtilage) or within their immediate vicinity.

Traffic & Transport

Objectives

- O.1 To encourage commuting by public transport in order to reduce the number of motor vehicles travelling through and to the site, and to improve overall environmental quality and pedestrian amenity.
- O.2 To encourage the use of bicycles as an environmentally beneficial form of transport and an alternative to the use of private motor vehicles.
- O.3 To encourage non-car trips by providing a maximum provision of car parking associated with each use.

Design Principles

- P.1 The development of the site must demonstrate a mode split of 35% public transport to 65% private transport.
- P.2 Buildings should be designed with car parking at the basement level.

- P.3 The site development must provide secure bicycle parking and links to the existing cycle network.
- P.4 Pedestrian and vehicle conflict should be minimised with limited vehicle crossings in the public domain.
- P.5 New vehicular links within the site should be provided generally as shown in Figure 4.3.4.1.2.
- P.6 Encourage and where possible improve pedestrian links as shown in Figures 4.3.4.1.7.
- P.7 A Travel Plan must be provided and include:
- Targets - This typically includes the reduction of single occupant car trips to the site for the journey to work and the reduction of business travel particularly single occupant car trips.
 - Travel data - An initial estimate of the number of trips to the site by mode is required. Travel Plans require an annual travel survey to estimate the change in travel behaviour to and from the site and a review of the measures.
 - Measures - a list of specific tools or actions to achieve the target.

Design Controls

Car Parking

C.1 Car parking provided in connection with a use must not result in exceeding the maximum as identified in Table 4.3.4.1.6.

C.2 A detailed traffic model and analysis must be provided.

Table 4.3.4.1.1

Car parking requirements

Proposed use of building	Maximum number of parking spaces
Child care centres	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every 4 child care places
Commercial	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every 100m ² of gross floor area
Health consulting rooms	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every 300m ² of gross floor area
Hostels and nursing homes	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every 10 beds plus 1 parking space to be provided for every 2 employees plus 1 parking space to be provided that is suitable for an ambulance
Hotel accommodation	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every 5 hotel units plus 1 parking space to be provided for every 3 employees
Residential flat buildings: studio apartments	A maximum of 0.6 spaces to be provided for every apartment
Residential flat buildings: 1, 2 and 3 bedrooms	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every dwelling plus 1 parking space to be provided for every 5 dwellings for visitors
Restaurants	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every 10m ² of gross floor area or 1 parking space to be provided for every 4-seats (whichever is the lesser)

Proposed use of building	Maximum number of parking spaces
Seniors housing	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every 10 dwellings plus 1 parking space to be provided for every 10 dwellings for visitors
Shops/retail	A maximum of 1 parking space to be provided for every 30m ² of gross floor area

Bicycle Parking

C.3 Bicycle parking must be provided in accordance with Part 3.6.2 of this DCP.

Streets

C.4 Streets are required to satisfy the requirements of the Australian Standards with respect to the width and form of streets and footpaths.

Alternative Means of Transport

C.5 Pedestrian links and facilities for non-car modes of transport must be provided.

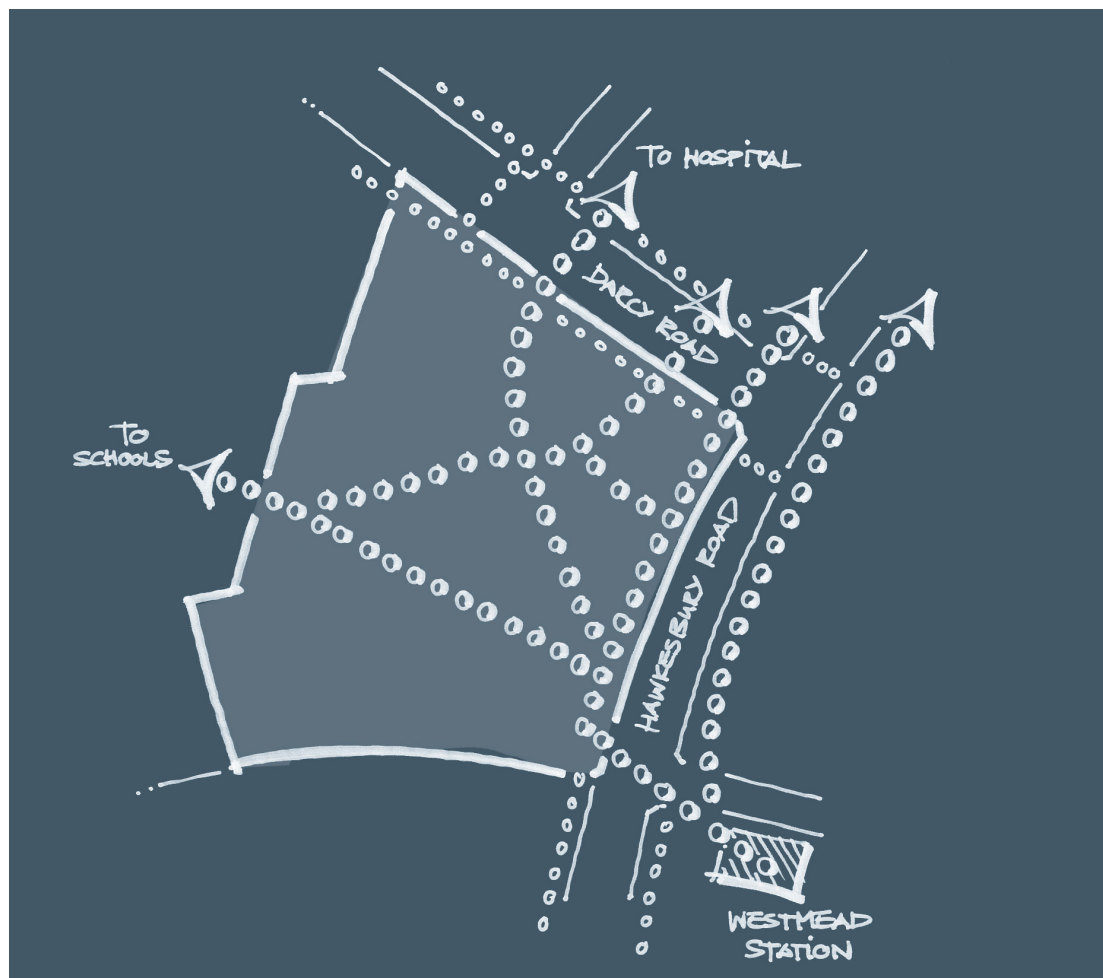


Figure 4.3.4.1.7
Establish pedestrian desire lines

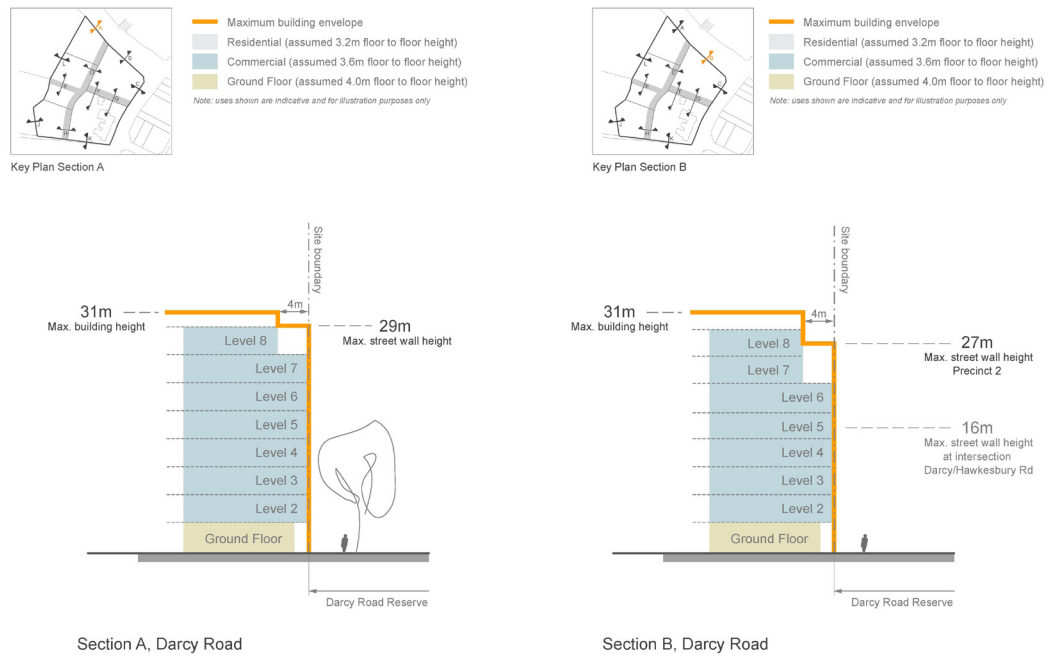


Figure 4.3.4.1.8
Indicative Site Sections

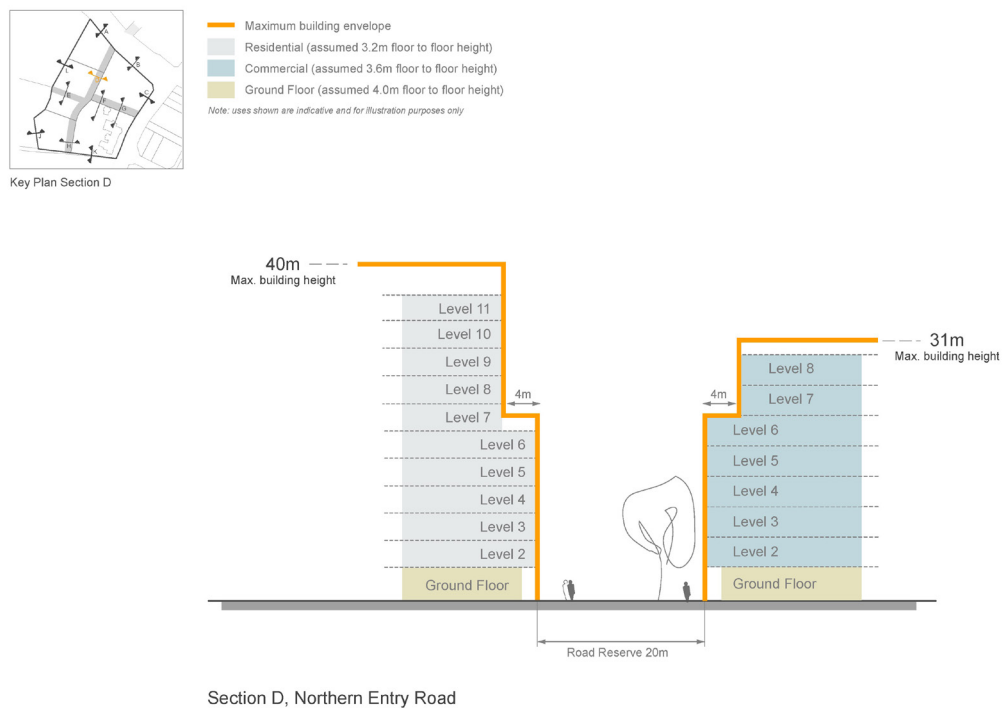


Figure 4.3.4.1.9
Indicative Site Sections

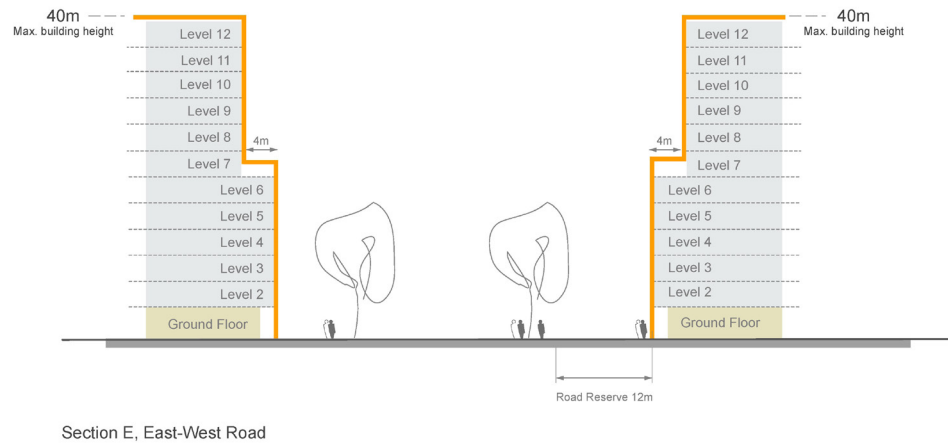


Figure 4.3.4.1.10
Indicative Site Sections

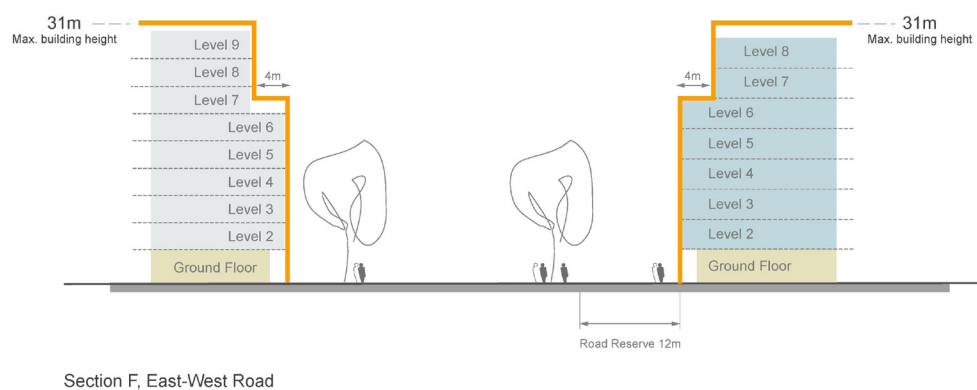


Figure 4.3.4.1.11
Indicative Site Sections

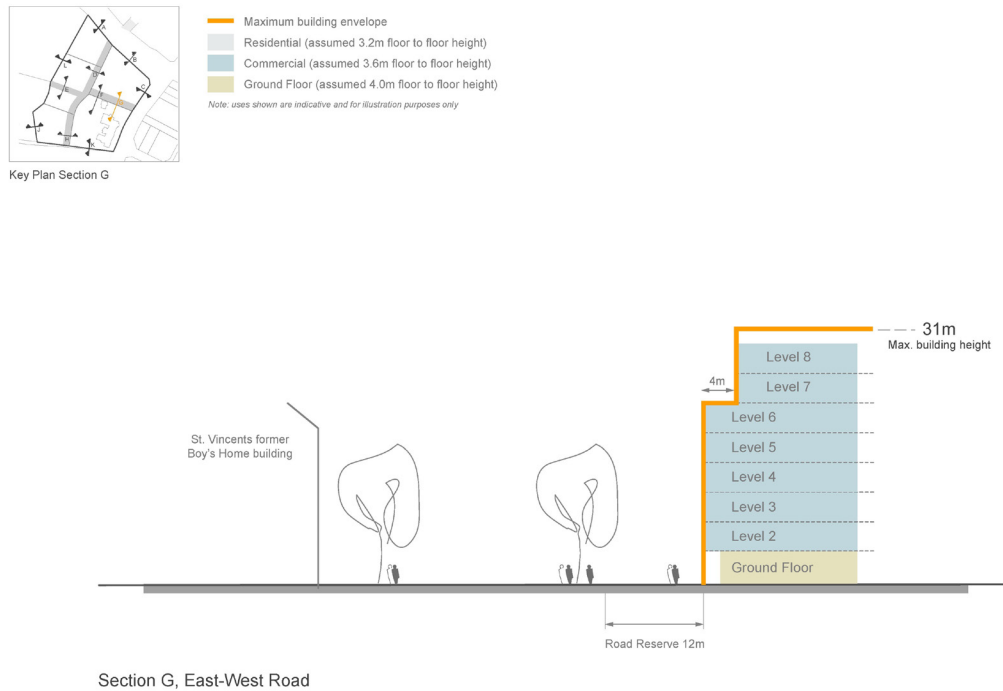


Figure 4.3.4.1.12
Indicative Site Sections

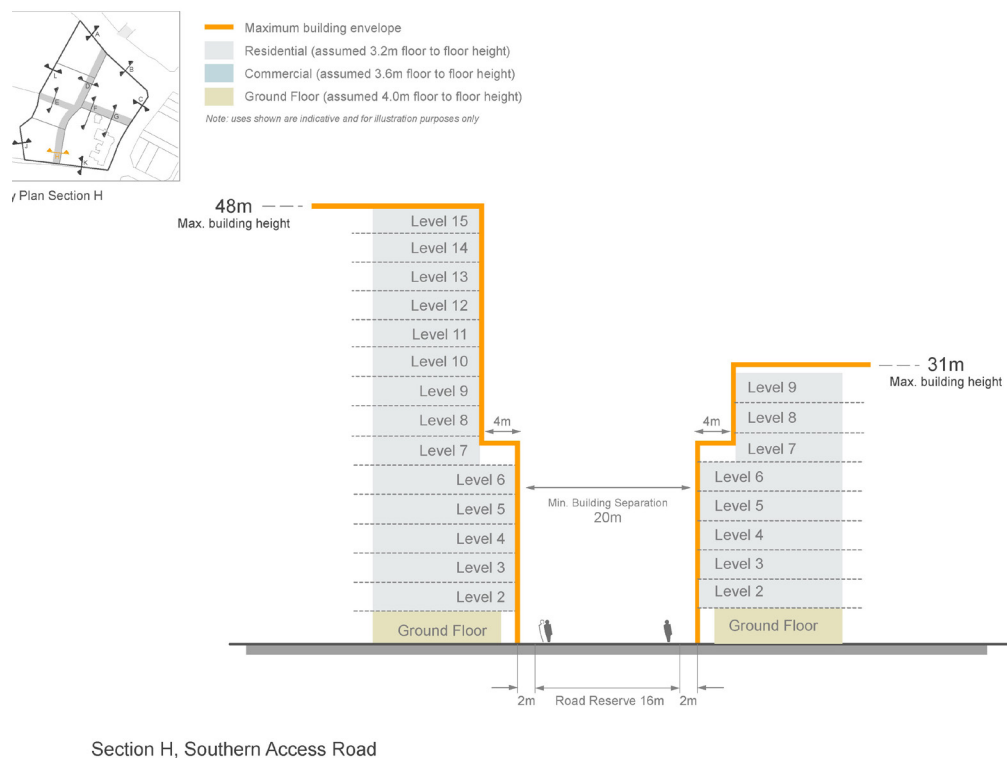


Figure 4.3.4.1.13
Indicative Site Sections

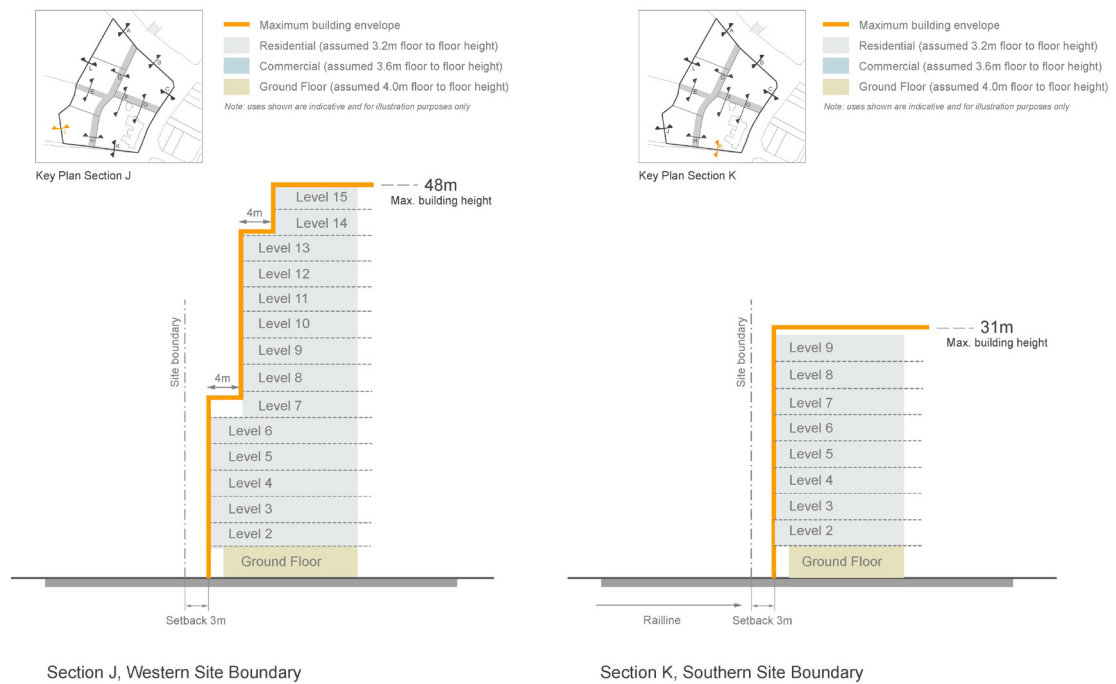


Figure 4.3.4.1.14
Indicative Site Sections



Figure 4.3.4.1.15
Indicative Site Sections

4.3.4.2 24-26 Railway Parade, Westmead

Introduction

This site-specific Development Control Plan (DCP) applies to land at 24-26 Railway Parade, Westmead. The DCP details the desired future character for the site as part of the greater Westmead precinct. It provides site-specific objectives and design controls to achieve development that is consistent with the desired future character. The design controls are further illustrated in Figures 4.3.4.2.2, 4.3.4.2.3, 4.3.4.2.5 and 4.3.4.2.6. Figure 4.3.4.2.4 provides an indicative Master Plan for the site.



Figure 4.3.4.2.1
The site

Desired Future Character

The site is known as 24-26 Railway Parade, Westmead. The site has an area of 2,512m² with a frontage of 42 metres to Railway Parade and 53 metres to Ashley Lane. The site is immediately north of Westmead Railway Station and within the Westmead Town Centre. The location of the site supports the greater intensity of uses to optimise the available transport services in order to minimise dependence on private vehicles.

The mixed use character of development is to complement the Town Centre. The proposed mix of land uses includes shops, a tavern, commercial offices and medical suites in the podium with short term accommodation and residential uses in the tower.

The building form is to be stepped in plan and elevation to reduce bulk and scale, provide architectural modulation, and to minimum overshadowing. A 3-4 level podium setback from the street frontages to allow widening of the footpath to improve the quality of the public domain surrounding the site. The tower up to a height of 15 storeys is to be set further back to respect the existing development character whilst also recognising the need for increased height.

The tower will mark the Darcy Road termination, and complement the gateway to Westmead Precinct with development of a similar scale on the UWS site to the west.

A double storey high pedestrian link will provide public pedestrian access from the Railway Station via Railway Parade through to a landscaped courtyard open space and allows for a potential future link to Hawkesbury Road and beyond to Westmead Hospital. Active uses are to be provided to the edges of the pedestrian link and public open space, the street edge to Railway Parade and at the corner of Railway Parade and Ashley Lane. Active uses are to include shops, building entries and commercial uses.

Development must comply with the objectives and controls set out below and any other relevant objectives and controls of this DCP.

Objectives

Site Objectives

All development is to be consistent with the following site objectives:

- O.1 To respond to the role of Westmead as a Specialised Centre under the Metropolitan Strategy for Sydney 2036;
- O.2 To provide a mix of uses that support the role of Westmead Town Centre and Westmead Hospital Precinct;
- O.3 To strengthen the built form relationship with the western edge of the Parramatta CBD;
- O.4 To revitalise the Westmead Town Centre;
- O.5 To recognise the southern gateway and transport hub of Westmead through built form emphasis;
- O.6 To encourage high quality built form outcomes and achieve design excellence;
- O.7 To activate the block edges to Railway Parade with appropriate uses;
- O.8 To integrate new built form with recent new development in the subject block;
- O.9 To minimise any adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining uses in particular residential apartments; and
- O.10 To achieve a safe and vibrant station precinct and public domain.

Building Form and Massing

- O.11 To achieve a sense of transition in use and form to the residential neighbourhoods to the east and north;
- O.12 To maintain the landscape vistas from Old Government House and its heritage significance;
- O.13 To respond sensitively to the scale, proportions and form of the heritage Old Boys Home on Hawkesbury Road through the streetscape response of any new development;
- O.14 High quality urban built form should be provided for all buildings;
- O.15 Variable building heights should be developed to ensure positive and cohesive relationships with surrounding built form; and
- O.16 Development is to be designed and sited to minimise the extent of shadows that it casts on surrounding properties.
- O.17 Development is to minimise areas of blank walls. Where unavoidable, blank walls are to be treated with high quality materials and articulated to create visual interest.

Design Controls

Maximum building heights

- C.1 Maximum height of 15 storeys at the corner of Railway Parade and Ashley Lane;
- C.2 Maximum height of 10 storeys to the rear of the site along Ashley Lane; and
- C.3 Maximum height of 4 storeys to south west of the site on Railway Parade.



Figure 4.3.4.2.2
Built form design controls - Storeys

Street frontage heights

- C.4 Maximum 3 storey height facing Ashley Lane; and
- C.5 Maximum 4 storey height facing Railway Parade with transition to 3 storeys in 1/3 of the facade length towards the laneway (east).

Building setbacks

- C.6 Minimum 3m setback to Railway Parade to widen the existing footpaths; and
- C.7 Minimum 3m setback to Ashley Lane to allow for a wider footpath along the laneway.

Building setbacks above maximum street frontage heights

- C.8 Minimum 6m to Ashley Lane; and

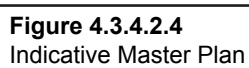
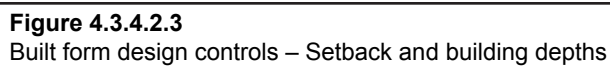
C.9 Minimum 6m to Railway Parade.**Public Domain and Landscaping****Objectives**

- O.1 To encourage street level pedestrian movement networks and recognise the existing desire lines between the station and hospital uses; and
- O.2 To improve the landscape character and quality of the public domain of Westmead in particular Railway Parade and Hawkesbury Road.

Design Controls

The subject site will provide a publicly accessible open space with:

- C.1 AC1 A minimum area of 350m² with minimum dimensions in accordance with Figure 4.3.4.2.3 of the DCP;
- C.2 Solar access of minimum 2 hours between the hours of 10 am and 3 pm on June 22nd to at least 50% of the public open space area; and
- C.3 A double storey through-site pedestrian link with a minimum width of 6 metres.
The open space is to be:
 - C.4 Activated on all edges with the proposed development (minimum 90% of active edges minimum); and
 - C.5 A high quality urban space including landscaping, art works and areas for dining and passive recreation.
The pedestrian link will be:
 - C.6 Activated on all edges within the proposed development (minimum 90% to be active edges);
 - C.7 Maximum depth of building covering the link is to be 12 metres; and
 - C.8 The link is to have a glazed roof to optimize solar access as illustrated in Figures 4.3.4.2.2, 4.3.4.2.3, 4.3.4.2.4 and 4.3.4.2.6.



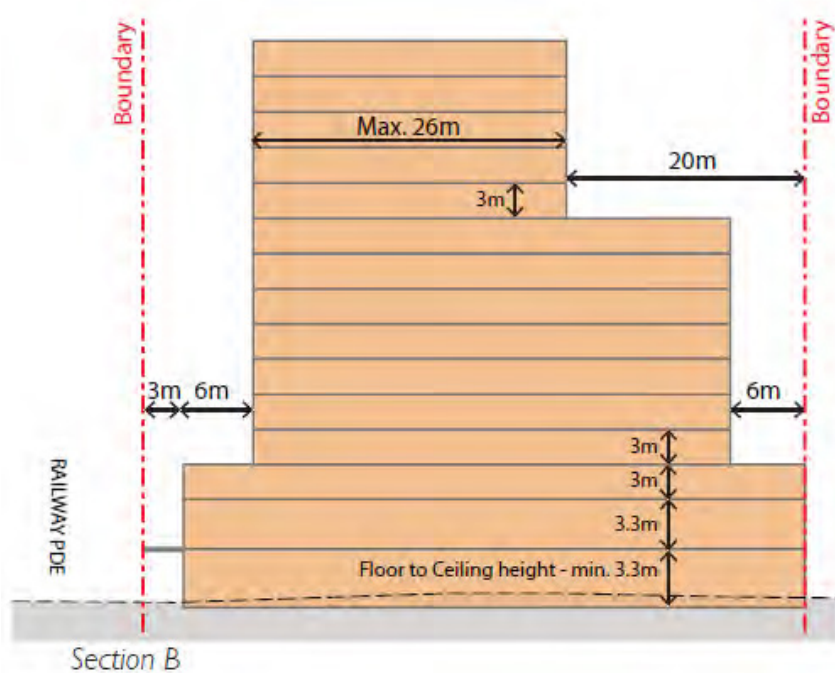


Figure 4.3.4.2.5
North-South Section of Site Building Envelope

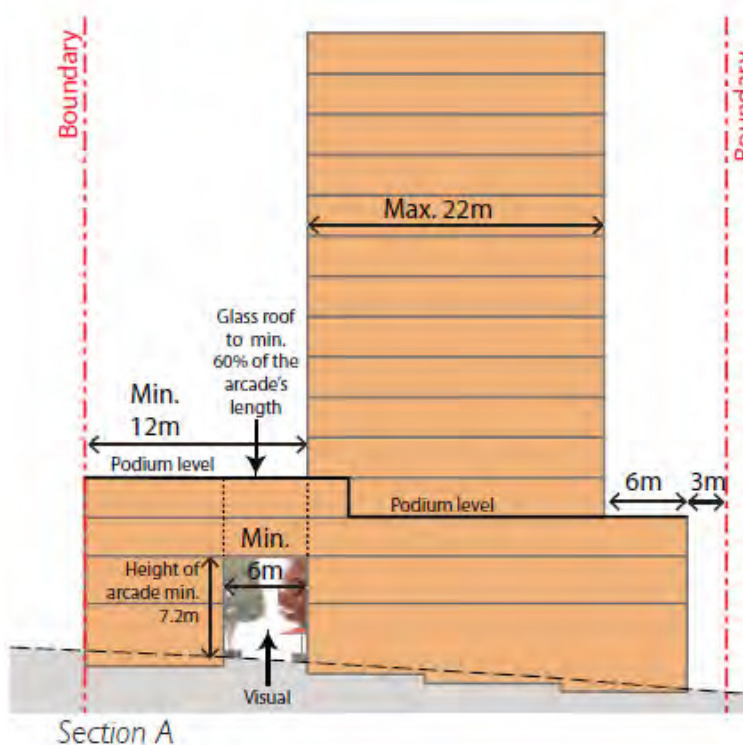


Figure 4.3.4.2.6
East-West Section of Site Building Envelope

Traffic and Transport

Objectives

- O.1 Buildings should be designed with car parking at the basement level;
- O.2 Pedestrian and vehicle conflict should be minimised with limited vehicle crossings in the public domain; and
- O.3 Buildings should be designed using high-quality materials for sections of vehicle access ways visible from the public domain.

Design controls

- C.1 All vehicle access is to be from Ashley Lane;
- C.2 Vehicle and service access widths are to be minimised and incorporated into the building form;
- C.3 High quality design and materials are to be used for the security shutters into the car park and loading areas;
- C.4 Any on grade or above ground car parking and service areas are to be sleeved with other uses such as commercial and residential and is not to be visible to the public domain;
- C.5 Where possible car parking and garbage is to be located in basements;
- C.6 Services and service access points are to be minimised on the street frontages;
- C.7 A detailed traffic model and assessment must be provided with a Development Application;
- C.8 Bicycle parking must be provided in accordance with Part 3.6.2 of this DCP; and
- C.9 Car parking is to be provided in accordance with the maximum rates in Table 4.3.4.2.7.

Table 4.3.4.2.1
Maximum Parking Rates

Use	Parking Rate
Retail	1 space per 30m ² GFA
Medical Suites	1 space per 300m ² GFA
Tavern	1 space per 100m ² GFA
Hotel	1 space for every 5 hotel units plus 1 space for every 3 employees
Residential	1 space per dwelling plus 1 space for every 5 dwellings for visitors

4.3.5 Ermington Naval Stores Precinct - Waterfront and Silverwater Road

Desired Future Character

The Ermington Naval Stores Precinct applies to the waterfront lots known as Lots 301 to 305, and the lot adjacent to Silverwater Road known as Lot 306.

The precinct is located on the northern side of the Parramatta River and lies at a junction between a low density residential neighbourhood to the north, industrial uses to the west, Silverwater Correctional Complex to the south across the River, the generous George Kendall Riverside Park to the east, and the recreational facilities of Sydney Olympic Park to the south-east.

The Commonwealth purchased the site in 1943 and used it for the purposes of storage by the US Army during World War II. At the end of the war and from 1947 the site continued to be used for storage purposes by the Royal Australian Navy until it was no longer required by the Commonwealth in 1990.

The precinct provides the opportunity for urban renewal with new residential and mixed use buildings to be developed addressing the foreshore, internal streets and Silverwater Road which will revitalise this section of the Parramatta River foreshore. Future redevelopment will ensure that the site responds to its riverside location through substantial improvements to the foreshore and public domain and well-designed buildings.

The activation of the lots adjacent to the foreshore open space corridor within this precinct will introduce an integrated relationship which will improve functionality and enjoyment of the foreshore area by residents.

The location of buildings within the lots will frame views between the lots to the foreshore. Basement levels between buildings on Lots 301 to 302 and Lots 303 to 304 will be designed to ensure that visual connections between the buildings to the foreshore are maintained. The orientation and layout of future development will activate pedestrian edges to the foreshore, and street frontages, as well as maximising opportunities for passive surveillance.

Building height will be stepped down from north to south with all buildings adjacent to the foreshore having a 4 storey scale, with a fifth floor setback from the foreshore, to ensure that the built form is responsive to the amenity of the foreshore and its existing and potential future context. Building articulation and modulation will ensure that buildings suitably address both the street frontages and the Parramatta River.

Buildings on Lot 306, other than adjacent to the foreshore, are to respond to both the Silverwater Road context to the west and the lower scale context to the east, with 8 storeys presenting to Silverwater Road to provide a suitable buffer from visual and acoustic impacts of Silverwater Road, and a 5 storey height facing to the lower scale housing to the east.

The design of buildings will ensure that solar access is achieved within the development to enable a suitable level of amenity to be achieved for future occupants. The design will incorporate opportunities for natural ventilation to contribute to the environmental efficiency of the development.

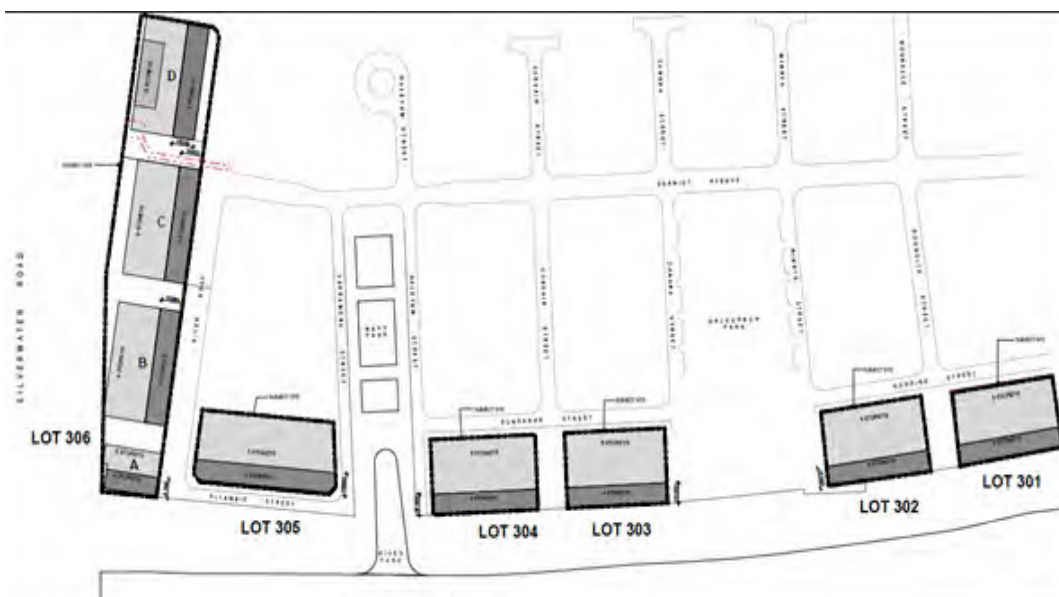


Figure 4.3.5.1
Site Plan

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.3 of this DCP, specific objectives for this precinct are identified below.

- O.1 To ensure that new development:
- provides a well-designed interface that relates strongly to the river foreshore.
 - provides appropriate noise amelioration for residential uses to protect against existing noise generating industrial uses to the west and the adjacent Silverwater Road.
 - provides well-articulated/modulated buildings and an attractive composition of building elements that results in high quality design outcomes.
 - provides buildings with appropriate levels of amenity while also responding appropriately to important view corridors.
 - is capable of providing the necessary quantum of visitor parking for Lots 301 to 306 within the collective basement levels of the development, rather than on street, as a result of allowing basement levels between Lots 301 to 302 and Lots 303 to 304.
 - promotes a scale and density of planting that softens the visual impact of buildings.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development must comply with the principles set out in Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this DCP.

Design Controls

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency between Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the DCP, the controls within this Part will prevail where they apply to the Ermington Naval Stores Precinct.

Building Heights

- C.1 Future built form must provide high quality design solution and comply with the building height controls shown in Figures 4.3.5.1 to 4.3.5.5.

- C.2** Height of new buildings is to ensure positive and cohesive relationships with other buildings both on the site and off the site and are to respond to the desired scale and character of the local area.

Building Setbacks

- C.3** The setback of the fifth storey from the southern boundary must be 10 metres for Lots 301 to 305 and 9.5 metres for Lot 306 as shown in Figures 4.3.5.1 to 4.3.5.5.
- C.4** The set back of the storeys above the fifth storey for Lot 306 must be 10 metres from the eastern face of the buildings adjacent to River Road as shown in Figure 4.3.5.5.

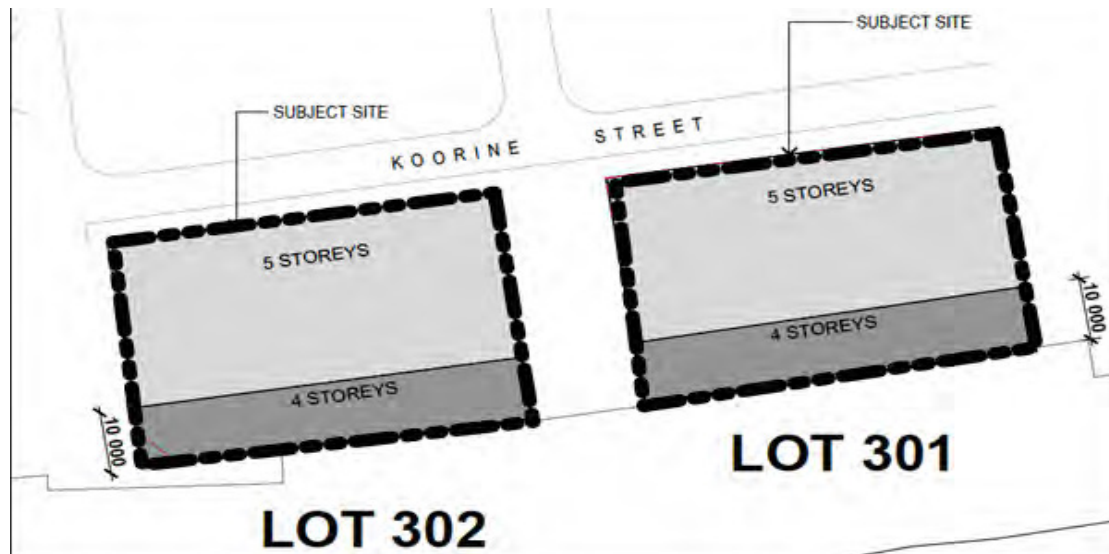


Figure 4.3.5.2
Setback of building height for Lots 301-302

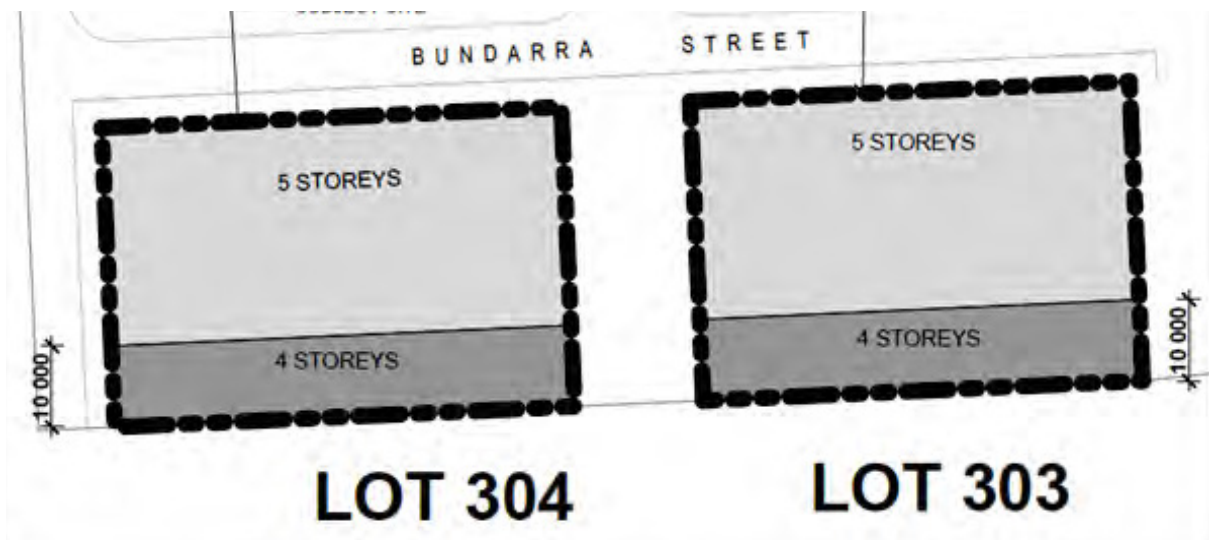


Figure 4.3.5.3
Setback of building height for Lots 303-304

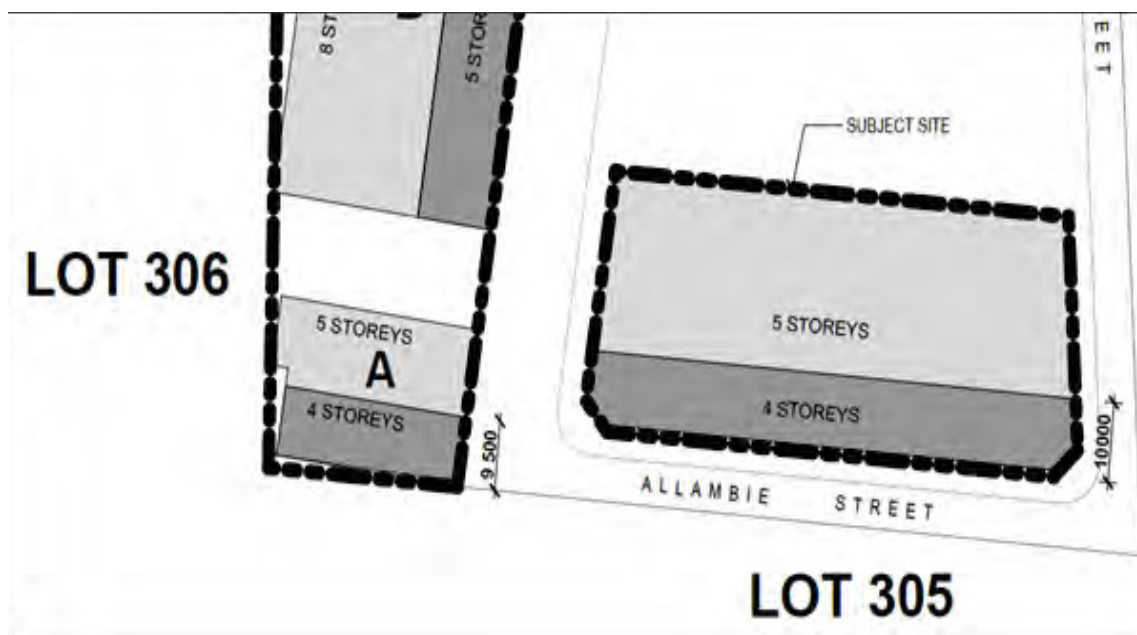


Figure 4.3.5.4
Setback of building height for Lots 305-306



Figure 4.3.5.5
Setback of building height for Lot 306

Landscaped Area and Deep Soil

- C.5** The objectives and design principles relating to the landscaped area and deep soil provisions of Part 3 of the Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011 apply to the Ermington Naval Stores Precinct - Waterfront and Silverwater Road. The following design controls however apply to this Precinct:
- a. Communal open space area (which comprises hard and soft landscaping) must be provided equivalent to 25% of the total site area.
 - b. A minimum 25% of the communal open space area is to be deep soil zone (deep soil is defined as soil having a minimum depth of 600mm).
 - c. A minimum soil depth of 600mm-1000mm is to be provided to a minimum of 50% of the pockets parks between Lots 301 to 302 and also 303 to 304.

Car Parking

- C.6** Council may support basement car parking under the pocket parks between Lots 301 to 302 and Lots 303 to 304 subject to Council's satisfaction of the following matters: ongoing operation; traffic and access; legal and property arrangements; flood mitigation; and landscaping and deep soil provision.
- C.7** The minimum visitor car parking requirements of Part 3 of the Parramatta Development Control Plan 2011 do not apply to the Ermington Naval Stores Precinct - Waterfront and Silverwater Road.
- C.8** Notwithstanding (7) above, where basement levels extend under the pockets parks between Lots 301 to 302 and 303 to 304, visitor parking should be provided for all lots within the Ermington Naval Stores Precinct - Waterfront and Silverwater Road at a minimum rate of 0.25 visitor spaces per dwelling.

4.3.6 Parramatta North Urban Transformation Precinct

Desired Future Character

The Parramatta North Urban Transformation (PNUT) will be realised as a mixed use renewal precinct located adjacent to the Parramatta CBD within a unique heritage, landscaped and river setting.

The precinct has a long history of Aboriginal, early colonial and later government institutional uses. This legacy will be preserved and interpreted through the conservation and adaptation of heritage buildings (and other structures), the retention and interpretation of significant archaeology, the retention and enhancement of the key landscape characteristics of the site, including significant trees and implementation of interpretive opportunities.

The precinct will facilitate the long term preservation and interpretation of the Historic Core, which contains the key built and landscape elements of the sites that previously included the Parramatta Female Factory, Lunatic Asylum, Roman Catholic Orphanage, Parramatta Industrial School for Girls, Norma Parker Centre and Kamballa. The Historic Core will contain non-residential uses that will facilitate public access and interpretation of its significant heritage.

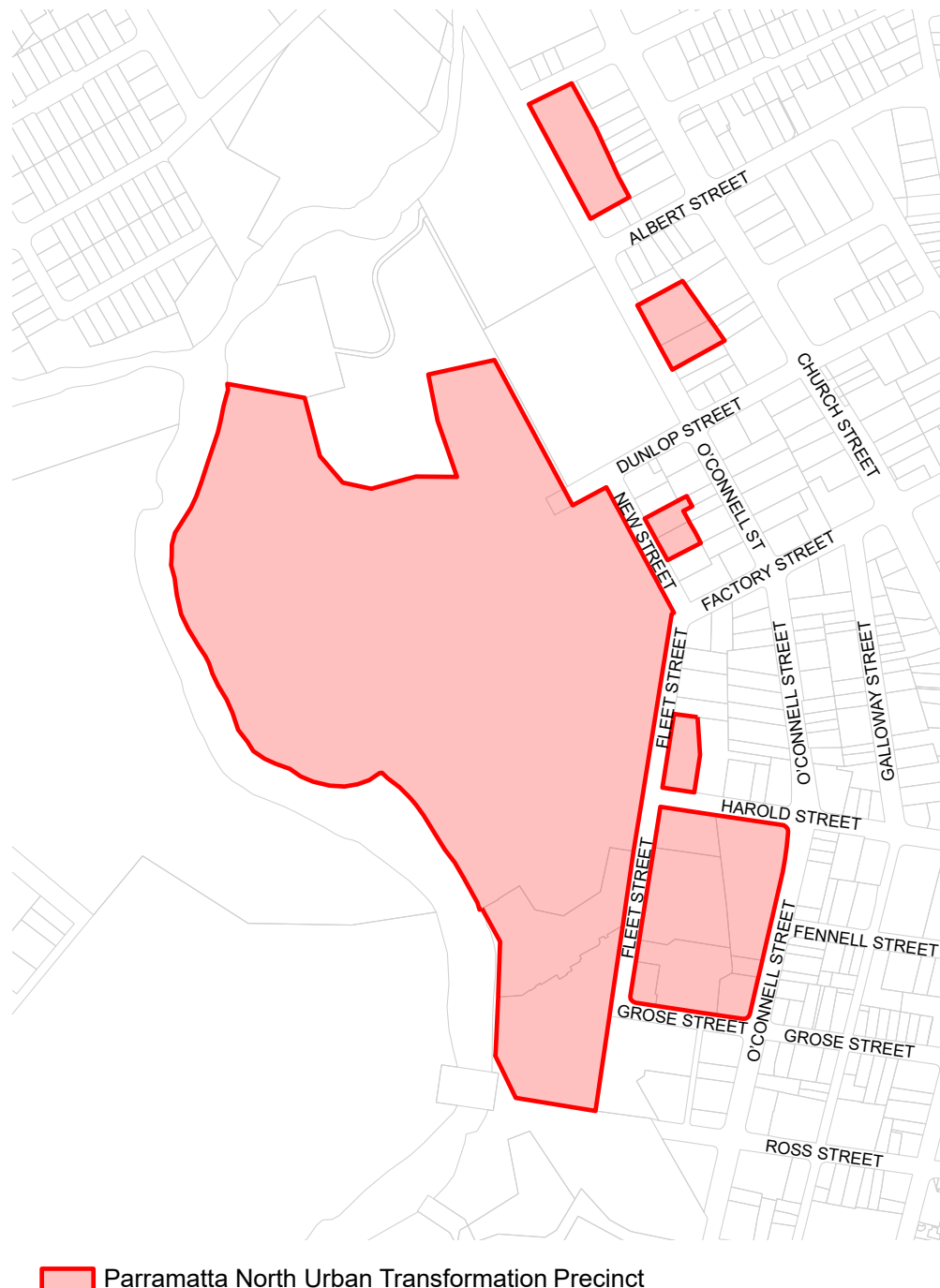
The precinct will accommodate a network of connected public open spaces, including the central oval, local parks to the north and south, and along the Parramatta River foreshore. The open space will incorporate heritage buildings and structures, mature landscapes, and preserve significant ecological values along the riparian corridor. Extensive landscaping will provide a high quality and high amenity setting for the precinct.

The vitality of the precinct will be supported by the Parramatta Light Rail, which will provide connections to the employment, educational, recreation and health precincts within the Greater Parramatta area. New road, pedestrian and cycling networks will support regional and local transport connections.

New buildings will occur in a variety of forms, and will generally scale down in height from east to west across the precinct. New development will respond to significant views, vistas, cultural landscapes, plantings and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology and will be suitably integrated with the retained heritage buildings and their settings.

New development will be suitably set back, both at ground level and or tower form so that they do not visually dominate the street, allow a pedestrian scale to be maintained at street level, be sympathetic to existing built form and respond to adjacent heritage buildings.

The eastern edge of the precinct will contain the core of the precinct, a vibrant neighbourhood centre around the Factory Street extension. The centre will offer opportunities for a range of retail, commercial and residential uses that will serve the new and existing local communities. Development within the centre will deliver a high quality public domain, pedestrian through site links, street trees and wide footpaths. The centre will have active ground floor uses that provide high levels of pedestrian amenity and reinforce the role of these streets as a vibrant and attractive retail/commercial centre.

**Figure 4.3.6.1**

Land to which this DCP applies - Parramatta North Urban Transformation Precinct

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of this DCP. Where there is any inconsistency the PNUT Special Precinct Provisions of this Part will prevail.

Objectives

- O.1 To provide for the conservation and interpretation of the rich heritage values of the Parramatta North Historic Sites.
- O.2 To recognise the unique quality and character of the site as the context and a reference for the architectural character of new buildings, structures and public spaces.

- O.3 To provide a high quality landscaped residential and commercial precinct in a well-connected location close to the Parramatta CBD.
- O.4 To ensure the design of new buildings and public spaces is of a high quality and integrates with the unique heritage, landscape and cultural qualities of the site.
- O.5 To ensure that development respects the greater Parramatta Park area and World Heritage listed Old Government House and Domain precinct.
- O.6 To facilitate visual and physical access to the Parramatta River and opportunities for future connections across the river.
- O.7 Provide new development, mainly in the form of residential apartments, that respects the existing heritage buildings and landscapes.
- O.8 To facilitate improved active transport links to the surrounding area.
- O.9 To facilitate high quality public transport connectivity with Westmead and Parramatta CBD.
- O.10 To ensure all development comply with the principles, policies and guidelines contained in the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).

Principles

- P.1 Conserve and activate buildings of cultural significance through appropriate new uses.
- P.2 Interpret the diverse aspects of Aboriginal and European history and occupation of the site and river foreshore.
- P.3 Locate new development to facilitate the retention of significant archaeology and include interpretation of significant past uses such as the Female Factory, the Mill Races, Marsden's Mill and Mrs. Betts' House and any other elements of state significant archaeology as confirmed through archaeological test excavation.
- P.4 Retain and enhance the key landscape characteristics of the site, consistent with the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*.
- P.5 Scale, siting and location of development to respect key heritage views and vistas.
- P.6 That new development respects existing heritage buildings and structures through adherence to relevant development design controls contained in this Section of the DCP.

Design Quality

Excellence in design is a requirement for development in the PNUT to ensure new development respects the heritage qualities and contributes positively to the neighbourhood, streetscape and public domain within and surrounding the PNUT.

Design Objectives

- O.1 Development will deliver high quality built forms that contributes positively to the streetscape and public domain and respects the heritage significance of the site.
- O.2 New buildings will demonstrate design excellence and consideration of their location and context.
- O.3 New buildings will integrate positively with the surrounding streetscape, public domain and existing buildings, in particular the Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS).
- O.4 The architectural design and detailing of new development must respect the existing context to provide integration with the surrounding urban fabric.
- O.5 Architectural diversity and interest in the PNUT is encouraged. To achieve this objective, buildings in adjacent development lots are not to be the same or overly similar in design.

Design Principles

- P.1 New buildings and adapted heritage buildings within the PNUT are to provide for high quality urban design and architectural outcomes. Development applications for new buildings within the PNUT are to comply with the relevant Design Excellence provisions of the City of Parramatta planning controls and processes.
- P.2 In accordance with *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*, development consent for some developments may not be granted unless an architectural design competition is carried out (refer to Clause 6.12 Design Excellence, *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*). As part of the competition process for developments within PNUT, at least one member of the Design Jury must have relevant heritage architectural expertise.
- P.3 Development will be considered by the Design Excellence Advisory Panel (DEAP) for review as part of the design development and approval process. The DEAP is to be consulted in the Pre-Development Application phase, in the Development Application assessment phase and again during construction to ensure comments and guidance have been appropriately incorporated or addressed in the finished development. In considering development applications for PNUT, at least one member of the DEAP must have relevant heritage architectural expertise.

Design Control

- C.1 Significant development proposed for Individual Development Lots is to be accompanied by the submission of a 3D electronic model in accordance with Council's standard requirements for assessment and communication purposes.**

Subdivision

The Indicative Layout Plan (ILP) (Figure 4.3.6.2) has been prepared to inform the masterplanning, structure and development lot subdivision of the site. The ILP has been prepared in response to the heritage significance and history of the site and existing circulation networks.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure subdivision of the site is sympathetic to the existing street and public domain layout and is sensitive to the location of heritage buildings, their curtilages and landscape settings.
- O.2 To provide a subdivision with a legible and logical public domain (of streets and open spaces) and future development site layout that responds to and respects the built and landscape heritage of the site.
- O.3 To provide a range of development lots of suitable sizes and dimensions to support high quality residential and mixed use development.
- O.4 To facilitate the timely delivery of the street network, open space areas and supporting infrastructure.
- O.5 To enable the protection and management of existing heritage buildings and proposed new buildings within development lots.
- O.6 To not prejudice affect the future development of sites adjacent to the PNUT.
- O.7 To provide opportunities for connections with surrounding land.

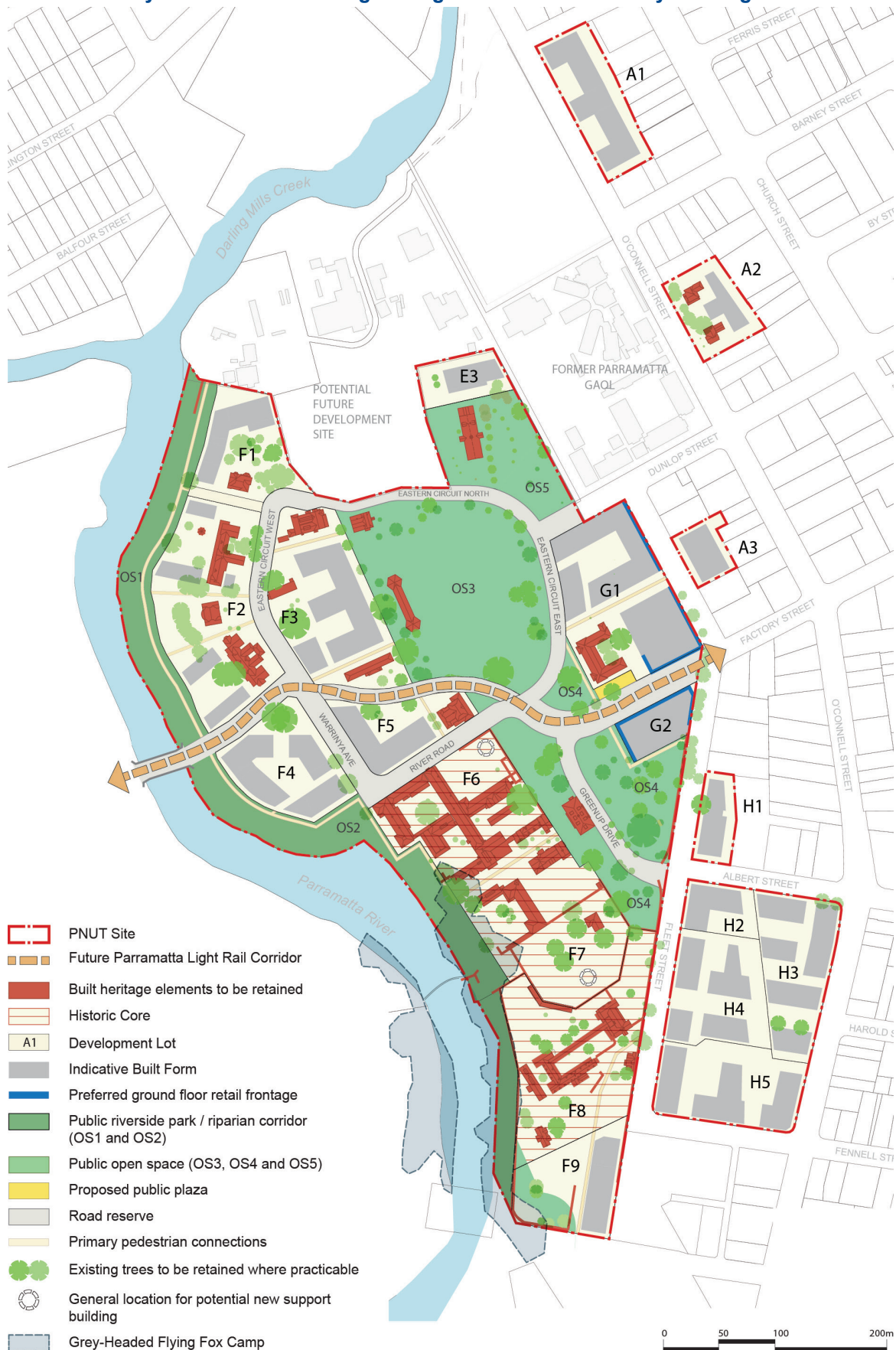
Principles

- P.1 To ensure that development lots facilitate the conservation and interpretation of the Parramatta North Historic Sites as places of exceptional heritage significance.
- P.2 Subdivision of the site is consistent with the intent of the Indicative Layout Plan shown in Figure 4.3.6.2 and the objectives and principles contained in this development control plan.
- P.3 Provide development lots that facilitate a new local retail centre at Factory Street and Fleet Street.
- P.4 Provide development lots that allow for new development to be sensitively located adjacent to existing heritage buildings and landscapes.
- P.5 Allow for the provision of efficient and effective public transport options for the site.

Controls

- C.1 **Subdivision is to create contiguous lots known as the 'Historic Core' of the site, shown as areas F6, F7 and F8 on Figure 4.3.6.2. The 'Historic Core' is to contain the key built and landscape elements of the sites that previously included the Parramatta Female Factory, Lunatic Asylum, Roman Catholic Orphanage, Parramatta Industrial School for Girls, Norma Parker Centre and Kamballa or as identified in the PNHS CMP.**
- C.2 **The subdivision of the 'Historic Core' area is subject to an assessment of the historic and existing site boundaries, and any impacts on heritage significance and future ownership or management regimes.**
- C.3 **Subdivision is to create a legible public domain of streets, and public open spaces that respects and responds to the heritage attributes of the PNUT.**
- C.4 **Development applications for subdivision are to be in accordance with the Street Types and Connections at Figure 4.3.6.4.**
- C.5 **Proposals for further subdivision of the developments lots shown in the Indicative Layout Plan at Figure 4.3.6.2 must be subject to an assessment of heritage impact including analysis of any changed management regimes for buildings, landscaping or archaeological relics that may be impacted or as identified in the PNHS CMP.**
- C.6 **Any proposals for subdivision adjoining or in proximity to the Parramatta Light Rail Corridor must be referred to Transport for NSW to ensure the subdivision facilitates the construction and operation of the Parramatta Light Rail.**
- C.7 **The significance and character of any heritage item must not be adversely affected through subdivision.**

C.8 Any subdivision involving heritage items or contributory buildings should not



compromise the setting or curtilage of buildings/items on or adjoining the site.

Figure 4.3.6.2

Parramatta North Urban Transformation Precinct Indicative Layout Plan

Public Domain and Open Space

Objectives

- O.1 Creation of an open space network within the site that provides for high quality amenity.
- O.2 Creation of an open space network that retains, conserves and interprets the heritage of the site, including historic elements within the public domain and open space.
- O.3 Creation of an open space network that accommodates a range of active and passive recreational uses.
- O.4 To provide open space linkages to the Parramatta River foreshore, with consideration of the sensitive ecological values of the area.
- O.5 Ensure that new buildings are designed, located and orientated to help activate and define open spaces.
- O.6 Maximise public access to the open space network, and provide an integrated pedestrian and cycle network.
- O.7 Develop sustainable stormwater and ecological management systems.
- O.8 Enhance and expand connections of existing vegetation communities to the river foreshore.
- O.9 Enhance the existing mature landscape qualities of the site.

Design Principles

- P.1 Provide a linear open space on the bank of the Parramatta River that contributes to local amenity and regional connectivity.
- P.2 Provide an open space network that links to wider regional open spaces.
- P.3 Provide a hierarchy of open spaces that offer active and passive recreation.
- P.4 Make public open space areas accessible to the community.
- P.5 Ensure that the new uses for retained heritage buildings situated in the public domain enhance their relationship with the public domain.
- P.6 Provide appropriate and activated interfaces between new and existing buildings, public open spaces, and the planned light rail route. These interfaces are to reflect sound urban design principles, and activate the spaces appropriately to provide safety.
- P.7 New services infrastructure must be located underground to avoid visual impacts on significant cultural landscapes, in particular the curtilage and wider setting of significant buildings and structures, open space areas, cultural plantings and views.
- P.8 Boundaries must be clearly articulated between public and private open space areas around and within development lots in a manner that respects and enhances the landscape qualities of the Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS).

Design Controls

- C.1** Development applications for subdivision are to be in accordance with the Open Space Plan at Figure 4.3.6.3 Open Space Provision.
- C.2** New and retained buildings adjacent to the public plaza on the extension to Factory Street are to allow pedestrian access and actively address the plaza.
- C.3** New and retained buildings adjacent to the planned light rail route are to positively address this space with building and development elements that allow pedestrian access and movement. Future development is to include consideration of opportunities to facilitate pedestrian and cyclist usage of this linear space as an east-west shared path.
- C.4** Development is to comply with the principles and guidelines contained in the PNUT Public Domain Plan.
- C.5** The significant elements, including archaeological resource and fabric, within the public domain and open space will be conserved in accordance with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan*. Interpretation of the history and heritage significance of the PNHS will be undertaken in accordance with the PNHS Heritage Interpretation Strategy and will adopt 'best practice' methods to deliver key themes and messages.
- C.6** Any significant works along the riparian corridor shall be accompanied by a Vegetation Management Plan prepared by a qualified ecologist.



Figure 4.3.6.3
Open Space Provision

Site Access, Circulation and Connectivity

Design Objectives

- O.1 To encourage walking and cycling within and through the site by providing safe and legible pedestrian, cycle and shared paths.
- O.2 To provide for safe, clear and legible pedestrian, cycle and vehicular movements within the site and connecting to surrounding areas.
- O.3 To provide for opportunities for future integration with adjoining land and connections to regional open space and cycle networks.
- O.4 To provide regional pedestrian and cycleway connections on the site to facilitate east-west and north-south movements.
- O.5 To accommodate potential public transport access through the PNUT.
- O.6 To provide new connections through development lots to respond to heritage buildings and landscapes, improve through block connections and better links to regional connections.

Design Principles

- P.1 Create new site vehicular and pedestrian access points at Factory Street and Dunlop Street.
- P.2 Enhance east-west and north-south connectivity and permeability which prioritise pedestrians and cyclists.
- P.3 Establish a clear site circulation loop based on the existing street pattern centred on the existing oval.
- P.4 Incorporate a cycleway system within and through the site that connects with the broader Parramatta cycle network.
- P.5 Provide a network that can be expanded into surrounding lands.
- P.6 Pedestrian and cycle paths will be provided to best practice design, but may require the provision of narrower paths where constrained by topography, heritage or ecological considerations.
- P.7 Opportunities for future provision of pathways along the riparian corridor between Lots F4 and F9 should be explored in the future subject to ecological and heritage considerations.
- P.8 Opportunities for future provision of a north-south extension of the Parramatta River cycleway adjacent to Lots F7 and F8, and future river crossings to Parramatta Park (to the west) should be explored subject to recognised heritage and ecological constraints.

Design Controls

- C.1 Development applications are for pedestrian and cycle connections are consistent with Figures 4.3.6.4 to 4.3.6.14.**
- C.2 Future paths are to facilitate a network of shared (pedestrian and cyclists) use paths whilst minimising the extent of new paved surfaces.**
- C.3 Paving treatments are to be consistent with the *PNUT Public Domain Plan*.**

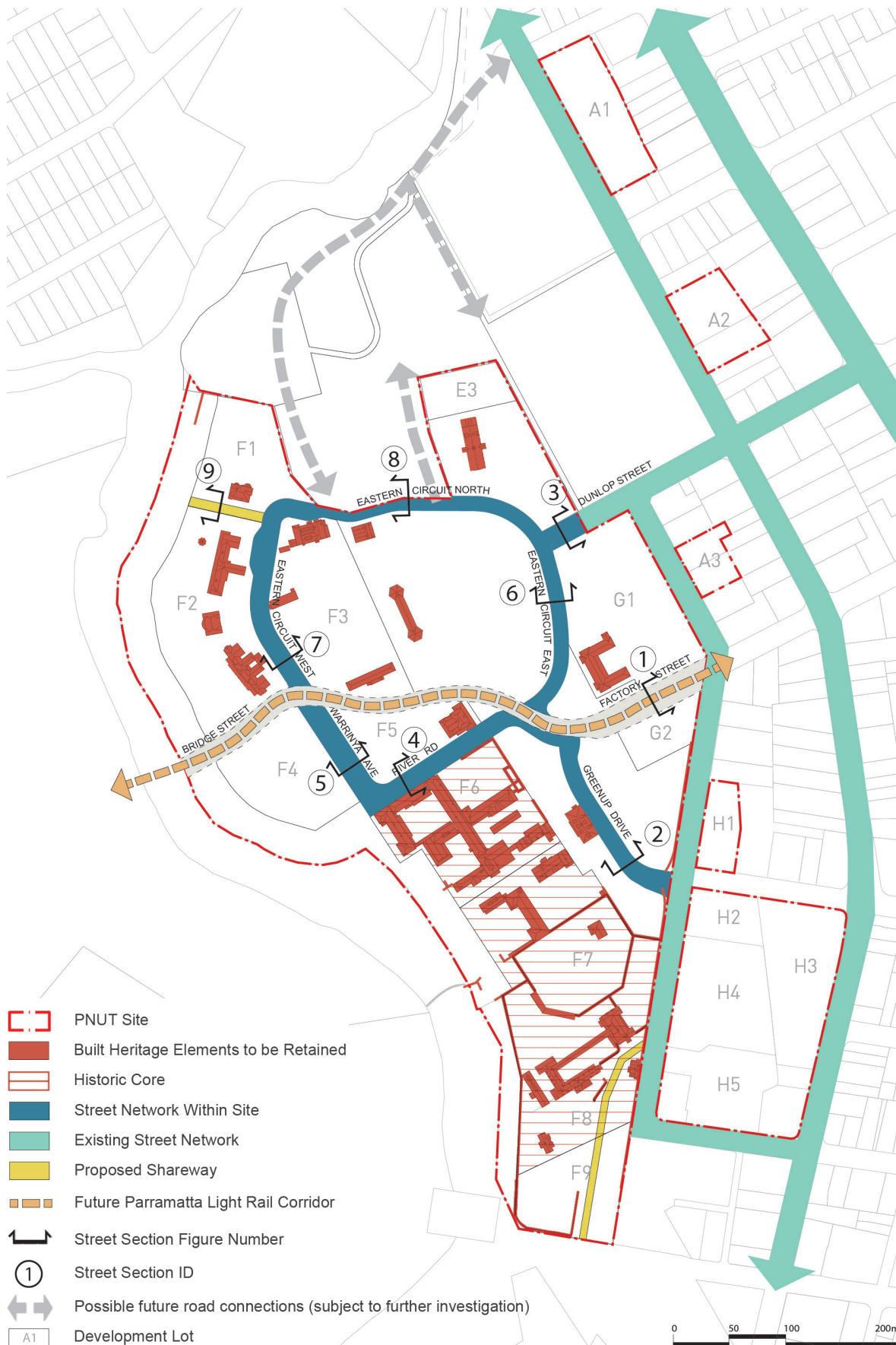


Figure 4.3.6.4
Street Network

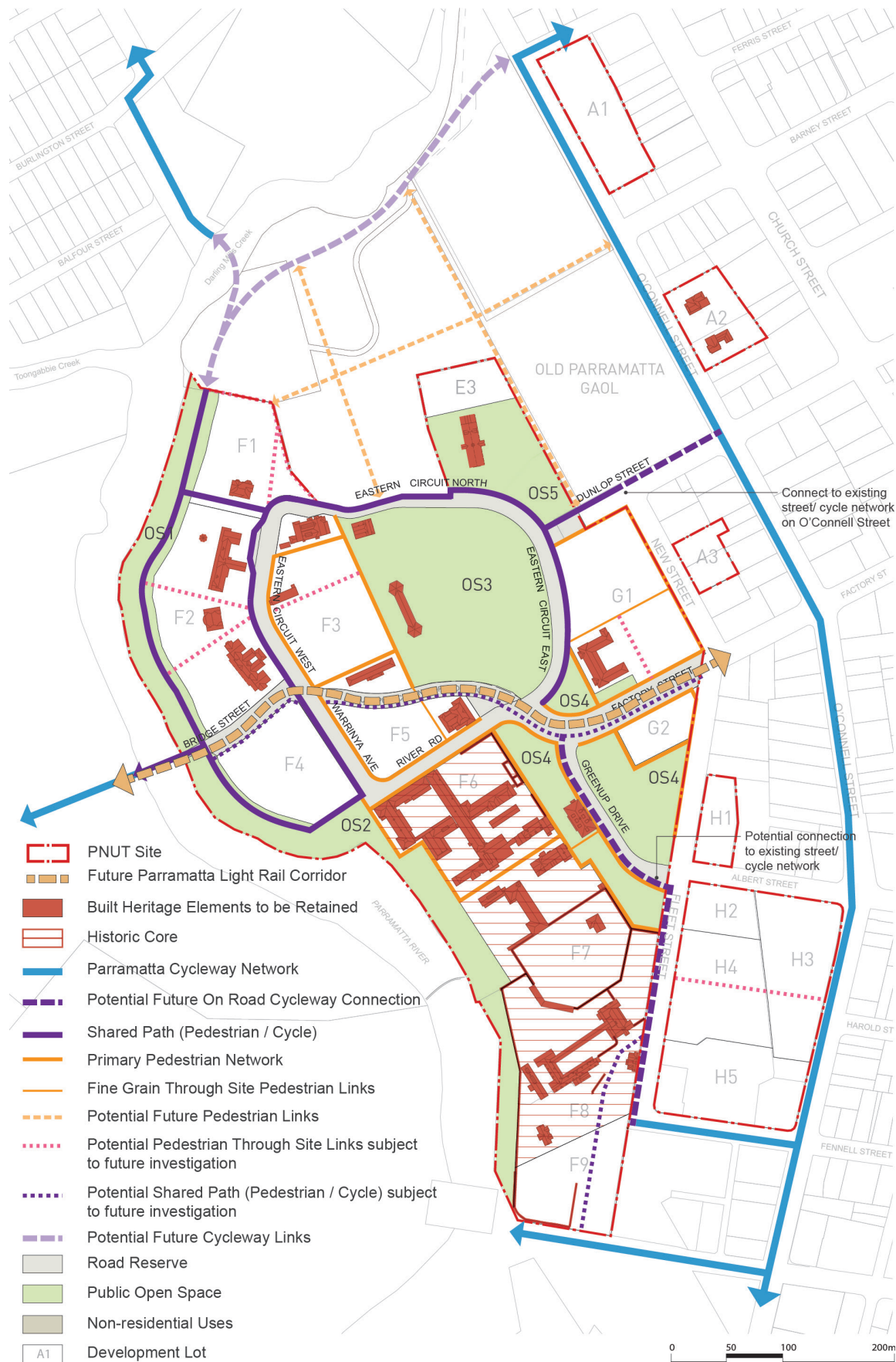


Figure 4.3.6.5
Indicative Pedestrian and Cycle Network

Street Network

Design Objectives

- O.1 To provide a street network that responds to the heritage constraints of the site as well as the existing street network and development pattern.
- O.2 To restrict car parking in order to minimise traffic congestion and visual impacts and encourage transport use by means other than private vehicles.
- O.3 To maximise the legibility of the street layout by establishing a clear hierarchy of streets, and protecting heritage places and structures.
- O.4 To provide significant street tree planting to achieve shady streets for pedestrians.
- O.5 To provide a street network which responds to the Parramatta Light Rail Network.

Design Principles

- P.1 Detailed design and implementation of new streets are to have regard to the site's heritage values and constraints.
- P.2 Significant road alignments are to have regard to the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan*.
- P.3 Retention, repair and reuse of significant sandstone kerbing is to be consistent with the requirements of the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* and the PNUT Public Domain Plan.

Design Controls

- C.1 Development applications for street network are to be in accordance with the Street Types at Figure 4.3.6.4. Any proposed variations must demonstrate that:**
 - The proposed changes meet the Objectives for this section.
 - Appropriate connections are provided within the site and opportunities for connections are provided to surrounding areas.
- C.2 New and upgraded streets are to be consistent with the indicative street sections at Figures 4.3.6.6 to 4.3.6.14 and the Public Domain Plan.**
- C.3 New and upgraded streets are as per Austroads Pavement Design Guide, subject to an assessment of any site specific design requirements or constraints.**

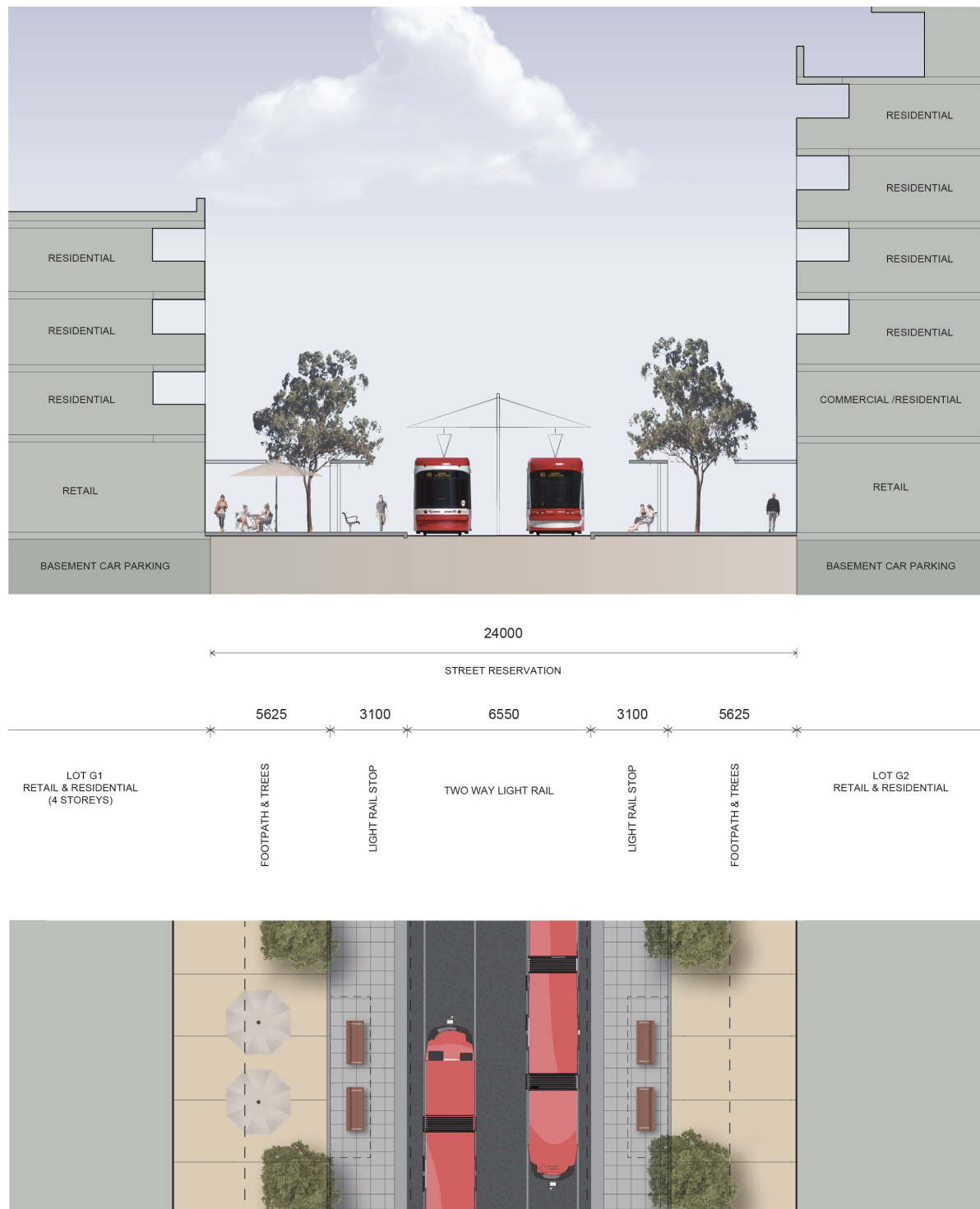


Figure 4.3.6.6
Typical street section 1 – Factory Street

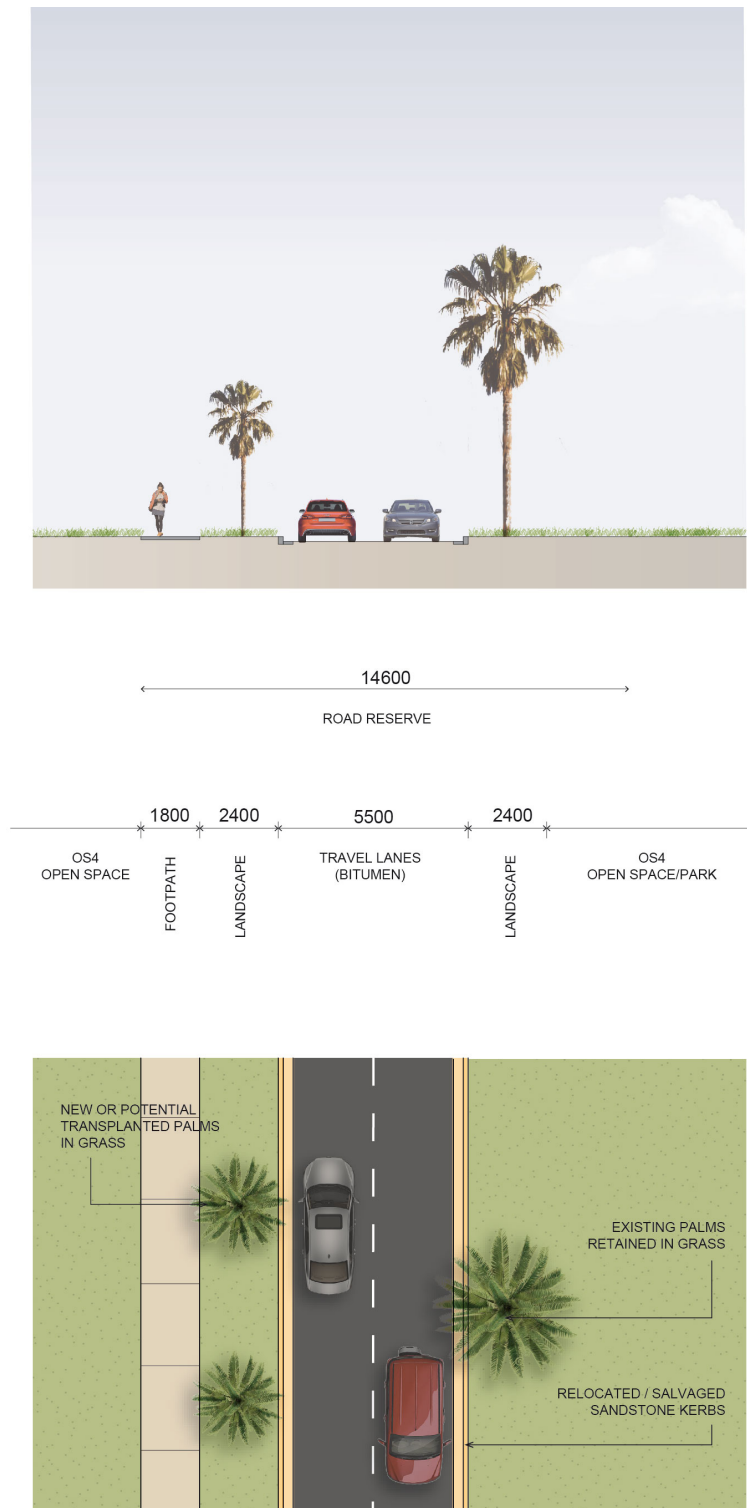


Figure 4.3.6.7
Typical street section 2 – Greenup Drive

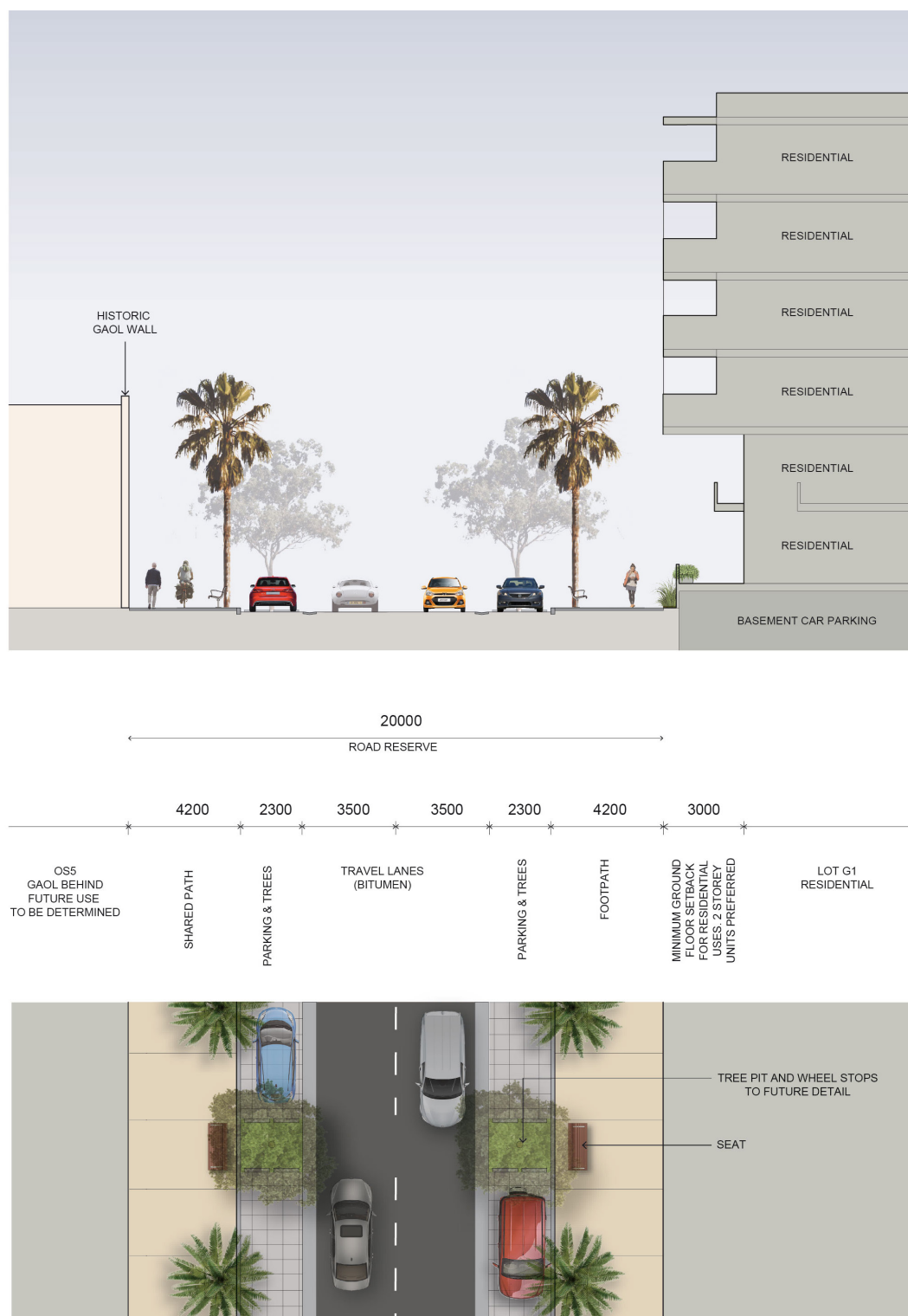
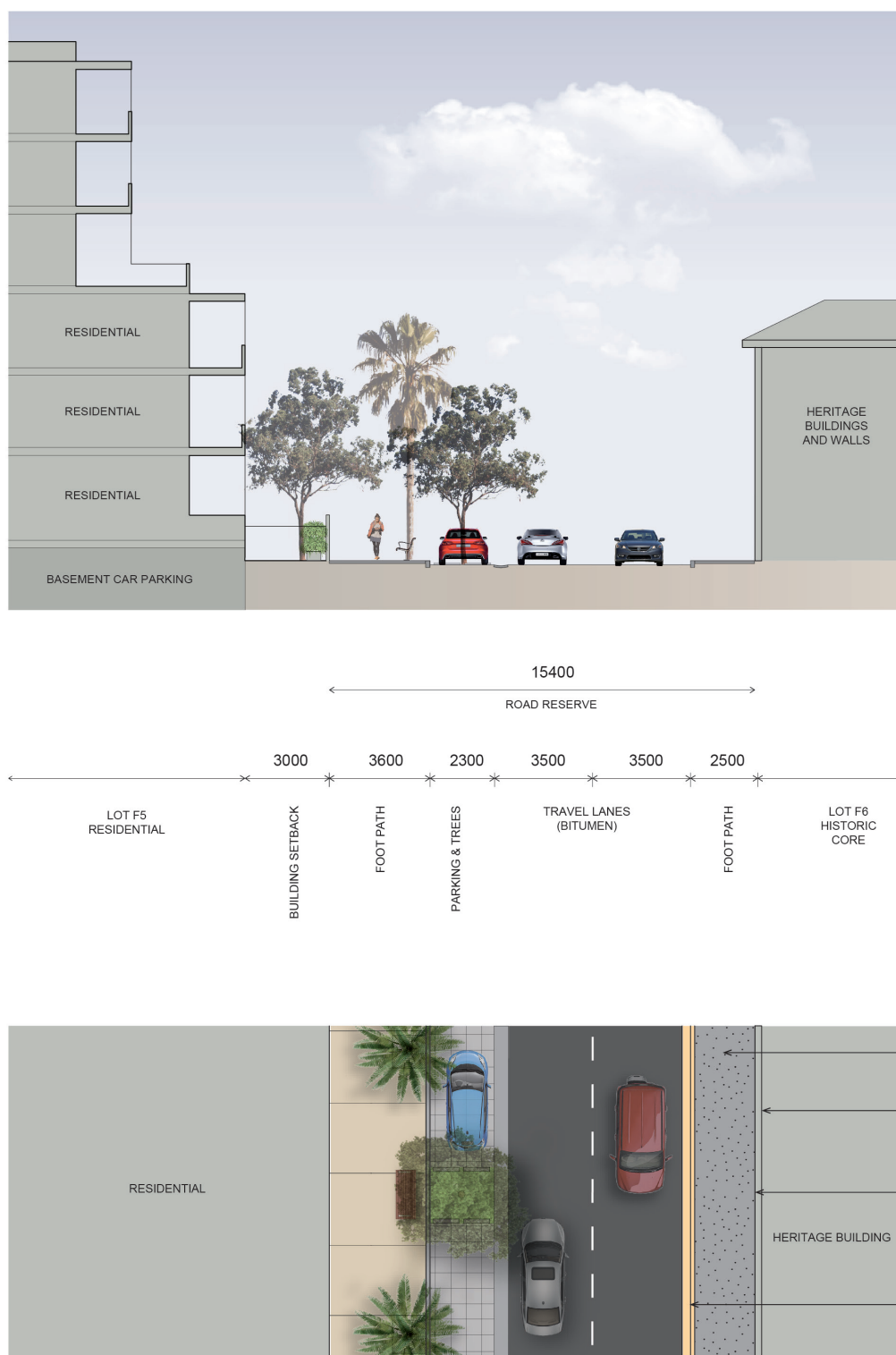


Figure 4.3.6.8
Typical street section 3 – Dunlop Street

**Figure 4.3.6.9**

Typical street section 4 – River Road

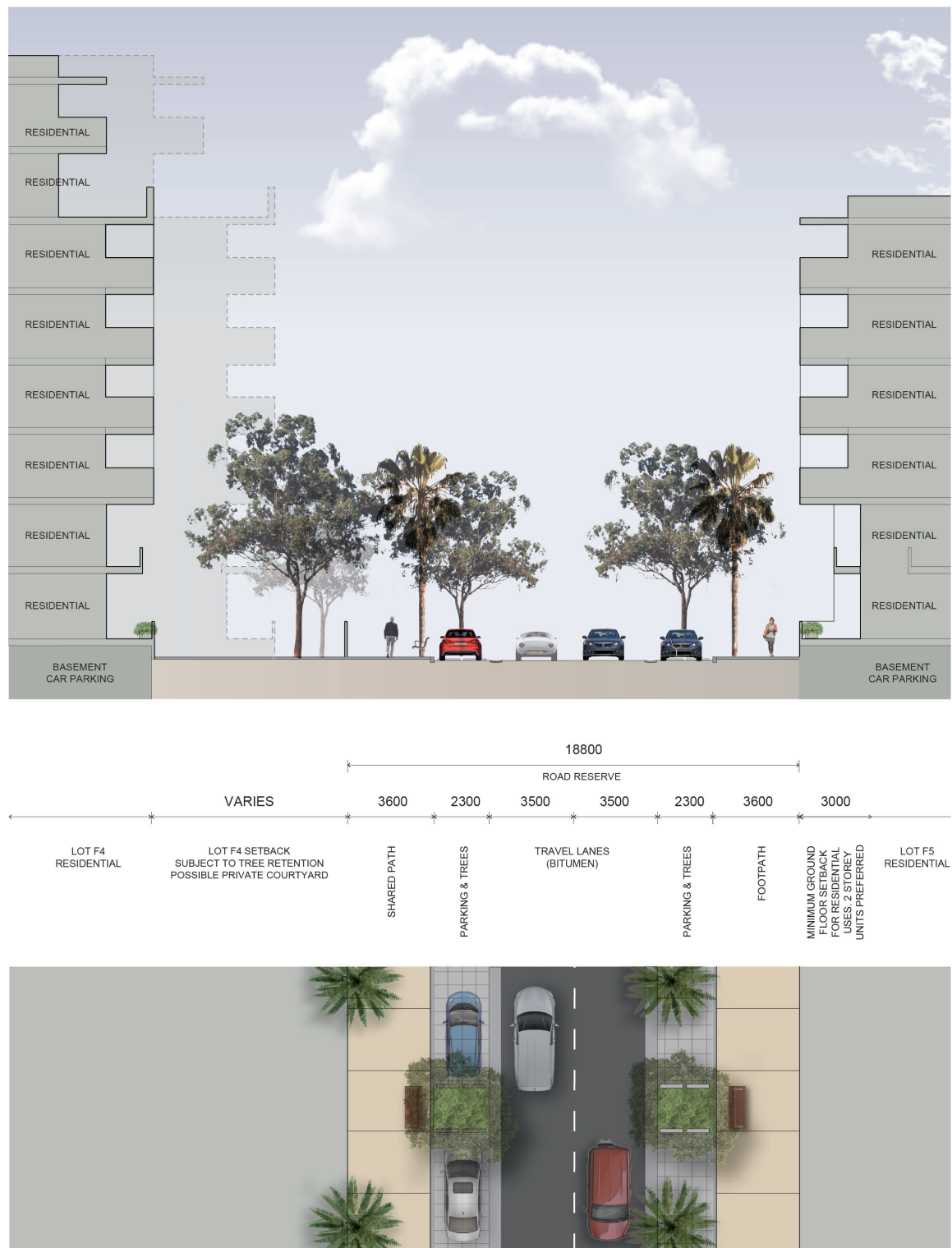


Figure 4.3.6.10
Typical street section 5 – Warrinya Avenue

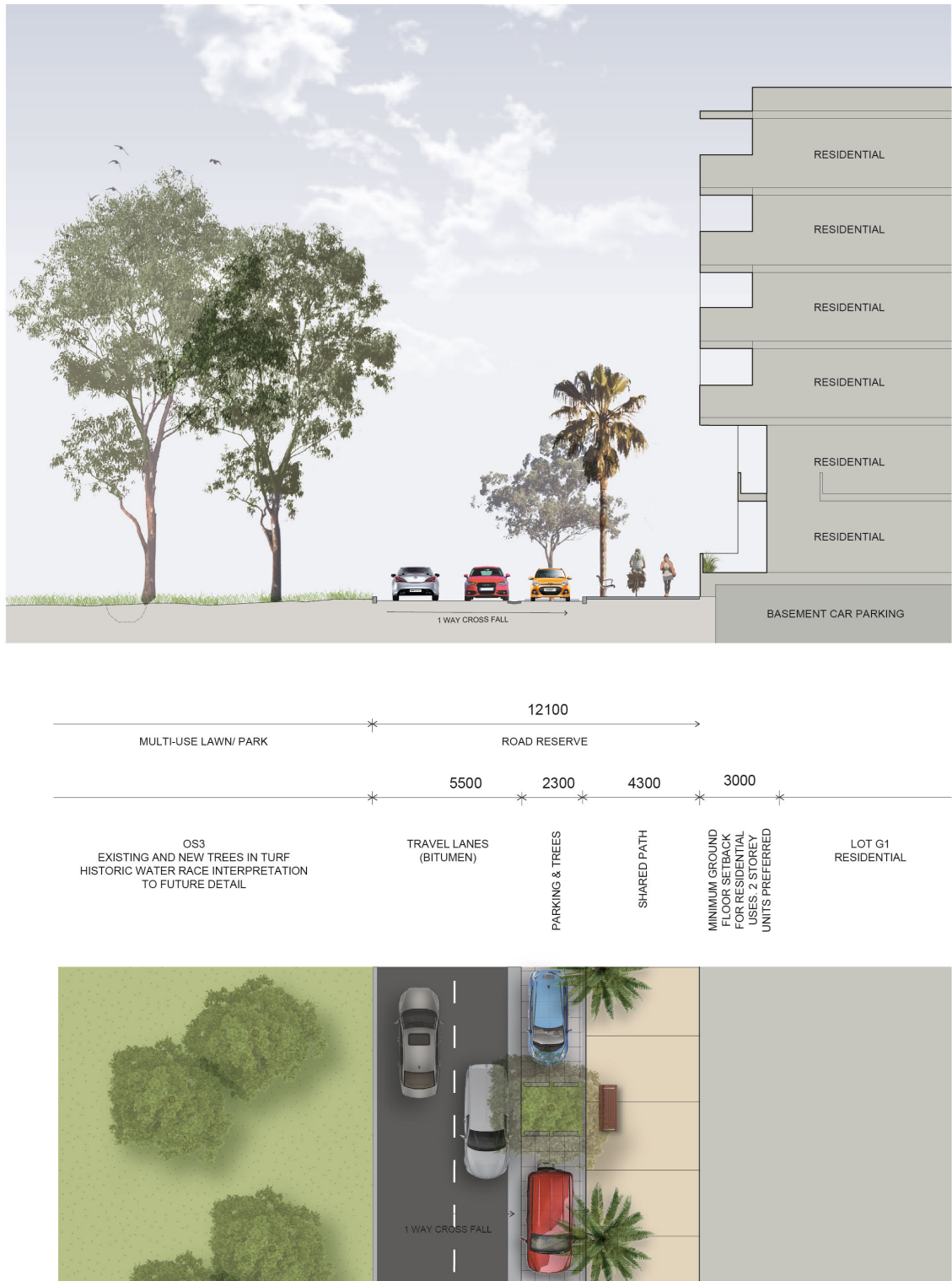
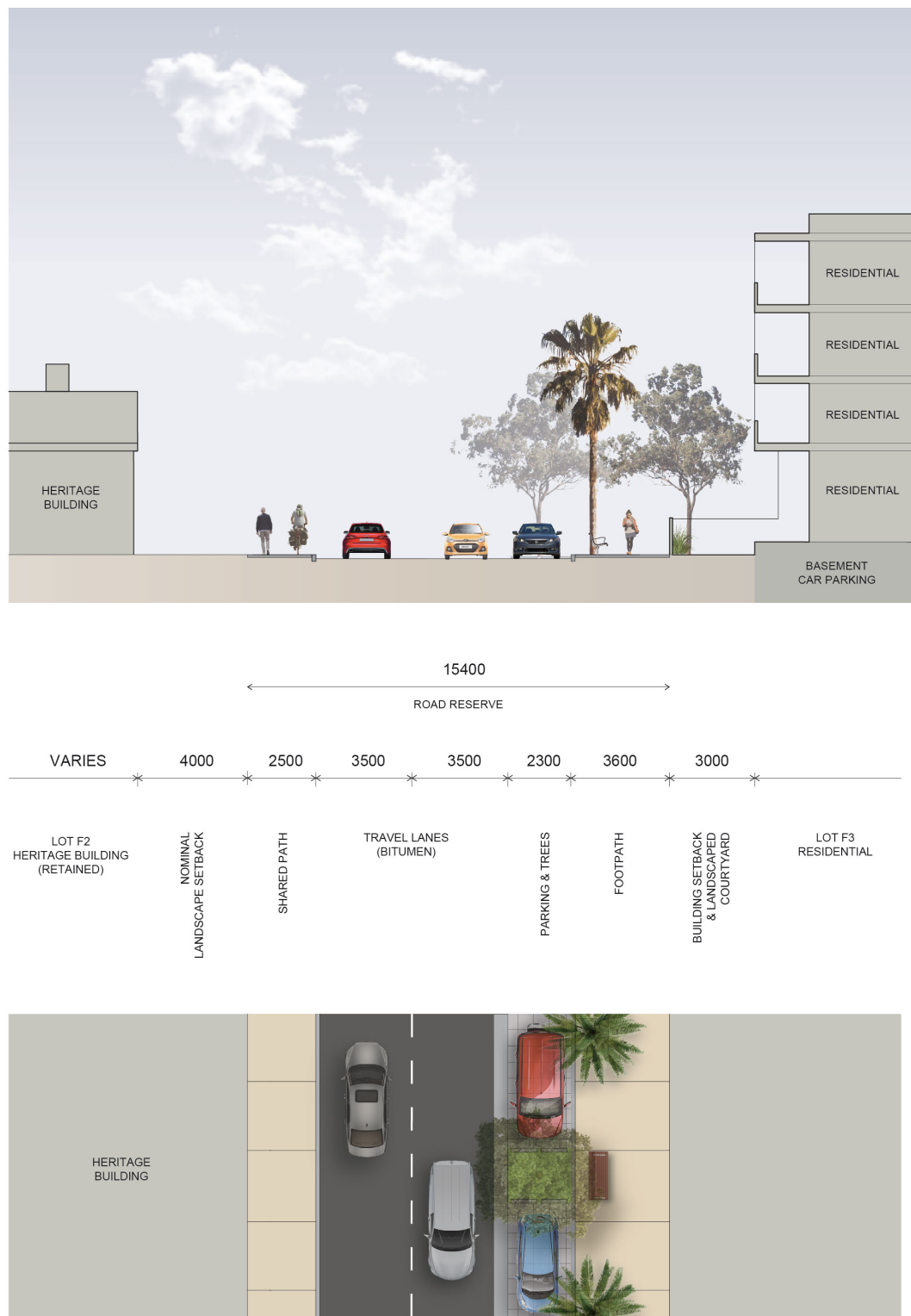


Figure 4.3.6.11
Typical street section 6 – East Circuit (east)

**Figure 4.3.6.12**

Typical street section 7 – East Circuit (west)

**Figure 4.3.6.13**

Typical street section 8 – East Circuit (north)

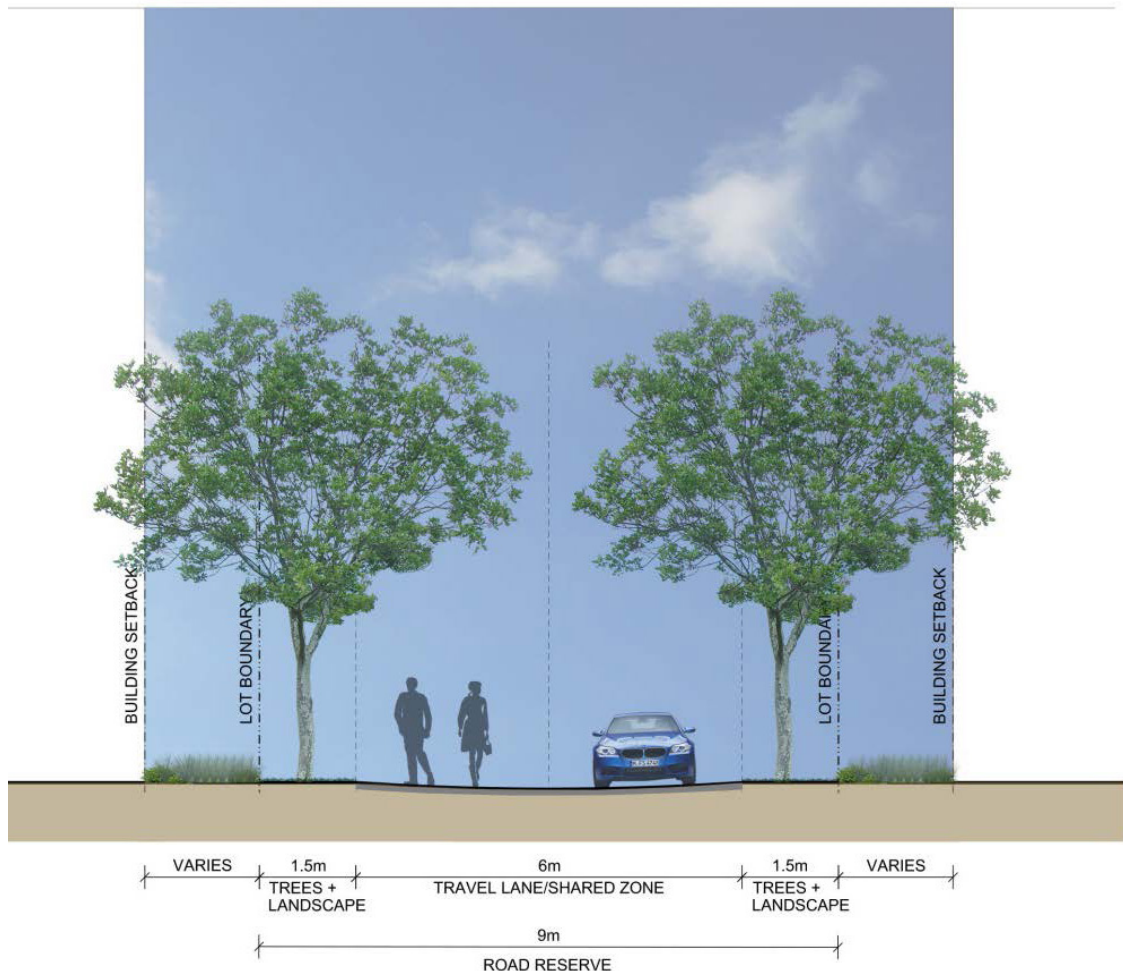


Figure 4.3.6.14
Typical shared street section 9

Allocation of Gross Floor Area

The maximum floor space ratio controls for the site are provided in the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*. Identifying a maximum gross floor area, rather than a maximum floor space ratio, to some of the development lots may be considered where early subdivision and delivery of roads and open space (to be dedicated to Council) reduces the overall site area of the majority of development lots. In that instance, a gross floor area will be calculated by multiplying the gross site area of a development lot (that is, the lot inclusive of roads and open space to be dedicated to Council) by the maximum floor space ratio in the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*.

Objectives

- O.1 To regulate the density of development identifying a maximum gross floor area for twelve development lots (E3; F1; F2; F3; F4; F5; F6, F7 and F8; F9; G1; and G2) consistent with the maximum floor space ratio in the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*.
- O.2 To allow for the early delivery of public open space and street network.

Principle

- P.1 The gross floor area permitted for any development lots is a maximum which may not be achievable when all planning and assessment considerations are taken into account such as heritage curtilage, retention of significant trees, significant archaeology, street and upper level setbacks and Apartment Design Guide considerations.

Controls

- C.1 That maximum gross floor area for any development lot is not to exceed the gross floor area resulting from the floor space ratio controls in the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* or as otherwise nominated in a Notice of Development Consent granted by a relevant consent authority.
- C.2 The maximum gross floor area for each lot shall include all buildings accommodated on a development lot, including retained heritage buildings and structures.
- C.3 The maximum gross floor area for each development lot shall only be allocated within that development lot. Should a maximum gross floor area not be able to be achieved for a development lot, that amount of floor area cannot be transferred to any other development lot.
- C.4 Development applications must submit supporting plans that demonstrate the gross floor area outcome on the development lot is consistent with Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011 or as otherwise nominated in a Notice of Development Consent granted by a relevant consent authority.

Biodiversity

The PNUT contains species that are listed as vulnerable under the *NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). These may include:

- Grey Headed Flying Foxes (GHFF)
- Eastern Freetail Bat
- Eastern Bent Wing Bat
- River-Flat Eucalypt Forest (remnant and regrowth)
- Habitat for other threatened species that may occur on the site.

Objectives

- O.1 To have consideration for and maintain the biodiversity of the PNUT.
- O.2 To minimise habitat disturbance and avoid disturbance of the GHFF camp.
- O.3 To enhance the ecological values of the riparian corridor and the River-Flat Eucalypt Forest.
- O.4 To avoid adverse impacts upon threatened and vulnerable species and significant ecological communities.

Principles

- P.1 To retain, conserve and enhance the ecological values of the riparian corridor (in areas not identified as having significant cultural plantings or lawn areas) by:
- Revegetating with local provenance species consistent with the River-Flat Eucalypt Forest Ecological Community; and
 - Implementing best practice bush regeneration techniques to regenerate native vegetation species and control weeds.

P.2 Retain the GHFF camp by:

- Minimising habitat disturbance;
- Minimising disturbance of the flying-foxes, particularly during fly-in (dawn) and fly-out (dusk), during heat stress events and during the sensitive period in the life cycle (approximately September to January);
- Restricting public access to the core camp area using physical barriers such as the existing heritage wall, and signage;
- Minimising the risk of future conflict by designing suitable reuse of nearby buildings compatible with their close proximity to the flying-fox camp; and
- Educating the community about the risks and benefits of flying-foxes

Controls

- C.1 Development of the PNUT must submit appropriate assessment documentation to demonstrate consideration of the ecological values of the PNHS site.**
- C.2 Development shall demonstrate it has regard to the *PNUT Riparian Corridor Strategy* (ELA 2016) and *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*.**

4.3.6.1 Heritage

The Parramatta North Urban Transformation (PNUT) incorporates a substantial part of the Parramatta North Historic Sites (PNHS)—namely the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site. These sites are listed on the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011* and the State Heritage Register (as identified on Figure 4.3.6.15) because of their exceptional heritage significance to the people of Parramatta and New South Wales.

The Female Factory/Lunatic Asylum Precinct of the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site and all of the Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site are also included in the nomination of the 'Former Female Factory Precinct, Parramatta' to be included in the National Heritage List administered under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The PNUT is located adjacent to the World Heritage Listed Old Government House and Domain precinct. Therefore, any development proposals for the PNUT will require statutory consent from the City of Parramatta Council and the NSW Government. Referral may also be required to the Commonwealth Government.

The *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (the PNHS CMP) has been prepared to assist current and future owners, managers and other site users with the ongoing management of the heritage values of the PNHS. The PNHS CMP has been endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW and all development for the PNUT will be required to comply with its principles, policies and guidelines.

The PNHS CMP comprises three (3) parts that should be read in conjunction with each other:

- Part A – Overview Report provides an overview history and significance of the PNHS and establishes the over-arching principles, policies and guidelines that apply across all three sites. It also provides analysis of Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage values, historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology and the broader cultural landscape of the PNHS.
- Part B – Significance Assessments comprises three separate reports providing historical analysis and assessment of the heritage significance for the Cumberland Hospital (East Campus) site, Parramatta Gaol site and Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa site.
- Part C – Lot Specific Guidelines includes a detailed heritage assessment of the components within each management lot and/or precinct and provides specific conservation and development guidelines for those components.

The Part C guidelines for each Development Lot will be required to be prepared and endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW prior to lodgement of the relevant development application.

Development within each Development Lot is to be consistent with the principles, policies and guidelines contained within the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP). It is noted that the PNHS CMP does not apply to Lots A3 and H1-H5.

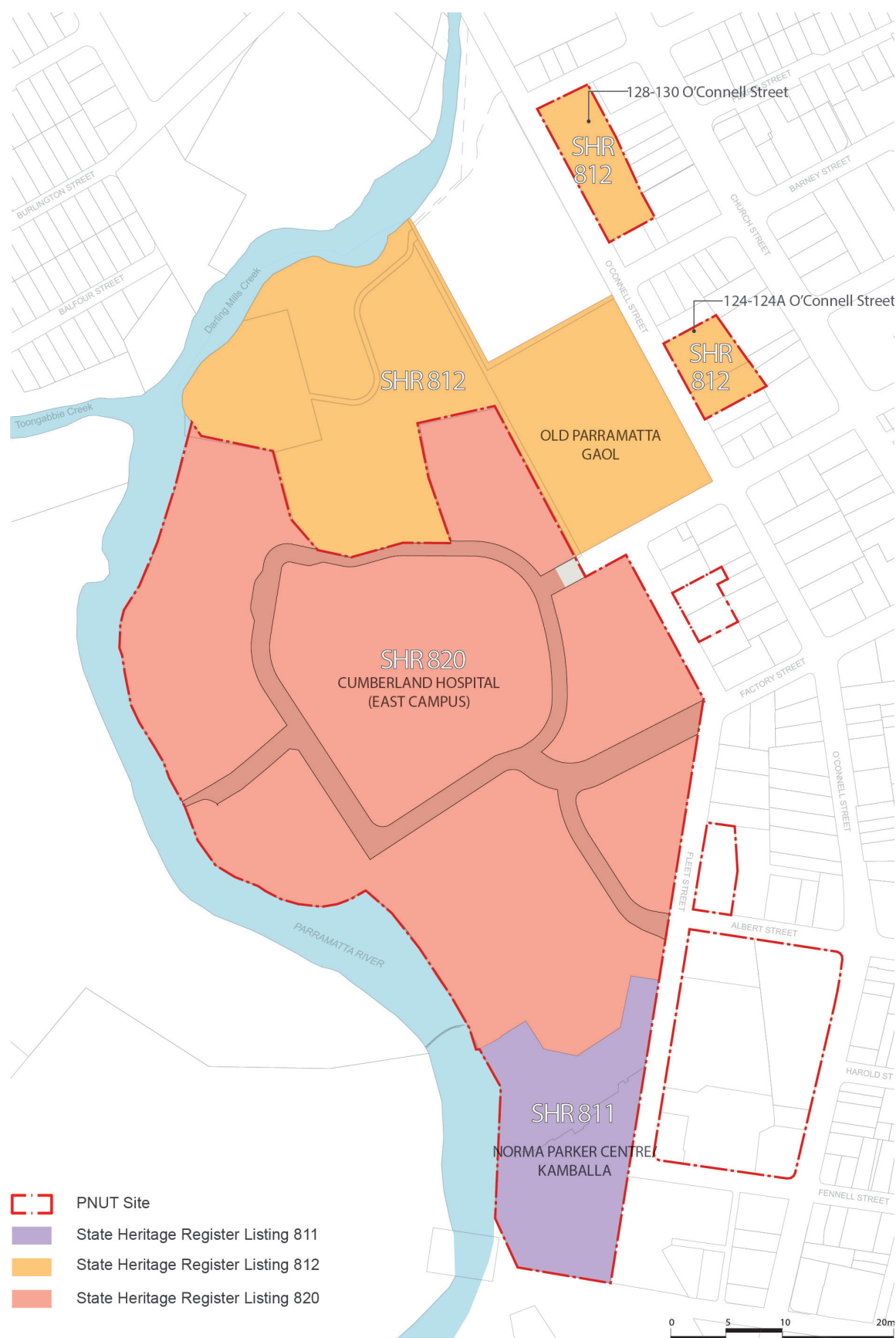


Figure 4.3.6.15
State Heritage Register Listing Boundaries

Aboriginal Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

The PNUT is of high significance to the Aboriginal community and has the potential to contain significant evidence of Aboriginal occupation. The PNUT area is a place of potential significance relating to the long association of Aboriginal people with the Parramatta region, and is of contemporary significance due to the incarceration of Aboriginal people at the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Girls Industrial School, Norma Parker Centre/Kamballa and the adjacent Parramatta Gaol.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure adequate protection and best-practice management of Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage within the PNUT.

Controls

- C.1 Development within the PNUT is to be undertaken consistent with the requirements of the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan (PNHS CMP)*. An Aboriginal Heritage Assessment and Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) may be required.**
- C.2 Future development applications are to incorporate interpretation of Aboriginal history, significance and occupation of the PNUT consistent with the requirements of the *PNHS Heritage Interpretation Strategy*.**
- C.3 State significant archaeology shall be confirmed through archaeological test excavation and be managed in accordance with the *PNHS CMP*.**

Cultural Landscapes

The PNUT contains significant cultural landscapes that include significant building layouts, spaces, built landscape elements and plantings.

Objectives

- O.1 To protect and appropriately manage the significant European cultural landscapes within the PNUT including layouts, spaces and hard landscaping elements.
- O.2 To retain and conserve significant trees, and minimise the number of trees removed to facilitate new development. Removal of trees is subject to due consideration of development alternatives and mitigation strategies consistent with the PNHS CMP and the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*.
- O.3 To retain and conserve the character of the significant cultural landscapes consistent with the PNHS CMP.
- O.4 To protect significant views to and from the PNUT and significant views within the site consistent with the PNHS CMP.
- O.5 To protect views identified as important for the adjacent Old Government House and Domain precinct as defined in the Development in Parramatta City and the Impact on Old Government House and Domain's World and National Heritage Listed Values, Planisphere 2012 Report – views 4, 10, 11 and 16.

Controls

- C.1 New developments are to identify and respond to an appropriate setting (curtilage) of existing heritage buildings as identified in Section 4.3.6.2 of the DCP, and as documented in PNHS CMP.**

- C.2** New developments that contain significant trees are to submit an arboricultural impact assessment and tree protection plan that identifies the current condition, potential impacts, mitigation strategies and short and long term management requirements for the trees. The assessment is to be prepared in accordance with current best-practice and any vegetation management requirements of Part 5.4 – Preservation of Trees or Vegetation of the DCP.
- C.3** Significant tree plantings identified for retention are to be managed consistent with best-practice maintenance requirements and the staged replacement of the trees and the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*.
- C.4** Future development is to minimise impacts on and conserve the sandstone walls and kerbs on both sides of Fleet Street. Any removed elements are to be salvaged and securely stored for potential reuse in maintenance and repair of the walls.
- C.5** Any new development must allow interpretation of the heritage significance of the site, consistent with the requirements of the PNHS Heritage Interpretation Strategy.
- C.6** Existing sandstone kerbs impacted by public domain or future lot development must be salvaged for re-use on site.
- C.7** Sandstone kerbing must be used (or re-used) to repair or reconstruct:
 - the sandstone kerbs along Greenup Drive and River Road;
 - the sandstone kerbs within the roadways of the Hospital for the Insane Precinct (F1 and F2);
 - in the vicinity of the Recreation Hall/Chapel (E3); and
 - retained sections along Eastern Circuit.
- C.8** Sandstone kerbing must be considered for use/re-use:
 - to assist with the re-instatement of Dunlop Street and/or Factory Street; and
 - repair or re-construct existing sandstone kerbs on Fleet Street.
- C.9** Where the salvaged sandstone is unsuitable for re-use as sandstone kerbing, opportunities to incorporate the stone into the public domain landscape (such as seating, path/garden edging) and/or site interpretation must be explored.
- C.10** Existing or salvaged sandstone kerbing shall be used within the Historic Core (Lots F6, F7 and F8) where appropriate.

Built Heritage

The PNHS incorporates a number of built heritage elements of cultural heritage significance. The PNHS CMP provides the assessed levels of heritage significance of buildings and structures as either exceptional, high, moderate or little significance or that are intrusive (refer Figure 4.3.6.17). The PNHS CMP also provides guidance for the conservation of these buildings and structures.

Objectives

- O.1** To protect the heritage significance of the PNHS within the PNUT.
- O.2** To conserve the significant buildings and structures within the PNUT that demonstrate the significant heritage values of the PNHS and adapt them for appropriate new uses.
- O.3** To ensure that new development responds to the retained heritage buildings and structures within and in the immediate vicinity of the PNHS consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).

Principles

- P.1 The assessment of the conservation of buildings and structures is to be consistent with their assessed levels of heritage significance (refer Figure 4.3.6.16) and guidelines as described in Policy 20 of Part A of the PNHS CMP and Inventory Sheets contained in Part B of the PNHS CMP.
- P.2 Sensitive adaptive re-use of heritage buildings is encouraged. New uses must be compatible with the heritage significance of the place and be undertaken in accordance with the PNHS CMP and best-practice guidelines including New Uses for Heritage Places: guidelines for the adaption of historic buildings and sites, prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW and RAI (now Australian Institute of Architects) in 2008.
- P.3 New buildings must be consistent with best-practice guidelines including Design in Context: Guidelines for infill development in the historic environment, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage) and RAI (now Australian Institute of Architects) in 2005.

Controls

- C.1 **Proposed works to heritage buildings and structures within the PNUT and new development in the vicinity of heritage buildings is to be consistent with the requirements of the PNHS CMP.**
- C.2 **A Heritage Impact Statement is to be prepared by a suitably qualified heritage expert as part of any development application within the PNUT.**
- The Heritage Impact Statement is to be prepared consistent with the current best-practice and is to address:**
- **The heritage significance of the building or structure and its contribution to the heritage significance of the PNHS area.**
 - **The options that were considered when arriving at a preferred development and the reasons for choosing the preferred option.**
 - **The impact of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the building or structure, other buildings within the vicinity and the significance of the broader PNHS.**
 - **The compatibility of the development with the policies and guidelines contained within the PNHS CMP.**
 - **Landscape heritage assessment which includes impact of development on the immediate and whole of historic landscape character, including important views.**
- C.3 **As required by the PNHS CMP, where the development application proposes the full or substantial demolition of a building, approval is required under Section 57(2) or Section 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977* and under the provisions of the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*.**
- C.4 **Where the development application proposes the full or substantial demolition of a building, a Heritage Impact Statement must address Policy 20 and 49 of the PNHS Conservation Management Plan – Part A Overview Report and demonstrate that:**
- **there is no prudent or feasible alternative;**
 - **demolition would result in no or minimal impacts, including cumulative impacts, on the heritage significance of the place or the wider PNHS; and**
 - **demolition would be of overall benefit to the heritage significance of the place and the wider PNHS.**

The development application is to include a report from a suitably qualified structural engineer if the demolition is proposed on the basis of poor structural condition.

Building and structures approved for demolition should be archivally recorded prior to any works.

A survey of all the building and structures proposed for demolition should be undertaken to identify any building materials that have potential for re-use in the repair of significant buildings or structures and / or that may be of interpretative value and should be considered for incorporation into the upgrading of the open space areas.

- C.5** Future development applications are to incorporate interpretation of the history and heritage significance of significant buildings and structures consistent with the requirements of the PNHS Heritage Interpretation Strategy.

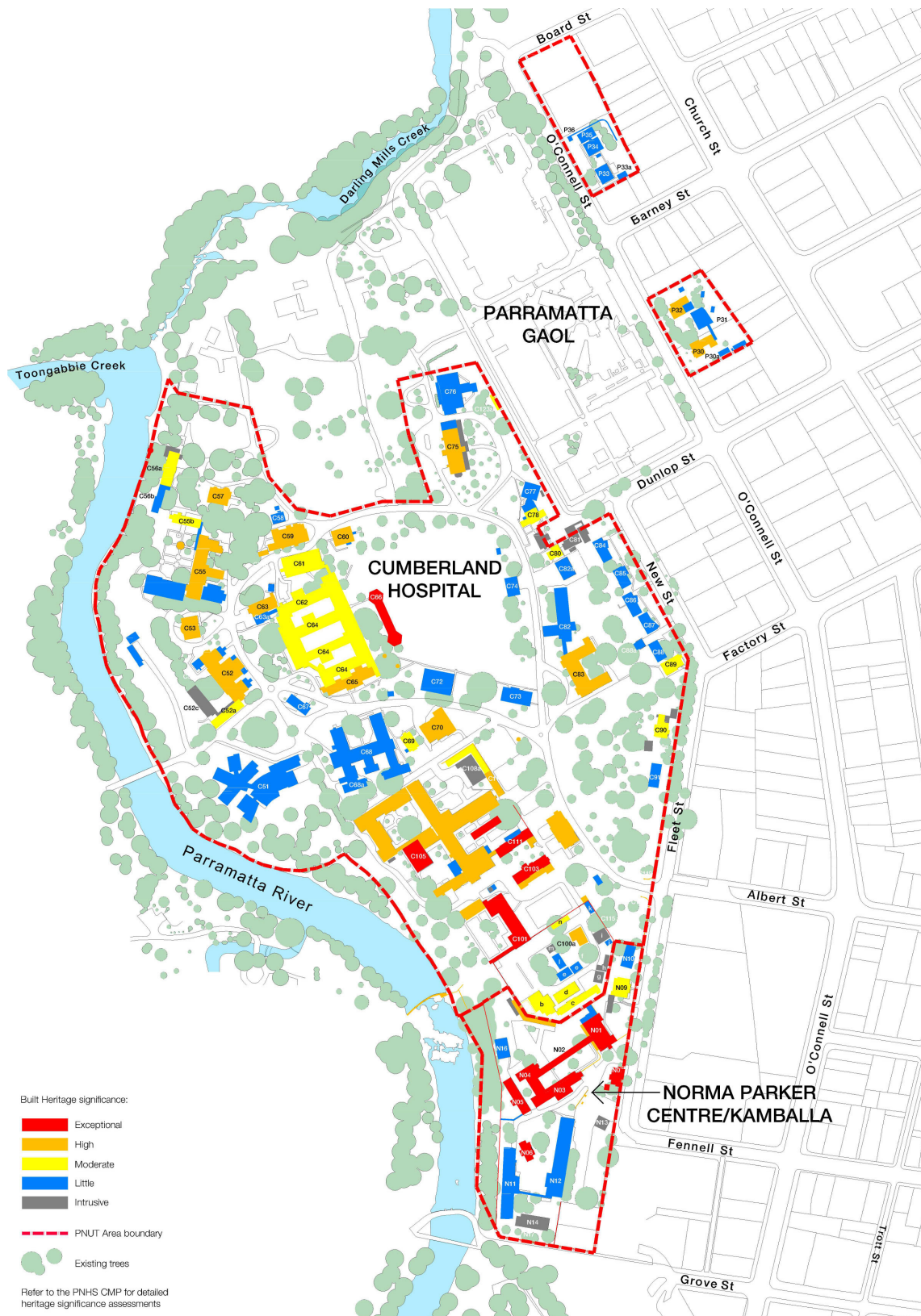


Figure 4.3.6.16
Built Heritage Significance (Source: PNHS CMP)

Historical (non-Aboriginal) Archaeology

There is a substantial and significant archaeological resource within the PNUT. Archaeological investigations and assessment will be required to guide development in some areas and inform the management of specific elements of archaeology.

The *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP) has been prepared to guide development so that it avoids, minimises or mitigates impacts on significant archaeology. The PNHS CMP provides general archaeology management recommendations as well as more specific requirements for each of the development lots within the PNUT.

It is recommended that archaeology of State and potentially National heritage significance is identified, acknowledged, managed and retained in situ, however any impacts or removal of objects will be subject to a merit-based assessment, taking into consideration the archaeological significance and intactness.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure adequate protection and appropriate management of the significant archaeological resource within the PNUT.
- O.2 To ensure that archaeology of local, state and potential National significance is retained in situ, wherever possible, and be interpreted within new development.

Design Controls

- C.1 Excavation within the PNUT area is to be consistent with the requirements of the PNHS CMP. Further archaeological investigation and assessment may be required to inform future development on the PNUT.**
- C.2 Prior to the commencement of any works involving excavation, any required applications for approval to undertake the works under the Heritage Act 1977 are to be submitted to the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage.**
- C.3 New developments must allow interpretation of relevant significant archaeological resources of the PNUT. The interpretation must be consistent with the requirements of the PNUT Heritage Interpretation Strategy.**

Key Views, Landmarks and Axes

The PNUT as a site of historic significance includes many landmarks, view corridors, vistas and planning axes that must be considered in the renewal. These views and vistas include views within the PNUT, views from the PNUT and views to the PNUT, particularly from Parramatta Park.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure significant views and vistas to, from and within the PNUT are protected and enhanced.
- O.2 To ensure new development has regard to the views and vistas relating to the location, siting and design of new development.

Design Principles

- P.1 Development within the PNUT is to protect and enhance the views, vistas and view axes identified in Figure 4.3.6.17 to 4.3.6.2.19.
- P.2 New services infrastructure must be located underground to avoid visual impacts on significant cultural landscape, in particular the curtilage and wider setting of significant buildings and structures, open space areas, cultural plantings and views.

PART 4

4.3

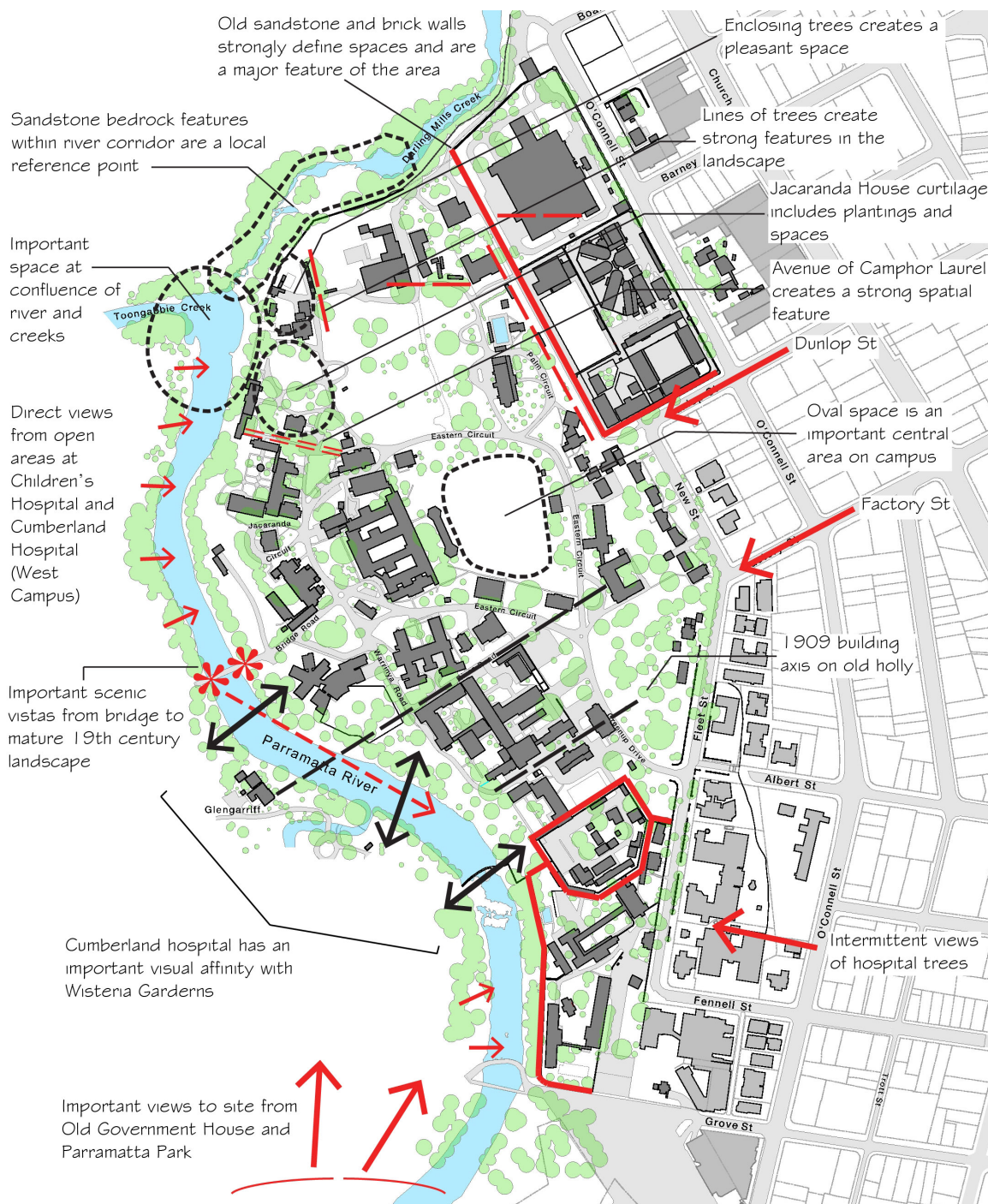


Figure 4.3.6.17
Key Views, Landmarks and View Axes (Source: PNHS CMP)

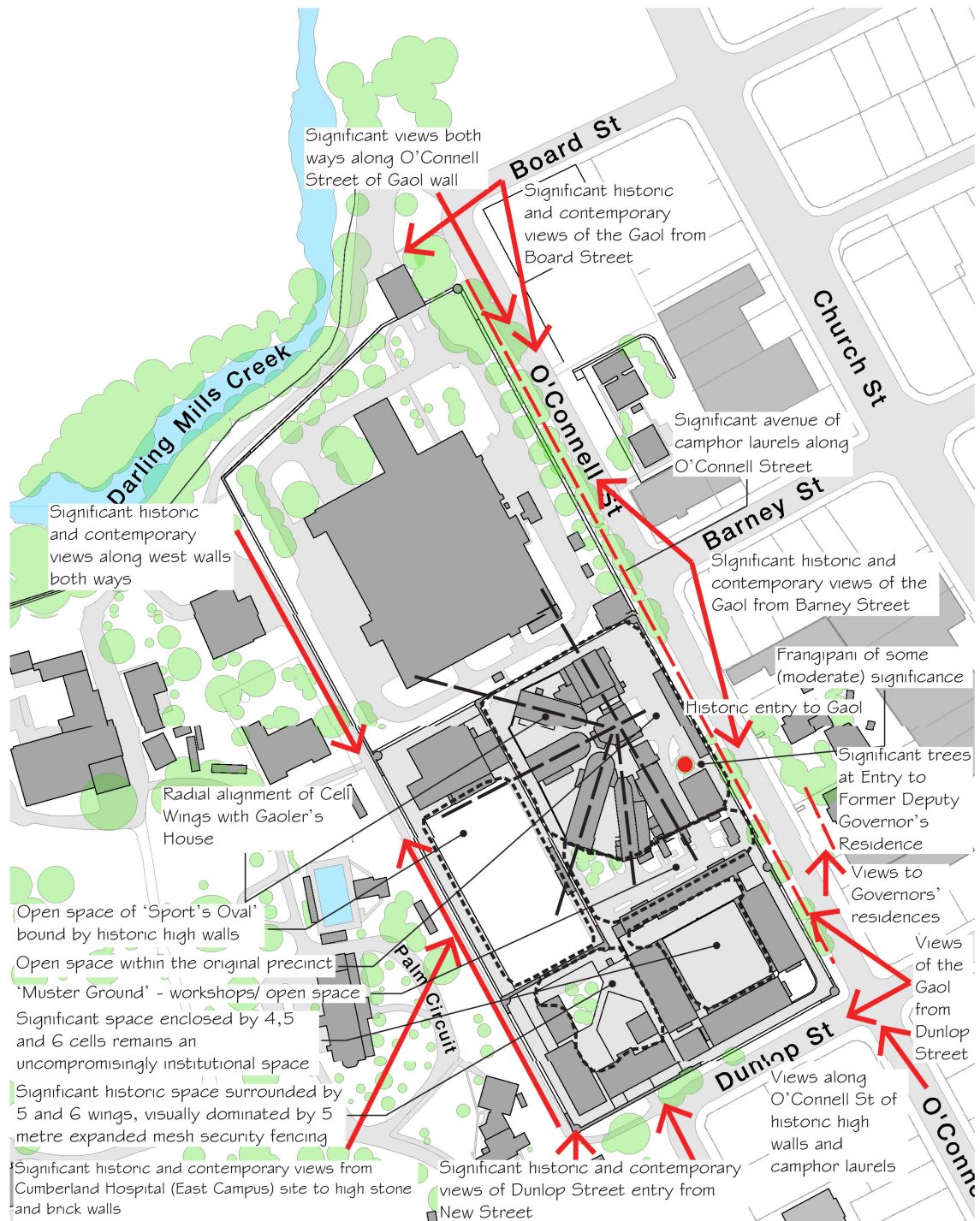
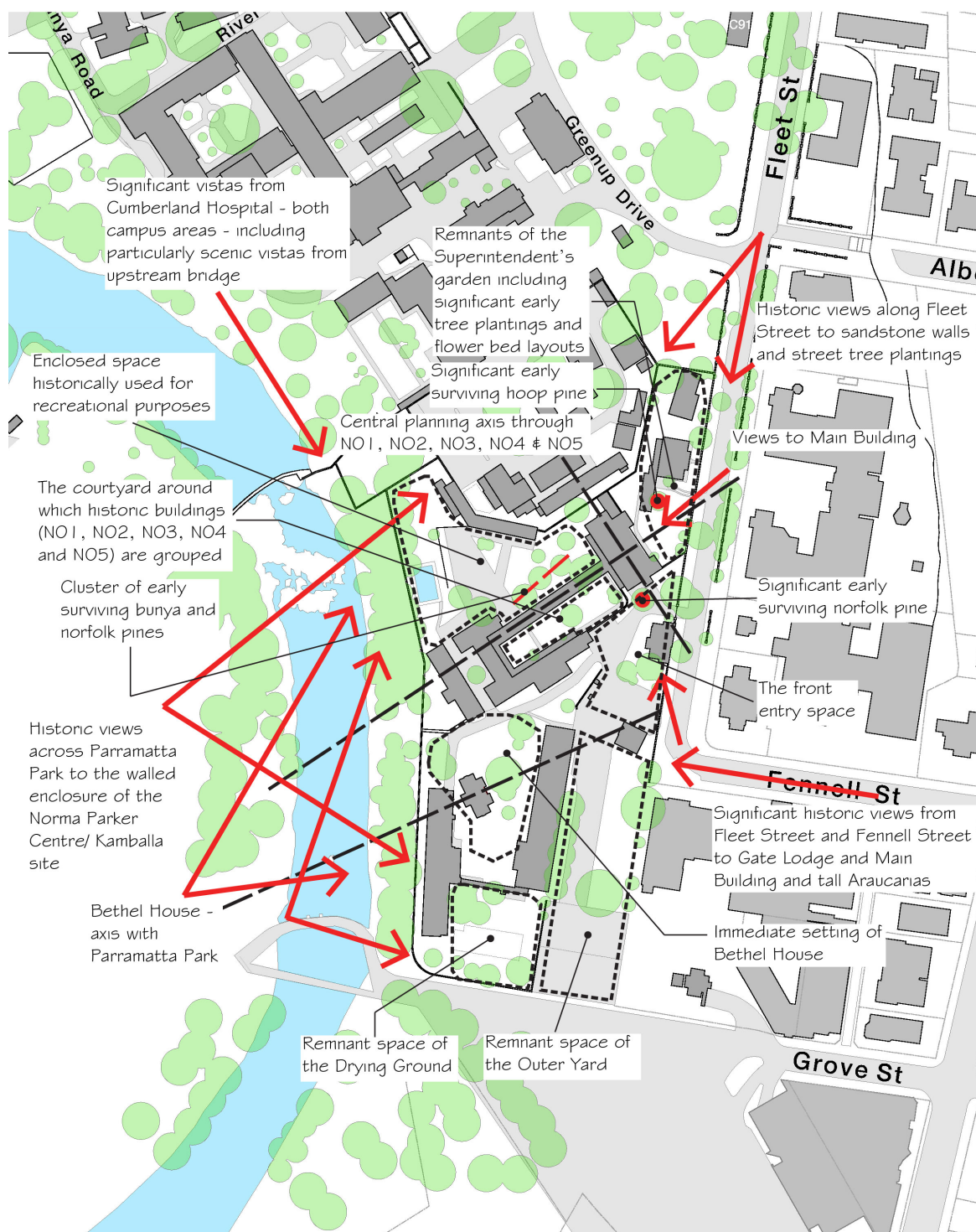


Figure 4.3.6.18
Key Views, Landmarks and View Axes (Source: PNHS CMP)

**Figure 4.3.6.19**

Key Views, Landmarks and View Axes (Source: PNHS CMP)

4.3.6.2 Development and Design

This section provides general development and design controls for future developments. The development and design controls relate to site landscaped area, building separation, building articulation, building location and floor plate sizes. These general controls are to be read in conjunction with the Development Lot Controls – Individual section of this DCP. The PNUT development lots are identified in Figure 4.3.6.22. Design guidelines for each of the development lots are provided at Figures 4.3.6.23 to Figure 4.3.6.42.

Where there is any inconsistency, the individual development lot controls will prevail over these general development and design controls.

NOTE: Development must comply with the controls set out below and any relevant controls in Parts 2 and 3 of the Parramatta DCP 2011. Where there is any inconsistency Part 4 will prevail.

Built Form and Massing

Design Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that high levels of residential amenity are achieved.
- O.2 To provide for appropriate separation of buildings to provide opportunities for solar access, natural ventilation, privacy control and provision of outlooks.
- O.3 To ensure new buildings respond to and respect the existing heritage buildings, structures and landscapes.
- O.4 To ensure development floor plate sizes and building footprints are not excessive.
- O.5 To provide adequate opportunities for landscaping.

Design Controls

- C.1 Each development lot identified at Figure 4.3.6.22 and where it may be possible, is to include landscaping to complement the landscaping provided in the public domain.**
- C.2 Development lots that include residential accommodation, must provide deep soil landscape on all front, side and rear boundary setbacks as shown in the Individual Development Lot Figures.**
- C.3 New buildings should not be longer than 45 metres in length.**
- C.4 Where buildings can not demonstrate a maximum of 45 metres in length, building facades must be articulated 'breaks' in the building form.**
- C.5 The maximum floorplates for tower buildings of more than 12 storeys is 850 square metres (gross building area).**

Relationship between New Development & Existing Built Form

Design Principles

- P.1 The design, orientation and arrangement of built form and landscape elements is to capture river views, respect key axes, relationships to open spaces and enhance the setting of the cultural heritage.
- P.2 The design of new buildings must respect the scale, design and materials of the culturally significant buildings and structures within the PNHS sites. The siting of new buildings must recognise the heritage significance and values of the sites and must not intrude on important views and vistas across the site.

- P.3 The overall form and design of any new buildings must have regard to the palette of materials that already exist on-site. Architectural forms must be simple and direct, and new buildings must be of a high quality contemporary design.
- P.4 There should be a considered relationship between the existing environment (built and landscape) and new development through the appropriate use of materials, colour, built form and urban character.

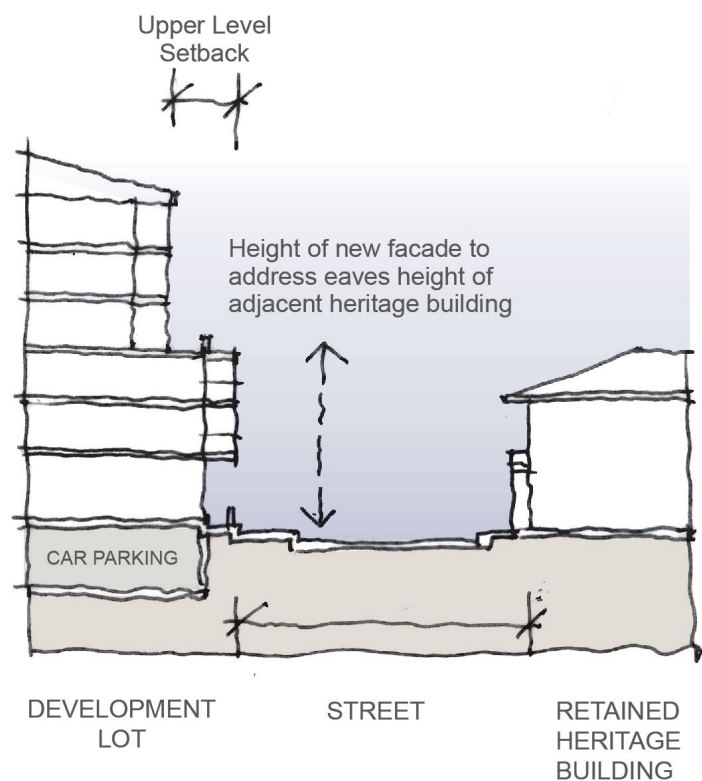


Figure 4.3.6.20
Relationship with heritage buildings

Design Controls

- C.1** New buildings adjacent to retained heritage buildings and structures should not encroach into the heritage curtilage. Note that this relationship could be across subdivision and allotment boundaries. New buildings should include an alignment of street wall heights, increased upper level setbacks and façade articulation to minimise potential visual impacts, as demonstrated at Figure 4.3.6.20.
- C.2** The detailed design and articulation of facades must reflect the character of the site as comprising of a series of discrete buildings within a landscape setting.
- C.3** Where gable or hipped roofs are proposed, the angle of the pitch must be compatible with the adjacent heritage building.
- C.4** All new service elements such as aerials, vent pipes, hot water services, solar collectors or heating panels, plant equipment, air-conditioning units, telecommunications and satellite equipment and the like located on the building must be fully integrated in the design of the building and concealed from public view.

- C.5 Any new addition to heritage buildings are appropriate only where they facilitate the use of the building. New additions to retained heritage buildings and structures may be permissible within the heritage curtilage should be designed to minimise adverse impacts on their heritage significance, with careful consideration to siting, form, scale, height and materials.**

Important Corners

Design Principles

- P.1 Important corners require distinctive architectural treatment and must be articulated and expressed volumetrically, addressing both streets and façades. This can be created through emphasis, articulation, splayed treatments, use of materials/colour, height and/or other means.

Existing and New Vegetation

Design Principles

- P.1 Significant trees and landscape elements must be retained and incorporated in new development.
- P.2 New landscaping is to be consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP) and *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*.
- P.3 Developments are to consider and reflect the site's historic planting regimes and species in the layout and specification of future landscape designs.
- P.4 Landscapes nearest the light rail corridor should minimise understorey planting in order to maximise sight lines for pedestrians crossing the corridor and clearly delineating safe spaces from the light rail hazard zone.

Design Controls

- C.1 Development applications must be accompanied by a Landscape Plan which details vegetation and trees to be removed, retained and new plantings. An indicative plant schedule nominating species, number and size should be included.**
- C.2 Removal of trees may be allowed subject to a merit based assessment of development alternatives and opportunities to replace significant trees with identical or comparable species to enhance the landscape character consistent with the PNHS CMP and the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*.**
- C.3 New developments must retain and conserve significant trees, and minimise the number of trees removed to facilitate new development. Removal of trees is allowed subject to due consideration of development alternatives and mitigation strategies.**
- C.4 Significant tree plantings identified for retention are to be managed in accordance with best-practice maintenance requirements and the staged replacement of the trees and the *PNUT Canopy Replenishment Strategy*.**

Important Interface with Public Open Space

Design Principles

- P.1 Where buildings have an important relationship with public open space, ensure they address the public open spaces to achieve good passive surveillance, high quality presentation, active open spaces and maximise visual connections. Direct pedestrian and visual connections between buildings (including retained heritage buildings) and open space areas are to be encouraged.
- P.2 Where private open space is located adjacent to public open space or the public domain, appropriate edge treatments are to be provided to maintain a clear hierarchy of spatial separation, whilst also achieving design integration.
- P.3 Where private open space forms part of the curtilage and landscape setting of a heritage building, any landscape treatment, such as planting, structures or fencing must be designed and located to respect the significance of the building and minimise heritage and visual impacts in accordance with the PNHS CMP.
- P.4 Development shall respect and contribute to the open landscape and park-like character of the precinct
- P.5 Walls and fences must contribute to visual amenity and provide safety / security to residents. The design of these elements must positively contribute to the public domain and be in keeping with the historic character of retained building and the landscape.
- P.6 Fencing and boundary delineation must be integrated with the building and landscape design through the use of compatible materials and detailing.

Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate a careful selection of appropriate materials for boundary treatments. Brick, sandstone, rendered masonry low walling, transparent or semi-transparent fencing with soft landscape elements is preferable. No replica fence types, sheet metal or wire fencing shall be used. Landscaping is encouraged where there are changes in level.**
- C.2 Raised walls or terraces to streets should be softened by the use of planters.**
- C.3 Fencing around heritage buildings should not obstruct or detract from the principal views of the building.**
- C.4 Interface between public open space and Parramatta Light Rail Corridor to be designed in consultation with Council and Transport for NSW to ensure safety, accessibility and visual amenity.**

Street Walls and Podiums

Design Principle

- P.1 Street walls of new developments are to present a human scale urban edge to the public domain and ensure consistent scale across separate development lots.

Design Controls

- C.1 Where towers are required to be setback from podiums, they must be differentiated by a change of material and/or architectural wall expression.**
- C.2 The maximum podium height is 6 storeys. Above the podium a minimum 3 metre setback is required as shown in Figure 4.3.6.21.**

- C.3** Where the proposed building interfaces with a heritage building or existing urban development, a lower street wall height is required (refer to Figure 4.3.6.20 – Relationship to Heritage Building).

Setbacks

Design Controls

- C.1** Setbacks between new developments and to heritage buildings must be sympathetically treated and be free of and not compromised through provision of services and structures, such as substations, air conditioning units and hydrants.
- C.2** Building and tower setbacks are not to be overhung by significant built form and be consistent with the design principles and controls set out in each of the Individual Development Lot controls.
- C.3** A minimum street level building alignment setback of 3 metres is required for buildings with a residential ground floor use as shown in Figure 4.3.6.21, unless otherwise specified on the Development Lot Control – Individual section of this DCP.
- C.4** A 0 metre lot street building alignment setback is permissible for buildings with a commercial, retail or main street frontage, unless otherwise specified on the Development Lot Control – Individual section of this DCP.
- C.5** Ground floor apartments must have individual access from the public domain or through site links. New ground floor apartments to be elevated above street level (maximum 900mm) to allow for privacy, transition and basement parking partial ventilation, where setback from street.
- C.6** Podium and tower levels must provide a mix of private courtyards, communal landscaped open space and resident amenities.

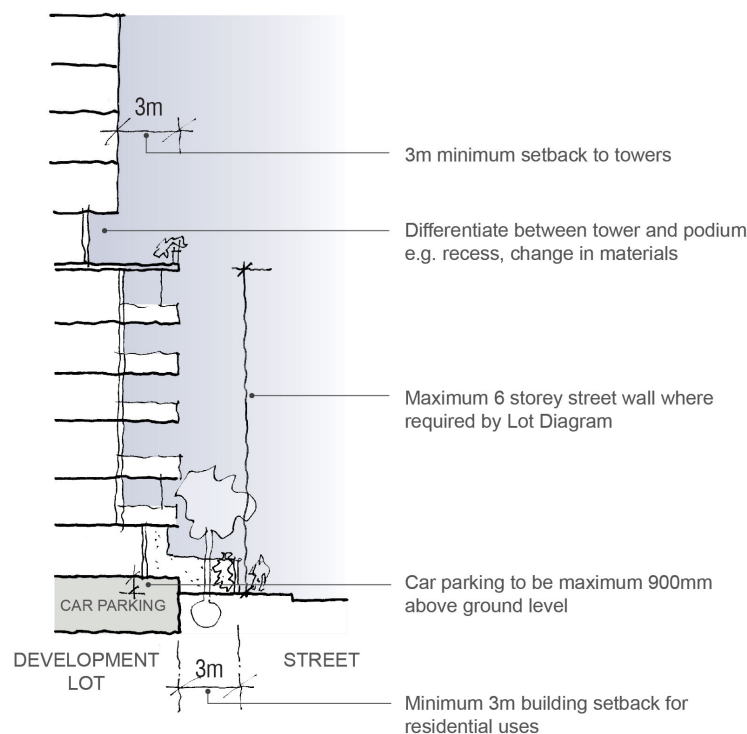


Figure 4.3.6.21
Typical Street wall heights and tower setbacks

Through site links

Design Principles

- P.1 Through site links are to provide pedestrian permeability through large sites as shown at Figure 4.3.6.5.
- P.2 Through site links must be generously sized, have direct connections, and include allowance for significant landscaping.
- P.3 Through site links are to incorporate active ground floor uses such as residential building entries, community and/or retail uses.
- P.4 Through site links are to be at natural ground level and be fully open to the sky with no building elements above.
- P.5 Through site links are to be accessible to the public at all times.
- P.6 The required through site links have been identified where necessary in the detailed Development Lot Controls in this DCP.
- P.7 Through site links to be dedicated to the City of Parramatta Council are not to be located over a basement.
- P.8 Additional through site links can be provided through detailed design development if required.

External Materials

Design Principles

- P.1 The site requires a limited materials and colour palette to achieve a cohesive built form related to the retained historic built legacy, which includes an established tradition of building in sandstone and red brick.
- P.2 Materials must be selected that contribute to the building's sustainability performance, thermal comfort for internal users and the public domain and durability.
- P.3 For ground plane or podium levels opposite or adjacent to heritage buildings, materials must be selected to consider the visual characteristics and significance of the heritage buildings. Reference must be made to the PNHS CMP.

Design Controls

- C.1 A sample board showing colours and finishes must be submitted as part of any development application.**
- C.2 The colour of external facades of the ground plane or podium levels is to be predominantly sandstone and/or mid-to-darker red / earth tones. Lighter sandstone / beige / grey on rendered or painted lightweight areas may be used to articulate the façade. Accent colours may be used on incidental or detailed elements such as sunshades, blade walls, shutters etc.**
- C.3 Highly coloured, reflective or white facades are not appropriate materials and must not be approved.**
- C.4 Precast concrete is not to be used as the primary façade material unless there is acceptable articulation, surface treatment, and integration with other architectural elements.**

Street Addresses

Design Principles

- P.1 All new buildings and reused heritage buildings must demonstrate clear and logical public street addresses. Development must provide simple and clear public entries to all buildings for pedestrians.
- P.2 Careful consideration is to be given to the proposed location of letter boxes, entry signage and garbage collection points to ensure clear and logical locations whilst minimising the adverse visual impact on the public domain and any adjacent heritage buildings or structures.

Design Control

- C.1 Garbage collection points must be located, wherever achievable, in basement car parks.**

Traffic and Transport

Objectives

- O.1 To encourage walking, cycling and public transport use in order to reduce the number of motor vehicles travelling through and to the site and to create a high quality pedestrian environment.
- O.2 To encourage the use of the public transport and bicycles as an environmentally sensitive alternative to the use of private motor vehicles.

Preferred lot and parking access

Design Principles

- P.1 Vehicular and pedestrian access points shown on the Individual Lot Figures 4.3.6.23 to 4.3.6.42 are preferred. Alternative locations related to detailed design proposals will be considered on traffic and urban design grounds.

Potential at-grade and above-ground parking

Design Principles

- P.1 Where for heritage reasons, basement car parking is not provided, at-grade parking may be permitted subject to an assessment of visual impact.

Car Parking and Bicycle Parking

Design Principles

- P.1 Future development proposals must aim to maximise the use of sustainable and active transport by residents and visitors.

Design Controls

- C.1 Future developments are to minimise car parking provision and demonstrate the inclusion of transport alternatives or strategies to discourage private motor vehicle use.**
- C.2 If development includes a car parking space in connection with a residential dwelling, the development must provide no more than the number of car parking spaces specified in Table 4.3.6.2.1 below.**

Table 4.3.6.2.1

Residential car parking requirements

Dwelling type	Number of parking spaces
1 Bed/ Studio	0.6 spaces
2 Bed	0.9 spaces
3+Bed	1.4 spaces
Visitor spaces	1 space per 5 dwellings

C.3 Development must provide a minimum number of bicycle parking spaces specified in Table 4.3.6.2.2 below.

Table 4.3.6.2.2

Bicycle Parking

Development Type	Bicycle Spaces
Residential	1 per 1 dwelling
Residential – Visitor	1 space per 10 dwellings
Commercial	1 per 200m ² GFA
Retail	1 per 200m ² GFA

C.4 A minimum of 1 space is to be allocated to car share for developments with 50 or more dwellings. If agreement with a car share provider is not obtained then the car share space is to be used for additional visitor parking until such time as a car share provider agreement is obtained.

C.5 Driveways and access must demonstrate compliance with AS2890.1:2004 and AS2890.2:2002.

Basement Car Parking

Design Principles

- P.1 Basement parking must be limited to the footprint of buildings to maximise opportunities for deep soil planting within the public domain, forecourts and courtyards for canopy tree planting.
- P.2 Basement car parking under heritage buildings must be avoided.

Design Controls

- C.1 Basement car parking is to be contained wholly within the building footprint.**
- C.2 Vehicular access points must be located away from heritage buildings and features, prominent corners and public open spaces.**
- C.3 Proposed share zones and speed limits are to be consistent with the guidelines and provisions of the NSW Roads and Maritime Services requirements, subject to site-specific design requirements and heritage considerations.**

Other car parking and bicycle provisions are contained in Part 3 of this DCP.

Development Lot Controls – Individual

This section sets out the objectives, principles and design controls for all individual development lots including setbacks, maximum height, important corners, relationship to heritage buildings and open space, tree retentions, cross-site links and preferred vehicle and pedestrian access locations.

Development within each Development Lot is to be consistent with the principles, policies and guidelines contained within the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP) including the Part C Lot-Specific Guidelines. It is noted that the PNHS CMP does not apply to Lots A3, H1-H5.

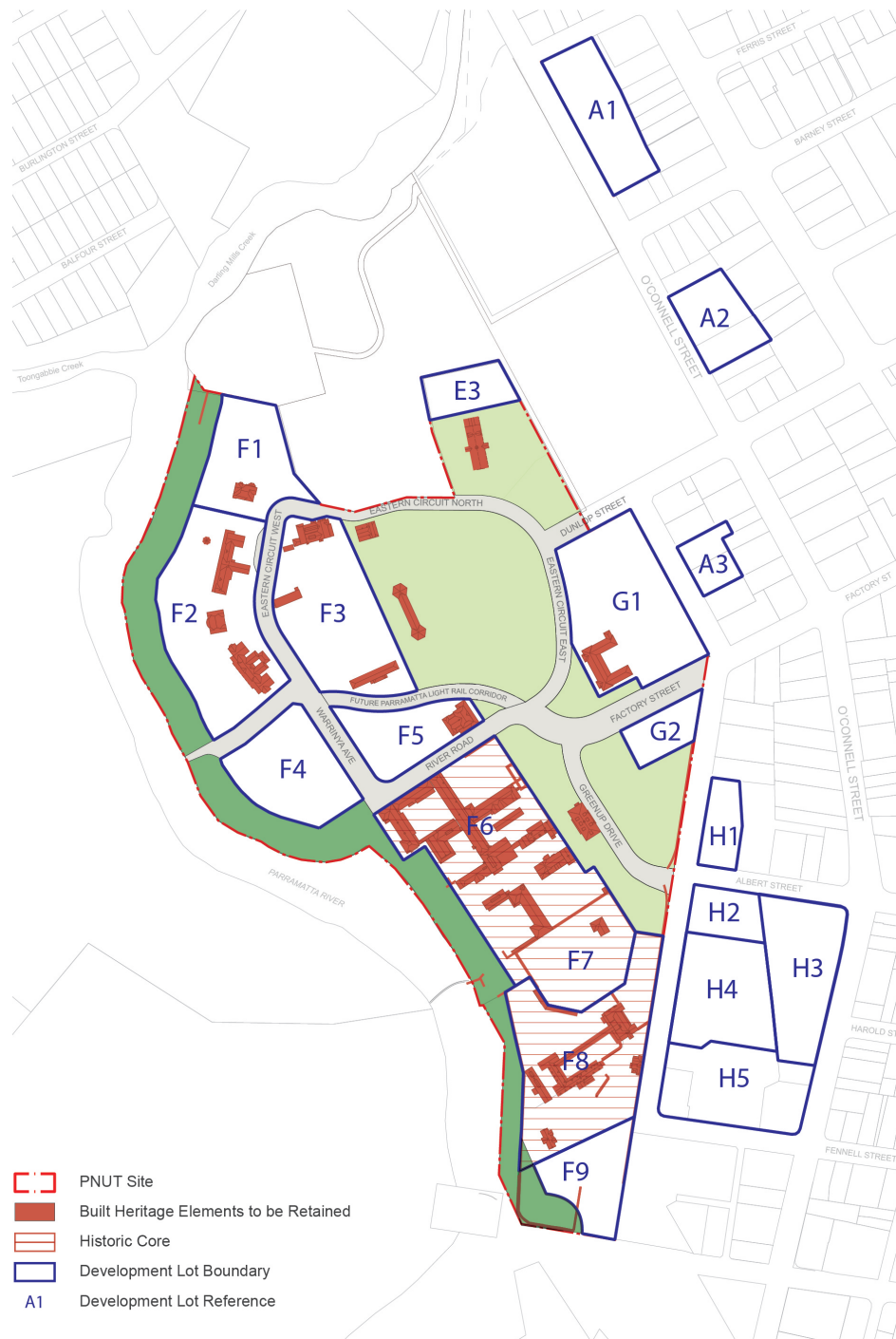


Figure 4.3.6.22
Development Lot identification plan

Lot A1**Design Objectives**

- O.1 Development is to integrate with existing adjoining urban development.
- O.2 Development is to respond to views to the historic walls of Parramatta Gaol.

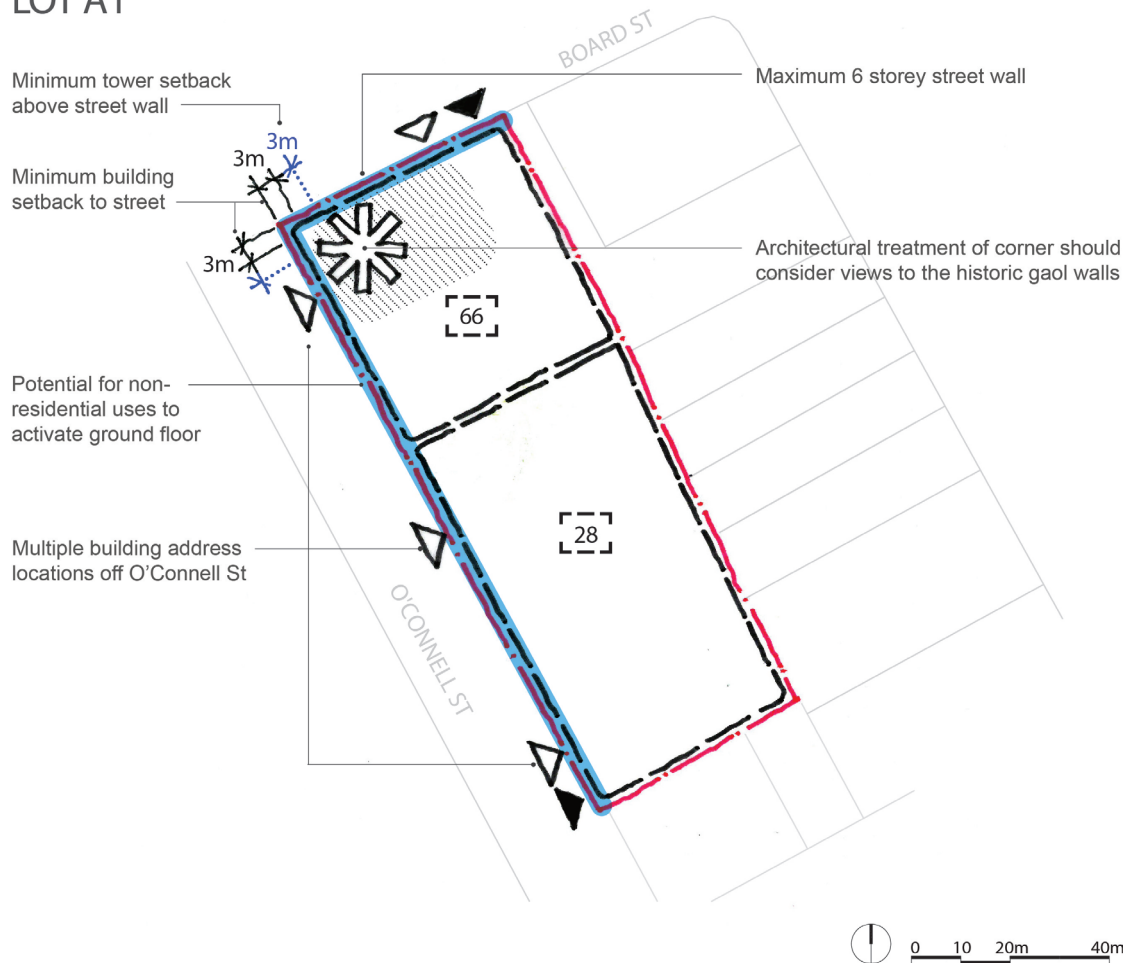
Design Principles

- P.1 The built form must positively address the O'Connell / Board Streets corner and step down in scale towards the Parramatta Gaol site. There is potential to activate the ground floor with non-residential uses particularly at the corner location (refer Figure 4.3.6.23).
- P.2 New buildings must provide building setbacks which respond to existing building setbacks and provide adequate transition to existing built forms.
- P.3 Any taller built form must be located in the north western corner (corner of Board Street and O'Connell Street) to minimise potential impacts on surrounding development.
- P.4 Basement parking may extend beyond the building footprint subject to an assessment of the landscape impacts and demonstration that areas available for deep soil planting are maximised wherever possible.

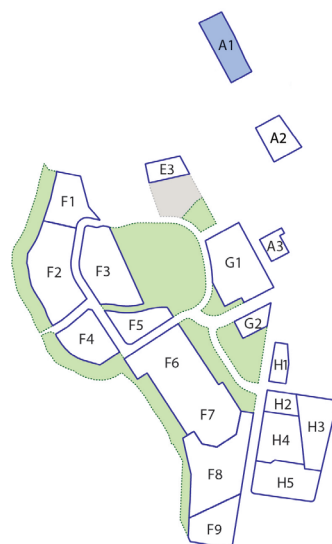
Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.23.**
- C.2 New buildings to provide a maximum 6 storey street wall height where fronting Board Street and O'Connell Street.**
- C.3 New buildings to provide a minimum 3 metre building setback to Board Street and O'Connell Street.**

LOT A1



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- Preferred location of tallest built form
- Minimum building setback
- Minimum tower setback above street wall
- Maximum 6 storey street wall
- Important corner
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access

Figure 4.3.6.23
Development Lot A1

Lot A2**Design Objectives**

- O.1 The former Governor's and Deputy Governor's Residences (Buildings P30 and P32) and their landscape setting must be conserved and adapted consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).
- O.2 Development is to integrate positively with the former Governor's and Deputy Governor's Residences (Buildings P30 and P32) and their landscape setting consistent with the PNHS CMP.

Design Principles

- P.1 The former Governor's and Deputy Governor's Residences (Buildings P30 and P32) and their landscape setting must be conserved and adapted as an integral part of the development of Lot A2 consistent with the PNHS CMP.
- P.2 New development must be consistent with the requirements of the PNHS CMP and best practice guidelines including Design in Context 2005, to respect the heritage buildings, to provide a considered transition and connection to the existing buildings, and be sympathetic in scale, form and the use of materials.
- P.3 New development on Lot A2 must be of an architectural design and character that respects the former Governor's Residence and Deputy Governor's Residence when viewed from O'Connell Street and allows them to continue to be read as discrete buildings.
- P.4 New development on Lot A2 must be located to the rear of the heritage buildings and address the open space between the two buildings.
- P.5 The built form of the new development must step down in height between the two heritage buildings to the central open space area.
- P.6 The main pedestrian access to the new building must be through the central front courtyard space.

Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.24.**
- C.2 New development is to provide a minimum 6 metre side boundary setback and demonstrate that the proposed built form satisfactorily addresses the scale of adjacent development.**
- C.3 New development is to provide a minimum building setback of 6 metres from Buildings P30 and P32.**
- C.4 New development located between Buildings P30 and P32 must respond in height and proportion to these significant heritage buildings.**
- C.5 No structures shall be located in the area of open landscape in front of buildings P30 and P32.**
- C.6 Driveway access to the on site car parking must utilise the existing driveway access. Opportunities to minimise the driveway widths shall be considered.**
- C.7 Basement car parking must not adversely impact significant vegetation, and any at grade car parking must be located to the rear of Buildings P30 and P32 as shown in Figure 4.3.6.24.**

LOT A2

New building to be detached from heritage elements

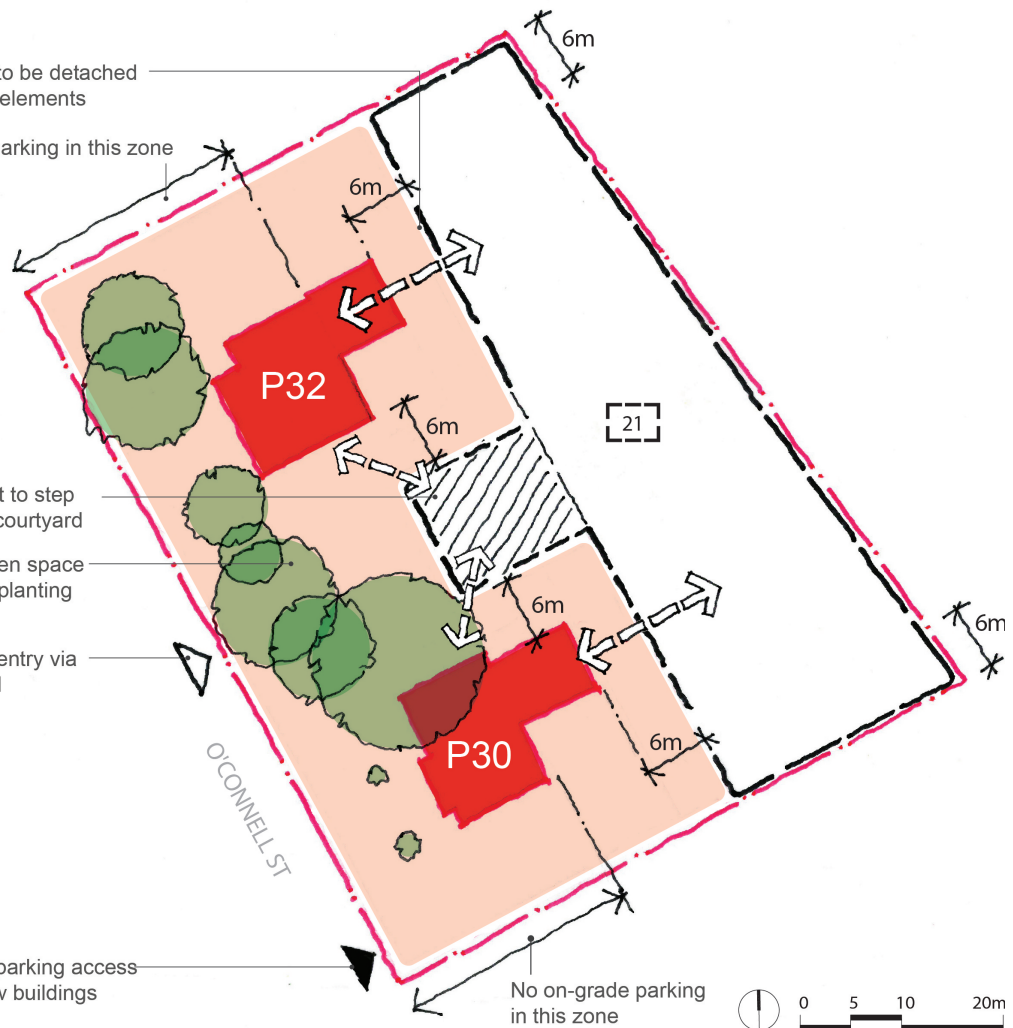
No on-grade parking in this zone

Building height to step down to front courtyard

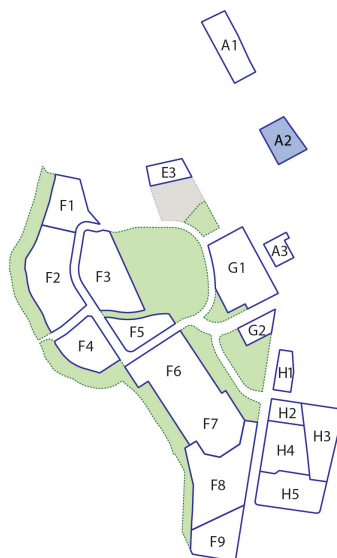
Communal open space and deep soil planting

Main building entry via front courtyard

Preferred car parking access location to new buildings



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Built heritage elements to be retained:
P30: Former Deputy-Governor's Residence
P32: Former Governor's Residence
- Curtilage to heritage buildings - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- Minimum building setback
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access
- Important relationship to heritage building

Figure 4.3.6.24
Development Lot A2

Lot A3**Design Objectives**

- O.1 Development is to integrate with the form and scale of surrounding development.
- O.2 Development is to transition to the adjoining urban development.

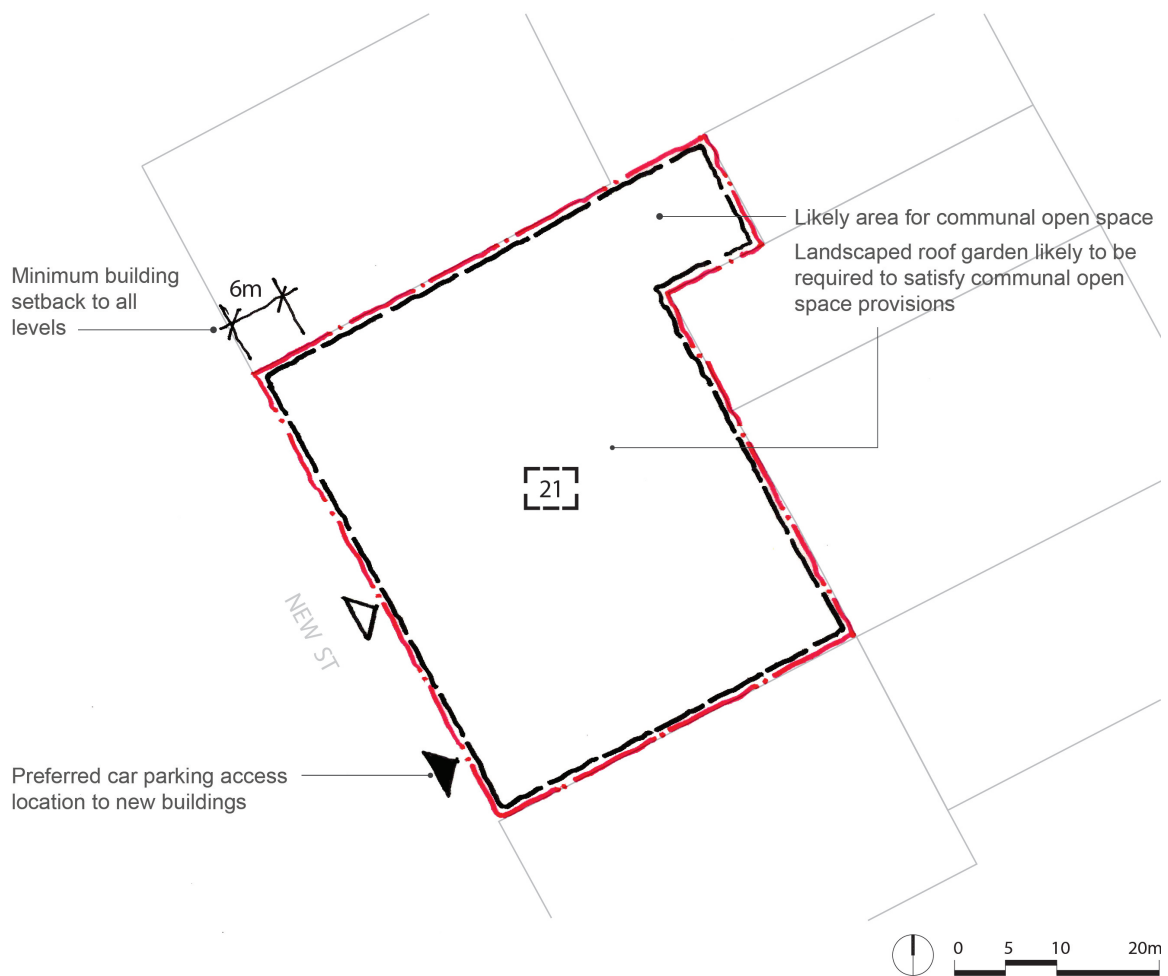
Design Principles

- P.1 New development must provide building setbacks which respond to the adjacent existing built form.
- P.2 New development must provide a landscaped front setback to enhance the amenity of the New Street streetscape.

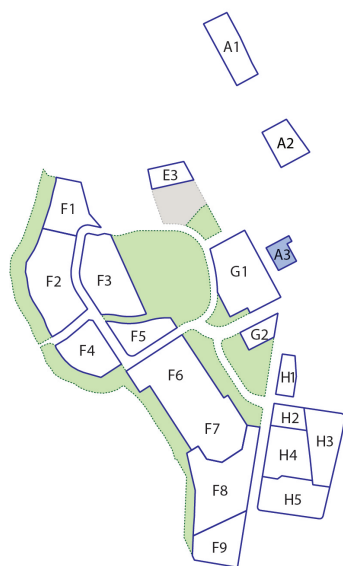
Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.25.**
- C.2 A 6 metre building setback is required to New Street to reinforce existing building setbacks in the street.**

LOT A3



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- PLEP 2011 Maximum Building Height (m)
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access
- Minimum building setback

Figure 4.3.6.25
Development Lot A3

Lot E3**Design Objectives**

- O.1 The Recreation Hall (Building C75) and its landscape setting must be conserved and adapted consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).
- O.2 Development must respect the setting and curtilage of the significant Recreation Hall (Building C75) consistent with the PNHS CMP.
- O.3 Development must not compromise the community access and future use of the Recreation Hall.

Design Principles

- P.1 New development must respect the heritage significance and landscape setting of the Recreation Hall and Parramatta Gaol walls consistent with the PNHS CMP.
- P.2 New development must provide building setbacks which respond to the context and provide adequate transition to existing built form.
- P.3 New development within E3 must be of an architectural design and character that respects the Recreation Hall (Building C75) and its curtilage and Parramatta Gaol.
- P.4 The built form of the new development must respond to the heights of the adjacent to the Recreation Hall (Building C75) and Parramatta Gaol.
- P.5 New development must respond sympathetically to and interpret the archaeological remains (if any) of the Mill Race including any additional significant archaeological remains in this allotment.
- P.6 New development must make provision to utilise the future vehicular access routes which may service the potential development of lands to the north and west of the development lot.

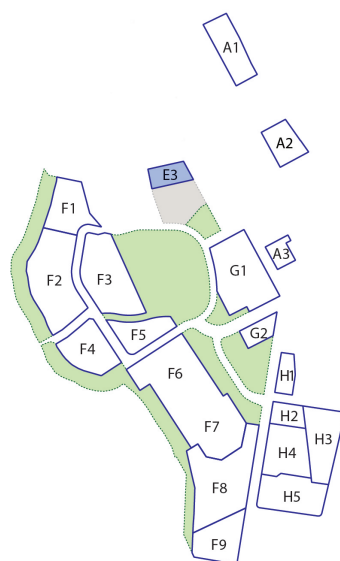
Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.26.**
- C.2 Building height is to reduce to the southern and eastern elevation to respond to the relationship with the Recreation Hall and Parramatta Gaol.**
- C.3 The permanent address and long term road access for new development is be provided through future public road access to the site from the north.**
- C.4 If development occurs prior to the delivery of future public roads on land to the north, temporary road access arrangements will be required to be provided on the existing driveway access west of the Recreation Hall. Temporary road access should not adversely impact on existing heritage structures or buildings.**
- C.5 Development shall retain significant trees on the site as identified in Figure 4.3.6.26.**
- C.6 New development to provide a minimum setback of 15 metres from the northern elevation of the Recreation Hall (Building C75)**
- C.7 New structures must not be located in the area between Eastern Circuit (north) and Recreation Hall (Building C75).**

LOT E3



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Built heritage elements to be retained
C75: Recreation Hall and Chapel (former Amusement Hall)
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- Curtilage to heritage buildings - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints
- Minimum building setback to heritage building
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access
- Important relationship to heritage building
- Significant Views

Figure 4.3.6.26
Development Lot E3

Lot F1**Design Objectives**

-
- O.1 Jacaranda House (Building C57) and its landscape setting must be conserved and adapted consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).
 - O.2 Development must be undertaken consistent with the PNHS CMP requirements for Jacaranda House (Building C57).
 - O.3 Development is to accommodate public access from Eastern Circuit West to the Riparian Corridor.
 - O.4 Development is to enhance the visual, pedestrian and landscape interface with the Riparian Corridor.

Design Principles

-
- P.1 Jacaranda House (Building C57) and its landscaped setting must be conserved and adapted as an integral part of the development of Lot F1.
 - P.2 New development must respect the heritage significance and landscape setting of Jacaranda House (Building 57).
 - P.3 New development within F1 must be of an architectural design and character that respects the heritage significance and landscape setting of Jacaranda House (Building C57).
 - P.4 New development must be located to the northern and western boundaries with any taller built form located on the north eastern corner to minimise overshadowing Jacaranda House and the landscaped forecourt.
 - P.5 New development must provide building setbacks which respond to the context and provide adequate transition to existing built form.
 - P.6 New development must respond to its prominent location on the Parramatta River foreshore and maximise the provision of pedestrian links between Lot F1 and the river corridor.
 - P.7 New development must provide generous landscaped courtyards within the setback zone abutting the river corridor with direct pedestrian access to O/S1.
 - P.8 New development must respond sympathetically to the archaeological remains (if any) of Marsden's Mill, including any additional significant archaeological remains in this allotment.
 - P.9 New development in F1 must be designed to minimise impact on the significant view from Governor Phillip's landing place at the confluence of Darling Mills Creek, Toongabbie Creek and the Parramatta River.
 - P.10 New development in F1 must be designed to allow for retention of the avenue of trees.

Design Controls

-
- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.28.**
 - C.2 New development shall provide a minimum 12 metre setback from the western building edge of Building C57. This setback shall be kept clear and not be compromised through the provision of services and structures.**
 - C.3 New development shall provide a minimum of 6 metres setback to the shared access way on the southern boundary.**

- C.4** A minimum 3 metre landscaped setback is to be provided to the Riparian Corridor as shown on Figure 4.3.6.27 and 4.3.6.28.
- C.5** The built form of the new development must step down in height in response to Jacaranda House (Building C57).
- C.6** The design for new buildings in F1 must include clear and legible pedestrian and servicing access.

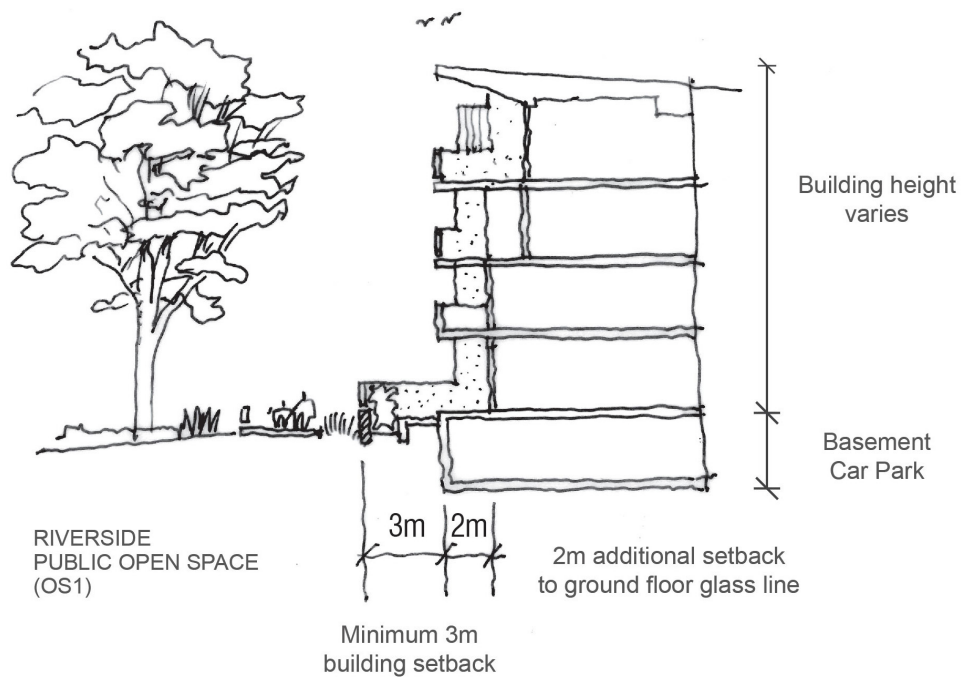


Figure 4.3.6.27
Typical Riverside Section

LOT F1

New buildings to consider important views from Governor Phillip's camp site and potential archaeological remains of Marsden's Mill

GOVERNOR PHILLIP'S CAMP SITE

Provide convenient access between lot and public riverside open space

PARRAMATTA RIVER

New built form to respond to and align with southern elevation of C57

Access to river corridor for service vehicles

Minimum building setback to river corridor

Minimum setback from C57

PUBLIC RIVERSIDE OS1

LOT F2

LOT F3

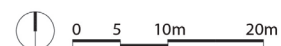
EASTERN CIRCUIT WEST

Through site link to be provided as a shared accessway – refer to Figures 4.3.6.4 and 4.3.6.14 of this DCP.

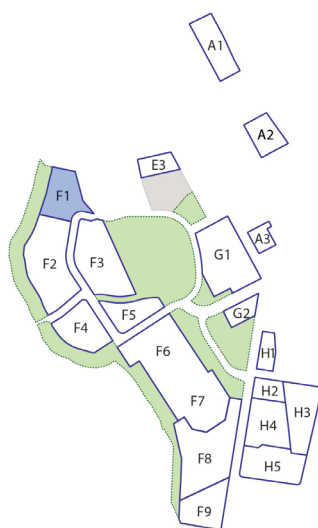
Access for C57 if required

Minimum building setback

Existing driveway and sandstone kerbing to be retained in situ



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Built heritage elements to be retained
C57: Jacaranda House (former Nurses Home No.1)
- Curtilage to heritage buildings - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints within this area
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- # PLEP 2011 Maximum Building Height (m)
- Preferred location of tallest built form
- Minimum building setback
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access
- Through site link – shared accessway (public right of way)
- ◁ ▷ Important relationship to heritage building
- ◁ ▷ Important relationship to public open space
- ◁ ▷ Significant Views

Figure 4.3.6.28
Development Lot F1

Lot F2**Design Objectives**

- O.1 The former Male and Female Admissions Wards and the former Administration Block (Buildings C52, C53 and C55) and their landscape settings must be conserved and adapted consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).
- O.2 Development is to be undertaken consistent with the PNHS CMP requirements for the former Male and Female Admissions Wards and the former Administration Block (Buildings C52, C53 and C55)
- O.3 New development must retain the visual connections and respect the views, context and relationships between the heritage buildings (Buildings C52, C53 and C55) the river and associated riparian corridor, and the PNUT.

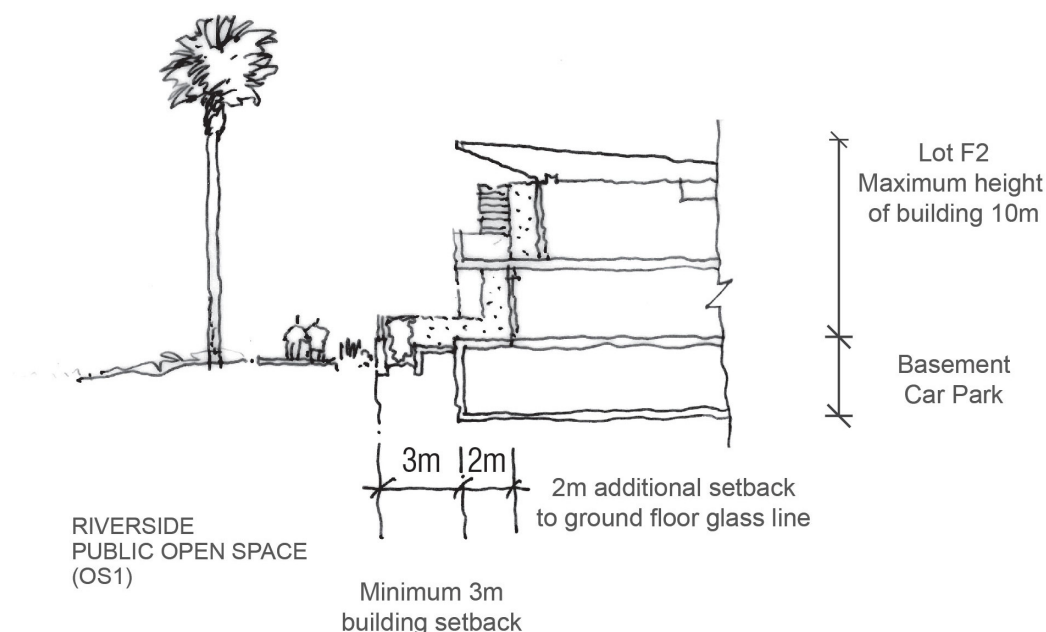


Figure 4.3.6.29
Typical Riverside Section

Design Principles

- P.1 The former Male and Female Admissions Wards and the former Administration Block (Buildings C52, C53 and C55) and their landscape settings must be conserved and adapted as an integral part of the development of Lot F2, consistent with the PNHS CMP.
- P.2 New development must be consistent with the requirements of the PNHS CMP and best practice guidelines including Design in Context 2005, to respect the heritage buildings, to provide a considered transition and connection to the existing buildings, and be sympathetic in scale, form and the use of materials.
- P.3 New development must be consistent with the requirements of the PNHS CMP, be designed as 'pavilions' to respect the heritage buildings and be sympathetic in scale, form and the use of materials.

- P.4 New buildings must be sited to address the adjacent public open space and pedestrian through-site links.
- P.5 New development must provide generous landscaped ground level courtyards opening onto the Riverside corridor.
- P.6 The design for new buildings in F2 must include clear and legible pedestrian and servicing access from adjacent streets.

Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.31.**
- C.2 New development is to provide a minimum building setback of 6 metres from Buildings C52 and C55.**
- C.3 A minimum 3 metre landscaped setback to the Riparian Corridor is to be provided, and a recessed 2 metre setback is to be provided to the ground floor glazing line as shown in Figure 4.3.6.29.**
- C.4 The width of the new pavilion style buildings must not exceed the dimensions shown in Figure 4.3.6.30.**
- C.5 New development must allow two pedestrian through-site links as indicated on Figure 4.3.6.30.**
- C.6 No new structures are permitted in the courtyard areas to the west of C52, C53 and C55.**
- C.7 The preferred parking/service access is to be designed in consultation with Transport for NSW to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the Parramatta Light Rail.**

LOT F2

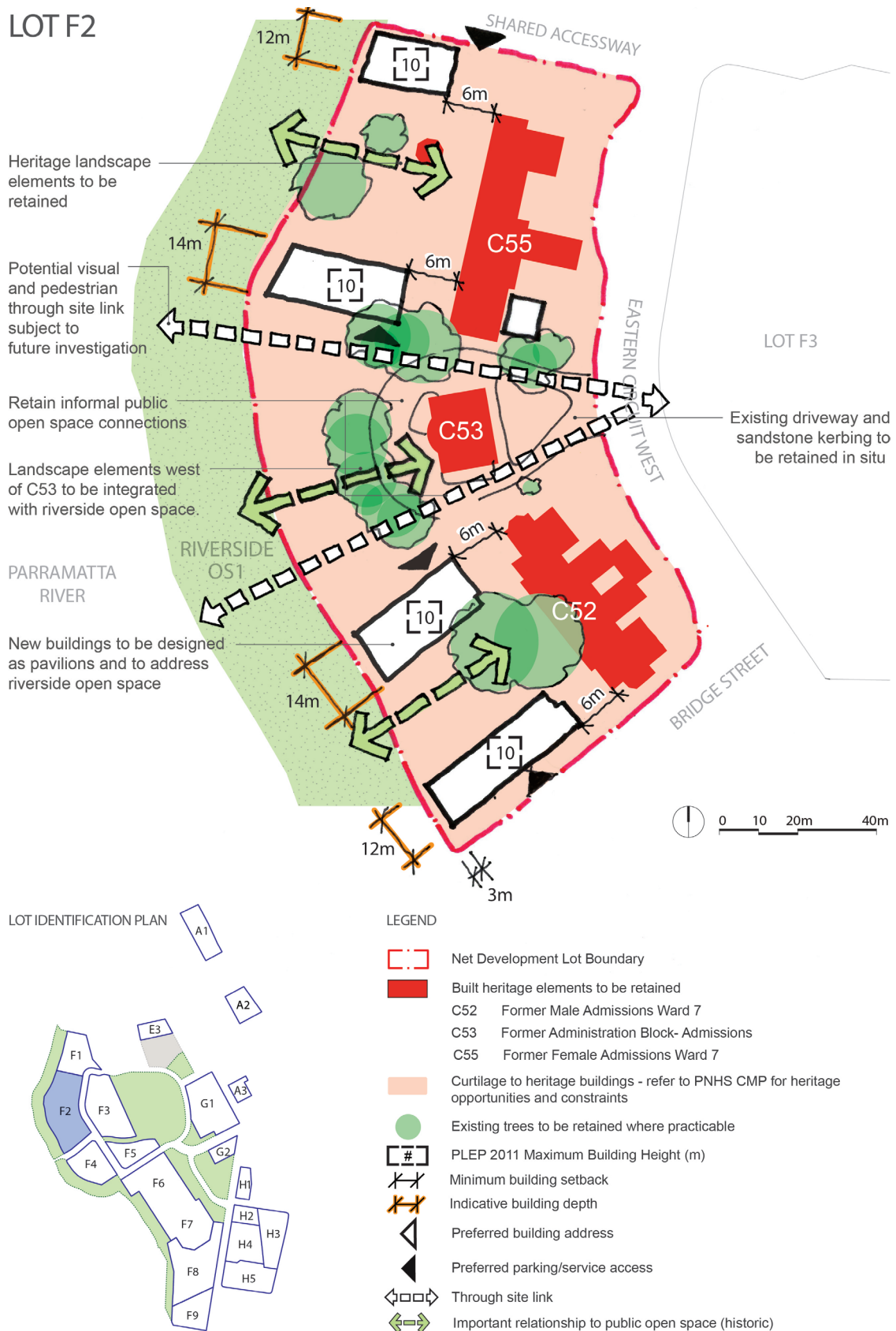


Figure 4.3.6.30
Development Lot F2

Lot F3**Design Objectives**

- O.1 The former Female Asylum Kitchen Block and shelter shed and the former Male Asylum Hospital and Kitchen (Buildings C59, C59a, C63 and C65) and their landscape settings must be conserved and adapted consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).
- O.2 Development must be consistent with the PNHS CMP requirements for former Female Asylum Kitchen Block and shelter shed and the former Male Asylum Hospital and Kitchen (Buildings C59, C59a, C63 and C65) and their landscape settings.
- O.3 Development must address the open space to the east and the street (Eastern Circuit West) to the west.
- O.4 Development must accommodate east west through site pedestrian links to connect Open Space 3, Lot F2 and the Riparian Corridor.

Design Principles

- P.1 The former Female Asylum Kitchen Block and shelter shed and the former Male Asylum Hospital and Kitchen (Buildings C59, C59a, C63 and C65) and their landscape settings must be conserved and adapted as an integral part of the development of Lot F3.
- P.2 New development within F3 must be of an architectural design and character that respects the heritage significance and landscape setting of the heritage buildings (Buildings C59, C59a, C63 and C65).
- P.3 New development must provide building setbacks which respond to the context and provide adequate transition to existing built form.
- P.4 The built form of the new development should step down in height adjacent to the heritage buildings (Buildings C59, C59a, C63 and C65).
- P.5 Any taller built form should be located in the eastern portion of the lot to minimise solar access impacts to the public domain.
- P.6 New development must provide an articulated edge and an activated and pedestrianised relationship between the eastern edge of Lot F3 and adjoining open space and Cricket Pavilion (Building C66) consistent with Figure 4.3.6.31.
- P.7 Development must include visual connections to the open space on the western edge of Lot F3.

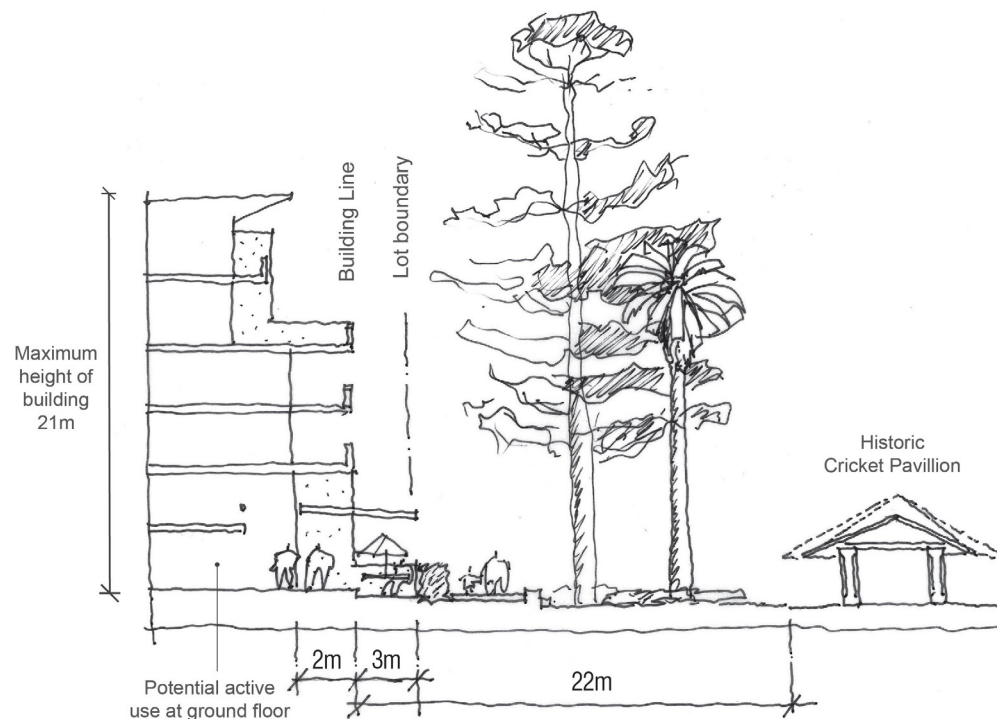


Figure 4.3.6.31
Lot F3 and Open Space 3 Section

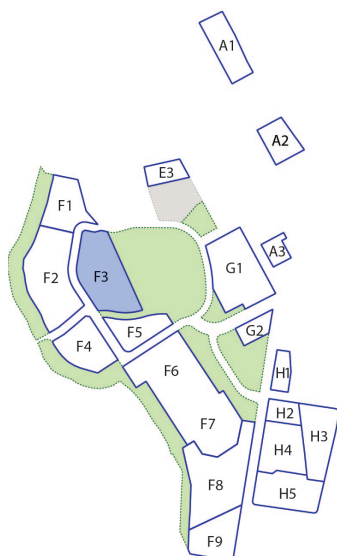
Design Controls

- C.1** Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.32.
- C.2** Vehicular access must be provided from Eastern Circuit West.
- C.3** New development must provide a minimum 22 metre setback from the Cricket Pavilion (C66) located within the open space to the east.
- C.4** New development shall provide a minimum setback of 12 metres from heritage buildings C59 and C65.
- C.5** New development shall provide a minimum setback of 6 metres from heritage building C63.
- C.6** Building setbacks between the southern elevation of C63 and new development must be provided to retain the significant trees on site.
- C.7** A minimum 3 metre landscaped building setback from the Lot boundary, with a recessed 2 metre setback to the glass line must be provided at ground floor along the eastern edge of the development facing the open space and Cricket Pavilion (C66) as shown on Figure 4.3.6.31 and 4.3.6.32.
- C.8** Interface between new development and the Parramatta Light Rail Corridor is to be designed in consultation with Council and Transport for NSW to ensure safety for pedestrians, accessibility and visual amenity.

LOT F3



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Built heritage elements to be retained
 - C59 Former Female Asylum Kitchen Block/Ward 9
 - C59a Shed (former Shelter Shed)
 - C63 Former Male Asylum Hospital and Day Room
 - C65 Former Male Asylum Kitchen and Day Room
- Curtilage to heritage buildings - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- Preferred location of tallest built form
- Minimum building setback to heritage building
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access
- Important relationship to heritage building
- Important relationship to public open space
- Through site link

Figure 4.3.6.32
Development Lot F3

Lot F4**Design Objectives**

- O.1 Development is to integrate and enhance the interface with the Riparian Corridor.
- O.2 Development is to address Bridge Street and Warrinya Avenue.
- O.3 Development is to retain and incorporate significant vegetation.

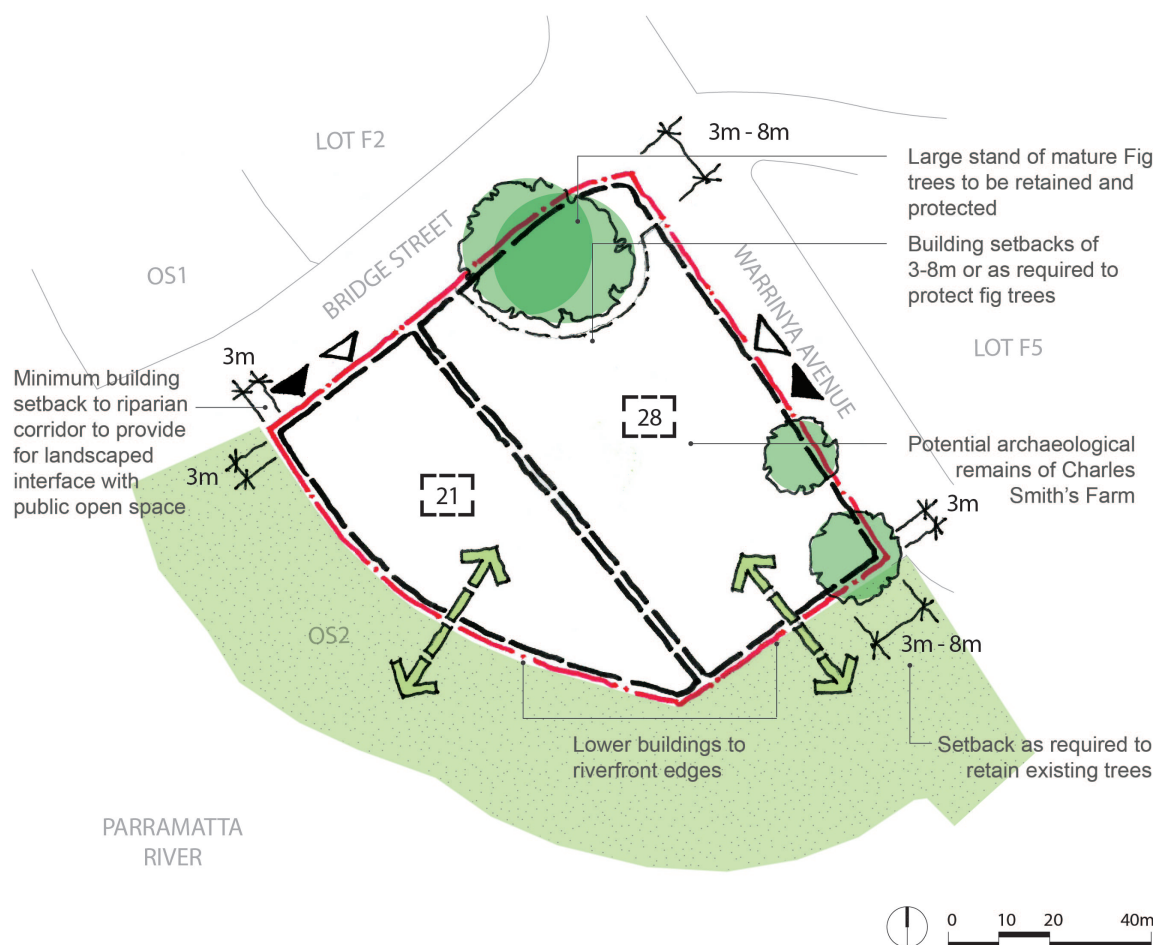
Design Principles

- P.1 The large stand of mature figs and other plantings are to be retained and incorporated within communal open space. Views to the figs from within new development is encouraged.
- P.2 New development must maximise views towards the riparian corridor public open space.
- P.3 The tallest buildings must define Warrinya Avenue and be setback in part to retain identified trees to be retained.
- P.4 New development must provide generous landscaped ground level courtyards opening onto the Riverside corridor to maximise this interface.
- P.5 New buildings must step down in height to the Riparian Corridor.
- P.6 New development must respond sympathetically to the archaeological remains (if any) of Charles Smith's Farm, including any additional significant archaeological remains in this allotment.

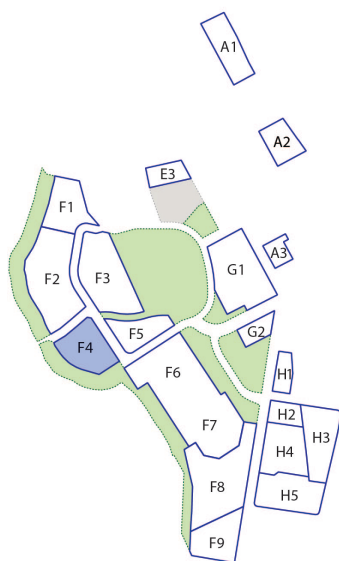
Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.33.**
- C.2 Buildings are to be setback 3 metres from the river corridor boundary and be consistent with Figure 4.3.6.33.**
- C.3 Buildings to provide a minimum setback from Warrinya Avenue and Bridge Street of between 3 and 8 metres or as required to preserve significant trees as indicated on Figure 4.3.6.33. Buildings shall not encroach on the tree canopy.**
- C.4 Preferred parking /service access is to be designed in consultation with Transport for NSW to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the Parramatta Light Rail.**

LOT F4



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- Minimum building setback
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access
- Important relationship to public open space

Figure 4.3.6.33
Development Lot F4

Lot F5**Design Objectives**

- O.1 The former Staff Dining Room and Kitchen (Building C70) and its landscape setting must be conserved and adapted consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP)
- O.2 New development must be consistent with the requirements of the PNHS CMP for the former Staff Dining Room and Kitchen (Building C70) and its landscape setting and the adjacent Historic Core.

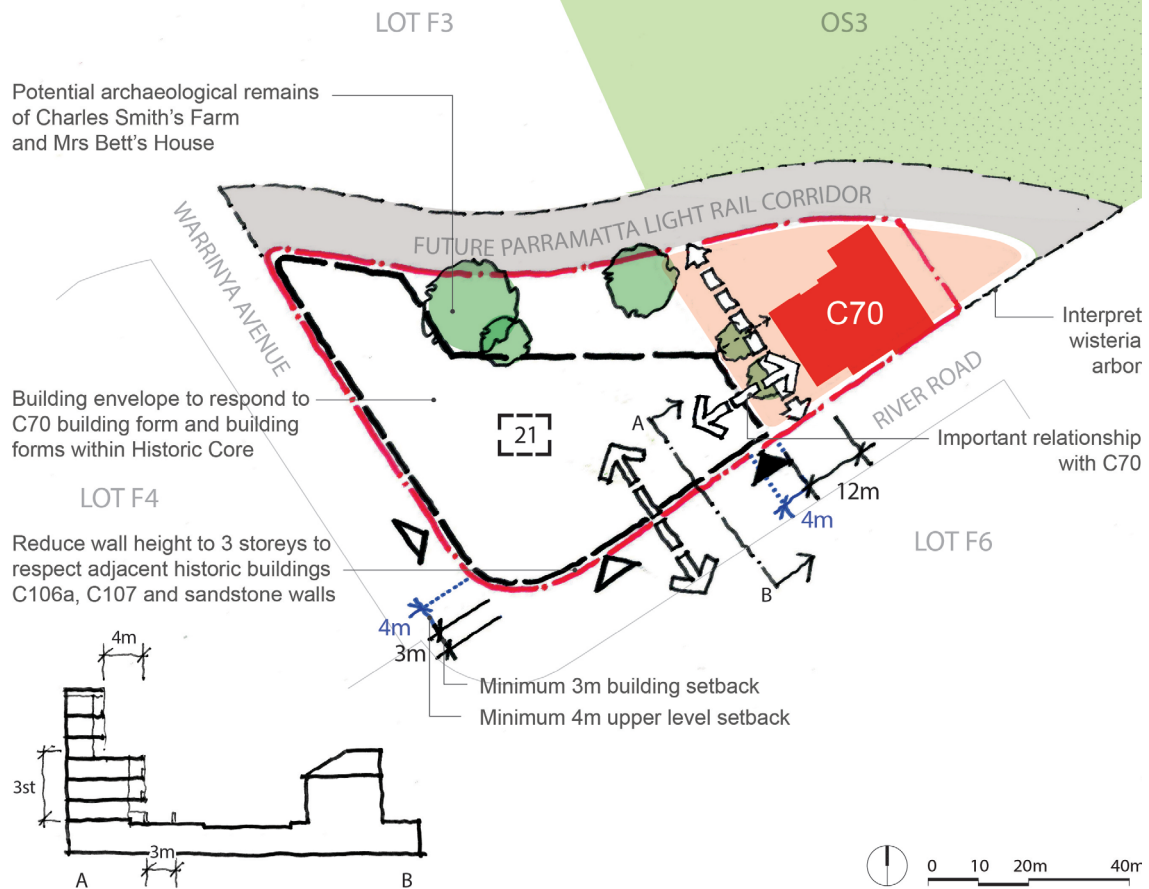
Design Principles

- P.1 The former Staff Dining Room and Kitchen (Building C70) and its landscape setting must be conserved and adapted as an integral part of Lot F5.
- P.2 New development must be of an architectural design and character that respects the heritage significance and landscape setting of the heritage building.
- P.3 New development must provide building setbacks which respond to the context and provide adequate transition to existing built form.
- P.4 The built form/envelopes of the new development must step down in height adjacent to the heritage building within the Lot (C70) and the adjacent Historic Core.
- P.5 New development must be aligned to the two streets and reduced in height along the River Road frontage to minimise visual impacts on the heritage buildings and walls of the Historic Core.
- P.6 The design and treatment of new buildings must have regard to the adjoining planned light rail route to the north.
- P.7 New development must respond sympathetically to the archaeological remains (if any) of Charles Smith's Farm and Mrs Bett's House, including any additional significant archaeological remains in this allotment.

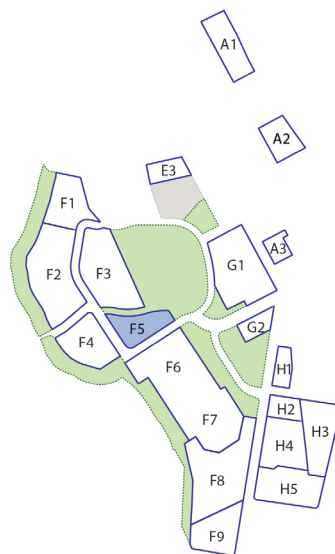
Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with the built form controls indicated on Figure 4.3.6.34.**
- C.2 A minimum 12 metre wide cross-site pedestrian link is to be provided to conserve the setting of C70 (refer to the PNHS CMP).**
- C.3 A maximum 3 storey street wall is to be provided to River Road with a 4 metre setback for the upper levels to respond to the historic building C106.**
- C.4 The tower setback of new buildings shall respond to the historic building C70.**
- C.5 The building alignment of new buildings is to reflect the C70 building alignment along River Road.**
- C.6 Buildings are to be setback a minimum of 3 metres to the River Road frontage.**
- C.7 Buildings may have a 0 metre setback on Warrinya Avenue. The ground floor is to be recessed by 3 metres to allow courtyard areas. Double storey residential units are preferred on the ground floor.**
- C.8 The adaptative reuse of C70 must facilitate public pedestrian access within its curtilage and remain free of fencing or barriers wherever possible.**
- C.9 Interface between new development and the Parramatta Light Rail Corridor is to be designed in consultation with Council and Transport for NSW to ensure safety for pedestrians, accessibility and visual amenity.**

LOT F5



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Built heritage elements to be retained
C70 Former Staff Dining Room and Kitchen
- Curtilage to heritage buildings - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- X Minimum building setback
- X Minimum upper level setback above street wall
- ▴ Preferred building address
- ▴ Preferred parking/service access
- ↔ Important relationship to heritage building
- ↔ Through site link

Figure 4.3.6.34
Development Lot F5

Lots F6, F7 and F8 (Historic Core)**Design Objectives**

- O.1 All significant elements within the Historic Core must be conserved and adapted consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).
- O.2 Any new development must be consistent with the PNHS CMP for the Historic Core, including heritage interpretation.
- O.3 Any new development must respond to the significant archaeological resource to ensure this resource is managed and retained in situ and interpreted.
- O.4 Any new development must facilitate public access and pedestrian connections.

Design Principles

- P.1 All significant elements within the Historic Core must be conserved and adapted to sustainable long-term new uses.
- P.2 Any new development within the Historic Core is limited to new buildings and structures that are required to support the appropriate and sustainable long-term non-residential use(s) of the significant elements within the Historic Core.
- P.3 New development within the Historic Core must be of an architectural design and character that respects the heritage significance and landscape setting of the Historic Core.
- P.4 New development must provide building setbacks which respond to the context and provide adequate transition to existing built form.
- P.5 New development, including new uses must respond sympathetically to the archaeology of the Historic Core, including any additional significant archaeological remains in this allotment.
- P.6 New development must include opportunities for heritage interpretation consistent with the *PNUT Heritage Interpretation Strategy*.
- P.7 New development must include opportunities for through site links and pedestrian access through the Historic Core consistent with the PNHS CMP.

Design Controls

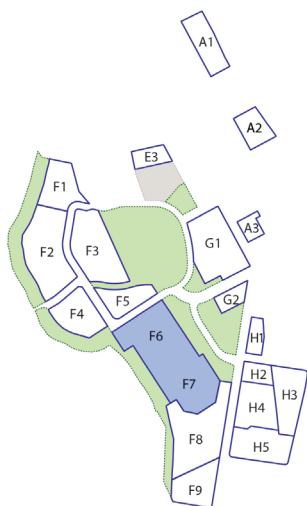
- C.1 Any new buildings must demonstrate accordance with the PNHS CMP.**
- C.2 Development must demonstrate compliance with controls as indicated on Figures 4.3.6.35 and 4.3.6.36.**
- C.3 Any new buildings must demonstrate design excellence by having regard to Clause 6.12 (4) of the *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*.**
- C.4 A minimum 6 metre setback to the south of Bethel House (N06) is to be maintained to any lot boundary.**
- C.5 The treatment and use of the courtyard areas between historic buildings and structures are to conserve the visual relationship between buildings and facilitate pedestrian activity and activation and reuse of historic buildings.**
- C.6 Vehicular access and above ground parking should be minimised within the Historic Core.**

C.7 Any new development or adaptive reuse of buildings within the Historic Core must demonstrate consideration of its impact on or by the Grey-headed Flying Fox (GHFF) colony location and be consistent with the ecological protection and management requirements of the site.

LOTS F6/F7 HISTORIC CORE



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN

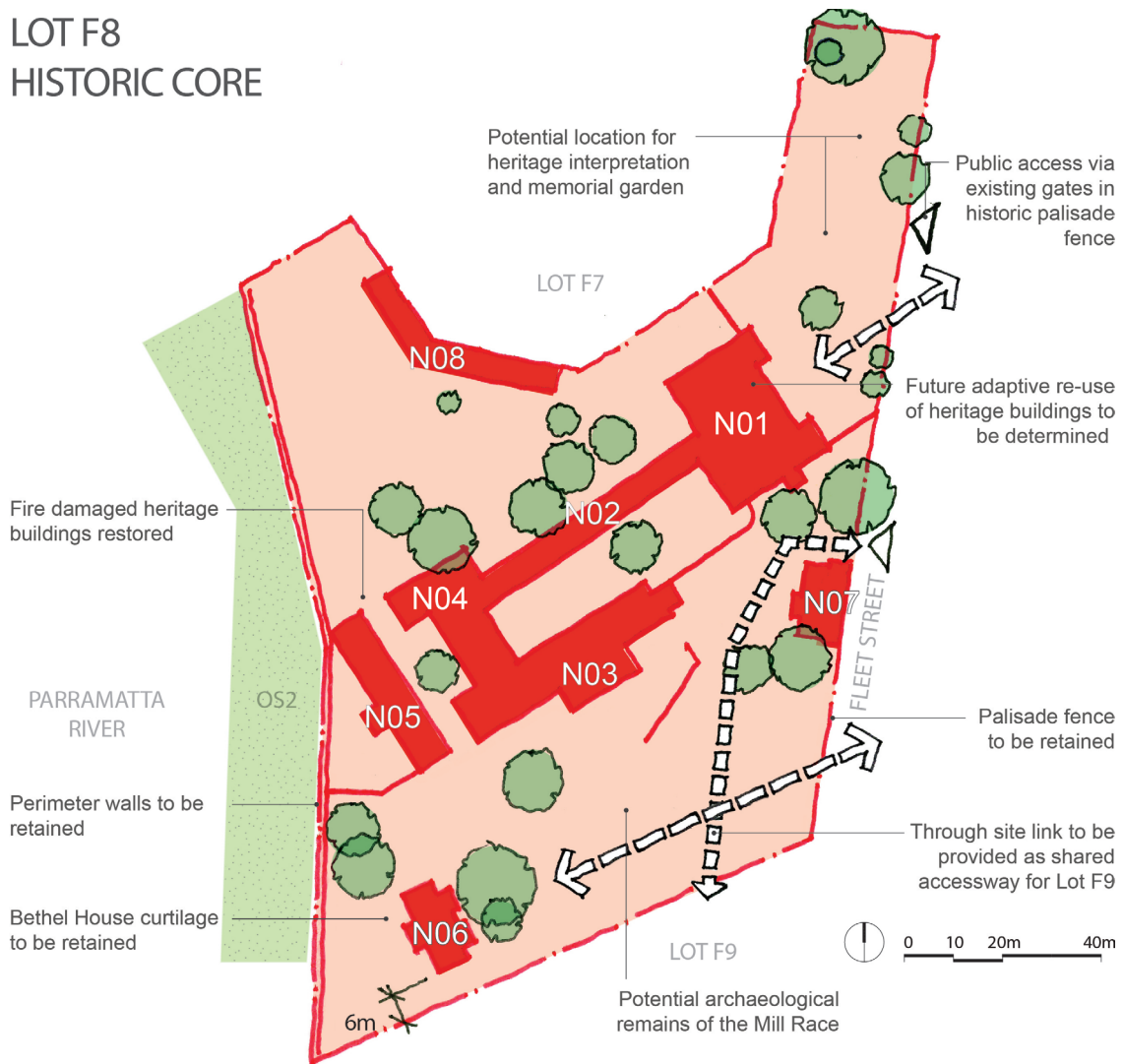


LEGEND

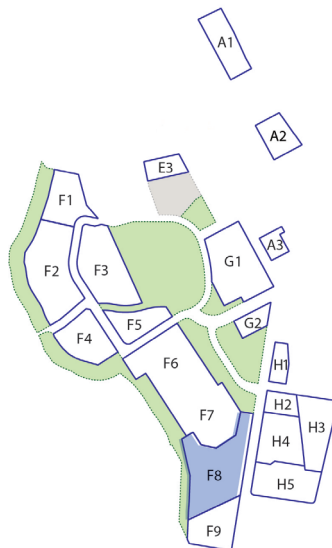
	Net Development Lot Boundary
	Built heritage elements to be retained
C101	Former Male Asylum Ward 1/Hope Hostel
C100a	Former Female Shelter Shed & Store
C102	Former Dining Room for Male Asylum Ward 1
C103	Former Female Factory Southeast Range
C114	The Dead House (Part of Parramatta Lunatic Asylum Complex)
C115	Sandstone perimeter walls (Female Factory)
C116	Sandstone compound walls (Female Factory)
C104	Former Main Hospital Kitchen Building
C104a	Former Kitchen Annex/Dormitory/Bathrooms
C105	Former Dormitory of Third Class Penitentiary
C105a	Former 'Wet & Dirty' Ward/Ward 8
C106	Former West Range of Ward 4
C106a	Former North Range of Ward 4
C107	Former Male Asylum Wards 2 and 3 / Spinal Range
C109	Former Ward 2 and Visitor's Annex
C110	Male Shelter Shed
C111	Former Female Factory Northeast Range
C117	Lunatic Asylum Wall Remnants
C118	Lunatic Asylum Privy Remnants
(Refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints)	
	Curtilage to heritage buildings - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints
	Existing trees to be retained where practicable
	Preferred building address
	Preferred parking/service access
	Through site link
	Important Relationship to Public Open Space (Historic)
	General location of potential support building (subject to Conservation Management Plan guidelines and design excellence)

Figure 4.3.6.35
Lots F6/F7

LOT F8 HISTORIC CORE



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot boundary
- Built heritage elements to be retained
 - N01 Main Building (Administration Building)
 - N02 Covered Way
 - N03 South-West Range
 - N04 Chapel
 - N05 Laundry
 - N06 Bethel House (Former Hospital)
 - N07 Gatehouse
 - N08 Sheds (Carriage Shed/Stables/Play Shed/Stores and Toilets)
 (Refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints)
- Curtilage to heritage buildings - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access
- Through site link – shared accessway (public right of way)
- Important relationship to heritage building

Figure 4.3.6.36
Development Lot F8

Lot F9**Design Objectives**

-
- O.1 Any development is to be consistent with the requirements of *the Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP), particularly for the curtilage of Bethel House.
 - O.2 Views from Fennel Street looking west towards Bethel House and the Parramatta River foreshore and beyond must be maintained.

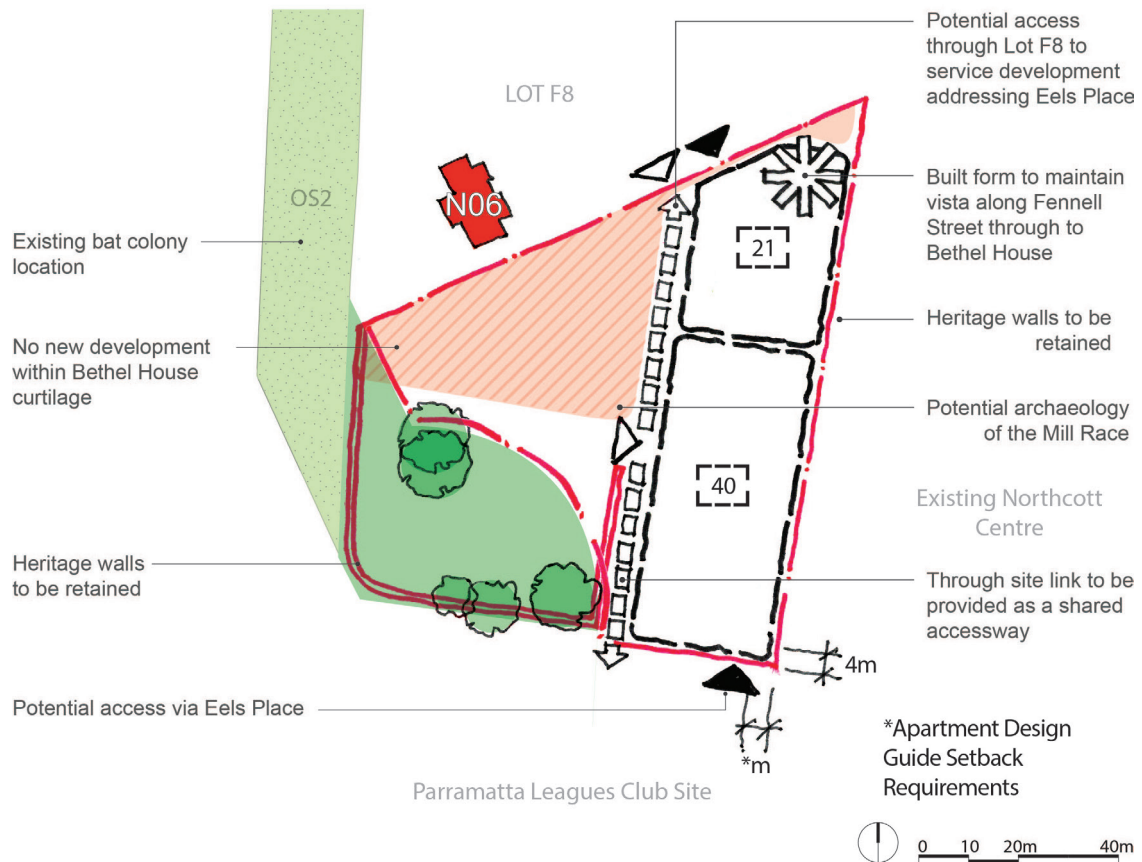
Design Principles

-
- P.1 No new development must be located within the curtilage of Bethel House.
 - P.2 Any new development must be located in the south eastern portion of Lot F9 and must step down in scale to the north.
 - P.3 The development potential of the western part of Lot F9 is impacted by the existing endangered Grey-headed Flying Fox (GHFF) colony location. Future development must be consistent with the ecological protection and management requirements of the site.
 - P.4 Views directly down Fennell Street into the Historic Core must be retained at the northern extent of the site. Oblique views into the site from Fleet Street must be retained.
 - P.5 New development must consider views from the World Heritage listed Old Government House and Domain precinct.
 - P.6 A north – south cycling and pedestrian link is to be provided to ensure between Fleet Street, the Parramatta Stadium area and Parramatta Park via the existing pedestrian bridge.

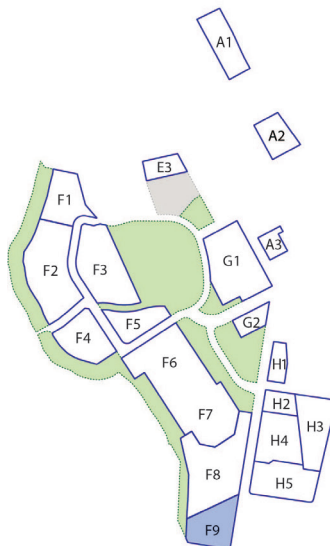
Design Controls

-
- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with controls as indicated on Figure 4.3.6.37.**
 - C.2 Any boundary to Lot F8 is to be a minimum of 6 metres south of Bethel House.**
 - C.3 A minimum building setback of 4 metres to the southern boundary is to be provided.**
 - C.4 Significant vegetation south of the Bethel House curtilage shall be retained as shown in Figure 4.3.6.37 and treated with appropriate supplementary landscaping.**
 - C.5 New development shall address the new pedestrian through-site link.**
 - C.6 New development must demonstrate that adequate vehicular access is provided through Lot F8 to the north or Eels Place to the south.**

LOT F9



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Built heritage elements to be retained
Walls and palisade fence
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- Curtilage to Bethel House - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints within this area
- No build zone
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- Minimum building setback
- Important corner
- Preferred building address
- Preferred parking/service access
- Through site link – shared accessway (public right of way)

Figure 4.3.6.37
Development Lot F9

Lot G1**Design Objectives**

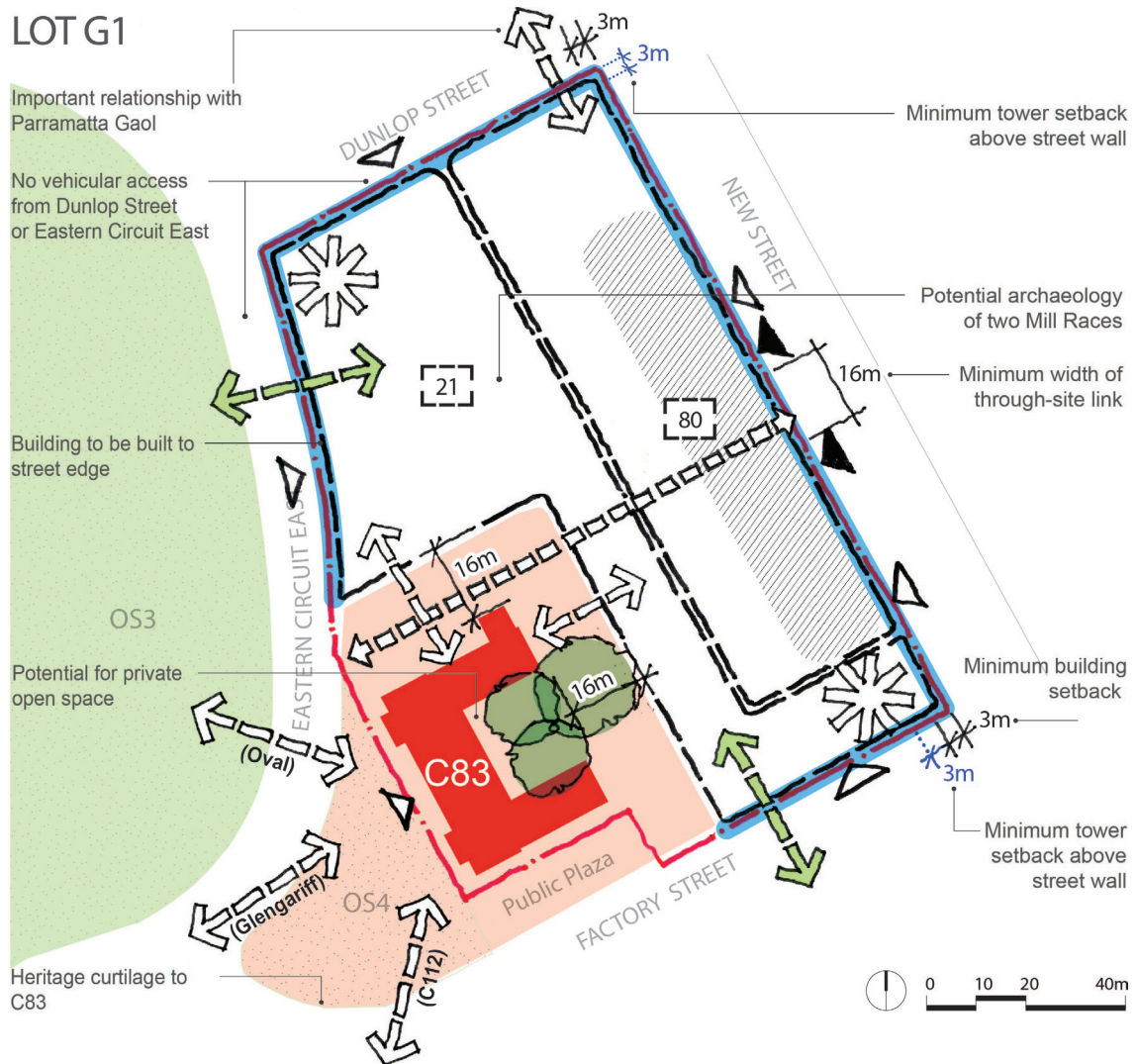
-
- O.1 The former Nurses Home (Building C83) and its landscape setting must be conserved and adapted consistent with the *Parramatta North Historic Sites Consolidated Conservation Management Plan* (PNHS CMP).
 - O.2 New development must be consistent with the requirements of the PNHS CMP for the former Nurses Home (Building C83) and its landscape setting.
 - O.3 New development must provide a neighbourhood retail and commercial precinct located on Factory Street.
 - O.4 New development must accommodate the planned light rail route access into the site via Factory Street.

Design Principles

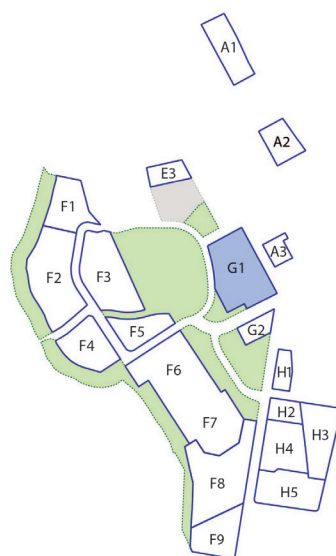
-
- P.1 The former Nurses Home (Building C83) and its landscape setting must be conserved and adapted as an integral part of Lot G1.
 - P.2 New development within G1 must be of an architectural design and character that respects the heritage significance and landscape setting of the heritage building (C83) and the adjacent Parramatta Gaol.
 - P.3 New development must create a new neighbourhood retail precinct for the PNUT area and have an urban character.
 - P.4 The new neighbourhood retail precinct must allow for and integrate with the planned light rail route along Factory Street.
 - P.5 New development must provide building and tower setbacks which provide adequate transition to existing built form.
 - P.6 The surrounding public domain shall be of high quality and allow for wide footpaths and the establishment of street trees.
 - P.7 The built form/envelopes of the new development must step down in height adjacent to the Nurses Home (Building C83) and the pedestrian through-site link.
 - P.8 New development must provide a publicly accessible east-west through site pedestrian link.
 - P.9 New development must locate retail and/or active uses along the Factory Street frontages and the through-site link.
 - P.10 Any taller built form must be located to reinforce the New Street alignment and the built form/envelope must step down in height towards the historic Parramatta Gaol and Factory Street.
 - P.11 No vehicular access must be provided from Dunlop Street or Eastern Circuit East. Vehicular access is preferred from New Street.
 - P.12 Active retail frontages along Factory Street must include weather protection in the form of awnings and/or colonnade treatments.
 - P.13 Basement parking may extend beyond the building footprint subject to an assessment of the landscape impacts and demonstration that areas available for deep soil planting are maximised wherever possible.

Design Controls

- C.1** Development must demonstrate compliance with controls as indicated on Figure 4.3.6.38.
- C.2** A 0 metre building setback is required where active commercial/retail uses are proposed along Factory Street, as indicated on Figure 4.3.6.6.
- C.3** Active commercial/retail uses must provide awnings, and designed to make allowance for the full extent of mature street tree canopies.
- C.4** Development along Dunlop Street must:
 - Provide a 0 metre building setback only where the provision of a minimum 4.2 metre footpath is provided in accordance with Figure 4.3.6.8 - Typical Street Section 3 – Dunlop Street; and
 - Recess 3 metres at ground floor to allow courtyard areas. Double storey residential units are preferred.
- C.5** Development along Eastern Circuit East must:
 - Provide a 0 metre building setback, only where the provision of a minimum 4.3 metre footpath is provided in accordance with Figure 4.3.6.11 - Typical Street Section 6 – East Circuit (East).
 - Recess 3 metres at ground floor to allow courtyard areas. Double storey residential units are preferred.
- C.6** Where the minimum footpath standards cannot be met along Dunlop Street and Eastern Circuit East, the building setback control shall be consistent with the 3 metre building setback control in Section 4.3.6.2 of this DCP.
- C.7** Development along New Street must provide a 3 metre building setback.
- C.8** A link from the East-West Link is to be provided to connect to Factory Street within the curtilage of the Nurses Home.
- C.9** A 16 metre wide east-west cross-site pedestrian link from New Street to Eastern Circuit East is to be provided. This must be open to the sky.
- C.10** A minimum 16 metre setback is to be provided between the Nurses Home (Building C83) and any new building.
- C.11** The adaptive reuse of the Nurses Home (Building C83) must facilitate pedestrian public access within its curtilage (to the North, West and South) and remain free of fencing or barriers wherever possible. No above ground parking is allowed.



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



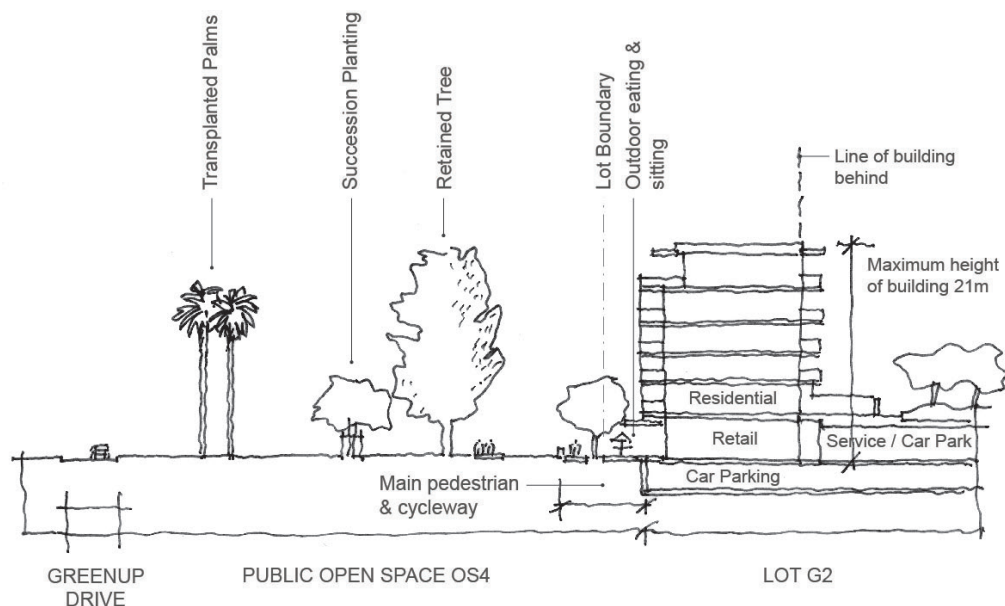
LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Built heritage elements to be retained
C83 Former Nurses' Home No.1
- Curtilage to heritage buildings - refer to PNHS CMP for heritage opportunities and constraints
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- Preferred location of tallest built form
- Minimum building setback
- Maximum 6 storey street wall
- Minimum tower setback above street wall
- ✱ Important corner
- ▶ Preferred building address
- ◀ Preferred parking/service access
- ↔ Important relationship to public open space
- ↔ Important relationship to heritage building
- ↔ Through site link

Figure 4.3.6.38
Development Lot G1

Lot G2**Design Objectives**

- O.1 New development should facilitate a neighbourhood retail and commercial precinct on Factory Street.
- O.2 New development should improve the quality of the interface with the adjoining open space.

**Figure 4.3.6.39**

Lot G2 interface with open space

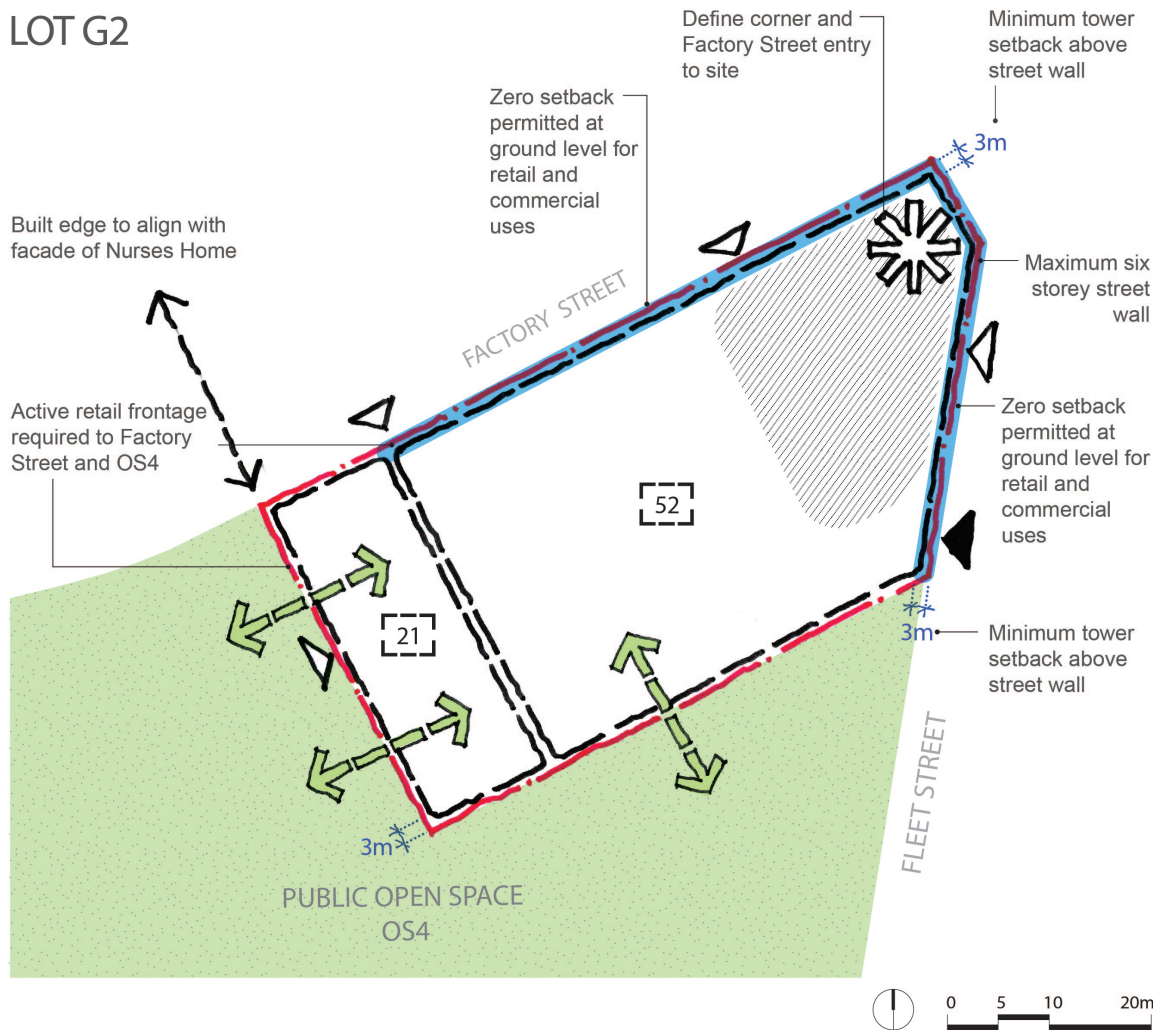
Design Principles

- P.1 New development must define street edges and the Factory Street entry point to the PNUT.
- P.2 Any taller built form must be located to reinforce the north eastern corner and the built form must step down to reduce overshadowing on the Public Open Space (OS4).
- P.3 New development must create a new neighbourhood retail precinct for the PNUT area and have an urban character.
- P.4 The new neighbourhood retail precinct must allow for and integrate with the planned light rail route along Factory Street.
- P.5 Setbacks to the open space are to include landscaped courtyards and/or active uses.
- P.6 Basement parking may extend beyond the building footprint subject to an assessment of the landscape impacts and demonstration that areas available for deep soil planting are maximised wherever possible.

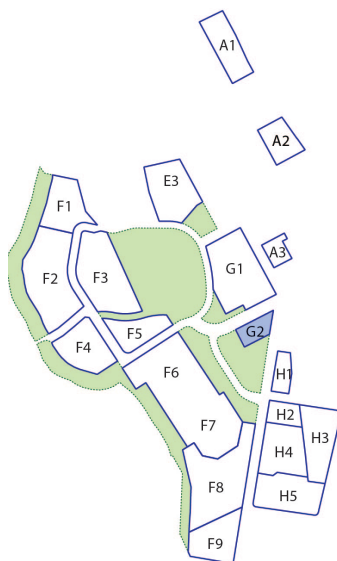
Design Controls

- C.1** Development must demonstrate compliance with controls as indicated on Figures 4.3.6.39 and 4.3.6.40
- C.2** New development must provide active retail frontages to Factory Street and Fleet Street.
- C.3** CA 0 metre building setback is allowed where active commercial/ retail uses are proposed along Factory Street, as indicated on Figure 4.3.6.6.
- C.4** Vehicular access is to be from Fleet Street to avoid disrupting the Factory Street retail frontage.
- C.5** New development to provide a minimum 3 metre upper level building setback to street frontages and rear and side boundaries.
- C.6** The western edge of the new built form must align with the western façade of the Nurses Home across Factory Street.
- C.7** New development must maximise the interface with the Public Open Space (OS4) provide active ground level frontages and opportunities for casual surveillance from apartment building facades (refer to Figure 4.3.6.39).
- C.8** New development must demonstrate, through design testing, that overshadowing impacts to open space are minimised.

LOT G2



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- # PLEP 2011 Maximum Building Height (m)
- Preferred Location of Tallest Built Form
- Maximum 6 storey street wall
- ✂ Minimum tower setback above street wall
- ✱ Important Corner
- ◁ ▷ Preferred building address
- ◀ ▶ Preferred parking/service access
- ↔ Important Relationship to Public Open Space

Figure 4.3.6.40
Development Lot G2

Lot H1**Objectives**

- O.1 Development is to retain and respond to the historic Quarry Face and retain the early sandstone walling along Fleet and Albert Streets.
- O.2 Development is to integrate and transition to surrounding urban development.

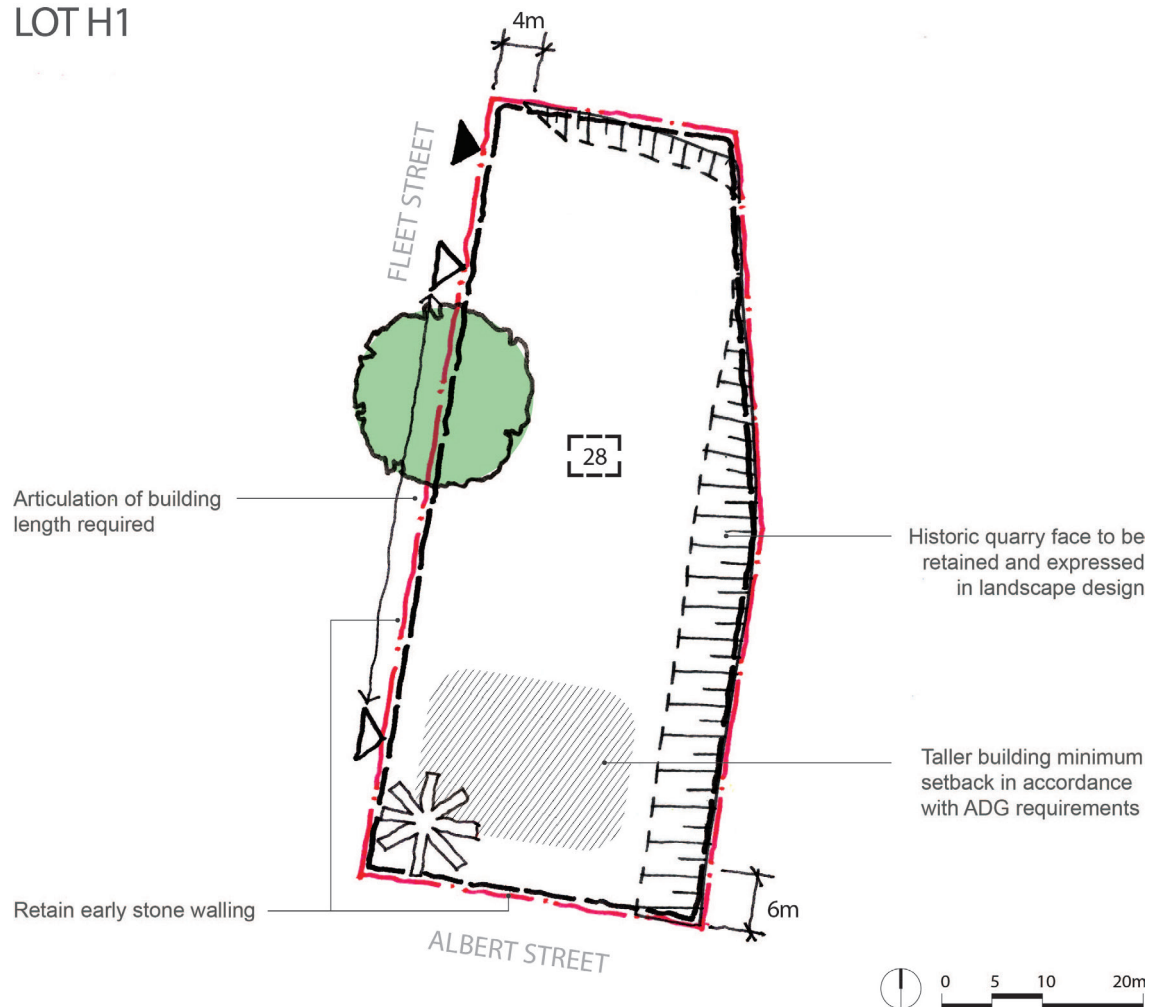
Design Principles

- P.1 New development within H1, H2, H3, H4 and H5 must retain the sandstone quarry face and early sandstone walls to Fleet and Albert Streets.
- P.2 New buildings must be designed to interpret the change in level and allow some views of the quarry face from within the lot and from the Albert Street steps.
- P.3 New development must provide building setbacks which respond to the context and provide adequate transition to existing built form.
- P.4 Any taller built form must be located in the southern portion of the lot to reinforce the Fleet Street/Albert Street corner with heights transitioning down to adjacent existing development to the north.

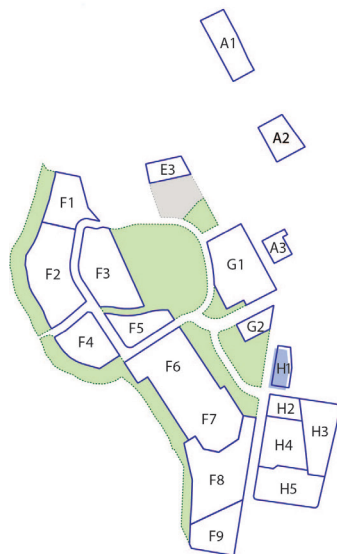
Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with controls as indicated on Figure 4.3.6.41.**
- C.2 Buildings are to be setback a minimum of 4 metres from Fleet Street.**
- C.3 Buildings are to be setback a minimum of 6 metres from Albert Street.**
- C.4 The 4 metre building setback from Fleet Street is required to provide landscaped courtyards to ground floor units and the 6 metre building setback to Albert Street is to respond to the landscape quality of that street.**

LOT H1



LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- # PLEP 2011 maximum building height (m)
- Preferred location of tallest built form
- ✱ Important corner
- ⌘ Minimum building setback
- ◀ Preferred building address
- ▶ Preferred parking/service access

Figure 4.3.6.41
Development Lot H1

Lots H2-H5**Objectives**

- O.1 Development is to integrate and transition to surrounding urban development.
- O.2 Development is to respond to and retain the historic Quarry Face.

Design Principles

- P.1 New development within H1, H2, H3, H4 and H5 must retain the sandstone quarry face and early sandstone walls to Fleet and Albert Streets.
- P.2 New development must be designed to interpret the change in level and allow some views of the quarry face from within the lots and from the Albert Street steps.
- P.3 New development must provide building setbacks which respond to the context and provide adequate transition to existing built form.
- P.4 New development may include a pedestrian through-site link connecting O'Connell Street with Fleet Street and transitioning across the quarry face.
- P.5 New development within the lots must comprise a series of high quality apartment buildings with a diversity of scale and architectural character.
- P.6 Low rise buildings (6 storeys maximum) must define the external street edges with the exception of Albert Street where 8 storey buildings may be developed.
- P.7 Tall buildings must be located internally and minimise overshadowing to existing and new development. Towers must be expressed above 6 storey podiums, which must define public and communal spaces.
- P.8 All new buildings to have addresses and lobbies with access to a public street or through site link.
- P.9 Development fronting Fleet Street must respect the visual relationship with the Historic Core to the west.

Design Controls

- C.1 Development must demonstrate compliance with controls as indicated on Figure 4.3.6.42.**
- C.2 A cross-site pedestrian link is to be provided centrally between O'Connell Street and Fleet Street to align with Harold Street.**
- C.3 A minimum 4 metre building setback to Fleet Street is to be provided.**
- C.4 A minimum 6 metre building setback to Albert, O'Connell and Fennel Streets is to be provided.**
- C.5 All new buildings are to address public streets.**

LOTS H2-H5

Retain early stone walling on Albert Street

Historic quarry face to be retained and expressed in landscape design

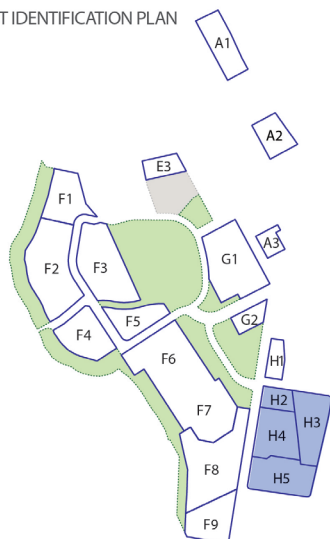
Articulation of building length required

Potential pedestrian through site link subject to future investigation

Important relationship with heritage buildings opposite (Lot F8)

Minimum building setbacks
6m
4m

LOT IDENTIFICATION PLAN



LEGEND

- Net Development Lot Boundary
- Existing Cadastre
- Existing trees to be retained where practicable
- # PLEP 2011 Maximum Building Height (m)
- Preferred Location of Tallest Built Form
- Minimum building setback
- ✱ Important Corner
- ◀▶ Preferred building address
- ▶◀ Preferred parking/service access
- ◀◻▶ Important Relationship to Heritage Building
- ◻◻◻ Through site link



Figure 4.3.6.42
Development Lots H2 – H5

4.3.7 Granville Precinct

Desired Future Character

In November 2016, the NSW Government released the *Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy* (PRCUTS). The PRCUTS sets the long term vision and framework to support co-ordinated employment and housing growth in the Corridor in response to significant transport and infrastructure investment, economic and demographic shifts, and industrial and technological advances. Granville has been identified as one of the eight precincts along the corridor that has been earmarked for renewal because of its unique access to jobs, transport, infrastructure and services, and its ability to accommodate new development in a balanced way.

The Granville Precinct is proposed to be a vibrant place with a mix of new housing, shops and commercial spaces north of the railway line. Good Street will be the Precinct's main street, extending from the existing Town Centre of Granville on the southern side of the railway line, and will also include protection of the fine grain development pattern and delivery of a high quality public domain. Opportunities for residential, retail and commercial development will be integrated with the existing public transport facilities, capitalising use of the Granville Railway Station and Granville Bus Interchange.

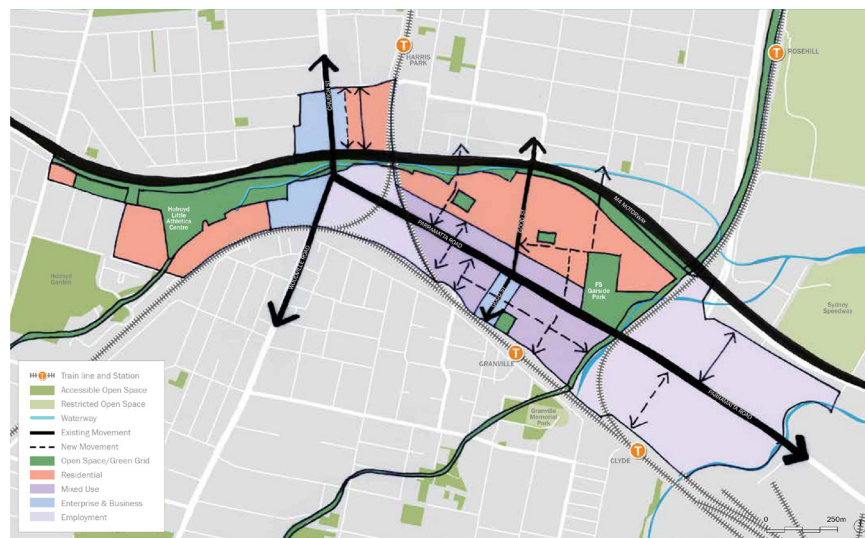


Figure 4.3.7.1
Granville Precinct (PRCUTS)

Objectives

- O.1 To develop a mixed use core of retail, residential and business at the transport node serving the precinct, centred around Good Street, Cowper Street and Rowell Street, and extends to the north side of Parramatta Road.
- O.2 To ensure new development within the mixed use core provides active ground floor uses to increase vibrancy, safety, use and interest of the area,
- O.3 To preserve and improve significant open space areas within the precinct.
- O.4 To maximise pedestrian links and connectivity through new laneways and through site links.

Design Principles

- P.1 New development is to be consistent with the Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy: Planning and Design Guidelines unless otherwise detailed in this section.

4.3.7.1 Land on the Corner of Parramatta Road, Good Street and Cowper Street, Granville

Introduction

This site-specific Development Control Plan (DCP) applies to a 5,150m² land parcel in Granville that has frontage to Parramatta Road, Good Street and Cowper Street, as shown in **Figure 4.3.7.1.1**. The site comprises 15 individual land parcels as follows:

Lot 1 DP 604204, Lot 1 DP 76041, Lot 1 DP 998948, Lot 1 DP 783581, Lot 1 DP 979437 Section A, Lot 2 DP 979437 Section A, Lot 7 DP 979437 Section A, Lot 1 DP 1075357, Lot 2 DP 1075357, Lot 3 DP 1075357, Lot 4 DP 1075357, Lot 5 DP 1075357, Lot 6 DP 1075357, Lot 12, DP 575064, and Lot 1 DP 721626.

This Part is to be read in conjunction with other parts of this DCP and the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011. It establishes principles, objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the LEP.

This Part of the DCP details the desired future character for the site and provides site specific objectives and controls on the following:

- Built form and massing
- Public domain and landscaping
- Traffic and transport

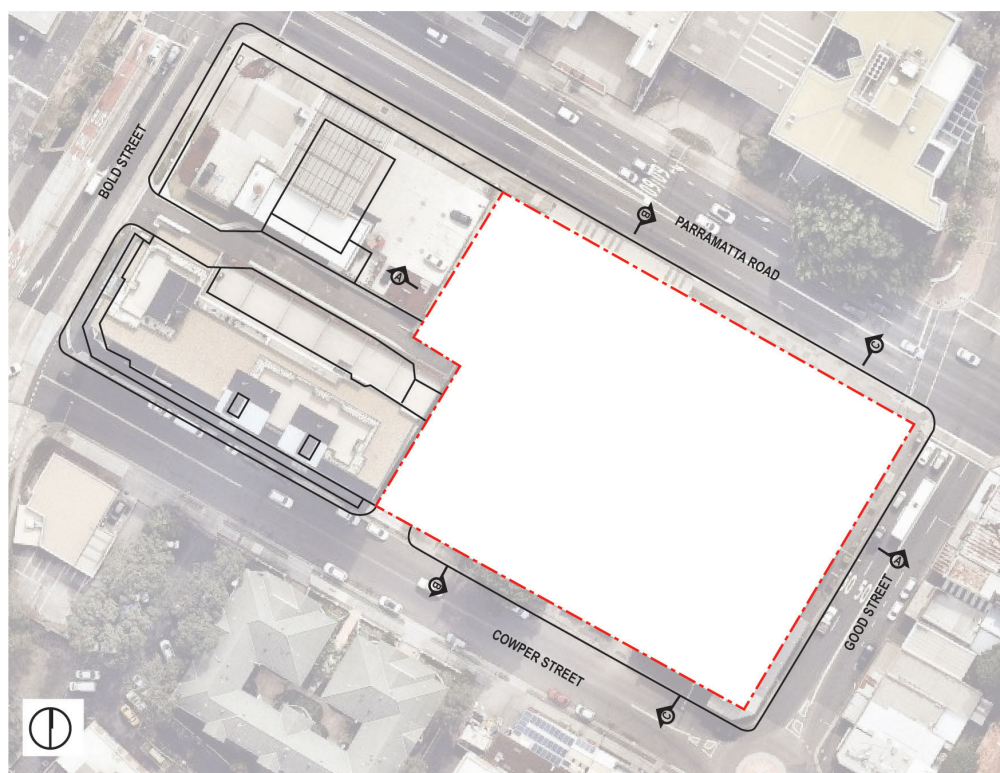


Figure 4.3.7.1.1
Land covered by this Part

Desired Future Character

The location of the site is consistent with the State Government policies for a renewed Parramatta Road Corridor, and is well located in relation to the Parramatta CBD.

The mixed use character of development is to complement the Granville Town Centre and provide a positive design statement, appropriately marking the connection of the town centre main street (Good Street) with Parramatta Road. The proposed mix of land uses includes ground floor retail, commercial offices, residential apartments, public spaces and thoroughfare, and the retention of heritage.

The following key design principles are to be incorporated into the future design:

- Respond to the generally orthogonal east-west north-south street pattern;
- Reinforce the Good Street precinct as the primary local retail destination, a primary pedestrian and vehicular connection across Parramatta Road to the north as well as being a primary pedestrian route to Granville Station;
- Minimise residential noise exposure from Parramatta Road;
- Provide a finer grain pedestrian network; and
- Retain the original extent of the front heritage façade of “The Barn” – 138 Parramatta Road through its deconstruction and reconstruction in line with the 6m setback proposed to Parramatta Road (subject to approval through the Development Application process) to prevent the item’s total loss should road widening be required by RMS as a result of the Granville Precinct Wide Traffic Study.

Future built form is to comprise a podium edge to the three streets with recessed tower forms. The podium is to comprise 3-4 storeys and is to include the façade retention of the heritage property known as “The Barn” that fronts Parramatta Road after the façade is setback 6m from the Parramatta Road edge to prevent its future loss should the land along Parramatta Road be required for road widening.

Large consolidated sites can result in a loss of grain and character at street level. The street wall, separate from tower forms above, should be designed as the architectural component of the development that defines and imparts fine grain and character to the street. Principles that should be incorporated in the design of the street wall include:

- Maximising the setback of higher tower forms in order to differentiate the street wall as a separate architectural element, which can be distinct and different in character from the higher tower elements;
- The street wall should be designed to provide a well-modulated pedestrian experience at street level. A smaller, more detailed scale should be used in its articulation;
- The design of the street wall should have regard to the traditional narrow subdivision plan and reflect this in its composition and articulation; and
- Ground floor facades should be rich in variation and detail. Many doors and vertical relief in the facades intensify the walking experience, with awnings included and integrated in the design in order to provide adequate pedestrian shelter

A low scale to Good Street is to be provided through the podium, with residential exposure to Parramatta Road being minimized within the podium. A maximum height of 82m (25 storeys), excluding plant and lift overrun, is to be adhered to for the majority of the site.

The north to south through site pedestrian link is to be generally open, with the exception of any opening that may pass beneath the tower(s) above. Double sided active retail uses fronting Good Street and the pedestrian through site link are required.

Development is to comply with the objectives and controls set out below and any other relevant objectives and controls of this DCP.

The proposed reference design concept for the site is shown in **Figure 4.3.7.1.2**. As seen in the legend of the Figures, the hatched land along Parramatta Road represents the location of the Heritage Item which subject to Development Application approval is proposed to be relocated in line with the 6m setback to Parramatta Road to prevent its future removal should the land be required for road widening in the future as a result of the Granville Precinct Wide Traffic Study.



Figure 4.3.7.1.2
Reference design for the site

Objectives

- O.1 To provide a mix of uses that support the role of the Granville Town Centre.
- O.2 To revitalize the northern end of Granville Town Centre.
- O.3 To encourage high quality built form outcomes and achieve design excellence.
- O.4 To create an attractive and safe urban street environment for pedestrian and retail, community activities in the surrounding streets.
- O.5 To 'future proof' the subject site by ensuring land is retained through setbacks for road widening along Parramatta Road and Good Street should it be required in the future, and have flexible controls to allow the land within the setbacks to either form part of the public domain or part of the road infrastructure.
- O.6 To activate the block edges to Parramatta Road, Good Street and Cowper Street.
- O.7 To complete the laneway connection between Bold Street and Cowper Street.
- O.8 To minimize adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining uses and that the built form be sympathetic to the Heritage Item.

- O.9 To restore and conserve the front façade and associated portions of lateral walls of the Heritage Item “The Barn” through its deconstruction and reconstruction in line with the 6m setback proposed to Parramatta Road (subject to approval through the Development Application process) to prevent the item’s total loss should road widening be required by RMS as a result of the Granville Precinct Wide Traffic Study.
- O.10 To provide the opportunity for the widening of the Parramatta Road corridor and permit deep soil planting between the site and Parramatta Road should the land form part of the public domain and not be required for road widening, which will be confirmed after the completion of the Granville Precinct Wide Traffic Study.
- O.11 To provide a through site pedestrian link between Parramatta Road and Cowper Street.
- O.12 Up to 4,000sqm of non-residential uses to be incorporated into the proposal.

Built Form and Massing

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that the built form sensitivity responds to the sites location in relation to the town centre, Parramatta Road and Good Street.
- O.2 To set variable building heights to ensure positive and cohesive relationships with surrounding land and uses.
- O.3 Development is to be designed to activate the three streets at its edges;
- O.4 Provide a through site link that is:
 - Activated;
 - Provides a positive urban environment;
 - Open to the sky with no over-hanging building elements above except as shown in the diagrams;
 - Located at natural ground level;
 - Activated at ground level;
 - Overlooked and suitably lit; and
 - Named to Council approval and signed.
- O.5 To ensure that the Heritage Item “The Barn” retains its landmark status within the context of the new built form following approval for its relocation 6m from Parramatta Road.
- O.6 To ‘future proof’ the subject site by ensuring land is retained through setbacks for road widening along Parramatta Road and Good Street should it be required in the future; and have flexible controls to allow the land within the setbacks to either form part of the public domain or part of the road infrastructure.

Design Controls

Maximum building heights

- C.1 Maximum height of 82m (25 storeys) for the majority of the site.**
- C.2 A maximum building height of 17m (4 storeys) fronting Good Street.**
- C.3 The maximum number of storeys is indicated in Figure 4.3.7.1.3.**

Note: A range in the number of storeys is shown in **Figure 4.3.7.1.3** for the eastern component of the tower. This is to provide an option for distributing the gross floor area permitted under the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. The height of this part of the building is to be explored as part of the Design Excellence competition

process, but consideration should be given to maintaining the difference in height between the towers.

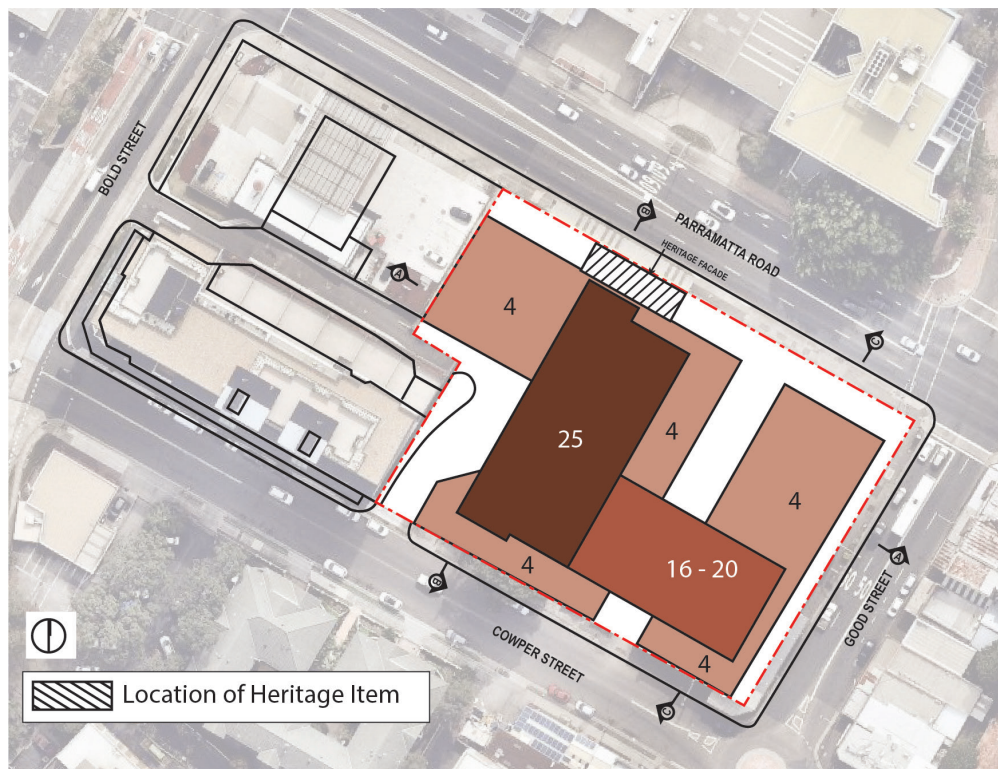


Figure 4.3.7.1.3
Maximum number of storeys

Shared frontage heights

- C.4** 4 storey podium fronting Good Street.
- C.5** Retention of “The Barn” façade and exposed portions of side walls, and their incorporation into a podium building fronting Parramatta Road.

Building setbacks

- C.6** The setbacks and separations at street level are shown in **Figure 4.3.7.1.4**.
- C.7** The setbacks are to ‘future proof’ the land for road widening along Good Street and Parramatta Road should additional road infrastructure be required by the RMS. This is to be determined as part of a precinct wide traffic study in Granville to accommodate for the anticipated growth proposed under the Parramatta Road Urban Transformation Strategy;
- C.8** As shown in **Figure 4.3.7.1.4**, a 2.8m setback to Good Street and a 6m setback to Parramatta Road (inclusive of the land that includes “The Barn” Heritage Item which may be relocated in line with the 6m setback subject to Council consent) are to be retained and dedicated for Council to ‘future proof’ the subject site should it be required for road widening. The land will form part of the public domain until it is confirmed that it is needed for road infrastructure. The Heritage Item façade is proposed to form part of the future building design, and subject to approval will be setback 6m from Parramatta Road to ensure its retention if the land is required for road widening in the future.

- C.9** The setbacks to the tower above the podium are shown in **Figure 4.3.7.1.5**.
- C.10** The Development Application and the Design Excellence processes will explore the most appropriate methodology to relocate the heritage façade in line with the proposed 6m setback to Parramatta Road. Council's Heritage Advisor will be involved in these processes to ensure the façade is deconstructed and reconstructed in the most appropriate way in order to retain the integrity of the item as part of the future design of the overall building.

Building envelopes and massing

- C.11** **Figure 4.3.7.1.11, 4.3.7.1.12 and 4.3.7.1.13** at the end of this Part comprise three sections that provide form and massing guidance for tower location.
- C.12** The Design Excellence process will also explore variations to the massing and building envelopes to accommodate the gross floor area permitted under the *Parramatta LEP 2011* if it is considered to deliver a better built form outcome than proposed under this Site Specific DCP.

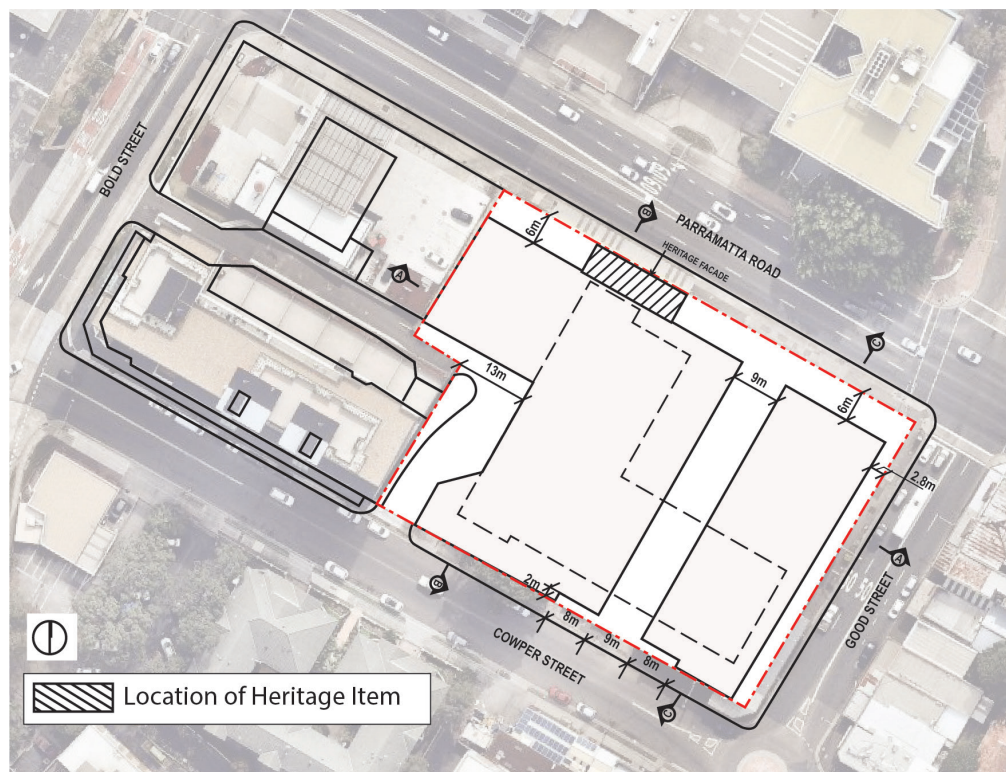


Figure 4.3.7.1.4
Setback and separation at street level

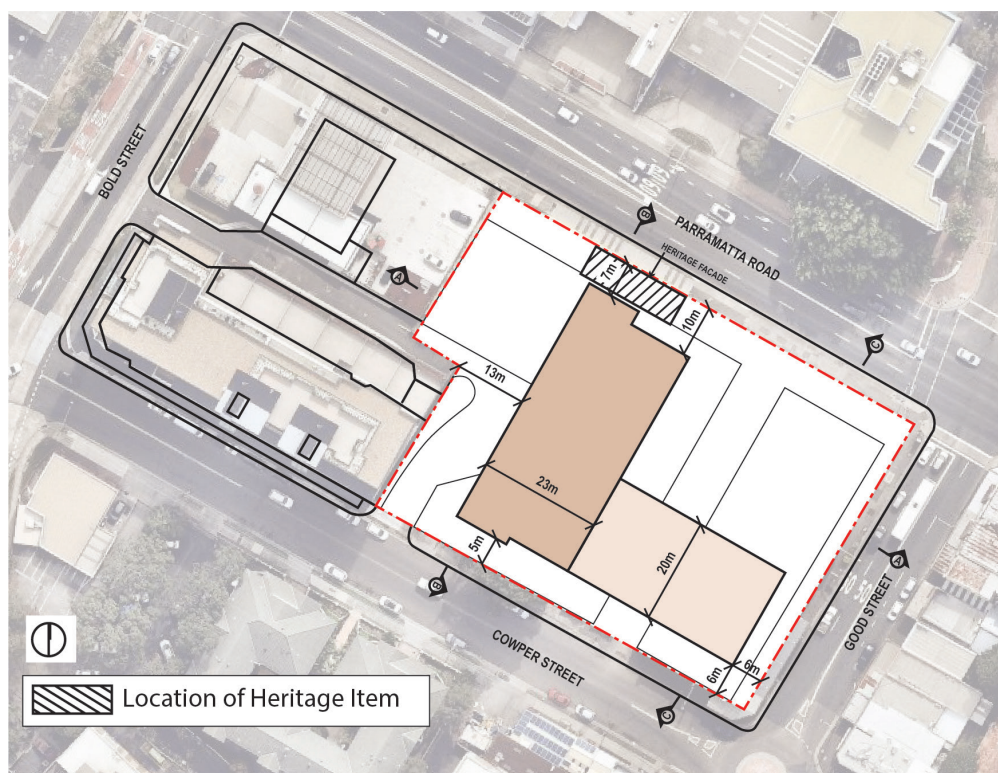


Figure 4.3.7.1.5
Tower setbacks

Public Domain and Landscaping

Objectives

- O.1 To encourage street level pedestrian networks.
- O.2 To activate the pedestrian laneway.
- O.3 To improve the public domain amenity and quality in Good Street and Cowper Street.
- O.4 To create a safe retail environment along Parramatta Road by providing a proper landscape screening between the road and building interface.

Design Controls

- C.1 The north-south pedestrian laneway is to have dimensions and location generally in accordance with Figures 4.3.7.1.4 & 4.3.7.1.6.**
- C.2 Where the laneway passes below any tower a three to four storey opening for the pedestrian laneway is to be achieved.**
- C.3 The pedestrian laneway is to be activated at ground level generally in accordance with Figure 4.3.7.1.7.**
- C.4 Street frontage awnings are to be provided along active frontages to provide shade and shelter in accordance with Figure 4.3.7.1.8.**
- C.5 The extent of the basement is to be generally in accordance with Figure 4.3.7.1.9.**

- C.6 Landscaping plan is to be prepared by a suitably qualified landscape architect with heritage experience to ensure that the historic significance and views of the “The Barn” Heritage Item are retained.
- C.7 Reconstruct and upgrade the footpath pavement and provide comfortable and high quality street furniture, street lighting as specified by Council during the development.
- C.8 Awnings are to provide comfort and weather protection to the pedestrian, but not to create conflicts with street tree planting that might be required in the location.
- C.9 Provide a continuous landscape strip along the building frontage on Parramatta Road, which allows large canopy trees and combination shrub and groundcover plantings. If confirmed by RMS that the land within the 6m setback along Parramatta Road is needed for road widening as a result of a Precinct Wide Traffic Study in Granville, then this area will be landscaped in the interim until the land is used for road widening.

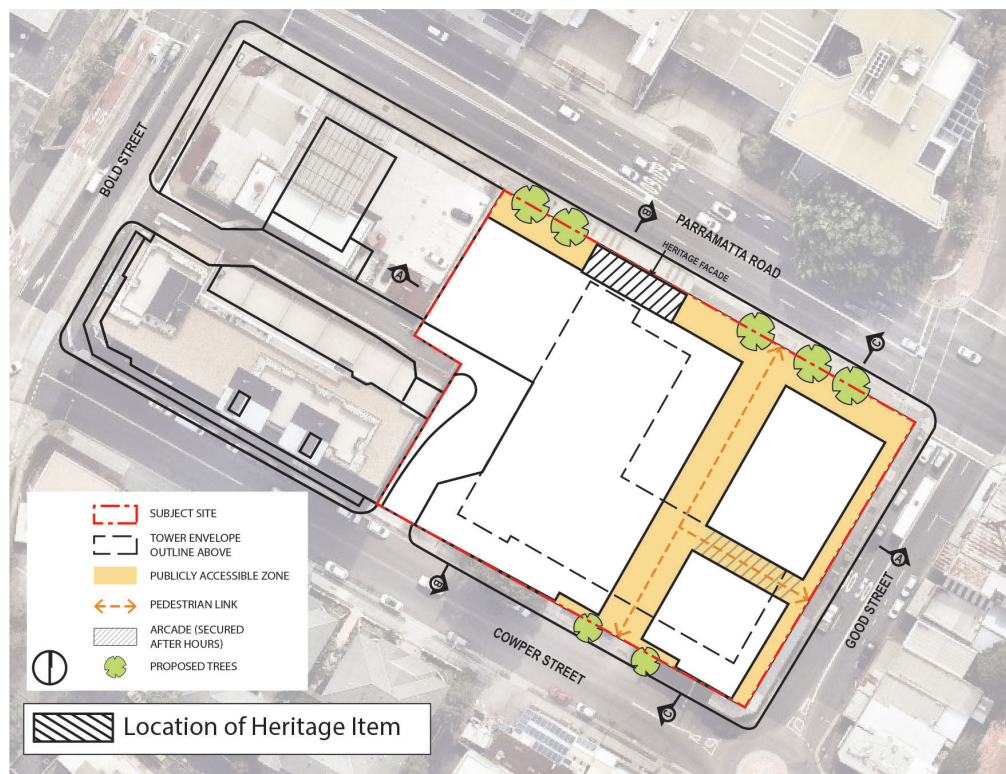


Figure 4.3.7.1.6
Publicly accessible zones and tree planting locations

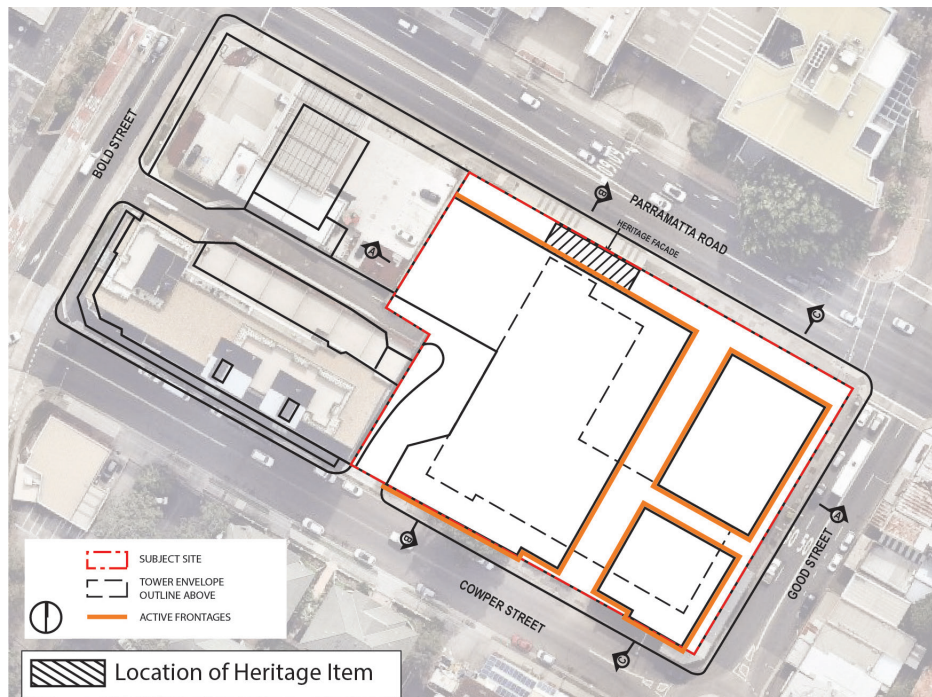


Figure 4.3.7.1.7
Active frontages

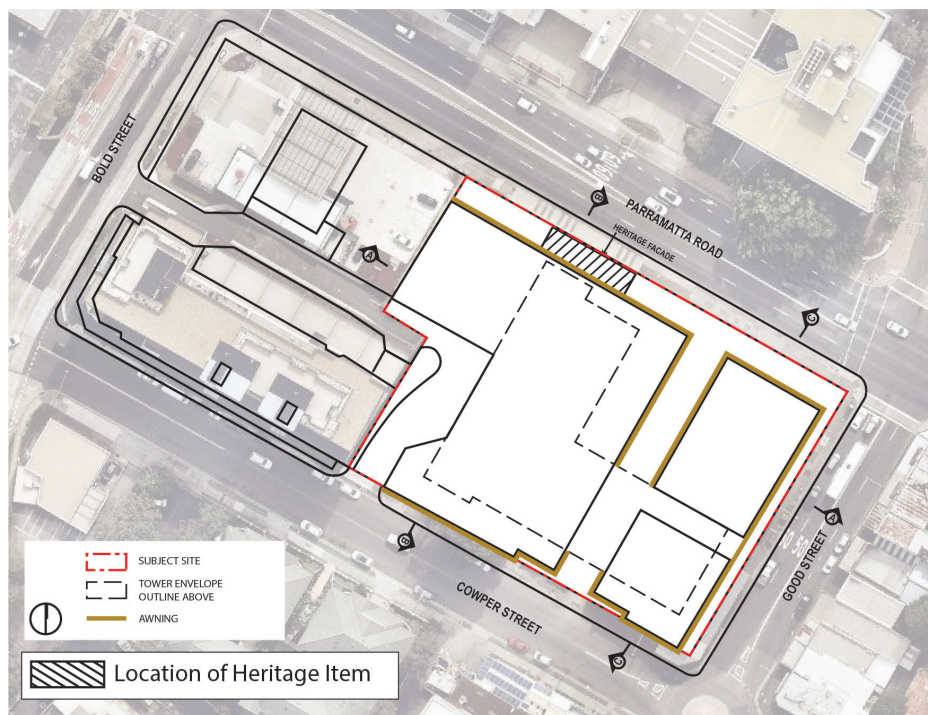


Figure 4.3.7.1.8
Awning locations

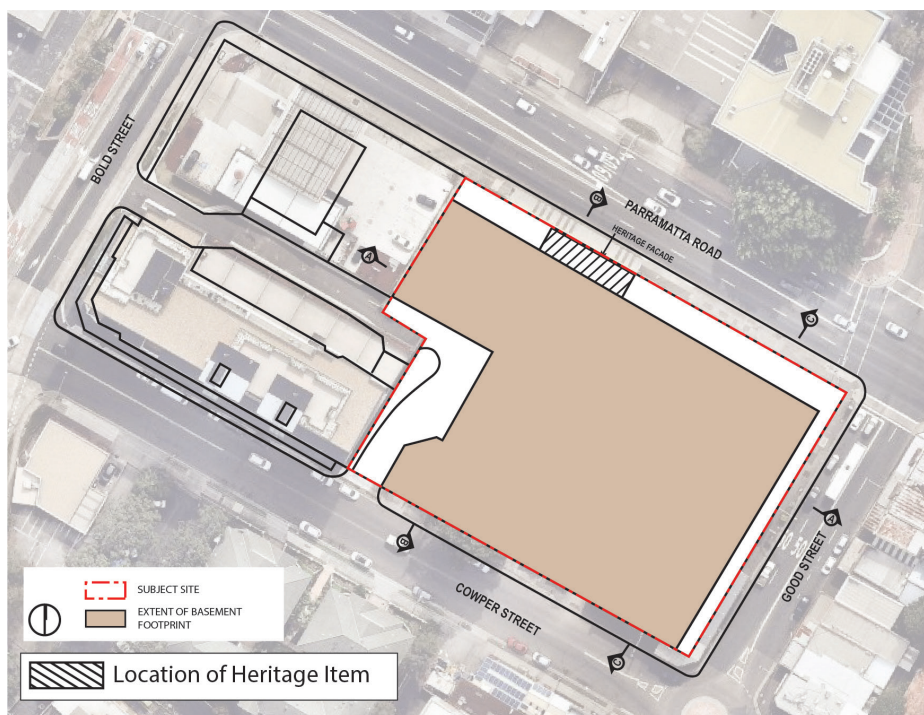


Figure 4.3.7.1.9
Basement plan

Traffic and Transport

Objectives

- O.1 Buildings should be designed with car parking at the basement level.
- O.2 Pedestrian and vehicle conflict should be minimised.
- O.3 The site is to provide the completion of the vehicular laneway from Bold Street to Cowper Street.
- O.4 Buildings should be designed using high-quality materials for sections of vehicle access ways visible from the public domain

Design Controls

- C.1 All vehicle access is to be form the laneway that connects Bold and Cowper Streets. Vehicular access and servicing is to be generally in accordance with Figure 4.3.7.1.10.**
- C.2 High quality design and materials are to be used for the security shutters into the car park and loading areas.**
- C.3 Services, service access points, and garbage collection points are not to be located on Parramatta Road, Good Street or Cowper Street, and are to be located off the laneway, consistent with Figure 4.3.7.1.10.**
- C.4 A small splay (corner cut-off setback with the size yet to be designed as part of the DA process) is required on the corner of Good Street and Parramatta Road to ensure large vehicle movements should an additional left turning lane from Good Street into Parramatta Road be required.**
- C.5 A detailed traffic model and assessment and an active transport (pedestrian and cyclist) management plan must be provided with a Development Application.**

C.6 Car parking and bicycle parking is to be provided to the rates set out below:**Table 4.3.7.1.1**

Parking Rates

Residential (maximum car parking rate per dwelling)	
Studio	0.6 spaces
1 bedroom	0.9 spaces
2 bedroom	1.2 spaces
3 or more bedroom	1.5 spaces
Visitors	0.2 per dwelling
Accessible Parking Spaces	1 space per adaptable/accessible apartment
Car Share Spaces	A minimum of 1 car share space. If a car share provider is not obtained, then the car share space is to be used as a visitor parking space
Motorcycle Parking	1 space for every 25 parking spaces
Bicycle Parking	1 space per dwelling & 1 visitor space per 10 dwellings
Retail and Commercial	
Retail	Maximum of 1 space per 50m ² of GFA
Commercial	Maximum of 1 space per 70m ² of GFA
Accessible Parking Spaces	Minimum of 1% of all spaces to be readily accessible spaces designed in accordance with the Australian Standards
Motorcycle Parking	1 space for every 25 onsite car parking spaces
Bicycle Parking Spaces	
▪ Retail	Employee: 1 per 250m ² GFA Visitor: 2 spaces + 1 per 100m ² GFA
▪ Commercial	Employee: 1 per 150m ² GFA Visitor: 1 per 400m ² GFA

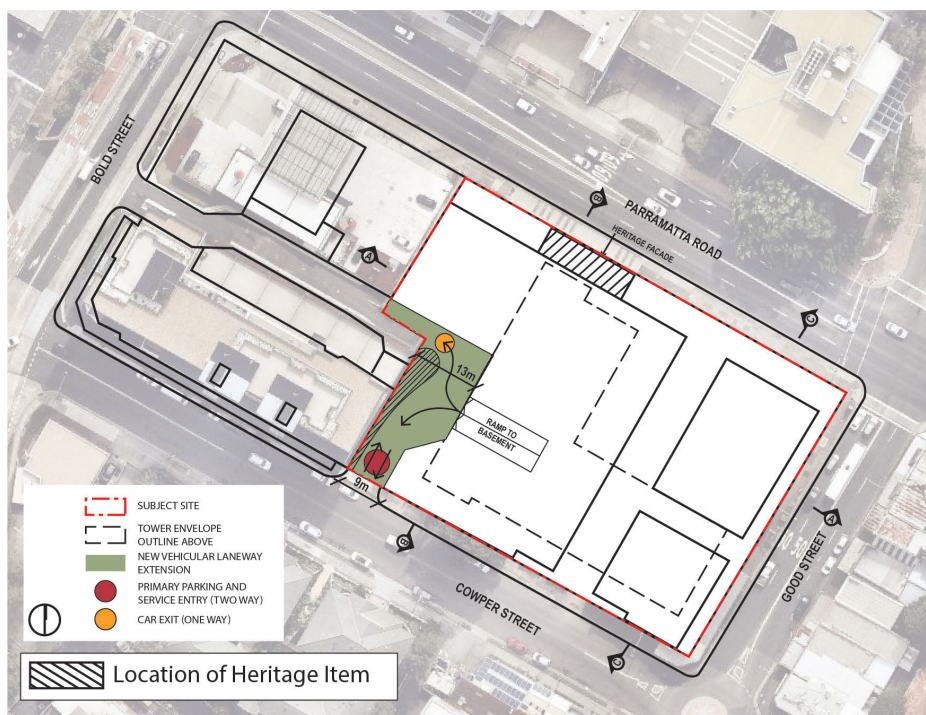


Figure 4.3.7.1.10
Vehicular access and servicing

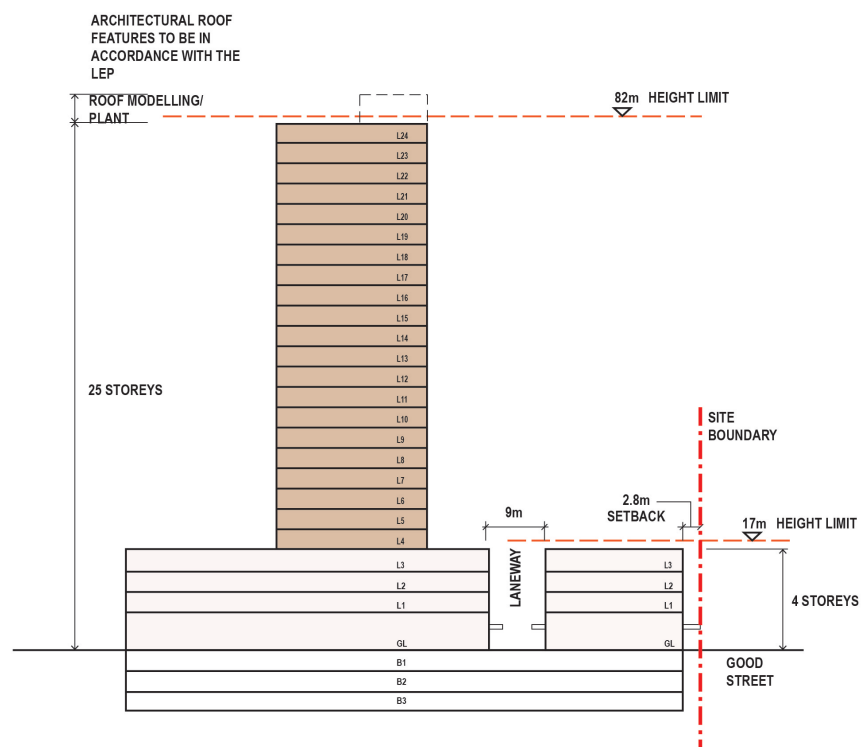


Figure 4.3.7.1.11
Building envelope section A-A

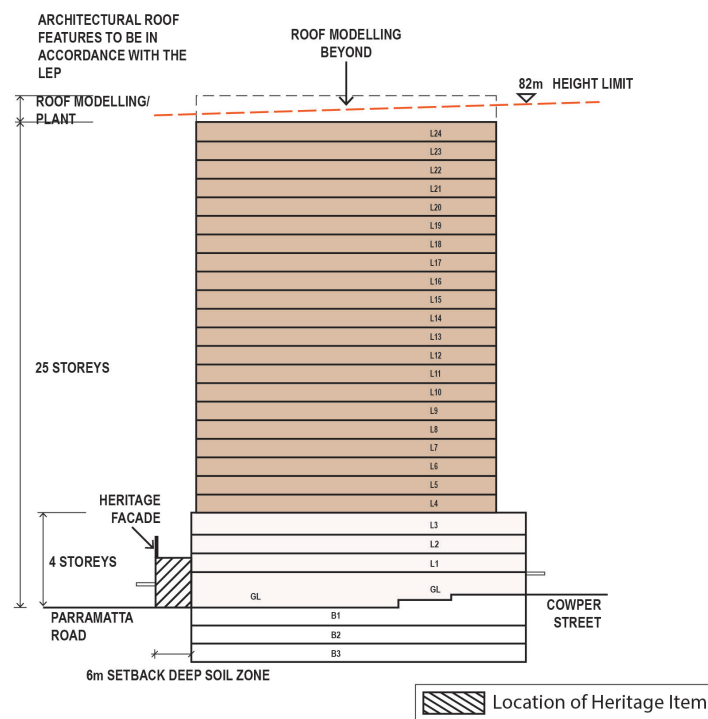


Figure 4.3.7.1.12
Building envelope section B-B

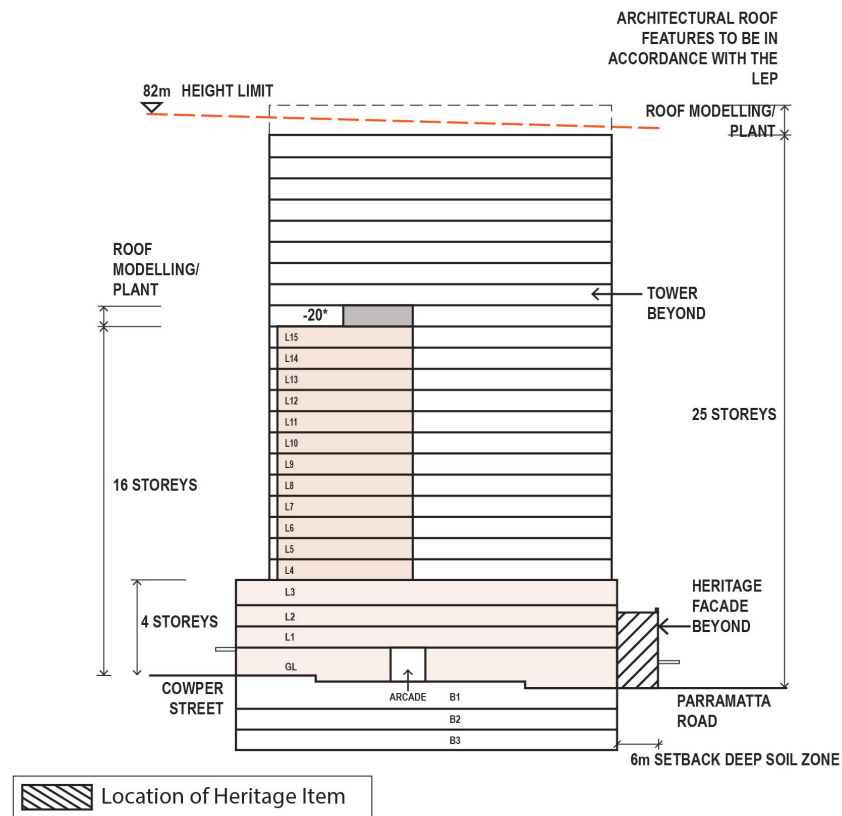


Figure 4.3.7.1.13

Building envelope section C-C (*final height of tower to be determined through the Design Excellence process)

4.3.7.2 38-42 East Street, Granville

The subject site comprises 3 individual land parcels as follows: Lot 1 DP 1009146, Lot 1 DP 195784, and Lot 1 DP 996285.

Land to which this applies

This site specific Development Control Plan applies to land at 38-42 East Street, Granville legally known as Lot 1 DP 1009146, Lot 1 DP 195784 and Lot 1 DP 996285 within Granville as illustrated in Figure 4.3.7.2.2 below. Following the finalisation of the Planning Proposal to amend the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011, the yield for the site comprises a floor space ratio of 6:1.

This DCP sets relevant development controls for the form of the building, taking into account the anticipated yield in floor space.



Figure 4.3.7.2.1
Site Location Map



Figure 4.3.7.2.2
Land covered by this Part

Relationship to other planning documents

This part of the DCP is to be read in conjunction with other parts of the Parramatta DCP and the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011.

If there is any inconsistency between this part of the DCP and other parts of the Parramatta DCP 2011, this part of the DCP will prevail.

This DCP establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the LEP.

Desired Future Character

Future development at 38-42 East Street shall be designed to respond to the high density mixed use character developing in the precinct in its transition from light industrial uses as envisioned by the *Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy*.

Adjacent development is characterised by a podium and tower building typology with 4 storey street walls and residential towers above. The proposed mix of land uses includes retail/commercial uses at the ground floor with residential apartments above.

Future development should establish active edges at ground level to enhance activity, movement and safety in the streetscape while providing opportunities for boutique retail, café and commercial floor space.

A tall, slender tower form is encouraged within a podium of above ground parking to buffer the adjacent rail corridor.

Principles

The following principles are to be incorporated into the future design of the building:

- P.1 Respond to the north facing frontage with an appropriate built form that maximises solar access.
- P.2 Create a ground floor with presentation to the street of design excellence which contributes to the design quality of the public domain.
- P.3 Development is to comply with the objectives and controls set out below and any other relevant objectives and controls of this DCP.

Objectives

- O.1 To provide a mix of uses that support the role of the Granville Town Centre.
- O.2 To encourage high quality built form outcomes and achieves Design Excellence.
- O.3 To create an attractive and safe activated urban environment within East Street and the adjacent pocket park / future pedestrian link over the railway.
- O.4 To deliver housing growth directly adjacent to Granville Rail Station.

Built Form and Massing

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that the built form appropriately responds to the desired future context at street level and the wider precinct.
- O.2 To ensure the future development adds visual interest and diversity to the local skyline.
- O.3 To ensure urban design outcomes demonstrated in the Planning Proposal are achieved.
- O.4 Tower form should appear as tall and slender.
- O.5 Podium form should exhibit fine grain character and appropriate scale.

Controls

- C.1 Maximum building heights shall be in accordance with Figure 4.3.7.2.3.**
- C.2 Building setbacks shall be in accordance with Figure 4.3.7.2.3.**

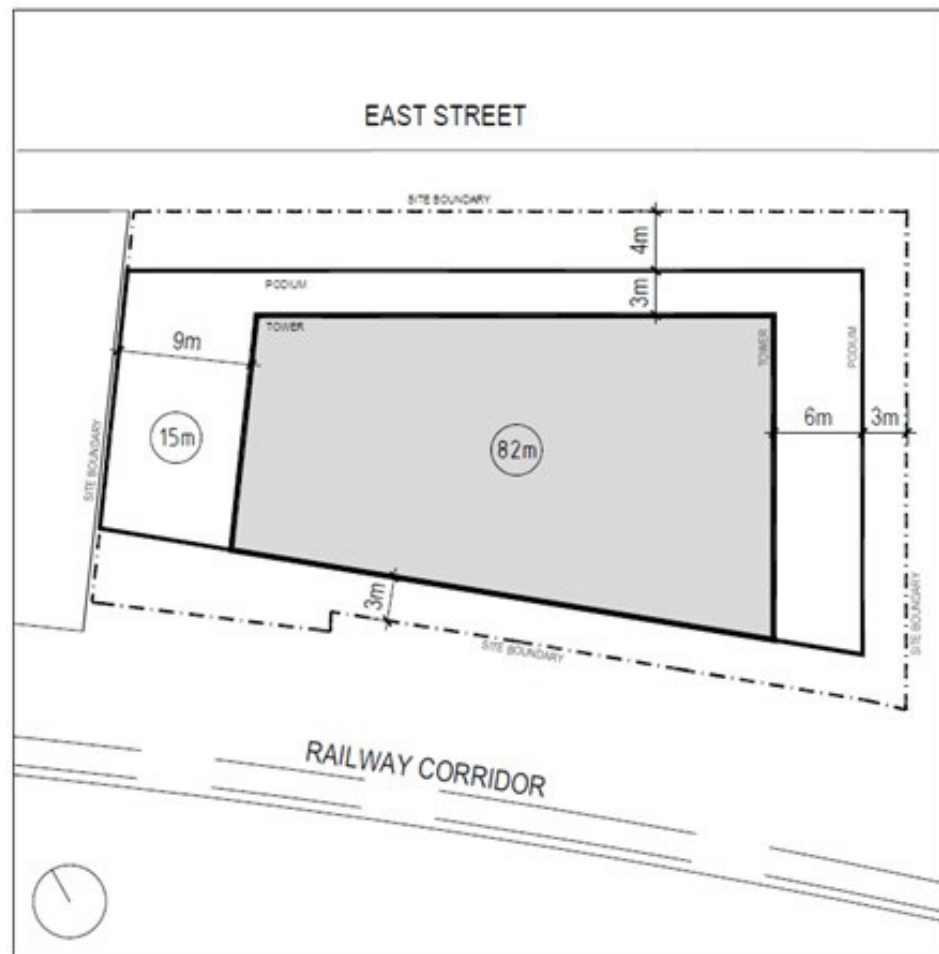


Figure 4.3.7.2.3
Building Height and Setback Control

Podium, Ground Level and Public Domain

Objectives

- O.1 The podium façade should be designed as the architectural component of the building that defines and imparts grain and character to the street and the pocket park. It should be thought of as a separate architectural element distinct from the tower above.
- O.2 The street wall should be designed to provide a well-modulated pedestrian experience at street level. An appropriate scale should be used in its articulation, and the ground floor façade and public domain should be rich in quality and detail.
- O.3 The street facades of the podium fronting carparking should be considered in detail. Green walls, thin skins or screens are not appropriate – depth, scale and materiality should be aimed for, incorporating passive surveillance and natural ventilation.
- O.4 Maximise active street frontage to East Street and the adjacent pocket park.
- O.5 Ensure flush access between retail tenancies and outdoor spaces to encourage outdoor dining opportunities.
- O.6 Take account of and complement the public domain of the adjacent development to the west.

Controls

- C.1** Retail shopfronts should provide step-free transition between indoor and outdoor space.
- C.2** Provide adequate space on the East Street and pocket park frontage for outdoor dining.
- C.3** Awnings facing East Street are not to restrict tree growth.
- C.4** Separate the commercial and residential lobbies.
- C.5** Provide minimum articulation depth of 600mm to carpark facades.
- C.6** Ensure there are no direct sightlines from pedestrians to vehicles within carpark and to consider lighting and night views from streets into carpark areas.

Communal Open Space

Objectives

- O.1** Ensure appropriate provision of communal open space.

Controls

- C.1** Provide communal open space on the podium accessible off the lift core on the western edge.
- C.2** Accommodate an undercover communal facility within the tower footprint adjacent to the open to the sky communal open space.

Traffic

Objectives

- O.1** Encourage use of active and public transport.
- O.2** Reduce dependency on private vehicle use.
- O.3** Encourage above ground parking as a buffer to rail corridor visual and acoustic impacts and mitigation of flood risk.
- O.4** Minimise loading area impact on retail / commercial uses.
- O.5** Minimise vehicular circulation within the site.

Controls

- C.1** Car parking is to be provided at the following rates in accordance with the *Parramatta Road Corridor Urban Transformation Strategy*:

Residential Use	Maximum spaces per dwelling
Studio	0.3 spaces
1 bedroom	0.5 spaces
2 bedroom	0.9 spaces
3 or more bedroom	1.2 spaces
Visitors	0.1 spaces
Motorcycles	1 space per 25 car spaces
Bicycles	0.5 spaces per dwelling in secure enclosure

Commercial / Retail Use	Maximum generation
Commercial	1 space / 100m ² GFA
Retail	1 space / 70m ² GFA
Bicycles	1 space per 200m ² GFA accessible to visitors

- C.2 Provide at least 1 car share space.**
- C.3 Buildings should be designed with car parking at podium levels (see 'Podium, Ground Level and Public Domain').**
- C.4 Vehicular access to the site shall be via a single two way driveway with crest height in accordance with flood planning requirements.**
- C.5 Loading space shall be provided on East Street subject to consultation with Council**

Substations

Objectives

- O.1** New substations should be designed within building footprints, minimising impacts on public domain.
- O.2** Existing padmount substation (see Figure 4.3.7.2.4) located in the north eastern corner of the site should be relocated within a new substation enclosure to maximise the open space and activation of the pocket park subject to design consultation with Endeavour Energy.

Controls

- C.1 Substations are to be provided within buildings, not within the street, open spaces or setbacks, and are to be designed to ensure protection of residents from Electro Magnetic Radiation (EMR) emissions.**
- C.2 Development Application shall include consultation with Endeavour Energy to relocate existing padmount substation.**



Figure 4.3.7.2.4

Existing padmount substation at 38 East Street, Granville

Flooding

Objectives

- O.1 Building design should minimise or eliminate risk to human life resulting from 'high hazard floodwater' and 'localised / overland flooding'.
- O.2 Building design shall comply with relevant flood planning requirements.
- O.3 Building design should consider 'shelter in place' strategies for flood events.

Controls

- C.1 Development Application for the site shall be accompanied by a detailed flood impact study.**
- C.2 A 'flood planning / shelter in place' strategy shall be provided with any Development Application.**
- C.3 Habitable uses and vehicular parking shall be provided at a height above relevant flood planning levels.**

Wintergarden Balconies

Objectives

- O.1 Wintergarden balconies should be designed in such a way that the space is perceived as an external balcony that has operable glazing to enable it to be modified to control intrusive noise. To this end, all elements of the space should be designed appropriately, which includes a drained impervious floor finish and precludes air conditioning units being located within the space.

Controls

- C.1 Wintergardens areas able to be excluded from GFA shall be those fronting the railway corridor and limited to the minimum balcony areas as noted in the Apartment Design Guide (ADG) or dwelling types: 8m² for 1 bedroom apartments, 10m² for 2 bedroom units, and 12m² for 3 bedroom units. The maximum wintergarden areas to be excluded from GFA is capped at 400m². Any wintergarden area exceeding 400m² will be included in the GFA calculations.**

4.3.7.3 38 Cowper Street, Granville

The subject site comprises part of a single land parcel, which is part of Lot 50 DP 1238546.

Land to which this applies

This site specific Development Control Plan applies to part of the site at 14-38 Cowper Street, 5-5A Rowell Street and 21-41 East Street, Granville, which is legally known as Lot 50 DP 1238546 within Granville as illustrated in Figure 4.3.7.3.1 below.

Scope of this DCP

This DCP sets relevant development controls for the form and character of tower Building C above the approved podium and adjacent to two approved towers on the site.

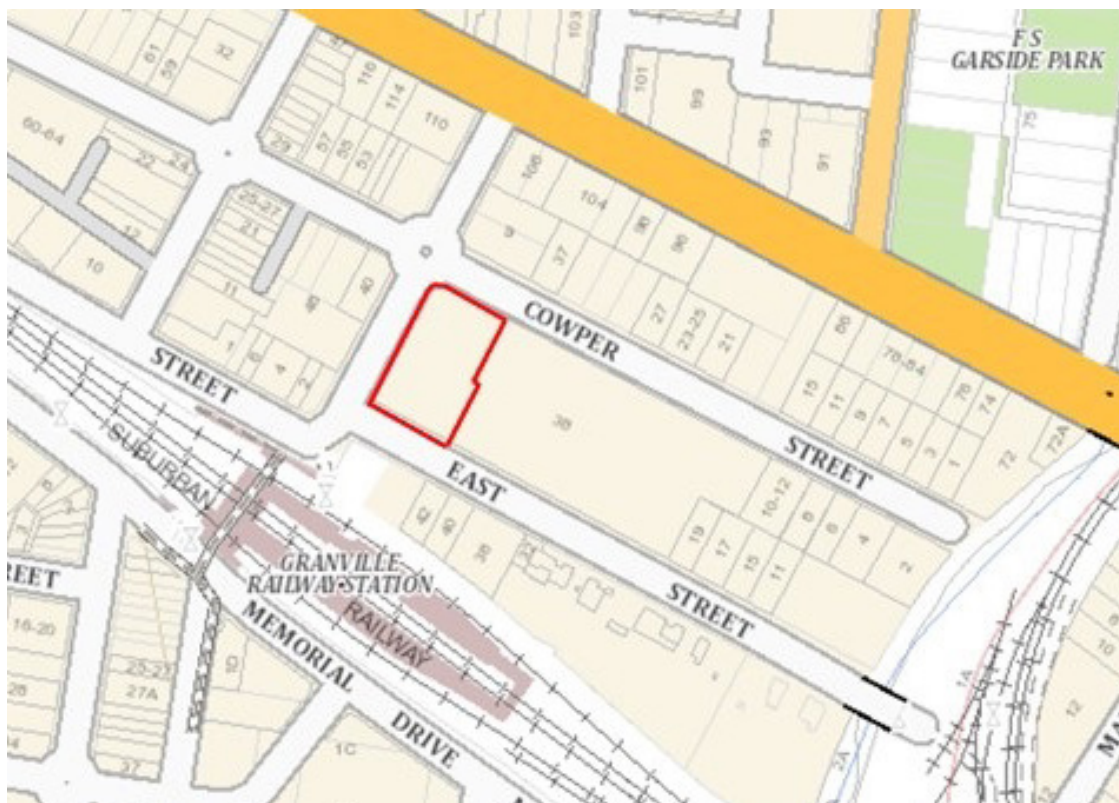


Figure 4.3.7.3.1

Land covered by this Part

Relationship to other planning documents

This part of the DCP is to be read in conjunction with other parts of the Parramatta DCP and the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011 (PLEP 2011).

If there is any inconsistency between this part of the DCP and other parts of the Parramatta DCP 2011, this part of the DCP will prevail.

This DCP establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the LEP.

Built Form

The residential tower (Building C) that is the subject of this DCP forms part of a large, long development (some 57m), in which two other towers (Buildings A and B) as well as an extensive podium have received development consent.

The objectives of the DCP are to inject a measure of variety and diversity in the built form and character of the project and at the same time to modulate and articulate the subject tower to mitigate its length. To this end, a Design Excellence competition is included in the process and the built form controls are formulated to achieve these objectives.

Objectives

- O.1 Achieve a variety and diversity in the built expression of the project.
- O.2 Incorporate a range of difference heights to the local skyline.
- O.3 Break down the perceived length of the tower into two nominally separate buildings.
- O.4 Provide variation to what would otherwise be the symmetry and uniformity of height of Buildings A and C.

Controls

- C.1 Any future Development Application seeking to increase the height of Building C must not be approved unless it has been subject to a Design Excellence competition and has been granted Design Excellence in accordance with Clause 6.13 of the PLEP 2011.
- C.2 The envelope of Building C must be consistent with Figure 4.3.7.3.2, Figure 4.3.7.3.3 and Figure 4.3.7.3.4.
- C.3 Setbacks must be measured perpendicular to the street wall face to the outer faces of the building.

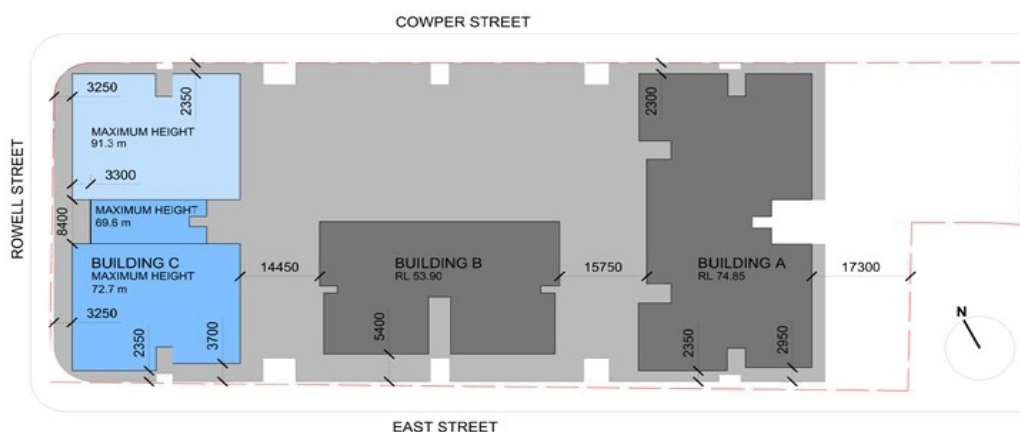


Figure 4.3.7.3.2
Building C Envelope, Heights and Setbacks

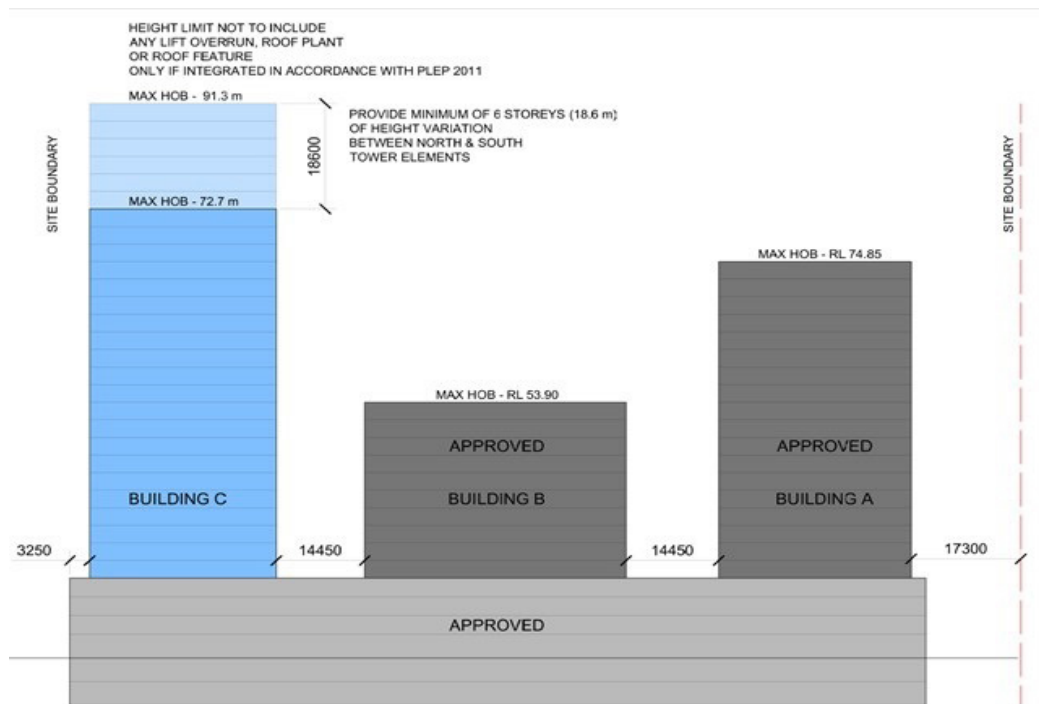


Figure 4.3.7.3.3
Elevation from East Street

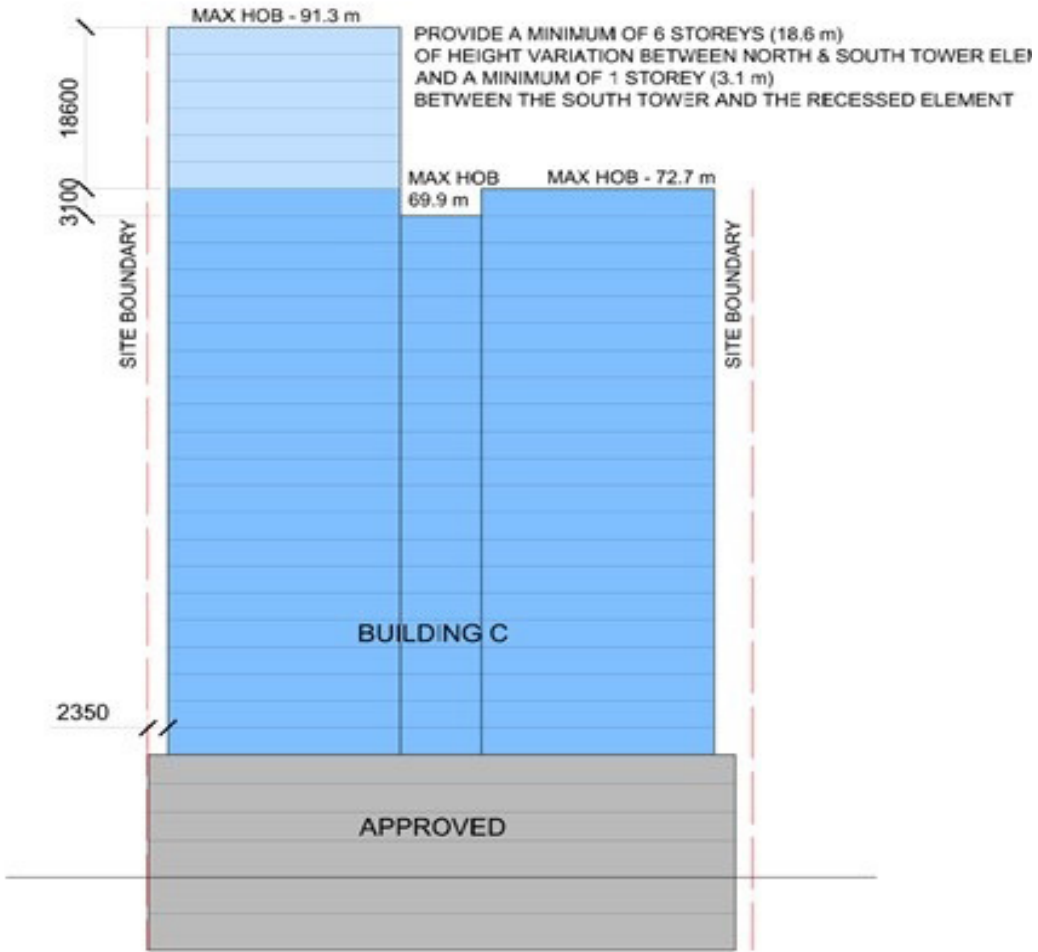


Figure 4.3.7.3.4
Elevation from Rowell Street

4.3.8 Carlingford Precinct

4.3.8.1 264 -268 Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford

Desired Future Character

This site comprises approximately 2.75ha of residential land in the suburb of Carlingford. The site is bound by Pennant Hills Road to the north, Martins Lane to the east, residential properties fronting Homelands Avenue to the south and residential properties fronting Azile Court to the west (see Figure 4.3.8.1.1).

The site is located within walking distance to Carlingford and Telopea railway stations (approximately 800m) and is serviced by the high frequency bus route along Pennant Hills Road. The site has excellent access to public transport which provides links to several major centres including Parramatta CBD, Epping, Macquarie Park, Rydalmere, Norwest and Carlingford. These centres offer a variety of services including retail facilities and employment opportunities. The site also has convenient access to a range of public and private schools and nearby bushland and park areas.

Development on 264 – 268 Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford will result in residential apartment buildings that will provide an appropriate transition to the lower density areas to the south and west. Redevelopment of the site will result in an increase in the density and allow for new dwellings to be provided.

New access roads, the signalisation of the Baker Street and Pennant Hills Road intersection and public domain widening of Martins Lane will also be provided to service the future population and wider community.

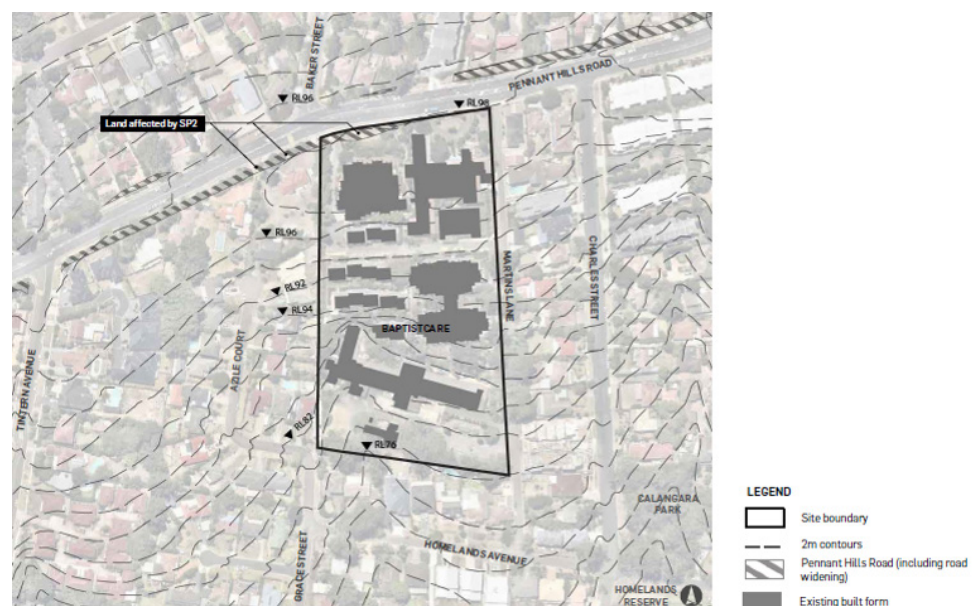


Figure 4.3.8.1.1

Location Map of 264 – 268 Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford

Overall Objectives

In addition to the general objectives listed in Section 4.3 of this DCP, specific objectives relating to the redevelopment of 264 -268 Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford are to:

- O.1 Capitalise on the ecological, topographical and aesthetic values of the site by acknowledging the special characteristics of the site that provide amenity and character.
- O.2 Create a legible network of streets and open spaces for cyclists, pedestrians and cars that provide access for residents and visitors and a street address for future buildings.
- O.3 Enhance street character by aligning buildings to address the streets and define the territorial boundaries of the public and private realms.
- O.4 Facilitate a development density which is appropriate for the site having regard to its strategic location in relation to public transport services and its role in providing a transition between the higher density development occurring around Carlingford railway station and the lower density areas to the south and west.
- O.5 Preserve and enhance areas within the site identified as being of high and medium ecological significance.
- O.6 Ensure that the buildings, streets and open spaces are organised to respond to the landform and emerging built form context.

Public Domain

A street network appropriate for purpose is critical to ensure equity of access for all users and enhance permeability to and through the site. The street network will be required to provide frontage to buildings and create a public domain that prioritises pedestrian movement.

Objectives

- O.1 To maintain neighbourhood amenity and appropriate residential character.
- O.2 To improve connectivity and permeability in the Precinct.
- O.3 To create a legible hierarchy of roads and integration with the broader road network.
- O.4 To implement the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD).
- O.5 To ensure the public domain is accessible, safe, and secure for all members of the community having regard to Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Principles

- P.1 The site should have:
 - A north-south street along the western boundary of the site. This street will not allow for vehicle access at its northern edge and a turning bay will be provided.
 - An east-west street to connect Martins Lane to the new north-south street mid-way through the site.
 - An east-west accessway located along the northern edge of the high value ecological zone on the southern part of the site.
 - A new pedestrian link from Grace Street / Azile Court connecting to the north-south street and publicly accessible open space area.
- P.2 The site should be permeable and provide links to the wider area.
- P.3 Martins Lane is to have a widened verge so that the high quality vegetation is retained.
- P.4 The areas of high and moderate ecological significance are to be protected and enhanced.
- P.5 Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles should be implemented within the public domain areas.
- P.6 New development should be designed and sited to appropriately integrate with and address streets and pedestrian links to provide activation and casual surveillance.
- P.7 Fencing along the public domain should allow for casual surveillance.
- P.8 Options for public access to the high value ecological zone adjacent to the southern boundary of the site should be considered.

Controls

- C.1 There shall be no direct vehicular connection into the site from Pennant Hills Road.**
- C.2 Vehicular movements at the Pennant Hills Road/Martins Lane intersection will be left out (of Martins Lane) only.**
- C.3 The northern end of the carriageway of Martins Lane is to be widened to facilitate safer left hand turns out of this street.**
- C.4 Martins Lane public domain widened area must be dedicated to Council.**
- C.5 Street typologies must be provided as detailed in Figure 4.3.8.1.2.**

- C.6 Public access (24 hours a day, 7 days a week) is to be provided to the high value ecological zone to the southern boundary as identified in Figure 4.3.8.1.2.
- C.7 A new public pedestrian connection is to be provided between Grace Street / Azile Court and Pennant Hills Road and to the publicly accessible open space area on the southern boundary of the site as shown in Figure 4.3.8.1.2.
- C.8 All new streets / accessways as shown in Figure 4.3.8.1.2 below are to be publicly accessible 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- C.9 No basement or sub-floor structures are to be located under new streets, accessways or publicly accessible open space.



Figure 4.3.8.1.2

Public Domain Plan for 264-268 Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford

STREET SECTIONS



Note: All kerbs will be clear of the parking lane

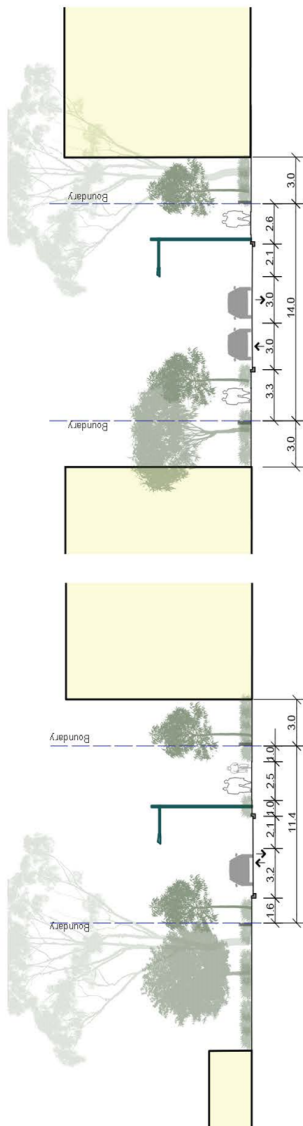


Figure 1 North-South Accessway (north section), Section A-A

Figure 2 East-West Accessway, Section E-B

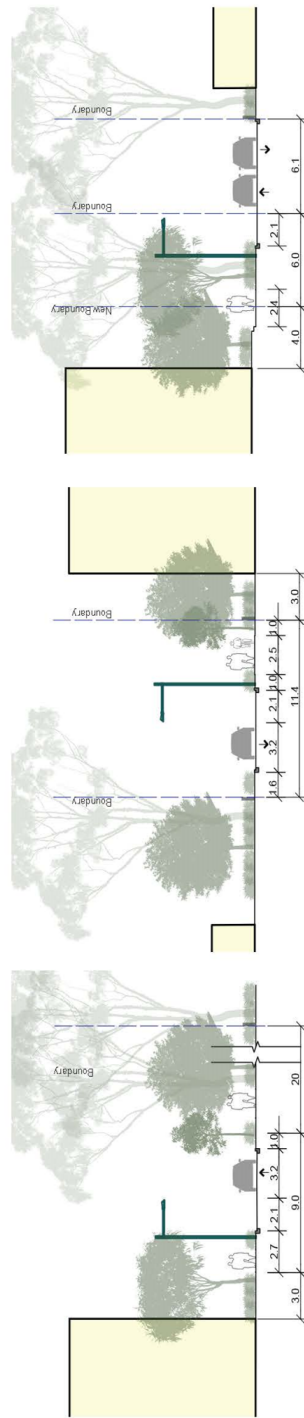


Figure 3 High Ecological Impact Zone, Section C-C

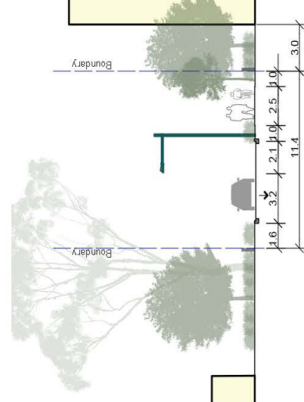


Figure 4 North-South Accessway (south section), Section D-D

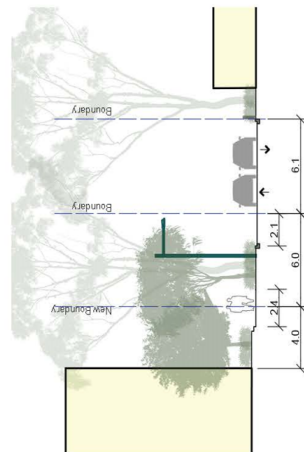


Figure 5 Martins Lane, Section E-E

Figure 4.3.8.1.3

Street Typologies (Extract from Urbis Urban Design Report, May 2018)

Note: The footpath along the western edge of Martins Lane (as shown in Section E-E) will be located so as to avoid trees to be retained.

Height of buildings

Objectives

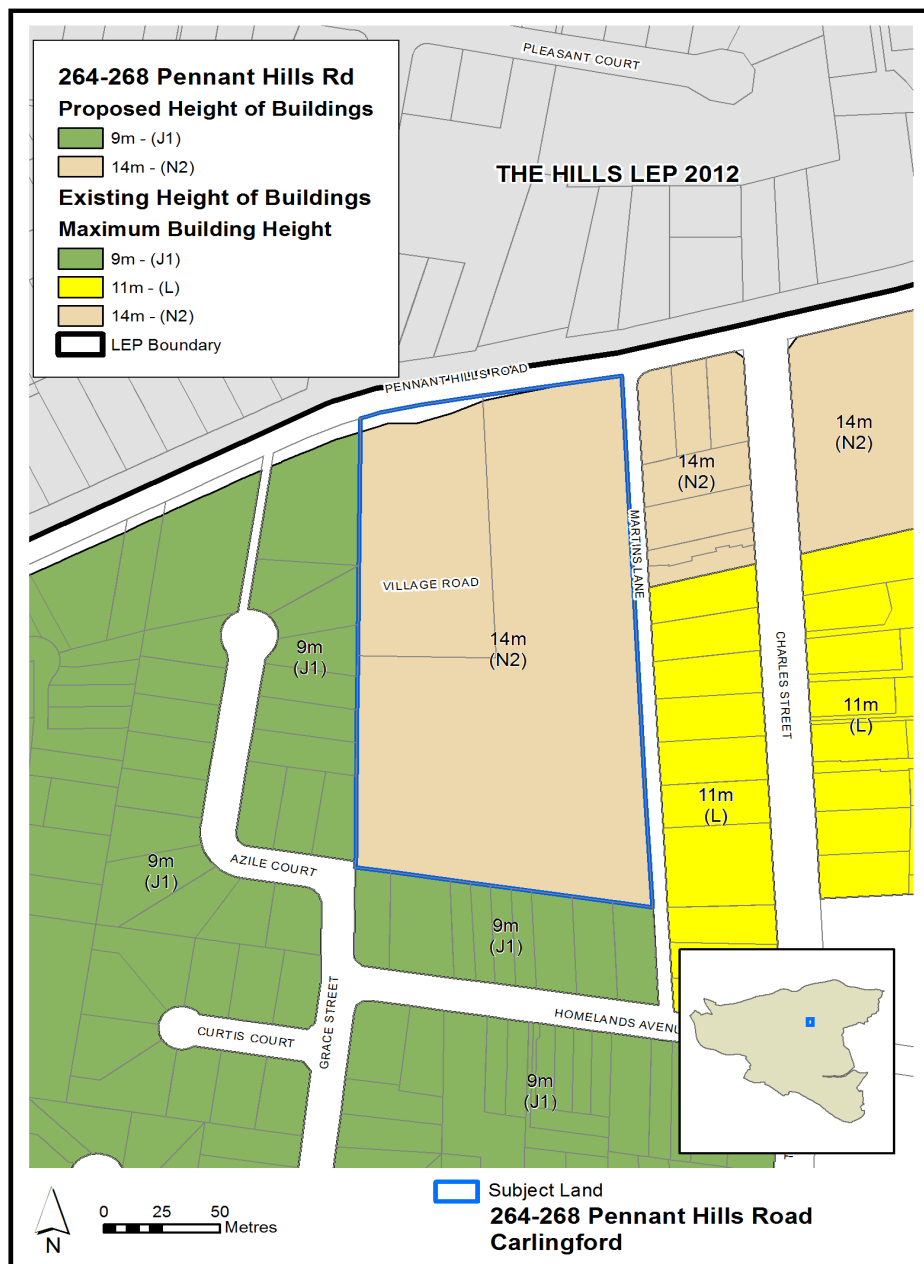
- O.1 To ensure heights of buildings respond appropriately to the surrounding context and setting.
- O.2 To organise buildings, streets and open space to respond to the topography and desired future character of the site.
- O.3 To minimise the apparent density and visual impact of buildings when viewed from surrounding residential areas and the public domain.
- O.4 To ensure that development does not unreasonably reduce solar access to neighbouring properties.
- O.5 To create positive relationships with other buildings adjoining the site.

Principles

- P.1 Building heights should provide a transition to the adjacent lower density residential areas to the south and west.
- P.2 A minimum of 3 hours solar access is to be provided to the communal open space areas between 9am and 3pm on 21st June.
- P.3 Overshadowing of community places and areas of high and moderate ecological significance is to be minimised.
- P.4 Buildings should to be designed and sited to minimise overshadowing of adjoining properties consistent with the Apartment Design Guide.

Controls

- C.1 Building heights must be in accordance with *Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map* as shown below in Figure 4.3.8.1.4 to respond to the context, to provide visual interest and to minimise and mitigate adverse overshadowing and privacy impact to adjoining properties and adjoining public domain and land uses.**
- C.2 When viewed from adjoining streets and adjacent properties the buildings on the site are to appear no higher than 4 storeys.**

**Figure 4.3.8.1.4**Extract from *Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings LEP Map***Setbacks****Objectives**

- O.1 To provide:
- a generous interface with existing and proposed streets.
 - an appropriate transition between higher density residential development and low density residential development on adjoining sites.
- O.2 To allow adequate space to provide landscaping.
- O.3 To provide appropriate separations between buildings.

Principles

- P.1 Setbacks should create positive and cohesive relationships between buildings and between buildings and streets.
- P.2 Generous setbacks should be provided to the street edges.
- P.3 Setbacks should minimise any potential negative impacts on adjoining properties.
- P.4 The setback on Pennant Hills Road is to allow dense landscaping to mitigate negative impacts.

Controls

- C.1 Setbacks must be provided in accordance with Figure 4.3.8.1.5.
- C.2 A minimum setback of 6m must be provided from the SP2 zoned land along Pennant Hills Road.
- C.3 Development must not occur within the setback areas except for soft landscaping, footpaths, fencing, driveways, retaining walls and essential infrastructure.
- C.4 Ground floor apartments may have courtyards that extend up to 3m into the setback where they front a street or public pedestrian accessway.
- C.5 An ecological assessment is to be submitted with development applications on land proximate to areas identified on the LEP Natural Resources – Biodiversity map as areas of high and medium ecological constraint to determine the appropriate setbacks between the built form and existing trees within these areas to ensure their protection and ongoing health.



Figure 4.3.8.1.5
Site Setbacks for 264-268 Pennant Hills Road, Carlingford

Floor Space Ratio

Objectives

In addition to general objectives listed in Section 4.5.1.3 and 4.5.1.4 of this DCP and the objectives of Clause 4.4 of *Parramatta LEP 2011*, specific objectives relevant to floor space ratios are detailed below.

- O.1 To ensure that the resulting population density is appropriate for the characteristics of the site, its immediate surrounds and LGA.
- O.2 To encourage an overall built form and building layout which respond appropriately to the principles detailed in the overall objectives of this site specific DCP.

Principles

- P.1 Floor space ratios must be in accordance with the FSR LEP map reproduced at Figure 4.3.8.1.6.

Design Controls

- C.1 The following areas may be included as part of the site area for the purposes of calculating FSR:

- The widening of Martins Lane
- The north-south road
- The east-west roads
- The provision of any public pedestrian pathway
- The areas of high and moderate ecological value as mapped on the LEP Natural Resources – Biodiversity map.



Figure 4.3.8.1.6

Extract from *Parramatta LEP 2011 Floor Space Ratio LEP Map*

Landscaped Spaces and Areas of Ecological Value

Objectives

- O.1 To enhance the existing natural features of the site including topography, geology; vegetation/vegetation communities; micro climate; hydrology (surface and sub-surface).
- O.2 To enhance the natural environmental performance of the site by coordinating water and soil management, solar access, micro-climate, tree canopy and habitat values.
- O.3 To retain existing trees where possible and use landscaping to make a positive contribution to the streetscape and neighbourhood.
- O.4 To provide water sensitive urban design for the management of stormwater drainage.
- O.5 To use open space areas, new roads and pedestrian links to assist with stormwater management, provide deep soil zones and maximise rainfall infiltration.
- O.6 To design all public spaces and landscaping to a high quality with a demonstrated consistent design.
- O.7 To retain, protect and enhance areas identified as having high or moderate ecological significance area.

Principles

Landscape Generally

- P.1 Landscaping and buildings should operate as an integrated and sustainable system, resulting in greater aesthetic quality and amenity for both future and existing, surrounding residents and the adjoining public domain.
- P.2 Landscape design should optimise usability, privacy and social opportunity, equitable access and respect for neighbours' amenity, and provide for practical establishment and long-term management.
- P.3 Landscaping should enhance the existing natural attributes of the site (including existing vegetation and topography) and seek to maintain and enhance those features as far as possible.
- P.4 Deep landscaped setbacks should be provided to Pennant Hills Road to enhance amenity along this frontage.
- P.5 Street trees and landscaping should be provided along footpaths to enhance the quality of the streetscape and maximise pedestrian amenity.
- P.6 Tree and plant species endemic to the area should be used.

Communal Open Space Areas

- P.7 Communal open space areas should be sized to allow opportunities for passive and active recreation.

Pedestrian Links

- P.8 Well-defined paths should be provided to allow access to Pennant Hills Road and other public domain areas.
- P.9 A safe pedestrian environment should be provided.
- P.10 Pedestrian links should be designed and located to assist in providing increased casual surveillance.

Water Sensitive Urban Design

- P.11 Open space and green links should be provided to assist with stormwater management, provide deep soil zones and maximise rainfall infiltration.
- P.12 Landscape designs should incorporate rain gardens, bioswales, biosinks, water polishing ponds, or other constructed ecologies which can detain, retain and reuse water where appropriate.

Site Coverage

- P.13 Site coverage should provide for adequate deep soil, communal spaces, streets and separation between buildings.

Design Controls

Landscape Generally

- C.1 Existing high ecological significance trees must be retained where possible.
- C.2 The setback to Pennant Hills Road must be densely landscaped with species endemic to the area. This setback shall be provided as a deep soil zone with no basement or sub-floor structures.
- C.3 Landscaping must use predominantly indigenous species that reflect the region's character of the Sydney Blue Gum High Forest and Sydney Turpentine-Ironbark Forest vegetation communities. Opportunities to plant species representative of the communities and the existing areas of moderate and high ecological significance located on the site are to be explored provided planting of these species does not present a danger to residents and the public.
- C.4 Selected plant species must provide form, enclosure, texture and colour. The planting should also take on a further role in providing biodiversity, shade and protection.
- C.5 A mix of local trees, shrubs and grasses must be used to create attractive, colourful and low maintenance landscaped areas.
- C.6 All building setbacks are to be landscaped.
- C.7 Any development application must include a detailed landscape plan and landscape design report prepared by a qualified landscape architect. The landscape plans are to include details of plant species, pot sizes, mature height, tree protection measures and a detailed maintenance program.
- C.8 Deep soil zones must be provided for the first 3m of all property boundaries other than Pennant Hills Road which requires a 6m deep soil zone (Refer Control C2).

Communal Open Space Areas

- C.9 All communal open space areas must include the following:
 - sub-surface drip irrigation systems controlled by timers using soil moisture or rainfall sensors;
 - drought tolerant plants and grasses;
 - water retaining media mixed into soil; and
 - tree planting and landscaping using elements such as indigenous plant species, interesting sculptural elements and pavement design.

Details of these elements are to be shown on landscape plans submitted with development applications.

- C.10** Communal Open Space on both Site A and Site B is to reflect the rectangular shape and approximate area size illustrated in the Public Domain Plan Figure at 4.3.8.1.2.

Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)

- C.11** Post-development peak flows from the development site must not exceed pre-development peak flows.
- C.12** All development must incorporate WSUD measures including rain gardens, bioswales, biosinks, and water polishing ponds, wetlands and other constructed ecologies which can detain, retain and reuse water.
- C.13** Landscape works must be undertaken in collaboration with the hydraulic and civil works to develop an integrated stormwater design.

Areas of High and Moderate Ecological Significance

- C.14** Areas identified as being of high or moderate ecological significance are shown on Figure 4.3.8.1.7.
- C.15** Any development on land containing or immediately adjoining areas of high or moderate ecological significance must confirm the boundaries of the area of ecological significance with detailed analysis to ensure no adverse impacts to those areas occurs as a result of the development.
- C.16** A flora and fauna assessment must be submitted with any development application on land identified as containing areas of high or moderate ecological significance.



Figure 4.3.8.1.7
Areas of High and Moderate Ecological Significance

Built Form and Site Requirements

Objectives

- O.1 To position buildings so that they relate to the topography, the streets and each other.
- O.2 To minimise the apparent density of the development.
- O.3 To minimise site coverage and provide areas of communal open space, setbacks, deep soil and open space.
- O.4 To provide adequate privacy and amenity for existing and future residents within and beyond the site.
- O.5 To respond to the topography and minimise the extent of cut and fill.

Principles

- P.1 The massing and siting of the buildings should:
 - Reflect the building typology and height.
 - Enable buildings to address and align with streets and public spaces.
 - Define positive spaces.
 - Minimise stepping.
 - Meet site coverage requirements.
 - Minimise cut and fill.
- P.2 Minimum site areas, site frontages, setbacks and separation distances should be provided for the different building typologies.

Controls for Residential Apartment Building Development

- C.1 Setbacks and siting of buildings must provide areas for deep soil/permeable surfaces, communal open space areas and private open spaces.**
- C.2 The massing and siting of the buildings must:**
 - Enable buildings to address and align with streets and public spaces
 - Define positive spaces
 - Minimise stepping
 - Use the sloping topography to locate apartments at ground level
 - Provide setbacks as per Figure 4.3.8.1.5.
 - Provide building separations consistent with the provisions of Part 2F of the Apartment Design Guide.
- C.3 Sites must be a minimum of 1,500m² for development of apartment buildings of 3 or more storeys.**
- C.4 Sites must have a minimum frontage of 24m for development of apartment buildings of 3 or more storeys.**

Building Design Excellence, Finishes and Materials

Objectives

- O.1 To have buildings that are well designed in terms of massing, proportions, scale, materials and detailing.
- O.2 To have buildings that are constructed to a high quality, require minimal maintenance and use robust materials suitable for the context.
- O.3 To minimise the apparent density of the development.
- O.4 To maximise the amenity of residents.

Principles

- P.1 The massing and siting of the buildings should:
 - Enable buildings to address and align with streets and public spaces.
 - Define positive spaces.
 - Minimise stepping.
 - Relate the ground floor to the ground plane and reflect that relationship in the detailing.
- P.2 The buildings should:
 - Meet the requirements of the Apartment Design Guide.
 - Address the streets and public domain.
 - Be scaled and well- proportioned through modulation, articulation, materials and detailing.
 - Use robust minimum maintenance materials.

Design Controls

- C.1 A detailed site analysis plan must be submitted with a development application proposing residential apartment building(s) and/or multi-unit residential development.**
- C.2 Buildings must be designed to:**
 - **Provide entrances, outlook and address to the street and/or public/pedestrian thoroughfare and communal open space(s) to maximise passive surveillance opportunities.**
 - **Create positive spaces between buildings.**
 - **Be scaled and well- proportioned through appropriate modulation, articulation, materials and detailing.**
 - **Use robust minimum maintenance materials of the typology and context.**
 - **Use brick and/or other hardy materials that require minimal maintenance.**
- C.3 Attached housing must demonstrate that the design principles of the draft Medium Density Design Guide and draft Medium Density Housing Code have been considered.**

4.3.8.2 258-262 Pennant Hills Road and 17 & 20 Azile Court, Carlingford

Desired Future Character

This site comprises a 6,313sqm land parcel in Carlingford that has frontage to Pennant Hills Road and Azile Court.

The site is illustrated in the aerial photograph below (Figure 4.3.8.2.1).



Site Objectives

- O.1 To capitalise on the locational, ecological, topographical and aesthetic values of the site by ensuring that future built form respects the characteristics of the site that provide amenity and character.
- O.2 To create a high quality street character by aligning buildings to address streets and pedestrian links, thereby defining the territorial boundaries of the public and private realms and creating positive spaces between the buildings.
- O.3 Facilitate a development density which is appropriate for the site having regard to its strategic location in relation to public transport services and its role in providing a transition between the higher density development occurring around Carlingford railway station and the lower density areas to the south and west.
- O.4 To ensure that the buildings and open spaces respond to the landform and the desired future character of the precinct.

Built Form and Massing

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that the built form sensitively responds to the sites location and topography.
- O.2 To ensure that the built form is a high quality.
- O.3 To set variable building heights to ensure positive and cohesive relationships with surrounding land and uses.
- O.4 To ensure that the built form and massing of development does not unjustly reduce solar access to habitable rooms and private open space on adjoining properties.
- O.5 To design the development to activate the two streets at their interface and to ensure that the massing of development is not detrimental to the public domain and addresses the pedestrian through site link that enjoys passive surveillance and a safe urban environment.

Design Controls

C.1 Maximum Building Heights

- Building heights must be in accordance with *Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map* to respond to the context, to provide visual interest and to minimize and mitigate adverse overshadowing and privacy impact to adjoining properties and adjoining public domain and land uses.

C.2 Building Setbacks 6m to Pennant Hills Road, in addition to the road reservation.

- 6m to Baker Street extension.
- 9-10m to the western boundary to allow for tree root protection.
- 12m between buildings where the pedestrian walkway dissects the site.
- 9m to the southern boundaries to provide a transition to low density dwellings to the south.
- Setbacks and the building envelope zone are illustrated in Figure 4.3.8.2.2.

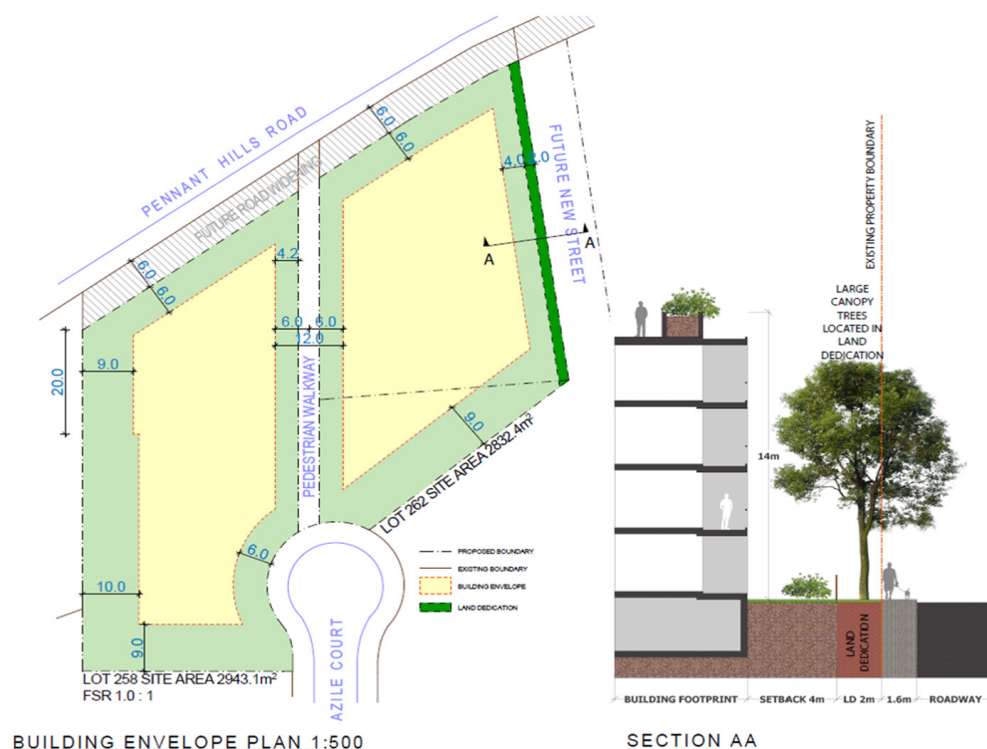


Figure 4.3.8.2.2
Building Envelope Plan

Height of Buildings

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure heights of buildings respond appropriately to the surrounding context and setting.
- O.2 To organise buildings, streets and pedestrian laneway to respond to the topography and desired future character of the site.
- O.3 To minimize the perceived density and visual impact of buildings when viewed from surrounding residential areas and the public domain.
- O.4 To create positive relationships with other buildings adjoining the site.
- O.5 To provide a transition to the adjacent lower density residential areas to the south and west.

Design Controls

- C.1 Building heights must be in accordance with *Parramatta LEP 2011 Height of Buildings Map* to respond to the context, to provide visual interest and to minimise and mitigate adverse overshadowing and privacy impact to adjoining properties and adjoining public domain and land uses.**
- C.2 The buildings must not be more than 4 storeys and 14m in height.**

Floor Space Ratio

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that the resulting population density is appropriate for the characteristics of the site, its immediate surrounds and LGA.

Controls

- C.1 The area of the public pedestrian pathway is not included as part of the site area for the purposes of calculating FSR and the provision of FSR is 1:1 on residentially zoned land.**

Public Domain and Areas of Ecological Value

Objectives

- O.1 To encourage street level pedestrian movement networks.
- O.2 To activate the pedestrian laneway.
- O.3 To enhance the existing natural feature of vegetation on the site.

Design Controls

- C.1 Landscaping and buildings should operate as an integrated and sustainable system, resulting in greater aesthetic quality and amenity for both future and existing residents and the adjoining public domain.**
- C.2 The existing stand of trees on the western boundary of the site must be retained and the built form is to be setback to protect the tree root zone consistent with Figure 4.3.8.2.2.**
- C.3 Any development application must include a detailed landscape plan by a qualified landscape architect.**
- C.4 A land dedication of 2 metres to be provided to Council for planting large canopy trees along the western side of the Future North-South Road along the eastern boundary.**

Traffic and Transport

Objectives

- O.1 To minimize the impact of car parking.
- O.2 To minimize pedestrian and vehicle conflict.
- O.3 To provide high quality entrances to car parks using high quality detailing and materials buildings should be designed using high-quality materials for sections of vehicle access ways visible from the public domain.

Design Controls

- C.1 Vehicle access is to be from the future North-South road along the eastern boundary and Azile Court.**
- C.2 The access ramp/driveway to the basement to be located at the lower end of the slope and provided from the future North-South Road.**
- C.3 High quality design, detailing and materials are to be used for car park entrances and the security shutters etc.**

- C.4 Services, service access points and garbage collection points are not to be located on Pennant Hills Road.**
- C.5 A detailed traffic assessment must be provided with a Development Application.**
- C.6 Car Parking and Bicycle parking must be provided consistent with Parramatta DCP requirements.**

4.3.9 Telopea Precinct

Application

The provisions of this section of the DCP apply to development within the Telopea precinct as shown in Figure 4.3.9.1 and any relevant controls in Parts 2, 3 and 5 of the Parramatta DCP 2011. Where there is any inconsistency the Telopea Precinct provisions of this part will prevail.



Figure 4.3.9.1 Land to which this DCP applies

Desired Future Character and General Objectives

Anchored by the Parramatta Light Rail, the Telopea Precinct is placed to become a transit-oriented development where the distribution of densities and land uses enable a more compact, walkable and sustainable community delivering improved access to public transport and a range of community and retail services.

The planning controls for Telopea facilitate the transformation of the Precinct, including the provision of new retail, community facilities, roads, and the renewal of existing buildings to deliver additional social, affordable and private market housing.

The highest densities will be located in the street block opposite the light rail stop known as the 'Core' where retail offerings and community facilities are to be located. The Core will be permeable, with new roads and pedestrian links which will be designed to assist pedestrians to navigate the topography, and include opportunities to provide lifts, escalators and ramps for the public. Outside of the Core, land uses will be residential, with the densities and heights transitioning down from apartments to townhouses toward the perimeter of the precinct.

A new public arrival plaza will be located adjacent to the Light Rail stop with opportunities for new public and publicly accessible open space and links to be provided throughout the precinct. Sturt Park and Acacia Park will be the primary open space for residents in the neighbourhood, with the Ponds Creek Reserve and Rapanea Community Forest providing important environmental and recreation functions.

The precinct will be part of the recycled water network of the Greater Parramatta and Olympic Park precinct, as new buildings will contain dual water systems. The Precinct will improve liveability by designing buildings and spaces that cool and protect the community from heat stress.

Wherever possible existing mature trees and new plantings will help inform the design of private and public domains, including landscaped setbacks and private communal open space. In streets and public spaces trees will enhance the walking environment and landscape character of Telopea. The State heritage-listed dwellings 'Redstone' and its heritage curtilage will continue to be protected.

General Objectives

- O.1 To create a vibrant, cohesive and safe mixed-use precinct which delivers shared civic spaces, community facilities and services and retail facilities.
- O.2 To deliver new open spaces, public domain, pedestrian links and streets to support higher densities in the Core. These spaces should provide amenity, places for interaction and aid in navigating the topography of the precinct.
- O.3 To design buildings that respond to the topography, landscape and solar access, and improve safety and connectivity by clearly identifying between private and public spaces.
- O.4 To ensure development promotes the reduction of water and energy consumption, reducing the impact of urban heat and improving pedestrian comfort.
- O.5 To ensure development maximises opportunities for future planting of trees and retention of existing significant trees within the public and private domain.

Council owned land

In the context of the transformation of Telopea Precinct, Council will investigate the future of its sites within Telopea – namely 21 Sturt Street (the current Dundas Community Centre and Library) and the land between the existing Waratah Shops and the formed section of Evans Road (also known as Benaud Place). These Council owned sites are shown on **Figure 4.3.9.1**.

Council has identified that the medium to long term needs of the community include delivery of a new multipurpose neighbourhood centre and Telopea District Library.

The delivery of adjacent green space or public domain areas should be considered as a complementary part of a new library and community facility.

Any future investigation of the Council owned land at Sturt Street (the current Dundas Community Centre and Library) will consider the future increased demand for community facilities and the potential relocation of community facilities to alternative sites. The investigation should include the potential to consolidate this land with adjoining properties or redevelop this property with or without community facilities but only where it is intended that the existing and proposed community floor space has been or will be permanently relocated on other sites in or around the community facility.

Any future investigation of the Council owned-land between the existing Waratah Shops and the formed section of Evans Road (also known as Benaud Place) will consider the potential to consolidate with adjoining private land owners as part of a future mixed use or residential development (only if the road reserve is no longer required to provide access to adjoining privately owned sites). Should the Council land be consolidated, any subsequent development should retain an area of adjacent green space or public domain to complement the development.

4.3.9.1 Traffic and Transport

Road Connections

Principles

- P.1 Provide new or relocated road connections and intersections to service the new retail precinct and residential developments.
- P.2 Road connections are to be provided to increase accessibility and appropriately navigate the topography of the precinct for motorists, pedestrians and cyclists.
- P.3 To ensure new streets are designed to maximise equitable access, where possible, and as topography permits.
- P.4 Where possible, that new road connections connect with the existing street pattern in order to provide direct connections.

Controls

- C.1 Any new road or any relocation of an existing road or active transport connections are to be provided in accordance with Figure 4.3.9.2 and the specifications in Table 4.3.9.1.**
- C.2 Any additional new road connections not listed in Table 4.3.9.1 shall be designed to incorporate a minimum of a 7 metre wide carriageway and a minimum 2.5 metre parking indented parking bays to one side of the street and a minimum of 3 metre verges.**

Table 4.3.9.1

Dimensions for new road and upgraded connections in Telopea

Road / Connection	Road Carriageway (including roadway and on street parking)	On street Parking (included in road carriageway width)	Footpath with landscape verge	Activated frontage (where active uses on ground level)
Wade Street (relocated)	13.0m	On both sides	3.0m each side	3.0m-5.0m
Extension of Elyse Street	10.0m	On the northern side of the street.	4.0m-5.0m each side	-
Benaud Place	9.0m	One the western side of the street.	3.0m each side	-



Figure 4.3.9.2 Road and Transport Connections

Vehicle Access

Controls

C.1 Driveways should be:

- a. Provided from lanes and secondary streets rather than the primary street, wherever practical.
- b. Located to take into account any services within the road reserve, such as street lights or power poles, drainage inlet pits and existing street trees.

- c. Located a minimum of 10 metres from the perpendicular of any intersection of any two roads.
 - d. Designed so that vehicles can enter and leave in a forward direction without the need to make more than a three-point turn.
 - e. Separated and clearly distinguished from pedestrian access.
 - f. Located at least 2 metres from the side boundary with any public domain area, street, lanes or parks.
- C.2** Access to basement parking or service areas should be located in combined and consolidated entries to minimise impacts on pedestrians.
- C.3** Vehicular crossing widths are to comply with AS2890.1.
- C.4** Doors to vehicle access points in apartment buildings are to be non-solid roller shutters or tilting doors fitted behind the building façade and to be of materials that integrate with the design of the building and contribute to a positive public domain.

Off-Street Parking and Bicycle Storage

Objectives

- O.1 Development shall provide adequate off-street car parking which responds to Telopea as a suburban centre and access to the Parramatta Light Rail.
- O.2 Development shall encourage sustainable and active transport usage by residents and visitors.

Controls

- C.1** Development must provide a minimum number of the car parking spaces specified in Table 4.3.9.2 below.
- C.2** Car parking will be generally be incorporated into basement (for apartments, shopping centres and community facilities) and utilised by occupants or visitors.

Table 4.3.9.2
Telopea Precinct Parking Rates

Type	Rate
Residential flat buildings, shop top housing or mixed use development with a residential accommodation component	
Studios, 1, 2, and 3+ bedroom apartments	Minimum Car Parking: Rate: Studio 0.6 spaces 1 0.6 spaces 2 0.9 spaces 3+ 1.4 spaces
Visitors parking	Minimum 1 space per 5 dwellings.
Type	Rate

Car share spaces	A minimum of 1 space is to be allocated to car share for developments with 50 or more dwellings. Any car share spaces should be located on street where practical, if not practical car share spaces can be provided in basements.
------------------	--

Affordable and social housing parking

Studios, 1, 2, and 3+ bedroom apartments	Minimum car parking rates as per the relevant State Environmental Planning Policy
--	---

Non-residential uses parking

Supermarket and Specialty Shops	1 space per 30m ² of Gross Floor Area
---------------------------------	--

Commercial (including medical and professional consulting)	1 space per 50m ² of Gross Floor Area
--	--

Community Uses, Places of Public Worship or Recreation Facilities	Assessed on merits based on a submitted Traffic Impact Assessment Report, and will take into account integration of retail/community uses and ability to share car parking as it would facilitate multi-stop facilities
---	---

Other non-residential uses	To comply with rates in Part 3 of the Parramatta DCP 2011. Any uses not specified in Part 3 will be assessed against the RMS Guide to Traffic Generating Development
----------------------------	--

Bicycle parking areas

Land Use	Residents	Visitors
Residential accommodation	Minimum 1 bicycle storage space per dwelling	Minimum 1 bicycle storage space per 15 dwellings.
All non-residential uses	To comply with rates in Part 3 of the Parramatta DCP 2011.	

Active Transport Connections

Objectives

- O.1 To encourage walking and cycling and public transport use in order to reduce the number of motor vehicles travelling to and from the precinct.
- O.2 To improve existing and create new quality pedestrian and cycling routes which seek to improve permeability and access to and from the community facilities, the retail precinct and the light rail stop.

Controls

- C.1 Any new or improved pedestrian or cycle connections are to be provided in accordance with Figure 4.3.9.2.**

- C.2** A new pedestrian connection extending from the existing through site link from Manson Street toward the new Light Rail line crossing shall be provided as part of any new development. It is to have a minimum width of 3.5 metres. It should be publicly accessible at all times and adjoining buildings should be designed to provide passive surveillance.
- C.3** The new shared pedestrian and cycleway connections from Marshall Road to the Greenway Corridor are to have a minimum width of 3 metres and be provided as an extension of Sophie Street. This connection shall be provided as part of any new development and in this case setbacks and deep soil requirements specified in this precinct DCP may be varied to ensure the delivery of the link.

2.5 Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

The following technical terms are used as part of controls in this section of the draft DCP:

EV Ready Connection is the provision of a dedicated spare 32A circuit provided in an EV Distribution Board to enable easy future installation of cabling from an EV charger to the EV Distribution Board and a circuit breaker to feed the circuit.

Private EV Connection is the provision of a minimum 15A circuit and power point to enable easy future an EV in the garage connected to the main switch board.

Shared EV Connection is the provision of a minimum Level 2 40A fast charger and Power Supply to a car parking space connected to an EV Distribution Board.

EV Distribution Board is a distribution board dedicated to EV charging that is capable of supplying not less than 50% of EV connections at full power at any one time during off-peak periods. This will ensure that the impacts of maximum demand are minimised and that increases to electrical feed sizes are not required. To ensure impacts of maximum demand are minimised. To deliver this, the distribution board will be complete with an EV Load Management System and an active suitably sized connection to the main switchboard.

EV Load Management System is to be capable of:

- reading real time current and energy from the electric vehicle chargers under management
- determining, based on known installation parameters and real time data, the appropriate behaviour of each EV charger to minimise building peak power demand whilst ensuring electric vehicles connected are full recharged.
- scale to include additional chargers as they are added to the site over time.

Objectives

- O.1** To recognise the positive benefits of increased electric vehicle adoption on urban amenity including air quality and urban heat.
- O.2** To ensure new development in Telopea provides the necessary infrastructure to support the charging of electric vehicles.
- O.3** To minimise the impact of electric vehicle charging on peak electrical demand requirements.

Controls

- C.1** All apartment residential car parking must:
- a. Provide an EV Ready Connection to at least one car parking space per dwelling.
 - b. Provide EV Distribution Board(s) of sufficient size to allow connection of all EV Ready Connections and Shared EV connections.
 - c. Locate EV Distribution board(s) so that no future EV Ready Connection will require a cable of more than 50 metres from the parking bay to connect.

- d. Provide adequate space for the future installation (post construction) of compact meters in or adjacent to the EV Distribution Board, to enable the body corporate to measure individual EV usage in the future.
 - e. Identify on the plans the future installation location of the cable trays from the EV Distribution Board to the car spaces allocated to each dwelling that are provided a Future EV connection, and to make spatial allowance for it when designing in other services.
- C.2 All car share spaces and spaces allocated to visitors must have a Shared EV connection.
- C.3 All commercial building car parking must provide 1 Shared EV connection for every 10 commercial car spaces distributed throughout the carpark to provide equitable access across floors and floor plates.
- C.4 Shared bicycle storage facilities and visitor bicycle parking spaces are to include 10A e-bike charging outlets to 10% of spaces with no space being more than 20 metres away from a charging outlet. Chargers are to be provided by the owner.

4.3.9.2 Development and Design

This section provides built form and public domain and open space controls for future developments within the Telopea precinct.

The planning controls for Telopea Precinct envisages delivery of high-quality buildings and public places. The Telopea Precinct planning controls allow for significant transformation and renewal of existing buildings, however new buildings and places shall be designed to maintain existing site characteristics such as mature trees, topography and access to open spaces to retain and enhance the sense of place.

Design excellence of buildings will be required to be demonstrated as required by the Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011. Development applications for new buildings or external alterations to existing buildings within the Telopea Precinct must demonstrate that it exhibits design excellence. This ensures that new development contributes positively to the natural, cultural, visual and built character values of the area. Further, development applications for development higher than 55 metres or a capital value of more than \$100 million, or where chosen by the applicant, must undertake an architectural design competition.

Development within the Core Area

The following principles and controls apply to all development within the Core Area, which is bounded by Sturt Street, Shortland Street and Evans Road as identified in Figure 4.3.9.1.

Objectives

- O.1 To facilitate the development of a new neighbourhood retail, commercial and residential precinct which supports activation, a quality public domain and pedestrian connections to the Parramatta Light Rail.
- O.2 To ensure taller buildings are slender in form and are adequately separated to ensure solar access, view to the sky and minimise wind impacts.
- O.3 To encourage an urban form which works with the topography, addresses the streets, maximises solar access and creation of views.
- O.4 To ensure development facilitates a healthy environment for landscaping and street trees.

Design Principles

- P.1 Provide appropriate building depth, bulk and separation which protects amenity, daylight penetration, privacy between adjoining developments and increases solar access and amenity to the public domain.
- P.2 Allow building setbacks which reinforce the human scale of the streets, mitigate wind impacts, enable views to the sky in streets and public places, and recognise the variation in street setbacks within the precinct to allow for an appropriate response to topography, street trees and other site constraints.
- P.3 Maximise amenity to below street level apartments, including privacy, solar access and natural light.
- P.4 Ensure that the design and material selection of buildings and the public domain contribute to a high quality, durable and sustainable urban environment.
- P.5 Maximise the opportunity for deep soil to encourage retention of, and planting of new trees, as well as the provision of landscaping on public and private land.

Controls

Lodgement of a Concept Application

- C.1 Prior to, or concurrently with, the lodgement of a development application for all or part of the Core Area, a Masterplan or a Concept Development Application shall be lodged with Council for consideration. The Masterplan or Concept Application must address the Objectives, Principles within the DCP, and demonstrate that the controls are capable of being complied with when detailed development applications are submitted for each stage within the Core.
- C.2 The following information shall be submitted as part of the Masterplan or Concept Application for the Core:
 - a. Street and pedestrian layout and hierarchy;
 - b. Each development lot and indicative staging;
 - c. Building envelopes – the footprints, heights, building typologies, gross floor areas and separation distances for each development lot;
 - d. Indicative location of all communal open space, including at grade and roof top areas;
 - e. Setbacks to streets and setbacks between building and buildings on podia;
 - f. Streets and street sections, including building and basement setbacks;
 - g. Public domain plan based on Council's Public Domain Guidelines;
 - h. A contour and slope plan;
 - i. Trees to be retained and additional tree planting in the public domain;
 - j. A deep soil network plan;
 - k. A basement plan, including entry locations; and
 - l. Future land ownership and responsibilities as it relates to publicly accessible spaces.
- C.3 The Masterplan or Concept Application shall calculate residential gross floor area (GFA) at a minimum of 75% of the building envelope.
- C.4 The Masterplan or Concept Application shall allocate to each development lot a GFA range for both residential and non-residential uses, including calculations demonstrating that the proposed envelopes can accommodate the allowable GFA including a reasonable allowance for building articulation
- C.5 That the maximum gross floor area for development lots are not to exceed the gross floor area nominated by a Notice of Development Consent granted by a relevant consent authority.
- C.6 A minimum of 900 square metres of public open space, provided as one contiguous area, and associated with the new community and library facility.

Existing Waratah Shops

- C.7 A Masterplan or Concept Application for the area known as Waratah Shops (the area bounded by the street block Evans Road, Shortland Street, Sturt Street and Benaud Lane) is to address the controls for concept application required in C.2 of this DCP and to incorporate the following design principles:
 - a. Where possible, consolidate the existing holdings into development sites comprising privately owned and Council land including the existing Benaud Place car parking and landscaped area along Evans Road.

- b. Building forms should be articulated to ensure solar access to private open space and future apartments.
- c. Consolidated vehicular access to basements from Benaud Lane.
- d. Consider publicly accessible pedestrian and/or vehicle connection extending directly from Eyles Street.
- e. Potential retail uses are to be located, in their current location along Benaud Place if the site is not consolidated.

Core Area Built Form Controls

- C.8 The maximum length of a building, (excluding perimeter block buildings) is 50 metres.
- C.9 Where the length of a perimeter building exceeds 50 metres, it is to be broken into two or more components. Building breaks should be a minimum of 3m deep and 3m wide.
- C.10 Street setbacks within the Core Area should be as follows:
 - a. Between 0 metres to 3 metres for activated street frontage with retail or commercial uses; or
 - b. Between 3 metres and 6 metres (or greater) where residential uses are at ground level to allow for landscaping and the protection of significant trees.
 - c. The setbacks are measured to the face of the building and should be consistent along the length of the street block.
- C.11 Buildings that are of a podium and tower form, should provide a street wall of between 2 and 4 storeys, with a tower setback of between 3 metres and 6 metres.
- C.12 Upper levels of any buildings are not to extend over the lower levels.
- C.13 The maximum floorplates for residential buildings is 1,000sqm. The floorplate must be measured to the outside face of the building including balconies, vertical and horizontal circulation, internal voids and external walls.
- C.14 Where the building is setback from the street, 30% of the balconies or architectural elements may project up to 400mm into front building setbacks. This excludes awnings at the ground floor used for wind mitigation and weather protection, which may extend to a maximum of 3 metres (maintaining a distance of 600mm from the face of the kerb) from the building face.
- C.15 The ground floor of buildings used for retail and/or commercial use are to have a minimum floor to ceiling height of 4.2 metres. All retail and commercial floors above the ground floor are to have a minimum floor to ceiling height of 3.3 metres.
- C.16 All development applications must include a streetscape analysis and provide details of the street wall and perimeter block. The analysis must include:
 - a. the street wall elevation at 1:200 scale in context showing existing buildings on the block.
 - b. a detailed street wall elevation at 1:100 scale including immediately adjacent buildings accurately drawn.
 - c. sections through the street wall and awning at 1:50 scale including the public domain.
 - d. detailed facade plans/sections at 1:20 scale including ground floor active frontage and awning details.

- C.17** Basement car parking is to be predominately located under the building footprint and cannot extend into the street or deep soil set-backs. Externally visible basement car parking cannot protrude above ground by more than 1metre .

Street Frontages and Access

C.18 Buildings must:

- a. address a street.
- b. be articulated with depth, relief and shadow on the street façade. A minimum relief of 150mm between the masonry finish and glazing face must be achieved.
- c. Utilise legible architectural elements and spatial types such as doors, windows, loggias, reveals, pilasters, sills, plinths, frame and infill. Plinths are particularly encouraged in Telopea so that the topography is emphasised.

- C.19** Apartments can be located below the street level, where it demonstrated that they cannot be located at street level due to the slope of the land. If located below street level the following applies:

- a. Adequate solar access to habitable rooms and balconies is demonstrated;
- b. The distance of the apartment front wall is a minimum of 5 metres from the street boundary or adequate privacy screening and landscaping is demonstrated;
- c. the FFL of the lowest apartment is not more than 1500mm below the level of the street; and
- d. The minimum floor to floor height of 3.3 metres, with a minimum floor to ceiling height of 2.9 metres and the head height of the windows is not less than 300mm from the underside of the slab above for ground floor and level 1 apartments.

- C.20** Ramp access must demonstrate that it can be accommodated without compromising the entrance to the building or the ground floor apartments. If ramp access cannot be adequately accommodated, disability access is to be provided within the building.

C.21 Retaining walls must:

- a. be located within the lot boundaries on all development lots or on the boundary if the land is within the same ownership;
- b. be designed in consultation with Council if adjoining existing or future Council-owned land;
- c. retain a horizontal line, with minimal stepping;
- d. be fully masonry or a combination of masonry and timber; and
- e. enable casual seating where possible.

Development within Precincts

This section sets out the objectives, design principles and controls for development within the Precinct Areas which is identified in Figure 4.3.9.1.

New development in Telopea must develop a sound response to the precinct's unique topography, subdivision and curvilinear streets. The hillside character of Telopea offers many opportunities for views across the Dundas Valley. It also presents many challenges to minimising the environmental, visual and amenity impacts of increased development on the surrounding landscape. These differences are reflected in the high and low sides of the streets, the irregular subdivision pattern on curved streets, and the sites that have a steep slope along

the frontage. The following design guidance should be considered as part of all applications in Telopea.

Objectives

- O.1 To allow for the renewal of housing stock.
- O.2 Encourage the amalgamation of lots where possible to achieve a better built form.
- O.3 To provide opportunities for publicly accessible pedestrian through site links between large street blocks, including new pedestrian and cycle links to the Greenway Corridor.
- O.4 To develop residential buildings that maximise frontage to the street.
- O.5 To provide adequate deep soil networks which allow for infiltration of water, reduce stormwater runoff, maintain natural ground water movement, support tree retention, promote healthy growth of trees and vegetation and provide amenity for residents.
- O.6 Minimise the need for partially undergrounded apartments and encourage a level transition between apartments and the street or rear setback zone.
- O.7 Take up site level changes within the building design to avoid excessive cut and fill or high retaining walls.
- O.8 Preserve natural features of the precinct such as knolls or ridgelines through sensitive site grading.

Design Principles

- P.1 Buildings are to form a continuous pattern of consistent street setbacks and building separation to create a comfortable neighbourhood environment.
- P.2 Development is designed to enhance and maintain the topography, streetscape and natural environment as key features of Telopea.
- P.3 Development is to provide breaks between the buildings to provide opportunities for views to the Dundas Valley.
- P.4 To maximise the number of apartments facing the street, provide separation between buildings and allow for greater rear and front setbacks and contiguous landscape areas.
- P.5 Front and rear setbacks and basement design is to respond to topography, allow for landscaping, privacy and amenity and minimise the undergrounding of apartments.
- P.6 To design buildings to retain existing trees, where possible, and provide deep soil to plant new trees.

Design Principles for Sloping Sites

- P.7 Match building design to suit the degree of slope, adapting proposed slab construction to either take up the slope of the site with additional half levels or step to complement the slope.
- P.8 Prevent site benching and large retaining walls at shared property boundaries to minimise overshadowing, overlooking and drainage issues.
- P.9 Locate vehicular crossings where they minimise the need for steep ramping from the street, so that the visual impact of driveways is minimised.
- P.10 For sites that are located on the low side of the street (generally sloping from the street down to the rear boundary as per 4.3.9.5):
 - a. Consider how the fall of the site may be utilised by sleeving the first level of basement with apartments to the rear.

- b. Consider designing buildings with higher street wall / building height on the low side of the street than buildings on the high side of the street. This can help balance the space created on the street.
- P.11 For sites that are located on the high side of the street (generally sloping from the rear boundary down to the street as per Figure 4.3.9.5)
- a. Development may utilise the provision for basements to be built to the front boundary where it is necessary to minimise apartments at the rear being located below natural ground.
 - b. The larger 6 metre front setback may be more appropriate to assist with vehicular access to the basement.
- P.12 For cross slope sites that slope along the street (generally sloping from one side boundary to the other):
- a. Vehicular access should be provided at the lowest point of the street frontage.
 - b. The split slab arrangement of the ground floor is encouraged to manage access requirements and prevent large retaining walls on the high side of the site.

Controls

- C.1 New developments should be sited and designed in accordance with the Indicative Block and Building Layout Plan at Figure 4.6.9.3 or demonstrate it is consistent with the design principles P.1 to P.12.**



Figure 4.3.9.3: Indicative Block Plan and Building Layout

- C.2** Development of a residential flat building should have a minimum site frontage of 24 metres, except 18 metres for sites with two street or lane frontages.
- C.3** New development must provide between a 4 to 6 metre setback to the street as outlined in Figure 4.3.9.4. The setback must demonstrate that it adequately considers the following site conditions:
- site levels;
 - existing vegetation;
 - topography;
 - surrounding built form; and
 - footpaths and boundaries.
- C.4** The minimum setback to the side boundaries is 3 metres for part of the length of the building. Where apartments habitable rooms only face the side boundary, allow a 6 metre wide side setback, as outlined in Figure 4.3.9.4.
- C.5** The rear setback is to be a minimum of 10 metres or 15% of the total length of the site as measured from centre of the rear boundary (whichever is the greater), as shown in Figure 4.3.9.4. The setback can be averaged to align with the building footprint where the rear alignment is not regular.

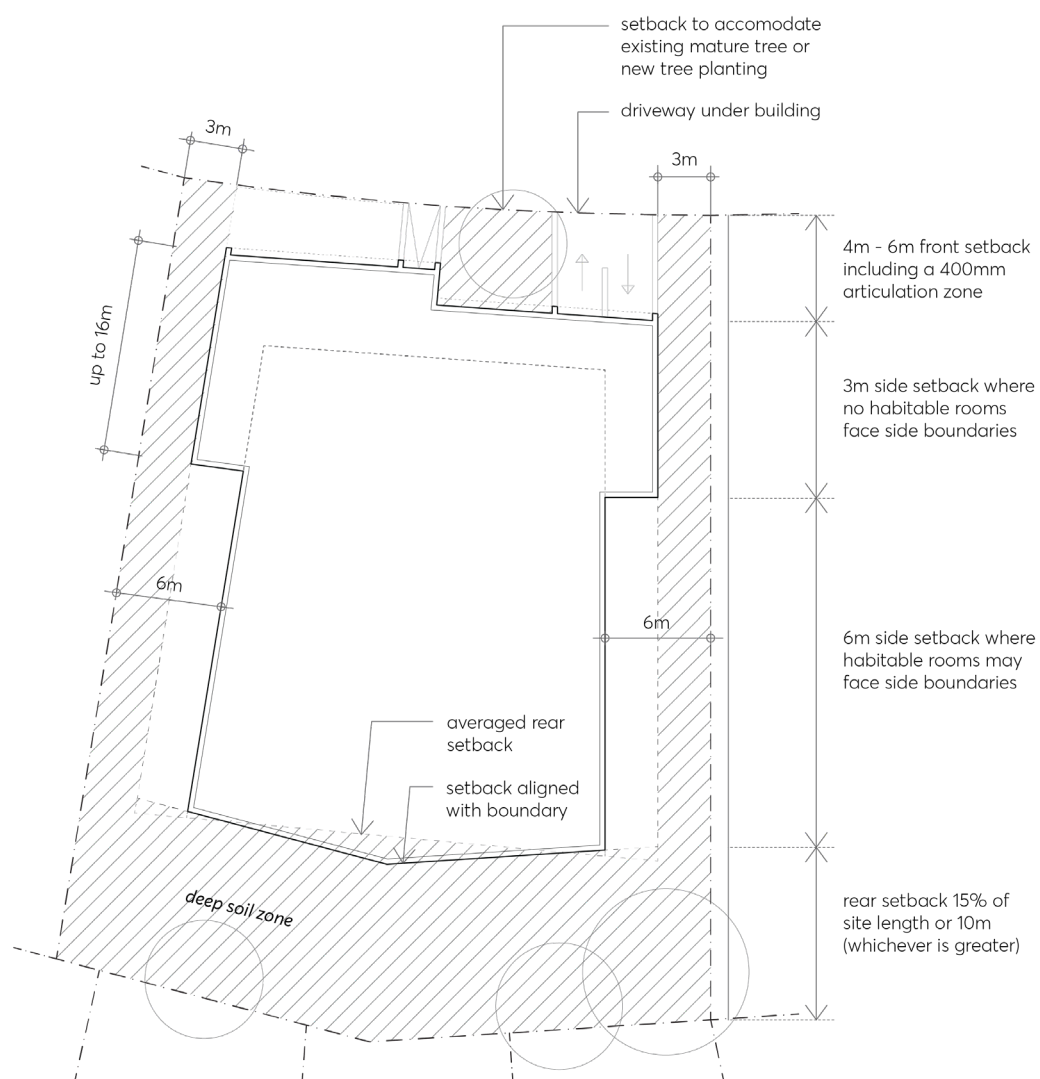
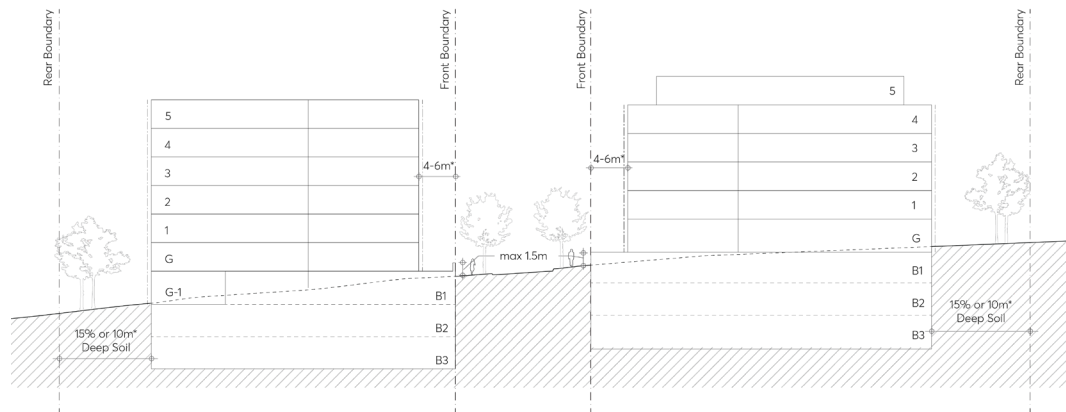


Figure 4.3.9.4: Building Setback Plan

- C.6** Buildings along the western side of Marshall Road should be designed to provide passive surveillance to the Greenway.
- C.7** 30% of balconies or architectural elements such as bay windows, may project up to 400mm into front building setbacks only.
- C.8** Provide a minimum of 30% of deep soil zone on the site area, with the following requirements:
 - a.** A minimum of half of the total deep soil area is located at the rear of the site.
 - b.** A minimum of 7% of the total site area which is provided as deep soil area shall be designed to have a minimum dimensions of 6 metres (or greater). The remaining deep soil areas shall provide minimum dimensions of 4 metres (or greater). Noting that a deep soil with a minimum dimension of less than 4 metres does not contribute to the deep soil calculation.
- C.9** Deep soil should be designed to create a contiguous deep soil network formed with adjacent lots.
- C.10** Removal of existing trees should be avoided, and new trees should be planted, as detailed in Section relating to Tree Preservation and Enhancement of this DCP.
- C.11** Where significant excavation is required as part of new development, it must be demonstrated that deep soil back fill must comprise constructed horticultural soil profiles in order to support local vegetation communities.
- C.12** Basements are to be located predominately under the footprint of the building, as shown in Figures 4.3.9.5 and 4.3.9.6. As detailed in the Design Principles for Sloping Sites contained in this DCP, there may be conditions where basements may extend into the front setback to avoid raising from ground at the rear and/or extending into the rear setback.
- C.13** Basement car parking entries are encouraged to be located under the apartment building as shown in Figures 4.3.9.6 and 4.3.9.7. Any above ground car parking structures should be of a solid, masonry construction. Vents to car parking must not be located at the street frontage.
- C.14** Basement car parking structures should be predominantly located below existing ground level. Where the slope conditions mean this is unachievable, the basement structures may project to a maximum of 1 metre above ground, except within the front setback where it may project up to 1.5m above ground where it helps prevent re-grading the site in other locations (see Figure 4.3.9.5 Indicative Street Section).
- C.15** Front setbacks are to be landscaped. Where trees are located in the front setback above a basement structure, a minimum soil depth of 1 metre above drainage layer is to be cut into the slab.
- C.16** Impervious surface at ground level must be minimised in all setback areas.



*Measured from boundary to the face of building, including balconies, with a maximum projection of 400mm

Figure 4.3.9.5. Indicative Street Section

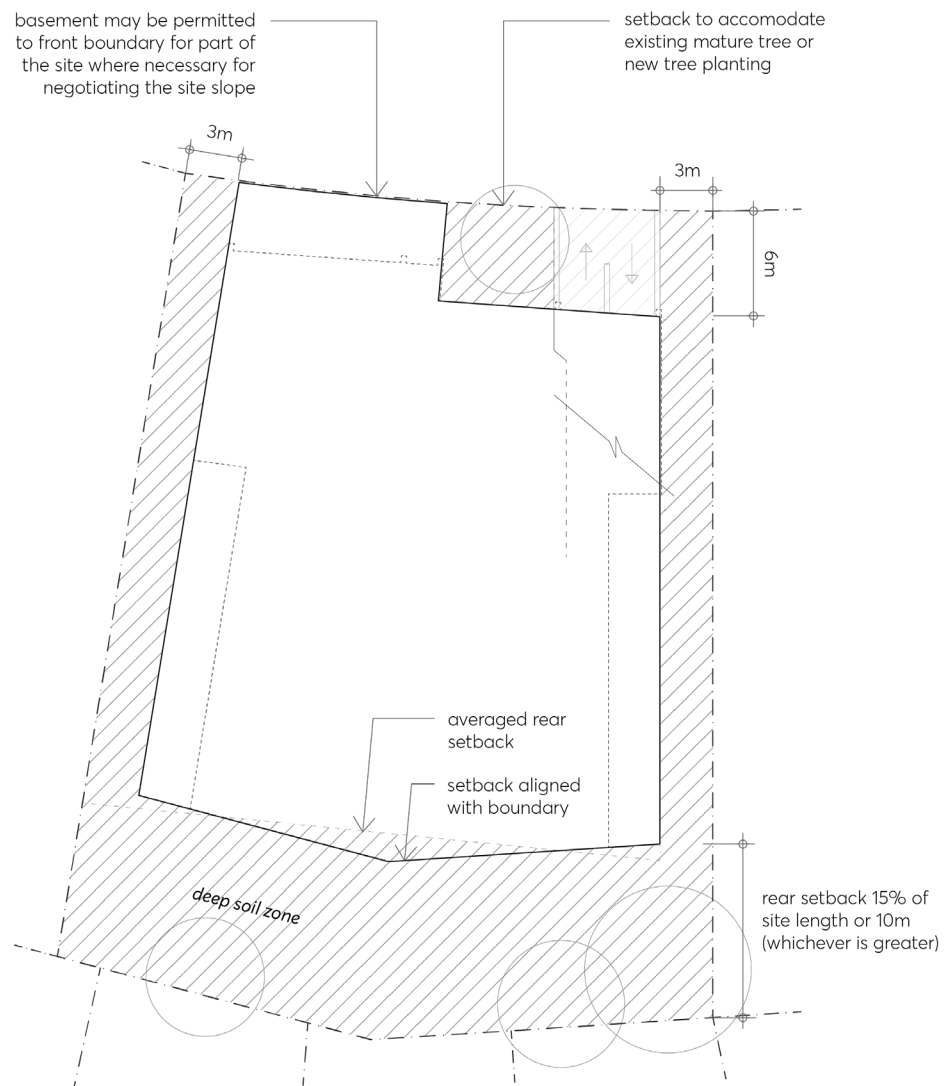


Figure 4.3.9.6: Indicative Basement and Deep Soil Plan

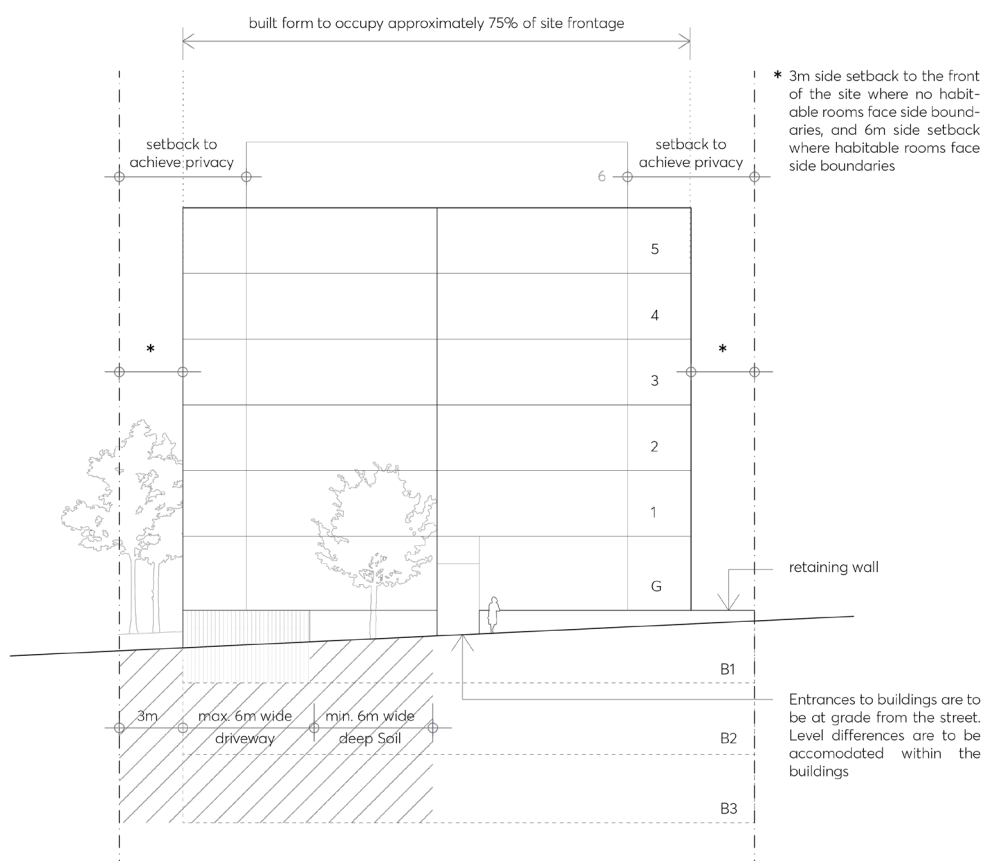


Figure 4.3.9.7: Indicative Street Frontage

- C.18 Development of 3 and 4 storeys should be designed as a street wall building.**
- C.19 Development of 5 and 6 storeys in height may be designed as a street wall building or provide one upper level storey setback of 3 metre from the building line, as outlined in Table 4.3.9.3.**
- C.20 Development of 7 and 8 storeys shall provide a 6 storey street wall and shall setback upper level storeys in accordance with Table 4.3.9.3.**
- C.21 Development of 9 storeys shall provide a street wall and upper level setback in accordance with Table 4.3.9.3.**

Table 4.3.9.3

Street wall and upper level storeys and setbacks

Total height (in storeys)	Street wall in storeys	Upper Storeys and Upper Level Setbacks
3 or 4 storeys	3 or 4 storeys	0
5 storeys	4 storeys; or 5 storeys	1 storey setback 3 metres from the building line; or 0
6 storeys	5 storeys; or 6 storeys	1 storey setback 3 metres from the building line; or 0

Total height (in storeys)	Street wall in storeys	Upper Storeys and Upper Level Setbacks
7 storeys	6 storeys	1 storey setback back 3 metres from the building line
8 storeys	6 storeys	2 storeys setback 6 metres from the building line
9 storeys	8 storeys; or 7 storeys	1 storey setback 3 metres from the building line; or 2 storeys setback 6 metres from the building line

C.23 Buildings are to occupy approximately 75% of the street frontage to maximise potential for apartments facing the street as outlined in Figure 4.3.9.7.

C.24 Where the length of a perimeter building exceeds 50 metres, it is to be broken into two or more components. Building breaks should be a minimum of 3 metres deep and 3 metres wide.

C.25 Front fences are to be designed to:

- a. be articulated at any gates and visually permeable in part to enhance the feeling of address and passive surveillance along this edge of the development;
- b. be integrated with dividing masonry walls (or a combination of masonry and timber) between the private open spaces where the fences relate to individual apartments facing the street;
- c. be located on the front boundary and be designed to form a consistent edge along the street;
- d. Not be comprised of sheet metal;
- e. address the slope of the site by providing a masonry base with a minimum height of 300mm. This base should form a horizontal plinth with minimal stepping. Upper portions of the fence are to be made of open and lightweight material; and
- f. be made of open and lightweight material where located above retaining walls.

C.26 Retaining walls must:

- a. be located within the lot boundaries on all development lots or on the boundary if the land is within the same ownership;
- b. be designed in consultation with Council if adjoining existing or future Council-owned land;
- c. retain a horizontal line, with minimal stepping;
- d. vary to suit the topography with a maximum height of approximately 1500mm.
- e. be of fully masonry construction or a combination of masonry and timber
- f. utilise terracing where necessary to subtly manipulate the existing landscape, avoiding large areas of cut and fill.

Public Space

The renewal of the Precinct presents the opportunity to deliver upgraded public spaces and new public spaces. For the purposes of this DCP 'public space' is defined as places publicly owned

or for public use, accessible and enjoyable by all for free, including active and passive public open spaces, streets, pedestrian and cycleway connections and plazas.

Objectives

- O.1 That new development provide quality public spaces domain, including publicly accessible and safe open space and plazas.
- O.2 To maximise the areas for contiguous deep soil network to sustain existing and new vegetation and street tree canopy planting and to provide for permeable ground surface.
- O.3 To provide universal access and key connections to transport nodes (buses, light rail, taxi stand etc), community facilities and retail precinct in the Core Area.
- O.4 To provide for active living and connectivity through the provision of healthy, walkable, green built environments which integrate sustainable water and energy features.

Principles

- P.1 Clearly delineate public space separate from private space.
- P.2 Incorporate passive and active recreational facilities to complement and enhance those already provided in Sturt Park and other nearby Council public open spaces.
- P.3 Provide safe opportunities and points of interest for the community to gather / meet, walk, engage in physical activity and children's play.
- P.4 Improve pedestrian connections to and between existing public spaces.
- P.5 Maximise solar access to public areas during winter months and shade during summer months.
- P.6 Provide flexible public spaces that provide multifunctional offerings in different areas for different activities.
- P.7 Respond to local character and identity and support connection with Country in design of public space.

Controls

- C.1 A Public Domain Plan is to be provided for all new developments over six (6) storeys. The Public Domain Plan is to detail:**
 - a. Upgrades, expansion of, and connectivity improvements to the surrounding public domain network, including footpaths, cycle paths, street tree planting, green networks, street furniture, street lighting and the like.**
 - b. Consistency with Council's Public Domain Guidelines and finishes/street trees specified should be in line with Council's preferred palette for Telopea.**
 - c. Street and pedestrian lighting in accordance with AS/NZS 1158.0:2005 – Lighting for roads and public spaces.**
- C.2 All public spaces and connections are to be safe and publicly accessible 24 hours, 7 days a week.**
- C.3 All public space that is dedicated to Council is to be designed:**
 - a. on deep soil with no underground car parking;**
 - b. to maximise solar access across the year;**
 - c. to maximise its frontage with a public road or laneway or pedestrian pathway with a minimum width of 4 metres;**
 - d. to be associated with and support walkable connections to other public amenity such as libraries, community facilities and transportation nodes; and**

- e. to provide equitable universal access across the whole site; and
- f. to be safe and welcoming.
- C.4 Wherever possible, universal access is to be provided in the public domain or through a community facility building. Existing streets cannot be relied upon to provide universal access.
- C.5 Where universal access routes for the public spaces are provided within a building, they are to be designed to be:
 - a. clearly visible and accessible from the public domain;
 - b. communicate that it is operable 24/7 without the need for signs;
 - c. provide protection from the weather;
 - d. clearly connect via the shortest distance to the nearest associated vertical access (lift).
- C.6 Vertical access (lifts) and internal routes for the public to be designed to provide access to all levels and amenity between the street levels within the publicly accessible open space. In the event of a breakdown of any one vertical access (lifts), alternative systems/options to move across the site are to be integrated in to the public domain and to be clearly visible without an over reliance on signs.
- C.7 The primary access point to all private buildings and vertical lifts are to be universally accessible, contained within the building. Ramps and landings do not interfere with the public domain.
- C.8 Wherever possible, universal access is to be provided in the public domain or through a community facility building. Existing streets cannot be relied upon to provide universal access.

3.3.1 Arrival and Retail Plaza

- C.9 The new hilltop Arrival Plaza and pocket park will be located adjacent to the Light Rail stop. The detailed design of the Arrival Plaza should incorporate the following:
 - a. Integration with the future Light Rail stop and retail services across Sturt Street.
 - b. Bicycle parking spaces to encourage transition between active transport and other modes.
 - c. Safe cycle access through the Arrival Plaza to link with the Greenway Corridor and other regional cycle connections.
 - d. Integration with future design of bus stop, taxi rank and pick up/drop off zones.
 - e. Pedestrian footpaths to provide clear sightlines and minimise the number of pathways to prevent the 'carving up' of plaza space.
 - f. Optimising active and passive recreational opportunities.
 - g. Complement and integrate with any adjacent open space, including any future retail plaza.
- C.10 If a retail plaza is located between Wade Street and Sturt Street, it is to be designed to:
 - a. provide access to internal lifts, escalators or similar to help people move between Wade Street and Sturt Street through the retail centre;
 - b. be safe and publicly accessible 24 hours 7 days a week;
 - c. have an area of at least 600 square metres;

- d. achieve 3 hours of solar access to at least 300sqm of the plaza during mid-winter; and
- e. Be active which may include retail frontages, residential entrances to individual properties, residential lobbies and residential communal facilities.

3.3.2 New pedestrian and cycleway connections

C.11 Any new pedestrian and / or cycleway connections are to be designed to:

- a. Respond to the level change by providing an accessible vertical transportation (lift, escalator and/or travelator) 24/7;
- b. Have a general width of between 6 and 12 metres if the connection is for pedestrians and cyclists only. The connection may widen in order to provide for tree retention and stair landings;
- c. Have clear sight lines;
- d. If the connection is pedestrian only, basement parking may extend below this area, except where those areas are intended to be dedicated to Council;
- e. Be safe and welcoming; and
- f. Be inclusive and accessible to all ages and abilities.

4.3.9.3 Natural Environment and Heritage

Tree Preservation and Enhancement

This section shall be read in conjunction with Section 5.4 Preservation of Trees or Vegetation of the Parramatta DCP 2011. The controls in this Part, to the extent of any inconsistency in relation to trees, take precedence over the controls in the Parramatta DCP 2011.

Objectives

- C.1 To maintain natural amenity, increase biodiversity and reduce urban heat through preservation and enhancement of tree canopy.**
- C.2 To ensure the longevity of the trees through minimising disturbance to their root zone and canopy, the disruption of the subterranean water table and the reduction of solar access.**

Principles

- P.1 Street layout and building location and design should demonstrate viable retention of existing trees of high significance, including clusters of significant trees.**
- P.2 To ensure the existing canopy tree character is maintained by planning for and implementing replacement tree planting to naturally replace the existing trees.**
- P.3 New street trees should be planted to maximise and enhance tree canopy cover and provide opportunities for wildlife corridors.**
- P.4 Building setbacks and public domain should maximise deep soil zones to accommodate existing and newly planted large trees.**

Controls

- C.1 As part of any development application where a tree, as defined by 5.4.1 in the Parramatta DCP 2011, is proposed to be removed, or directly impacted by the development, the following information may be required to be submitted with the application:**
 - a. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) report prepared by an AQF Level 5 consulting arborist and prepared in line with the Australian Standard AS4970-2009 Protection of trees on development sites.**
 - b. If there are trees to be retained, a detailed, site specific Tree Management Plan (TMP) should be provided to ensure that the design can be successfully implemented without detrimental impacts to the trees proposed for retention.**
 - c. A Landscape Plan showing existing tree retention, protection zones and any additional trees to be planted, including in the public domain.**
- C.2 Where a tree is proposed to be removed, removal will only be granted where it is demonstrated that the removal of the tree will result in significant benefit in relation to built form, heritage or public domain outcomes.**
- C.3 If removal of a tree is required on private land, replacement trees are required to be provided as part of the Landscape Plan submitted with the development application as follows:**
 - a. Approximately 1 canopy tree per 80 square metres of ground level landscaped area including natural deep soil area is required. Trees are to be capable of reaching a mature canopy height of 13 metres.**
 - b. Additional trees can be provided on podium in set down slabs (not planter boxes) with minimum dimensions in accordance with Apartment Design Guide.**

C.4 Tree species shall be in accordance with Council requirements as per the Parramatta DCP, Section 3.3.1 Landscaping.

Natural Environment

Two Endangered Ecological Communities, river-flat eucalypt forest and blue gum high forest, listed under the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 are located within the Telopea Precinct and are identified on Figure 4.3.9.8 as Core Habitat. Any impact to Core Habitat will require further assessment at development application stage, including any formal impact assessments required under the relevant New South Wales and Commonwealth legislation. In relation to tree preservation and enhancement, this section should be read in conjunction with Section Tree Preservation and Enhancement of this DCP.

Objectives

- O.1 To protect and enhance natural areas to provide habitat to native flora and fauna, as well as for the enjoyment of the community.

Controls

- C.1 Future development will retain, protect and improve those areas nominated as Core Habitat in Figure 4.3.9.8.**
- C.2 Any enhancement of Sturt Park, where proposed, should be undertaken using native species characteristic of Alluvial Woodland and using local native provenance where possible.**
- C.3 The boundaries of impacted areas should be clearly delineated using fences or similar means to prevent encroachment of the works into the surrounding bushland and riparian areas.**
- C.4 Sediment and erosion control plans are to be submitted with each development application. Installation of sediment and runoff control measures are to be installed prior to any construction works commencing to prevent runoff entering adjacent riparian areas and watercourses.**
- C.5 Areas proposed for disturbance where noxious weeds are present should be managed according to the weed class.**

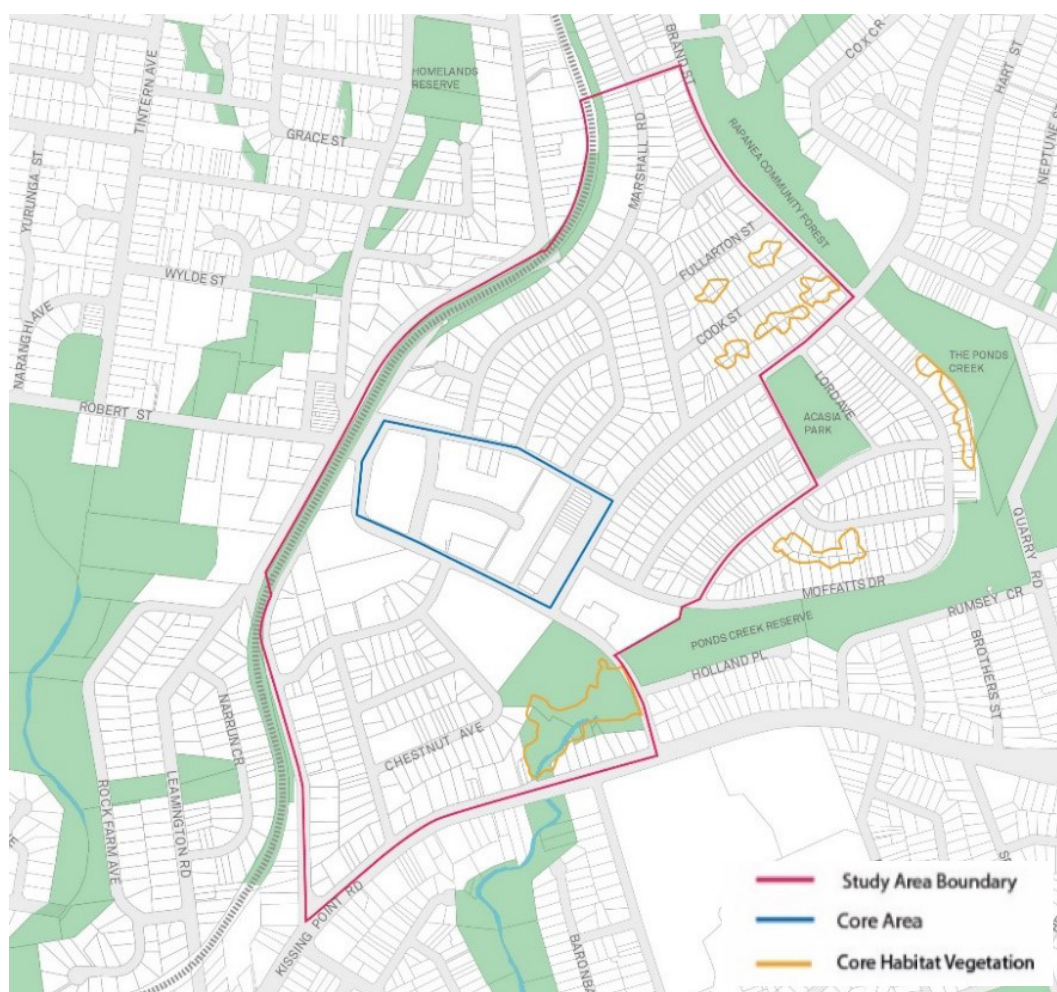


Figure 4.3.9.8 Core Habitat

Heritage

A State heritage site, known as Redstone, is located at the corner of Adderton Road and Manson Street. The building was designed by Sir Walter Burley Griffin in 1935 and the garden is an intact example of an interwar garden which contributes to the setting of the house. Adjacent to the Telopea Precinct is Acacia Park, which is listed as an archaeological site under the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. The large tract of bushland known as the Rapanea Community Forest along the north-eastern edge of the Precinct is listed as a local heritage item under the *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

Principles

- P.1 Any new development must demonstrate consideration of and response to minimising the impact on the heritage and archaeological significance of the listed items in Telopea.

Controls

- C.1 A new development located within 200 metres of the heritage item 'Redstone' may require a specific heritage impact statement (HIS) to be submitted as part of a development application. This is to ensure that detailed design is sympathetic and responds appropriately to the heritage items in terms of design, form, materiality, setbacks. Council can provide advice, prior to the submission of a development application, if the nature and size of the development would require the preparation of the HIS.

- C.2** There will be no removal or pruning of trees shown on Figure 4.3.9.9 unless the application is accompanied by a heritage impact statement demonstrating that the removal or pruning of the tree does not detrimentally impact on the contextual setting of Redstone.
- C.3** Any future development located within the Telopea Precinct and located adjacent to or facing Acacia Park and the Rapanea Forest will require a specific heritage impact statement, including consideration of potential archaeological impacts, to be submitted as part of any development application.



Figure 4.3.9.9 Trees to be retained in relation to Redstone

4.3.9.4 Sustainability

Dual Water Systems**Objectives**

- O.1 To increase resilience and water security by providing an alternative water supply to buildings.
- O.2 To reduce the technical and financial barriers to upgrading buildings to connect to future non-drinking water supply infrastructure.
- O.3 To support the growth infrastructure requirements for the Greater Parramatta Olympic Peninsula area.

Controls

- C.1 All development must install a dual reticulation system to support the immediate or future connection to a recycled water network. The design of the dual reticulation system is to be such that a future change-over to an alternative water supply can be achieved without significant civil or building work, disruption or cost.**
- C.2 The dual reticulation system is to provide:**
 - a. One reticulation system servicing drinking water uses, connected to the drinking water supply, and
 - b. One reticulation system servicing non-drinking water uses, such as toilet flushing, irrigation and washing machines. The non-drinking water system is to be connected to the rainwater tank (if available) with drinking water supply back up, until an alternative water supply connection is available.
 - c. Metering of water services is to be in accordance with the current version of Sydney Water's Multi-level individual metering guide. Individual metering of the non-drinking water service is optional.

Urban Heat

The following controls aim to reduce and remove heat from the urban environment at the city and local scale. These are innovative controls based on Australian and international evidence on cities and the urban heat island effect. The controls address the:

- reflectivity of building roofs, podia and facades;
- reduce the impacts of heat rejection sources of heating and cooling systems.

Solar heat reflectivity should not be confused with solar light reflectivity, as these are distinctly different issues. Solar heat contributes to urban warming and solar light reflectivity can be the cause of glare.

These controls do not consider energy efficiency or thermal comfort within buildings. These important issues are dealt with in other controls, State Environmental Planning Policies and the National Construction Code.

The following technical terms are used as part of controls in this section of the draft DCP:

Solar heat reflectance is the measure of a material's ability to reflect solar radiation. A 0% solar heat reflectance means no solar heat radiation is reflected and 100% solar heat reflectance means that all of the incident solar heat radiation is reflected. In general, lighter coloured surfaces and reflective surfaces such as metals will have typically higher solar heat reflectance, with dark coloured surfaces or dull surfaces will typically have lower solar heat reflectance. External solar heat reflectance measured at the surface normal (90 degrees) is used in these controls.

Solar transmittance is the percentage of solar radiation which is able to pass through a material. Opaque surfaces such as concrete will have 0% solar transmittance, dark or reflective glass may have less than 10%, whilst transparent surfaces such as clear glass may allow 80 to 90% solar transmittance.

Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is a composite measure of a materials ability to reflect solar radiation (solar reflectance) and emit heat which has been absorbed by the material. For example, standard black paint has a SRI value of 5 and a standard white paint has a SRI value of 100.

Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR) is the ratio of reflective to non-reflective external surface on any given façade.

Reflective surfaces are those surfaces that directly reflect light and heat and for the purposes of this DCP are defined as those surfaces that have specular normal reflection of greater than 5% and includes glazing, glass faced spandrel panel, some metal finishes and high gloss finishes.

Non-reflective surfaces are those surfaces that diffusely reflect light and heat and for the purposes of this DCP are defined as those surfaces that have specular normal reflection of less than 5%.

Maximum External Solar Reflectance is the maximum allowable percentage of solar reflectance for the external face of a Reflective Surface. The percentage of solar reflectance is to be measure at a normal angle of incidence

Objectives

- O.1 To reduce the contribution of development to urban heat; and
- O.2 To improve user comfort in the local urban environment (private open space and the public domain).

5.2.1 Roof Surfaces

Objectives

- O.1 To reflect and radiate heat from roofs and podium top areas;
- O.2 To improve user comfort of roof and podium top areas.

Controls

- C.1 Where surfaces on roof tops or podia are used for communal open space or other active purposes, the development must demonstrate at least 50% of the accessible roof area complies with one or a combination of the following:**
 - a. Be shaded by a shade structure;
 - b. Be covered by vegetation consistent with the controls on Green Roofs or Walls;
 - c. Provide shading through canopy tree planting, to be measured on extent of canopy cover 2 years after planting.
- C.2 Where surfaces on roof tops or podia are not used for the purposes of private or public open space, for solar panels or for heat rejection plant, the development must demonstrate the following:**
 - a. Materials used have a minimum solar reflectivity index (SRI) of 82 if a horizontal surface or a minimum SRI of 39 for sloped surface greater than 15 degrees; or
 - b. 75% of the total roof or podium surface be covered by vegetation; or
 - c. A combination of (a) and (b) for the total roof surface.

Vertical facades

Objectives

- O.1 To minimise the reflection of solar heat downward from the building façade into private open space or the public domain.

Controls

- C.1 The extent of the vertical façade of street walls, podia, perimeter block development (or if no street wall, as measured from the first 12 metres from the ground plane) that comprise Reflective Surfaces must demonstrate a minimum percentage of shading as defined in Table 4.3.9.4 as calculated on 21 December on the east facing façade at 10am, northeast and southeast facing façade at 11.30am, north facing façade at 1pm, northwest and southwest facing façade at 2.30pm and the west facing faced at 4pm.**

Table 4.3.9.4

Minimum percentage shading for the street wall or first 12 metres from the ground plane of a building

Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR)	<30%	30%-70%	>=70%
Minimum percentage shading (%)	0	1.5*RSR-45	75

- C.2 Calculation of RSR for each relevant façade must be submitted with the development application.**
- C.3 Shadow diagrams must be submitted with the development application quantifying the extent of shading at 10am, 11.30am, 1pm, 2.30pm and 4pm on 21 December for each relevant façade. Shadows from existing buildings, structures and vegetation are not considered in the calculations. Refer to Table 4.3.9.5 for sun angles corresponding to shading reference times.**
- C.4 Where it is demonstrated that the RSR is less than 30% shadow diagrams are not**

Table 4.3.9.5
Shading sun angles

Façade Orientation	Sun Angles
East ± 22.5°	Reference Time: 10am AEDT (UTC/GMT+11) Sun Elevation: 51° Sun Azimuth: 86°v
Northeast/Southeast ± 22.5°	Reference Time: 11.30am AEDT (UTC/GMT+11) Sun Elevation: 69° Sun Azimuth: 66°
North ± 22.5°	Reference Time: 1pm AEDT (UTC/GMT+11) Sun Elevation: 80° Sun Azimuth: 352°
Northwest/Southwest ± 22.5°	Reference Time: 2.30pm AEDT (UTC/GMT+11) Sun Elevation: 67° Sun Azimuth: 290°
West ± 22.5°	Reference Time: 4pm AEDT (UTC/GMT+11) Sun Elevation: 48° Sun Azimuth: 272°

C.5 The extent of the vertical façade of the tower (above the street wall or if no street wall, as measured above the first 12 metres from the ground plane) that comprise Reflective Surfaces must demonstrate a minimum percentage of shading as defined in Table 4.3.9.6 as calculated on 21 December on the east facing façade at 10am, northeast and southeast facing façade at 11.30am, north facing façade at 1pm, northwest and southwest facing façade at 2.30pm and the west facing faced at 4pm.

Table 4.3.9.6
Minimum tower percentage shading

Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR)	<30%	30%-70%	>=70%
Minimum percentage shading (%)	0	0.8*RSR-24	40

C.6 Calculation of RSR for each relevant façade must also be submitted with the development application.

C.7 Shadow diagrams must be submitted with the development application quantifying the extent of shading at 10am, 11.30am, 1pm, 2.30pm and 4pm on 21 December for each relevant façade. Shadows from existing buildings, structures and vegetation are not considered in the calculations. Refer to Table 4.3.9.5 for sun angles corresponding to shading reference times.

- C.8** Where it is demonstrated that the RSR is less than 30% shadow diagrams are not required to be submitted with the development application.
- C.9** Shading may be provided by:
- External feature shading with non-reflective surfaces;
 - Intrinsic features of the building form such as reveals and returns; and
 - Shading from vegetation such as green walls that is consistent with the controls on Green Roofs or Walls.
- C.10** Non-reflective surfaces of vertical facades do not require shading and these areas can be excluded from the calculations.
- C.11** Where it is demonstrated that shading cannot be achieved in accordance with the above controls, a maximum external solar reflectance as defined in Table 4.3.9.7 is generally acceptable.

Table 4.3.9.7

Maximum solar reflectance of Reflective Surfaces.

Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR)	<30%	30%-70%	>=70%
Maximum External Solar Reflectance (%)	No Max.	62.5-0.75*RSR	40

- C.12** Where multiple reflective surfaces or convex geometry of reflective surface introduce the risk of focussing of solar reflections into the public spaces:
- Solar heat reflections from any part of a building must not exceed 1,000W/m² in the public domain at any time;
 - A reflectivity modelling report may be required to qualify extent of reflected solar heat radiation.

Awnings

Objectives

- O.1** To ensure awnings are designed to improve user comfort, providing shelter from the sun and reduced solar heat at the street level.

Controls

- C.1** All awnings and shading devices should have non-reflective surfaces
- C.2** Transparent awnings are not encouraged on buildings. If transparent awnings are used, the awning must have a maximum solar transmittance of 20.

Heating and Cooling Systems – Heat Rejection

Objectives

- O.1** To reduce the impact of heat rejection from heating, ventilation and cooling systems from contributing to the urban heat island effect in the Parramatta Local Government Area; and
- O.2** To avoid or minimise the impact of heat rejection from heating, ventilation and cooling systems on user comfort in private open space and the public domain.

Controls

- C.1** Residential apartments within a mixed-use development or residential flat building should incorporate efficient heating, ventilation and cooling systems which reject heat from a centralised source on the upper most roof.
- C.2** Where the heat rejection source is located on the upper most roof, these should be designed in conjunction with controls in this Section of the DCP relating to Roof Surfaces and Green Roofs or Walls.
- C.3** Where it is demonstrated that heat rejection cannot be achieved in accordance with the above controls C.1 and C.2 above and these units are installed, the HVAC system must demonstrate:
 - a. Heating, ventilation and cooling systems exceeds current Minimum Energy Performance Standard requirements; and
 - b. The heat rejection units are situated with unimpeded ventilation, avoiding screens and impermeable balcony walls; and
 - c. The area required by the heat rejection units is additional to minimum requirements for private open space.
- C.4** Where a mixed use development or residential flat building proposes wintergardens as the primary private open space, no heat rejection source from heating, ventilation and cooling systems are permitted to be located in the wintergarden.

Green Roofs or Walls

Objectives

- O.1** To ensure that green roofs or walls are integrated into the design of new development.
- O.2** To encourage well designed landscaping that caters for the needs of residents and workers of a building.
- O.3** To design green walls or roofs to maximise their cooling effects.
- O.4** To ensure green walls and roofs are designed and maintained to respond to local climatic conditions and ensure sustained plant growth.

Controls

- C.1** Green roofs located on upper most roofs or podium levels should be designed as part of communal open space for residential development and as part of usable roof top space for commercial developments.
- C.2** Green roof and wall structures are to be assessed as a part of the structural certification for the building. Structures designed to accommodate green walls should be integrated into the building façade.
- C.3** Waterproofing for green roofs and walls is to be assessed as a part of the waterproofing certification for the building.
- C.4** Where vegetation or trees are proposed on the roof or vertical surfaces of any building, a Landscape Plan must be submitted which demonstrates:
 - a. Adequate irrigation and drainage is provided to ensure sustained plant growth and health and safe use of the space;
 - b. Appropriate plant selection to suit site conditions, including wind impacts and solar access; and

- c. Adherence to the objectives, design guidelines and standards contained in the NSW Department of Planning and Environment's Apartment Design Guide for 'Planting on Structures'.
- C.5 Green roofs or walls, where achievable, should use rainwater, stormwater or recycled water for irrigation.
- C.6 Container gardens, where plants are maintained in pots, may be an acceptable alternative, however should demonstrate that the containers are of significant scale to support high quality vegetation growth for cooling and amenity.
- C.7 Register an instrument of positive covenant to cover proper maintenance and performance of the green roof and walls on terms reasonably acceptable to the Council prior to granting of the Occupancy Certificate.

Solar light reflectivity (glare)

Objective

- O.1 To ensure that buildings restrict solar light reflected from buildings to surrounding areas and other buildings.

Controls

- C.1 New buildings and facades should not result in solar light reflectivity that results in glare that is hazardous, undesirable or causes discomfort for pedestrians, drivers, and occupants of other buildings or users of public spaces.
- C.2 Solar light reflectivity from building materials used on facades must not exceed 20%.
- C.3 Subject to the extent and nature of glazing and reflective materials used, a Reflectivity Report that analyses potential solar light reflectivity from the proposed development on pedestrians, motorists, or surrounding areas may be required.
- C.4 Buildings greater than 40m in height require a Reflectivity Report that includes the visualisation and photometric assessment of solar light reflected from the building on the surrounding environment. Analysis is to include:
 - a. the extent of solar light reflections resulting from the development for each day in 15 minute intervals; and
 - b. A visual and optometric assessment of view aspects where solar light reflections may impact pedestrians, or drivers, occupants of other buildings or users of public spaces including assessment of visual discomfort and hazard.

Water Sensitive Urban Design

Objectives

- O.1 To manage the quantity of stormwater run-off
- O.2 To protect and enhance existing natural or constructed drainage networks including channel bed and banks by controlling the magnitude and duration of erosive flows.
- O.3 To ensure that downstream flora and fauna are protected from stormwater impacts during and post construction.
- O.4 To minimise surcharge from the existing drainage systems.
- O.5 To ensure that on-site stormwater management measures are operated and maintained in accordance with design specifications.

Controls

C.1 The development must:

- a. integrate WSUD principles into the development through the design and use of 'green' stormwater systems, biological water retention and treatment and integration of water management into the landscape rather than relying on 'end of pipe' proprietary treatment devices prior to discharge.
- b. employ operating practices that prevent contamination of stormwater.
- c. maximise pervious surfaces and use soft landscaping and deep soil to promote infiltration and reduce stormwater run-off.
- d. WSUD elements should be located and configured to maximise the impervious area that is treated through them.
- e. make adequate provision for the control and disposal of stormwater run-off from the site to ensure that stormwater has no adverse impact on Council's stormwater drainage systems, natural watercourses, the development itself, or adjoining properties.
- f. Stormwater drainage design criteria are to be in accordance with Council's Stormwater Disposal Policy and current Development Engineering Design Guidelines.
- g. Stormwater, including overland flows entering and discharging from the site, must be managed. The site drainage network must provide the capacity to safely convey stormwater run-off resulting from design storm events listed in Council's Development Engineering and Guidelines.
- h. Council will generally not permit the construction of stormwater drainage lines through public reserves.
- i. The design and location of stormwater drainage structures, such as detention and rainwater tanks, is to be in accordance with Council's Stormwater Disposal Policy and current Development Engineering and Design Guidelines.
- j. Run-off entering directly to waterways or bushland is to be treated to reduce erosion and sedimentation, nutrient and seed dispersal.
- k. The discharge of polluted waters from the site is not permitted. Discharges from premises of any matter, whether solid, liquid or gaseous is required to conform to the Protection of the Environment Operations Act and its Regulations, or a pollution control approval issued by the NSW Environmental Protection Authority for Scheduled Premises.

C.2 Where site conditions mean that water sensitive urban design cannot be integrated within the landscape area, the applicant must demonstrate to Council why integration is not possible and the range of alternatives considered.

C.3 Development applications must prepare and implement a Site Stormwater Management Plan (SSMP) incorporating water sensitive urban design measures is required. The SSMP must:

- a. identify the potential impacts associated with stormwater run-off for a proposed development and provide a range of appropriate measures for water quantity, water quality, water efficiency and re-use; and
- b. be developed in accordance with Council's Stormwater Disposal Policy and current Development Engineering and Design Guidelines; and

- c. to the maximum extent practical, achieve pollution reduction targets identified in Table 4.3.9.8 and consider measures including vegetated swales; vegetated filter strips; sand filters; bioretention systems; permeable pavements; infiltration trenches; infiltration basins; landscape developments; Gross Pollutant Traps and filters; and
- d. utilise the MUSIC modelling tool (or equivalent) to determine pollution load reduction as defined in Table 4.3.9.8; and
- e. be prepared by a suitably qualified professional.

Table 4.3.9.8

Stormwater Treatment Targets for Development

Pollutant	Performance Target reduction loads
Gross Pollutants	95% reduction in the post development mean annual load of (greater than 5mm)
Total Suspended Solids	90% reduction in the post development mean annual load of Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Total Phosphorus	85% reduction in the post development mean annual load of Total Phosphorus (TP)
Total Nitrogen	65% reduction in the post development mean annual load of Total Nitrogen (TN)
Hydrocarbons, motor oils, oil and grease	No visible oils for flows up to 90% of the one-year ARI peak flow specific for service stations, depots, vehicle body repair workshops, vehicle repair stations, vehicle sales or hire premises, car parks associated with retail premises, places of public worship, tourist and visitor accommodation, registered clubs and pubs

NOTE: Reductions in loads are relative to the pollution generation from the same development without treatment

SECTION 4.4

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS

CONTENTS

4.4	Heritage Conservation Areas	4.4-3
4.4.1	Epping	4.4-5
4.4.1.1	Epping/Eastwood, Boronia Avenue and Wyralla Avenue	4.4-5
4.4.2	Granville	4.4-19
4.4.2.1	Civic and Residential Precincts	4.4-19
4.4.3	Harris Park	4.4-27
4.4.3.1	Elizabeth Farm	4.4-27
4.4.3.2	Experiment Farm	4.4-30
4.4.3.3	Harris Park West	4.4-33
4.4.4	Parramatta	4.4-36
4.4.4.1	North Parramatta and Sorrell Street	4.4-36
4.4.4.2	South Parramatta	4.4-48
4.4.5	South Granville	4.4-57
4.4.5.1	Blaxcell Estate	4.4-57

4.4 Heritage Conservation Areas

What is a Heritage Conservation Area?

Heritage Conservation Areas are integral to the historical significance of Parramatta. The heritage value of a conservation area lies not just with the heritage significance of individual buildings, but with other factors, including the landform, subdivision pattern and the history of development. There are eleven Heritage Conservation Areas shown on the Heritage Map in the Parramatta LEP 2011. These Heritage Conservation areas are covered by this DCP which demonstrate the following phases of Parramatta's history:

The colonial government town and its early residential growth:

- North Parramatta Conservation Area: 1820s onwards
- Sorrell Street Conservation Area: 1823 onwards

The coming of the railway and the development of related private residential estates:

- South Parramatta Conservation Area: 1856 - 1960s
- Granville Civic Conservation Area: 1870s - 1930s
- Granville Residential Conservation Area: 1870s - 1930s
- Eastwood/Epping Conservation Area: 1910 - 1950s
- Wyralla Avenue, Epping: 1910 - 1930's

The work of the Housing Commission and the planning and building of estates:

- Blaxcell Estate Conservation Area: 1944

This DCP identifies existing significant buildings that collectively demonstrate the history of a conservation area and contribute to its significance. These are known as Contributory items. Contributory items may not be individually listed as heritage items but, by virtue of their age, scale, materials, details, design style or intactness, make a significant contribution to the character of the heritage conservation area and therefore reinforce its heritage significance. Contributory items are required to be retained.

Non-contributory items may be described as neutral or intrusive. A neutral building is one that does not adversely or beneficially impact upon the character and heritage significance of the area in which it is sited or for which it is proposed. An intrusive building is disruptive because its visual character, form, scale or use is in conflict with the values of the area or setting. This conflict may mean that it adversely impacts on the heritage significance of the area or setting. Non-contributory items are not identified as existing significant buildings in the specific heritage conservation areas and are not required to be retained.

In the event of any inconsistency between the general objectives and controls and the objectives and controls listed in specific heritage conservation areas, the specific controls will take precedence.

General Objectives

-
- O.1 Maintain all buildings and other structures which explain the history of the area and contribute to its significance.**
 - O.2 Ensure a consistency of scale and materials in extensions to existing buildings and in new buildings so that the new work does not detract from the historic buildings and their amenity or from the streetscape.**

General Controls

Landform

- C.1** Avoid works that result in high retaining walls and changes of land produced by cut and fill which in turn produces buildings of disparate height.

Subdivision

- C.2** Maintain the historical pattern of subdivision.
- C.3** Subdivision must not alter the form, shape and size of the development or affect the existing pattern and scale of development.

Siting, Setbacks and Garden Area

- C.4** Maintain amenity and privacy of back gardens.
- C.5** Investigate archaeological potential of areas where new buildings are sited.
- C.6** Driveways to garages/carports should be placed in backyards and separate from existing buildings.

Existing Buildings

- C.7** Accurate reinstatement of building features and other works shown in historical photographs should be considered.
- C.8** Avoid painting, rendering or re-skinning of original brick walls.

Extensions to Existing Buildings

- C.9** Avoid additions to front or side of an existing dwelling.
- C.10** Use the same materials as the existing house, or light weight materials, such as painted timber or fibro.
- C.11** Maximum wall heights of any extension should be the same as the existing house.
- C.12** Make use of pavilions or skillion extensions.

Fences

- C.13** Retain existing fences and use timber paling fences to side and back boundaries.
- C.14** Keep existing fences that are contemporary and contribute to the understanding of the history and development of the area.

4.4.1 Epping

4.4.1.1 Epping/Eastwood, Boronia Avenue and Wyralla Avenue

History

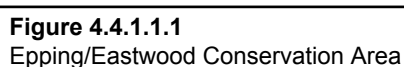
Epping/Eastwood

This area is a sample of the suburban residential subdivisions near the railway line between Epping and Eastwood. It contains some outstanding large houses built from the 1910s to the 1940s and a variety of smaller houses built in the same period. It comprises parts of two large estates - the Eastwood House Estate and the Chesterfield Estate (with the common boundary along Chesterfield Road) - and the corner of a third estate cut off by the railway. The area was subdivided in the second decade of the twentieth century in five auctions from 1910 to 1915. In the late 1910s and early 1920s, Hepburn Pollock was a very active builder in this area. The standard and character of development was set with Terry's Eastwood House Estate: the first portion, auctioned in 1907, was in Ryde Municipality; and the second portion, auctioned on 26 February 1910, is the centre of this area.

By October-November 1937, when this area was surveyed by the Water Board, most allotments were built upon, with some vacant lots in Hillside Crescent. The remaining vacant lots were built on in the 1940s and 1950s. There has been some recent two-storey development. A new street, Harley Crescent, has been introduced into the middle of this area and is not included in the listing.

In 2008, Council approval was given for the conservation area to be extended northwards to the boundary of the Wyralla Avenue Conservation Area. The extended area has similar characteristics and a similar subdivision pattern to the Epping/Eastwood Conservation Area.

Included in the extended area are streets with links to orchardists who lived in the area. The Boulevard incorporates part of the Greenwood estate, named after orchardist Herbert Greenwood. Garland Avenue commemorates Edward Garland, another pioneer orchardist in the Epping district.



The part of Wyralla Avenue which comprises the conservation area is a consistent streetscape of brick and timber cottages, which were mostly built in the 1910s and 1920s, and are similar in terms of their scale and design. There are few intrusive buildings and most houses have been altered very little.

Prior to subdivision for residential development, this area and surrounding locality were used predominantly as orchards and small scale farms. Between 1911 and 1912, in the midst of a subdivision and building boom in Epping, the greater portion of land within the conservation area was subdivided by Charles Sonter into two estates, known as Sonter's Orchard Estate and Epping Station Estate. In addition, a small area at the eastern end of Wyralla Avenue was included in Vollmer's Railway Estate. The street was initially known as 'Railway Street'. Sands Directory first lists cottages in the street in 1914. There was a slow but steady accretion of

cottages along this part of the street in the next decade. Many of the houses in the street appear to have been erected by owner-occupiers who remained in the cottages for many years.



Figure 4.4.1.1.2
Wyralla Avenue

Boronia Avenue

The history of development of this conservation area is generally similar to that for Epping. Following the opening of the railway line from Strathfield to Hornsby in the mid-1880s land on the Western side of the railway line was subdivided into farm size allotments on which a number of fruit growing orchards were established. In the early years of the 20th century, many of the orchards were sold and the land was further subdivided and then offered for sale as residential building blocks. The construction in the interwar period of single storey bungalow residences in this conservation reflects the suburban growth of this period in Epping.



Figure 4.4.1.1.3
Boronia Avenue

Distinctive Characteristics

Epping/Eastwood

- the edge of a sandstone plateau falling in a series of spurs and gullies;
- landform partially obscured by the pattern of roads, the development and the tree cover;
- close and middle distance views dominated by trees and longer distant views of surrounding suburbs and the city from high land, particularly near the railway;
- a range of allotment sizes;
- predominantly single storey brick bungalows built between 1910 and 1940, ranging from modest bungalows to substantial houses and grounds; houses have typical Sydney architectural details of their time, such as stone foundations, leadlight windows, and front porches; a small number of original timber houses;
- some later post-war houses in similar scale, including some two-storey houses in and near Chesterfield Road;
- some substantial houses, eg in Railway Avenue, Chesterfield Road and High Street, mostly in Federation style
- houses in Railway Parade and High Street are sited at the top of the rise to take advantage of the views and have large mature front gardens;
- some two storey extensions, most of which are designed to match the style and scale of the existing houses;
- predominance of brick as a building material, with tiles, slate and a few houses with asbestos slates, as roof cladding;
- a considerable number of houses with original low brick fences and stone retaining walls as well as mature gardens with many plantings contemporary with the houses, and together they create a homogeneous area with attractive treed streetscapes;
- grass verges and footpaths to each street with brick paving in some areas - such as the southern end of High Street;

- most buildings well maintained
- lack of structures, garages, carports between the building line and the front fence;
- new townhouse and villa developments now eroding the characteristics that have made it attractive to residents;
- gardens with plantings characteristic of the 1910s - 1930s - including date palms, brush box, etc; mature trees including some remnant indigenous trees; and
- municipal street planting along some of the thoroughfares dates from the 1920s

Wyralla Avenue

- The conservation area is divided into two parts which differ in terms of the underlying topography and, to some extent, built form
- in the area west of Kent Street, the land is roughly level along the length of the street, but falls from the south to the north across the street. This provides a distinctive character, with houses on one side perched up above the street and houses on the other side at street level, with the land falling away behind them. There is a mixture of timber and brick houses
- In the area east of Kent Street, the street falls towards the east. Brick houses predominate;
- Views from within the conservation area tend to be terminated, due to changes in topography and the alignment of the street. This gives a relatively intimate scale
- There is a range of allotment sizes, but the majority of allotments have a frontage of 50 feet (approximately 15 metres). This gives the streetscape a distinctive rhythm and a relatively intimate scale
- All older houses are single storey, with a mixture of timber and brick construction. Houses were mostly built in the 1910s and 1920s. There is a considerable variety in architectural styles, ranging from simple symmetrical Edwardian cottages, to federation and California bungalows;
- Roof cladding generally either clay tiles or 'corrugated iron', with some slate there is variety in roof forms but gables facing the street predominate;
- Brush box street trees and gardens with plantings characteristic of the 1910s - 1930s;
- Either no fences or low fences of brick or timber; and
- Lack of structures, garages, carports between the building line and the front fence



Figure 4.4.1.1.4
Streetscape Character

Boronia Avenue

- A continuous row of 15 single-storey detached brick bungalows, on the northern side of the street;
- Dwellings are similar in age and scale, and are all set back a similar distance from the front property boundary;
- Most dwellings have terracotta tiled hipped roofs, some with front gables, timber framed windows and driveways along one side providing vehicle access to garage structures located towards the rear of the property;
- Front yards of properties comprise traditional 20th century domestic landscape garden settings, consisting of lawns and garden beds of shrubs; and
- Mature brush box trees planted at intervals along both sides of Boronia Avenue enhance the traditional aesthetic character of the streetscape and augment the heritage qualities of this group of buildings.

Statement of Significance

Epping/Eastwood

An intact residential suburban area in the first quarter of the twentieth century developed alongside the railway and from earlier villa estates. It includes a variety of houses in size and style, with Federation houses and 'between the wars' bungalows predominating. Mature trees, on private and public land (including remnant native trees), combine with the natural terrain to provide views, which are an integral part of the character of the area.

Wyralla Avenue

Wyralla Avenue has a consistent streetscape which largely evolved within the space of ten years, shortly after this part of the street was subdivided. Almost all houses are intact and they demonstrate the style and mode of development in Epping at this time, when it evolved as a quality area with many people owning their own homes.

Boronia Avenue

A row of fifteen single storey bungalow residences, constructed mainly during the interwar period, which collectively form a consistent streetscape character due to similarities in their overall scale, siting and use of building materials. With reasonably uniform setback distances from the front boundary, established front gardens and a series of rhythmic gabled roof forms visible from the street, these well- detailed residences have a cohesive special relationship, even though they demonstrate varying architectural styles. Some of the individual houses are good examples of particular interwar architectural styles.

Most of these properties have driveways along one side of the house leading to garage structures placed towards the rear of the allotment. The main entry doorway to several of the houses is located at the side.

Existing street trees (brushbox) planted on both sides of Boronia Avenue enhance the traditional streetscape environment.

Objective

- O.1 To continue the high standard of design achieved in recent years so that the original form and character of houses remains obvious.**

General Controls (applies to both heritage conservation areas)

Landform / Natural Characteristics

- C.1 Maintain remnant indigenous trees.**
- C.2 Keep the natural slope of the land alongside buildings and in the grounds.**
- C.3 Avoid high retaining walls and changes of land produced by cut and fill.**

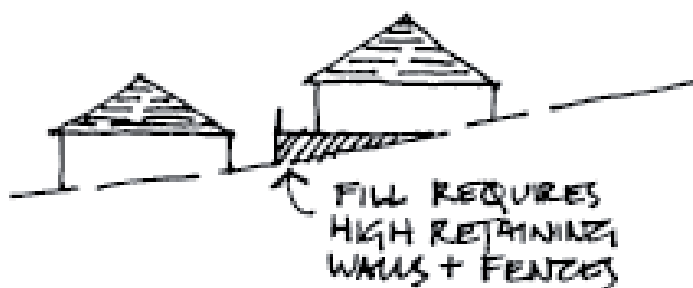


Figure 4.4.1.1.5
Landform/Natural Characteristics

Subdivision

- C.4 Maintain the width of allotments.**
- C.5 Avoid development that involves the amalgamation of allotments and buildings that cross allotment boundaries.**
- C.6 Avoid re-subdivision in the Wyralla Avenue Conservation Area and Boronia Avenue Conservation Area.**
- C.7 In the Epping Eastwood Conservation Area, avoid re-subdivision along the length of the allotment. Re-subdivision across the line of subdivision, as in a battleaxe allotment, may be considered where it does not involve the demolition of an existing house, the loss of major mature trees or the obstruction of views.**

C.8 (Void).**Existing Significant Buildings**

- C.9 Keep all existing significant buildings.**
- C.10 Avoid painting, rendering or re-skinning of original brick walls.**
- C.11 Avoid re-roofing of main body of house except to match original materials**
- C.12 Avoid removing any original historical exterior details including facade details.**
- C.13 Avoid removing existing chimneys and fireplaces.**
- C.14 Avoid enclosing open balconies and porches.**
- C.15 Avoid re-cladding of timber houses except with timber weatherboards of a profile to match existing.**

Siting and Garden Area

- C.16 Maintain the historical pattern of development of individual buildings on separate allotments of land separated by garden space.**
- C.17 Maintain front garden areas, lawns and associated pathways as traditional garden settings for houses.**
- C.18 Keep views around and between buildings.**
- C.19 Maintain amenity and privacy of back garden space.**
- C.20 Ensure adequate rainwater absorption area per allotment.**
- C.21 Keep at least 60% of the site as garden space. Council will consider a minimum garden space of 50% where allotments are less than 700 m².**
- C.22 Avoid extensions to the front or side of an existing house.**
- C.23 Maintain the historical pattern of dwellings in Railway Parade at or near the top of the rise, with deep front gardens.**
- C.24 Reduce and avoid adverse impacts on the bushland in the Edna Hunt Sanctuary - avoid constructing new buildings at the rear of allotments within 7m of the Sanctuary / Edna Hunt Reserve.**
- C.25 Establish similar side boundary setbacks to those existing.**
- C.26 Avoid new buildings closer than 8 metres to the front alignment.**
- C.27 Avoid constructing side walls in excess of 7 metres in length.**

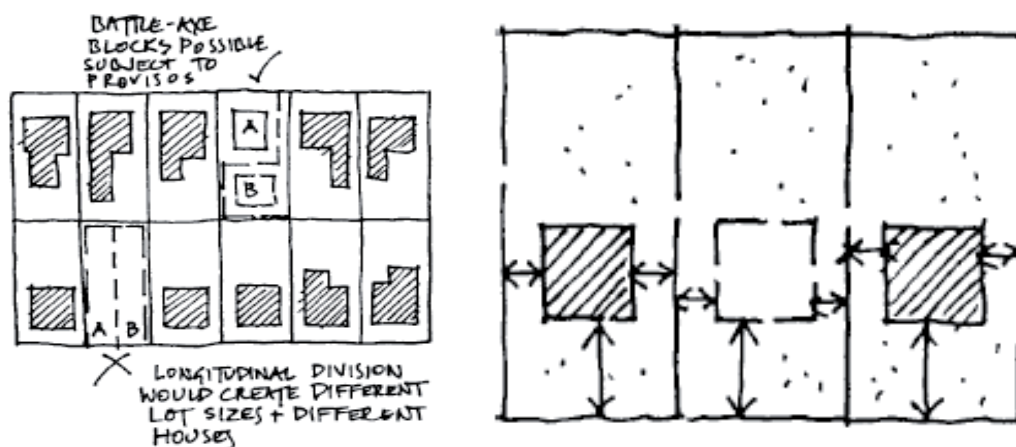


Figure 4.4.1.1.6
Siting and Garden Area

Alterations and Additions

- C.28** Throughout the area, dormer windows on the front façade of the roof and mansard roofs are not appropriate.
- C.29** Council may consider extra rooms above the main body of a house or in a two-storey addition at the rear of a house provided:
- the original design and features of the house are clearly apparent, and
 - the scale of the building does not disrupt the continuity of the scale and character of houses when viewed from the street.
 - Additions at the rear are encouraged in pavilion or skillion form, within existing side setbacks. Links to rear pavilion additions should be single storey and the roof space above the original house should not be integrated with the addition. Garages should not be integrated into the house or addition.
- C.30** Any extra rooms above the existing main body of the house which require alteration of existing roof shape as seen from the street, particularly High Street and Railway Avenue should be avoided.

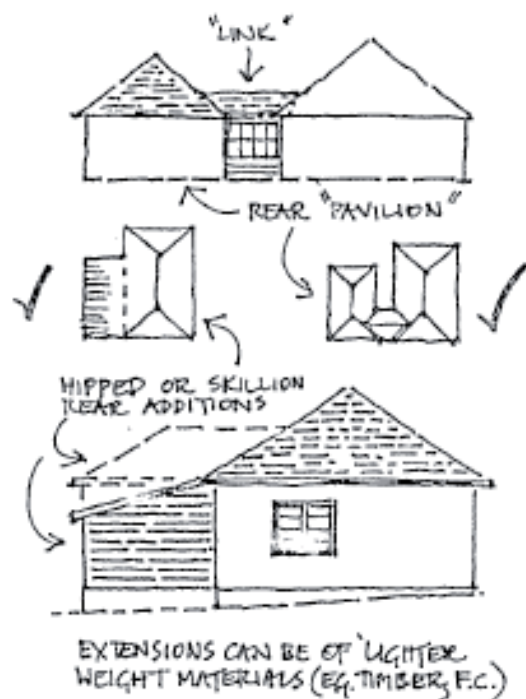


Figure 4.4.1.1.7
Alterations and Additions

New Development

- C.31** Keep and repeat the single storey scale with maximum wall height to relate to nearby buildings listed below as existing significant buildings, other than those from 1940s and 1950s.
- C.32** Avoid hearted, speckled, multicoloured or textured bricks in light colours.
- C.33** For new development, avoid using roofing materials other than clay tiles or corrugated iron. Roof forms should match those already present in the area, predominantly hipped or gabled.
- C.34** Avoid using roofing materials in light colours.

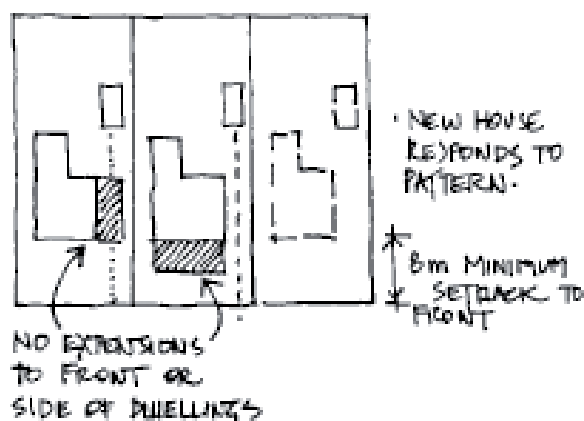


Figure 4.4.1.1.8
New Development



Figure 4.4.1.1.9
Attic Spaces and Upper Levels of development

Garages, Carports & Utility

- C.35** Maintain the historical pattern of back garden placement of garages, sheds and other utility buildings
- C.36** Maintain garages and carports as utility buildings fully detached from the house
- C.37** Maintain the established pattern of one opening per allotment for car access.
- C.38** Carports may be sited beside the house but only where they:
 - i. are constructed of light weight frame of timber or metal, without architectural embellishments, such as period decorative features
 - ii. stand at least 1 m back from the front wall of the building and would not be a feature in the streetscape
 - iii. are not attached to the building and would not obstruct light and air into the building.
- C.39** Driveways should be made of concrete, bitumen, gravel, dark bricks or other non-obtrusive material. Wheel tracks with central grass/planting are preferred to fully paved driveway space.

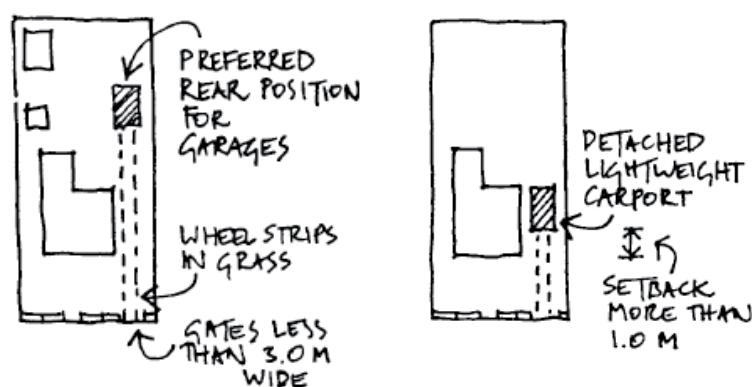


Figure 4.4.1.1.10
Garages and Carports

Fences

- C.40** Encourage retention and use of low brick and masonry fences and associated gates on the front boundaries of properties. Sliding gates and automated gates are not supported.
- C.41** Keep later period front fences designed to match the materials of the house.
- C.42** Where necessary, replace side and rear fences with a timber paling fence of same height to the original, or a fence of unobtrusive lightweight materials such as timber or wire mesh with covering plants.
- C.43** Avoid high front privacy walls of brick, timber or brush.
- C.44** Avoid new timber picket fences which were not a historical feature of the area
- C.45** Lych gates and arbours may be acceptable if accurate reconstructions of originals

Public Lands

- C.46** Conserve and enhance those elements of the public domain which contribute to the history and streetscape of the area.
- C.47** Retain the pattern of grass verges, footpaths and street tree planting.
- C.48** Maintain grass verges, footpaths and street trees.
- C.49** Avoid removal of healthy street trees
- C.50** Retain and regenerate the bushland in the Edna HuntSanctuary within the Epping / Eastwood Heritage Conservation Area
- C.51** Maintain and restore sandstone kerbs and gutters.
- C.52** Plant trees where there are gaps in the street tree planting.
- C.53** Plant trees in the streets alongside the railway line where there are no street trees.
- C.54** Retain and repeat the use of a variety of street trees where they now occur, especially Prunus and Brush Box. New street tree plantings should consist of Brush Box.
- C.55** Avoid designs that involve major changes to the street pavement, such as chicanes, wide paved speed bumps, or decorative paving.

Existing Significant Buildings

The following buildings together demonstrate the history of the heritage conservation area and contribute to its significance. They should be retained:

Epping/Eastwood

- Central Avenue: Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33
- Chelmsford Avenue: Nos 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26
- Chesterfield Road: Nos 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24c, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41
- Cocus Avenue: Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11A, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29
- Eastwood Avenue: Nos 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11A, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 91, 102, 104A, 105, 109
- Epping Avenue: Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 11A, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 67, 69, 69A, 73, 73A, 77, 79, 81, 85, 89, 91
- Garland Avenue: Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15
- High Street: Nos 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12A, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22
- Hillside Crescent : Nos 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11
- Kent Street: Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33
- Melrose Street: Nos: 8, 10, 14
- Railway Avenue: Nos Cnr Eastwood Avenue (number unclear) 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
- Rawson Street: Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 32A, 33, 34B, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44
- Lakeside Road: Nos 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 59, 61, 65, 67
- The Boulevarde: Nos 7, 9, 11A, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34
- Victoria Street: Nos 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11A, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30
- Warrington Avenue: Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17
- William Street: Nos 1, 4, 6, 12
- Wingate Avenue: Nos 5, 7, 9, 11, 11A, 15A, 17, 23, 25, 31, 33, 35, 37, 41

Intact houses of the 1940s and 1950s

- Chelmsford Avenue: Nos 28, 30
- Chesterfield Road: Nos 2B, 26, 26A, 26B, 43, 45
- Cocus Avenue: Nos 17, 19
- Eastwood Avenue: Nos 1, 54, 56, 79, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 96, 98, 101, 103
- Epping Avenue: Nos 18, 30, 40, 48, 54, 60, 62, 64, 65A, 66, 68, 69B, 70
- High Street: No 1

- Hillside Crescent: Nos 6, 6A, 10, 10A, 12, 14, 20, 22, 24, 26
- Rawson Street: Nos 12, 14, 16, 34A
- Lakeside Road: Nos 41, 47, 51, 53, 55, 57
- Victoria Street: Nos 1, 5, 11, 19
- Wingate Avenue: Nos 1, 27, 29

Wyralla Avenue

- Wyralla Avenue: Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64
- Kent Street: Nos. 35 & 37

In addition, the following buildings contribute to the heritage significance of the area because of their scale and architectural character but, because they are either older buildings that have been unsympathetically altered or buildings dated from no earlier than the 1940s, their conservation is encouraged but not essential to the character of the area:

- Wyralla Avenue: Nos. 1b, 28, 33, 34b, 36, 38

Boronia Avenue

- Boronia Avenue: No. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 11A, 15, 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31

4.4.2 Granville

4.4.2.1 Civic and Residential Precincts

History

The character of the Civic and Residential Precinct conservation areas are largely determined by the development that occurred during the 1880s. This was stimulated by the relocation of a number of large manufacturing industries close to the railway. The 1880s saw the construction of new houses, including both workers' cottages and more substantial residences for the managers and factory owners, and a complete community quickly established itself. For 25 years from 1905, when Clyde Engineering was awarded large contracts to build locomotives, Granville saw another great period of development, with the appearance of: new small industries, new housing, new shops and businesses.



Civic Precinct

Residential Precinct

Figure 4.4.2.1.1

Civic and residential precincts

Distinctive Characteristics

- varied subdivision patterns and allotment sizes with consequential varied building forms
- predominantly residential in character, with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial and educational buildings
- in the Residential Precinct, low scale development and a sense of space
- variety of residential buildings - single and two storey freestanding suburban houses, pairs of attached dwellings and terraces, separated from the street by garden space
- early buildings stand close to front fence
- buildings stand parallel to the street, with the space between the building line and front fence generally free of structures such as garages or carports
- predominance of brick as a building material with tile, slate or iron roofs but with interest and variety provided by occasional use of other materials - stone, rendered and ashlar brick, timber

- front garden space visible from the street mostly over low front fences built of varied materials, many of which respond to the materials and importance of the building behind brick, timber and wire on timber frame
- in the Civic Precinct Conservation Area, the total garden area is generally about 40% of the site
- remnants of street tree planting of brush box and silky oak which frame and unify the street space and cool pavements in summer
- remnants of sandstone kerbs and gutters in important civic and residential streets - in the Residential Precinct Conservation Area these have sometimes been removed to form garden edges around recent central street tree planting
- predominance of buildings from 1880s - 1930s which collectively show how the area has grown, and provide the historic significance and character of the area



Figure 4.4.2.1.2
Streetscape Character

Statement of Significance

The Civic Precinct Conservation Area is at the civic, religious and residential heart of Granville together with the Residential Precinct Conservation Area and collectively represent its great periods of growth and prosperity. The area is predominantly residential in character with some larger scaled civic, religious, commercial and educational buildings. Through their street planting and edging, their civic, commercial, educational and religious buildings, and their range of housing types, age and size, these areas reflect the substantial role played by Granville in the development of western Sydney, the way in which it developed and the nature of its social structure.

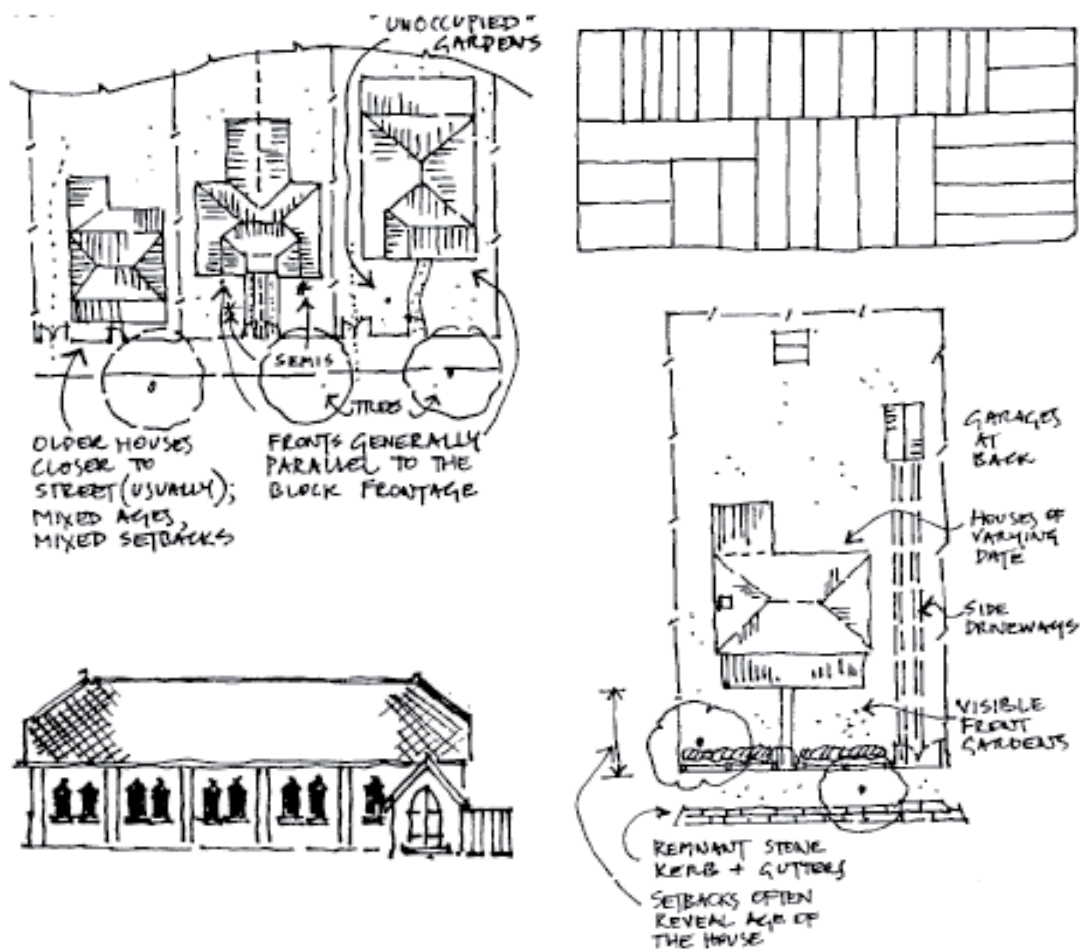


Figure 4.4.2.1.3
Significant Characteristics

Objective

- O.1** Retain all the attributes that contribute to the heritage value and character of the Granville Civic and Residential Precincts.

Design Controls

Landform / Natural Characteristics

- C.1** High retaining walls and buildings of disparate height are not permitted.
- C.2** Maintain the natural shape of landform.



Figure 4.4.2.1.4
Landform/Natural Characteristics

Subdivision

- C.3** Re-subdivision along the length of the allotment may be considered and, in line with past practice, re-subdivision across the line of corner allotments may be considered, but only where the resultant development would not have the potential to detrimentally affect the setting of a building listed below as an Existing Significant Building or disturb the existing streetscape.

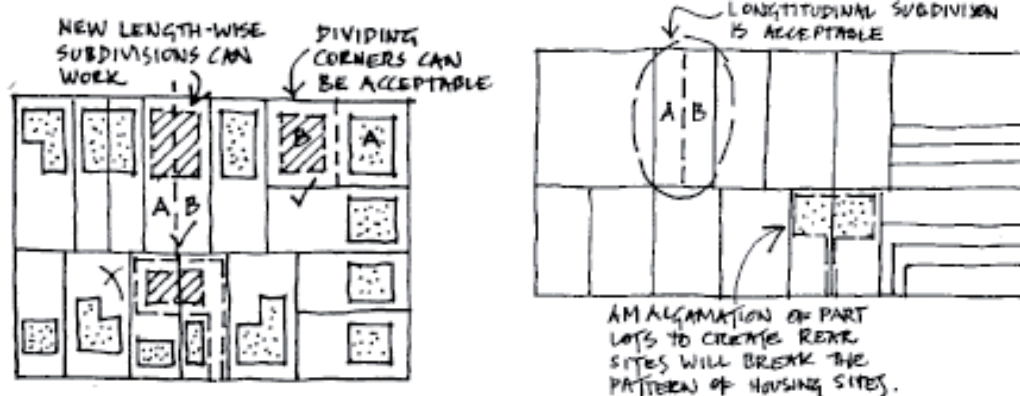


Figure 4.4.2.1.5
Subdivision

Siting and Garden Area

- C.4** Maintain the historical pattern of development where individual dwellings are established on separate parcels of land.
- C.5** Maintain amenity and privacy of back garden space to residential buildings.
- C.6** Keep existing side driveway access for cars to rear garden garage/carports.
- C.7** Continue parallel alignment of new buildings to the street.
- C.8** Dual occupancy development is not permitted, except where it can be accommodated in a modest attached addition to the rear of an existing house.
- C.9** For commercial areas, 40% of the site be retained for garden area and 50% for residential areas.

Alterations and Additions

- C.10 Development should complement heritage without imitation so that the new work does not compete with historic buildings in the area or detract from the area's visual consistency and amenity.
- C.11 Additions are permitted at the rear of the building or within the existing roof form only and are to be modest. Rooms in the roof will be considered but only where they are ventilated by flat in-plane skylights. Additions which change the shape of the original roof or the character of the building are not permitted.
- C.12 Additions to the side of an existing building are not permissible where they would prevent side driveway access to rear garages/carports.
- C.13 Avoid dormer windows and mansard roofs.
- C.14 In the Civic Precinct Conservation area, corrugated iron may be used as a cladding for extensions to an existing house.
- C.15 Brick walls are not to be repainted or reskinned.
- C.16 Avoid additions higher than the ridgeline of the house.

New Buildings

- C.17 New buildings should not compete in height or scale with existing significant buildings listed under 'Existing Significant Buildings' at the end of this Section.
- C.18 Avoid establishing new buildings closer to the front street alignment than nearby pre-1930 buildings.
- C.19 The maximum wall height of new buildings in the Civic Precinct Conservation Area is 7.2 metres, provided that there is no competition in presentation with existing significant buildings.
- C.20 Hipped or gabled pitched roofs must not exceed 32 degrees. Rooms in the roof may be considered but only where they are ventilated by flat, in-plane skylights on the rear face of the roof.
- C.21 Materials for new buildings should be face or common bricks, timber or rendered masonry, with slate, terracotta tile or corrugated iron roof cladding.
- C.22 Boundary-to-boundary development is not appropriate as it does not allow garages and other ancillary structures to be located at the rear of the development. In exceptional cases, where the lot is less than 10m wide, a front garage may be integrated with a new house, providing that it is set back from the front wall of the house by a minimum of 1m and its design and construction avoid negative impact on the streetscape.
- C.23 Do not use imitation slate or obtrusively coloured roofing materials.
- C.24 Imitation architectural details from earlier styles are not appropriate.

Garages, carports and other ancillary buildings

- C.25 Maintain the uncluttered space between the building line and the front fence as an important part of the street character - this space should be free of garages, carports and other structures.
- C.26 In residential locations of the conservation areas, garages and carports should not be integrated into the house except where the allotment is less than 10m wide.
- C.27 Keep garages and carports as secondary utilitarian buildings.

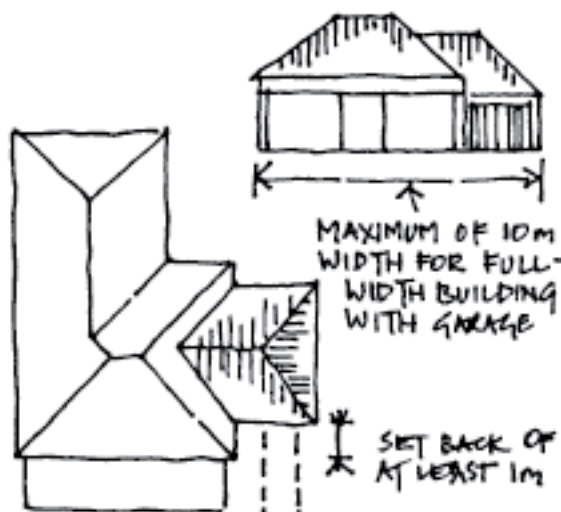


Figure 4.4.2.1.6
Garages

Front Fences

C.28 Every effort should be made to keep and maintain the front fences at the following addresses, which are a most important part of the history and character of the area:

Table 4.4.2.1.7
Conservation Areas and Residential Precinct Areas

Civic Precinct Conservation Area	Residential Precinct Conservation Area
Carlton Street: No 12	Daniel Street: No 17
Jamieson Street: Nos 17* (timber), 30*, 39* (stone)	Hewlett Street: No 18*
Railway Parade: Nos 62*, 64*, 72	The Avenue: Nos 58*, 66*

* Heritage Item

C.29 Avoid fences higher than 1.2 metres.

C.30 Keep fences made of materials such as timber or wire frame on timber mesh with hedge, if desired. In some cases a new brick fence may be acceptable.

C.31 Avoid high front privacy walls of brick, timber or brush.

C.32 Avoid timber picket front fences unless to replace a known original picket fence.

C.33 Avoid new brick front fences, except where there is evidence of an earlier brick fence, lost or changed since its construction.

C.34 For side and back boundaries, continue the use of timber pailing fences.

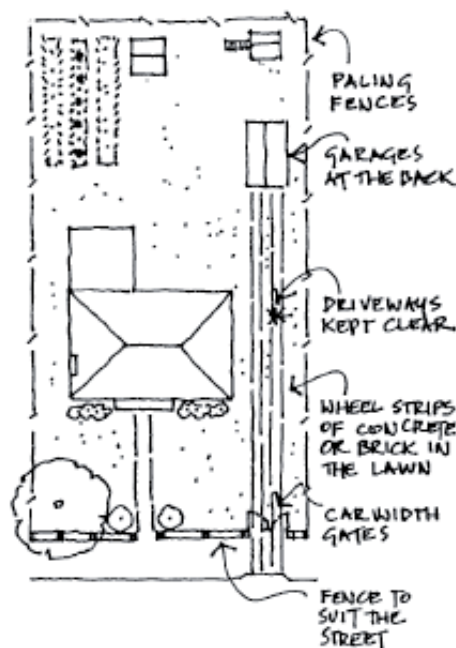


Figure 4.4.2.1.8
Fencing and Garages

Existing Significant Buildings

The following significant buildings, which together demonstrate the history of the area and contribute to its significance, must be retained:

Civic Precinct Conservation Area

Buildings From The 1880s - 1890s

- Carlton Street: No 10* (Town Hall)
- Hutchinson Street: Nos 6, 10 - 12* (Police Station), 14* (Church)
- Jamieson Street: Nos 6 - 14* (terrace), 29*, 39* (church, hall and rectory)
- Mary Street: No 8*

Buildings From c1905 - c1930

- Carlton Street: No 10* (Town Hall)
- Hutchinson Street: Nos 6, 10 - 12* (Police Station), 14* (Church)
- Jamieson Street: Nos 6 - 14* (terrace), 29*, 39* (church, hall and rectory)
- Mary Street: No 8*

Residential Precinct Conservation Area

Buildings From The 1870s

- The Avenue: Nos 36*, 52*, 54*

Buildings From The 1880s - 1890s

- Hewlett Street: No 4*
- Spring Garden Street: Nos 2, 4, 12, 14*, 20, 22, 24*, 26*, 28*, 30*
- The Avenue: Nos 42*, 58*, 60*

- William Street, Nos 123*, 133* (public school)

Walter Street: Nos 4*, 30*, 32*

Buildings From c1905 - c1930

- Daniel Street: Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11*, 17
- Hewlett Street: Nos 6*, 7, 8*, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18*, 20, 21, 23
- The Avenue: Nos 28*, 30, 32, 34, 44, 46, 48, 50, 56, 61, 66*, 70, 72, 74*
- Spring Garden Street: Nos 10, 16, 18
- Walter Street: Nos 8, 10, 11, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28

* Heritage Item

4.4.3 Harris Park

4.4.3.1 Elizabeth Farm

History

From 1793, John McArthur was granted and acquired a vast estate of over 1000 acres where he and his wife Elizabeth carried out some of the first Australian experiments in merino sheep breeding and agriculture. Their house remains today as the oldest surviving European building on the continent with evidence of its growth from a humble cottage of 1793 to a comfortable family home completed in the 1830s.

The estate remained in pasture until the 1880s when some parts near Granville station were subdivided for suburban development, with other subdivisions quickly following. One of the last subdivisions of the estate was of the land left around the house, called the Macarthur Estate and auctioned in 1906.

It is this historic subdivision which forms the major part of this Conservation Area, part of a coordinated subdivision plan across Harris Park based on the standards for subdivision set down in 1829. It straddled the municipal boundary (Clay Cliff Creek) between Parramatta (to the north of the creek) and Granville. By the 1930s most of the Granville allotments had been built on, and just over 50% of those houses remain, leaving a consistency of house age, style, size and materials still very apparent today.

The erratic flooding and course change of Clay Cliff Creek discouraged much suburban growth north of Elizabeth Farm House until after 1940 when the creek was channelled. This, combined with Australia's post-war migration program, saw a rapid increase in population and another great period of suburban development. Some modest cottages dating from the time of subdivision were built. These remain today, surrounded by the brick and fibro cottages of the 1940s and 1950s.

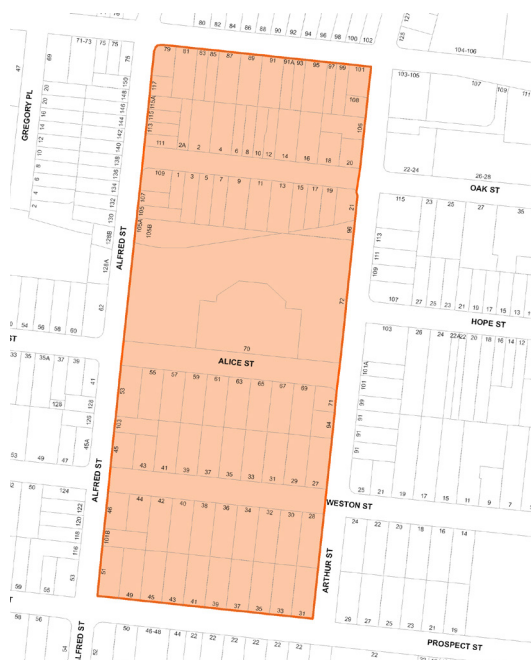


Figure 4.4.3.1.1
Elizabeth Farm Precinct Map

Statement of Significance

This area provides an appropriate low scale suburban setting for Elizabeth Farm House, and retains and provides opportunities to reinstate important historic views to and from the House from within and outside the area. It is the core of and demonstrates one of the last Macarthur grant subdivisions. This government standard subdivision pattern remains (including road widths and allotment size), together with most of the original houses and large gardens. Through the consistency of scale, form, siting setbacks, materials and street planting, the area retains a visual coherence representative of Sydney's early 20th century middle class suburbs.

Distinctive Characteristics

- siting on the southern slopes of the Parramatta River valley with views into the precinct from roads, river and University, and views out to Parramatta River and valley slopes to the north
- the central focus of the conservation area is the remnant colonial planting and glimpses of roofs and buildings of Elizabeth Farm and surrounding public reserve and the remaining historical views and visual relationships between the Farm and the other early buildings in the district
- north/south orientation of most lots providing northerly aspect and private views for each house to houses, trees and parkland beyond the pattern of subdivision - most of the 1906 1 (one) chain (20 metres) x 2.5 chains (50 metres) government standard allotments and 10 chains (200 metres) street blocks remain
- the pattern of development - single storey freestanding houses separated from street and neighbours by planted garden space
- sense of spaciousness provided by wide straight streets, generous lots, wide setbacks between houses and hipped roofs
- generous private back gardens
- front gardens uncluttered by garages
- front gardens visible from street over fences generally of brick, timber or wire on timber frame
- visual coherence and consistency of area provided by:
 - similarity of scale - single storey
 - hipped and gabled roofs, most pitched at less than 35 degrees
 - regular house setbacks of 6-8m
 - houses sited parallel to street
 - age of buildings - majority of the 1920s
 - unity of materials - red-brown bricks, timber or fibro
 - unifying and enclosing effect of street tree planting south of Alice Street

Objectives

- O.1 Protect all the attributes which contribute to the heritage value and character of the Elizabeth Farm Conservation Area, and to maintain and improve its residential amenity.**
- O.2 Maintain the existing natural landform which helps explain the siting and setting of Elizabeth Farm.**
- O.3 Maintain and enhance public views from streets and between houses to the north over the Parramatta River.**

Controls

Subdivision

- C.1 Maintain existing site levels.**

- C.2 Maintain the historical pattern of the 1906 Macarthur Estate subdivision around Elizabeth Farm.**

Views

- C.3 Keep and where necessary, reinstate identified historic views including those identified in Appendix A2.1**
- C.4 Keep the sense of space and private views between buildings.**
- C.5 Wall height for new buildings and extensions to existing buildings should not exceed 3.6 metres, or higher than the ridge line of the existing house.**
- C.6 Hipped and / or gabled roofs should have a pitch not greater than 35 degrees.**
- C.7 Additional rooms above the main body of the house are not permitted where alteration to the existing roof shape would be needed.**
- C.8 Avoid use of dormer windows and mansard roofs. Rooms in the roof may be considered only where they are ventilated by flat in-plane skylights on the rear face of the roof.**

New Development

- C.9 New development should be single storey with a maximum wall height of 3.6 metres.**
- C.10 Additions to existing buildings should not be higher than the ridge line of the existing house.**
- C.11 Hipped and/or gabled roofs are desirable, with a pitch not exceeding 45 degrees. Rooms in the roof may be considered but only where they are ventilated by flat in-plane skylights on rear face of building.**
- C.12 A setback of at least 8 metres is required for any new house.**
- C.13 Materials for new buildings should be face or common brick (no hearted, speckled, multi coloured or textured bricks in light colours should be used) or painted timber with terracotta tile, slate or corrugated steel roofs.**
- C.14 Avoid boundary to boundary development that does not enable garages and carports to be located in the backyard. In exceptional cases, where the lot is less than 10m wide, a front garage may be integrated with a new house, providing that it is set back from the front wall of the house by a minimum of 1 metre and its design and construction does not have a negative impact on the streetscape.**
- C.15 Avoid rendered and painted masonry external walls, imitation slate or obtrusively coloured roof covering**
- C.16 Avoid hearted, speckled, multi coloured or textured bricks in light colours.**

Garages, Driveways and Fences

- C.17 Maintain the established pattern of back garden placement of garages, sheds and other utility buildings detached from the main house. Maintain the established pattern of one opening per allotment for single car access.**
- C.18 Driveways to be made of concrete, bitumen, gravel, dark bricks or other non-intrusive materials, which do not continue over footpath space. Wheel tracks with central grass/planting are preferred to fully paved driveway space.**
- C.19 Continue the common practice of building front fences no higher than 1.2m and of varied unobtrusive lightweight materials such as timber or wire mesh on timber frame with hedges.**

- C.20** Where existing, timber framed fences sheeted with corrugated iron should be maintained, and where necessary replaced with fence of same height and materials.
- C.21** Avoid establishing new brick fences, except where there is evidence of an earlier brick fence, lost or changed since its constructions.
- C.22** Keep street amenity by continued use of front fences, which allows gardens to be viewed from the street.
- C.23** Retain and use timber paling fences on side and back boundaries.

Archaeological permit

- C.24** The following properties contain known sites of former outbuildings to Elizabeth Farm. Any excavation work to these requires an archaeological permit under the NSW Heritage Act 1977: Alice Street, Nos 61, 63, 65

Existing Significant Buildings

The following buildings together help to demonstrate the history of the area and contribute to its significance. They should be retained.

- Alice Street, Nos 53, 55, 61, 65, 71
- Alfred Street, Nos 105, 107, 109, 115
- Oak Street, Nos 4*, 6*, 8*, 10*, 12*
- Prospect Street, Nos 35, 41, 43, 49
- Weston Street, Nos 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34*, 37*, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44

* Heritage Item

4.4.3.2 Experiment Farm

History

This Conservation Area largely consists of 30 acres of James Ruse's Experiment Farm. Governor Phillip established a hut for Ruse in a clearing on this land in 1789, to test an experienced farmer's ability to become self-supporting in this apparently alien land. By early 1791 the experiment had succeeded, and Ruse's 30 acre grant was confirmed. In 1793 Ruse sold the land to Surgeon John Harris, whose large land grant stretched west from present day Good Street. Harris built Experiment Farm Cottage on the rise above Clay Cliff Creek in approximately 1829.

The land remained in open pasture until the Harris family began to subdivide in the 1870s. The first subdivisions were close to the railway station and it was not until the 1880s that subdivision began on the land east of Harris Street. However, development was slow and it was not until the period 1910-1930 that much of the housing was built with the greatest growth during the 1920s, Sydney's great period of post-war suburban expansion.

In 1960 the National Trust purchased Harris cottage and in the 1970s a number of houses around Experiment Farm Cottage were demolished to provide it with a garden and appropriate setting.

Distinctive Characteristics

- a north facing hillside sloping from the top of the ridge in Crown Street down to Clay Cliff Creek (now channelled through parkland). The natural shape of the land remains visible as the houses have been built without cut and fill

- a sense of spaciousness provided by wide straight streets (some with views east to the city centre), generous lots, wide setbacks between houses and hipped roofs
- the pattern of suburban development - mostly single storey free standing dwellings separated from the street and neighbours by planted garden space
- two subtly different residential precincts:
 - South of Alice Street with a predominance of substantial houses of 1910-1930
 - North of Alice Street, a 1920s subdivision containing modest houses built over a short period of time and opening to views of parkland and the tree cover hills to the north
- the predominance of brick as a building material, with tiles and occasionally slate, as a roof cladding
- each building stands parallel to the street
- front gardens uncluttered by garages and visible from the street over fences. A considerable number of original brick fences remain
- the familiar suburban paling fence to side and back boundaries
- some very obvious intrusive buildings which disrupt the visual harmony of the area
- the focus of the Conservation Area, Experiment Farm Cottage, on the rise above Clay Cliff Creek and surrounded by open space
- unifying and enclosing effect of street trees which also helps screen intrusive buildings of more recent construction and cools pavements in summer



Figure 4.4.3.2.1
Experiment Farm, Harris Park

Statement of Significance

Through its subdivision alignments this Conservation Area clearly shows the outline of the first grant proclaimed in Australia to James Ruse and the two periods of its subdivision from the Harris Estate. Many of the allotments retain the original house built after subdivision. Though the consistency of development with large lots, age, scale, shape, siting, setbacks and materials, the houses provide a visual coherence representative of Sydney's early 20th century middle class suburban development.

Objectives

- O.1** Protect all the attributes which contribute to the heritage value and character of the Experiment Farm Conservation Area, and to maintain and improve its residential amenity.
- O.2** Ensure that Experiment Farm will always have an appropriate setting so that it can continue to tell the history of Colonial Australia to citizens and international visitors.
- O.3** Protect the pattern of the Harris estate subdivision and its remaining original houses.
- O.4** Maintain the low scale suburban character of the area.

Controls

Subdivision

- C.1** Maintain the historic 1880s and 1920s subdivision patterns.
- C.2** Avoid subdividing properties into narrower lots because it will change the pattern of subdivision.

Views

- C.3** Keep and enhance public views from streets and between houses to the city centre and north over the Parramatta River.
- C.4** Keep and where necessary, reinstate identified historic views including those identified in Appendix 2.
- C.5** Keep the sense of space and private views between buildings.
- C.6** Wall height for new buildings and extensions to existing buildings should not exceed 3.6 metres, or higher than the ridge line of the existing house.
- C.7** Hipped and / or gabled roofs should have a pitch not greater than 35 degrees.
- C.8** Additional rooms above the main body of the house are not permitted where alteration to the existing roof shape would be needed.
- C.9** Avoid use of dormer windows and mansard roofs. Rooms in the roof may be considered only where they are ventilated by flat in-plane skylights on the rear face of the roof.

New development

- C.10** Keep and repeat use of face or common bricks (no hearted, speckled, multi coloured or textured bricks in light colours should be used) or painted timber, or painted timber, with terracotta tile, slate or corrugated iron roofing.
- C.11** Avoid rendered and painted masonry external walls, imitation slate or obtrusively coloured roof covering.
- C.12** Maintain the established pattern of back garden placement of garages, sheds and other utility buildings with one opening per allotment for single car access.

Driveways and Fences

- C.13** Driveways to be made of concrete, bitumen, gravel, dark bricks or other non-intrusive materials, which do not continue over footpath space. Wheel tracks with central grass / planting are preferred to fully paved driveway space.
- C.14** Driveways should not continue over footpath space.

C.15 For new front fences, brick fences are not to be greater than 1.2 metres in height, Picket fences will generally not be appropriate, except where established to replace a known original picket fence.

C.16 Encourage retention and use of timber paling fences to side and back boundaries.

C.17 The following historically significant front fences must be retained:

- Alice Street, Nos 10*, 22*, 24*, 28*
- Crown Street, Nos 2*, 3, 4*, 10*, 14, 16*
- Ruse Street, Nos 3, 5, 6, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 2
- Good Street, Nos 144*
- Harris Street, Nos 59, 81, 83
- Weston Street, Nos 68, 77*, 85*, 86

* Heritage Item

Existing Significant Buildings

The following buildings together help to demonstrate the history of the area and contribute to its significance. They should be retained.

- Alice Street, Nos 2, 3*, 5*, 6*, 9, 10*, 11, 11A, 22*, 24*, 28*
- Crown Street, Nos 2*, 3, 4*, 5*, 6*, 7*, 8*, 10*, 11*, 14, 16* 18*, 22*
- Good Street, Nos 144*, 148*
- Harris Street, Nos 59*, 65*, 67*, 69*, 77, 79, 81, 89, 91, 93, 95
- Ruse Street, Nos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22
- Weston Street, Nos 68, 69*, 72, 77, 78, 79*, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85*, 86, 87*

* Heritage Item

4.4.3.3 Harris Park West

History

The building of the railway from Sydney to Blacktown (completed in 1860), including a station at Harris Park, stimulated subdivision and closer settlement of this area which had been used for many years for pastoral purposes. The area close to the railway station at Harris Park was privately subdivided in the 1870s and 1880s, with lots narrower and smaller than those in the government subdivided town area. The majority of houses in this area were built before 1895.

Distinctive Characteristics

- intimate scale of the area -allotments are mostly 30ft, compared to the wider allotments east of Harris Street
- predominance of small cottages (mostly single storey) with some terrace houses and other dwellings
- age of buildings - mostly developed in the late 19th century, with a few early 20th century dwellings and shops, and some flats from the 1960s

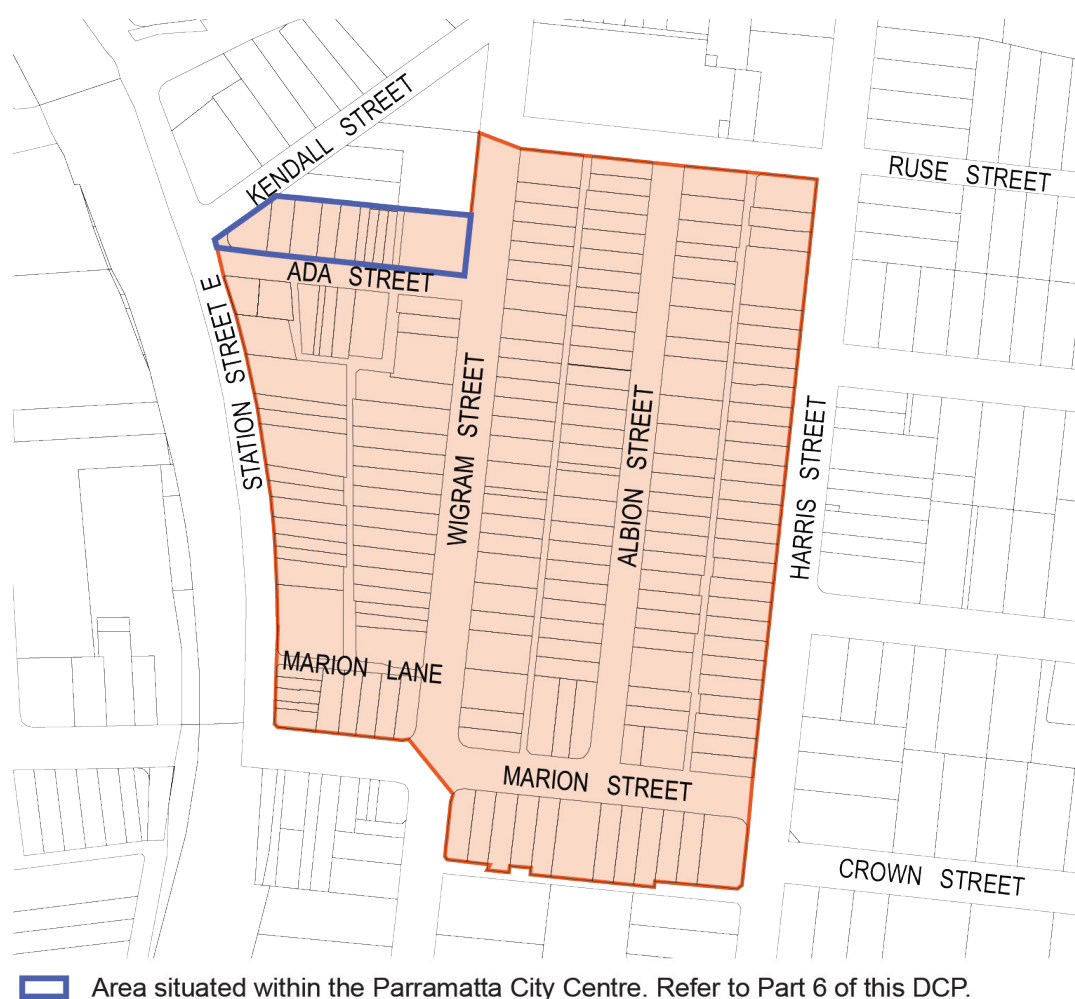


Figure 4.4.3.3.1
Harris Park West, Harris Park

Statement of Significance

The area demonstrates an early 1870s-90s subdivision and speculation of modest residential development part of colonial surgeon John Harris' land grant, made in response to the railway. Many of the original houses remain and it retains a consistency of development with narrow lots, back lanes and small scale, simple form timber and brick cottages, built close together. The use of timber was typical in many parts of Sydney but is now rare. This area is important because it provides evidence of mid 19th century subdivisional and surveying practice and with the relative absence of modern development is the most consistent historical urban area in central Parramatta.

Objective

- O.1 Protect all the attributes which contribute to the heritage value and character of the Harris Park West Conservation Area, and to maintain and improve its residential amenity**

Controls

Subdivision

- C.1** Maintain the subdivision pattern characterised by narrow allotments of a generally regular width, and back lanes.

New Development

- C.2** Wall height for new buildings and extensions to existing buildings should not exceed 3.6 metres or higher than the ridge line of the existing house.
- C.3** Hipped and / or gabled roofs should have a pitch not greater than 45 degrees.
- C.4** Additional rooms above the main body of the house are not permitted where alteration to the existing roof shape would be needed.
- C.5** Avoid use of dormer windows and mansard roofs. Rooms in the roof may be considered only where they are ventilated by flat in-plane skylights on the rear face of the roof.
- C.6** For extensions, the same material as the existing house, or lighter weight materials, such as painted timber, fibro or corrugated iron should be used.

Garages and Fences

- C.7** Garages and carports are to be separated and detached from the main house, accessible from the rear lane.
- C.8** Avoid new crossovers from streets, any garages or carport structures in the front yard and garages integrated with the house.
- C.9** New front fences are to be no higher than 1.2m. Timber picket fences will generally be appropriate.
- C.10** For side and back boundaries, continue the use of timber paling fences and avoid modern metal clad fencing systems.

Existing Significant Buildings

The following buildings together help to demonstrate the history of the area and contribute to its significance. They should be retained.

- Ada Street: all buildings
- Albion Street: all buildings except nos. 1, 8, 22, 23, 24, 40
- Harris Street: all buildings except 56, 58, 60, 62, 74, 80
- Marion Street: 42*, 44*, 46*, 48*, 65*, 69*, 71*, 73*, 75*, 77*, 79*
- Station Street East: 22*, 24*, 34*, 36*, 38*, 42*
- Wigram Street: all buildings except 53, 55, 65a, 69, 73A, 81, 82, 86, 91, 96, 100, 104-108, 110, 116

* Heritage Item

Application of Part 6 – Parramatta City Centre controls

The land parcels at 2A, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10 Ada Street within the Harris Park West HCA also fall within Part 6 – Parramatta City Centre of this DCP. This is denoted in Figure 4.4.3.3.1, above.

4.4.4 Parramatta

4.4.4.1 North Parramatta and Sorrell Street

North Parramatta

By 1846, there was little development north of Fennell Street, apart from along Church Street. The only building from this period is Roseneath, built c 1837, but there are likely to be some belowground archaeological deposits. A decade later, when the streets were surveyed to enable them to be officially aligned, more cottages had been erected. Several dwellings remain from the 1860s and 1870s.

The 1880s was the most intensive period of development. The economic confidence of the time encouraged speculative builders and landowners to construct houses. By 1895, when the area was surveyed for the sewerage system, a relatively dense pattern of houses had developed, with only a few pieces of vacant land west of Church Street.

The area retained its character as an area for cottages, with some houses built each decade. From the 1960s onwards, the Parramatta Council approved two and three storey residential flat buildings in North Parramatta, most of which involved the demolition of two or more small old dwellings.

Archaeological investigations in Parramatta have shown that there is a high likelihood of valuable archaeological material below ground that is worthy of investigation and archaeological excavation if and when development occurs.

Sorrell Street

Sorrell Street was one of the early streets developed north of the Parramatta River. Its southern end between Palmer and Grose Streets was shown on a map of 1825, and the Brownrigg Map of 1844 shows the full extent of the street as it is today. At this time there were few buildings, mostly south of Grose Street, none of which remain today. There has been considerable re-subdivision including the creation of allotments to face Sorrell Street, whereas most originally faced north or south to Ross, Grose or Fennell Streets.

Most buildings were constructed before 1895. Development was underway here in the 1840s as land in the centre of Parramatta was occupied. Building continued steadily from the 1860s to the 1880s. By the late nineteenth century, the original houses had been replaced by larger houses, some of which replaced two smaller houses. New houses were occasionally built in the subdivided grounds of existing houses with several houses built every decade. From the 1960s, the Parramatta Council approved residential flat buildings on the western side of Sorrell Street that required the amalgamation of several properties and the demolition of small houses.

Today the area includes houses in a range of scales and materials, dating from the 1830s to the 1950s, and residential flat buildings dating from the late 1950s to the 1990s. Buildings and grounds vary in scale from Endrim (the oldest house in the street), a two-storey villa with a large garden that occupies most of the land on the eastern side between Albert and Harold Streets, to small cottages built close to the street.

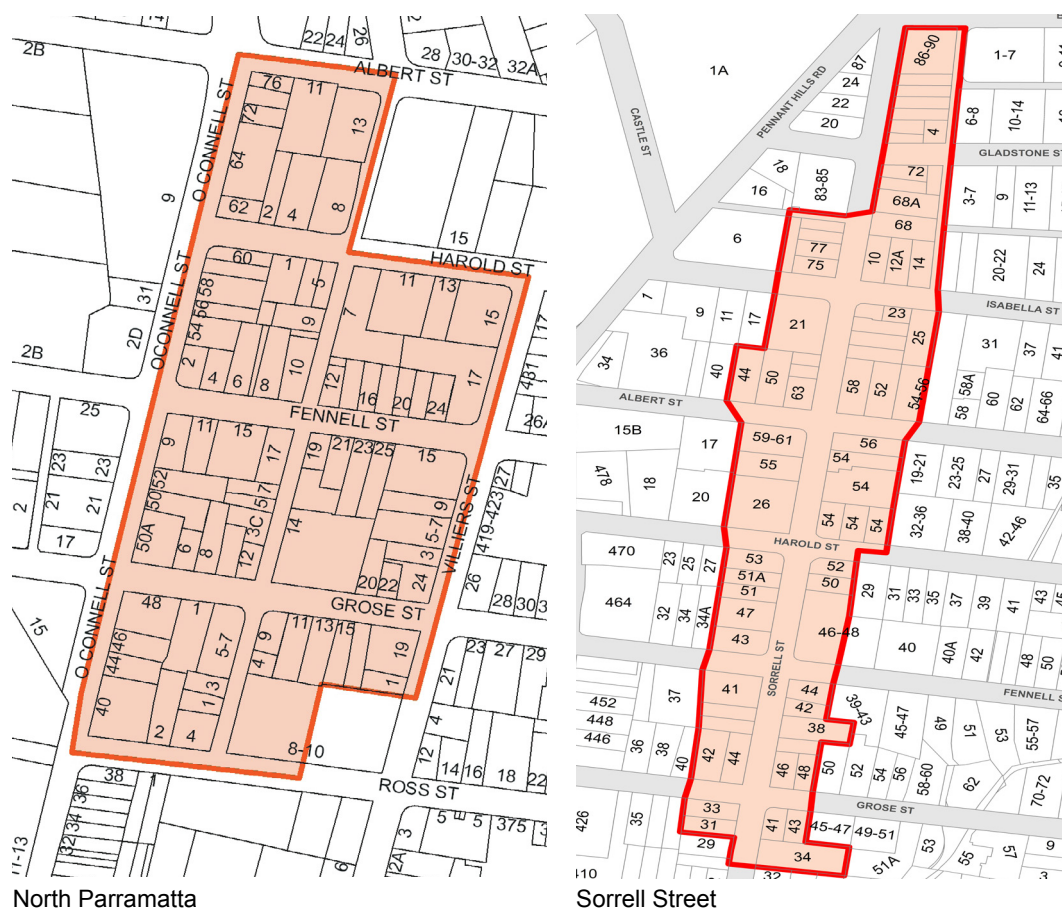


Figure 4.4.4.1.1
North Parramatta and Sorrell Street, Parramatta

Significant Characteristics (North Parramatta and Sorrell Street)

- gently sloping landform
- pattern of development from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries of mostly small single-storey dwellings on their own allotments, in a variety of forms and styles with front verandahs, sited close to the street, together with a small number of larger houses with gardens
- twentieth century houses built on undeveloped land or replacing early small dwellings set further back than earlier houses with small front gardens
- gardens / yards at the rear of small dwellings that are likely to retain old wells from the era before the installation of a town water supply
- residential flat buildings dating from the 1960s onwards, two to four storeys in scale with driveways and ground level garages: these developments involved the amalgamation of two or more small allotments and the demolition of small dwellings
- absence of driveways across footpaths and hence the absence of garages at the front of lots and in the street scene
- stone kerbs and gutters and street trees
- street pattern from original government subdivision

- archaeological evidence of early dwellings constructed in Parramatta before the present buildings.

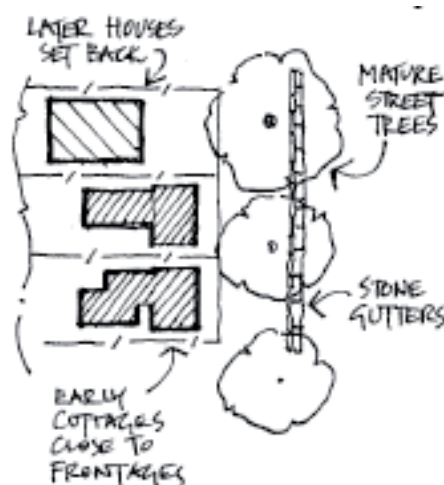


Figure 4.4.4.1.2
Significant Characteristics

Statement of Significance

North Parramatta

An area of early government subdivision in Parramatta that retains a considerable number of small dwellings and houses built from the mid-nineteenth century until the early twentieth century. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century this area was popular with the proprietors of businesses in Parramatta and it retains much of its residential character from this period. The predominance of small single storey cottages on their own allotments reflects the character of Parramatta north of the river from the mid nineteenth century until redevelopment for residential flats started in the 1960s. This area contains 46% of the dwellings that existed here in 1895.

Sorrell Street

An important local road in Parramatta north of the river, together with street trees and houses dating from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The Sorrell Street area demonstrates the variety of small and large dwellings built in Parramatta, north of the river, in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The predominance of small single storey cottages on their own allotments reflects the character of Sorrell Street from the mid-nineteenth century until redevelopment for residential flats started in the 1960s. This area contains 63% of the dwellings that existed here in 1895.

Objectives

- O.1 Re-instatement of residential use in buildings originally constructed as dwellings.**
- O.2 Residential development compatible with the small scale of its significant buildings.**
- O.3 Retention of all buildings that contribute to the history of the area as a residential area from the mid-nineteenth century up to 1945.**
- O.4 Retention of the existing pattern of allotments.**
- O.5 Continued use for residential purposes and the re-establishment of residential use within buildings originally constructed as dwellings.**

- O.6 To avoid disturbance of significant archaeological deposits without investigation in accordance with the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.**

Design Controls

Subdivision

- C.1 Maintain the historical pattern of subdivision and resubdivision to form allotments for small dwellings.**
- C.2 Allow re-subdivision of lots that have been amalgamated in the past along the north-south line, or along previous boundaries as shown in 1895 plan.**
- C.3 Avoid re-subdivision across the line of subdivision or by amalgamation of rear garden space.**
- C.4 Avoid development that involves the amalgamation of allotments and buildings that cross allotment boundaries.**

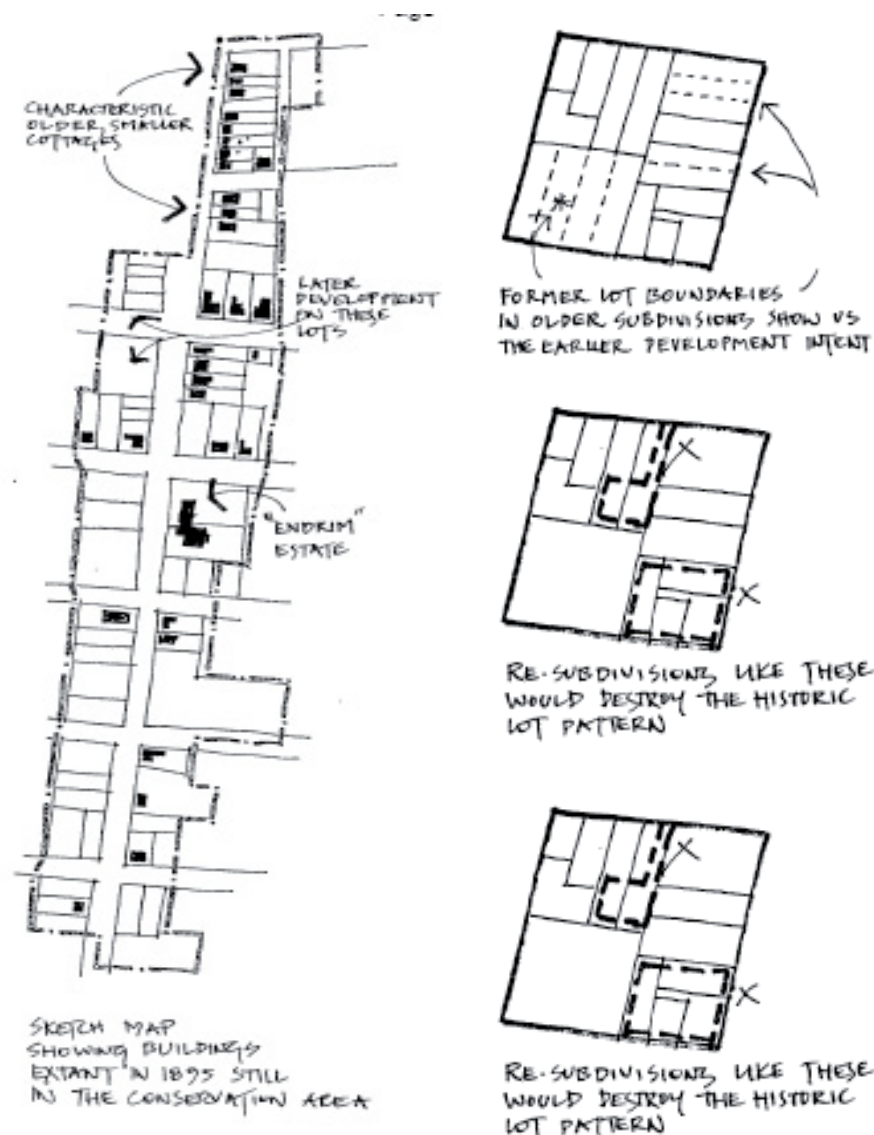


Figure 4.4.1.3
Subdivision

Existing Significant Buildings

- C.5** Consider removal of metal cladding followed by repair or re-instatement of weatherboards or other original cladding for buildings that have been clad in metal weatherboards.
- C.6** Consider re-instatement of residential use in buildings built as dwellings but now in commercial use.
- C.7** Avoid removal of stucco from buildings that were originally constructed with a stucco exterior.
- C.8** Avoid re-skinning of brick walls.
- C.9** Avoid removal of original details, except where they are decayed beyond repair and are to be replaced with an identical detail.
- C.10** Avoid adding new period details for which there is no evidence in the existing fabric or in historical photographs.

- C.11 Avoid covering original timber walls with another building material, such as imitation brickwork or metal cladding.
- C.12 Avoid altering the roof form above the main body of the building, other than to reinstate an original roof form.
- C.13 Avoid adding rooms above the main body of the house which require alterations to the existing roof height or shape. Rooms in the roof may be considered but only where ventilated by flat in-plane skylights at the rear of the roof.

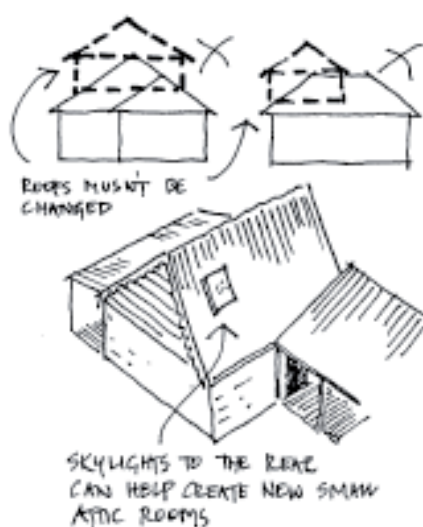


Figure 4.4.4.1.4
Alterations and Additions

Siting and Garden Area

- C.14 Maintain the historical pattern of development of detached dwellings with garden space around, with the oldest dwellings close to the front boundary and later dwellings and other buildings with larger setbacks.
- C.15 At least 40% of the site must be garden area. Ensure a high level of amenity with garden spaces suitable for outdoor living, clothes drying, children's play, etc.
- C.16 Maintain features of heritage value in the garden area.
- C.17 Keep brick paving for paths and driveways.
- C.18 Keep all mature trees.

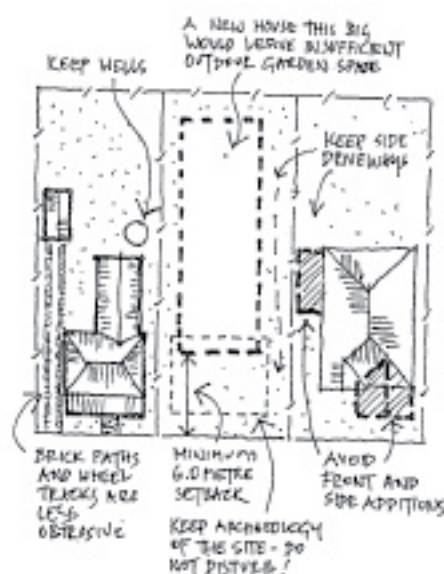


Figure 4.4.4.1.5
Siting and garden area

Alterations and Additions

- C.19** Additions, limited to one storey, may occur at the rear of heritage buildings to increase the facilities available, provided the original character of the building is retained, the works do not involve demolition of significant parts of the building, and are in scale with the existing buildings. For most cottages, the roof space is too small for rooms to be accommodated without changing the roof scale and form.
- C.20** Keep the existing form of the roof above the main body of the existing building.
- C.21** Avoid additions higher than the ridgeline of the existing building.
- C.22** Additions at the rear are encouraged in linked pavilions or skillions.

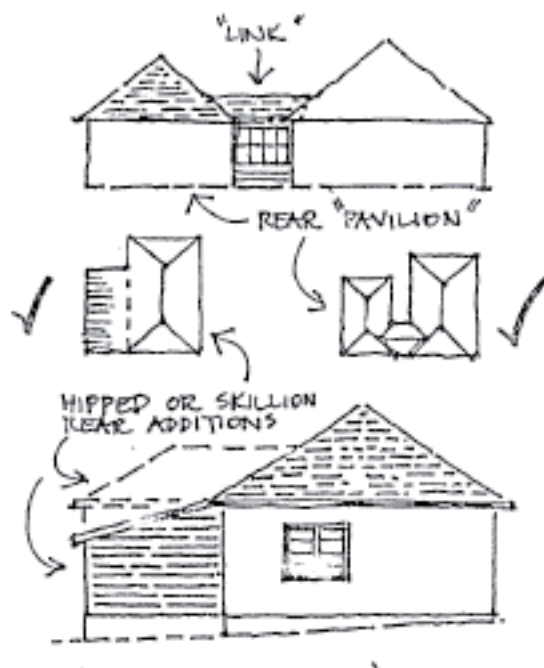


Figure 4.4.4.1.6
Alterations and Additions

New Dwellings

A new small dwelling may be permissible in the rear garden of an historic building. Provided substantial land is retained around the existing building, car access can be obtained using an existing driveway, or from a rear lane or right of way from an adjoining property. Rooms in the roof may be permissible in the new dwelling provided the total height of the building does not exceed the height of the ridge of the existing building by more than one metre.

C.23 New rear buildings should be single storey scale with a wall height not greater than 3.6 metres.

C.24 Avoid hearted or speckled bricks in light colours.

C.25 Avoid using brightly-coloured or shiny roof coverings, excepting corrugated iron.

The following controls apply to development on properties listed under 'Existing Significant Buildings' at the end of this section.

C.26 Avoid placing new buildings closer to the front boundary than the existing adjoining buildings and no closer than 6m.

C.27 New buildings to be set back from the rear of existing buildings by a minimum of 10m.

C.28 Investigate archaeological potential of area where new buildings are sited.

C.29 Keep and repeat the existing form of the roof above the main body of building.

C.30 Hipped or gabled pitched roofs should not exceed 35 degrees.

C.31 Materials for new buildings to be rendered brick, common or face bricks, with tiles or corrugated iron roof.

C.32 Keep significant archaeological deposits intact unless excavated in accordance with the provisions of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.

The following controls apply to new development on all properties not listed under 'Existing Significant Buildings' at the end of this section.

- C.33 The building should have a residential use.
- C.34 Keep and repeat the existing setback from the front boundary (or minimum setback of 6m which ever is the greater).
- C.35 Keep and repeat verandahs at the front of buildings.
- C.36 Keep and repeat the scale of nearby historic buildings, with no building exceeding 10m in width at the front wall.
- C.37 Avoid having rooms in the roof which are larger than 60% of the floor area of the ground floor covered by the same roof.
- C.38 Avoid constructing buildings of similar scale to the existing residential flat buildings.

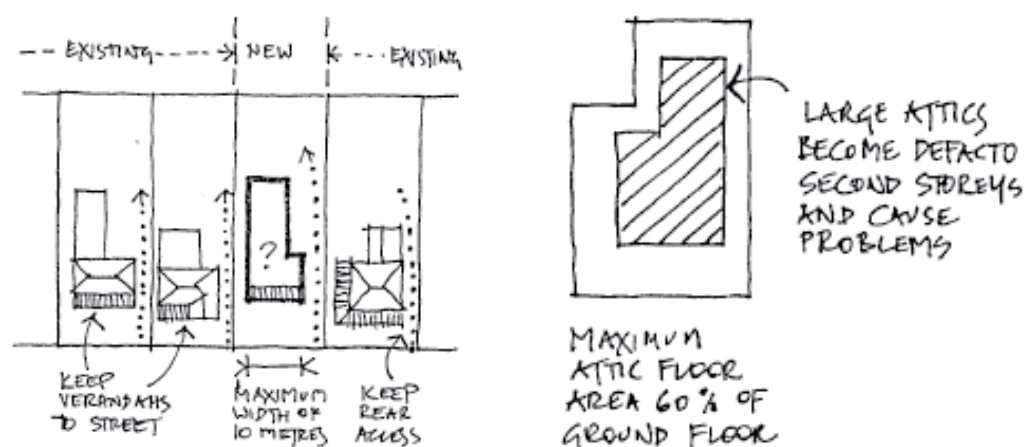


Figure 4.4.1.7
New Dwellings

Character of Additions and New Dwellings

- C.39 New building works should respect the scale of historic buildings but should not copy their style or details (such as by reproducing small panel windows). It is appropriate for the new work to be in a contemporary style.



Figure 4.4.4.1.8
Character Additions and New Dwellings

Garages, carports and other ancillary development

- C.40** Garages and carports should not become a prominent part of the streetscape.
- C.41** Back garden placement of garages, carports and other utility buildings must be separate from the main building.
- C.42** Carports may be sited beside the house but only where they:
 - i. are constructed of lightweight frame of timber or metal
 - ii. stand at least 1 m back from the front wall of the building and would not be a feature in the streetscape, and
 - iii. are not attached to the building and would not obstruct light and air into the building.
- C.43** Avoid creating new vehicular access driveways off Sorrell Street or anywhere in the North Parramatta Conservation Area.
- C.44** Avoid integrating garages into the facades of new buildings, except at the rear of allotments with access to two street frontages (eg laneway frontage) or with access to Trott Street.

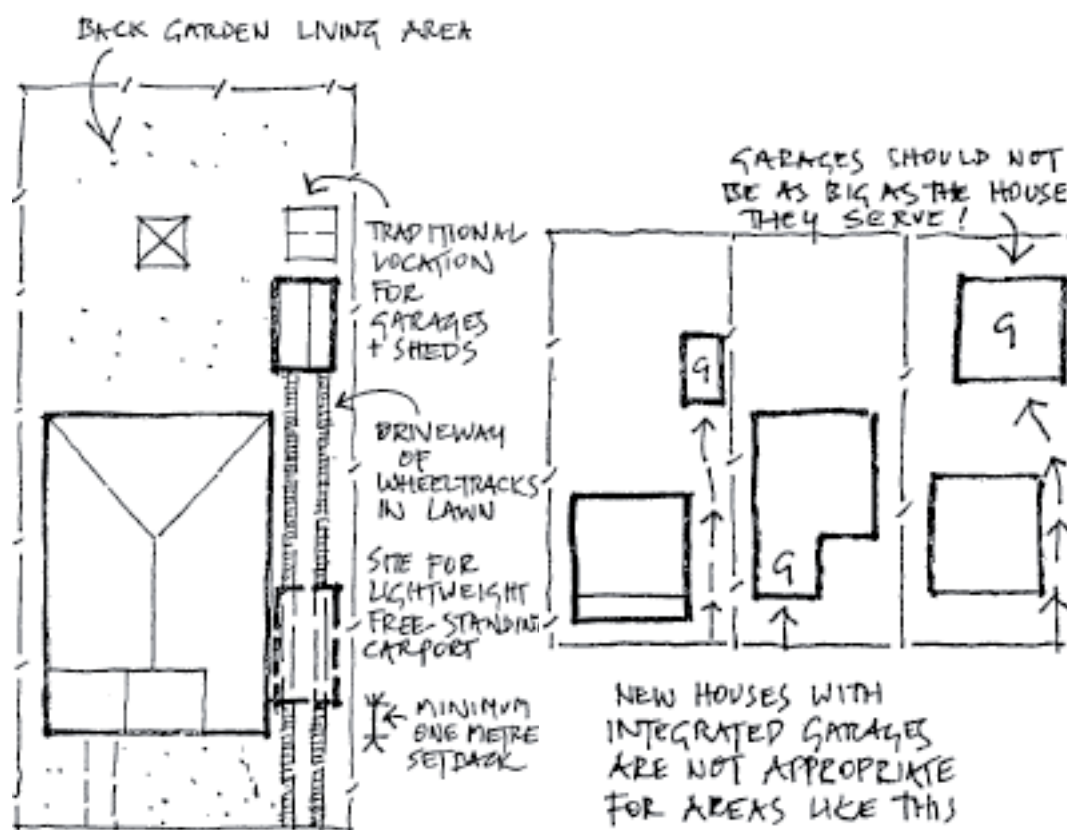


Figure 4.4.4.1.9
Garages, carports and other ancillary development

Fences

- C.45** Use low light-weight fences along the front boundary, such as timber picket fences with square tops, or timber frame fences with wire panels, which are common in the area.
- C.46** Front fences are not to exceed 1.2m in height.
- C.47** Open wire or other metal fences are permissible provided shrubs, hedges or vines are planted to cover the fence.

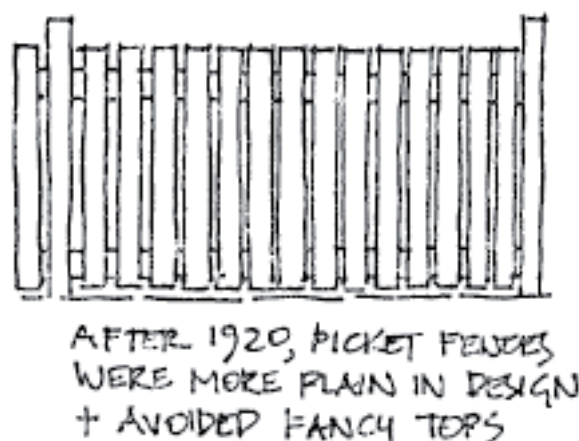


Figure 4.4.4.1.10
Fences

Public Lands

- C.48** Avoid change to existing stone kerbs and gutters. If repairs are needed, reuse stone for both kerbs and gutters.
- C.49** Avoid planting of shrubs and trees that will obscure the views along the streets for pedestrians.
- C.50** Avoid designs that involve major changes to the street pavement, such as chicanes, wide paved speed bumps or decorative paving.

Existing Significant Buildings

The following buildings together demonstrate the history of the area and contribute to its significance. They must be retained, together with their original features.

North Parramatta

- Fennell Street: 2*, 4*, 9*, 11*, 12*, 16*, 17, 18*, 20*, 21*, 23, 22*, 24*
- Grose Street: 1*, 6*, 8*, 9, 10*, 12*, 13, 15*, 17*, 19*, 20*, 22*, 24
- Harold Street: 1, 2, 3, 5
- O'Connell Street: 40-42*, 44, 46, 48, 56, 60, 62*, 72*, 74*, 76*
- Trott Street: 1*, 2*, 3*, 3c*, 5, 9*
- Villiers Street: 1, 3, 9

Sorrell Street

- Albert Street: 44*, 54*
- Gladstone Street: 1, 4
- Grose Street: 44*, 46*, 48.
- Isabella Street: 8*, 10*, 12A*, 14*, 25*
- Sorrell Street: 31, 33, 36, 40*, 42, 44*, 48, 50*, 51A, 52*, 53*, 54*, 54A (north of Endrim) 56, 60*, 62*, 63*, 64*, 66*, 68A*, 70*, 72*, 75*, 76*, 77*, 78*, 79*, 80*, 81*, 82*, 86*, 88*, 90*

* Heritage Item

4.4.4.2 South Parramatta

This area includes two rural grants to Meehan and to Norris. Development to the south of Parramatta township occurred later than that to the north, and the 1855 Street Alignment Plan shows very few buildings in this area. In 1855 the railway from Sydney to Parramatta Junction (now Granville) terminated near Meehan's grant. Anticipating a demand for housing close to the terminus, Meehan's land was subdivided into 22 allotments of 50 feet x 150 feet and auctioned in 1856. When the railway was extended to Parramatta in 1860, the subdivision lost its attraction. Nevertheless, modest but slow development did occur, most aimed at the rental market. Brickmaking was also occurring at that time along A'Becketts Creek. Ten houses remain from this early period. All stand on or close to the front fence.

The 1880s saw rapid suburban expansion throughout Sydney. In South Parramatta, Norris's grant was subdivided and more houses built. Rental housing remained important. Some allotments were amalgamated and re-subdivided for smaller lot housing. The Detail Survey of 1895 shows 104 buildings scattered through the Conservation Area at that time. Eleven were later demolished for the park and eight went in recent years for the flats in Lennox Street. Forty-seven of those 104 houses remain today - a very high retention rate.

Houses continued to be built in the early years of last century, 28 of which remain intact. They stand further from the front fence than the earlier cottages. In the 1920s, Sydney experienced another rash of suburban development, at which time all houses on the western side of Alma Street and most of those on the eastern side of Denison Street were built. Other houses were built on vacant allotments scattered throughout the area. Front gardens were deeper than previously, gardening being at that time an important part of suburban living. Crimea Street was the important cross street, linking Church Street with Pitt Street, and small groups of shops were built on corner positions to serve this passing trade and local needs. Some vacant allotments remained, however, until the 1960s. Since then some earlier houses have been demolished for new development, or altered comprehensively in attempts to update them.



Figure 4.4.4.2.1
South Parramatta Precinct Map

Statement of Significance

This area is the earliest remaining example in Parramatta of a speculative private subdivision related to the railway. The pattern of subdivision remains along with a very intact collection of early pre- 1900 cottages. The consistently single storey scale of most of its housing and associated shops, and the range of building styles, from the 1850s to the 1960s, clearly

demonstrate the way in which this suburb gradually developed and allows its history to be understood.

Significant Characteristics

- gently sloping landforms on either side of A'Becketts Creek and views across houses and the park to city buildings beyond
- that most of the original regular 50 by 150 foot allotments remain
- contains single storey freestanding dwellings or pairs of semis separated from the street and neighbours by planted garden space
- there is a consistency in the scale of mostly single storey houses
- few street trees so buildings enclose street space
- enclosed character reinforced by:
 - width of allotment - 50 feet or less
 - early buildings built on or close to front fence
 - groups of early cottages on narrow lots built close together and close to the street
 - small groups of one or two storey shops at or near the corner
- houses stand parallel to the street
- predominance of modest houses dating from 1850s - 1960s which collectively show how the area has grown, and which provide the historic significance and character of the area
- limited range of building materials - brick, timber, fibro, tiles and iron
- age of the houses often apparent by the depth of the front garden from 1 - 8 m
- space between building line and front fence is without garages or carports
- pattern of narrow driveway openings beside most houses leading to backyard garages
- front gardens visible from the street over low fences, generally of lightweight material such as timber or wire mesh on timber frame
- familiar suburban timber paling fence to side and back boundaries



Figure 4.4.4.2.2
Significant Characteristics

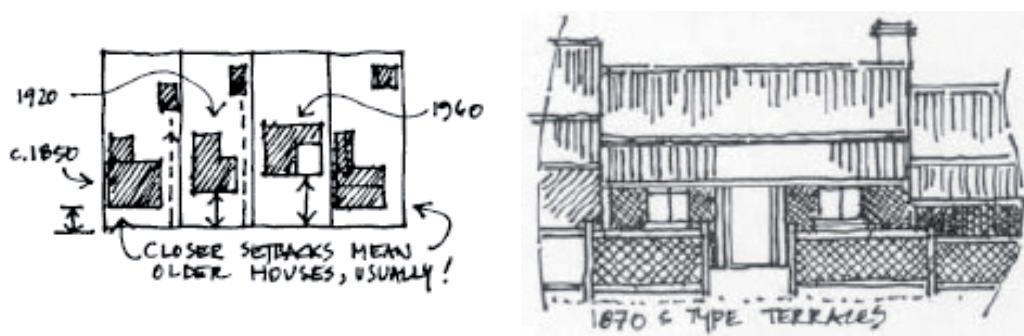


Figure 4.4.4.2.3
Typology and Siting

Objectives

- O.1** To maintain the single storey character of the area's streetscape.
- O.2** To ensure new developments and additions complement and are sympathetic to the existing character of the conservation area.

Design Controls

Subdivision

- C.1 Consider re-subdivision along the length of the allotment where it would not affect the setting of an existing building listed at the end of this Clause, or the character of the street
- C.2 Avoid re-subdivision across line of subdivision or by amalgamation of back garden space.

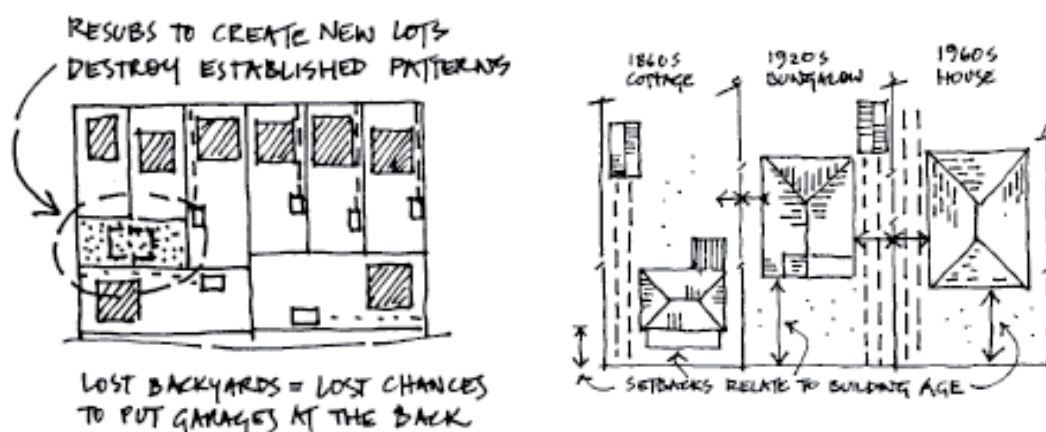


Figure 4.4.4.2.4
Subdivision

- C.3 Torrens Title subdivision for dual occupancy development is not permitted.
- C.4 Strata Title subdivision for dual occupancy development is permitted at the rear of properties where the proposed new development complements and is compatible with the existing character of the conservation area and retains an adequate curtilage for significant contributory buildings or heritage items.

Siting and Garden Area

- C.5 Maintain the historical pattern of development of detached dwellings with front and side gardens.
- C.6 Keep spaces around and between buildings.
- C.7 Keep at least 50% of the site for garden area.
- C.8 Keep driveways to garages/carports in back yards.
- C.9 Ensure similar side boundary setbacks to those existing.
- C.10 Avoid additions to the front or side of an existing house. Linked pavilions or skillions at back of a house are supported as a form of additions.
- C.11 Detached additions may be permitted at the rear of properties, behind existing buildings, and a minimum distance of 20m from the front street alignment. Adequate deep soil areas and tree planting are to be provided between the existing and new buildings.
- C.12 Attached or detached dual occupancy development can be considered for the rear of properties for lots that have a minimum area of 600 m².

- C.13** New buildings associated with dual occupancy development should be located at the rear of properties, behind existing buildings, and a minimum distance of 20m from the front street alignment. The preference is for new buildings to be detached and set further back towards the rear of the property. Adequate deep soil areas and tree planting are to be provided between the existing and new buildings.
- C.14** New buildings should not be constructed with zero side setbacks except on lots narrower than 10m.
- C.15** Rear setbacks for detached additions, secondary dwellings or dual occupancy development are to be a minimum of 15% of site length.

Alterations and Additions

- C.16** Avoid painting or re-skinning original brick walls.
- C.17** All additions to existing single storey buildings shall be limited to a single storey and additions to existing two storey buildings shall be limited to two storeys.
- C.18** Detached additions may be permitted to a height of 7.5m. Any second storey shall be contained within the roof of the building.
- C.19** Additions to a height of 7.5m should be no more than two levels (inclusive of an attic or a mezzanine) at any given point.

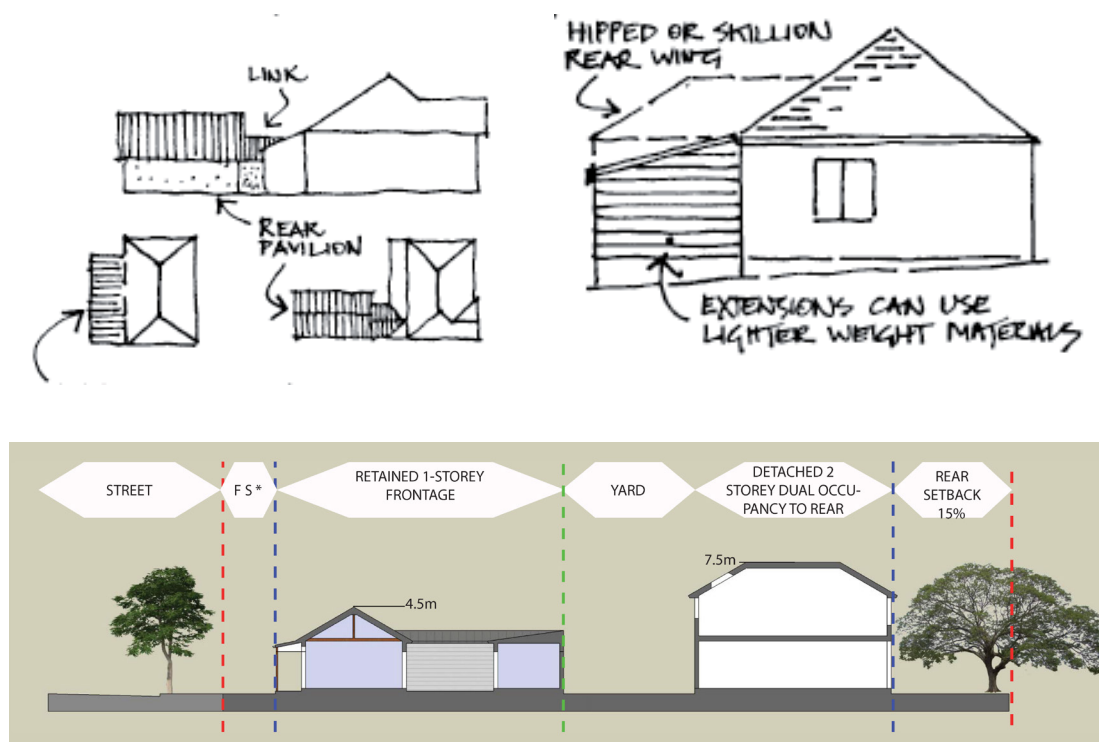


Figure 4.4.4.2.5
Additions and New Development
*Front setback

New Development

- C.20** The maximum height of dual occupancy development or a secondary dwelling shall be 7.5m. Any second storey shall be contained within the roof of the building.
- C.21** New buildings associated with dual occupancy development and secondary dwellings are to be designed and sited so that the existing building on the site remains the visually dominant element, and so that the new buildings have limited or no visibility. This is particularly important if the existing building is a heritage item or contributory building.
- C.22** The materials, detailing and colours of new buildings are to be sympathetic to the existing house on the property if it is a heritage item or contributory building and to the character of the conservation area.
- C.23** New buildings are not to be designed as a copy of historic buildings in the area, but rather are to have a design that complements the character of the heritage conservation area.
- C.24** Roofs should be hipped or gabled pitched and should not exceed 35 degrees in pitch. Rooms in roof can be considered where ventilated only by flat, in-plane skylights.
- C.25** Setback of 8m or more for any new house.
- C.26** Side driveway access to garage in backyard.
- C.27** Materials for new buildings of face or common bricks, timber or fibro, with terracotta tile or corrugated steel roofs.

- C.28 Avoid boundary-to-boundary development which prevents garages and carports being located in the rear yard. In exceptional cases, where the lot is less than 10m wide, a front garage may be integrated with a new house, providing that it is setback from the front wall of the house by a minimum of 1m and its design and construction avoids negative impact on the streetscape.
- C.29 Avoid hearted, speckled, multi-coloured or textured bricks in light colours.
- C.30 Avoid imitation slate or obtrusively coloured roofing materials.
- C.31 Any development application for a dual occupancy development is to be accompanied by measures that provide for the conservation and upgrade of the existing house on the property and contributes to the positive qualities of the streetscape. Measures may include the reconstruction or restoration of original elements and or the removal of unsympathetic alterations and additions, including inappropriate building elements.

Garages, carports and other ancillary development

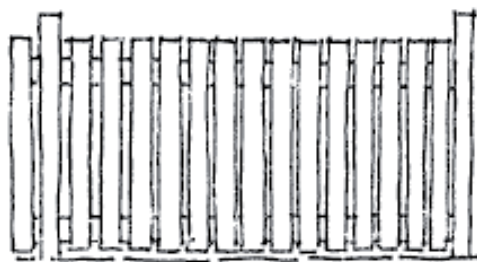
- C.32 Keep side driveways free of structures. In exceptional cases, where the lot is less than 10m wide, a front garage may be integrated with a new house, providing that it is setback from the front wall of the house by a minimum of 1m and its design and construction avoid negative impact on the streetscape.
- C.33 Paved standing space to the side of a house may be allowed where it is not possible to create a garage or carport.
- C.34 For garages and carports use lighter weight cladding materials such as timber, timber weatherboards or corrugated iron.
- C.35 Only one driveway should be permitted for each allotment and its width is to be minimised. Driveways should not include provision of passing bays.
- C.36 New and replacement driveways should be created of gravel and brick paving unless there are engineering reasons preventing the use of these materials.
- C.37 Garages and carports should not be integrated with the house or be located at side driveways except where the allotment is less than 10m wide.

Fences

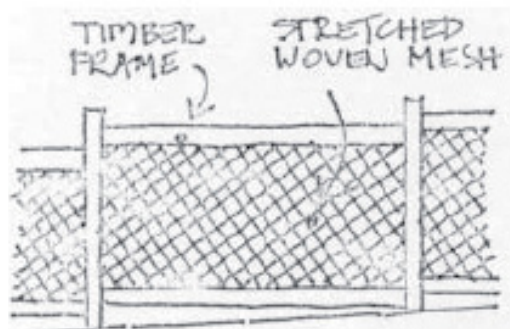
- C.38 Fences at the following properties must be retained:
 - Crimea Street: Nos 17, 19, 21, 33
 - Denison Street: Nos 10, 11, 16*

* Heritage Item
- C.39 For front boundaries, continue with fences of varied unobtrusive lightweight materials such as timber or wire mesh on timber frame with hedges if desired. Hedges could be planted along the fence if desired.
- C.40 Existing, timber framed fences sheeted with corrugated iron should be maintained, and where necessary, replaced with a fence of the same height and materials.
- C.41 High front privacy walls of brick, timber or brush are not acceptable.
- C.42 New brick front fences are not acceptable, except where there is evidence of an earlier brick fence lost or changed since its construction.
- C.43 Colorbond steel fences are not to be used for side and rear boundaries. Pool, mesh, woven wire and metal slat fences and gates are not to be used within the front setback.

C.44 Rear fences for lots on Crimea Street backing onto Ollie Webb Reserve are to match front fence requirements.



After 1920, picket fences were more plain in design and avoided fancy tops



Cyclone mesh fences are later but appropriate low-cost front fences for older homes

Figure 4.4.4.2.6
Fences

Public Lands

- C.45** Conserve and enhance those elements of the public domain which contribute to an understanding of the history of the area.
- C.46** Improve the residential amenity of the area by screening structures which intrude upon that amenity.
- C.47** Improve public enjoyment of public open spaces and views.
- C.48** Maintain and restore (where they remain beneath the bitumen) the sandstone kerbs and gutters in Lansdowne and Inkerman Streets.
- C.49** Prepare, plant and maintain a landscape plan for the drainage easement and park between Inkerman and Glebe Streets. This plan will need to respond to the modest historic suburban character of the area.

Existing Significant Buildings

The following houses which are shown on the 1895 Detail Survey must be retained, together with their original features:

Houses built between 1850s and 1880s

- Inkerman Street: No 40* (c1870)
- Lennox Street: Nos 1 and 3* (1850s-1860s)
- Marsden Street: Nos 44* 46* 48* 50* (1880s); 56* 58* (1860)

Houses Built From 1880s - 1895

- Alma Street: Nos 6, 8, 10
- Carrington Street: Nos 4*, 9, 11, 13, 15
- Crimea Street: Nos 6, 25*, 26, 34, 42
- Denison Street: No 16
- Inkerman Street: No 34*

- Lansdowne Street: Nos 5
- Marsden Street: Nos 38, 39, 40B, 41, 42, 60, 62
- Pitt Street: No 58
- Rosehill Street: Nos 10, 12, 14, 16, 18

* Heritage Item

Any building not listed above but located on the site of a building shown on the 1895 Detail Survey should not be demolished until Council has examined the building for any evidence of the structure extant in 1895.

The following buildings constructed since 1895 must be retained:

Federation houses of the 1900s - c1920

- Carrington Street: No 3
- Crimea Street: Nos 5, 9, 12, 13, 18, 30, 33A, 40
- Denison Street: No 6
- Inkerman Street: Nos 38, 44
- Lansdowne Street: Nos 7
- Marsden Street: Nos 23, 25, 27, 31, 35, 37, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51
- Rosehill Street: No 20

Bungalows of the 1920s & 1930s

- Alma Street: Nos 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15
- Carrington Street: No 5
- Crimea Street: Nos 8, 8A, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, 31, 38, 46
- Denison Street: Nos 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19
- Inkerman Street: No 32
- Lansdowne Street: Nos 2, 4, 6A, 8, 9, 10, 12
- Marsden Street: Nos 23, 33, 49, 51

Where possible, the following intact early post-war buildings should be retained:

Intact Houses of late 1940s & 1950s

These houses complete the developmental history of this area. Their scale, siting, setbacks and materials complement the character of the area. Their conservation is to be encouraged:

- Alma Street: No 4
- Carrington Street: Nos 1, 6, 7, 8, 12
- Crimea Street: Nos 2, 3, 4, 7, 14, 21, 22, 24, 27, 33, 33B, 36
- Denison Street: Nos 8, 21
- Inkerman Street: No 36
- Pitt Street: Nos 52, 54, 56
- Railway Street: Nos 101, 103, 105
- Rosehill Street: No 2

4.4.5 South Granville

4.4.5.1 Blaxcell Estate

History

The land on which this conservation area is situated had been privately acquired and subdivided as early as 1922, but very few of the lots had sold. The Commission bought the estate, kept the proposed street pattern, re-subdivided the lots, leaving a few private lots (all at the end of streets). This was the first of the Commission's group developments in New South Wales and the buildings in Montgomery Street were completed in December 1944. They were constructed in full double brick with Marseilles tiled roofs, decorative use of bricks around front porches and identical front fences.

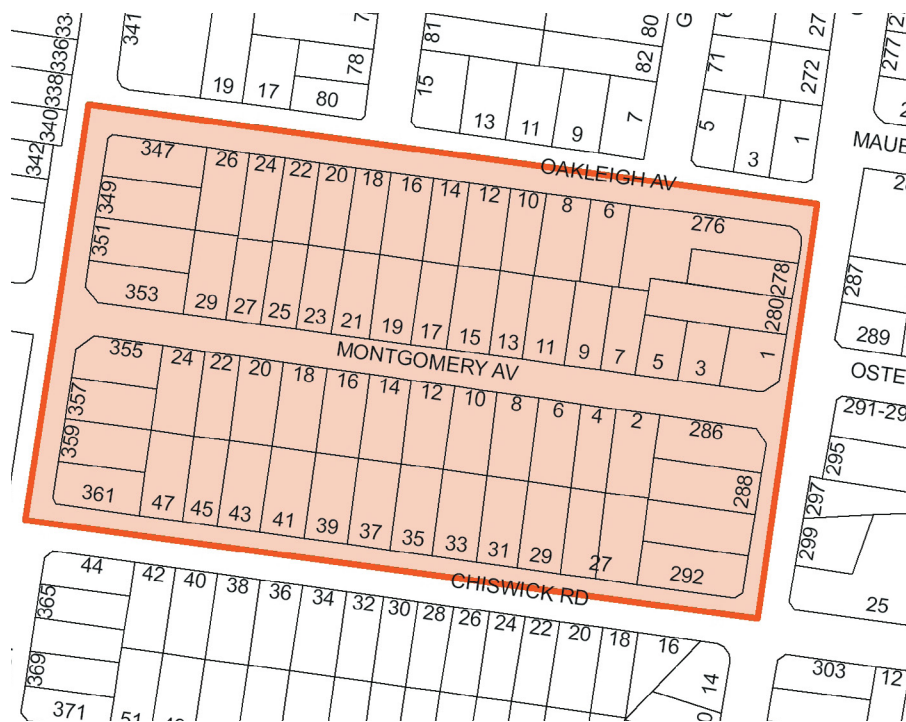


Figure 4.4.5.1.1
Blaxcell Estate, South Granville

Distinctive Characteristics

- flat to gently undulating clay land which drains slowly to the east and Duck Creek
- regular sized allotments, mostly
- 20m x 34m
- single storey freestanding houses separated from the street and neighbours by large garden space, with lawn and shrubs
- spaciousness of the area created by:
 - width of each allotment
 - wide side boundaries
 - background view to large remaining eucalypts
 - backyard placement of garages and carports
- houses standing parallel to the street
- intact street character and a remarkable number of the houses, most of which have very few alterations or additions

- consistent age of the houses - almost all date from 1944 - 1950 with a few from the 1960s
- uniform building shape (form), scale and setbacks
- one chimney per house
- uniform building materials - bricks and tiles to Montgomery Street; fibro and tiles to the other street, with the occasional timber clad house and brick corner houses in Oakleigh Ave
- uniform brick fences to Montgomery Street and few fences throughout the rest of the area

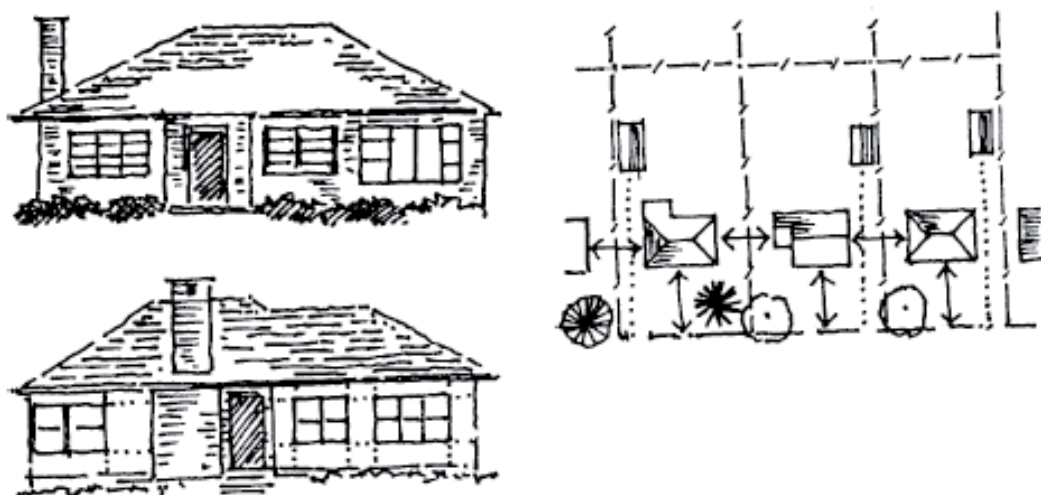


Figure 4.4.5.1.2
Distinctive Characteristics

Statement of Significance

This area comprises the first group development in NSW constructed in 1944 by the newly formed Housing Commission, having taken over a privately developed subdivision. The area is remarkable for its totally intact core area of Montgomery Street which has kept all its fencing and all original houses without second storey additions. The brick houses demonstrate the ideals with which the Commission commenced its charter, while the fibro houses are the result of the cost effective measures undertaken soon after to produce the quantity of houses needed at that time.

The consistent scale, siting, materials and fences of the development provides a cohesive 1940s suburban character, and the fibro housing is a particularly good example of the very extensive Housing Commission development throughout Parramatta.

Objectives

- O.1 To protect the area's single storey residential character, especially its 1944 face brick houses and fences.**
- O.2 To maintain front and side garden spaces.**

Design Controls

Landform/Natural Characteristics

- C.1 Keep remaining eucalypts and encourage their replanting on rear boundaries of private gardens.**

Subdivision Pattern

C.2 Maintain the 1944 pattern of subdivision

C.3 Avoid re-subdivision by amalgamation of back garden space.

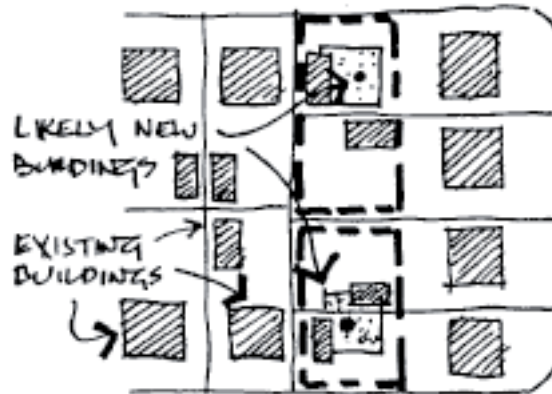


Figure 4.4.5.1.3
Subdivision Pattern

Siting, Setbacks & Garden Area

- C.4 Maintain the existing pattern of development, of individual single storey houses on wide parcels of land surrounded and separated by garden space.**
- C.5 Keep views and space between buildings and maintain amenity and privacy of back gardens.**
- C.6 Keep at least 50% of the site for garden area.**
- C.7 Ensure similar side boundary setbacks to those existing.**
- C.8 Avoid additions to the front or side of an existing house.**
- C.9 Avoid establishing any new building or structure standing closer to the front street alignment than existing houses.**
- C.10 Second storey additions will not be supported.**

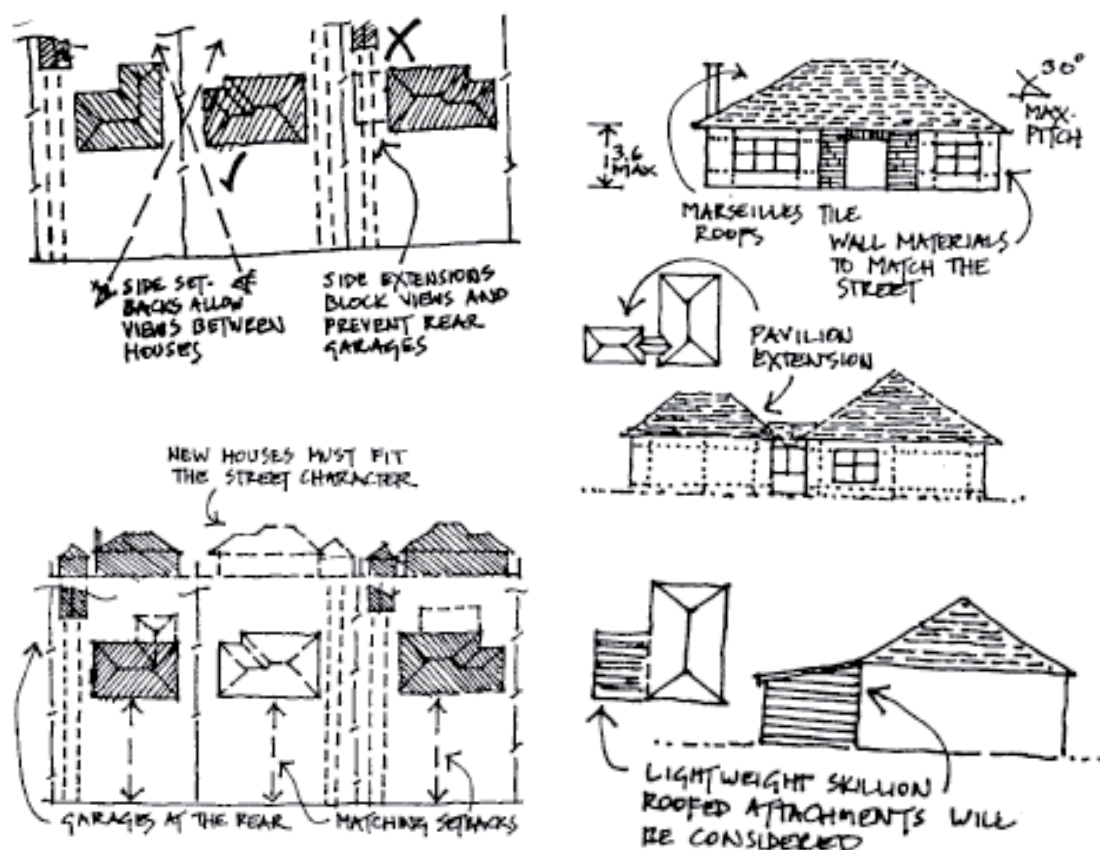


Figure 4.4.5.1.4
Side Setbacks and Garden areas

Alterations and Additions

- C.11** Extra rooms above the existing main body of the house which require alteration of existing roof shape are not permissible. Rooms in roof may be considered but only where they are ventilated by flat, in-plane skylights on the back slope of the roof.
- C.12** Avoid new dormer windows, mansard roofs or large bulky additions visible from the street.
- C.13** Linked pavilions under a separate roof form, or skillion extensions both to the back of the house are supported.
- C.14** Keep all existing chimneys
- C.15** Painting, plastering or re-skinning of brick houses or fences in Montgomery Street or Oakleigh Street is not desirable.
- C.16** Avoid recladding of existing fibro buildings (including garages and other ancillary buildings) in brick as this would confuse the history of the area. Recladding in other light weight materials, such as fibro-cement, timber or imitation timber is acceptable.
- C.17** Avoid re-roofing of main body of the existing house except to match original materials, maintaining the existing balance of red and blue tiles.

New Development

- C.18 Repeat single storey scale for houses with maximum wall height the same as existing houses.
- C.19 Hipped pitched house roofs should not exceed the pitch of existing house roofs.
- C.20 Setbacks should be the same as original houses in the street.
- C.21 Access to garages and carports should be by a side driveway beside house to the backyard.
- C.22 Materials for any new house facing Montgomery Street to be of face or common bricks with Marseilles tile roof.
- C.23 Materials for main part of any new house in other streets to be of timber, fibro or imitation timber cladding, with terra cotta tile roofs.
- C.24 Materials for utility buildings and garages in light weight materials such as fibro, imitation timber cladding or 'corrugated iron'.
- C.25 In Montgomery Street avoid use of hearted, speckled, multicoloured or textured bricks in light colours.
- C.26 Roofing materials other than terracotta tiles are not desirable.

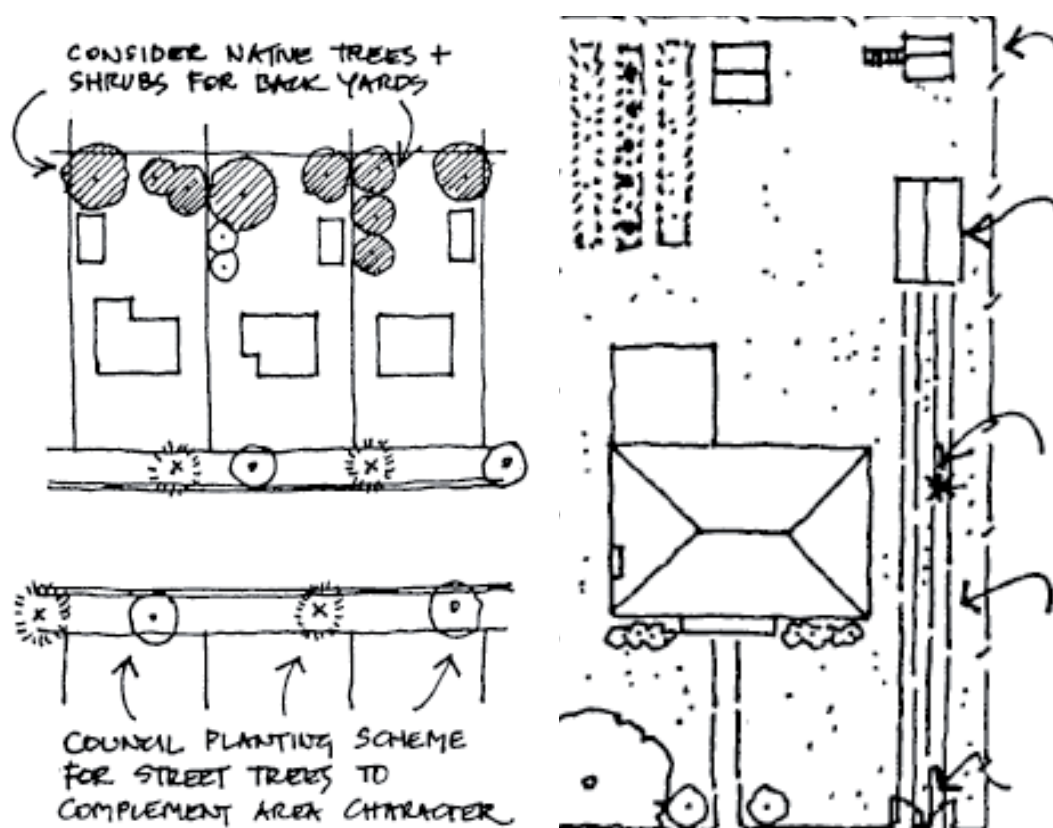


Figure 4.4.5.1.5
New Development

Fences

- C.27 The following fences must be kept:
 - Clyde Street: Nos 286 and 288
 - Montgomery Street: Nos 2 - 24 and Nos 9 - 25 and 29

- C.28** Keep the existing street character, with fenceless street alignments for all properties other than those listed in the above control.

Public Lands

- C.29** Maintain and reinstate those elements of the public domain which contribute to an understanding of the history of the area.
- C.30** Improve the residential amenity and enjoyment of the public street area.
- C.31** Prepare a uniform planting scheme for the streets of this area to complement the formal 1940s character of the houses. Plantings such as crepe myrtle (which is bare in winter) or clipped pine are the most suitable.
- C.32** Street plantings of native shrubs or trees are not suitable to the formal line of the streets and the house setbacks.
- C.33** Plant on or near side boundary alignment to minimise effect of tree shade on front wall of house.

Existing Significant Buildings

Keep all buildings and other structures that explain the history of the area and contribute to its significance.

Keep all the following buildings, which together demonstrate the history of the area and contribute to its significance, with their present form and roof shape:

- Blaxcell Street: Nos 347 - 361
- Chiswick Street: Nos 27- 47
- Clyde Street: Nos 270 - 280 and 286, 288.
- Cordon Street: Nos 69, 71 and 82
- Montgomery Street: Nos 2 - 24 and Nos 7 - 29
- Pegler Street: Nos 76, 78, 79, 80, 81
- Oakleigh Street: Nos. 4 - 16 and 20 - 26 and 1 - 7 and 11 - 17

PART 5

OTHER PROVISIONS



CONTENTS

5.1	Boarding Houses	5-4
5.1.1	Development to which this section of the DCP applies	5-5
5.1.2	Building classifications under the Building Code of Australia (BCA)	5-5
5.1.3	Relationship of DCP to other Environmental Planning Instruments	5-5
5.1.4	Planning Controls for Boarding Houses	5-6
5.2	Child Care Centres	5-19
5.2.1	Development to which this section of the DCP applies	5-20
5.2.2	Relationship to other Documents	5-20
5.2.3	Planning Controls for Child Care Centres	5-21
5.2.3.1	Site Selection	5-21
5.2.3.2	Child Care Centres in Residential Zones	5-23
5.2.3.3	Child Care Centres in Other Zones	5-25
5.2.3.4	Access and Parking	5-26
5.2.3.5	Acoustic and Visual Privacy	5-28
5.2.3.6	Indoor Areas	5-30
5.2.3.7	Outdoor Areas	5-31
5.2.4	Application Preparation and Pre-lodgement	5-35
5.2.4.1	The Approval Process	5-35
5.2.4.2	Prior to Lodgement of Development Application	5-35
5.2.4.3	Requirements for Submission of Information with Development Applications	5-36
5.3	Places of Public Worship and Educational Establishments	5-43
5.3.1	Development to which this section of the DCP applies	5-43
5.3.2	Submitting a Development Application	5-43
5.3.3	Planning Controls	5-44
5.3.3.1	Locational Requirements	5-44
5.3.3.2	Bulk and Scale	5-44
5.3.3.3	Acoustic Privacy	5-44
5.3.3.4	Open Space Areas	5-45
5.3.3.5	Traffic, Parking and Access	5-45
5.3.3.6	Operational Plan of Management	5-46
5.4	Preservation of Trees or Vegetation	5-48
5.4.1	Introduction	5-49
5.4.2	Tree permit	5-49

5.4.2.1	How an Application is Made	5-49
5.4.2.2	Assessment Process	5-50
5.4.2.3	Consent Duration	5-51
5.4.2.4	Opportunity for Review	5-52
5.4.3	Exempt works	5-52
5.4.4	Definitions	5-55
5.5	Signage	5-58
5.5.1	Signs on heritage buildings and conservation areas	5-60
5.6	Sex Services and Restricted Premises	5-62
5.6.1	Development to which this section of the DCP applies	5-62
5.6.2	Submitting a Development Application	5-64
5.6.3	Guide to Plans of Management	5-65
5.6.4	Planning Controls	5-66
5.6.4.1	Location	5-66
5.6.4.2	Design of Premises	5-67
5.6.4.3	Parking	5-68
5.6.4.4	Hours of Operation	5-68
5.6.4.5	Scale of Operation	5-69
5.6.4.6	Advertising Signs and Structures	5-69
5.6.4.7	Health and Building Matters	5-70
5.6.4.8	Safety and Security	5-70
5.7	Telecommunications Facilities	5-72

5.1 Boarding Houses

Boarding houses play a key role in providing affordable accommodation for many people on lower incomes. Residents often include aged persons, people with a disability, the de-institutionalised, and unemployed persons. As detailed in the ABS Paper 4102.0 Australian Social Trends 2004, boarding houses are predominantly occupied by males (72%), with the majority of residents being lone persons (83%). 74% of boarding house residents were either unemployed or not in the labour force. Data also suggests that while Australia's indigenous population makes up around 2% of the total population, indigenous persons comprise around 7% of boarding house residents. Council encourages the retention and the provision of boarding house stock to assist in meeting the housing needs of these people.

Very often people who live in boarding houses have less access to private open space, internal amenities and facilities and rely heavily on public transport. Accordingly, the surrounding environment has increased importance for boarding house residents.

The NSW State Government has various mechanisms in place to encourage the provision and retention of boarding house accommodation including: State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009; the Office of State Revenue's land tax exemptions for boarding houses; and Housing NSW's Boarding House Financial Assistance Program which offers grants to boarding house owners for fire safety upgrades.

NOTE: *Boarding house* has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011.

Objectives

- O.1 Encourage the provision of high quality boarding houses within the Parramatta Local Government Area (LGA).
- O.2 Recognise boarding house accommodation as an essential component of residential housing for low to moderate income earners and the socially disadvantaged within the Parramatta LGA.
- O.3 Minimise the potential adverse impacts of boarding houses on adjoining properties and the wider locality by introducing effective planning, design and on-going management controls.
- O.4 Ensure an acceptable level of amenity in boarding house premises to meet the needs of residents.
- O.5 Ensure the appropriate level of fire safety within all boarding houses, and that acceptable levels of service provision are maintained.
- O.6 Ensure that boarding houses are appropriately located within the Parramatta LGA to ensure the safety, security, health and amenity for both boarding house residents and adjoining neighbours.
- O.7 Ensure that all new boarding houses are compatible with the scale and character of the surrounding built form.
- O.8 To ensure the size and intensity of boarding house developments are suitable for the zone in which they are proposed to be located.
- O.9 Encourage the provision of boarding houses within close proximity of public transport services and within areas where there is appropriate access to services and facilities, employment opportunities, entertainment and recreation.
- O.10 Ensure that boarding houses meet the needs of people with a disability.
- O.11 Ensure that boarding houses comply with the performance requirements of the Building Code of Australia.

5.1.1 Development to which this section of the DCP applies

- The demolition or change of use of an existing boarding house;
- The establishment of a new purpose built boarding house;
- Conversion or adaptation of existing buildings to a boarding house;
- Alterations and/or additions to, or intensification of an existing boarding house.

5.1.2 Building classifications under the Building Code of Australia (BCA)

The BCA provides technical provisions for the design and construction of boarding houses including fire safety, access and structural stability. Reference should be made to the BCA and relevant Australian Standards that are contained in the BCA to ensure compliance with all relevant requirements. The BCA classifies buildings according to the purpose for which they have been designed, constructed or intended to be used. Boarding houses fall under two separate classifications under the BCA as detailed below.

Table 5.1.2.1
BCA Building Classifications

BCA Building Class	Definition
Class 1(b)	A boarding house, guest house, hostel or the like with a total floor area not exceeding 300m ² and in which not more than 12 persons would ordinarily be resident, which is not located above or below another dwelling or another Class of building other than a private garage.
Class 3	A residential building, other than a building of Class 1 or 2, which is a common place of long term or transient living for a number of unrelated persons, including a boarding house, guest house, hostel, lodgings house or backpackers accommodation.

5.1.3 Relationship of DCP to other Environmental Planning Instruments

State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009

Part of the development application process may involve consideration of the requirements of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing). The SEPP provides a means to retain low cost rental accommodation through the development application process. All development applications that propose works to existing boarding houses (operating with lawful consent before 28 January 2000) are subject to determination under SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing).

If the development proposal incorporates demolition of the boarding house; or alterations or additions to the structure or fabric of the inside or outside of the boarding house; or changing the use of the boarding house to another use (particularly to backpackers accommodation), the consent authority must have regard to Part 3 of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing).

NOTE: Part 2 of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing) also provides development controls for boarding house development. Where there are any inconsistencies between this DCP and the SEPP, the SEPP will prevail.

5.1.4 Planning Controls for Boarding Houses

Location Criteria

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that boarding house residents have reasonable access to retail and commercial services, community facilities, recreational and entertainment facilities, employment opportunities and public transport services.
- O.2 To ensure that public transport services available to boarding house residents are frequent and provide access to a suitable range of services, facilities and employment opportunities.
- O.3 To ensure that the intensity and size of a boarding house development within low density residential zones is compatible with the scale and character of predominant development in the zone.

Design Principles

- P.1 When considering an application for a boarding house development, Council must be satisfied that residents of the proposed development will have reasonable access to the following:
 - a. retail and commercial services that residents may reasonably require to meet their daily needs;
 - b. community services and facilities;
 - c. recreation and entertainment facilities;
 - d. opportunities for employment; and
 - e. public transport services.

Access is deemed to satisfy if:

- a. the facilities and services likely to meet the daily needs of residents are located within a walking distance of 400 metres from the site; and
- b. there is a regular public transport service available to additional retail and commercial services, community services and facilities, recreation and entertainment facilities and employment opportunities, within a walking distance of 400 metres from the site, that:
 - i. is available both to and from the site at least once every hour between 8.00am and 6.00pm Monday to Friday; and
 - ii. will take those residents to a place that is located no more than 400 metres to those services and facilities, and
- c. the likely path of travel is reasonable with regard to topography and pedestrian connectivity.

Where a proposed development cannot meet the above criteria, the applicant will be required to demonstrate to Council's satisfaction how boarding house residents will achieve alternative access to retail and commercial services; community services and facilities; recreation and entertainment facilities; opportunities for employment; and public transport services.

Retention of Existing Boarding Houses

- P.2 Where a development application proposes the demolition or change of use of an existing boarding house, Council must have regard to the provisions of Part 3 of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing). Where an existing boarding house is not covered by the parameters of Part 3 of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing), Council may require the submission of a Social Impact Assessment to accompany the development application, and should consider the social and economic impacts of development under Section 79C(1)(b) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

Site Planning

As many boarding houses occur as infill development in established areas, a sympathetic relationship with adjoining development is critical to their long-term success. A site analysis is required to establish the site context and should be reflected in the design, addressing the constraints and opportunities of the site and its context.

- P.3 A site analysis is to be submitted with all new boarding house development applications. Detail of what should be included in a site analysis is provided in Section 2.3 of this DCP.

Building Form and Appearance

- P.4 New development (including alterations and additions) shall be consistent with the predominant built form and design elements of the surrounding locality and streetscape. Refer to Section 3.2 of this DCP.
- P.5 The main entrance of the boarding house should be provided within the front (street) elevation to address the street and to minimise potential privacy impacts upon neighbouring properties.
- P.6 Development is to be designed and sited to minimise the extent of shadows that it casts on:
- Private and communal open space within the development;
 - Private and communal open space of adjoining dwellings;
 - Public open space such as bushland reserves and parkland;
 - Solar collectors of adjoining development; and
 - Habitable rooms within the development and in adjoining developments.
- P.7 Landscaped treatment at the front of the site should be compatible with the streetscape in which the building is located.
- P.8 If the boarding house is on land zoned primarily for commercial purposes, no part of the ground floor of the boarding house that fronts a street is to be used for residential purposes.

Building Envelope Controls

- P.9 New development shall comply with the relevant height and floor space ratio controls prescribed by the LEP.

- P.10 New boarding houses (including alterations and additions) shall comply with the Preliminary Building Envelope Tables provided in Section 3.1.3 of this DCP for the comparable predominant building type in the relevant zone where the new development is proposed.

Table 5.1.4.1

Boarding House Development Zones and Envelope controls

Zone in which boarding house development is proposed	Development type building envelope controls to be referred to in Section 3.1.3 of this DCP or area specific controls for Special Precincts
R1 General Residential	Dwelling house
R2 Low Density Residential	Dwelling house
R3 Medium Density Residential	Multi-dwelling housing
R4 High Density Residential	Residential flat building
B1 Neighbourhood Centre	Shop top housing
B2 Local Centre	Shop top housing
B4 Mixed Use	General B4 Zone

Occupation Requirements

- P.11 A maximum number of 12 bedrooms per boarding house will be permitted in the R1 General Residential and R2 Low Density Residential zones and shall have a maximum of 12 residents.

The total number of rooms in boarding houses located in the R3 Medium Density Residential zone, R4 High Density Residential zone, B4 Mixed Use zone, B1 Neighbourhood Centre zone and B2 Local Centre zone will be required to demonstrate that the proposal will not have an adverse impact upon the amenity of the surrounding neighbourhood with regard to noise, privacy, overshadowing, traffic generation and the like.

- P.12 Any shared rooms are to be limited to a maximum of 2 occupants per room.
- P.13 Residents of the boarding house must enter into a lease or licence agreement with the managing agent agreeing to comply with the boarding house rules and fees payable. The length of the lease is to be determined by the managing agent, but must be for a minimum of 3 months.

Operational Management

- P.14 All boarding houses are to have a managing agent, contactable 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. If a boarding house has capacity to accommodate 20 or more lodgers, it is required that there be an on-site resident manager. The on-site resident manager must be 18 years of age or over.
- P.15 The name and contact details of the on-site manager or managing agent is to be provided externally at the front entrance of the boarding house and internally within the communal living area.
- P.16 A Plan of Management must accompany a development application for any new boarding house or intensification of an existing boarding house. The Plan of Management must be completed in accordance with Appendix 9 of this DCP. The approved Plan of Management will form part of any development consent. Copies of the approved Plan of Management must be provided to the relevant managing agent.

- P.17 'House Rules' must be prepared as part of the Plan of Management. The approved House Rules must be clearly displayed within each bedroom and within the communal living area of the boarding house.
- P.18 An Emergency Evacuation Plan must be prepared as part of the Plan of Management detailing the evacuation procedures in the event of the emergency, provision of resident log book, identifying the assembly point and detailing how residents will be made aware of the procedures contained within the Plan. Copies of the approved Emergency Evacuation Plan must be provided to the relevant managing agent, and a copy must be provided to all residents.
- P.19 A list of contact details must be clearly displayed within the common area including the contact details for: the managing agent; emergency services including fire, ambulance and police; utilities such as gas, electricity, water and any approved emergency repair persons such as a plumber, electrician etc.
- P.20 Copies of the Plan of Management including the House Rules, Emergency Evacuation Plan and managing agent's details must be provided to all residents and must be available for neighbours to view.
- P.21 Developments of 3 storeys or more must incorporate a lift capable of accommodating a stretcher and must be accessible at each floor.

Annual Certification/Registration

- P.22 Boarding houses are to be registered with Council prior to the issue of an occupation certificate and annually thereafter.
- P.23 Boarding houses providing accommodation for 2 or more people with a disability (as defined by the Youth and Community Services Act 1973) must be registered in accordance with the Youth and Community Services Act 1973 and licensed by the NSW Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care.

Design of Boarding Houses - General

- P.24 Boarding houses must provide the following facilities within each building:
 - Bedrooms
 - Communal laundry facilities
 - Communal kitchen and dining area (one per floor for multi storey boarding houses)
 - Individual ensuite and/or communal bathrooms
 - Communal lounge room (one per floor for multi storey boarding houses)
 - Communal garbage storage and recycling facilities
 - Communal outdoor open space area
 - Car parking (as required by this DCP)
 - On-site manager accommodation (where 20 or more lodgers)
- P.25 Floor coverings throughout the boarding house should be impervious, washable and flame resistant.
- P.26 All furniture and fittings required to be provided within individual rooms and communal area must be permanently affixed to the building/site, must be easy to clean/maintain and must be kept in a suitable state of repair.
- P.27 All parts of the premises including furniture, fittings, cooking equipment, fridges, beds, bed linen must be kept in a clean condition and free from vermin.
- P.28 Fly screens are to be provided to all openable windows and doors.

- P.29 Liquid soap dispensers must be provided to all hand basins, showers, baths and laundry tubs.
- P.30 At least one phone must be provided within the communal area to allow residents to contact emergency services.
- P.31 Where internal doors are provided to kitchens or communal areas, these must be clear glazed and impact resistant in accordance with the BCA.
- P.32 Use of ducted air conditioning systems is highly encouraged to eliminate the use of portable heating devices which may cause fire hazard.
- P.33 A safety switch must be fitted to all electrical meter box/es.
- P.34 A maximum of one T.V. antenna is to be provided per boarding house.

Minimum Size and Design for Bedrooms

- P.35 The minimum size for a bedroom within a boarding house must be as follows:

Table 5.1.4.2

Minimum Room Sizes for Boarding Houses

Bedroom Type	Minimum Room Size
Single person bedroom	12m ²
Two person bedroom	16m ²
Single person bedroom plus ensuite bathroom	15m ²
Two person bedroom plus ensuite bathroom	19m ²
Wheelchair accessible room	Applicant to demonstrate minimum circulation requirements within sleeping room in accordance with AS 1428.1.
Wheelchair accessible room plus accessible ensuite bathroom	Applicant to demonstrate minimum circulation requirements within sleeping room and ensuite bathroom in accordance with AS 1428.1.
Manager/Caretaker bedroom plus ensuite	16m ²
Kitchenette (for fire rated rooms only)	2m ²

- P.36 The following minimum storage facilities and furnishings must be provided within each bedroom. A furniture layout plan must be provided at 1:100 or 1:50 scale for each room type. Maintenance and cleaning of furniture and fittings must be detailed in the Plan of Management.
- P.37 No boarding room is to have a gross floor area (excluding any area used for an ensuite, bathroom or kitchenette) of more than 25m².

NOTE: The maximum gross floor area does not apply to on-site resident manager accommodation.

Table 5.1.4.3

Minimum Requirements for Facilities

Facility Type	Minimum Requirement
Secure storage facilities	Minimum capacity of 1m ³ per person. This space must be lockable.
Minimum fixed room furnishings per room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single bed (per resident if twin share) including mattress (minimum 800mm x 1900mm), base, waterproof mattress protector. ▪ Wardrobe – preferably built in (per resident if twin share) ▪ Mirror ▪ Table ▪ Chair (per resident if twin share) ▪ Lamp (per resident if twin share) ▪ BCA compliant latching device ▪ Separate waste and recycling containers ▪ Window coverings ▪ 1 x phone connection ▪ 2 x twin electrical power points ▪ 1 x television outlet ▪ Sink including hot and cold water, ancillary bench and cupboard space. ▪ For Class 3 buildings it is recommended that a kitchenette be provided within each room. Where kitchenettes are provided in individual boarding house rooms, these rooms must be fire rated in accordance with the BCA.

P.38 Bedroom design must comply with the BCA with regard to requirements for natural light, natural ventilation, ceiling heights and fire safety.

P.39 Individual bedrooms must be key lockable.

Minimum Size and Design for Bathrooms

P.40 Provision of individual ensuite bathrooms for each room is highly encouraged, particularly for wheelchair accessible rooms.

P.41 Where ensuite bathrooms are not provided, communal bathroom facilities shall be provided in accordance with the table below:

Table 5.1.4.4

Minimum Size and design for Bathrooms

Description	Minimum Requirement
Class 1(b) and 3 Buildings	Bathroom facilities must comply with the minimum requirements of the BCA and be in an accessible location for all residents. The minimum requirement is 1 bath or shower for each 10 residents or part thereof and 1 toilet and washbasin with hot and cold running water for each 10 residents or part thereof.

Description	Minimum Requirement
Minimum Size	<p>The minimum size of any bathroom will be determined by ensuring that</p> <p>Minimum circulation spaces for disabled persons can be accommodated in accordance with AS 1428.1.</p>

P.42 Communal toilet facilities shall be provided in a separate room to communal shower/ bathroom facilities.

P.43 Hot and cold water must be provided in all showers, baths and hand basins.

P.44 Where communal bathrooms are provided, separate facilities should be provided for male and female residents.

Minimum Size and Design for Kitchens, Laundries and Clothes Drying Facilities

P.45 The following requirements must be met for kitchens, laundries and clothes drying facilities:

Table 5.1.4.5

Minimum Size and Design for Kitchens, Laundries and Clothes Drying Facilities

Facility Type	Minimum Requirement
Kitchen Facilities - General	<p>All kitchen areas shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.</p> <p>No bathrooms, toilets or bedrooms shall open directly on to communal kitchen facilities.</p> <p>The floor of the kitchen area shall be constructed of a smooth impervious surface.</p> <p>Where food is proposed to be provided as part of boarding house operations, or is for sale, kitchen and food areas shall comply with requirements of the food safety standards adopted under the NSW Food Act 2003. Guidelines for design and construction are provided under Australian Standard AS 4674 'Design, construction and fitout of food premises'. Provision shall be made for sufficient ventilation, and any mechanical exhaust systems installed are to be in accordance with the BCA.</p> <p>Kitchen facilities shall be available for all residents 24 hours per day.</p> <p>Provision of communal cooking and dining equipment including utensils, pots, pans, cutlery, crockery etc is highly encouraged.</p>

Facility Type	Minimum Requirement
Kitchen / Dining Facilities	<p>A communal kitchen and dining area with a minimum area of 20m², plus 1m² per resident over 12 residents. Note: Class 1(b) buildings are to have a maximum of 12 residents.</p> <p>The following must be provided at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bench top for food preparation; ▪ 1 sink for every 6 residents with running hot and cold water; ▪ 1 stove top cooker for every 6 residents; ▪ A refrigerator with storage space of 0.13m³ per resident; ▪ A freezer with storage space of 0.05m³ per resident; ▪ Storage for dry goods of 0.30m³ per resident; ▪ Exhaust ventilation; ▪ Waste disposal and recycling containers; ▪ Microwave oven; ▪ Toaster and kettle; ▪ A lockable drawer or cupboard for food storage for each resident; and ▪ Dining table and chair (or similar) allowing for one space per resident. <p>NOTE: Kitchen size and facilities may be reduced where kitchenettes are provided.</p>
Laundry Facility Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 automatic washing machine for the first 12 residents plus 1 automatic washing machine for every additional 12 residents thereafter or part thereof; ▪ 1 domestic dryer for first 12 residents plus 1 domestic dryer for every additional 12 residents thereafter or part thereof; ▪ 1 large laundry tub with running hot and cold water for up to 12 residents and one additional tub for premises that contain more than 12 residents; and ▪ 2.5 metres of outdoor clothesline per resident (can be retractable).
Location of Clothes Drying Facilities	<p>Drying areas must not be visible from the street, or any public place.</p> <p>Drying areas shall be located to maximise solar access.</p> <p>Clothes drying and laundry facilities shall be wheelchair accessible.</p>

Minimum Size and Design for Internal Communal Living Areas and External Recreation Areas

P.46 The following requirements must be met for internal communal living areas and external recreational areas:

Table 5.1.4.6

Minimum Size and Design for Internal Communal Living Areas and External Recreation Areas

Facility Type	Minimum Requirement
Internal Communal Living Area	<p>All boarding houses are to provide a common living area of a minimum 20m² in area, with a further 1.5m² provided per resident where resident numbers exceed 12 persons. Note: Class 1(b) buildings are to have a maximum of 12 residents.</p> <p>Living areas are to have a minimum dimension of 4 metres.</p> <p>Furniture including lounge suites and coffee tables are encouraged.</p>
Location of Internal Communal Living Area/s	<p>Communal living area/s must be located on the ground floor and are to be located near commonly used spaces or adjacent to the communal outdoor open space. An additional communal living area shall be provided on each level for multi-storey Class 3 level boarding houses.</p> <p>Communal living area/s should have a northerly aspect where possible and should be located where they will have a minimal impact on adjoining properties in terms of noise generation and visual privacy.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to ensure that bedrooms adjoining the living area/s are protected from excessive noise.</p> <p>The use of highlight windows on upper levels is encouraged along side boundaries to minimise direct overlooking, particularly when adjoining or adjacent to residential properties.</p>
Calculation of Communal Living Areas	<p>The floor area of bedrooms, bathrooms, laundries, storage, kitchens, car parking, driveways, clothes drying areas, corridors and the like are not counted when determining the area of internal communal areas.</p>

Facility Type	Minimum Requirement
Communal Outdoor Area	<p>A communal outdoor area must be provided for all boarding house developments. This space must be provided behind the front setback line. The design of the communal outdoor area will also need to be designed with regard to the 'Building Envelope Controls'.</p> <p>The communal outdoor area shall have a minimum area of 20m², with a minimum dimension of 3 metres and should be partly covered to provide weather protection.</p> <p>The communal outdoor area should be directly accessible from communal internal living areas.</p> <p>Where possible, both hard and soft landscaped areas shall be provided within the outdoor communal area.</p> <p>Communal facilities including fixed outdoor tables and chairs, BBQs and the like are encouraged.</p>

Private Open Space

- P.47 Consider opportunities for the provision of private open space to individual rooms where it will not result in a visual or acoustic privacy impact upon neighbouring properties.
- P.48 If accommodation is provided for an on-site manager, one area of at least 8m² with a minimum dimension of 2.5m is to be provided adjacent to that accommodation, other than in the front setback area.

Acoustic Amenity

- P.49 For new boarding house developments (including intensification of, or conversion of an existing building), adequate sound insulation shall be provided between bedrooms, in accordance with the BCA, to ensure reasonable amenity for residents.
- P.50 Boarding house design should attempt to locate bedrooms away from significant internal and external noise sources.
- P.51 During the design of a new boarding house (including intensification of, or conversion of an existing building), consideration must be given to the potential acoustic impact upon adjoining neighbours. The following noise abatement issues should be considered at the design stage:
- location of windows in respect to the location of windows on neighbouring properties;
 - sensitive location of communal outdoor areas away from main living areas or bedroom windows of any adjoining dwelling (where possible)
 - the use of screen fencing or acoustic barriers as a noise buffer to external noise sources;
 - the incorporation of double glazing of windows or use of glass blocks (for light penetration but not suitable where natural ventilation is also required); and
 - locate similar building uses (such as bedrooms or bathrooms) back to back internally within the building, to minimise internal noise transmission.
- P.52 An Acoustic Impact Assessment prepared by a suitably qualified person shall accompany all boarding house development applications, identifying (but not limited to) the following:
- Identification of sensitive noise receivers potentially impacted by the proposal;

- Quantification of the existing acoustic environment;
- Detail of the acoustic mitigation measures to be implemented in the proposal;
- Identification of noise likely to be generated by the proposal based on full occupation; and
- Certification that the proposal is capable of operating without causing nuisance, including a statement of mitigation measures required to ensure this.

NOTE: An Acoustic Impact Assessment will not be required for minor alterations and additions to existing boarding houses where resident numbers will not increase.

Visual Privacy

- P.53 Placement of windows and other openings should not result in overlooking of adjoining residential uses. Where overlooking may occur, use of highlight windows, window screening or similar mechanism should be used. Refer to Section 3.3.3 of this DCP.
- P.54 Landscape screening should be provided within outdoor communal areas to minimise overlooking of adjoining properties.

Access for People with Disabilities

- P.55 All new boarding houses (including building conversions or additions to existing premises) should comply with the minimum access requirements contained within the BCA and AS 1428.1 – Design for Access and Mobility.
- P.56 Disabled access must be provided to all wheelchair accessible bedrooms, internal and external communal facilities (including waste storage area, car parking area, clothes drying area) and to the adjoining roadway.
- P.57 Wheelchair accessible/adaptable bedrooms with an ensuite bathroom shall be provided in all new boarding house developments (including building conversions, substantial alterations and additions or intensification of an existing development) at the rate of 1 per 10 bedrooms (or part thereof). At minimum, 1 wheelchair accessible/adaptable bedroom with ensuite bathroom shall be provided.

Sustainability, Energy Efficiency and Solar Access

- P.58 All development applications for new boarding house developments (including substantial alterations and additions) must be accompanied by a BASIX Certification prepared in accordance with State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX).
- P.59 All whitegoods and appliances provided within the boarding house must have a minimum 3.5 star energy rating.
- P.60 Boarding houses should be located so that solar access to at least 50% of the communal open space areas and to communal living area windows is achieved for at least 3 hours between 9am and 3pm during the winter solstice (21 June).
- P.61 Dwellings on adjoining properties are to receive a minimum of 3 hours sunlight in habitable rooms and in at least 50% of the private open space between 9am and 3pm on 21 June. Where existing development currently receives less sunlight than this requirement, this should not be unreasonably reduced. In order to demonstrate that this can be achieved, shadow diagrams may be required with the development application.

Car and Bicycle Parking

- P.62 Car parking spaces and bicycle storage spaces shall be provided and designed in accordance with the standards referred to in Section 3.6.2 of this DCP.

- P.63 A Parking Statement shall be prepared for all new boarding house developments detailing how any overflow parking demand will be managed. This should form part of the Plan of Management. Overflow parking refers to any car parking demand generated by the proposal that cannot be satisfied by meeting Council's minimum parking requirements for boarding houses.

Waste Management

- P.64 Communal garbage and recycling facilities are to be provided within the development site. The waste storage area must be suitably enclosed, screened from view from the street, and located behind the front setback line. Facilities to cleanse storage containers on site are to be provided.
- P.65 Waste storage areas shall be provided in an accessible location, and must achieve at grade access to the street for collection.
- P.66 New boarding houses and the intensification of existing boarding houses must comply with the design principles in Section 3.3.7 of this DCP and must submit a Waste Management Plan with the development application.
- P.67 At minimum waste storage must be provided at the following rate:
- Class 1(b) buildings (up to 12 residents) must provide 2 x 240 litre waste bins; and 2 x 240 litre recycling bins; and 1 x 240 litre green waste bin, or the equivalent capacity.
 - Class 3 buildings (over 12 residents or 300m²) must provide waste storage in accordance with requirements for Class1(b) buildings, for up to 12 residents, with an additional capacity of 40 litres waste storage and 40 litres recycling storage per person over 12 persons.
 - Provision for additional green waste bins will be determined on the size and nature of outdoor areas.
- P.68 If contaminated sharps are generated, non reusable sharps containers shall be provided in accordance with relevant Australian Standards for disposal. Final disposal must be undertaken by licensed contaminated waste contractors.

Fire Safety

- P.69 All boarding house developments shall comply with the fire safety requirements of the BCA.
- P.70 Premises providing shared accommodation must display current annual fire safety certification in a prominent location.
- P.71 A floor plan must be permanently affixed to the inside of the door of each bedroom detailing emergency egress routes from the respective bedroom.
- P.72 An Emergency Evacuation Plan must be provided as part of the required Plan of Management.
- P.73 Hard wired smoke detectors shall be provided within all bedrooms and within communal areas in accordance with the BCA.
- P.74 For fire safety reasons any potential ignition sources (e.g. candles, incense, lighters, smoking or open flames), cooking or heating facilities (including any plug in microwave, electric frying pan, toasters, kettles, heaters and the like) must not be provided or used within individual bedrooms unless rooms are individually fire rated.
- P.75 Where kitchenettes are provided in individual rooms, rooms must be fire rated.
- P.76 Windows shall be key lockable only and no bars are to be affixed to the windows.
- P.77 A portable fire extinguisher and fire blanket must be provided within any kitchen (including kitchenettes) in accordance with AS 2444.

NOTE: Housing NSW administers the Boarding House Financial Assistance Program which offers grants to boarding house owners for fire safety upgrading.

Signage

P.78 Signage will be limited to a maximum of one sign per street frontage, detailing only the name and address of the premises and contact details of the managing agent. Signage must be affixed to the front elevation of the building or the front fence.

P.79 The sign/s shall have a maximum area of 0.25m² (e.g. 50cm x 50cm).

P.80 Signage shall be non-illuminated.

Strata Subdivision

P.81 As a boarding house is required to be maintained and operated in a single entity; strata subdivision of a boarding house is not permitted.

Further Information

Building Code of Australia

Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979

Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000

Food Standards Australia New Zealand

Local Government Act, 1993

Local Government (General) Regulation, 2005

Public Health Act, 1991

Public Health (General Regulation), 2002

Protection of Environment Operations Act, 1997

The Disability Discrimination Act, 1992

Youth and Community Services Act, 1973

5.2 Child Care Centres

NOTE: On 1 September 2017 the NSW Government released State Environmental Planning Policy (Education Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017 (the Child Care SEPP) and the Child Care Planning Guideline. For centre-based child care facilities, the matters for consideration in the Child Care SEPP and the Child Care Planning Guideline take precedence over controls in this DCP, with the exception of controls relating to building height, side and rear setbacks and car parking rates.

City of Parramatta Council is committed to planning for the needs of its families and children.

Formal child care services, such as pre-schools and long day care, have a significant role to play in a child's development. Whereas once the education and care of children aged under 6 was the principal responsibility of their parents and families, child care provided by accredited and licensed providers has now become commonplace in Australia. With the sustained high rates of workforce participation for women, formal child care services are in fact critical to a healthy, modern society.

The quality of the environment provided in early childhood education services, together with the quality of teaching programs, are critical factors in a young child's development. The environment must be rich, attractive and inviting to the child and parent and be flexible enough to be constantly adapted to meet children's ongoing needs.

The physical environment plays a critical role in keeping children safe; reducing the risk of unintentional injuries; contributing to their wellbeing, happiness, creativity and developing independence; and determining the quality of children's learning and experiences. To maximise children's engagement and level of positive experience and inclusive relationships, an approved service needs to carefully consider physical layout and resources in the environment. (Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority (2013) Guide to the National Quality Standard, page 80).

Because children are critical to our future, Council will encourage excellence and best practice in the design of centre-based child care services. Council will also encourage the provision of child care services that meet identified unmet demands.

This Section in the DCP contains guidance, objectives and development standards designed to encourage both private and not-for-profit providers to achieve best practice in the physical design of centre-based children's services.

At the same time, Council is mindful that the people who live in its residential neighbourhoods highly value the amenity afforded by those neighbourhoods. This DCP therefore contains development standards that limit the potential impacts of child care centres on the residents' enjoyment of their neighbourhoods.

NOTE: *Child care centre* has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011.

Overall Objectives

- O.1 To promote excellence and best practice in the location and physical design of child care centres.
- O.2 To promote the creation of superior child-friendly environments and the operation of high quality early childhood education programs in child care centres.
- O.3 To promote the establishment of centre-based children's services on a range of suitable sites throughout the City of Parramatta.
- O.4 To promote the establishment of children's services that meet the needs of the community, including the provision of more places for children aged under 2 years of age and the provision of places in and around employment nodes.

- O.5 To provide guidance for Council, the community and children's services providers regarding the minimum development standards that apply to the location and physical design of child care centres.
- O.6 To ensure that proposals for new and enlarged child care centres respond positively to their context and setting, and minimise impacts on the amenity of the surrounding neighbourhood.
- O.7 To encourage the development of child care centres that maximise the safety and well-being of children in care.
- O.8 To describe the steps, information requirements and approvals required in order for a new child care centre to be established or an existing centre to be enlarged.
- O.9 To establish development standards and controls for child care centres that are succinct, consistent and unambiguous; and which state in what circumstances those controls may be varied and outlining the process for an applicant seeking a variation.

5.2.1 Development to which this section of the DCP applies

This Section applies to proposals to establish a new child care centre and to proposals to alter or enlarge an existing child care centre.

A child care centre is defined in Parramatta LEP 2011.

Alterations to an existing centre may include demolition or extension of a building or outdoor structures, an increase in the approved number and age group of child care places, an alteration to the hours of operation, or a proposal to add or expand outside of school hours (OOSH) care services.

Home based child care services

A *home-based child care* means a dwelling used by a resident of the dwelling for the supervision and care of one or more children and that satisfies the following conditions:

- the service is appropriately licensed within the meaning of the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*.
- the number children (including children related to the carer or licensee) does not at any one time exceed 7 children under the age of 12 years, including no more than 5 who do not ordinarily attend school.

This section does not generally apply to home based child care services, although many of the objectives and standards for centre-based services in this Section may be useful for those wishing to establish such a service.

A proposed new home based child care service (or a proposal to alter or enlarge an existing service) generally requires the development consent of Council. Applicants for home based services should refer to the Parramatta LEP 2011 to determine the consent requirements.

5.2.2 Relationship to other Documents

Children's Services Legislation

Servicing approval for operation of a child care centre or the expansion of an existing centre is to be obtained from the NSW Department of Education and Communities under the *Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998*. To obtain a Service Approval, the Act requires a children's services provider to comply with Children (Education and Care Services) Supplementary Provisions Regulation 2012 (the Regulation). This Section addresses issues pertaining to Council's planning responsibilities, as well as complementing and expanding upon the minimum Regulation licensing standards. This Section does not reiterate the Regulation requirements in any detail as they may be subject to change. Selected references to the Regulation are included where appropriate in this Section.

Please note however, that not all the provisions of the Regulation are included, therefore applicants are advised to refer to the Regulation to ensure compliance with all relevant provisions.

National Quality Framework

The National Quality Framework aims to increase quality and drives continuous improvement and consistency across Australian education and care services.

The Framework came into effect in 2012 and is underpinned by the Education and Care Services National Law ('National Law'), and Education and Care Services National Regulations ('National Regulations') to create the National Quality Standard and Regulatory Framework for most long day care, preschool, kindergarten, family day care and outside school hours care services in all states and territories.

National Quality Standard – Quality Area 3 'Physical Environment'

the National Quality Standard sets a national benchmark for the quality of education and care services, and gives services and families a better understanding of a quality service. This enables families to make informed decisions about the services providing education and care to their child.

Quality Area 3 – 'Physical Environment' of the National Quality Standard focuses on the physical environment and ensuring that it is safe, suitable and provides a rich and diverse range of experiences that promote children's learning and development. This Quality Area promotes best practice in the location and design of physical environments for centre based children's services.

Proponents should refer to and obtain a copy of "The Guide to the National Quality Standard" online from the Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority's website as part of the design of their child care centre and the preparation of their development application.

Building Code of Australia

Building Code of Australia (BCA) compliance is necessary in order to be granted a construction certificate. The BCA specifies the relevant standards which apply to centre based children's services. These are technical requirements relating to structural considerations, fire resistance, access and egress, services and equipment, and health and amenity. They are mandatory and the child care centre proponents are strongly advised to take the BCA requirements into consideration early in the design process.

Food Act 2003 (incorporating food safety standards)

Where child care centres conduct food preparation on their premises, the activity is subject to the provisions of the NSW Food Act. This legislation adopts national food safety standards which apply to all food businesses and places requirements on the operator to ensure the facilities provide for the safe preparation of food. More information on specific design needs for the kitchen and associated areas is contained in Section 5.2.3. The business is also obliged to notify the details of the business to the NSW Food Authority. Contact details are Tel: 1300 552 406 or visit the website www.foodauthority.nsw.gov.au.

5.2.3 Planning Controls for Child Care Centres

5.2.3.1 Site Selection

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that child care centres are located on sites that are suitable for the purpose of providing high quality care for young children.

- O.2 To ensure that child care centres are located on sites that provide high levels of safety, security, environmental health, and amenity for children.
- O.3 To ensure users of child care centres are not exposed to undesirable health and safety risks.
- O.4 To ensure child care centres are provided in locations that will make a positive contribution to, and not prejudice the continued operation of, existing surrounding uses.
- O.5 To encourage the location of child care centres in locations where they are easily accessed by all forms of public transport, vehicles, bicycles and walking, and in proximity to public transport nodes and complementary community land uses.
- O.6 To encourage the provision of children's services in and near business centres and workplaces.
- O.7 To discourage the location of child care centres in locations where they will cause unreasonable levels of disruption to the existing amenity of residential areas.

Design Principles and Controls

The way in which an environment is designed, equipped and organised determines the way that space and resources are used by children (Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority (2013) *Guide to the National Quality Standard*, page 80).

Preferred sites for a child care centre are sites:

- where safe and convenient vehicular access can be provided;
- where safe and convenient pedestrian access can be provided;
- where there is less exposure to neighbouring dwellings and other noise sensitive uses (for example, corner sites);
- that are of a size and shape that provides for efficient building forms, generous access/circulation spaces and extensive play areas;
- that form part of an existing educational, open space or other community facility;
- that are within walking distance of major public transport services;
- that are within existing workplaces or business and employment nodes; and
- that are not located adjacent to arterial and main roads or sites within cul-de-sacs.

Child care centres on the following sites are discouraged:

- sites comprising battle-axe allotments and sites with access to a road with limited access and turning capability;
- steep sites that inhibit convenient access for persons with a disability or reduce the usability of outdoor play areas;
- where land contaminants, air or noise pollution or other risks or hazards are present on the site or in the immediate vicinity;
- long, narrow sites; and
- that are in close proximity to another existing or approved child care centre in a Residential zone. A separation of at least 200m is preferred.

Sites in proximity to another existing or approved child care centre

The location of child care centres on land within close proximity to another existing or approved centre in a residential zone is discouraged, unless it can be demonstrated that the cumulative impacts relating to traffic generation, on-street car parking and noise generation are within acceptable limits for a residential area.

Site size and shape

The size and shape of a potential site for a proposed child care centre is a major factor that will affect the quality of care that can be provided by the children's service, the long-term viability of the centre and the effectiveness of the facilities to be provided.

The Regulation's requirements for minimum unencumbered indoor and outdoor space (which in turn are key determinants of total site size) are considered a bare minimum which may limit the centre's ability to respond to future trends, child or community needs.

Larger sites support larger spaces, both indoor and outdoor. A larger space ensures a greater variety, diversity and number of play opportunities for children. It also gives greater flexibility to take advantage of other site planning issues and constraints (such as providing sufficient car parking and providing adequate setbacks to neighbours).

This DCP does not stipulate a minimum site size for the establishment of a child care centre, although does require the provision of best practice standards of indoor and outdoor unencumbered spaces that are required for service approval.

Quality Area 3 - 'Physical Environment' of the National Quality Standard refers to the National regulations in providing the required space provisions for outdoor (Regulation 107) and indoor (Regulation 108) unencumbered spaces. For each child being educated and cared for by the approved service, the following space provisions apply:

Table 5.2.3.1.1
Required Space Provisions for Child Care Centres

Indoor Space	Outdoor Space
3.25m ² /child being educated and cared for by the approved service	7m ² /child being educated and cared for by the approved service

5.2.3.2 Child Care Centres in Residential Zones

Objectives

- O.1 To limit the impact of child care centres on the amenity of residential areas by promoting the establishment of smaller-sized centres in the City's residential neighbourhoods.
- O.2 To allow larger child care centres only in circumstances where a minimum component of places for children under 2 years of age is provided and where best practice standards of indoor and outdoor unencumbered space is provided.
- O.3 To ensure that child care centres in residential areas are an ancillary facility servicing the local community in which they are located and not a dominant non-residential use.
- O.4 To promote child care centre building forms that are compatible with the character of existing surrounding residential development.
- O.5 To ensure that child care centres do not undermine or compromise the amenity of residential areas.
- O.6 To use landscaping to:
 - protect the visual and acoustic privacy of adjoining properties;
 - provide adequate screening for outdoor play areas; and
 - enhance the streetscape presentation of the development.

Design Principles and Controls

Building siting and design

Except where provided by this Section, the child care centre shall comply with the relevant height, floor space ratio, minimum frontage, minimum street and side setback and building envelope controls for the respective Residential zones contained in both the relevant environmental planning instrument applying to the land and any other section applying to this land.

The minimum side setback for a new child care centre is 2 metres, except where the proposal involves conversion of an existing dwelling house then the setbacks shall comply with the requirements of Part 3 of this DCP.

On sites zoned Residential:

- the child care centre building is to be designed so as to appear as a dwelling house when viewed from the street. However, this does not preclude the use of 'U' shaped or 'L' shaped buildings for the purpose of minimising acoustic impacts on neighbouring properties as described in the section on Acoustic and Visual Privacy.
- the front setback area may only be used for access, parking and landscaping purposes, shall not be used as an outdoor play space and shall not be included in calculations of unencumbered outdoor space.

Council encourages the use of single storey buildings in Residential zones for the purposes of child care centres for reasons of safety and access. In the case of a building that is higher than single storey, the above ground levels of the building should only be used for the purposes of storage and staff facilities.

Minimum indoor and outdoor space and maximum number of child care places

Except as provided for below, the minimum amount of indoor unencumbered space and outdoor unencumbered space to be provided per child care place shall comply with the requirements of the Regulation. At the time this DCP was made the Regulation required a minimum of 3.25 square metres of indoor unencumbered space per place and a minimum of 7 square metres per place for outdoor unencumbered space.

The maximum number of child care places to be provided in any child care centre in a Residential zone is 40.

However, in recognition of the unmet demand for child care places for children aged under 2 years throughout the City and as a means of encouraging the provision of more of these places, Council may permit the establishment of child care centres with more than 40 places.

Council will only permit a child care centre in a Residential zone with more than 40 places where:

- a minimum of 33% of the places are provided for children under 2 years of age; and
- best practice standards of both indoor and outdoor unencumbered space is to be provided. The best practice standards are interpreted as a minimum of 4.5 square metres indoor unencumbered space per place and a minimum of 15 square metres per place for outdoor unencumbered space.

In cases where a proposed centre meets the two criteria described above, the maximum number of child care places to be provided in any child care centre in a Residential zone is 75. This standard is to ensure that any child care centre in a Residential zone does not unreasonably impact upon the amenity of the neighbourhood in terms of traffic safety, privacy and noise.

Hours of operation

Hours of operation will be generally limited to between 7am and 7pm Monday to Friday. Variation of these hours of operation will only be considered where the proposed child care

centre is to be located in proximity to other non residential uses that are permitted to operate outside of these hours.

Landscaping

A landscape buffer with a minimum width of 1 metre shall be provided along the side and rear boundaries of the development. A landscaping setback abutting the street frontage with a minimum width of 2 metres shall be provided.

5.2.3.3 Child Care Centres in Other Zones

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that proposed child care centres will be compatible with the objectives of the relevant zone.
- O.2 To ensure that proposed child care centres in non residential zones are compatible with, and do not affect the operation of, any existing or likely future non residential land uses in the immediate vicinity.
- O.3 To provide opportunities for child care places close to workplaces and business centres.
- O.4 To allow the location of child care centres above ground level where no viable alternatives exist.

Design Principles and Controls

Building siting and design

The child care centre shall comply with the relevant height, floor space ratio, minimum frontage, minimum street and side setback and building envelope controls for the respective zones contained in both the relevant environmental planning instrument applying to the land and any other Section applying to the land.

Minimum indoor and outdoor space

Except as provided below, the minimum amount of indoor unencumbered space and outdoor unencumbered space to be provided per child care place shall comply with the requirements of the Regulation. At the time this Section was made the Regulation required a minimum of 3.25 square metres of indoor unencumbered space per place and a minimum of 7 square metres per place for outdoor unencumbered space.

In recognition of the greater amount of space usually available on sites zoned for either Special Uses (SP2 Infrastructure Zone) or Open Space purposes (RE1 Public Recreation or RE2 Private Recreation Zones), Council will pursue best practice provision of indoor and outdoor space for child care centres located in these zones.

Child care centres to be situated on land zoned either Special Uses (SP2 Infrastructure Zone) or Open Space purposes (RE1 Public Recreation or RE2 Private Recreation Zones) shall incorporate the following standards:

- Indoor unencumbered space: minimum 4.5 square metres per child care place
- Outdoor unencumbered space: minimum 15 square metres per child care place.

Level within building

Child care centres should generally be situated on ground level of a building.

Child care centres in business zones may be located above ground level, but only where it can be demonstrated that there are no viable alternatives for the location of a child care centre at ground level in the building due to:

- the built form of the building and density of the surrounding area; and

- access to above-ground open space is available.

Other requirements in respect to above-ground centres are as follows:

- A reduction in the minimum amount of indoor unencumbered space per child is not permitted.
- Playrooms are to be designed so as to be enclosed by floor to ceiling height glass. Glass used in the building is to be in accordance with AS 1288-2006 - Glass in buildings - Selection and installation.
- Indoor areas adjacent to public areas shall be screened to prevent direct sight into child care centres.
- A safe refuge area shall be provided within the child care centre and opening directly to a dedicated fire-isolated stair. The minimum total area of the refuge shall be calculated at the rate of 0.25 square metres per person for the capacity of the centre, including staff. The doors, walls, floors and ceiling of the refuge shall have a minimum Fire Resistance Level (FRL) equal to that required for the fire stairs.
- Also refer to the Section on 'Outdoor Areas' below for requirements for outdoor play spaces.

Proximity to noise or odour generating uses

Child care centres must not be situated near to significant noise or odour generating uses, or to sites which (due to the prevailing land use zoning) may in future accommodate noise or odour generating uses.

5.2.3.4 Access and Parking

Objectives

- O.1 To maintain a safe environment for pedestrians, motorists and cyclists in and around child care centres.
- O.2 To ensure that safe and convenient car parking arrangements for child care centres are provided.
- O.3 To ensure all new child care centres, and alterations and additions including any associated spaces such as outdoor space, parking areas and the like, are designed to be accessible to all people within the community.
- O.4 To ensure that car parking areas associated with child care centres are designed to be consistent with the character of the area and to have minimal visual impact.

Design Principles and Controls

Car parking rates

On site car parking is to be provided at the rate of a minimum of 1 parking space per 4 child care places. Parking for people with a disability is to be provided at the rate of 1 space in every 10 spaces. If the car parking required is less than 10 spaces then at least 1 space must be provided.

A reduction in the minimum parking requirement may be considered where:

- there is sufficient safe on street parking available at appropriate times located outside the development within the frontage of the subject site; and
- the development is not likely to result in any adverse impact on the safe operation of the surrounding road network.

Notwithstanding the above, the availability of on street parking within cul-de-sacs will not be considered in any justification for the reduction in the minimum parking requirement.

Any variation to the minimum parking requirement, is to be justified by a traffic and transport assessment. Refer to 'Supporting Technical Assessments' 5.2.4 of this section for the matters to be addressed in a traffic and transport assessment.

Vehicle circulation and car parking design

Vehicle circulation and car parking areas shall be designed to allow the safe drop-off and collection of children and the safe movement and parking of staff, parent, visitor and service vehicles. In this regard:

- the design shall take into account nearby traffic generators, street design, and the existing environment for pedestrians and cyclists;
- access driveways shall not be located opposite, or in the vicinity of, road intersections;
- on site car parking and vehicle manoeuvring areas are to be designed so that vehicles are able to safely enter and leave the site in a forward direction;
- the development must comply with the provisions of AS 2890.1 Parking Facilities - Off Street Car Parking;
- tandem parking may be provided but only where the spaces that are not accessible at all times are designated for staff use;
- car parking areas and access ways shall not visually dominate the external appearance of the development and shall be softened by the provision of appropriate plantings in the front setback area;
- access provision to the outdoor play spaces and playgrounds should allow for trucks that occasionally deliver items such as sand or gardening supplies through secure-locking gates; and
- provision of at least one secure bicycle parking space should be made for each development at a rate of one space per 25 child care places.

Council will not support applications where existing traffic volumes or road geometry are such that danger would be created by pedestrians crossing the road to enter the child care centre site or by vehicles turning in the vicinity of the site.

Pedestrian access design

Access arrangements must ensure that safe and convenient access to the entry of the child care centre is available to all persons. Additionally, outdoor play spaces in the centre must be accessible for children. In this regard:

- pedestrian access that is separated from vehicular access is to be provided from the street to the building and from all car spaces to the building (it is essential that children using the centre do not need to walk past the back turning circle of a car);
- the development must comply with the provisions of AS 1428.1 Design for Access and Mobility and comply with Part D of the Building Code of Australia;
- all pedestrian pathways in the development should have a minimum width of 1.2 metres to allow easy circulation throughout the site;
- the maximum grade of the front setback and any area of the site to be counted as unencumbered play space should be no greater than 1 in 12;
- hard paved surfaces are to be provided leading into the entry of a play environment and continuing inside that will allow children and adults with mobility aids as well as toddlers in strollers to enter with ease;
- if basement car parking is to be incorporated into the proposal, a lift or ramp must be provided between the basement level and upper levels; and
- the use of inclinator as the sole access for persons with a disability will not be supported.

5.2.3.5 Acoustic and Visual Privacy

Objectives

- O.1 To minimise the noise generation impacts generated by child care centres on the amenity of neighbouring residential properties.
- O.2 To minimise intrusion of noise on child care centres from external sources.
- O.3 To ensure the privacy of surrounding premises is maintained and protected from overlooking.

Design Principles and Controls

Acoustic privacy

The design of the child care centre should aim to locate sleep rooms and play areas away from external noise sources.

Centres must be designed in a manner that minimises noise transmission to neighbouring residential premises. The following design and operational matters are to be adopted for the management of noise generated by the centre:

- Where feasible, designs should be based on a 'U' shaped or 'L' shaped layout for the buildings, with external activity areas positioned such that the building structures act as a noise barrier (refer to Figures A10.2 and A10.3 in Appendix A10). If one of these layouts is not adopted, the applicant must provide a valid justification to Council as to why an alternative approach is more suitable or necessary.
- Orienting the building and outdoor play spaces having regard to impacts on neighbours (for example, locating play areas away from neighbouring bedrooms).
- Maximising the separation between the active outdoor play area (as opposed to passive activities such as sand pits, painting, storytelling etc) and the façade of any neighbouring premises.
- Ensuring openable windows at the child care centre and external play areas do not have a direct line of sight to neighbouring sensitive uses.
- Locate pedestrian access ways and ramps away from neighbouring sensitive premises where practicable.
- Adopt low noise features such as self closing gates with soft closure (ie low noise) hinges, selection of low noise air conditioning equipment, minimising the use of speed humps and ensuring car park surfaces and access ways are smooth.

The applicant should note that use of acoustic controls and management measures will not be accepted in cases where the design has not adequately addressed the above objectives.

Acceptable Acoustic Management Measures

Where optimal design and layout of the child care centre results in noise levels that do not comply with the acoustic criteria specified in Table A10.1 in Appendix A10, acoustic management measures must also be incorporated in the design. The preferred approach to acoustic management is through provision of physical measures such as barriers, enclosures, changes to glazing and provision of air conditioning. Management measures that must be implemented and monitored by staff and parents are not considered appropriate for a well designed child care centre.

Acceptable acoustic mitigation solutions include, but are not necessarily restricted to, the following:

- Erection of noise barriers, which may include fencing types and other barriers that minimise noise transmission, to a maximum height of 2m for a flat site. Noise barriers in excess of

2m in height will be considered for sloping sites (eg. where a barrier is positioned on a retaining wall due to changes in levels). Figure A10.4 in Appendix A10 presents examples of situations where barrier heights in excess of 2m are acceptable. The at the base. The use of composite barrier constructions utilising clear barrier panels should be considered where there is potential for the barrier to restrict the vision of vehicles entering and/or leaving the premises.

- The majority of internal surfaces are to utilise absorptive materials as opposed to reflective to reduce the potential for reverberant fields to increase noise emissions and reduce speech intelligibility.
- Provision of mechanical ventilation and fixed windows (at the child care centre or adjacent receptors) where windows and doors must remain closed to achieve the appropriate noise criteria.

The following approaches are not considered appropriate for management of noise emissions from child care centre activities:

- Restricting the number of children utilising external play areas at any one time.
- Restricting the time periods and/or times of day that children are allowed to use external play areas.
- Staging of outdoor activities to reduce the number of children playing outdoors at any one time.

All child care centre development applications are to be supported by an acoustic assessment report. The acoustic assessment must be completed by an appropriately qualified and experienced person or organisation. The assessment is to address the following:

- Noise and acoustics matters included in Quality Area 3 - 'Physical Environment' of the National Quality Standard in association with the Regulation.
- Identification of sensitive noise receivers to be potentially impacted.
- Quantification of the existing acoustic environment at the receiver locations. Measurement techniques and assessment period should be fully justified and in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and NSW Office of Environment and Heritage requirements. The following specific requirements are to be followed as a minimum:
 - Type 1 or Type 2 noise instrumentation in current NATA or manufacturers calibration, field calibrated before and after the measurements.
 - Monitoring of LAeq, LAmx, LA1, LA10, LA50 and LA90 noise levels continuously, with results presented as 15 minute averages.
 - Details of the prevailing meteorological conditions during the monitoring. Monitoring data for periods with wind speeds at ground level in excess of 5m/s or when more than 1mm of rain per hour must be deleted from the monitoring dataset to prevent a weather related bias.
 - Details of the noise monitoring positions, including microphone height (1.5m above ground level is the preferred height to represent receiver noise levels), whether a wind shield was fitted, potential effects of reflecting surfaces, trees or structures, confirmation of either a free-field or façade monitoring position (including distance from the building façade), whether the monitoring position was located on hard or soft ground and information about the most significant noise sources at the measurement position.
 - Confirmation that the noise monitoring was completed during representative conditions and that no unusual circumstances or activities are likely to have affected the noise monitoring results.
 - A five (5) day measuring period is required in order to cover proposed operating hours for weekdays. If Saturday operations are proposed, monitoring data must also be collected for a representative Saturday.

- The acoustic report is to present in full, the results of the noise monitoring for each position along with a summary of these data for the proposed operating hours of the child care centre. The summary must present the data as hourly average noise levels for each of the noise indices and statistical parameters measured.
- Identification of all noise that is likely to emanate from the child care centre and the subsequent prediction of resultant noise at the identified sensitive receiver locations from the operation of the premises. The predictions are to be completed in accordance with the recommendations of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and specifically address the following:
 - Provide predicted noise levels at all receptors on adjacent properties of noise levels from all relevant activities at the child care centre.
 - Consider the influence of topography, relative heights and actual floor levels for the activities for the activities at the child care centre.
 - All predictions must represent the receiver position. This should be taken as 1.5m above floor level for noise impacts at centre and neighbouring receptors.
 - The noise modelling of external play areas must assume that all external play areas could be utilised simultaneously.
 - This source noise level must be adopted for each area and room where children's activities can occur, and the modelling must assume that noise can be emitted from each play area or room simultaneously.
 - The acoustic report is to provide details of all modelling assumptions including source noise data, modelled noise positions, receiver heights and locations, confirmation of the methodology adopted along with a copy of the model input and output data.
 - Details of any acoustic control measures that will be incorporated into the proposal.
 - Proposed fencing height, materials and acoustic performance of barriers where barrier structures are to be used to ameliorate noise impacts.
 - A statement from a certified acoustic consultant certifying that the development is capable of operating without causing a nuisance and able to operate without undue noise disturbance from external noise sources.

Visual privacy

The development design should incorporate measures to minimise overlooking of living areas and private open space areas in adjoining residential premises. A landscape buffer with suitable screening plants and with a minimum width of 1 metre shall be provided along the side and rear boundaries of the development to help achieve this.

5.2.3.6 Indoor Areas

Objective

- O.1 To provide attractive, adaptable, safe and functional indoor spaces which provide positive experiences and developmental growth of children and enable adequate staff supervision of children at all times.

Design Principles and Controls

Sufficient physical space and careful arrangement of the environment allows children to access different areas, move between spaces, explore, experiment, create and express themselves without disturbing other children. By creating environments that work for children, educators are able to spend valuable time interacting with children (Australian Children's Education & Care Quality Authority (2013) Guide to the National Quality Standard, page 82).

A minimum of 3.25 square metres of unencumbered indoor floor space shall be provided for each child care place.

The design of indoor spaces shall address the facilities and equipment requirements contained in Part 3 of the Children (Education and Care Services) Supplementary Provisions Regulation

2012. Evidence shall be submitted with the development application substantiating that the child care centre proposal complies with these requirements.

Quality Area 3 'Physical Environment' of the National Quality Standard in association with the Regulation provides comprehensive guidance on appropriate facility inclusions and the optimum size, arrangement and interrelationships of indoor spaces.

The guidelines and standards contained in the National Quality Standard should be applied wherever possible in the design of the child care centre proposal and in all cases where a proposal seeks to exceed the maximum 40 child care places in a Residential zone. The Children's Services Regulation's minimum indoor space requirements do not necessarily constitute best practice. Council encourages the application of the best practice indoor space standards to be applied in all child care centres (that is, 4.5 square metres of unencumbered indoor space per child care place) and requires the best practice standards to be applied in certain circumstances (that is, in centres zoned SP2 Infrastructure, RE1 Public Recreation or RE2 Private Recreation, and in larger centres in Residential zones).

The design of indoor areas shall address the following (as a minimum):

- appropriate pedestrian access and circulation within the building;
- convenient access from indoor to outdoor spaces;
- safety and security within the child care centre in relation to occupational health and safety for children, staff and visitors;
- external security to ensure that access into the centre is monitored, which may require the installation of camera surveillance, and installation of a security system with access only permitted to authorised persons;
- clear and unobstructed lines of sight to all areas within the child care centre for views of staff and children at all times, especially in toilets, nappy change areas and sleeping areas;
- the provision of food preparation and storage areas commensurate with the preparation of safe food;
- consideration of the food flow pattern to establish adequate space and operating efficiencies; guidance on how to design a facility addressing these aspects is provided in Australian Standard 4674 - Design, fitout and construction of food premises;
- sufficient natural light for play areas and appropriate external shading of windows;
- natural cross ventilation through the appropriate placement of openings;
- use of safety glass and safety markers on glass at child and adult height is required;
- the use of energy efficient appliances;
- appropriate storage and construction of garbage and recycling areas;
- mechanical ventilation of nappy change areas and toilets;
- floors to be of a non slip surface and easy to clean; and
- each playroom has its own storeroom/cupboard and bed storage.

5.2.3.7 Outdoor Areas

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure the provision of outdoor play areas that cater for a variety of experiences for children including learning play, active and quiet time and other development experiences.
- O.2 To facilitate best practice in the provision of early childhood play spaces, ensuring such spaces are interesting, stimulating, safe, secure and functional, and that enable adequate staff supervision of children at all times.

- O.3 To ensure that landscaping is aesthetically pleasing to children as well as being safe and functional.
- O.4 To ensure that the outdoor areas are designed so as to minimise potential impacts on any adjacent residential premises.

Design Principles and Controls

Outdoor play spaces and playgrounds

For urban children, a playground may offer their only opportunity for [active] play. The safe backyards, streets and parks of their parents' generation are no longer a part of childhood. The early childhood playground deserves fuller attention and development than it has received in the past, since it meets a right of childhood. (Walsh, P. and NSW Department of Community Services, op. cit., page 94)

Outdoor play spaces are to be:

- located away from the main entrance of the child care centre, car parking areas or vehicle circulation areas;
- designed to incorporate natural elements, with rocky outcrops, existing trees and gardens that utilise child-friendly species;
- landscaped with plants that are not noxious, do not have prickles, and do not represent a major allergy or inhalation hazard;
- integrated with indoor space and provide direct and easy access between those areas (refer to 'Transition Areas' below);
- of a design and layout to enable clear lines of sight to all areas of the outdoor space to allow direct staff supervision from other areas of the child care centre;
- a compact square, rectangular or L-shaped area sited on one or two adjoining sides of the building, to facilitate functional use by children and effective supervision by staff;
- located with a northern orientation for maximum solar access where possible;
- adequately shaded in accordance with Shade for Child Care Services published by the NSW Cancer Council and NSW Health Department;
- located away from existing and potential noise and environmental pollution sources;
- located away from the living/bedroom windows of surrounding dwellings where possible;
- located away from areas where objects can be projected down onto play areas where possible;
- inaccessible from public areas outside the child care centre (except in the case of an emergency evacuation or centre deliveries);
- adequately fenced on all sides; and
- designed with an outdoor storage area for the storage of outdoor equipment without being part of the outdoor play area and without inhibiting supervision of children.

Further requirements for outdoor play spaces are as follows:

- Measures for the protection of outdoor play areas from adverse wind and climatic conditions are to be implemented. Shade structures are to be designed so as to be visually unobtrusive when viewed from neighbouring residential properties.
- The outdoor play spaces must allow ready egress in the case of an emergency.

Outdoor play spaces should be designed in accordance with the requirements included in Quality Area 3 'Physical Environment' of the National Quality Standard in association with the Regulation. In accordance with the National Quality Standard, outdoor spaces are to provide

for a variety of play experiences through the provision of distinct and roughly equal-sized sub-spaces, being:

- open areas for the use of gross motor skills such as running;
- quiet areas for focused play like sandpits (including formal quiet areas for contained play like finger painting); and
- active areas for busy physical play like climbing.

Playgrounds are to comply with AS 1924 Playground Equipment for Parks, Schools and Domestic Use, Part 1 General Requirements and Part 2 Design Construction - Safety Aspects; AS/NZS 4422 - Playground Surfacing - Specifications, Requirements and Test Methods; and AS/NZS 4486 - Playgrounds and Playground Equipment.

The design of interesting, stimulating, safe, secure and functional outdoor play spaces is a specialised task requiring the involvement of professionals experienced in the task. Council will require a landscape plan prepared by a qualified landscape architect or other landscape design professional with demonstrated experience in the design of children's play spaces to be submitted with any development application for a child care centre.

Centres located in business zones

In addition to the above requirements, for centres that are to be located above ground level in business zones:

- child-safe fencing is to be provided for the safety of children and to prevent objects being thrown over the edge; and
- every effort should be made to make outdoor space as inviting as possible with generous use of shade structures and tub planting.

It may be impracticable to provide the required minimum amount of useable outdoor play space in child care centres located in business zones. In these circumstances Council may permit the provision of some or all of that space in an indoor space.

Such space is to be designed and equipped to permit children to participate in activities that promote gross motor skills, provided that:

- the outdoor space is to be physically separated from the indoor space, with visual and physical access between the two areas for staff supervision and ease of access for children and staff; and
- the area has a northern orientation for access to natural sunlight.

Transition Areas

A transition area is an area between the building and the playground that provides supporting space for both indoor and outdoor activities. It is space additional to the space required for the building and the playground and may comprise a veranda, terrace or undercroft.

The design of new child care centres should make provision for a transition area or areas. The design criteria for transition areas are as follows:

- The transition area should be located between the playrooms and the playground either as a separate space or as one large continuous space.
- The dimensions of the transition area (width and length) must provide for effective activity zones. A minimum width of 4 metres is required to ensure sufficient space for activity zones with access space around them.
- Transition areas should be designed in accordance with the requirements included in Quality Area 3 'Physical Environment' of the National Quality Standard in association with the Regulation. Transition areas are not to be included in calculations of outdoor unencumbered play space.

Fencing

Fencing is to comply with the requirements of Section 3.2.6 of this document, applying to the land that contains provisions for the fencing of developments.

The perimeter of the site should be fenced on all sides with a fence at least 1.8 metres high, except within the front setback area. Front setback fencing is to comply with any relevant requirements contained in any other DCP applying to the land.

Fencing with a height greater than 1.8m will only be supported where it is considered necessary to achieve compliance with the acoustic privacy provisions of this DCP.

Fencing is to be of a height, design and material suitable to contain noise generated by the children's activities and compatible with the building and fencing materials in the area.

Fencing is to be designed so as to enable emergency evacuation by emergency services personnel.

Child-proof fencing and gates shall be provided around the outdoor play areas, and to the entrance of the child care centre.

Fencing must not obstruct sight lines between pedestrians and vehicles.

Landscape plan

A detailed landscape plan (minimum scale 1:100) must be prepared by a suitably qualified landscape professional and submitted with all development applications for child care centres. The plan must address the following:

- trees to be retained and the means of protecting them;
- trees to be removed;
- material of all paved and hard standing areas;
- height and type of fences;
- location and species of all plants proposed, with a variety of trees and plants to be used which create visual interest for children and can provide shading where appropriate;
- location of outdoor play areas and play equipment and consideration of the effects of outdoor play on the compaction and erosion of soil and vegetation (raised garden beds may be appropriate to address this issue);
- size of plants at maturity, container sizes, quantities, staking and spacing;
- best practice landscape design for child care centres contained in Quality Area 3 'Physical Environment' of the National Quality Standard in association with the Regulation including:
 - separation of outdoor space into active and quiet areas;
 - separation of outdoor space according to age ranges, including the locations of low fencing or other structures which divide the outdoor spaces; and
 - outdoor spaces which include a variety of surfaces such as grass, sand, soft porous paving and the like.

Waste Management

A waste storage area/facility is required to be provided for all centres in accordance with the requirements of the Section 3.3.7 of this DCP.

All centres are required to use the services of a private waste contractor with collections occurring at least twice per week.

A waste management plan is required to be submitted with all applications that addresses the waste management related to both demolition/construction waste and the on-going management of waste during operation of the centre. For matters required to be addressed in the Waste Management Plan, refer to the requirements in Section 3.3.7 of this DCP. In addition, the Waste Management Plan is to address the following:

- number and type of bins and recycling receptacles;
- placement of garbage and recycling bins in relation to the outdoor play spaces and neighbouring properties;
- arrangements for the cleaning of bins;
- frequency and times of collection and proposed measures to minimise the impacts of waste vehicle noise and offensive odours on neighbouring properties; and
- the submission of written evidence demonstrating that the applicant has contacted a minimum of three (3) private waste contractors to enquire regarding waste collection services and nomination of the preferred contractor.

5.2.4 Application Preparation and Pre-lodgement

5.2.4.1 The Approval Process

Approval of a new child care centre will involve a proponent completing the following steps. Some of the steps will be appropriate for existing children's services licensees intending to modify the operation of or enlarge an existing child care centre.

- Understand the licensing process for establishing a new children's service by obtaining information from the NSW Department of Education and Communities' web site.
- Research the need for children's services in the local area, including location and service offered by existing centres, and the demography of the area.
- Locate a suitable site for the proposed child care centre based on needs research and the site selection and other criteria included in this DCP.
- Prepare documentation to support the submission of a development application for the proposed child care centre. The documentation requirements are described in this section.
- Arrange a development application pre-lodgement meeting with officers from Council's Development Unit to confirm that all relevant issues associated with the proposal have been adequately addressed.
- Lodge the development application, plans and documentation with City of Parramatta Council.
- Council officers will assess the development application and, where necessary, the applicant may be requested to provide additional information on the proposal.
- Council determines the application.
- If development consent is granted, the provider of the children's service will be required to lodge a Service Approval application with the NSW Department of Education and Communities under the Regulation. Responsibility for determination of this application rests with the Department.
- Proponent to obtain a Construction Certificate.
- Following construction of the development, an Occupation Certificate must be obtained prior to the issue of a Service Approval by the Department of Education and Communities. Once a Service Approval is issued, the child care centre may commence operations.

5.2.4.2 Prior to Lodgement of Development Application

The period prior to the lodgement of a development application is very important. This is the period when the need for the proposed children's service should be researched, when a site for the centre is selected and a preliminary design prepared. Sufficient time spent in the planning of a new centre will in most cases result in a timely assessment and approval by Council.

Child care centres require approvals from at least two authorities: the relevant local council and the NSW Department of Education and Communities. Council is responsible for issuing

development and (where it is the Principal Certifying Authority) construction approvals for centres while the Department is responsible for licensing of centres. The proponent must also be familiar with the Department's licensing requirements prior to lodging a DA for the proposal.

Use of appropriate professionals

Council aims to promote excellence and best practice in early childhood education environments. The design of excellent physical environments for centre-based child care services is a specialised task requiring the involvement of qualified and experienced design professionals throughout.

Deployment of a skilled architect and landscape architect who are experienced in designing internal and external spaces for child care centres will assist in ensuring that a high quality design is prepared and that the proposal is approved by Council.

The use of design professionals with experience in the application of best practice standards and the standards contained in the Regulation is considered fundamental to a successful application. Other professional involvement, as described in this section will also be required in the centre design process.

Consultation with Council staff

All proponents for new child care centres are strongly advised to consult with Council officers about the details of their application at an early stage. The range of staff to be contacted include but are not limited to, Council's Town Planner, Building Surveyor and Environmental Health Officer to address the range of matters that will apply to the development application. Once a preliminary design has been prepared a DA pre-lodgement meeting may be arranged to clarify issues associated with the proposal and check the type and level of documentation required to be submitted with the formal application.

Proponents wishing to arrange a DA pre-lodgement meeting should contact Council's Development Services Unit on 9806 5600.

Note: Proponents wishing to research the social characteristics of particular local areas prior to the selection of development sites may contact Council's Community Place Development Officer for the relevant area in the Community Capacity Building Team on 9806 5792.

Consultation with the community

Child care centre proposals can attract a great deal of community interest and concern - particularly centres proposed to be sited in residential neighbourhoods.

Proponents are strongly encouraged to discuss their preliminary plans with those who neighbour the child care centre site prior to the lodgement of a formal development application. This activity can be very effective in establishing good relationships with those who would be living near the children's service. It can also be useful in crystallising key neighbour concerns at an early stage enabling the centre design to be modified to respond to those concerns, which can in turn avoid or reduce delays in the processing of the application once it is formally lodged.

5.2.4.3 Requirements for Submission of Information with Development Applications

All Applications

A Formal development application with accompanying building plans is required to be submitted for proposals for new child care centres or alterations and additions to existing child care centres.

All building plans must be prepared by an accredited architect or other professional as defined in the Children's Services Regulation.

The following support documentation is also required to be submitted.

- A Statement of Environmental Effects addressing the matters included in Section 79C of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
- A checklist and statement prepared by the professional responsible for preparing the building plans substantiating that the proposed child care centre satisfies the requirements of Part 3 of the Regulation and the requirements of the BCA.
- A landscape plan prepared by a qualified landscape architect or other landscape design professional with demonstrated experience in the design of children's play spaces. The plan shall address the matters included in the Sections 'Supporting Technical Assistance' and 'Outdoor Areas' below.
- A site analysis addressing the requirements included in Section 'Site Analysis' below.

Supporting Technical Assessments

In addition to the documentation discussed above, the applicant will need to arrange for various supporting technical assessments to be prepared. In many cases this will involve the use of qualified professionals (for example, traffic engineers, acoustic engineers).

The type of assessment required, the circumstances when it is required, and the matters to be covered in the assessment are described in the table below.

Table 5.2.4.1
Technical Assessment

Types of technical assessment	This assessment is required	This assessment should address
Architectural plans and statement of compliance	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre	<p>Building siting and design matters included in this DCP.</p> <p>Matters included in clause 16 (1) (e) of the Children's Services Regulation 2004</p> <p>Relevant Building Code of Australia standards relating to child care centres</p> <p>Indoor and transition area requirements included in the National Quality Standard.</p> <p>The suitability of the food preparation facilities to meet the requirements of the food safety standards</p>
Landscape plans	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre	<p>Matters included in this Section for Outdoor Areas</p> <p>Outdoor play space matters included in the National Quality Standard</p> <p>Play area matters included in Child-friendly environments (DUAP and the NSW Play Alliance 1999)</p> <p><i>Requirements of Shade for child care services</i> (NSW Cancer Council and NSW Department of Health 2005)</p>

Types of technical assessment	This assessment is required	This assessment should address
Child care centre operational plan of management	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre	<p>The process for consideration and resolution of any complaints made by users or neighbours of the centre</p> <p>The timing and frequency of staff / parent meetings or other events at the centre outside the usual hours of operation of the centre</p> <p>Measures to manage child safety in and around the proposed centre, including management of car parking and vehicle drop-off areas, access by unauthorised persons, etc.</p> <p>Measures to manage noise that will be emitted from the proposed centre, including noise emitted from play areas and for car parking and vehicle areas</p>
Waste management plan	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre	Matters included in Section 3.3.7 of this DCP
Access and mobility audit	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre	<p>Matters included in this Section for Access and Car Parking</p> <p>Access requirements included in the National Quality Standard</p>
Shade audit	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre	<p>Matters included in Best Practice Guidelines in the National Quality Standard</p> <p><i>Requirements of Shade for child care services</i> (NSW Cancer Council and NSW Department of Health 2005)</p>

Types of technical assessment	This assessment is required	This assessment should address
Traffic and transport assessment	<p>For any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a child care centre that proposes 30 or more places ■ a child care centre that is to front a major road ■ a child care centre that proposes any variation to the minimum access and parking requirements 	<p>Matters included in this Section for Access and Car parking</p> <p>Matters included in Section 3.6.2 of this DCP.</p> <p>Access and turning provisions for service and emergency vehicles, such as ambulances, delivery, garbage collection and maintenance vehicles.</p> <p>Other matters including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ likely/projected trip generation; ■ parking requirements, including the design of parking areas, and any pick-up and drop-off facilities; ■ current road safety conditions, including an accident history in the locality; and ■ the expected impact of the proposed development on the existing and future traffic conditions.
Acoustic assessment	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre	Matters included in Section 3.3.3 of this DCP
Land contamination assessment	<p>For any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a child care centre to be located on or adjacent to land currently or formerly used for purposes identified in Section 2.4.4 of this DCP ■ a child care centre to be located on land fronting a major road or a road that was previously a major road ■ a child care centre to be located within a building erected prior to 1970 and that could contain elevated levels of lead in paint ■ a child care centre to be located on land containing any building likely to contain asbestos 	Requirements of <i>State Environmental Planning Policy No. 55 - Remediation of Land and Managing Land Contamination Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 - Remediation of Land</i> (DUAP and EPA 1998)

Types of technical assessment	This assessment is required	This assessment should address
Electro magnetic field or radio frequency impacts assessment	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre within 100 metres of a high voltage transmission line easement, or the site of a mobile phone tower or antennae, or any other source of electromagnetic radiation	Guidelines or research issued by the Commonwealth Government's Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency
Air quality assessment	For any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a child care centre that is to be located adjacent a railway or major road ■ a child care centre within or adjacent to Business, Mixed Use or Industrial zoned land or adjacent to industrial land uses 	Any quality guidelines issued by the NSW Environment Protection Authority
Fire safety and evacuation plan (required prior to the issue of an Occupation Certificate)	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre	<p>Compliance with the requirements of AS 3745-2002. Emergency control organisation and procedures for buildings, structures and workplaces</p> <p>The mobility of children and how this is to be accommodated during an evacuation</p> <p>The location of a safe congregation area, away from the evacuated building, busy roads, other hazards and evacuation points of other residents or tenants within the building or surrounding buildings</p> <p>Where the centre is part of a larger building or complex, that the evacuation plan is complementary and consistent with other emergency evacuation plans in place</p> <p>The supervision of children during the evacuation and at the safe congregation area with regard to the capacity of the child care centre and the child : staff ratios.</p>
Aboriginal heritage Assessment	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre on a properly identified as High or Medium Sensitivity or that involves the disturbance of sandstone outcrops, bushland or land within 100m of a creek or river foreshore	<p>Relevant matters included in Parramatta LEP 2011</p> <p>Relevant matters included in Part 4 of this DCP</p>

Types of technical assessment	This assessment is required	This assessment should address
Heritage Impact Statement	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre on a properly identified in an environmental planning instrument as an item of heritage significance or within a heritage conservation area	Relevant matters included in Parramatta LEP 2011 Relevant matters included in Part 4 of this DCP
Archaeological Assessment	For any proposed new or enlarged child care centre that proposes to disturb a relic or is likely to disturb a relic	Relevant matters included in Parramatta LEP 2011 Relevant matters included in Part 4 of this DCP Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study
Arts Plan	For child care centres on sites greater than 5,000sqm in area	Matters included in Section 3.4.1 of this DCP Matters included in the Public Domain Plan, the Arts Facilities and Cultural Places framework and the Arts Plan Process Guidelines

Site Analysis

The following details are to be provided in a site analysis to be submitted with any development application involving a proposal to establish a new or enlarge an existing child care centre. These details are in addition to any other matters to be included in a site analysis required under Section 2.3 of this DCP.

Site characteristics:

- Natural features, including bushland and rock outcrops
- Topography and slope
- History of land use and any potential sources of land contamination
- Microclimate and aspect
- Trees and landscape
- Stormwater drainage
- Availability of utility services

Proximity to hazards and risks:

- Existing and potential on and off-site electromagnetic fields (50Hz and radio frequency fields 3kHz – 300ghz)
- Contaminated land on or near the site
- Lead in painted surfaces, carpets, furnishings and roof void in existing buildings
- Proximity to sources of air and noise pollution (for example, major roads, smokestacks)
- Proximity to odour generating uses and sources
- Proximity to LPG tanks
- Proximity to water cooling and water warming systems

- Proximity to legal and approved drugs clinics, brothels or other like uses
- Any other identified environmental health hazard or risk relevant to the site and/or existing buildings within the site

Neighbouring properties details:

- Location of buildings, structures, major trees and private open space
- Height and floor levels of buildings
- Land use
- Street elevation including one house on each side of site
- Living room windows overlooking the site
- Location of any facing doors and windows, particularly those likely to be near children's play areas
- Locations of bedrooms and other noise sensitive rooms
- Structures located on or near boundaries of the site
- Architectural character of buildings and front fencing
- Setbacks and building zones
- Difference in levels between the site and adjacent properties
- Views and solar access enjoyed by neighbouring properties
- Drainage characteristics

Traffic and parking:

- Traffic volumes in peak hours
- Street carriageway width
- Location of nearby side streets and public parking areas
- Availability of on-street parking throughout the day
- Nearby traffic control devices (for example, median strips, roundabouts)

Direction and distance to local facilities:

- Local shops
- Schools
- Public transport
- Recreation and community facilities
- Public open space
- Existing child care centres

5.3 Places of Public Worship and Educational Establishments

Preparation of this section of the DCP involved consultation with the community including representatives from several places of public worship within the local government area. It is recognised that many community and religious groups play an important role in providing social support for the community. A primary purpose of this section of the DCP is to ensure the process of the assessment of any development proposal for a place of public worship is consistent, fair and accessible to all religious groups and to manage the impacts of places of public worship on the amenity of neighbourhoods.

Objectives

- O.1 To limit and manage the impacts of places of public worship and educational establishments on the amenity of residential areas.
- O.2 To ensure that places of public worship and educational establishments have a scale and intensity that is suitable to the site and consistent with the prevailing and likely neighbourhood character in which the development is proposed.
- O.3 To encourage the location of larger places of public worship to lands zoned for business or industrial purposes.
- O.4 To ensure that the development assessment process for proposed places of public worship is consistent for all religious groups.

5.3.1 Development to which this section of the DCP applies

This part of the DCP applies to all land where places of public worship and educational establishments are permissible and specifically applies to development applications for any of the following:

- The establishment of a new purpose built place of public worship or educational establishment.
- Alterations and/or additions to, or intensification of an existing place of public worship or educational establishment.
- Conversion or adaptation of existing buildings to a place of public worship or educational establishment.
- Any of the above, where the place of public worship is ancillary to an educational establishment.

5.3.2 Submitting a Development Application

As a first step in the development consent process, proponents of places of public worship or educational establishments are strongly advised to consult with Council officers.

The following requirements detail the specific information that must be provided to the consent authority as part of any development application for a place of public worship or educational establishment. These requirements are in addition to the information requirements for all development applications.

- a. Detailed information relating to:
 - The likely effects of the development on the amenity of nearby residents.
 - Traffic and noise generation.
 - The consistency of the proposed development with the zone objectives contained in any environmental planning instruments pertaining to the land.
 - The suitability of the site and neighbourhood for the scale and intensity of development proposed.
 - The impact of the development on the character of the locality.

- b. An Operational Plan of Management (refer to 5.3.3) which sets out necessary considerations to be addressed for the operation of the proposed place of public worship or educational establishment.

5.3.3 Planning Controls

5.3.3.1 Locational Requirements

Objective

- O.1 To prevent unacceptable impacts on the amenity of residential areas by encouraging the location of larger places of public worship within non-residential zones.

Design Principle

- P.1 Larger places of public worship (ie. with a seating capacity of greater than 250) are to be located within lands zoned for business or industrial purposes.

5.3.3.2 Bulk and Scale

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that a consistency of built form is maintained in residential zones.
- O.2 To ensure that the scale of places of public worship and educational establishments is consistent with the scale of existing or likely future development in the area.
- O.3 To maintain the residential character of established residential areas.

Design Principles

- P.1 Applications for places of public worship and educational establishments will be subject to the same height, floor space ratio and envelope controls that are identified in the Parramatta LEP 2011, Parramatta City Centre DCP 2007 and Part 3 of this DCP applicable to the land for permissible development within the applicable zone.
- P.2 Consideration will be given to variation of the applicable height or envelope controls to accommodate the unique architectural requirements of places of public worship establishments as long as the objectives of the controls and this clause are maintained.
- P.3 Site planning must be sensitive to the streetscape character and views.
- P.4 Places of public worship and educational establishments are to be designed and landscaped in a manner that enhances the quality and visual amenity of the streetscape.
- P.5 Development for the purpose of a place of public worship within a residential zone is to have a maximum seating capacity of 250.

5.3.3.3 Acoustic Privacy

Objective

- O.1 To minimise noise levels from places of public worship and educational establishments that may impact upon neighbouring or nearby properties.

Design Principles

- P.1 The design of the proposed place of public worship or educational establishment should minimise the projection of noise from the various activities anticipated to occur within the site. Adjoining and nearby residents should not be exposed to unreasonable levels of noise arising from the proposed use.

- P.2 A noise impact assessment statement, prepared by a suitably qualified acoustic engineer, is to be submitted with all applications for development within residential zones or which adjoin residential zones. This should describe hours of operation and predicted noise levels for regular lunch and tea breaks and for special events such as festivals and religious celebrations. Where possible, reference should be made to similar operating uses whether or not within the Parramatta Local Government area.

NOTE: Consideration will be given to exempt P.2 where applications are received for minor modifications or alterations to existing premises.

5.3.3.4 Open Space Areas

Objective

- O.1 To provide adequate open space areas for passive and active recreational activities for new educational establishments.

Design Principle

- P.1 For all new educational establishments, an Open Space Plan is to be included with the development application. The plan shall:
- identify the amount of open space area to be provided;
 - identify the types of open space area to be provided, including indoor and outdoor recreation facilities; and
 - identify the likely effects of the use of open space areas on the amenity of nearby residents (including how often and the type of activities to occur) and measures to mitigate and manage the impacts of noise on adjoining properties.

5.3.3.5 Traffic, Parking and Access

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that pedestrian safety is maintained and protected.
- O.2 To ensure that the surrounding street network and intersections continue to operate effectively and within design parameters.
- O.3 To minimise the impact of parking on the local streets.
- O.4 To minimise impact upon the amenity of the neighbourhood.

Design Principles

- P.1 A traffic impact statement is to be included with the development application. The statement shall:
- assess the impact upon the surrounding streets and the measures proposed to mitigate such impacts.
 - identify the number of parking spaces required on the basis of the general use of the site. Reference should be made to similar existing and operating premises in similar neighbourhoods as far as possible.

For educational establishments, on-site parking must be provided for employees, student drivers (for senior level educational establishments only), pick-up and drop-off areas and bicycle parking.
 - identify the activities (e.g. carnivals, celebrations, festivals) and other gatherings which are likely to attract larger than normal attendances at the premises, the attendance

numbers associated with such events and measures to mitigate and manage their impacts associated with traffic movements.

- d. adequately consider future parking needs that may result from anticipated growth in the congregation of places of public worship.
- P.2 On-site parking shall be provided at the rate determined by the traffic impact statement having regard to the objectives of this clause. As a general guide for places of public worship, new development shall provide 1 car parking space per 5m² of usable floor space for the first 100m² and 1 car parking space per 3m² of usable floor space thereafter. (Usable floor space not being corridor space, stairways, storage areas, toilets and other floor space that will not increase the capacity of the development.)
- P.3 All vehicles shall enter and leave the site in a forward direction. Clear distinctions should be made for vehicular traffic and pedestrian movements, both onsite and off-site. Measures should be taken to separate these and reduce potential conflict through design and management practices.
- P.4 Car parking spaces are to be designed to ensure ease of access, egress and manoeuvring on-site. The standards of AS 2890 are to be complied with.
- P.5 Basement or at-grade parking must be provided for all new developments.
- P.6 To ensure adequate traffic flow, worship services are not to commence until thirty minutes have elapsed following the completion of any preceding service.

5.3.3.6 Operational Plan of Management

Objective

- O.1 To provide certainty for both the consent authority and the local community about the ongoing management practices to be employed by the proposed use to manage its impact upon the neighbourhood.

Design Principle

- P.1 A development application for the purposes of establishing a new place of public worship or educational establishment must include an Operational Plan of Management. This will be used both for the assessment of the application as well as a means to manage the ongoing operation of the proposed premises through the conditions of development consent. The Operational Plan of Management (as may be amended) will be incorporated as a condition of development consent. This plan must include, but is not limited to the following information for each proposed use:

Table 5.3.3.6.1

Requirements for Operational Plan of Management

Places of Public Worship	Educational Establishments
Details of the proposed hours of operation, a schedule of regular services held and recurring events and special events throughout the year. Where special events attracting greater than 250 people will occur, details including the expected numbers of people are to be provided.	A schedule of the regular classes held, lunch and tea breaks, recurring events (such as sport afternoons) and special events throughout the year.

Places of Public Worship	Educational Establishments
A list of the types of community purposes (i.e. community colleges, senior citizens groups, youth groups etc) the building may be used for outside the regular services. How often and how many people it will attract.	A list of the types of community purposes (i.e. community colleges, senior citizens groups, youth groups etc) any building may be used for outside the regular classes, breaks and other events. How often and how many people it will attract.
A list of the type of organisations that may let or use the building and for what purposes. How often and how many people it will attract.	A list of the type of organisations that may let or use any building and for what purposes. How often and how many people it will attract.
An explanation of the measures that will be in place to manage parking and local traffic when a special event is scheduled.	An explanation of the measures that will be in place to manage parking and local traffic when a special event is scheduled.
The estimated number of people to be in attendance at regular services, main events and those other times where it is described that the place of public worship will be in use.	The number of students to be in attendance at regular classes. The number of people to be in attendance at other times where it is described that the educational establishment will be in use.
Contact persons who will be responsible for complaints handling. This is to be updated periodically.	Contact persons who will be responsible for complaints handling. This is to be updated periodically.
Anticipated growth of the congregation and how these long term projections will be factored into the development and managed in the future.	Anticipated growth of the educational establishment and how these long term projections will be factored into the development and managed in the future. For senior level educational establishments, details of the number of student drivers, the number and location of allocated parking spaces and the measures to monitor the safety of student drivers (e.g. guardian permission slips).

Further Information

NSW Department of Education and Training

5.4 Preservation of Trees or Vegetation

This section outlines the trees or vegetation to which Clause 5.9 of the City of Parramatta Council Local Environmental Plan 2011 (LEP 2011) and Clause 34 Parramatta City Centre Local Environmental Plan 2007 applies by reference to species, size, or location.

Trees play an important role in the 'greening' of our city. They make our surroundings pleasant, provide relief from summer heat and reduce glare from the pavement. They also increase the value of real estate, reduce runoff and improve the quality of the air we breathe.

Council considers it important to carefully manage this precious resource and to preserve the existing urban forest within the City of Parramatta Council Local Government Area for the purpose of establishing green corridors and maintaining the natural aesthetic values within the urban environment.

Trees on sites listed on the New South Wales State Heritage Register require Heritage Council approval or exemption from this approval prior to any pruning or proposed removal. Exemptions may be granted for pruning up to 30% of the canopy of a tree on a State Heritage Register-listed site within a two year period. More information on Heritage Council approvals and exemptions is available online at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/development.

Objectives

- O.1 To maintain and enhance the amenity of Parramatta Local Government Area through the preservation of appropriate trees and vegetation.
- O.2 To retain Parramatta Local Government Area's urban forest cover particularly its street tree and parkland tree population to alleviate urban heat impact.
- O.3 To appropriately manage trees and vegetation in order to ensure their health and long term retention.
- O.4 To conserve trees of ecological, heritage, aesthetic and cultural significance.
- O.5 To protect and manage individual trees as an important community asset.
- O.6 To establish the procedural framework and requirements governing the pruning, removal and subsequent replacement of trees within the City.
- O.7 To ensure all new development considers and protects existing trees on development sites and provides opportunity for the healthy growth of large trees.

How to use this Part

This Part is to be read in conjunction with Clause 5.9 Preservation of Trees or Vegetation of LEP 2011, or Clause 34 of LEP 2007.

The controls in this Part, to the extent of any inconsistency in relation to trees, take precedence over the controls in other Parts of the Development Control Plan 2011 (DCP 2011).

All references to Acts, Regulations, Codes, Australian Standards, Plans, policies, the Technical Manual and the Guide are to those documents as amended over time.

This Part has 4 sections:

- Section 1 - Introduction
- Section 2 - Tree Permits - Explains which tree works require a tree permit and sets out the controls for these works.
- Section 3 - Exempt Works - Explains which tree works do not require a tree permit or development application approval.
- Section 4 - Definitions

5.4.1 Introduction

Trees to which the control applies:

1. Any tree or palm - whether indigenous, endemic, exotic or introduced species with a height equal to or exceeding 5 metres.
2. Any tree or mangrove vegetation located on public land, irrespective of size.
3. Any tree or plant, irrespective of size:
 - a. that is listed in a Register of Significant Trees; or
 - b. that is or forms part of a heritage item, or that is within a heritage conservation area; or
 - c. that is or forms part of an Aboriginal object, or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

Penalties

A person found guilty of an offence for a contravention of these controls may be issued a penalty infringement notice not exceeding \$3000 for individuals, \$6000 for companies, fined up to \$110,000 if dealt with in the Local Court or up to \$1,100,000 if dealt with in the Land & Environment Court.

In addition to a penalty awarded, the Court may also order the repair, remedial pruning or replacement of a damaged or removed tree and impose an order to maintain such replacement to maturity.

5.4.2 Tree permit

This section explains which tree works require a tree permit and sets out the controls for these works.

Controls

- C.1 A tree permit must be obtained before any tree works are carried out on a tree. An arboricultural report and other reports and information, may be required to be submitted as part of the Tree Permit assessment process.**
- C.2 All tree works must be carried out in accordance with the WorkCover NSW Code of Practice: 'Amenity Tree Industry' - 1998.**
- C.3 Trees removed as a consequence of approval by a tree permit may need to be replaced with a suitable canopy tree or trees in a suitable location on the site.**

Offset Program

Should Council approve tree works, Council prefers that trees that are removed are replaced on the site with a suitable replacement canopy tree and in a suitable location onsite. However, there may be circumstances when there is no suitable location on site (for example, in the case of small backyards); in this case, a financial contribution will be required to be paid to support public tree planting. Offset fees are contained within Council's published fees and charges.

5.4.2.1 How an Application is Made

An application for consent to undertake tree works shall be made, using Council's Tree Permit Application, by all owners of the land on which the tree works are to be carried out or by any person with written consent of the owners. The application form must be completed and submitted to Council together with the appropriate fee.

Trees which are considered to be dangerous

If a tree is considered to be:

- dead;

- dying; or
- posing an imminent risk to human life or property,

a tree permit application is not required to be submitted to Council for the removal of that tree.

If Council is satisfied that the tree is dead, dying or posing an imminent risk to human life or property, it will issue a letter confirming that the tree is exempt from the requirement for a tree permit and tree works may be undertaken. Council may require a replacement tree to be planted to ensure that in time this tree is replaced.

Note: Section 3 details exemptions from a tree permit for tree works to be undertaken by the State Emergency Service or Rural Fire Service in response to emergency, severe natural event and other nominated circumstances.

In determining if the tree is posing an imminent risk to human life or property, a tree risk assessment will be undertaken that will consider:

- Likelihood of failure
- Likelihood of impacting a target
- Consequences of impact

5.4.2.2 Assessment Process

In considering a tree application, the Council shall consider the retention value of the tree through a 3 step process:

Step 1: Assess the sustainability of the tree in its location. This is determined by considering the vitality, structural condition, age/longevity of the tree and suitability of the tree to the site.

Questions to be considered:

- Has the tree reached the end of its lifespan or is there evidence of decline?
- Does the tree show evidence of potential structural failure, and could become dangerous requiring it to be removed at a later date?
- Does the tree impact on a main area of private open space, so that it compromises the use of the open space for passive or active recreation?
- Is there evidence of damage to the tree due to pests or disease that will reduce the lifespan of the tree?
- Is there evidence that the tree is causing structural damage to a building?
- Is the species of tree suited to the location?

Step 2: Assess the landscape and amenity significance of the tree. This is determined by considering the amenity, heritage and environmental value of each tree.

Questions to be considered:

- Is the tree prominent in the streetscape?
- Does the tree have heritage significance or contribute to the significance of a place?
- Is the tree a contributory item to a heritage place or conservation area?
- Does the tree represent a typical planting of the era of the associated building or park's construction or creation?
- Does the tree contribute to an established streetscape?
- Does the tree have high aesthetic value?
- Is the tree indigenous or endemic species?
- Is the tree part of a remnant endemic collection of trees or vegetation?

- Does the tree have the potential to provide a habitat for native fauna?
- Is the tree part of a threatened ecological community listed under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*? If yes, a Seven Part Test may be required.

Where a tree is identified as part of an ecological community listed under Schedules 1 and 2 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*, Section 5A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 applies and an "Assessment of Significance" must be prepared by a qualified ecologist and submitted to Council with the application

Step 3: Consider sustainability and landscape significance together to determine the retention value.

- Trees will be categorised as having a high, medium, low or very low retention value.
- Trees with a high retention value or a medium retention value should be considered for retention.
- Trees with a low retention value can usually be removed, however their replacement may be a requirement of removal.

Neighbour's Trees

If a neighbour's tree overhangs your property boundary you may undertake pruning within your property boundary, provided it can be carried out in accordance with Australian Standard AS4373 – 2007, 'Pruning of Amenity trees' from within your property and you have obtained consent from Council prior to undertaking such works.

5.4.2.3 Consent Duration

1. Consent issued by Council shall lapse if the works referred to in the consent have not been completed within two (2) years from the date of consent.
2. Consent issued by Council in conjunction with a subdivision approval, a building approval, complying development or development consent shall lapse if these approvals or consents lapse or become invalid, void or are surrendered.
3. Consent for tree works associated with development may, if granted, be issued concurrently with the development application or complying development consent but may also be subject to any landscaping and streetscaping requirements or any conditions imposed under any relevant SEPP, LEP, DCP or other Council Policy.
4. A copy of the consent must be kept on the site of the tree works and produced on demand to Council's duly authorised officers, servants or agents.

Issues which do not usually warrant removal / pruning of trees:

- A tree is shedding leaves, fruit, bark, cones or twigs.
- A tree is causing minor structural damage, such as footpaths or driveways.
- There are fears about healthy trees failing.
- A tree is causing minor shading.
- A tree is causing blockage to pipes, unless the damage is serious and recurring. Root pruning, replacement of old dilapidated pipes, or use of root barriers may solve the problem (evidence would need to be provided if the problem is serious).
- Pruning for amenity views.

Applications for consent to prune or remove trees located on publicly owned land, including Council Parks, Reserves and Road Reserves

Council, or its duly authorised servants or agents, may carry out the pruning or removal of a tree/s including bushland vegetation from Council owned or controlled land.

1. All tree works conducted by Council will comply with relevant Australian standards and specifications as determined by the Council policies. The cost of all non-essential tree works for trees located on public land will be the responsibility of the applicant. Council or an authorised agent will carry out any such approved works.
2. Where a Council Public Works project requires tree/s to be pruned or removed, consent must be sought at the planning stage in consultation with Council's Open Space and Natural Resources Unit.

Public consultation on the removal of public trees will be undertaken in accordance with Council's *Public Tree Assessment and Procedural Guidelines*.

5.4.2.4 Opportunity for Review

If you are dissatisfied with a decision, you may request a review of the determination of a tree application.

Section 82A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* provides that the applicant may request the Council to review the determination. The request must be made in writing (or on the review application form) together with payment of the appropriate fee. The review must be lodged and determined **within six (6) months** of the date on which you receive the determination notice.

Note: To enable the Section 82A review to be considered within the six month time frame prescribed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, it is advisable to lodge the application for review under Section 82A as soon as possible.

Section 82A does not apply to complying development, designated development, integrated development, or a determination made by Council under Division 4 in respect of Crown applications.

Section 97 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* gives you the right to appeal to the Land and Environment Court **within six (6) months** of the date on which you receive advice of Council's decision.

5.4.3 Exempt works

Explains which tree works do not require a permit or development application approval.

Introduction

This section explains when approval from Council (either by tree permit or by development application) is not required to carry out tree works, including the removal or pruning of a tree.

Exempt Tree Works

The following are exempt tree works and do not require a permit or development application approval:

Part A - Exemption applies to land under care, control, management of Council

1. Tree works on a tree on land owned or under the care, control and management of Council where the tree works are carried out by Council.

Part B - Exemption applies to all land:

1. Removal of a dead tree in accordance with WorkCover NSW Code of Practice '*Amenity Tree Industry*' - 1998.
2. Tree works carried out on a tree by the State Emergency Service or Rural Fire Service in response to an emergency or severe natural event.
3. Tree works required under the provisions of Section 48 of the *Electricity Supply Act 1995*.

4. Tree works on any tree of a species that has been declared a noxious plant under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.
5. Trees that are required to be removed as part of a Section 66 Directive under the *Rural Fires Act 1997* or the provisions provided under the 10/50 Vegetation Clearance Code of practice for New South Wales.
6. Trees that are required to be removed by a Rural Fire Brigade because it poses or will pose a significant threat to access along required fire trails or to human life, buildings or other property during a bushfire.
7. Trees that have otherwise become dangerous from actions associated with hazard reduction burns undertaken in accordance with a Part V approval under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, or a bushfire.
8. Trees that are required for immediate removal where this is essential for emergency access or emergency works by Council or the State Emergency Services.
9. Trees that are required for removal in accordance with Part 6 Division 4 section 46 of the *Sydney Water Act 1994*.
10. Trees required for removal in accordance with sections 88, 107, 138 and 139 of the *Roads Act 1993*.

Part C - Exemption applies to all land, except for land/tree which:

- is listed on the Register of Significant Trees;
 - is or is located on a site classified as being part of a vulnerable, threatened or endangered ecological community or provides or has the potential to provide habitat for native fauna or fauna classified as vulnerable or threatened under the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (NSW) or the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth);
 - is or forms part of a heritage item or place;
 - is within a heritage conservation area;
 - is or forms part of an Aboriginal object;
 - is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance; or
 - is on public land.
1. Tree works on a tree where the trunk of the tree at ground level is within 3 metres of:
 - a. the outside enclosing wall of a legally constructed building; or
 - b. the outside edge of the footings of a legally constructed carport; or
 - c. the outside edge of the coping of a legally constructed in-ground swimming pool.

Note: This exemption does not apply to a tree on adjoining land. The tree and the dwelling house or other structure referred to above must both be on the same land for the exemption to apply.

2. The tree is of a species *Populus spp.* - (Poplar), *Salix spp.* - (Willow), *Cinnamomum camphora* - (Camphor Laurel) and *Liquidambar styraciflua* - (sweet gum), where the trunk of such tree is located within 5 metres of any sewer or
 - a. the outside enclosing wall of a legally constructed building; or
 - b. the outside edge of the footings of a legally constructed carport; or
 - c. the outside edge of the coping of a legally constructed in-ground swimming pool.

Note: This exemption does not apply to a tree on adjoining land. The tree and the dwelling house or other structure referred to above must both be on the same land for the exemption to apply.

3. Tree works on any tree on the following list:

Note: The trees listed below are identified by their botanical name (common names are provided as reference only). Cultivated varieties (cvs.) of the trees listed are not included for exemption except where specified.

Table 5.4.3.1

Botanical and Common Names of tree species

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Green Wattle
<i>Acacia salignus</i>	W.A. / Golden Wreath Wattle
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
<i>Albizia lophantha</i>	Crested Wattle / Persian silk
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Alnus jorullensis</i>	Evergreen Alder
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquats
<i>Erythrina spp.</i>	Coral Trees
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber Tree
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust
<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Norfolk Is. Hibiscus
<i>Ligustrum lucidum & cvs</i>	Large Leafed Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small Leafed Privet
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Olea europaea var. africana</i>	African Olive
<i>Populus alba</i>	White / Silver Poplar
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	White / Silver Poplar
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Populus nigra Italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar
<i>Pyracantha augustifolia</i>	Firethorn
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia / Black Locust
<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>	Rhus / Sumac Tree
<i>Salix alba ssp. babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
<i>Salix matusdana 'Tortuosa'</i>	Tortured Willow
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella Tree

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Mastic / Pepper Tree
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Cocos Island / Queen Palm
All edible fruit and nut trees except native species such as <i>Acmena spp.</i> (Lily Pilly), <i>Syzygium spp.</i> (Lily Pilly), <i>Elaeocarpus spp.</i> (Blueberry Ash) or <i>Macadamia spp.</i> (Macadamia Tree).	

Exempt Pruning Works

This clause only allows pruning of a tree if it is carried out in accordance with Australian Standard AS4373 – 2007, 'Pruning of Amenity trees' and WorkCover NSW Code of Practice 'Amenity Tree Industry' – 1998.

These exemptions apply to all land:

1. The removal of dead branches from a tree.
2. Selective pruning, being only pruning to remove branches no larger than 50mm diameter at the nearest branch collar to clear:
 - a. a roof;
 - b. an external face of a building;
 - where branch encroachment is within 2m of such and where the owner of the land where the centre of the tree trunk originates provides written consent.
3. Pruning of trees to remove branches no larger than 50mm diameter at the nearest branch collar to maintain distance clearances to powerlines as set out under section 48 of the *Electricity Supply Act 1995*.
4. Crown modification pruning of a hedge by no more than 20% of its height and or width in any one year.
5. Crown maintenance pruning of trees in accordance with sections 88, 107, 138 and 139 of the *Roads Act 1993* and in accordance with AS4373 2007.
6. Selective pruning of branches or foliage emanating over public land from privately owned trees where access is required to be restored or created by Council or the State Emergency Services.
7. Selective pruning to remove any species of parasitic mistletoe or parasitic plant from any part of a tree.

5.4.4 Definitions

In this Part:

“Aboriginal Object” means any deposit, object or other material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of an area of New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non- Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

“Aboriginal Place of Heritage Significance” means an area of land, the general location of which is identified in an Aboriginal heritage study adopted by the Council after public exhibition, that is:

- a. the site of one or more Aboriginal objects or a place that has the physical remains of pre-European occupation by, or is of contemporary significance to, the Aboriginal people. It may (but need not) include items and remnants of the occupation of the lands by Aboriginal people, such as burial places, engraving sites, rock art, midden deposits, scarred and sacred trees and sharpening grooves, or

- b. a natural Aboriginal sacred site or other sacred feature. It includes natural features such as creeks or mountains of long-standing cultural significance, as well as initiation ceremonial or story places or areas of more contemporary cultural significance.

Note: The term may include (but is not limited to) places that are declared under section 84 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* to be Aboriginal places for the purposes of that Act.

“Bushland” has the same meaning as that defined in ‘State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas’, as referred to in the City of Parramatta Council’s Vegetation Management Plan 1998.

“Contributory Item” means a tree that makes a contribution to a heritage item or conservation area including streetscape and parkland trees. This contribution may be visual, aesthetic functional (e.g. wind protection, provision of scale, shelter, etc.).

“Dangerous Tree” means a tree that will inflict imminent liability or harm to a person’s life or property.

“Dead Tree” means a tree that is no longer capable of performing any of the following processes:

- Photosynthesis via its foliage crown (as indicated by the presence of moist, green or other coloured leaves);
- Osmosis (the ability of the roots system to take up water);
- Turgidity (the ability of the plant to hold moisture in its cells);
- Epicormic shoots (the production of new shoots as a response to stress, generated from buds under the bark or from a lignotuber – an underground stem);

or is exhibiting any of the following symptoms:

- Permanent leaf loss in both deciduous and evergreen plants;
- Permanent wilting (the loss of turgidity which is marked by drying out of stems, leaves and roots);
- Shedding of the epidermis (bark dries out and peels off to the beginning of the sapwood – new wood).

“Destroy” means any immediate or ongoing process or activity leading to the death of a tree.

“Dying Tree” means a tree that has entered senescence and is unable to be restored to a former healthy condition.

“Hedge” means a dense line or row of trees planted as a screen, fenceline or boundary indicator.

“Height” means the distance measured vertically between the horizontal plane of the lowest point of the base of the tree which is immediately above ground and the horizontal plane of the uppermost point of the tree.

“Heritage Conservation Area” means an area of land of heritage significance shown on a heritage map and described in a heritage schedule in a Local Environmental Plan, and includes any heritage items situated on or within that area.

“Heritage Item” means a building, work, place, relic, tree, object or archaeological site the location and nature of which is identified in a Heritage Study, described in a heritage schedule in a Local Environmental Plan, or the NSW State Heritage Register.

“Injury” and **“Willful Destruction”** includes the administering of a chemical or artificial substance to a tree or part of a tree or, the alteration of ground level or water table which causes damage to the tree or any part of the tree including roots. This includes any physical injury especially by machinery on construction sites.

“Legally constructed” means built in compliance with environmental and planning legislation

and instruments in force within the City of Parramatta Council at the time of construction.

“Lop” or “Lopping” means cutting branches or stems between branch unions or internodes, with the final cut leaving a stub.

“Owner” has the meaning ascribed to it in the *Local Government Act, 1993*, No. 30.

“Pruning” means the removal of any stem/s back to the intersection of another stem/s to a swollen area of the intersection called the branch collar. This also means any act or acts of severing any part of a tree so as to cause reduction of the air space occupied by the branches and foliage of a tree. All pruning is to conform to Australian Standard AS 4373 – 2007 “Pruning of amenity trees”.

“Removal” and “Cutting Down” means the cutting down or dismantling of a tree so that the tree, including its branches, foliage, trunk, stump and root system will not regrow. This includes the poisoning of the stump and/or roots and/or removal or grinding out of its remains to prevent regrowth.

“Top” or “Top Lopping” means the reduction of the height of a tree through the practice of lopping.

“Transplant” or “Transplanting” is the removal of a tree that is excavated from its place of origin from within the ground and is relocated within the ground of the same property or re-establishment within the ground or a container within another property.

“Tree” long lived woody perennial plant greater than (or potentially greater than) 5 metres in height with one or relatively few stems (Australian Standard AS 4373-1996 “Pruning of amenity trees”).

“Tree Works” means:

- a. Any pruning of the crown of a tree (except for deadwood in accordance with Section 2 of this Part);
- b. any removal of a tree
- c. any pruning or removal of roots (greater than 40mm in diameter); and/or
- d. any alteration (excavation or fill) to the soil level within the Tree Protection Zone of a tree on the land or on adjoining land.

“Urban Forest” is defined as the totality of trees and shrubs on all land around urban areas and is measured as a canopy cover percentage of the total urban area.

5.5 Signage

Objectives

- O.1 To encourage signage that provides identification and information about premises in a manner that complements the development on which it is displayed and minimises the visual impact on the surrounding locality.
- O.2 To contribute to the appearance of the building, structure or place by encouraging coordinated signage of high-quality design and materials.
- O.3 To protect residential areas, open space areas and buildings or areas of heritage significance or special character from the adverse impacts of inappropriate signage.
- O.4 To ensure that the visual and physical amenity of a locality is not impaired by a proliferation of signs.
- O.5 To protect the significant characteristics of buildings, streetscapes, vistas and the Parramatta CBD skyline.
- O.6 To require that signs complement the architectural style and use of buildings.
- O.7 To promote signs that will add character to the streetscape and assist with way finding and the pedestrian usability of the Parramatta CBD.
- O.8 To limit the overall amount of signage through the provision of fewer, more effective signs, to avoid the creation of visual on buildings and streetscapes.

General Requirements

- Signs are to be sited and designed so that they do not adversely impact on the amenity of the streetscape and the surrounding locality, in particular signs are not to dominate or obscure other signs or result in visual clutter.
- Signs are to be compatible with the design, scale and architectural character of the building or site on which they are to be placed.
- Structures supporting signs should be of a high aesthetic appearance and not impact on the visual amenity of the locality.
- Materials used should be durable, fade proof and of a high aesthetic quality.
- Advertisements and advertising structures should not protrude above the skyline.
- Advertisements and advertising structures should complement natural features and not result in the trimming and lopping of significant trees.
- The following types of advertising and signs are discouraged to protect the visual quality of the City:
 - Posters on poles or other structures in public places
 - Sky signs
 - Temporary signs of a commercial nature on land whether zoned or unzoned
 - Trees used to support advertisement
 - Flashing lights
 - A-frame signs, goods and signboards in public places
 - Pylon signs not directly related to an activity carried out on the site.
 - Signs painted on or applied on the roof.
- General advertising signs that do not relate to a use, business or activity carried on the site or building on which the sign is to be placed are discouraged in order to protect visual amenity and reduce visual clutter.
- Sign content is to relate directly to a use, business or activity carried out on or associated with the building or site on which the sign is to be placed, or to within 400m of the site, except where the sign:

- is incorporated with a bus shelter, home kiosk, telephone booth,
- street furniture and the like, or
- is in conjunction with the provision of public infrastructure, or
- incorporates sponsorship acknowledgement.
- Sponsorship acknowledgement will be limited to words related to the sponsoring company's name, and the sponsor's logo, provided it does not exceed 5% of the area of the sign.
- The language of signs is to be accessible to the wider population.
- All signs displaying the language of a foreign country must contain the English equivalent.
- Signs and their supporting structures are to be structurally sound and constructed to ensure pedestrian and traffic safety.
- Signs and their supporting structures should not be:
 - hazardous to passers-by and for traffic safety
 - located so as to obscure a driver's or pedestrian's view of road or rail vehicles, pedestrians or features of the road, railway or footpath
 - highly illuminated so as to cause discomfort to, or inhibit vision of drivers or pedestrians
 - mistaken as an official traffic sign and should not distract a driver's attention or be confused with traffic signal instructions.
- The erection of any sign must comply with the applicable requirements of the Building Code of Australia.
- Illuminated signs are not to detract from the architecture of the supporting building during daylight.
- Illuminated signs are to be energy efficient.
- In considering applications for new signs, the consent authority must have regard to the number of existing signs on the site or the number of signs on a new building and in its vicinity and whether the cumulative impact gives rise to visual clutter.
- A curfew may be imposed on the operation of illuminated signs where continuous illumination may impact adversely on the amenity of residential buildings, serviced apartments or other visitor accommodation, or have adverse environmental effects.
- External lighting of signs is to be downward pointing and focused directly on the sign and is to prevent or minimise the escape of light beyond the sign.

Residential Zones

- Signs in residential zones are not to detract from the residential amenity of the locality.
- Signage is restricted to one business identification sign identifying the office of a professional person, or a home occupation business that meets the exempt development requirements.

Business Zones

- Signs should permit adequate identification and business advertising while avoiding visual clutter.
- Signs are to reflect the character of the town, neighbourhood centre or mixed use locality in which they are located and are to be incorporated into the development at the design stage.
- To protect the amenity of adjoining residential uses:
 - signs may not be permitted on walls facing adjoining residences
 - signs should be located on the street facing wall areas of buildings, below the roof eaves line or parapet line, and relate to the architectural appearance of the building
 - special care is to be taken to avoid any likely nuisance to nearby residents
 - as a result of glare or light spillage.

- Flush wall signs should not span across window openings or facade bays. Where traditional recessed advertising panels have been incorporated into the design of the facade, these should be utilised.
- Under awning signs, illuminated and non-illuminated, are to:
 - have maximum dimensions 2500mm in length and 500mm in height
 - be erected horizontal to the ground and at no point be less than 2600mm from the ground
 - not project beyond the edge of the awning include a separation distance of 3m from other under awning signs.
- Top hamper signs are to be:
 - proportionate to the size of the top hamper fascia, but, shall not exceed 600mm in height and 4000mm in length
 - set back 600mm from side boundaries to satisfy fire regulations, where illuminated
 - be restricted to one per premises.
- Signs on multi-storey office and multi tenancy retail buildings, usually referred to as naming rights, will be limited to a corporate or head tenant identification only. Secondary naming rights may also be located at the entrance(s) of a building. All other signs relating to the tenants of the building are to be contained in a directory board. Such directory boards are to be designed and constructed of high quality material, incorporated into the architecture of the building and are not to dominate landscaped areas and public domain areas. Individual tenant signs are not permitted.
- Signs for individual non-residential land uses are restricted to 1 top-hamper sign, 1 under-awning sign and 1 wall sign.
- Fascia signs are generally to be no larger than 0.75m², where the bottom of the sign is at least 2.6m above the pavement and where the outer edge is at least 1 metre from the kerb. Surface mounted box signs attached to the front fascia's which detract from the building's appearance will not be favoured. Timber or cast metal signs are encouraged on traditional shop frontages.

Industrial Zones

- Signs in the industrial zones are to adequately identify the premises in a coordinated way while preserving the architectural qualities of the site.
- Signage should be incorporated into the architecture of the buildings on the site.
- Signs identifying multiple occupancy buildings should take the form of one/two directory boards at the entrance. Such boards are to:
 - be designed and constructed of high quality material and incorporated into the architecture of the building
 - complement landscaped areas and are not to dominate public domain areas
 - identify the name of industrial estate and the occupants.

5.5.1 Signs on heritage buildings and conservation areas

Objectives

- O.1 To encourage signs that are appropriate to a heritage item having regard to the significance and context of each item.
- O.2 To ensure that the installation of a sign does not result in damage to significant fabric of a heritage item.
- O.3 To ensure that a sign (including its supporting structure) on a heritage item responds to the significant aesthetic elements of the heritage item.
- O.4 To ensure that existing signs on a heritage item, when significant, are retained and not impacted upon by the provision of any new sign.

- O.5 To prevent inappropriate signs on a heritage item.
- O.6 To restrict illumination of signs on a heritage item and to prohibit the use of internally illuminated signs on a heritage item.
- O.7 To ensure that there is consistency of approach to the retention of existing signs and provisions of all new signs on a heritage item.

Controls

All signs on a heritage item are to be:

- C.1 Restrained in design.
- C.2 Of a high standard of materials, construction and graphics.
- C.3 Carefully placed and of compatible design and style where appropriate.
- C.4 Any sign proposed for a heritage item is to be consistent with the recommendations of an approved Signs Strategy forming part of a development consent or the policies and recommendations of any Conservation Management Plan applying to the heritage item.
- C.5 Signs between the first floor level and the parapet of a heritage item are not permissible.
- C.6 Internally illuminated signs are not permitted on a heritage item unless they are a reconstruction of an original significant sign.
- C.7 Externally illuminated signs are permitted only where:
 - The design of the sign achieves a very high degree of compatibility with the heritage item;
 - The cabling and conduit supplying power to the sign is completely concealed and does not involve intervention in or damage to significant fabric.
- C.8 Existing signs on a heritage item may have heritage value and may need to be retained. As well as signs that are applied to the building, existing signs may include many other more intrinsic sign types, such as written in the pavement, in tile work, in lead lighting or windows, painted on walls or in raised lettering in render. Any new signs are to be designed and installed sympathetically with regard to existing signs. In cases this may result in the potential locations for new signs being restricted or unavailable. New signs should be located in areas or elements of buildings that have traditionally been used for signage.
- C.9 The installation of any sign on a heritage item is to be carried out in a reversible manner without damage to the significant fabric. In the case of a sign affixed to any stone or brick wall of a heritage item the sign is to be fixed in such a way that stone is not damaged and any fixings are put only onto mortar joints.
- C.10 The consent authority shall have regard to the name of a heritage item and whether or not the name is significant before allowing its building name sign to be changed. On some buildings this may mean that the building name may not be changed.

5.6 Sex Services and Restricted Premises

The purpose of this section is to provide detailed provisions to guide the preparation and assessment of development applications for sex services premises, restricted premises and business and entertainment premises providing adult entertainment. The planning controls in this section are designed to ensure that sex services and restricted premises are operated in appropriate locations so that they do not give offence to the community or result in a loss of amenity for residents.

Objectives

- O.1 Regulate and control sex services premises, restricted premises and business and entertainment premises providing adult entertainment in appropriate locations so as to minimise amenity impacts upon adjoining land uses in the zone.
- O.2 Discourage a concentration of sex services premises, restricted premises and business and entertainment premises providing adult entertainment in close proximity to each other.
- O.3 Ensure high levels of both internal and external amenity are provided for sex services premises and restricted premises to ensure the amenity and security of staff, and users or occupiers of the respective premises as well as neighbouring properties.
- O.4 Ensure that restricted premises and similar establishments such as massage parlours are designed in such a way as to prevent either the easy conversion or use as sex services premises without obtaining development consent or operating outside their development consents.
- O.5 Provide an appropriate framework to effectively regulate the operation of sex service premises and restricted premises, through detailed provisions of development consent in the provision of plans of management and coordination with other relevant government agencies.
- O.6 Support the health and safety initiatives of NSW Health and WorkCover NSW in regard to sex workers and their clients.
- O.7 In accordance with Section 5.6.2, prescribe the information to be submitted with a development application for sex services premises and restricted premises.

5.6.1 Development to which this section of the DCP applies

This section applies to sex services premises including brothels, restricted premises and business and entertainment premises where adult entertainment is provided as defined in the Parramatta LEP 2011 and which may include premises as outlined below:

Brothels and sex services premises comprise premises, as defined in the above instruments, where sexual acts or sexual services are provided for payment. These may include:

- i. Safe house brothels for street-based sex workers;
- ii. Bondage and discipline parlours; and
- iii. Massage parlours (see note below).

NOTE: Premises described as providing massage related services involving sexual acts or sexual services will be considered as a brothel. However, please note that Section 16 of the *Summary Offences Act 1988* makes it an offence for a person being the owner, occupier, or manager, or person assisting in the management of a premises held out as being available for: 'massage, sauna baths, steam baths, facilities for physical exercise, taking of photographs or services of a like nature' to knowingly suffer or permit sexual services.

Where development consent is sought for premises for medical or therapeutic massage, additional information, as outlined may be required to demonstrate that measures are proposed to ensure compliance with this Act. This information will include:

- ABN number;
- Details of a current public liability insurance policy;
- Evidence that the operator of the business has completed HLT 50307-Diploma of Remedial Massage or an equivalent qualification;
- Evidence that staff providing massage therapy have completed HLT 40307 - Certificate IV in Massage or an equivalent qualification;
- Evidence that the operator of the business is accredited with at least one recognised health fund as a registered health provider;
- Evidence that the operator of the business is currently certified in HLTF301B - Apply First Aid. (Workplace Level 2 - formerly known as Senior First Aid Certificate)
- insurance details; and
- demonstration that the persons proposed to work on the premises are qualified or recognised in the treatment that they are making application for.

Conditions may be imposed on any development application:

- preventing the conversion or use of massage parlours and similar establishments as sex services premises
- ensuring that the premises must only be used in accordance with the information provided in the development application and
- by physical controls that limit the illegitimate use for sex services.

Restricted premises are defined in the Parramatta LEP 2011 and may comprise premises which sell restricted materials such as adult bookshops.

Business and entertainment premises providing adult entertainment and hereafter termed **adult entertainment premises** in this DCP. These may include:

- i. Strip club premises;
- ii. Sex on premises venues; and
- iii. Swingers clubs.

Period of consent

Consent for sex services, restricted premises and businesses conducting massage related services will be limited to two years at which time a new development application will need to be lodged.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary supports terms used in this section of the DCP. Definitions in the Parramatta LEP 2011 prevail in the event of any conflict with terms outlined in this glossary.

Ancillary services premises means premises that are used to arrange contacts between sex workers and clients, such as offices of an escort agency, with the intention of sexual activity taking place off site. Sex workers may or may not be based at the premises or visit the premises to obtain work. Premises where sexual activity occurs on site will be defined as a brothel.

Bondage & Discipline Parlour means premises where the primary service provided is bondage and discipline, sadism and masochism, or similar role plays and activities. Premises may also provide a sexual service.

Brothel means premises habitually used for the purposes of sex services, or that have been used for that purpose and are likely again to be used for that purpose.

Safe House Brothel (for Street-Based Sex Workers) means premises where income is gained from the short-term rental of rooms to street-based sex workers (who usually solicit for work in the public domain) or their clients, for the purposes of sex services. The sex workers are not employed “inhouse”, nor do they solicit from the premises, or live on the premises.

Sex on Premises Venue means premises that gain income from entrance and/or membership fees paid for the use of the premises for sex between the clients but are not premises where

sex services take place, or are arranged in exchange for payment. Such premises include: swingers clubs and sauna clubs that accommodate sexual encounters.

Strip Club Premises means premises providing striptease acts, erotic dancing, tabletop, or podium performances, private dancing, peepshows, or nude or semi nude bar/waiting staff. Sexual intercourse does not take place on site. Premises may require payment to gain entry/view the performance, and may be liquor licensed.

5.6.2 Submitting a Development Application

Development consent is needed for sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises. As a first step in the development consent process, proponents of such premises are strongly advised to consult with Council officers.

The following additional information should accompany any application for development consent for sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises in order to enable Council to properly consider the development application.

1. Specific information as to the operation of the proposed use must be clearly set out in the Statement of environmental effects, including:
 - Number and role of all staff
 - Description of the activities that are proposed to be undertaken at the premises
 - Hours of operation
 - Number of rooms in premises
 - Identification of the rooms to be used for the proposed activities.
2. Plan of management (refer to 5.6.3 of this section): which sets out necessary considerations to be addressed for the establishment and operation of all types of sex services premises.
3. Plan information: plans or drawings clearly showing the following information must be provided for all development applications.
 - Location plan drawn to scale showing the proximity of the subject site to churches, hospitals, schools, community facilities, parks, other sex services premises, licensed premises in residential properties, or any other place readily frequented by children for recreational or cultural pursuits. A location plan is to identify specified uses within 200m of the proposed sex services site, measured as a radius from the closest boundary or of the allotment of the proposed sex services site.
 - Detailed **floor plans/elevation/sections** showing:
 - The use of each room including staff areas and reception areas
 - All sanitary facilities including toilets, showers and hand basins
 - Details of any spas or swimming pools
 - Entrances to and exits from the building
 - Details of food preparation areas
 - Details of contaminated waste storage
 - Any on-site laundry facilities
 - Any proposed building alterations or additions (a construction certificate application may also be required)
 - Proposed external colour scheme, if intended to change
 - Access for people with a disability, including assessable entries/exits, sanitary facilities and showers pathway and circulation details
 - Details of any advertising signs or structures
 - Details of existing and proposed external lighting.

NOTE:

- For sex services premises, an annual registration fee for each approved room will be made payable to Council.

- Applications for sex services and restricted premises will be referred to NSW Police for comment prior to their determination.

Council will continue to pursue an inter-agency approach of control to enforce compliance.

5.6.3 Guide to Plans of Management

The Plan of Management will be used both in the development assessment process and as a means to identify the way in which the premises will operate in compliance to conditions of consent.

The Plan of Management will be incorporated as a condition of development consent. The Plan of Management should supplement the information provided in the Statement of Environmental Effects and the plans submitted with the development application. In addition to providing information to allow the assessment of the potential impact of the premises and compliance with the provisions of this DCP, the Plan of Management can be used by both managers and employees to outline roles and responsibilities and identify procedures for the successful operation and management of the premises. The Plan of Management should include the following essential information.

All Premises

Business Details

- i. Name and contact details of the operator(s) and manager(s).
- ii. ABN, registered business name, trading name and insurance.
- iii. Record keeping procedures for employees.
- iv. The procedure for recording and dealing with complaints regarding the operation of the premises or the behaviour of visitors arriving or leaving the premises.
- v. All of the above information, approvals for the establishment of the premises, the Plan of Management are to be made available to the public and be kept on the premises at all times. Confidential information on employee details is not expected to be released to the public.

NOTE: The consent authority must be advised of any changes in ownership, management, registered business or trading name during the period of consent.

Safety and Security

- i. Detail systems ensuring safety for staff and visitors including:
 - Risk management procedures appropriate to the service provisions (e.g. accident and injury, violent behaviour);
 - The number and role of security personnel;
 - Procedures for the safe handling of money;
 - The method of surveillance of common areas; and
 - Monitoring of alarms.

Induction and Training

- i. Staff training and induction procedures and emergency evaluation procedures.

Health Access

- i. Access arrangement for the attendance of health service providers must be detailed.
- ii. Health and safety policies for workers together with incident reports and an accident register.

Cleaning and Cleanliness

- i. Details of cleaning systems.

- ii. Details of the surface materials of equipment and facilities including stages, sling room facilities, etc.
- iii. Details of cleaning products and equipment.
- iv. Identified cleaning areas for equipment and other removable items.
- v. Details of cleaning procedures including staff allocations.
- vi. Detail cleaning and management systems for swimming pools and spas and douching.

Waste

- i. Details for disposing of commercial waste.
- ii. Details for managing the safe disposal of sharps.

Equipment

- i. Detail of all specialist equipment, including information on how it is to be used, and how it is to be cleaned and maintained.

5.6.4 Planning Controls

5.6.4.1 Location

The locations where sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises are permitted are generally prescribed by land use zones in the Parramatta LEP 2011 and Parramatta City Centre 2007. This section provides additional provisions associated with the location of sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises in relation to existing residential and sensitive land uses, and to existing approved sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises.

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises are located in appropriate areas where they do not impact adversely on the amenity of the environment and in particular do not cause an adverse impact upon neighbouring properties, nearby residential occupancies or other sensitive uses.
- O.2 To ensure that sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises are sensitively located and are not noticeable within an area.
- O.3 To optimise the safety and security of sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises and their users and workers.
- O.4 To avoid the concentration of sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises in any one area which changes the current character or is not in keeping with the desired future character of the area.

Location Controls

C.1 Sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises must not be sited:

- a. within a radius of 200 m of existing sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises. Council will limit the congregation of sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises.
- b. within shopping malls/arcades.
- c. within a radius of 200 m of a licensed premises being a hotel, public bar nightclub or the like.

NOTE: Distances referred to in this section and in the Parramatta LEP 2011 in respect of sex services premises and restricted premises are to be measured as a radius from the boundary of the allotment upon which the premises are proposed.

5.6.4.2 Design of Premises

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure that sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises are designed to minimise their potential impacts in the locality.
- O.2 To ensure the privacy and comfort of patrons.
- O.3 To ensure that the design and external appearance of the premises and any associated structures do not have an adverse impact on and are in keeping with the character of the area.
- O.4 To ensure that adequate and appropriate access to the premises and its facilities is provided to a person with a disability.
- O.5 To ensure that the access to sex services and restricted premises is discreet and discourages clients from gathering or waiting on the street.

Design Controls

- C.1 The external appearance of sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises must respect the architectural character of the streetscape and not be a prominent feature in the street.
- C.2 All entrances and exits to sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises should be designed to facilitate the privacy of staff and visitors without compromising personal safety (through avoiding the use of isolated back lanes and poorly lit areas). Shared access to the premises is not permitted.
- C.3 The interior of sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises must not be visible from any place in the public domain. Where the interior of sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises may be visible from neighbouring buildings, adequate measures should be taken to screen the interior of the building, for example using blinds, screens etc.
- C.4 Sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises must not display sex related products, sex workers, or performers, or nude or semi-dressed staff from windows, doors or outside of the premises.
- C.5 Adequate design measures must be provided that ensure the safety and security of sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises staff and visitors and where appropriate shall include:
 - reception and visitor assessment areas that incorporate design measures and management procedures to ensure the safety and security of staff and visitors
 - design which minimises alcoves and entrapment spaces
 - adequate safety and surveillance systems.
 - adequate amenities (i.e. showers, basins and toilets) are to be provided for staff and visitors.
- C.6 Premises must not be designed or operated to have the appearance and function of a 'fortress' and in particular there is to be no physical obstructions to internal and external access.

C.7 Doors to working rooms must not be fitted with locking mechanisms.**5.6.4.3 Parking****Objectives**

- O.1 To ensure that adequate parking is provided for people working on the premises and clients using the facility so that the establishment of sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises does not give rise to car parking congestion on the street.
- O.2 To ensure that the location of parking does not adversely affect the surrounding locality, particularly residential properties and sensitive land uses.
- O.3 To ensure the safety and security of car parking areas.

Design Controls

- C.1 On-site car parking shall be provided for sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises at the rate of one space per two working rooms and shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of the section relating to parking.
- C.2 Parking areas, access corridors and entrances are to be well lit and signposted at all times, but not interfere with the amenity of the area.
- C.3 Reduced parking requirements may be considered if it can be demonstrated by the applicant that adequate on street car parking and/or public transport services exist close to the premises and public transport services operate at the time at which the premises is proposed to be open. It will also be necessary to demonstrate that a variation to the requirements in the provision of less on-site parking, will not adversely affect the amenity of any adjoining properties.

5.6.4.4 Hours of Operation**Objectives**

- O.1 Ensure that sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises operate at times where they will have least impact on the community, the environment and nearby land uses.
- O.2 Ensure that sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises are not operated over a full 24 hour period.

Design Controls

- C.1 Council will exercise its discretion in relation to permitted hours of operation of sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises by taking into consideration the nature of adjoining land uses, hours of operation/use of those premises and possible conflicts with such uses.
- C.2 Sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises must not operate between the hours of 2 a.m. and 7 a.m., unless such operation can be justified by the hours of operation and nature of adjoining uses.

5.6.4.5 Scale of Operation

Objective

- O.1 To limit the potential for adverse social and environmental impact of sex services, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises in any locality by controlling the intensity of operation.

Design Control

- C.1 No more than 10 employees (includes all staff, e.g. administration staff, sex workers, security guards, etc.) and no more than 8 sex workers are to be on the premises at any one time, but Council may exercise its discretion in relation to the number of employees taking into consideration the nature of adjoining land uses and possible conflicts with such uses.**

5.6.4.6 Advertising Signs and Structures

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure advertising is discreet.
- O.2 To encourage appropriately designed and suitably located signs for sex service premises and restricted premises.
- O.3 To consider the amenity of the surrounding area.
- O.4 To ensure advertising does not result in visual clutter or other visual impacts upon a locality.
- O.5 To minimise the potential for advertising to cause offence to the public.
- O.6 To ensure that there is no confusion over the location of the sex services premises, which may result in disturbance to surrounding properties.

Design Controls

- C.1 A maximum of one (1) external sign per premises is permitted and shall indicate only the name of the business operated and/or the address*. However, additional signage for parking and traffic management may be provided.**
- C.2 Where primary pedestrian access is from the rear of the site e.g. from a car park (and subject to Council's assessment of the safety aspects of allowing rear access), a second sign may be provided on the site indicating only the name of the business operated and the street number or address.**

***NOTE: Advertising premises specifically for the purposes of prostitution is an offence under the Summary Offences Act 1988.**

- C.3 The advertising sign is to be limited in size to 0.3 x 0.6 metres (or other dimensions, but of equivalent surface area of 0.18m²).**
- C.4 Signs may be illuminated, but flashing signs are not permitted, provided this would not result in adverse impacts upon the environment or amenity of the area. Illuminated signs are to be extinguished between 2 a.m. and 7 a.m.**
- C.5 The sign shall not display words or images, which are in the opinion of the consent authority sexually explicit, lewd or otherwise offensive.**
- C.6 A clearly visible street number is to be displayed on the premises to avoid disturbance to surrounding premises arising out of confusion as to the location of the premises.**

5.6.4.7 Health and Building Matters

Objectives

- O.1 To ensure sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises comply with relevant health and building regulations.
- O.2 To promote the operation of sex services premises, restricted premises and adult entertainment premises in a manner which will ensure the meeting of best practice health standards.
- O.3 To promote safe sex education to sex workers and their clients so as to minimise the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases.
- O.4 To ensure that reasonable working conditions are provided for sex workers.

Design Controls

- C.1 All applications to which this section of the DCP relates shall comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act 1991 and the requirements of the New South Wales Health Department.**

NOTE: The NSW Health and WorkCover “Health and Safety Guidelines for Brothels in NSW” (2001) provide detailed advice on how occupational health and safety requirements can be met. It is the responsibility of the services premises owner/operator to ensure that the NSW Health and WorkCover Guidelines are satisfied in the design and ongoing operation of the premises.

- C.2 All sex services and restricted Premises must be fitted with the necessary services and facilities required for Class 5 Buildings (an office building used for professional or commercial purposes) under the Building Code of Australia (BCA). This includes, but is not limited to the following:**
- fire safety requirements;
 - adequate lighting in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1680- Interior lighting; and
 - ventilation requirements.

5.6.4.8 Safety and Security

Objective

- O.1 To maximise the safety and security of sex workers, other staff, clients and the general public at all times by ensuring the development upholds the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

Design Controls

Siting of Buildings and Structures

- C.1 The pedestrian entrance to a building must be easily recognisable and provided at the front of the building.**
- C.2 New buildings or alterations and additions to existing buildings should avoid the creation of recesses in the building form, as these can become potential entrapment spots where intruders may hide. In existing developments to which no new works are proposed, appropriate lighting should illuminate existing entrapment spots, without interfering with the amenity of the area.**
- C.3 Opportunities to provide surveillance of vehicle routes, outdoor car parks and access to car parks must be maximised. This should be achieved by a building**

layout with windows overlooking these areas, provided there is no reduction in privacy or potential for offence or electronic surveillance where casual surveillance cannot be provided.

- C.4 In new developments, parking spaces should be arranged in a grid pattern rather than a herringbone configuration, which reduces surveillance.

Blind Corners

- C.5 Pathways must be direct (i.e. straight) and blind corners avoided (including on stairs, in corridors or in other situations where movement can be predicted). If blind corners cannot be avoided then they must be treated with mirrors to improve sightlines.
- C.6 All barriers beside pathways must be low in height or visually permeable (i.e. 'see-through') including landscaping, fencing and the like.

Lighting

- C.7 The pedestrian entrance to the building must be well lit but not to the extent where it becomes a prominent feature in the streetscape (e.g. by high intensity lighting or the use of excessively bright colours). Details must be provided with the development application.
- C.8 External lighting should be vandal resistant by being high mounted and/or protected and must be directed towards access/egress routes rather than towards buildings (including the subject or neighbouring buildings).

Landscaping

- C.9 Landscaping must not conceal the building entrance from the street or obstruct site lines between the building and the street.
- C.10 Any proposed plantings must not create opportunities for entrapment spots or the concealment of intruders.

Security Measures

- C.11 All premises are to have either an intercom or a duress alarm in each room that is used for sexual activity. Alarms are to connect back to a central base (such as reception) that is to be monitored at all times.
- C.12 External storage areas, including waste storage, must be secured to avoid creating hiding places or potential entrapment spots for victims and unauthorised access to the premises by potential offenders.
- C.13 Any security grilles used on windows must be able to be opened from the inside in case of emergency.
- C.14 All intruder alarm systems, security screens, door and window locks and intruder resistant materials used in the development should comply with relevant Australian Standards.

5.7 Telecommunications Facilities

Objectives

- O.1 To apply a precautionary approach to the site selection, design and operation of telecommunications infrastructure.
- O.2 To minimise the possible adverse public health effects of electromagnetic radiation emitted from telecommunications facilities.
- O.3 To encourage the separation of transmitters emitting electromagnetic radiation from concentrations of possible at-risk populations, such as hospitals, retirement villages, schools, child care centres, children's playgrounds as well as residential land uses where practicable and reasonable.
- O.4 To minimise the visibility and visual impact of telecommunications infrastructure and to ensure the character of a locality is considered by telecommunication carriers in selecting sites.
- O.5 To provide guidance to telecommunication carriers about the requirements for site selection to ensure reasonable and equitable access to telecommunication technology.

General Requirements

Siting

- The potential for sharing and co-location is to be given a high priority. The sharing of existing antennas, via the use of combiners, should be pursued in the first instance, wherever possible. Existing towers and poles or other appropriate structures should be investigated for appropriateness for the sharing of antennas.
- Efforts made to co-locate are to be demonstrated by the carrier in the development application. The carriers' network masterplan for the subject infrastructure type should be included to identify opportunities for co-location or sharing of facilities within or between carriers.
- Where possible broad band and other cabling should be located underground.
- Transmitting roof top antennas and towers should preferably be located in industrial or business zones, rather than residential zones or areas that have residential buildings.
- In assessing a development application for telecommunications infrastructure, a merit-based approach will be taken. Siting of facilities will be assessed in terms of the overall pattern of existing telecommunications facilities, so that opportunities for sharing are maximised and the cumulative impact can be determined.
- Facilities are to be sited to avoid possible locations within or at the termination of a significant vista or focal point of a streetscape, visually sensitive areas or a streetscape or landscape dominated by heritage significance.
- Telecommunication facilities are to minimise impacts on flora and fauna during construction, maintenance and operation.

Location Requirements

- Telecommunications infrastructure, including mobile base stations, are to be located a minimum of 300m from any dwelling, residential land, school, child care centre, boarding house, hospital, aged care accommodation or other sensitive land use. If it is proposed to locate closer than 300m, the development application is to include documentation to show that the proposed facility complies with the relevant Australian exposure standard as specified by the Australian Communications Authority.

- Details are also to be submitted on proposed monitoring to ensure compliance with exposure levels.

Visual Amenity

- Telecommunication facilities are to be designed to minimise their visibility and visual impact and within the local context to take account of colour, texture, form, bulk and scale.
- Suitable landscaping is to be provided for screening and to soften the appearance of relevant facilities.

Environmental/Health Impact

- Telecommunication carriers will be required to demonstrate that the development will not cause a level of electromagnetic radiation as measured cumulatively across all sources of more than the relevant Australian exposure standard at ground level within 300m of the proposed transmitting facility.

Public Safety

- The development application shall include details on measures taken to ensure public safety for antennas with respect to their structural and electrical safety. A certificate from a suitably qualified structural engineer showing conformity to AS1170 is to be included for soundness of roof top antennas.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PART 6

PARRAMATTA CITY CENTRE



PART 6 - PARRAMATTA CITY CENTRE

CONTENTS

6.1	INTRODUCTION . . . . .	.1
6.1.1	APPLICATION	1
6.1.2	GENERAL OBJECTIVES	2
6.2	DESIGN QUALITY.	3
6.3	BUILT FORM	5
6.3.1	GUIDING PRINCIPLES	5
6.3.2	MINIMUM SITE FRONTAGE	6
6.3.3	THE BUILDING ENVELOPE	6
6.3.4	THE STREET WALL.	15
6.3.5	THE GROUND FLOOR	16
6.3.6	ABOVE GROUND PARKING	31
6.3.7	RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT DESIGN QUALITY	32
6.3.8	WINTERGARDENS	33
6.3.9	DWELLING MIX AND FLEXIBLE HOUSING	33
6.4	PUBLIC DOMAIN	35
6.4.1	SOLAR ACCESS TO SIGNIFICANT PARKS AND SPACES	36
6.4.2	AWNINGS AND TREES ON STREETS	42
6.4.3	DESIGN OF AWNINGS	47
6.4.4	PEDESTRIAN LANES, SHARED ZONES AND SERVICE LANES	49
6.4.5	PEDESTRIAN OVERPASSES AND UNDERPASSES	52
6.4.6	VEHICLE FOOTPATH CROSSINGS	52
6.4.7	VIEWS	55

6.5	SPECIAL AREAS . . . . .	.58
6.5.1	CITY RIVER	59
6.5.2	CIVIC LINK	67
6.5.3	GEORGE STREET.	82
6.5.4	CHURCH STREET.	86
6.5.5	MARION STREET	89
6.5.6	CAMPBELL STREET & GREAT WESTERN HIGHWAY.	94
6.5.7	AUTO ALLEY	101
6.5.8	STATION STREET WEST.	109
6.5.9	CREEK CORRIDORS	113
6.5.10	PARK EDGE HIGHLY SENSITIVE AREA.	115
6.6	HERITAGE	124
6.6.1	GUIDING PRINCIPLES	124
6.6.2	UNDERSTANDING THE PLACE	125
6.6.3	HERITAGE RELATIONSHIPS.	127
6.6.4	DEMOLITION	130
6.6.5	AMALGAMATION OF LOTS.	130
6.6.6	DEVELOPMENT TO BENEFIT A HERITAGE ITEM.	131
6.6.7	INTERPRETATION	133
6.7	FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT	135
6.7.1	ASSESSMENT AND MINIMISATION OF FLOOD HAZARDS, RISKS ANDPOTENTIAL FOR HARM	136
6.7.2	LAND USE AND BUILDING LEVELS	139
6.7.3	SENSITIVE AND CRITICAL USES	141
6.7.4	FLOOD WARNING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING.	141
6.7.5	DEVELOPMENT IN AND NEAR FLOODWAYS, RIPARIAN ZONES AND NATURALISED CHANNELS	144
6.7.6	CONTROLS FOR FLOODWAYS	144

6.7.7	CONTROLS FOR PARRAMATTA RIVER BANK AND FORESHORES . . . . .	.146
6.7.8	CAR PARK BASEMENTS IN FLOOD PRONE AREAS . . . . .	.146
6.8	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.	149
6.8.1	HIGH PERFORMING BUILDINGS . . . . .	.149
6.8.2	DUAL WATER SYSTEMS. . . . .	.151
6.8.3	ALL ELECTRIC BUILDINGS . . . . .	.152
6.8.4	ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE. . . . .	.153
6.8.5	URBAN COOLING . . . . .	.154
6.8.6	SOLAR LIGHT REFLECTIVITY (GLARE). . . . .	.162
6.8.7	NATURAL REFRIGERANTS IN AIR CONDITIONING . . . . .	.163
6.8.8	BIRD FRIENDLY DESIGN . . . . .	.164
6.8.9	WIND MITIGATION . . . . .	.165
6.9	VEHICULAR ACCESS, PARKING AND SERVICING	169
6.9.1	VEHICLE DRIVEWAYS AND MANOEUVRING . . . . .	.169
6.9.2	ON SITE CAR PARKING . . . . .	.170
6.9.3	BICYCLE PARKING AND END OF JOURNEY FACILITIES . . . . .	.172
6.10	SITE SPECIFIC CONTROLS	175
6.10.1	PARRAMATTA SQUARE . . . . .	.176
6.10.2	57, 63 AND 83 CHURCH STREET AND 44 EARLY STREET . . . . .	.188
6.10.3	180 GEORGE STREET . . . . .	.197
6.10.4	2-10 PHILLIP STREET. . . . .	.201
6.10.5	184-188 GEORGE STREET . . . . .	.214
6.10.6	2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA . . . . .	.220
6.10.7	12A PARKES STREET . . . . .	.226
6.10.8	14-20 PARKES STREET, HARRIS PARK . . . . .	.230
6.10.9	55 AIRD STREET . . . . .	.234
6.10.10	142-154 MACQUARIE STREET, 118 HARRIS STREET AND 135 GEORGE STREET. . . .	.239

6.10.11	33-34 MARION STREET . . . . .	.257
6.10.12	2 O'CONNELL STREET, PARRAMATTA	260
6.10.13	12 HASSALL STREET	267
6.10.14	20 MACQUARIE STREET . . . . .	.273
6.10.15	197 AND 207 CHURCH STREET AND 89 MARSDEN STREET	284
6.10.16	18-40 ANDERSON STREET	297
6.10.17	89-91 GEORGE STREET	308
6.10.18	8-14 GREAT WESTERN HIGHWAY . . . . .	.318

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 APPLICATION

The controls in this Part apply to the Parramatta City Centre but exclude the deferred land identified as Area A on the Special Provisions Area Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011* except in the case of the Phillip Street block, as shown in Figure 6.1.1.

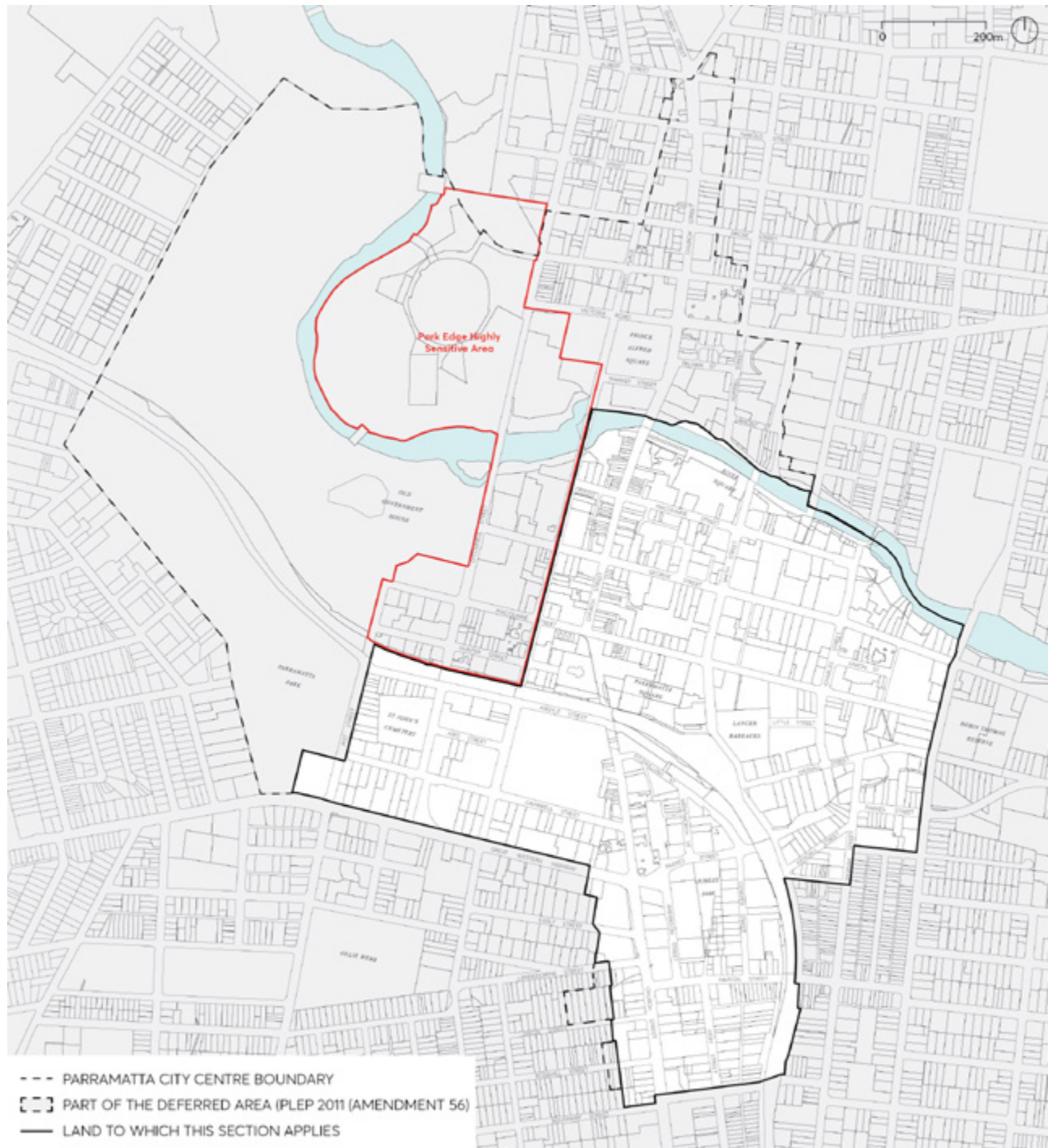


Figure 6.1.1 – Land Application Map – Parramatta City Centre

A further exception to the application of this Part is that the controls for the Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area (situated within the deferred Area A) are contained in this Part (see 6.5.10). The intent of the CBD Planning Proposal process was to retain existing DCP and LEP controls for the Park Edge precinct. So the controls for this precinct reflect the controls that applied to this precinct prior to the introduction of Part 6.

In addition controls affecting sites located within specific view corridors within the deferred Area A must also rely on this Part (Section 6.4.7).

6.1.2 GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The City of Parramatta aims to foster the development of a lively, diverse and healthy City Centre, one which celebrates a sense of place and local character in both the public and private realms. The way people experience the city is an underlying consideration for all the objectives and controls in this Part of the DCP.

The clarity and quality of public spaces is essential to this conception of a City Centre focused on people. The public spaces – streets, squares and parks – are the basic and enduring structuring spaces of a city, of which streets are the most prevalent. The interaction of buildings and public spaces is critical in shaping the activities of the City Centre, which occur most intensely at the lower levels, where detail design plays an important part in the creation of an engaging pedestrian environment.

General Objectives

- O.01 Create a legible, coherent and attractive City Centre characterised by lively streets of human scale and detail, and a distinctive skyline of tall, slender towers set back from the streets.
- O.02 Ensure that the spaces of the public domain – streets, squares and parks – are of high quality and amenity.
- O.03 Contribute to a thriving City Centre at street level with a well-designed interface at active frontages.
- O.04 Prioritise pedestrian movements to enhance pedestrian safety and enjoyment of the city.
- O.05 Promote urban and architectural design quality through planning procedures that foster design excellence.
- O.06 Protect public parks and places from undue environmental impacts from development.
- O.07 Reinforce the distinctive attributes and qualities of Special Areas in the City Centre.
- O.08 Protect and celebrate heritage and provide for its conservation and interpretation.
- O.09 Manage flood waters to protect and enhance the quality of the public domain and private property in the City Centre.
- O.10 Limit the impact of growth and development on the City Centre environment with reduced energy and water use, greenhouse gas emissions and urban heat.
- O.11 Protect and improve the natural environment.

6.2 DESIGN QUALITY

The promotion of good design in the built environment is an objective in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and good design is a central aim for all development in the City Centre.

Design is a complex synthesis of multiple factors - technical, social, environmental, historic, aesthetic and economic. It responds to the context, physical as well as cultural, and generates sustainable living and working environments. It is concerned not only with how buildings look but includes fundamental considerations of amenity for occupants and how buildings contribute to the development of quality urban places.

Good design generates spaces with a sense of appropriateness in which people naturally feel comfortable. It has detail and material quality, is long lasting, and it creates financial return through the making of places that people value.

Good design also incorporates an understanding that individual buildings should relate to each other as well as contribute to a larger whole. This conception of the importance of collective urban form is an underlying principle of the City Centre controls.

Design quality procedures aim to include design quality as an integral part of development in the City Centre. An important aspect of this is to ensure that design intent is documented in detail and carried through all stages of projects to completion.

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that development individually and collectively contributes to the architectural and overall urban design quality of the City Centre.
- O.02 Incorporate design quality in public and private development as a central consideration through all stages of the process from design to completion.
- O.03 Ensure that this DCP section is used as the basis for all Design Excellence competition processes.
- O.04 Promote quality design through a competitive design process for large and prominent developments.

Controls

- C.01 All Design Competition briefs must contain a reference to the objectives and controls in Part 6 of this DCP.
- C.02 All Design Competition briefs should comply with the City Centre DCP controls in this Part.
- C.03 All Architectural Reference Design building envelopes included in any Design Competition should be consistent with all City Centre DCP controls.
- C.04 Architectural Reference Design building envelopes with variations to the controls in this Part will only be permitted where Council is satisfied the variations are minor and the objectives of Part 6 are clearly satisfied.
- C.05 Where Council is not satisfied that proposed variations are consistent with the objectives in this Part, an applicant may pursue the following processes to allow Council to determine the appropriateness of the variation from the City Centre DCP controls prior to any Design Competition proceeding:

- a) the preparation and approval of a Site Specific DCP; or
- b) the preparation and approval of a Stage 1 Concept DA.

C.06 The Parramatta City Centre DCP controls (except where they are varied by a site specific DCP or Stage 1 Concept Development Application applicable to the site) will then form the primary basis of assessment of all Design Excellence winning schemes within the City Centre.

Note – Refer also to Section 6.3.3.2 Building Separation.

6.3 BUILT FORM

6.3.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Active frontages clause for the Parramatta City Centre require active ground floor street frontages for a large part of the City Centre. In these areas, the envisaged city form is broadly made up of two components: a lower stratum of defined streets and public spaces, and an upper one of tall, slender towers. The street wall, aligned with and attached to adjacent street walls, is the collective architectural component that defines the street and forms its character. The towers, set back from the street wall and free standing, generate a different type of city form of detached towers above the streets.

In areas zoned B4 Mixed Use that are not required to have active frontages, buildings with residential ground floors are possible. Where this occurs, the building is set back from the street, potentially generating a more fragmented built form at the lower levels. Here the role of landscape takes on added importance in defining the street, enriching its character and ensuring long term amenity.

The controls in this section apply to all developments in the Parramatta City Centre unless modified by Special Area controls.

The following principles apply to all development in the Parramatta City Centre:

- P.01 In streets with active ground floor frontages, the development model for the city is for the lower 4-6 storeys to collectively define and articulate the spaces of the public domain, with towers set back as clearly distinct free standing buildings.
- P.02 In streets with active ground floor frontages, street walls are designed at appropriate heights to create spatially defined streets that are well proportioned, humanly scaled and finely grained, with facades of tactile material quality.
- P.03 Towers are set back above street walls to reinforce the scale of the streets, mitigate wind and urban heat impacts, enable views to the sky and protect amenity in streets and public places.
- P.04 The design of the street wall responds, where relevant, to the existing heritage context.
- P.05 Building depth, bulk and separation creates a city form that protects amenity, daylight penetration, views to the sky and privacy between adjoining developments and minimises the negative impacts of buildings on the amenity of the public domain.
- P.06 Towers are proportioned to maximise their slenderness of form.
- P.07 The design and materials selection of buildings and the public domain contribute to a high quality, durable and sustainable urban environment.
- P.08 The gross floor area permissible under the applicable maximum FSR for each Development Lot in some circumstances may not be achievable when all planning, urban design and assessment considerations are taken into account. These may include, but are not limited to, matters such as street and tower setbacks, width of street frontage, the shape and size of the site, heritage curtilage, significant trees being retained, and significant archaeology on the site.

6.3.2 MINIMUM SITE FRONTAGE

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure sites are of sufficient width to achieve:
- the necessary standard of amenity in relation to privacy, solar access, ventilation and outlook.
 - adequate building separation in accordance with this section of the City Centre DCP controls.
 - street activation to the required extent.
 - safe and efficient access and servicing.
- O.02 Ensure development does not compromise potential development on adjacent sites.

Controls

- C.01 A development lot must have a minimum street frontage width of 35 metres.
- C.02 A corner lot must have a minimum frontage width of 35 metres for both streets.
- C.03 Where a site has the minimum frontage width or more, it must nonetheless be demonstrated that the objectives of the control can still be satisfied.
- C.04 Any development proposal for a site with less than 35 metres street frontage width must demonstrate how adjacent sites can be developed to their full potential.

6.3.3 THE BUILDING ENVELOPE

The building envelope resulting from the setbacks and heights outlined in this section constitute a three-dimensional volume within which, together with all other applicable controls, a coherent built form must be designed.

6.3.3.1 STREET SETBACKS

The primary distinguishing characteristic for purposes of establishing street setbacks relates to ground floor usage. There are two principal categories:

- The building has an active ground floor frontage with an attached street wall (that is, a street wall with zero side setback); or
- The building has a residential ground floor frontage.

In areas with active street frontages the street wall is the part of the development that has most impact on the street and public domain experience. Together with the attached adjacent street walls, all built to the street alignment, it defines and articulates the street with appropriate scale and detail. Above the street wall, towers must be set back and designed as separate detached buildings.

In areas with residential ground floors, the building must be set back from the street alignment, allowing an arrangement which balances the need for resident privacy as well as engagement with the street, and also provides the necessary space for landscape amenity, both for residents and the street.

In areas where ground floor usage is uncertain, primarily areas at the fringes of the City Centre zoned B4 Mixed Use and not identified with an active street frontage on the Active Frontages Map, existing and possible future context must be taken into account in determining appropriate built form and ground floor arrangements.

Street setbacks and building separation controls outlined in this section contribute to the reduction of heat in the urban environment. View of sky is a significant factor in mitigating urban heat, refer Section 6.8 Environment Sustainability.

Objectives

- O.01 Reinforce the spatial definition of streets and public spaces.
- O.02 Emphasise the street as a distinct spatial entity and design the street wall frontage with an appropriate human scale and sense of enclosure for the street.
- O.03 Ensure consistent street frontages along the street alignment.
- O.04 Recognise the variation in street frontage heights throughout the city and allow flexibility to respond to context.
- O.05 Protect daylight access at street level and permit views of sky from the street by providing setbacks above street frontage height that promote separation between buildings and assist in mitigating urban heat.
- O.06 Ensure that building form achieves comfortable public domain conditions for pedestrians, with adequate daylight, appropriate scale, and mitigation of urban heat and wind effects of tower buildings.
- O.07 Create a clear delineation between public and private space.
- O.08 Reinforce important elements of the local context including public spaces, heritage buildings, monuments and landscape elements.
- O.09 Provide space in residential areas for landscape amenity that also contributes to the public domain.
- O.10 Ensure that built form enables a healthy environment for street trees.

Controls

- C.01 For all buildings that have an active frontage:
 - a) Street setbacks and heights must comply with Figure 6.3.3.1.1, except where stated otherwise in the Special Areas Section of this Part.
 - b) The street wall must be built to the street boundary a minimum of 14 metres and a maximum of 21 metres above the footpath level.
 - c) The tower above the street wall must be set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street boundary wall.
 - d) Only one step in the built form between the street wall and tower is permissible.

- e) Setbacks above the street wall on corner sites apply to both streets.
- f) The street wall on corner sites must incorporate a set back from the corner intersection for its full height, which may be splayed or curved, refer to Figure 6.3.3.1.2.
- g) Development applications must be accompanied by a streetscape analysis to determine the most appropriate street wall height within the permissible range.
- h) Refer to Sections 6.3.4 and 6.3.5 for controls relating to the design of the street wall and the ground floor.

C.02 Where a development with an active frontage is affected by a widening notation on the Land Reservation Acquisition Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011*, a street wall with a recessed ground floor frontage may be considered, refer Figure 6.3.3.1.3. The detailed profile of the street wall must be determined in relation to the requirements and circumstances of each site and must be capable of consistent application for the block. Applicants should contact Council at the start of the design process to establish the street profile for the development.

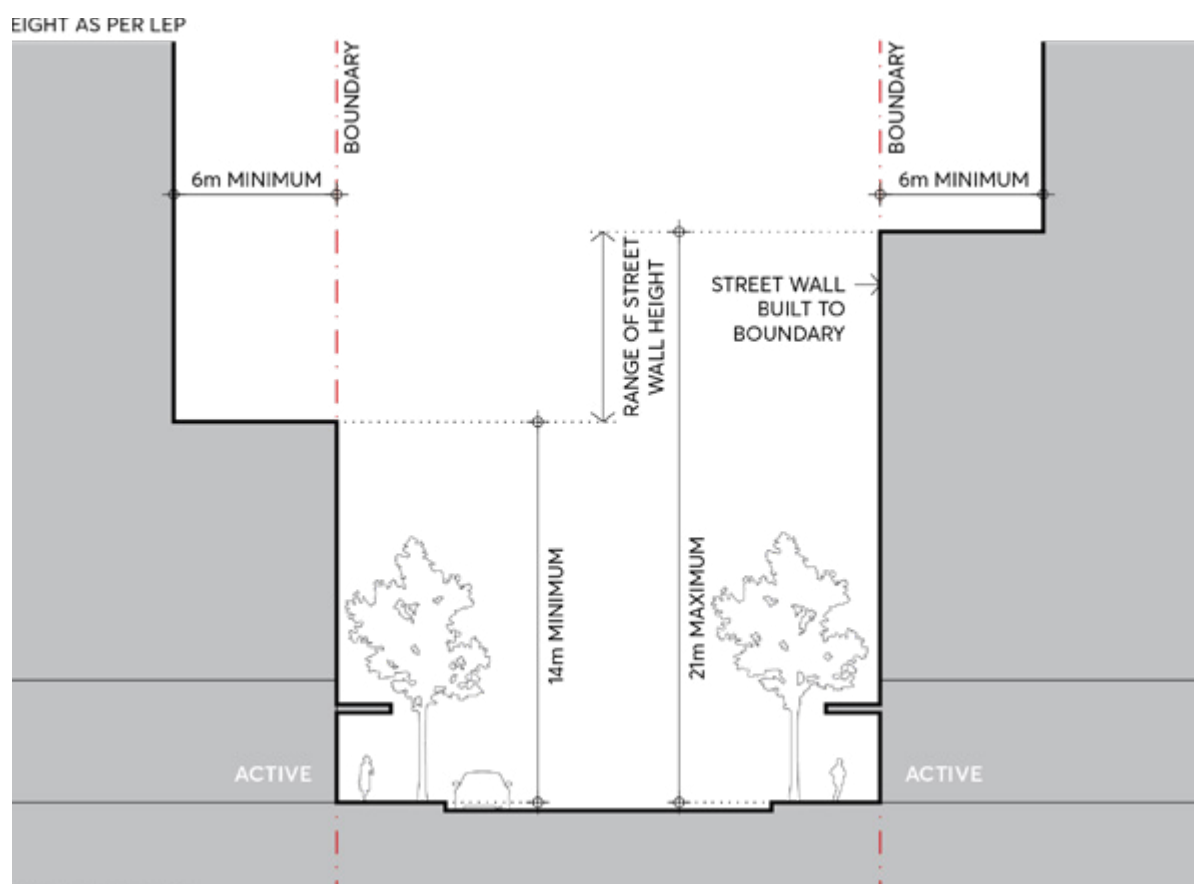


Figure 6.3.3.1.1 – Street Setbacks and Street Wall Height – Active Ground Floor Street Frontage

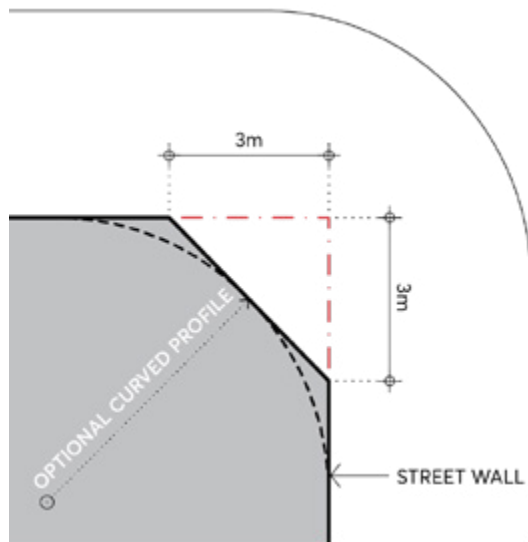


Figure 6.3.3.1.2 – Street Wall Corners



Figure 6.3.3.1.3 – Street wall subject to LRA

- C.03 For all buildings with a lane frontage:
- Street setbacks and heights must comply with Figure 6.3.3.1.4.

- b) The street wall must be built to the lane boundary a minimum of 14 metres and a maximum of 21 metres above the footpath level as shown in Figure 6.3.3.1.4.
- c) The tower above the street wall must be set back a minimum of 3 metres from the street wall as shown in Figure 6.3.3.1.4.
- d) The above setbacks are subject to building separation controls in Section 6.3.3.2.
- e) Only one step in the built form between the street wall and tower is permissible.

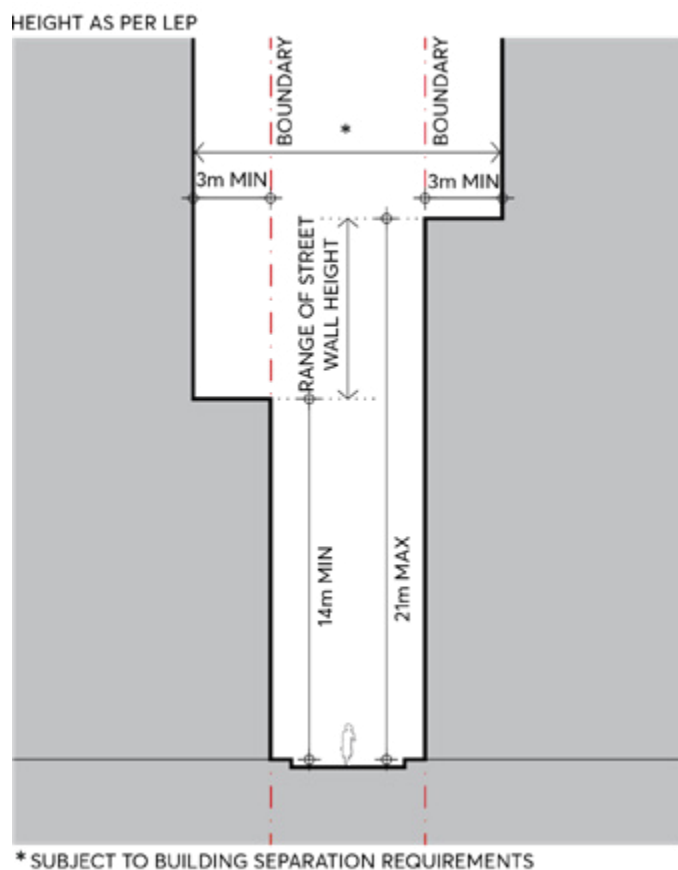


Figure 6.3.3.1.4 – Laneway Setbacks

- C.04 For all buildings that have a residential ground floor street frontage:
- a) Street setbacks must comply with Figure 6.3.3.1.5.
 - b) The building must be set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street boundary as shown in Figure 6.3.3.1.5.
 - c) A 1 metre articulation zone is permitted forward of the setback, in which building elements may occupy a maximum of one third of the area of the facade. Services or lift shafts are not permitted in the articulation zone as shown in Figure 6.3.3.1.5.
 - d) Refer to Section 3.5 for controls relating to the design of the ground floor.

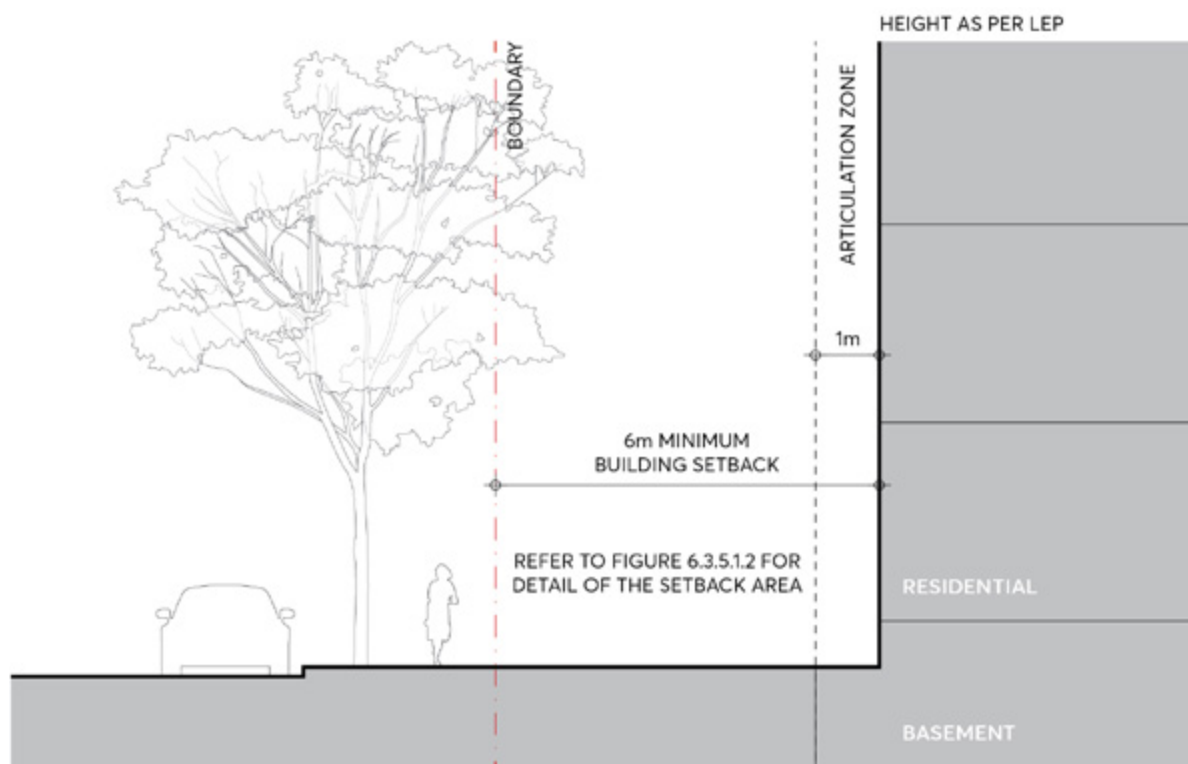


Figure 6.3.3.1.5 – Street Setbacks - Residential Ground Floor street frontage

- C.05 For sites that are zoned B4 Mixed Use and are not required to have active ground floor street frontages in the LEP, an analysis of existing and likely future context must be submitted to determine the most appropriate ground floor uses, setbacks and built form at the street frontage.
- C.06 Setbacks must be measured perpendicular to the boundary and extend to the outer faces of the building including balconies, sunscreens and the like.

6.3.3.2 BUILDING SEPARATION

Objectives

- O.01 Protect the amenity of streets and public places by providing a healthy environment for street trees, and allowing adequate daylight and views to the sky.
- O.02 Provide adequate privacy, access to light, air and outlook for the occupants of buildings, neighbouring properties and future buildings.
- O.03 Ensure towers are sufficiently separated so that tower buildings are seen in the round.
- O.04 Ensure development does not prejudice the re-development of adjoining sites in the future.

Controls

- C.01 For commercial buildings in the B3 Commercial Core zone, building separation above street wall height must be a minimum of 12 metres. The separation distance must be apportioned equally between adjacent sites to determine side and rear boundary setbacks. Refer Figure 6.3.3.2.1 A Commercial B3 zone. However, for commercial buildings in the B3 Commercial Core zone seeking additional FSR consistent with Clause 7.25A in Parramatta LEP 2011, building separation above street wall height must be a minimum of 15 metres. The separation distance must be apportioned equally between adjacent sites to determine side and rear boundary setbacks. Variations to this will be considered but only when varied by a site specific DCP or Stage 1 Concept Development Application applicable to the site, and then forms the primary basis of assessment of a Design Excellence winning scheme.
- C.02 For residential buildings in the B4 Mixed Use zone that have a residential ground floor, building separation must be a minimum of:
- 12 metres up to 4 storeys.
 - 18 metres over 4 storeys
- C.03 The above separation distances must be apportioned equally between adjacent sites to determine side and rear boundary setbacks. Refer Figure 6.3.3.2.1 B Residential B4 zone.
- C.04 For mixed use buildings in the B4 Mixed Use zone that have an active ground floor street frontage:
- Building separation above street wall height must be a minimum of 18 metres. The separation distance must be apportioned equally between adjacent sites to determine side and rear boundary setbacks.
 - An analysis of existing and possible future context must be submitted to determine the most appropriate built form below the street wall height at the side and rear boundaries.
- Refer Figure 6.3.3.2.1 C Mixed Use B4 zone.
- C.05 Only one step in the built form is permissible.
- C.06 Separation must be measured to the outside face of the building including balconies, vertical and horizontal circulation, internal voids and external walls.
- C.07 Separation must be measured perpendicular to the boundary to the outer faces of the building including balconies.
- C.08 For purposes of these controls, serviced apartments and build-to-rent apartments must be treated as a residential building.
- C.09 An existing adjacent building, even if heritage listed, cannot be used to justify a reduced setback which could compromise the development potential of the adjacent site in the future.

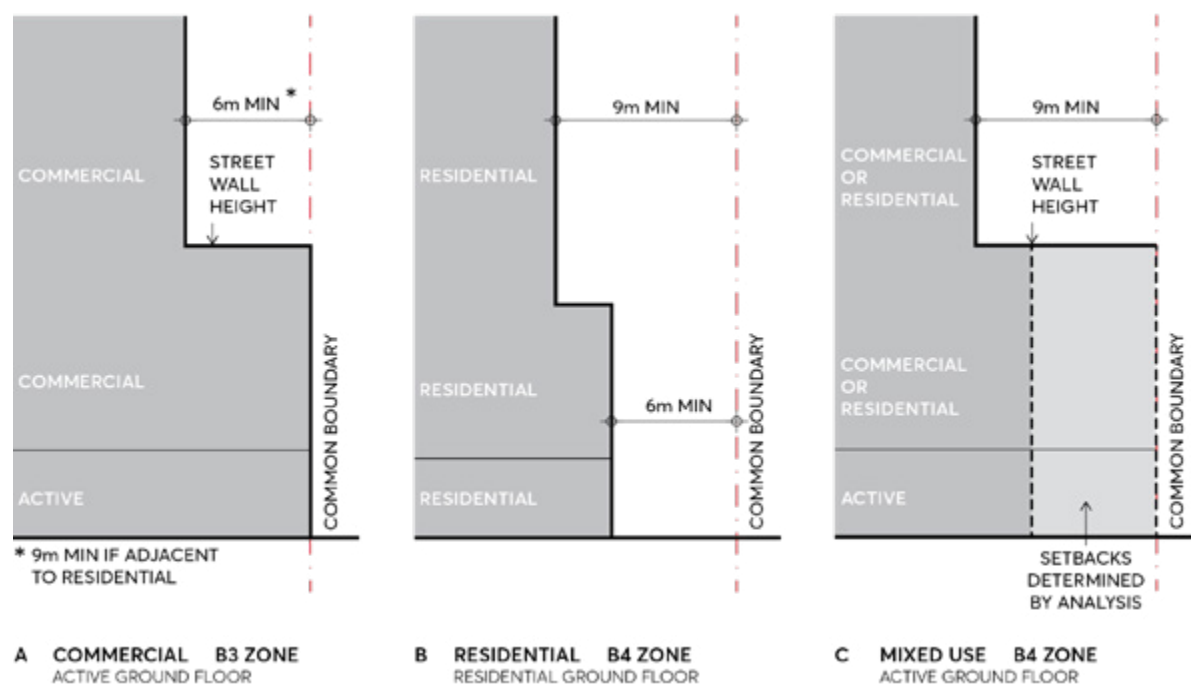


Figure 6.3.2.1 (A, B and C) – Building Separation

6.3.3.3 TOWER SLENDERNESS

The overarching objective of the City Centre controls is to generate a city form with well-defined streets of high amenity, and a skyline populated by tall slender towers.

The slenderness of towers is important both to achieve elegance of form as well as to maximise amenity and environmental performance. Plan area, plan proportion, and height are contributing factors in the perception of tower slenderness.

Objectives

- O.01 Generate towers of slender proportions to achieve elegance of built form.
- O.02 Mitigate the potential adverse effects that buildings may have on the public domain, including overshadowing, views to sky, urban heat, and wind effects.
- O.03 Achieve living and working environments with good internal amenity, including solar access, natural ventilation, outlook and external amenity of open spaces,
- O.04 Minimise the need for artificial heating, cooling and lighting.

Controls

- C.01 The maximum floorplate area for a commercial tower in the B3 Commercial Core zone must be 2500 square metres.
- C.02 The maximum floorplate area for a commercial tower in the B4 Mixed Use zone must be 2000 square metres.

- C.03 The maximum floorplate area for a residential tower must be:
- 800 square metres for a building which is less than 75 metres high.
 - 950 square metres for a building which is between 75-105 metres high.
 - 1100 square metres for a building which is greater than 105 metres high.
- C.04 Maximum floor plate areas are subject to achievement of the setback and separation controls as outlined in Sections 6.3.3.1 and 6.3.3.2.
- C.05 The maximum floorplate length for a commercial tower in the B3 Commercial Core zone must be 60 metres.
- C.06 The maximum floorplate length for any tower in the B4 Mixed Use zone must be 45 metres.
- C.07 The floorplate must be measured to the outside face of the building including balconies, vertical and horizontal circulation, internal voids and external walls.
- C.08 Tower forms that are modulated into discrete elements are not considered as separate towers for purposes of these controls.

6.3.3.4 FLOOR HEIGHTS

Objectives

- O.01 Provide adequate amenity for building occupants.
- O.02 Ensure that floor heights support a range of uses and enable a change of use over time.
- O.03 Ensure that above ground parking has adequate ceiling heights to enable it to be converted to future residential accommodation.

Controls

- C.01 Minimum floor to floor heights must be as follows:

	Minimum Floor to Floor Height (metres)
Commercial	3.8m
Residential	3.1m
Ground floor active street frontage	4.5m
Above ground parking:	
In the B3 Commercial Core zone	3.8m
In the B4 Mixed Use zone	3.1m

6.3.4 THE STREET WALL

Together with the public domain, the attached street wall with active ground floor frontage is the built element that shapes the way most of the city is experienced. As the primary means of providing definition and spatial enclosure to the streets and other public spaces, it is the principal architectural component of collective civic intent. That is, it must operate in concert with other street walls to form a satisfyingly rich experience for the public spaces of the city, and its modulation, articulation and character must be guided by this understanding of its role. Its design must be derived from the general characteristics that make successful streets: spatial definition of the street, human scale, urban grain, facades of tactile material quality articulated with depth and shadow.

Seen this way, the street wall can be thought of as a separate project to the design of the tower and can be distinct and different in character from the tower, but it should complement other street walls. In the foreground, it acts as a mitigating element for the set back tower building, able to define the street at the appropriate height and protect the street from the wind effects of the tower. The street wall height is set at a range that allows some flexibility with a maximum that generates a street width to height ratio in the order of 1:1.

Erosions or interruptions of the street wall generally work to undermine the vitality and definition of the street and are not favoured.

Objectives

- O.01 Define the space of the street and public spaces and articulate their edges.
- O.02 Design the street wall to provide appropriate scale, material quality and detail.
- O.03 Create visual interest and variety in the streetscape within an overall framework of consistency in the definition of the street and its character.
- O.04 Design the street wall to achieve fine grain modulation in the street.
- O.05 Encourage walkability by locating active uses in streets.
- O.06 Provide comfort and shelter for pedestrians.
- O.07 Minimise large expanses of inactive frontage.

Controls

- C.01 The street wall must:
 - a) Be built to the street alignment along its full frontage at all levels. Minor recesses in the profile for modulation and articulation are permissible.
 - b) Be modulated vertically in segments that relate to a fine grain subdivision pattern where the site frontage is more than 25 metres. Refer to Figure 6.3.4.1 The Street Wall.
 - c) Be of predominantly masonry character with no lightweight panel construction or curtain walling.
 - d) Be articulated with depth, relief and shadow on the street facade. A minimum relief of 150mm between the masonry finish and glazing face must be achieved.
 - e) Utilise legible architectural elements and spatial types - doors, windows, pilasters, sills, plinths, frame and infill, etc. - not necessarily expressed in a literal traditional manner.
 - f) Include an awning in accordance with Section 6.4.2 Awnings and Trees on Streets.

- g) Include a ground floor facade design which intensifies the walking experience with particular richness in detail, refer to Section 6.3.5 The Ground Floor.

- C.02 Undercrofts or other interruptions of the street wall which expose the underside of the tower and amplify its presence on the street are not permitted.
- C.03 Green walls, screens and the like must not be used as an applied cover that masks the architectural attributes of the street wall facade. Greenery may be incorporated in the street wall so as to complement its required character as set out in C.01 and C.02 above.
- C.04 All development applications must include a streetscape analysis to determine the most appropriate street wall height and provide details of the street wall. Submissions must include:
 - a) The street wall elevation at 1:200 scale in context showing existing buildings on the block.
 - b) A detailed street wall elevation at 1:100 scale including immediately adjacent buildings accurately drawn.
 - c) Sections through the street wall and awning at 1:50 scale including the public domain.
 - d) Detail street wall facade plans and sections at 1:20 scale, including ground floor active frontage and awning details, refer Sections 6.3.5, 6.4.2 and 6.4.3.

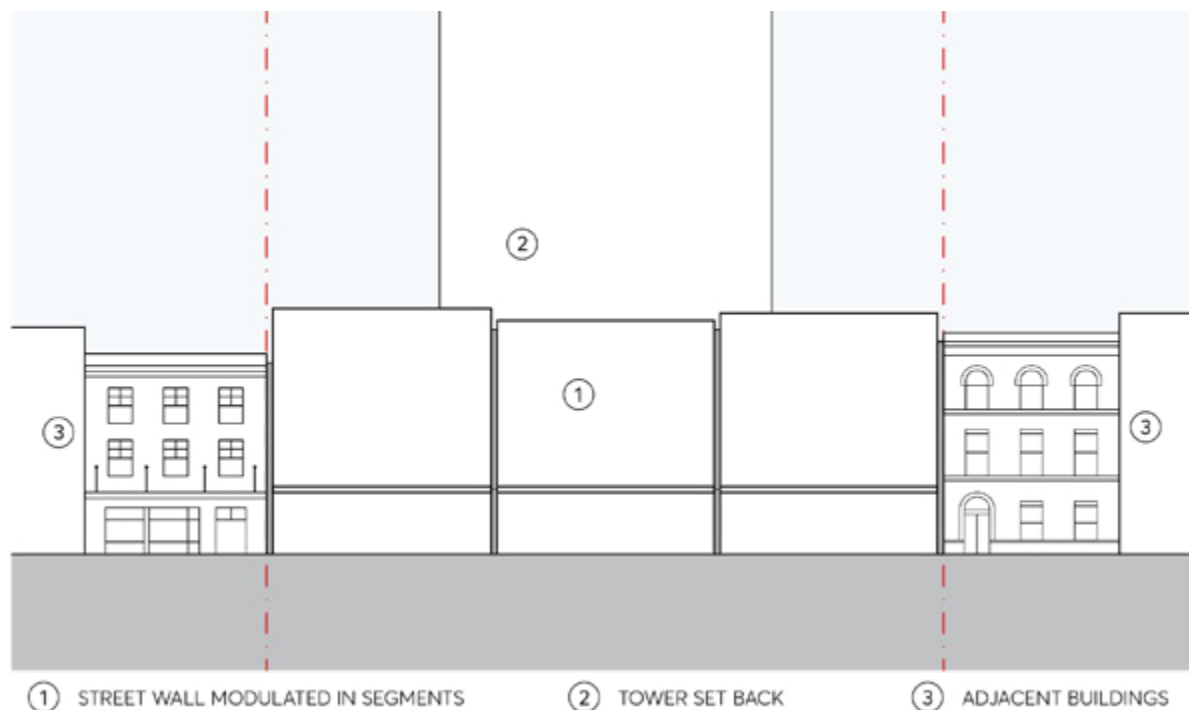


Figure 6.3.4.1 – The Street Wall

6.3.5 THE GROUND FLOOR

The active ground floor of the street wall is the part of the building that interfaces directly with the street or public domain. As such it has the most impact on the pedestrian experience, and its design must respond to the need for a lively, interesting and comfortable environment. Much of the success of this frontage, also critical to the success of the city, relies on a considered level of detail design and realization.

In the case of residential frontage at the ground floor, a different set of parameters applies, but its

success is equally reliant on detailed consideration and treatment. Here, the building is set back from the street to afford a balance of privacy as well as engagement with the street for ground level residents, at the same time allowing space for a generous tree canopy providing amenity for the street and residents.

A large part of the city centre is flood affected, which, among other implications, may significantly affect the design of the ground floor in these areas. Objectives and controls for the design of ground floors are covered below for sites that are not flood affected in Section 6.3.5.1, followed by correlated provisions which apply for sites that are flood affected in Section 6.3.5.2.

Ground level design and detail must be integrated with public domain requirements, refer Section 6.4 The Public Domain.

6.3.5.1 NON FLOOD AFFECTED SITES

6.3.5.1.1 ACTIVE GROUND FLOOR FRONTAGE

The factors that make for a thriving active ground floor street environment are well established: a scale appropriate to the pedestrian, narrow shopfronts and many doors, a mix of tenancy types, good transparency to the inside, quality materials with expressed detail, vertically articulated facades (which make distances along the street appear shorter), and a plinth for the glazed frontages.

Where required, shelter and weather protection for pedestrians on footpaths must be provided by awnings. Colonnades are generally not favoured on streets as they restrict views of retail frontage and fragment the street interface, thereby undermining the intensity of public activity at the frontage. There may be limited situations where colonnades are considered reasonable, such as where they allow continuity of important view corridors.

Objectives

- O.01 Provide for the amenity, interest and liveliness of the street environment.
- O.02 Ensure a positive experience for pedestrians with the necessary fine grain environment of the street.
- O.03 Enable sensory engagement with the street.
- O.04 Provide an active ground floor frontage that is accessible and integrated with the design of the public domain.
- O.05 Maximise the extent of active frontages in the public domain.
- O.06 Ensure appropriate scale and proportion of foyers and lobbies in relation to site frontage.
- O.07 Promote activity, connectivity and variety in the public domain.
- O.08 Increase the number of safe routes of travel throughout the Parramatta City Centre.
- O.09 Increase passive surveillance of the street and enhance safety.
- O.10 Ensure security measures do not inhibit passive surveillance of the street.

Controls

- C.01 The following numeric parameters apply to active ground floor frontage:
- Active uses must fully occupy the ground floor frontage not taken up by services or vehicular access.
 - The minimum depth of tenancy must be 4 metres, and tenancies must have an unobstructed view to a depth of 4 metres from the footpath.
 - Where the street frontage is identified as having an active frontage on the Active Frontages Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011*, the maximum internal tenancy width allowed for must be 6 metres. Where active street frontage is not nominated on the Active Frontages Map, the maximum internal tenancy width allowed for must be 10 metres.
 - Foyers and lobbies in the B3 Commercial Core zone must be a maximum of 20 per cent of the frontage width.
 - Foyers and lobbies in the B4 Mixed Use zone must be a minimum of 3 metres and a maximum of 8 metres of the frontage width.
 - Where food and beverage premises have operable elements they must not be greater than 80% of the individual tenancy width.
- C.02 The active ground floor frontage must be considered in detail and the following must be incorporated in its design, refer Figure 6.3.5.1.1:
- A nominal 500mm interface zone at the frontage must be set aside to create interest and variety in the streetscape, to be used for setbacks for entries, opening of windows, seating ledges, benches, and general articulation.
 - The ground floor levels and facade masonry frame must allow for tenancy widths as noted above in C.01.
 - The facade must have a high level of expressed detail and tactile material quality.
 - The base of the facade must achieve a well resolved meeting with the footpath that takes account of any slope. A horizontal plinth, integrated in the design, must be incorporated at the base of glazing to the footpath.
 - A clear path of travel must be provided in the public domain as defined in the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#).
 - Legible entrances must be formed in the frontage.
 - Fire escapes and service doors must be seamlessly incorporated into the facade with quality materials.
 - The facade must not have deep recesses for entry lobbies that compromise safety.
 - Colonnades are not permitted on streets. Awnings must be provided where required in accordance with Section 6.4.2 Awnings and Trees on Streets.
 - All required services must be incorporated in the design of the ground floor frontage at DA stage, refer Section 6.3.5.4 Services and Utilities.
 - Parking security grilles or doors must be aligned to the building edge as closely as safety constraints permit.
 - Security doors or grilles must be designed to be fitted internally behind the shopfront, fully retractable and a minimum 50% transparent when closed.
 - Refer to Section 3.5.2 in Part 3 for flood affected sites.

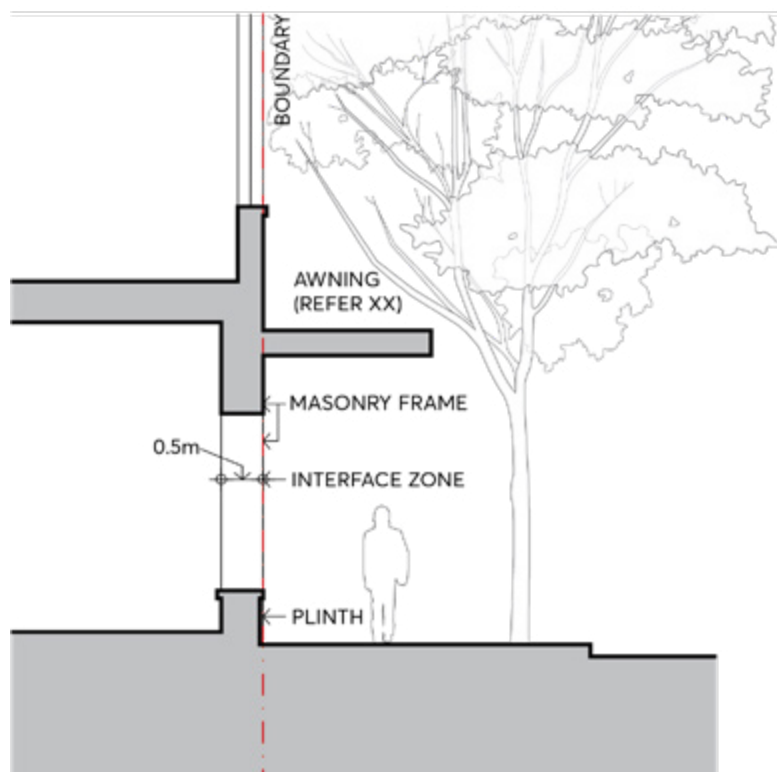


Figure 6.3.5.1.1 – Active Ground Floor Frontage

6.3.5.1.2 RESIDENTIAL GROUND FLOOR FRONTAGE

Residential buildings must be set back from the street boundary to provide amenity for ground floor residents, a landscaped setting for buildings, and a landscape character for the street.

The area between the facade and the street boundary must receive attention both in design and in its material quality. The subtleties involved in the design of ground level entries, private terraces or balconies, fences, walls, level changes and planting play an important part in the articulation of the street. A detailed resolution of these elements is essential in contributing to an unambiguous definition of public space, good street form, pedestrian scale, clarity of access and address, and a balance of privacy and passive surveillance. These details must all be designed with the same level of care given to the building.

The potential mix of possible street frontage conditions in the B4 Mixed Use zone that are not identified as having an active frontage on the Active Frontages Map must be subject to analysis in each situation. Existing and possible future context and use must be taken into account in determining the optimum built form.

Objectives

- O.01 Establish new canopy trees that contribute to the landscape character of the street and residential amenity.

- O.02 Appropriately define and design the street edge and setback area to achieve amenity and privacy for residents as well as engagement with and passive surveillance of the street.

Controls

- C.01 The following parameters apply to residential ground floor street frontage, refer to Figure 6.3.5.1.1.
- a) The building must be set back 6 metres from the street boundary. A 1 metre articulation zone is permitted forward of the setback, in which building elements may occupy a maximum of one third of the area of the facade. Services or lift shafts are not permitted in the articulation zone.
 - b) Basements must be set back a minimum of 5 metres from the street boundary measured to the outside face of structure to allow deep soil in the setback area.
 - c) The setback area must allocate the front 3 metres adjacent to the footpath as common property for landscaping. Canopy trees must be planted in this area, a minimum 3.5 metres from any structure, to achieve greater than 13 metres mature height and spread, at the rate of 1 canopy tree for every 15 lineal metres of frontage.
 - d) A wall set back 3 metres from the street boundary must articulate the front areas in private ownership. The wall must be a maximum 1.2 metres high and of masonry construction, integrated with dividing masonry walls for private open spaces.
 - e) Impervious surface at ground level must be minimised in the setback area.
 - f) Ground floor apartment levels must be a minimum of 500mm and maximum of 900mm above footpath level.
 - g) All required services must be incorporated in the design of the ground floor frontage at DA stage, refer to Section 6.3.5.4 Services and Utilities.
 - h) Refer to Section 6.3.5.2 for flood affected sites.

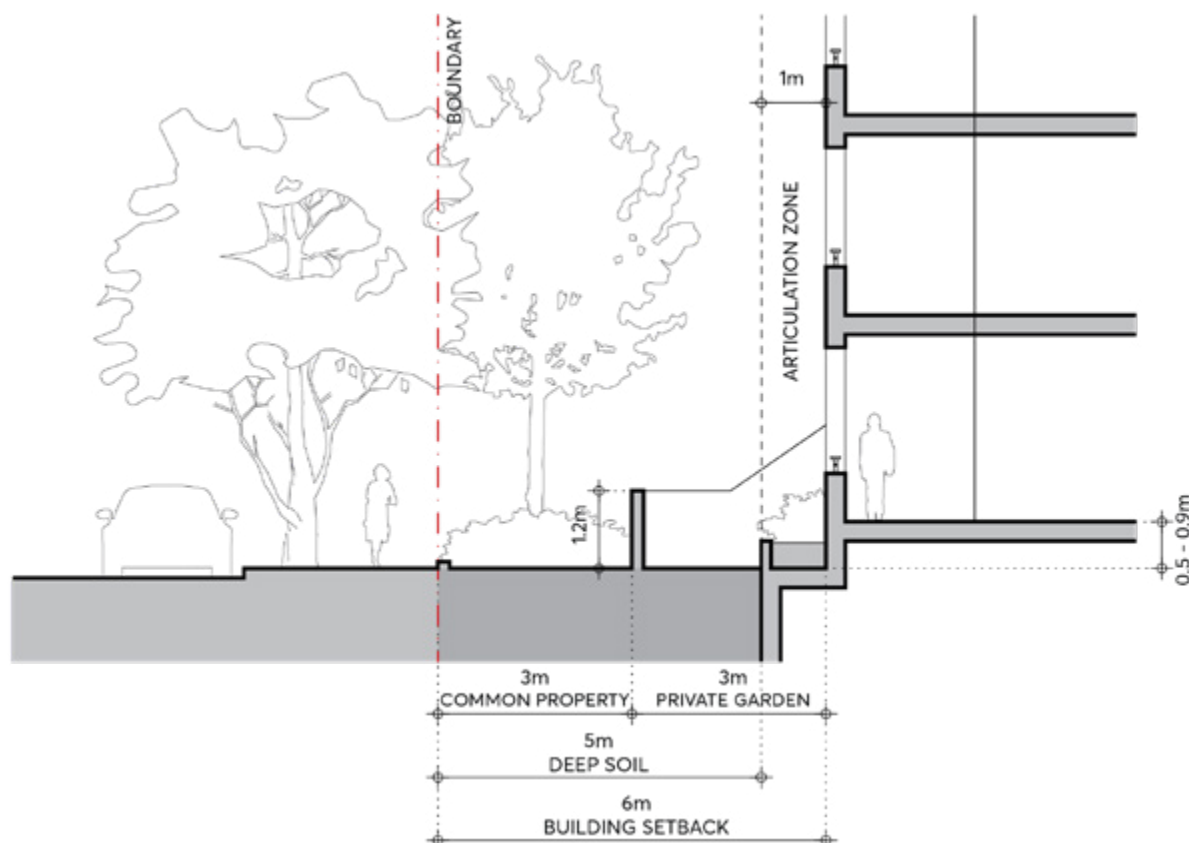


Figure 6.3.5.1.2 – Residential Ground Floor Street Frontage

- C.02 Where individual apartment entries from the street serve as a primary address, separation between the entry and private open space, and a front door with a distinct entry space within the apartment, must be provided. If the entries are only for the use of residents they must be understated, with post boxes and street numbers located at the common entry.
- C.03 All stairs and ramps providing access to lobbies must be internalised where necessary to ensure the street interface is not compromised.
- C.04 For sites that are zoned B4 Mixed Use and not identified as having an active frontage on the Active Frontages Map, an analysis of existing and likely future context and use must be provided to determine the most appropriate built form and use at the street frontage.
- C.05 A fully illustrated and co-ordinated ground floor design, showing all the necessary levels and detail, must accompany development applications. Drawings must include the following:
 - a) A detail ground level plan and sections as part of the architectural submission which illustrates the relationships between the interior and the exterior spaces of the setback area, including the landscape and hydraulic detail, and extends into the public domain.
 - b) Any required services must be discreetly integrated into the frontage design.
 - c) The architectural drawings must be fully co-ordinated with the landscape and hydraulic drawings.
 - d) Elevations and sections at minimum 1:50 scale of all built elements in the setback area must be provided.

6.3.5.2 FLOOD AFFECTED SITES

Controls for flood affected sites in this section apply to land identified on the Floodplain Risk Management Map in Figure 6.7.1. This section should be read in conjunction with Section 6.7 Flood Risk Management and follow the site planning and design responses outlined.

Flooding conditions can be a major constraint for any development and must be incorporated in the initial stages of design work. Applicants should contact Council's Flood Engineers at the beginning of the design process to establish the requirements and to avoid abortive work.

Flood affected sites generally require habitable floors to be raised above natural ground level, which may have important implications for ground level relationships with the public domain. In this section a number of possible arrangements at this interface are illustrated. In determining the appropriate layout for each development, the design must take into account and synthesize the flooding parameters, proposed ground level functions, and the context and conditions of the site.

Objectives

- O.01 Achieve comfortable, well-scaled transitions between the footpath and raised ground floors.
- O.02 Maximise adjacency and transparency between active frontages and the footpath.
- O.03 Where possible, allow for a common and co-ordinated approach for active frontages that provides continuity of raised flood levels along the street.

6.3.5.2.1 ACTIVE GROUND FLOOR FRONTAGE

For ground floors with active frontages, it may be preferable in some circumstances to retain the direct relationship that shop fronts generally have with pedestrians at the footpath level. This may be possible for a portion of the tenancy adjacent to the footpath, provided that certain safeguards and design measures are incorporated. This strategy is also relevant for established fine grain retail areas and for adaptive re-use of heritage buildings.

Where fully elevated ground floor tenancies above the public domain are required, this potentially breaks the visual and physical connections necessary for effective activation. The challenge is to tailor a design solution based on the individual flood risk and site constraints that best meets both the flood management requirements as well as the everyday prerequisites for activation.

Consideration must be given to existing and future adjacent development and the possibility of integrating any proposal into a co-ordinated street frontage. This may be more easily achievable in some circumstances, such as where one development occupies a large portion of the street frontage of the city block.

Controls

- C.01 Where Council considers it viable and in the public interest, particularly in a fine grain or heritage context, an area of the ground floor may be located at footpath level, refer Figure 6.3.5.2.1. This area must:
 - a) Provide a safe and easy transition within the building that meets Australian Standard for Disabled access to the remainder of the tenancy located at the floor level required by Council for flood protection.

- b) Have a maximum interior level change of 1 metre.
- c) Comply with requirements listed in section 6.7.2 Land Uses and Building Levels.

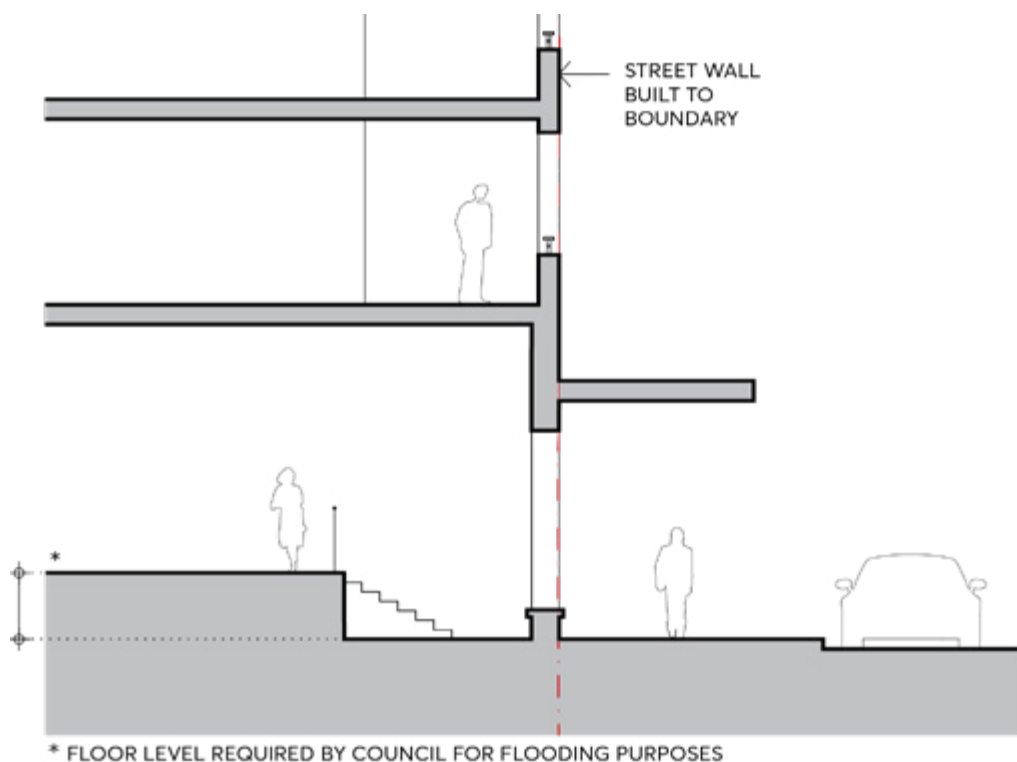


Figure 6.3.5.2.1 – Active Ground Floor: Floor level permitted partly at footpath level

- C.02 Where the floor level required by Council for flood protection is a maximum of 1.5 meters above footpath level the active frontage may be set back from the street boundary with access and transition adjacent to the footpath, refer to Figures 6.3.5.2.2 A and 6.3.5.2.2 B. In this case, the ground floor must:
- a) Have clear sightlines and maximise transparency and ease of circulation between the public footpath and upper circulation zone.
 - b) Comply with applicable active frontage controls in Section 6.3.5.1.
 - c) Be free of structure outside of the active frontage except at intervals to modulate the street wall into vertical segments, refer to Figures 6.3.5.2.2 A and 6.3.5.2.2 B.
 - d) Have a minimum upper circulation zone width of 1.8 metres.
 - e) Incorporate universal accessibility to the raised level, fully accommodated within the boundaries of the site.
 - f) Allow for integration with existing and future development on adjacent sites. Side boundary walls extending to the street boundary must incorporate openings or removable sections to connect to existing or future development where this can be achieved.

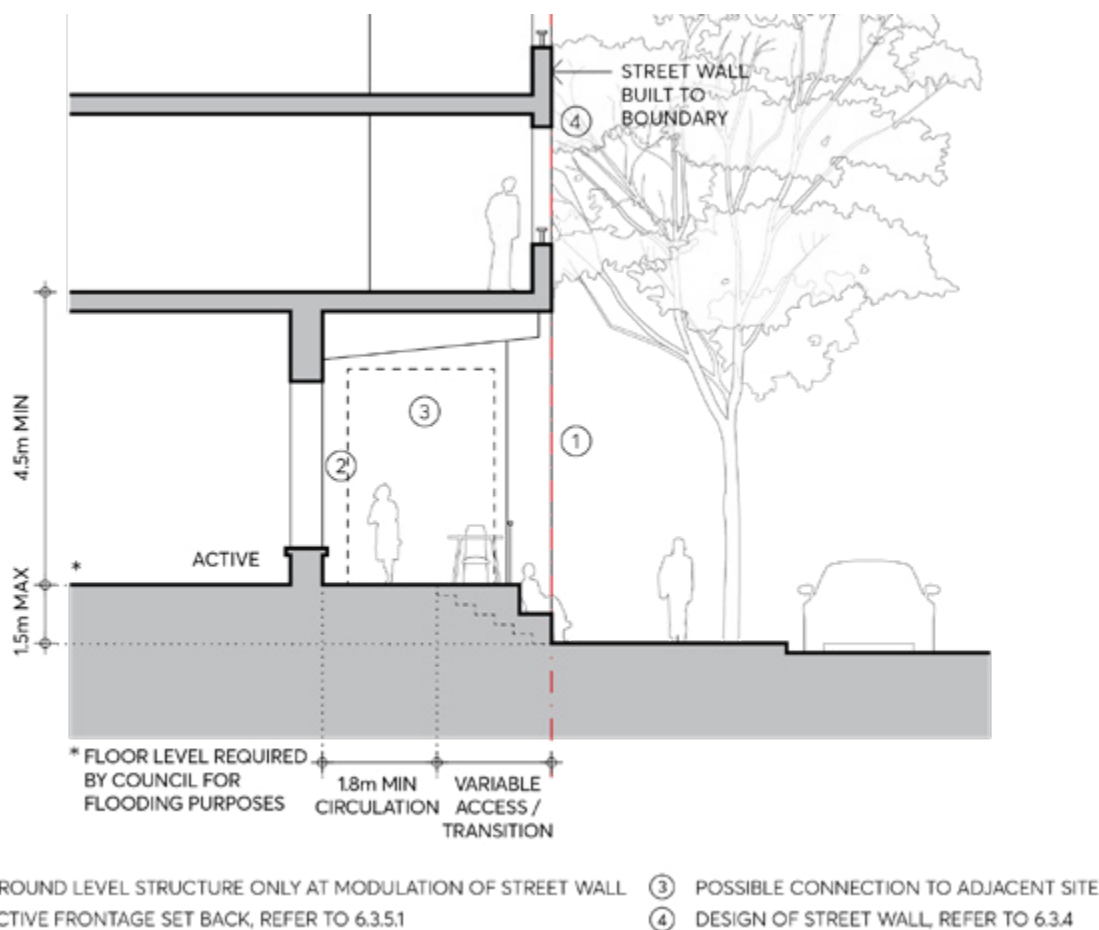
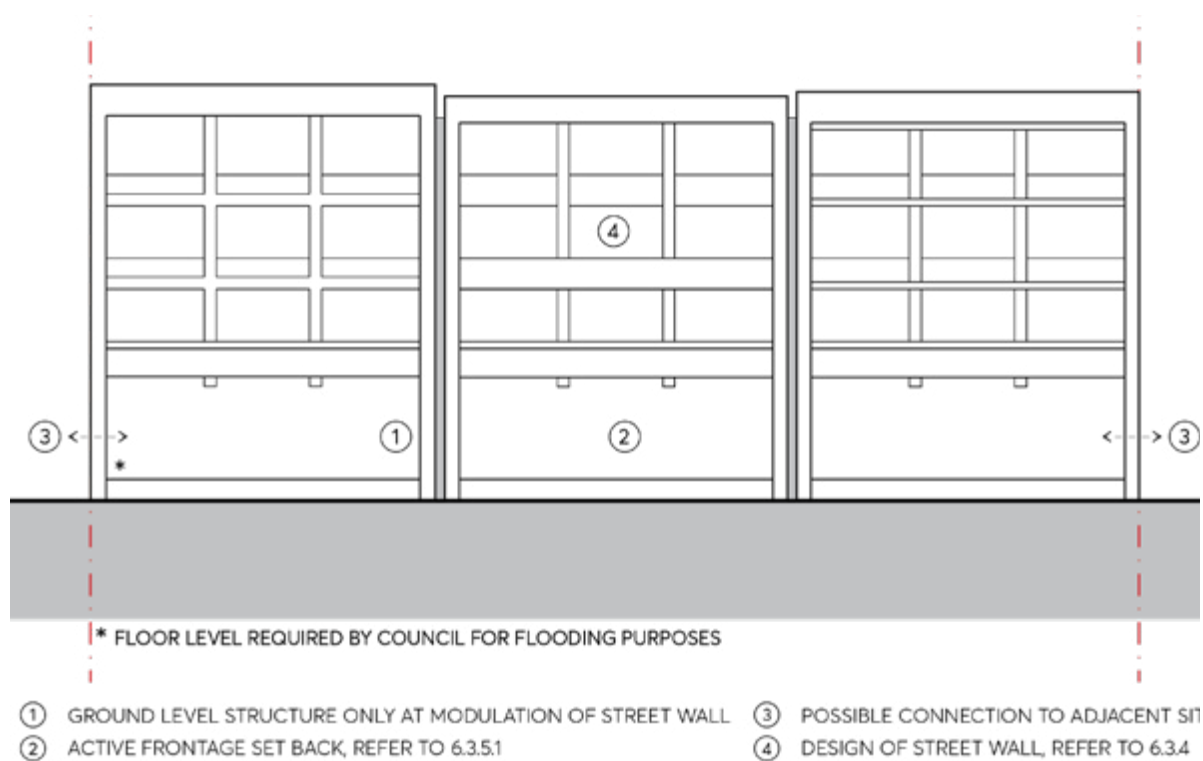
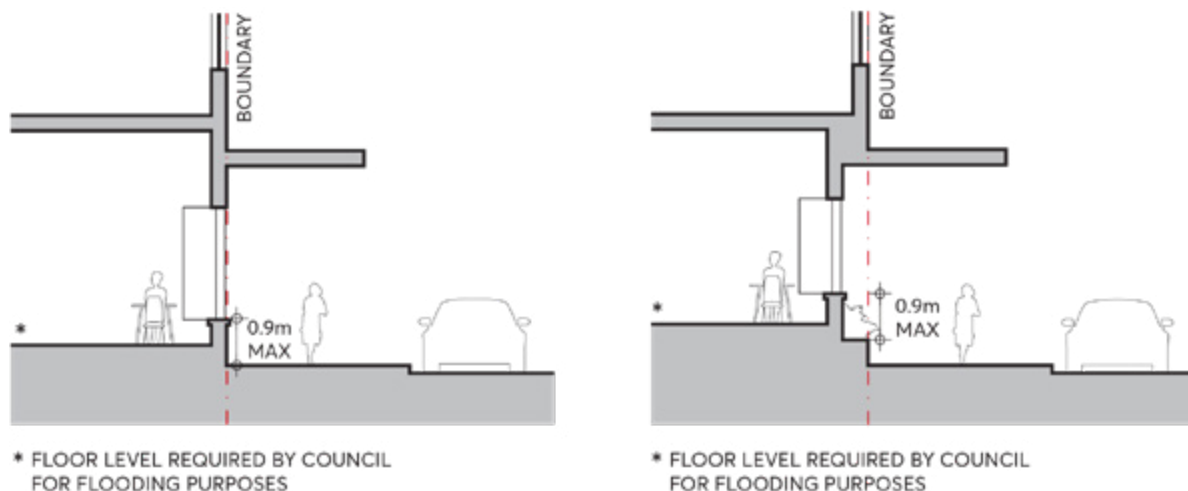


Figure 6.3.5.2.2 A – The Street Wall: Active frontage set back



Figures 6.3.5.2.2 B – Active Ground Floor: Floor level required up to 1.5 metres above footpath level

- C.03 Where integration with adjacent frontage is not possible or desirable, active frontage may be located on or close to the street boundary, subject to the maximum height of any wall being 0.9 metres. Refer to Figures 6.3.5.2.3 below.



Figures 6.3.5.2.3 – Active Ground Floor: Frontage on or close to the street boundary

- C.04 Where the floor level required by Council for flood protection is greater than 1.5 metres above footpath level, a raised frontage set back and adjacent to the footpath is unlikely to be practical, and the frontage may be activated with display windows, refer to Figures 6.3.5.2.4 below.

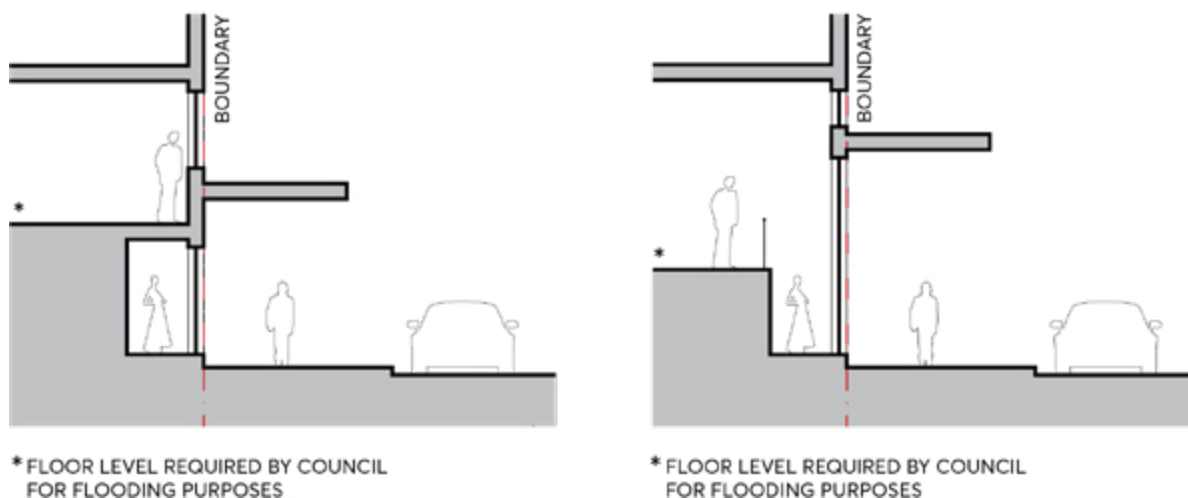


Figure 6.3.5.2.4 – Active Ground Floor: Floor level required greater than 1.5m above footpath level

6.3.5.2.2 RESIDENTIAL GROUND FLOOR FRONTAGE

Buildings with residential ground floors may be more easily able to incorporate the transition to the floor level required by Council for flood protection as they are set back from the street with deep soil landscape, and the desired spatial relationships at ground level are more suited to accommodate raised ground floors.

This section is correlated with the controls for residential ground floor frontage (Section 6.3.5.1.2 Residential Ground Floor Frontage), adjusted as necessary for flooding constraints.

Controls

- C.01 Where the floor level required by Council for flood protection is 0.5-1.5 metres above footpath level the following parameters apply to the ground floor street frontage, refer to Figure 6.3.5.2.2.1.
- a) The building must be set back 6 metres from the street boundary. A 1 metre articulation zone is permitted forward of the setback, in which building elements may occupy a maximum of one third of the area of the facade. Services or lift shafts are not permitted in the articulation zone.
 - b) Basements must be set back a minimum of 5 metres from the street boundary measured to the outside face of structure to allow deep soil in the setback area.
 - c) The setback area must allocate the front 3 metres of the site adjacent to the footpath as common property for landscaping. Canopy trees must be planted in this area, a minimum 4.5 metres from the building facade, to achieve greater than 13 metres mature height and spread, at the rate of 1 canopy tree for every 15 lineal metres of frontage. Species selection and footing types must allow for optimum growing conditions as well as long term protection of any structures in the setback area.
 - d) A wall set back 3 metres from the street boundary must articulate the front areas in private ownership. The wall must be a maximum 1.2 metres high and of masonry construction only if acceptable to Council. If the street frontage is a significant overland flow path or floodway Council may require the use of vegetation screening (hedges, shrubs) or open fences instead of solid walls as spatial separators.
 - e) Where individual apartment entries from the street serve as a primary address, separation between the entry and private open space, and a front door with a distinct entry space within the apartment, must be provided. If the entries are only for the use of residents they must be understated, with post boxes and street numbers located at the common entry.
 - f) All stairs and ramps providing access to lobbies must be internalised where necessary to ensure the street interface is not compromised.

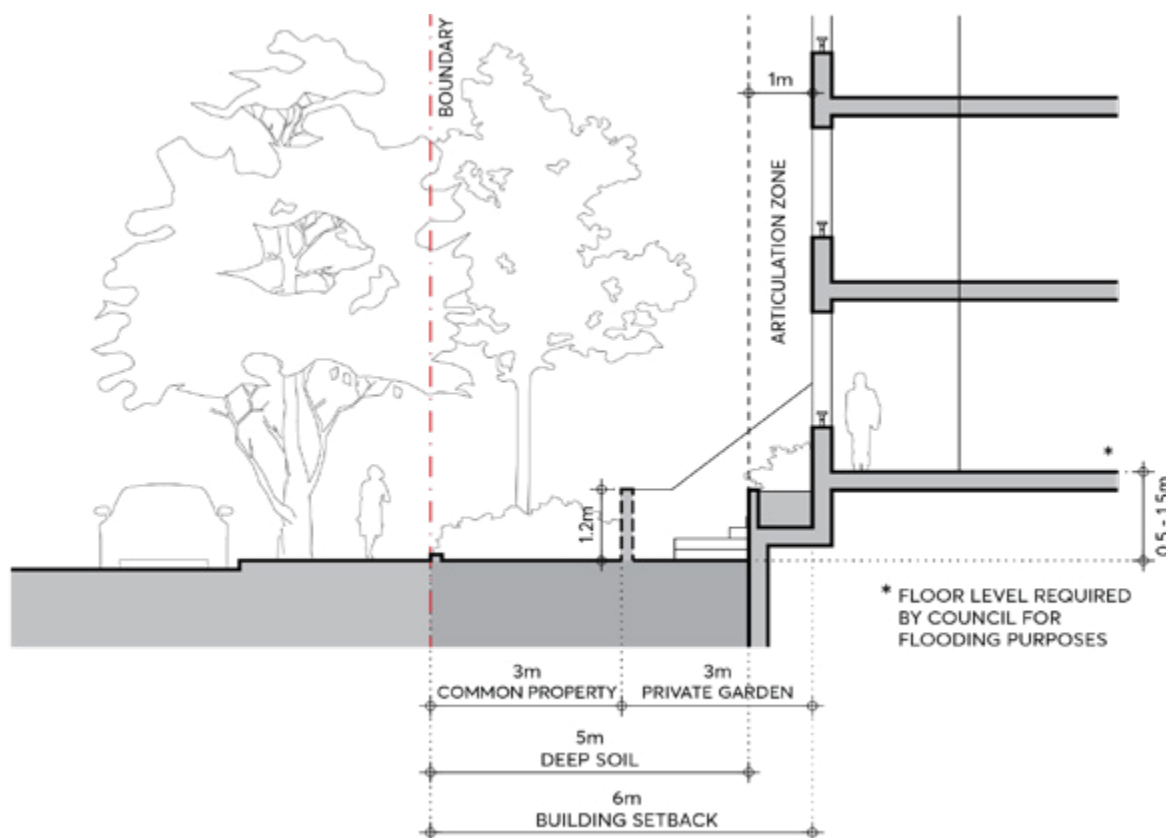


Figure 6.3.5.2.2.1 – Residential Ground Floor: Floor level required 0.5-1.5m above footpath level

C.02 Where the floor level required by Council for flood protection is greater than 1.5 metres above footpath level, the following parameters apply to the ground floor street frontage, refer to Figure 6.3.5.2.2.2:

- The building must be set back 6 metres from the street boundary. A 1 metre articulation zone is permitted forward of the setback, in which building elements may occupy a maximum of one third of the area of the facade. Services or lift shafts are not permitted in the articulation zone.
- Basements must be set back a minimum of 5 metres from the street boundary measured to the outside face of structure to allow deep soil in the setback area.
- The setback area of 6 metres must be in common property. Canopy trees must be planted in this area, a minimum 4.5 metres from the building facade, to achieve greater than 13 metres mature height and spread, at the rate of 1 canopy tree for every 15 lineal metres of frontage. Species selection and footing design must allow for optimum growing conditions as well as long term protection of any structures in the setback area.
- A wall at the boundary must define the street frontage. The wall must be a maximum of 1.2 metres high and of masonry construction only if acceptable to Council. If the street frontage is a significant overland flow path or floodway Council may require the use of vegetation screening (hedges, shrubs) or open fences instead of solid walls as spatial separators. If solid walls are permitted, recesses in the wall of maximum 1.5 metres deep may be set in from the boundary at intervals to relieve its length.

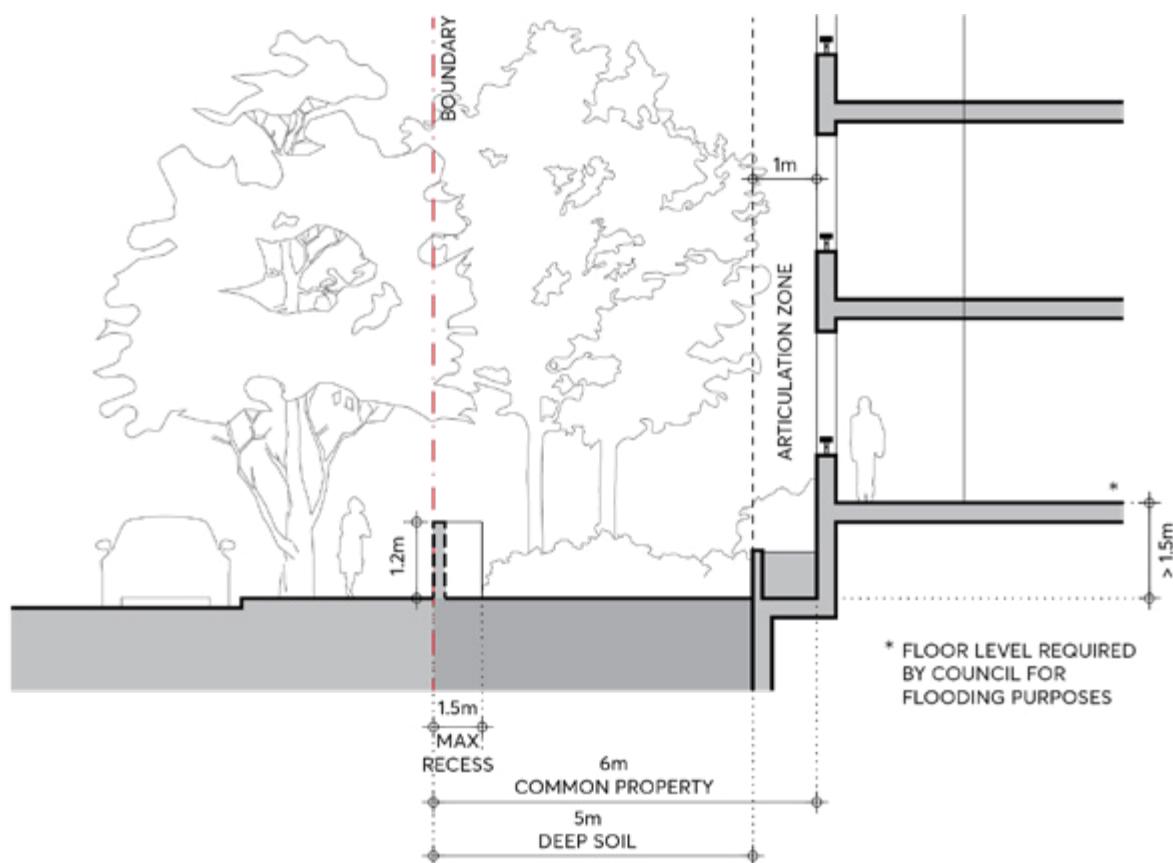


Figure 6.3.5.2.2.2 – Residential Ground Floor: Floor level required greater than 1.5 metres above footpath level

- C.03 A fully illustrated and co-ordinated ground floor design, showing all the necessary levels and detail, must accompany development applications. Drawings must include the following:
- A detail ground level plan and sections as part of the architectural submission which illustrates the relationships between the interior and the exterior spaces of the setback area, including the landscape and hydraulic detail, and extends into the public domain.
 - Any required services must be discreetly integrated into the frontage design.
 - The architectural drawings must be fully co-ordinated with the landscape and hydraulic drawings.
 - Elevations and sections at minimum 1:50 scale of all built elements in the setback area must be provided.

6.3.5.2.3 FLOODWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN ELEMENTS

Council may require flood waters to be transmitted around or within the development site on the surface. Generally, Council will not permit floodwaters to be directed through or beneath buildings, including undercrofts, either for floodway conveyance or flood storage. Undercrofts, underfloor flow areas and similar structures are not supported.

Objectives

- O.01 Design the site layout and buildings to permit the flow of flood water on the surface around and possibly through development sites between substantial buildings and along streets where this is appropriate, safe and is a legitimate response to flood advice from Council.
- O.02 Minimise negative impacts of flood management design elements on public safety, built form and the public domain.
- O.03 Do not use unsafe and unmanageable design elements such as undercrofts, sub floor flow paths, tunnels, plenums and the like.
- O.04 Flood design and management must include allowance for water-borne debris as well as floodwaters. This includes providing substantial vertical clearance and space to the sky above flow paths.

Controls

- C.01 A clear flow path of water must be provided to the satisfaction of Council's flood engineers.
- C.02 The design of the flood conveyance area must incorporate high quality, durable, flood resilient and low maintenance materials to enhance the visual appearance of the built form edge.
- C.03 Plants and landscape must be resilient to flooding, facilitate water permeability and have the ability to withstand temporary inundation. There may be some exceptional circumstances where infrequent but intense flooding is experienced and some planting may be intentionally designed to not withstand such extreme events. Liaise with Council to ensure planting and landscape design is appropriate for the flooding environment of the specifics of the site.
- C.04 Building details must be designed not to gather rubbish, debris nor provide breeding grounds for vermin and weeds.
- C.05 Flood management design elements must observe crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles of natural surveillance, upkeep, ownership and territoriality.
- C.06 Active and residential ground floor premises affected by flooding must be designed to respond to the flood risk environment and to the safety of occupants and the public as required by Council for the site in question. Such premises must provide ground floor layouts that maintain an attractive street address which promotes engagement with and casual surveillance of the street without unnecessary domination by hydraulic infrastructure.

6.3.5.3 ARCADES

Objectives

- O.01 Improve pedestrian connectivity where appropriate.
- O.02 Increase frontage for retail activity.
- O.03 Expand the extent and variety of the pedestrian network.

Controls

- C.01 Arcades must be located in a mid-block position or where connections can be made between other public spaces as agreed with Council.
- C.02 Arcades must not compromise or take precedence over the activation of adjacent streets.
- C.03 Where possible, arcades must be aligned with existing arcades or laneways across blocks.
- C.04 Arcades must provide clear access and sight lines from one end to the other and be designed so as to:
 - a) Be well-proportioned with a minimum width of 4 metres and minimum ceiling height of 4 metres.
 - b) Have a 1:20 maximum gradient.
 - c) Connect one public space to another in a clear and obvious way.
 - d) Act as a supplementary connection rather than a primary one.
 - e) Conform to the relevant controls relating to active ground floor frontage in 6.3.5.1.1, Active Ground Floor Frontage.
- C.05 Arcades must be publicly accessible 24 hours per day unless otherwise established during the Development Application assessment.

6.3.5.4 SERVICES AND UTILITIES

The location of utilities and services can adversely affect the ground floor street frontage if not properly taken account of in the initial design stage. It is also essential that building services are located and designed to be free from flooding impacts. This may require innovative solutions and consultation with utility and service providers, particularly for single frontage sites.

Objectives

- O.01 Minimise the extent of space and blank walls occupied by services, including electricity substations, fire boosters, fire doors, plant and equipment hatches.
- O.02 Ensure services and utilities allow for maximum activation of the ground floor.
- O.03 Locate building services to be free from flooding impacts.
- O.04 Encourage innovative design and location solutions for services and utilities that minimise adverse visual, environmental and access impacts.

Controls

- C.01 The location of all services and utilities must be clearly identified on plans prepared for any Design Competition, pre-lodgement application and development application.
- C.02 Wherever possible, services and utilities must be located on secondary street frontages, laneways or non-active street frontages. Substations in particular should be located at the first floor, or in a basement, whenever possible.

- C.03 Services and utilities must be designed and located so as to minimise the length of ground floor frontage occupied.
- C.04 Development applications must be accompanied by evidence that the relevant electricity provider has been consulted in relation to the location of the electricity substation.
- C.05 Where a site has a single frontage, documentation must illustrate consideration of the substation in a location that does not occupy ground floor frontage, and which satisfies the access, security, drainage and ventilation requirements of the electricity provider and any flood constraints on the site.
- C.06 Where adjoining sites are being concurrently developed, documentation must be submitted outlining the service and utilities needs for both sites and a proposal for how shared service and utilities can be accommodated.
- C.07 In flood affected sites, electricity substations must be located above the Flood Planning Level (Ausgrid NS185 Major Substations Building Design Standard), and suitable access and clearance for maintenance must be provided.

6.3.6 ABOVE GROUND PARKING

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that above ground car parking is of high quality design that integrates with the building and does not adversely impact the public domain.
- O.02 Ensure that above ground parking facades are consistent with the character of the street walls as set out in Section 6.3.4 The Street Wall.
- O.03 Promote active uses and casual surveillance on street and lane frontages.
- O.04 Design above ground car parking that is able to be adapted to alternate uses over time.

Controls

- C.01 The preferred location of car parking in the City Centre is basement car parking. Where there are identified constraints such as archaeological conditions or where a driveway crest to the Flood Planning Level is not practically achievable, car parking above ground may be appropriate in accordance with design controls in this section as well as Section 6.7 Flood Risk Management.
- C.02 Where Council is satisfied that above ground parking is justified:
 - a) On streets, all parking must be sleeved with permitted uses: active or residential frontage on the ground level, and commercial or residential frontage on the first floor and above.
 - b) On lanes, parking is generally not required to be fully sleeved. Depending on site circumstances and context, activation or partial activation of the ground level frontage may be required by Council, and partial sleeving of upper levels to provide casual surveillance may be required.
 - c) On lane corner sites, the ground floor active street frontage must wrap around the corner into the lane frontage.

- C.03 Where above ground parking is included in any building, the following controls apply:
- a) Where non-sleeved parking is permitted or unavoidable, the street wall must nonetheless comply with the controls in 6.4.4 The Street Wall. Green walls, screens and the like must not be used as an applied cover that masks the architectural attributes of the street wall facade. Greenery may be incorporated in the street wall so as to complement its required character as set out in 6.4.4 The Street Wall.
 - b) Cars and car parking luminaires must not be visible from the public domain or nearby buildings.
 - c) If car parking is located on a roof top, it must not be visible from the sky or other buildings.
 - d) Above ground car parking must be set back from a rear boundary of the site by a minimum of 6 metres to allow for natural make up air supply to ensure efficient low energy operation.
 - e) Proposals must demonstrate how the layout and floor to ceiling height of above ground car parking can be adapted in the future for alternative uses.

6.3.7 RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT DESIGN QUALITY

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure development achieves good amenity standards for residents in relation to daylight, ventilation, outlook and privacy.

Controls

- C.01 Building indentations providing light and ventilation to single aspect apartments must have a minimum width to depth ratio of 2:1.
- C.02 High level windows must not be used as the primary source of light, ventilation and outlook for habitable rooms.
- C.03 Daylight and natural ventilation must be provided to all common circulation spaces and windows must be visible from lift cores as well as the ends of corridors.
- C.04 Only cross-over, cross-through or corner apartments can be counted as naturally cross ventilated. Indentations in the facade cannot be used to classify adjacent apartments as naturally cross ventilated, nor can 2 storey single aspect apartments be counted as naturally cross ventilated.
- C.05 Walls between apartment balconies must be of solid construction and extend from floor to ceiling.
- C.06 Balustrades must take account of sightlines to balance the need for privacy within apartments and views out of apartments. A proportion of solid or translucent material must be used, which will vary according to outlook and height relationships.

6.3.8 WINTERGARDENS

Objectives

- O.01 Improve amenity of balconies in high rise apartments and apartments fronting noisy environments such as busy roads or railway lines.
- O.02 Provide acoustic attenuation for internal living areas.
- O.03 Balance ventilation and wind impacts in high rise apartment balconies.
- O.04 Maximise daylight access, views and comfort of balconies.

Controls

- C.01 Wintergardens must be designed and constructed as a private external balcony with drainage, natural ventilation and finishes acceptable to an outdoor space and must not be treated as a conditioned space or weatherproof space.
- C.02 Effective natural ventilation must be provided as follows:
 - a) Not less than 80 per cent of the external wintergarden perimeter must be fully operable glass louvres.
 - b) If fixed glazing is proposed, permanent openings must be provided for an area not less than 15 per cent of the greater of the enclosed wintergarden floor area or external wintergarden facade area. 30-50 per cent of the fixed opening area must be provided in a zone within 500mm of the floor and the remainder within 500mm of the soffit.
 - c) Casement or awning windows are not permitted.
- C.03 A generous opening must be provided between the wintergarden and any adjacent living area to allow connection of the spaces when ambient conditions are suitable.
- C.04 Acoustic control for living areas and bedrooms must be provided on the internal facade line between the wintergarden and the living area or bedroom.
- C.05 Glazing in the external facade of a wintergarden must have a solar absorption of less than 10 per cent.
- C.06 The flooring of the wintergarden must be a drained impervious finish and provide exposed thermal mass.
- C.07 No heat rejection source from any heating, ventilation and cooling systems are permitted to be located in a wintergarden.

6.3.9 DWELLING MIX AND FLEXIBLE HOUSING

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure a range of dwelling types and size.

- O.02 Promote the design of buildings that are adaptable and incorporate flexible apartments to suit the changing lifecycle housing needs of residents over time.

Controls

- C.01 The following dwelling mix is to be used as a guide for mixed use and high density residential development:

Dwelling Type	Dwelling Mix
Studio / 1 Bedroom	10 - 20% of total dwellings
2 Bedroom	55 - 70% of total dwellings
3 Bedrooms	10 - 20% of total dwellings
4 Bedrooms	5 - 10% of total dwellings

- C.02 Apartments may be configured as 'dual key' apartments provided that:
- Where a strata plan exists, both apartments are contained within a single strata unit.
 - a maximum 10 per cent of apartments can be dual key apartments.
 - the primary and secondary units are accessed from a shared private lobby.
 - the minimum ADG requirements for internal space are met for each individual unit within the dual key apartment.
 - the secondary unit of the dual key apartment has either shared access to the primary unit's private open space or its own private open space of dimensions commensurate with Apartment Design Guide requirements.
 - the provision of car parking spaces for dual key units is as per the *Parramatta LEP 2011* controls.
 - internal layouts allow for apartments that are adaptable over time to accommodate varied living arrangements with the use of moveable internal walls and considered location of services.

6.4 PUBLIC DOMAIN

Figure 6.4.1 indicates the existing and intended future Public Domain of the Parramatta City Centre together with relevant surrounding places.

Public spaces – streets, squares and parks – are the most enduring spaces of the city, the shared social and cultural domain that make up the organising framework of the city. Their clarity, quality and amenity contribute in a fundamental way to the identity and experience of the city.

This section details aspects of the design of the public domain, and must be read in conjunction with the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#), which sets out the process, design guidelines and submission requirements for all new public domain assets in the City of Parramatta.



Figure 6.4.1 – The Public Domain

6.4.1 SOLAR ACCESS TO SIGNIFICANT PARKS AND SPACES

Good solar access is an important contributor to the amenity of public spaces. Maintaining sunlight to significant public spaces within and close to the perimeter of the Parramatta City Centre will provide benefit to existing and future residents, workers, and visitors. The provision of solar access throughout the year is essential for a successful public open space. In addition, sunlight is crucial for the establishment and sustained health of tree planting and vegetation which provides attractive and cool environments for people in the City Centre.

The *Parramatta LEP 2011* provides specific solar access controls for Parramatta Square, Lancer Barracks, the River Foreshore and Jubilee Park. Additional parks and spaces within and close to the perimeter of the Parramatta City Centre have been identified in Figure 6.4.1.1 as providing valuable opportunities to maintain and enhance solar access.

Objectives

- O.01 Maintain or maximise solar access to the significant parks and spaces in and around the Parramatta City Centre during periods in the day when they are most used throughout the year.
- O.02 Maintain or maximise solar access to spaces which have important recreation values, aesthetic qualities and or heritage significance.
- O.03 Maintain or maximise solar access to existing spaces which may contribute to the open space network in the future.
- O.04 Promote active and passive recreation to public spaces to service existing and planned population of the Parramatta City Centre and surrounds.
- O.05 Ensure the successful growth and survival of trees and vegetation within these parks and spaces.

Controls

- C.01 New development, or additions and alterations to existing buildings, must not create any overshadowing to areas marked 'no overshadowing' in all Figures referenced in Column 2 of Table 6.4.4.1, between the nominated times listed in Column 3 of Table 6.4.4.1. Contact Council to source CAD files of areas identified for 'no overshadowing'.
- C.02 Where overshadowing of parks and spaces identified in Figure 6.4.1.1 is likely, a statement with supporting solar access studies must be submitted by a registered architect demonstrating that the proposed development does not overshadow the affected open space consistent with all Figures referenced in Column 2 of Table 6.4.4.1.
- C.03 New development and additions or alterations to existing buildings are to comply with the solar access controls irrespective of the existing height of nearby buildings.
- C.04 Ancillary structures such as columns, pillars, spires, flag poles, public art, and architectural roof features including equipment for servicing the building, such as plant, lift motor rooms, fire stairs and the like, must not be excluded from any overshadowing analysis.

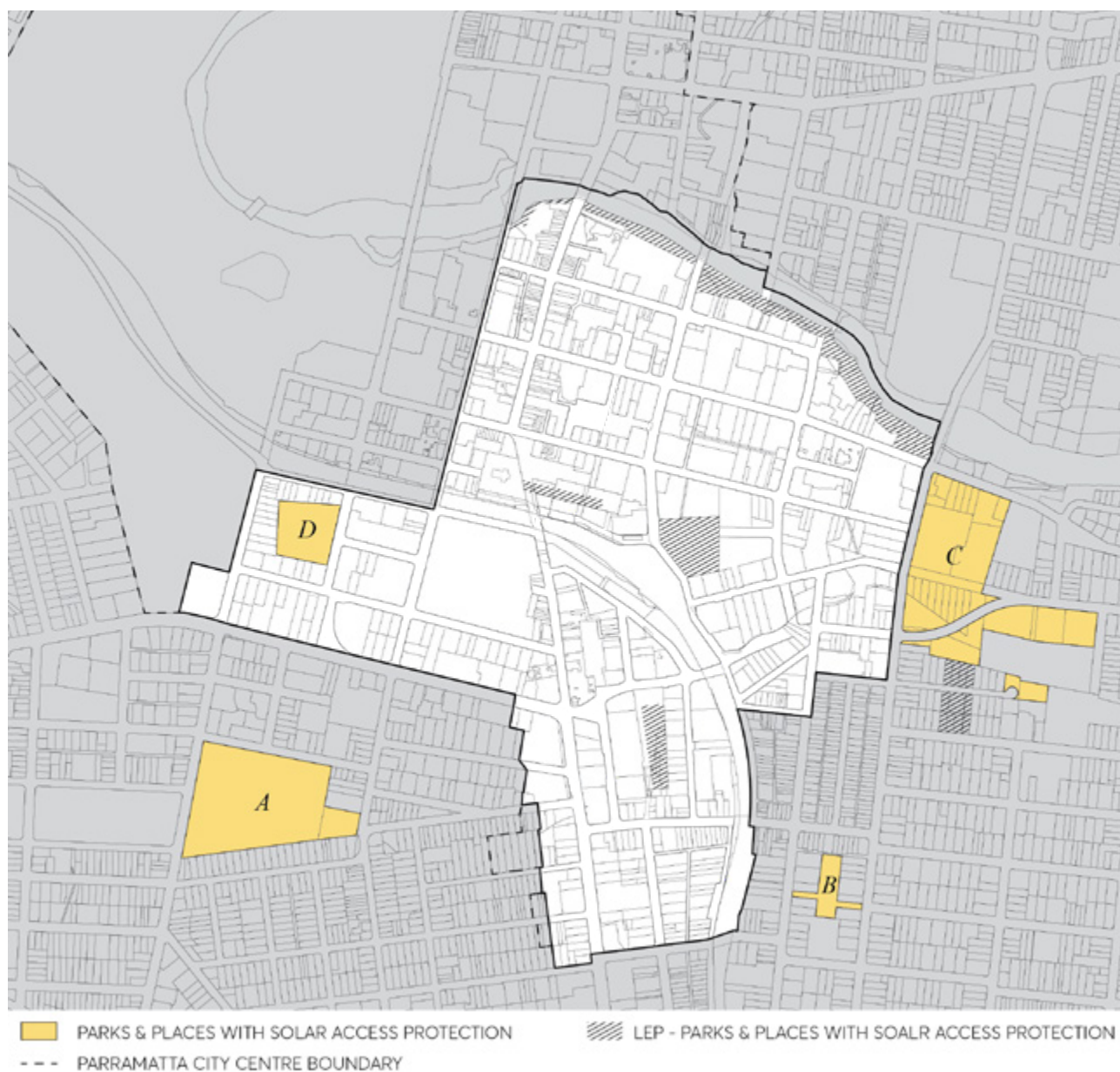


Figure 6.4.1.1 – Parks and Places with Solar Access Protection

Table 6.4.1.1 – Nominated Significant Parks and Spaces and times for solar access protection

Column 1: Significant Park or Space	Column 2: Figure reference	Column 3: Nominated Time
A. Ollie Webb Reserve	Figure 6.4.1.2	10am to 12 midday mid-winter 21 st June
	Figure 6.4.1.3	12 midday to 2pm mid-winter 21 st June
B. Rosella Park	Figure 6.4.1.4	10am to 12midday mid-winter 21 st June
	Figure 6.4.1.5	12 midday to 2pm mid-winter 21 st June
C. Robin Thomas and James Ruse Reserve	Figure 6.4.1.6	10am to 12 midday mid-winter 21 st June
	Figure 6.4.1.7	12 midday to 2pm mid-winter 21 st June
D. St John's Cemetery	Figure 6.4.1.8	10am to 12 midday mid-winter 21 st June
	Figure 6.4.1.9	12 midday to 2pm mid-winter 21 st June



Figure 6.4.1.2 – Ollie Webb Reserve area of no overshadowing between 10am and 12pm mid-winter 21st June

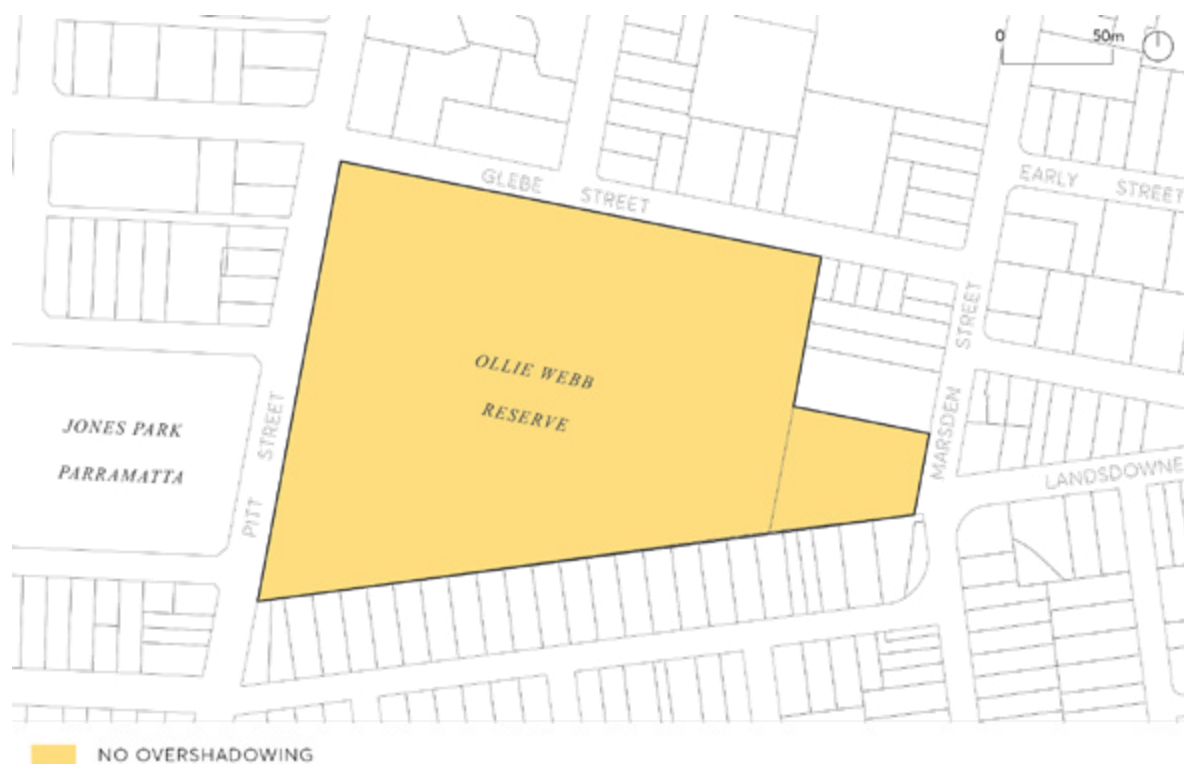


Figure 6.4.1.3 – Ollie Webb Reserve area of no overshadowing between 12pm and 2pm mid-winter 21st June



Figure 6.4.1.4 – Rosella Park area of no overshadowing between 10am and 12pm mid-winter 21st June



Figure 6.4.1.5 – Rosella Park area of no overshadowing between 12pm and 2pm mid-winter 21st June



Figure 6.4.1.6 – Robin Thomas Reserve area of no overshadowing between 10am and 12pm mid-winter 21st June



Figure 6.4.1.7 – Robin Thomas Reserve area of no overshadowing between 12pm and 2pm mid-winter 21st June



Figure 6.4.1.8 – St Johns Cemetery area of no overshadowing between 10am and 12pm mid-winter 21st June



Figure 6.4.1.9 – St Johns Cemetery area of no overshadowing between 12pm and 2pm mid-winter 21st June

6.4.2 AWNINGS AND TREES ON STREETS

Awnings encourage pedestrian activity along streets by providing comfortable conditions at footpath level and, in conjunction with active ground floor frontages, contribute to the vitality of the streets. Awnings are the favoured means to provide shelter and weather protection for pedestrians. Colonnades are generally not supported as they restrict views of the frontage and fragment the public domain.

Trees are essential for their contribution to the amenity and character of the city centre. When properly selected, located, planted and maintained street trees provide a multitude of benefits to the urban environment.

Ideally, in streets with active ground floor frontages, footpaths in the city centre would be wide enough for awnings as well as street trees, but public footpath widths are generally 3.6 – 3.9 metres, and mostly insufficient to adequately accommodate both. Consequently, the following sections nominate controls for those streets where awnings have priority, those where trees have priority, and a possible strategy to achieve both awnings and trees where circumstances permit.

6.4.2.1 AWNINGS HAVE PRIORITY

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure increased amenity in areas of high pedestrian volume by providing continuous protection from rain, sun and wind down draft.

Controls

- C.01 Continuous awnings must be provided along streets where identified in Figure 6.4.2.1.1.
- C.02 Dimensions of awnings must be in accordance with Figure 6.4.2.1.2.

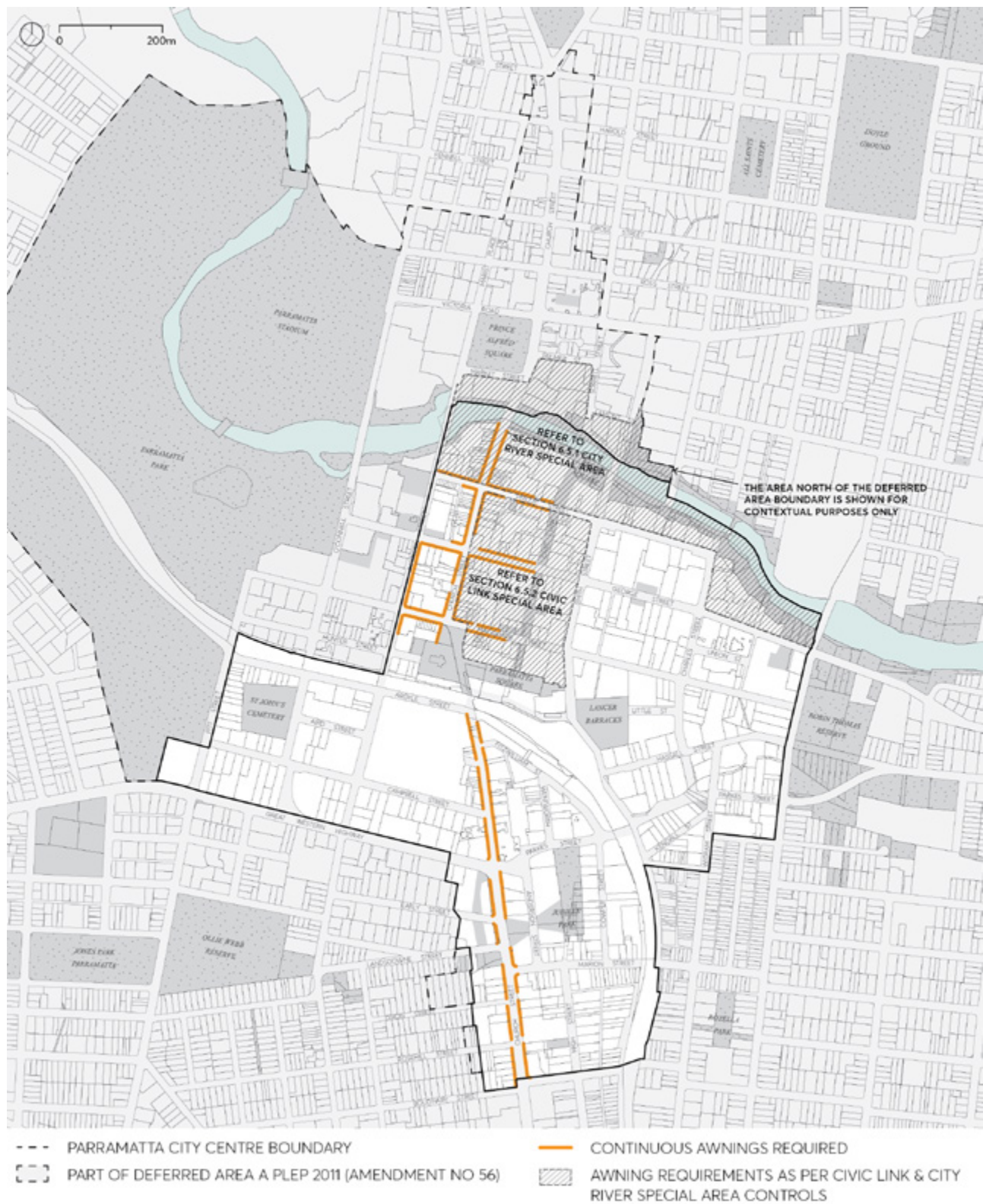


Figure 6.4.2.1.1 – Awnings have priority – Continuous awnings

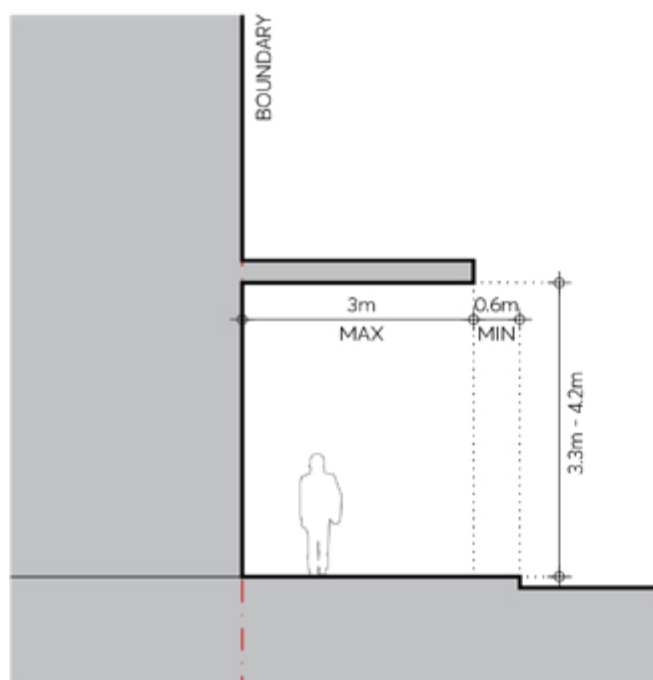


Figure 6.4.2.1.2 – Awnings have priority – Dimensions of awning

6.4.2.2 STREET TREES HAVE PRIORITY

In those areas where trees have priority, awnings of reduced width may be provided where footpaths are of sufficient width.

[Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) identify the location of street trees and species selection and should be consulted when proposing the delivery of street trees as part of any development.

Objectives

- O.01 Maintain existing street trees and plant additional street trees within the public domain.
- O.02 Improve and enhance environmental biodiversity and mitigate temperature at ground level.
- O.03 Ensure maximum street tree crown development and performance.
- O.04 Improve visual amenity of the public domain.
- O.05 Improve quality of view for residents, workers and others overlooking the public domain.

Controls

- C.01 Street trees must be provided along those streets identified in Figure 6.4.2.2.1.
- C.02 Where footpath widths are 3.9 metres or greater, narrow width awnings may also be provided in accordance with Figure 6.4.2.2.2.
- C.03 Street tree species and spacing must be as specified in the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#).

- C.04 Street trees must be installed in accordance with the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) and Council Design Standards.
- C.05 A Public Domain Alignment Plan indicating the street tree locations as detailed in the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) must be submitted for the Development Application and Construction Certificate Application.

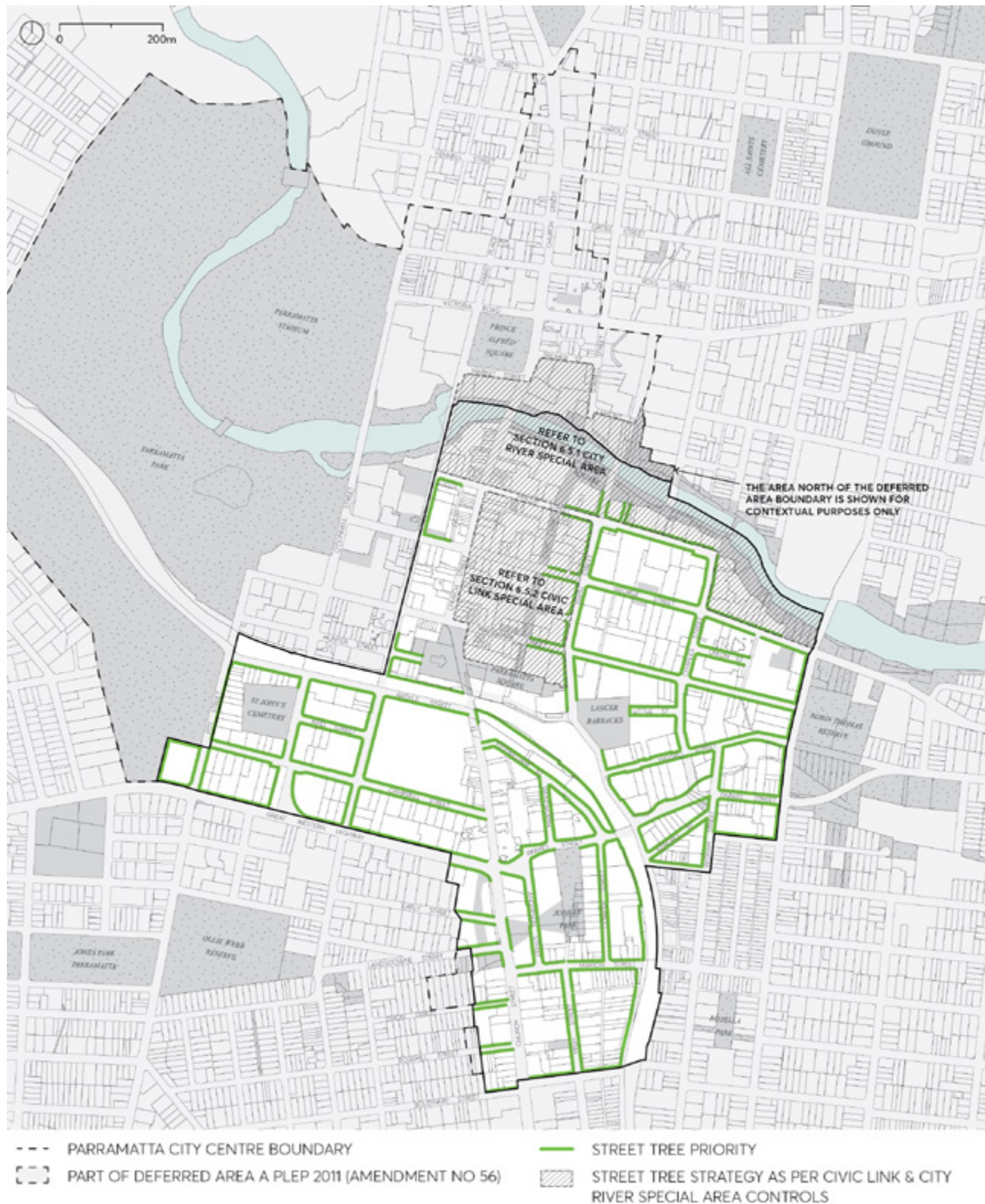


Figure 6.4.2.2.1 – Street trees have priority

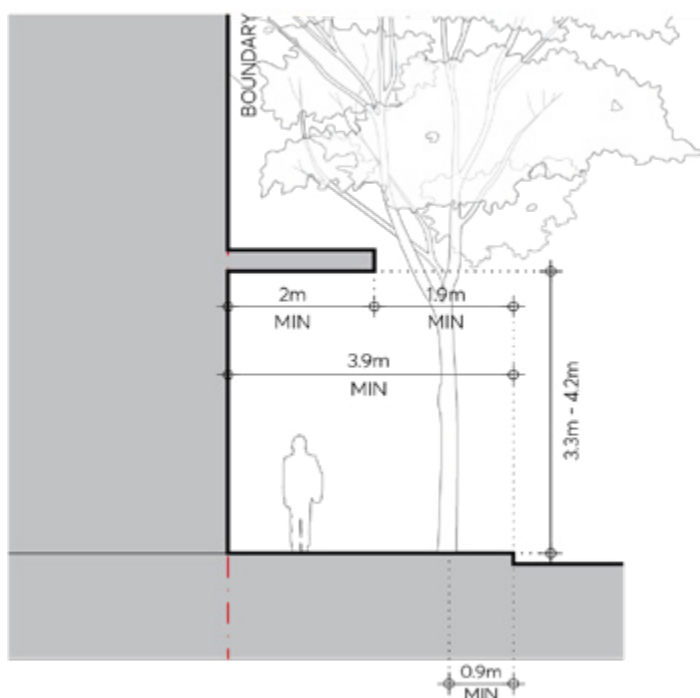


Figure 6.4.2.2.2 – Street Trees have priority, narrow width awnings

6.4.2.3 SEMI-RECESSED AWNINGS

Semi-recessed awnings are an option for consideration either where awnings or street trees have priority. Setting the ground floor frontage back from the boundary and integrating the awning with the building soffit above can provide a generous footpath width, good awning cover as well as the necessary space for street trees.

Existing and possible future adjacent context must be taken into account in determining whether this option is feasible in each situation. Applicants should contact Council at the start of the design process to establish the street and awning profile for the proposal.

Objectives

- O.01 Allow for the possibility of generous footpaths, shelter from awnings as well as street trees where circumstances permit.

Controls

- C.01 Semi-recessed awnings may be provided in accordance with Figure 6.4.2.3.1.
- C.02 Where a semi-recessed awning is proposed, the following must be incorporated in its design:
- The awning must be integrated with the building soffit above as shown in Figure 6.4.2.3.1.
 - The space under the semi-recessed awning must be free of columns.

- c) The frontage must be integrated with the adjacent existing frontage.
- d) A clear path of travel must be provided in the public domain as defined in the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#).

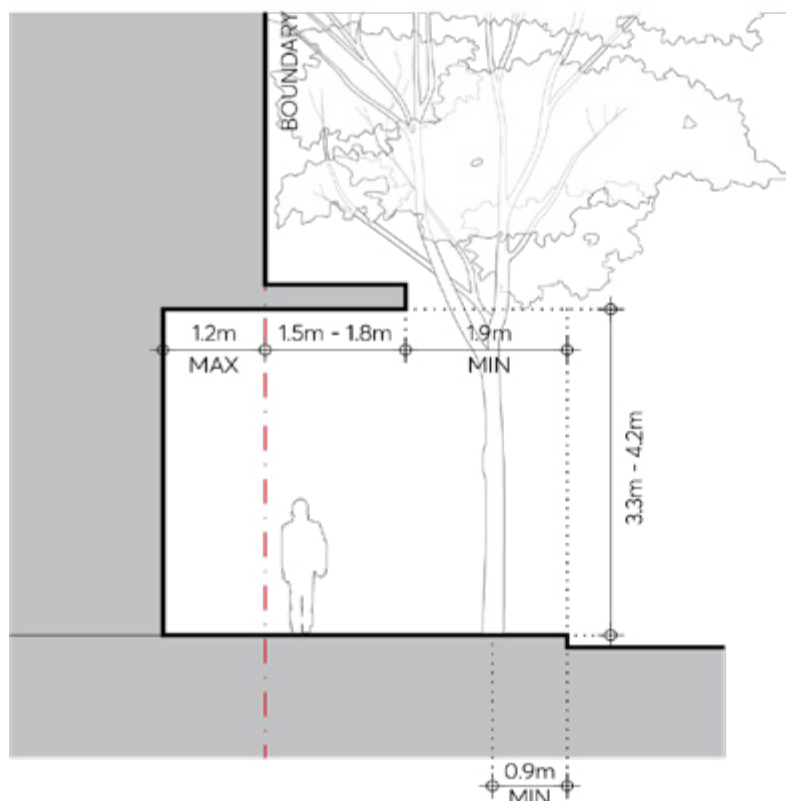


Figure 6.4.2.3.1 – Semi-Recessed Awnings

6.4.3 DESIGN OF AWNINGS

Well designed awnings provide a sheltered, humanly scaled space on the footpath that creates an accommodating pedestrian environment for shopping, dining, walking and lingering. They also provide weather protection for the doorways, openings and display areas of the active ground floor frontage of the building.

As an architectural element that is both part of the building as well as the public space of the street, the awning must integrate both with the characteristics of the building as well as existing and possible future adjacent awnings.

6.4.3.1 AWNINGS ON STREETS

Objectives

- O.01 Design awnings to provide protection from rain, sun and wind down draft.
- O.02 Maintain complementary architectural detail of awning design.

Controls

- C.01 Awning dimensions must be in accordance with Figures 6.4.2.1.2, 6.4.2.2.2 and 6.4.2.3.1.
- C.02 Double height awnings are not permitted.
- C.03 All awnings and shading devices must have non-reflective surfaces.

Note – Non-reflective surfaces is defined in Section 6.8.5 Urban Cooling.
- C.04 Glazed awnings are not permitted except for minor articulation purposes.
- C.05 New awnings must be designed to take account of adjacent existing awnings.
- C.06 The awning roof must be designed so that all gutters are concealed and downpipes incorporated in the building fabric.
- C.07 Lighting and other fixtures must be recessed and integrated into the design of the soffit.
- C.08 Where street trees are provided, the entire length of the awning must be set back from the kerb as shown on Figures 6.4.2.2.2 and 6.4.2.3.1. Cut outs for trees and light poles in awnings are not permitted.
- C.09 The conversion of awnings to verandahs or balconies is not permitted.
- C.10 Where a proposed building is located on a street corner and an awning is not required on one frontage, the awning must extend around the corner by a minimum of 6m from the boundary corner.

6.4.3.2 AWNINGS ON LANES

Objectives

- O.01 Encourage well-designed entrance canopies in order to provide additional shelter in lanes.
- O.02 Ensure that individual entry points are defined and address the lane.

Controls

- C.01 Continuous awnings are not permitted in lanes.
- C.02 Entrance canopies must not be supported with posts in order to maintain sight lines and a clear path of travel along the building edge, in accordance with the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) 2017.
- C.03 Fixed awnings must not obstruct traffic.
- C.04 Retractable awnings must be a folding arm type and that extends into the lane no more than footpath width, in accordance with the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#).

- C.05 Provide individual awnings at building entries that are visually attractive.

6.4.4 PEDESTRIAN LANES, SHARED ZONES AND SERVICE LANES

Many street blocks within the Parramatta City Centre are long, some being over 250 metres in an east-west direction and over 140 metres in a north-south direction. The benefits of a finer network of lanes are numerous: greater connectivity, increased frontage for entries and business opportunities, and a spatial intimacy and variety in the public domain. Service lanes also assist with activation of primary street frontages by providing back of house vehicular access, thereby reducing the necessity for driveways disrupting major city footpaths.

Pedestrian lanes are non-trafficable and can be narrower in width than those with vehicular access. Shared lanes have pedestrian priority over vehicle movement and typically have a flush surface for the full width of the lane. Service lanes prioritise vehicle movement and separate pedestrian movement by the use of kerbs or barriers. Service lanes should also be preserved from residential encroachment to ensure servicing is maintained or improved.

Council's City Centre Lane Policy and [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) provide further guidance on the design of pedestrian lanes, service lanes and shared zones.

Objectives

- O.01 Retain and increase connectivity in the public domain and variety in the street network.
- O.02 Encourage vehicular entries from shared zones and service lanes and not primary street frontages.
- O.03 Design lanes, shared zones and service lanes to encourage pedestrian amenity and safety.
- O.04 Encourage active frontages along lanes, shared zones, and service lanes without compromising safe pedestrian access and use.
- O.05 Ensure that any proposed privately owned lanes have a fully public nature equivalent to the public domain.

Controls

- C.01 A development must fully or partially deliver a pedestrian lane, service lane or shared zone as shown in Figure 6.4.4.1 Existing and Required Lanes in the Parramatta City Centre.
- C.02 Any development that proposes a new pedestrian lane, shared zone or service lane in addition to those indicated in Figure 6.4.4.1 must demonstrate that it meets the objectives and controls of this section.
- C.03 The minimum width of a pedestrian lane must be 4 metres as measured from the property boundaries.
- C.04 The minimum width of a shared zone or service lane must be 6.5 metres as measured from the property boundaries.
- C.05 The design and finish of pedestrian lanes, shared zones or service lanes must be in accordance with the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#).

- C.06 All pedestrian lanes, shared zones and service lanes must:
- a) Be fully open to the sky.
 - b) Be accessible to the public at all times.
 - c) Provide direct throughways with direct sightlines.
 - d) Be unencumbered by any basement car parking or any other private infrastructure under.
- C.07 Where a proposed lane or shared zone is not able to be dedicated to Council:
- a) The lane must be designed as part of the public street network, of equivalent status to the public domain, with its fully public nature embedded in the title arrangements.
 - b) The lane must be designed with the same parameters and finishes as required for Council owned lanes outlined in this section.
 - c) The lane must be named and signposted in the same way as for Council owned lanes.
- C.08 Pedestrian lanes must be clear of all obstructions, including columns, stairs, escalators and fixed furniture. A minimum of 50 percent of lane width is to provide clear pedestrian access.
- C.09 Main building entry points on lanes must be clearly visible and defined as appropriately with canopies, building signage, lighting and high quality articulation. Steps, handrails, or Tactile Ground Surface Indicators must not protrude into or interfere with the lane.
- C.10 Arcades are a secondary pedestrian option and must not to replace the role or function of a lane, shared zone or service lane.

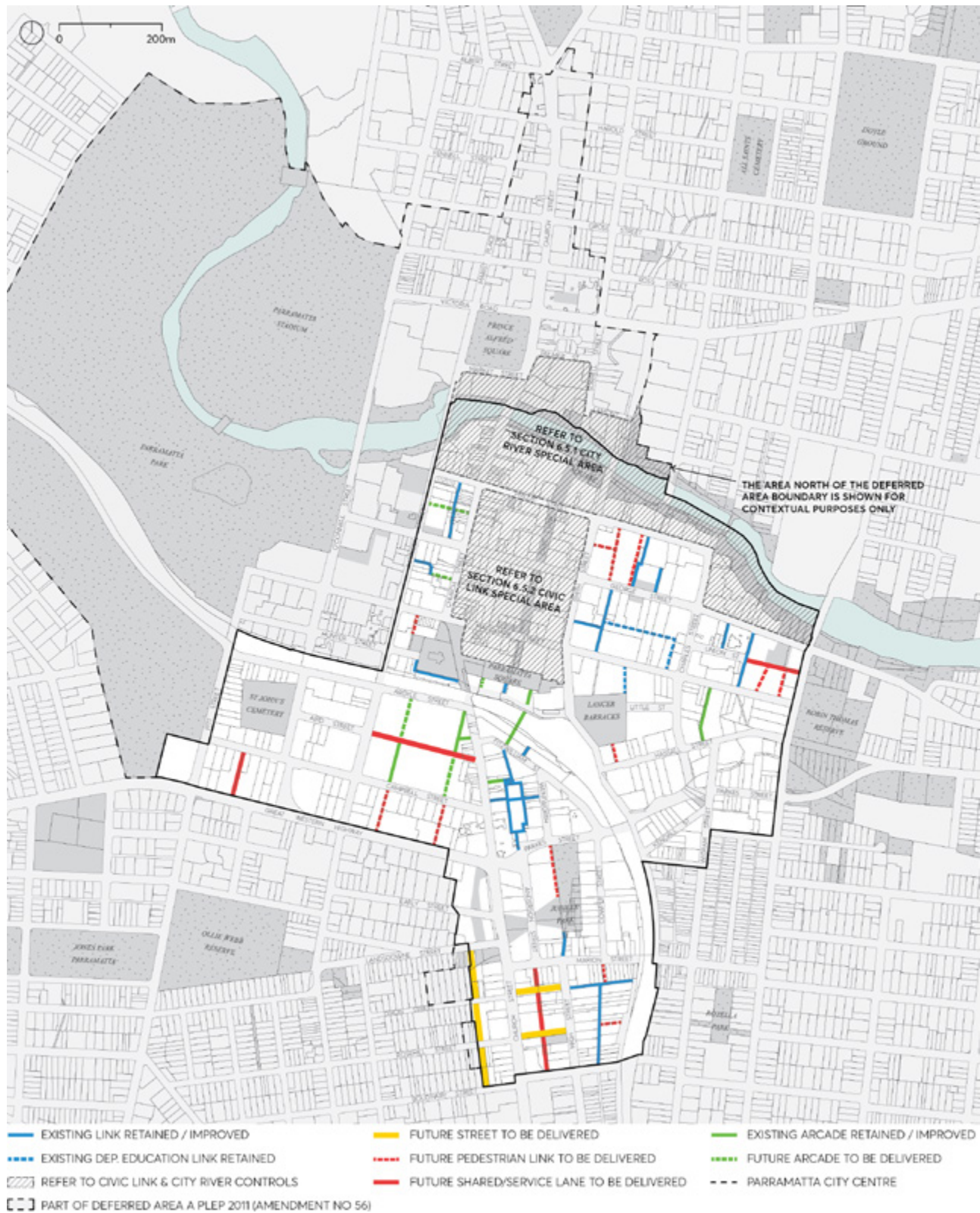


Figure 6.4.1 – Existing and Required Lanes in the Parramatta City Centre

6.4.5 PEDESTRIAN OVERPASSES AND UNDERPASSES

Pedestrian access at street level is considered a priority in the City Centre to encourage an active and lively public domain. Pedestrian overpasses and underpasses are discouraged as they may create access issues for the mobility impaired, degrade streetscape quality and obstruct views and vistas along streets.

New pedestrian underpasses or overpasses will only be considered where they would directly connect to major transport nodes such as bus interchanges, or railway or metro stations and would substantially improve pedestrian safety and access due to compromised conditions at footpath level.

Objectives

- O.01 Minimise intrusions into the streetscape or wider public domain and maintain views and vistas along streets.
- O.02 Provide substantially improved pedestrian safety and accessibility where these are significantly compromised to major transport nodes.

Controls

- C.01 Any proposed overpass or underpass must demonstrate how it substantially improves pedestrian safety and accessibility.
- C.02 Any proposed overpass or underpass must:
 - a) Provide access wholly within the development site, be accessed directly from a suitable public space and be flush with the street alignment boundary.
 - b) Provide direct connection under or above adjacent streets.
 - c) Not reduce dimensions or circulation space of existing public domain and footways.
- C.03 The design of any overpass or underpass must satisfy 'safer by design' and crime prevention principles.

6.4.6 VEHICLE FOOTPATH CROSSINGS

The design and location of vehicle access to developments should minimise conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles on footpaths, particularly along primarily pedestrian streets. Vehicle access should also be designed to minimise visual intrusion and disruption of the public domain.

Porte-cocheres are not encouraged as they disrupt pedestrian movement, do not contribute to active street frontage, and provide no public benefit.

Objectives

- O.01 Provide a simple, legible and direct pedestrian footway on all streets.
- O.02 Make vehicle access to buildings more compatible with pedestrian movements and the public domain.

- O.03 Prioritise safe pedestrian movements within the public domain.
- O.04 Ensure vehicle entry points are integrated into the building design and contribute to high quality architecture and streetscapes.
- O.05 Minimise the width of any vehicular footpath crossing.
- O.06 Ensure vehicle access to heritage items is not detrimental to the values, setting or context of that heritage place.

Controls

- C.01 No additional vehicle entry points will be permitted into the parking or service areas of development along those streets identified as significant pedestrian circulation routes in Figure 6.4.6.1.
- C.02 In all other areas, one vehicle access point only will generally be permitted, which is to include the access for service vehicles and parking for both residential and non-residential uses within mixed use developments.
- C.03 Where practicable, vehicle access must be from lanes and minor streets rather than primary street fronts or streets with major pedestrian activity.
- C.04 Vehicle slip lanes in public streets for private use are not permitted.
- C.05 Where practicable, adjoining buildings must share or amalgamate vehicular access points, basements and servicing facilities. Internal on-site signal equipment must be used to allow shared access. Wherever appropriate, new buildings must provide vehicle access points that can be shared at a later date.
- C.06 Vehicle access ramps must be perpendicular to the street frontage to minimise the width of vehicle entry and exit openings.
- C.07 Vehicle landings (for the length of one vehicle) must be flush with the public domain to maximise visual contact with oncoming pedestrians.
- C.08 The design of vehicle access doors to vehicle access points must be fitted behind the building facade and be of materials that integrate with the design of the building and that contribute positively to the public domain.
- C.09 Vehicle entries visible from the street when doors are open must have a high quality finish to walls and ceilings as well as a high standard of detailing. No service ducts or pipes are to be visible from the street.
- C.10 Porte-cocheres may be permitted in exceptional circumstances for hotels and major tourist venues, subject to high quality urban design, streetscape, heritage and pedestrian safety and amenity considerations.
- C.11 If permitted, a porte-cochere must be internal to the building with one combined vehicle entry and exit point, or one entry and one exit point on two different street fronts of the development. In exceptional circumstances, for buildings with one street frontage only, an indented porte-cochere with separate entry and exit points across the footpath may be permitted.
- C.12 A porte-cochere must be constructed level to the public domain.

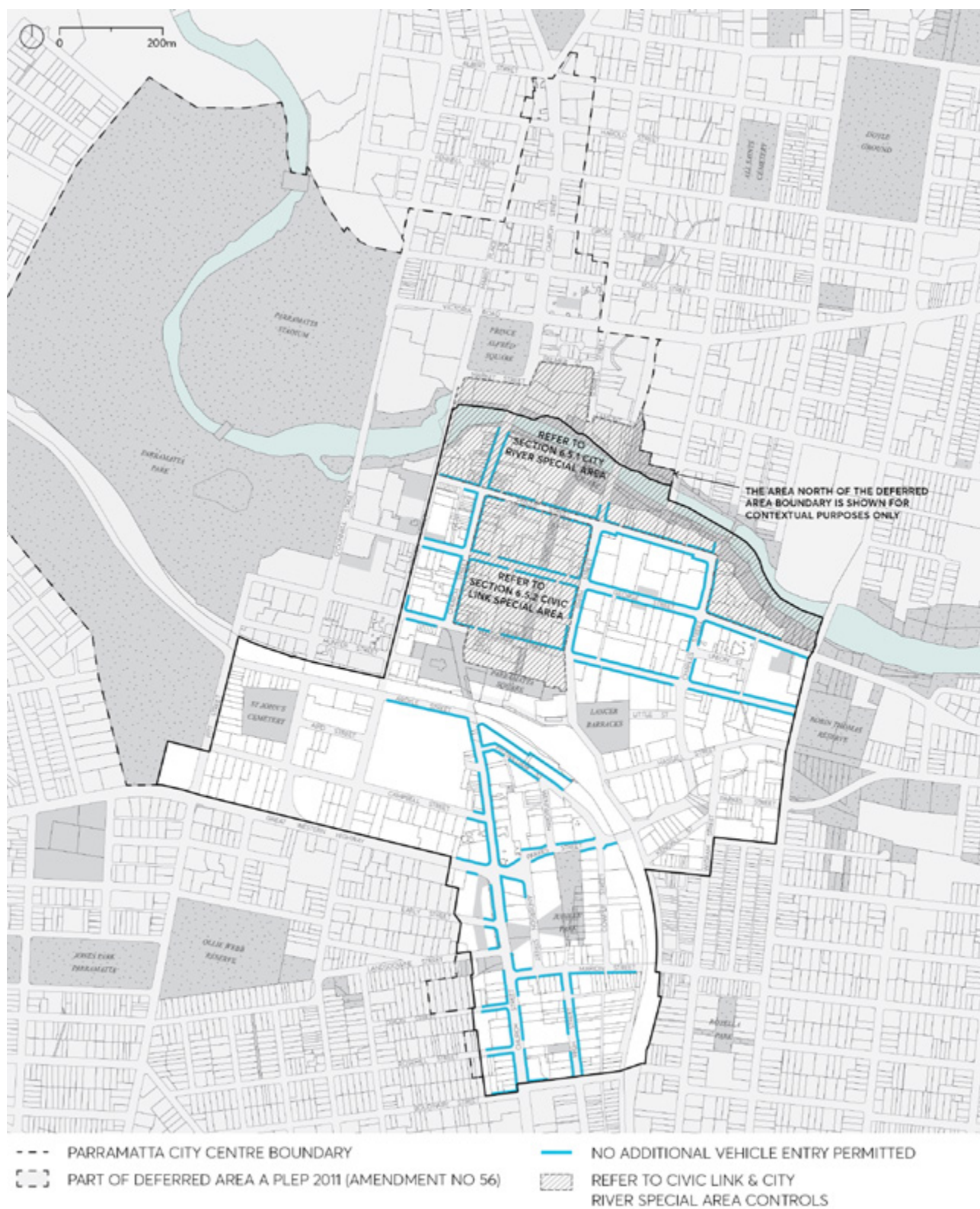


Figure 6.4.6.1 – No Additional Vehicle Entry Permitted

6.4.7 VIEWS

Important views contribute to way finding and a sense of place and identity for the city. Views are shaped and informed by their surrounds.

The physical setting of the Parramatta City Centre, generally framed by Parramatta Park, Parramatta River, and the heavy rail corridor makes for special views of the natural setting with significant heritage and cultural elements. It is important that significant views within, into and out of the city are maintained from as many points in the public domain as possible.

Design that acknowledges the value of important views can protect and enhance these views, thereby contributing to the character and quality of the public domain.

The controls in this section apply to sites within the City Centre that are affected by view corridors illustrated in Figure 6.4.7.1. This includes sites within the deferred Area A identified on the Special Provisions Area Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

Objectives

- O.01 Reinforce the sense of place and way finding in the City Centre.
- O.02 Maintain and enhance views from the city centre to significant heritage, natural features and significant trees.
- O.03 Maintain and reinforce views along streets and to urban spaces.
- O.04 Maintain views of silhouettes of the tops of major buildings or structures as seen against the sky.
- O.05 Encourage views from Parramatta City Centre to Parramatta River and to Parramatta Park.

Controls

- C.01 Where a proposed development is within the corridor of the identified views in Figure 6.4.7.1 and Table 6.4.7.1, an analysis must demonstrate:
 - a) The impact of the proposed development.
 - b) How the view is maintained and reinforced by the proposal.
 - c) How the view informed site planning, architectural form, finish, materials and detailing of the proposal.

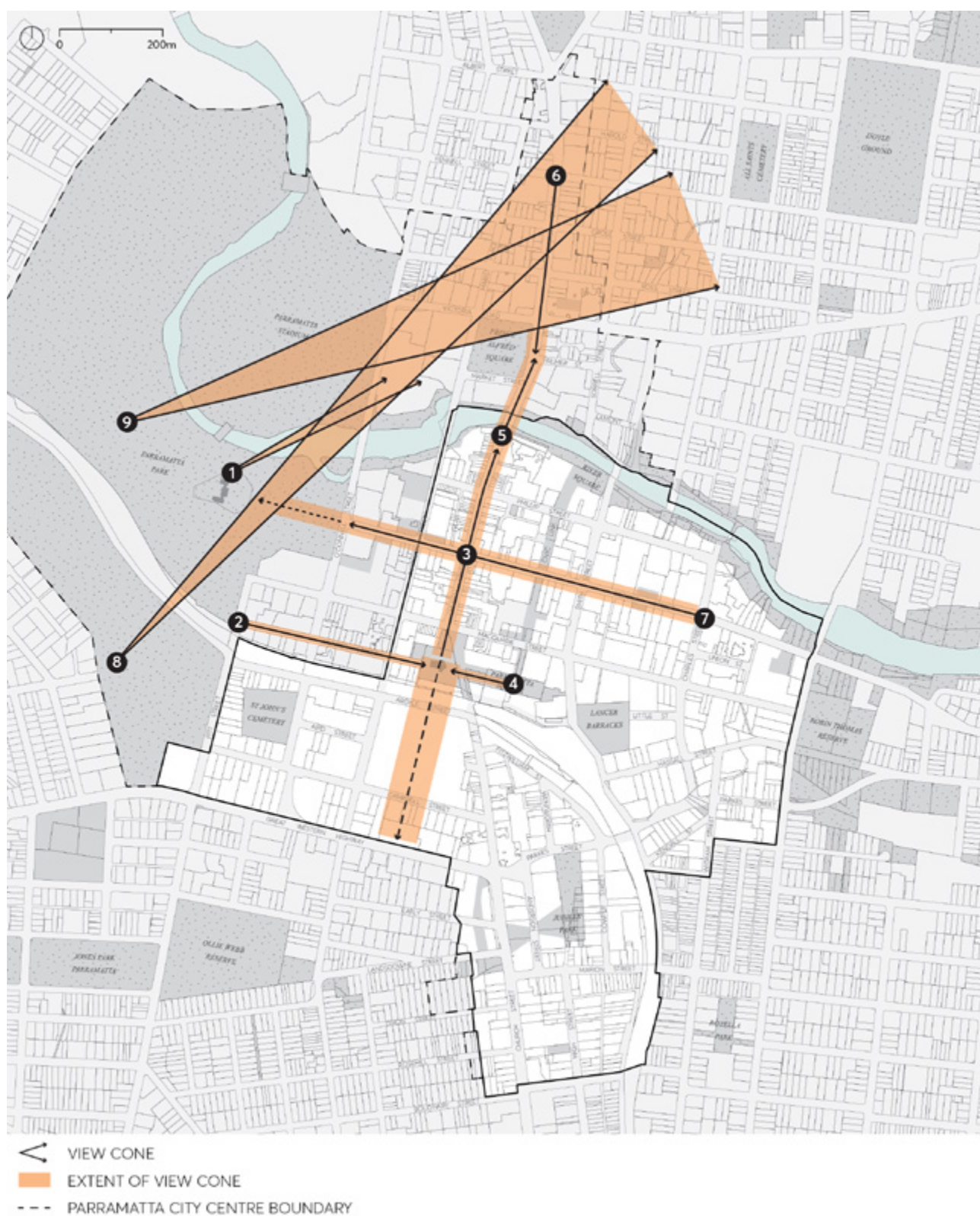


Figure 6.4.7.1 – Historic Views to be protected

Table 6.4.7.1 – Identified Historic Views to be protected

	Identified View	Significance
1.	Old Government House view northeast to the river, Old King's School building and site of former Government farm.	Key historic view demonstrating the relationship between the Governor, early Government farm and major school institution. Setting of both heritage items.
2.	Views east along Hunter Street to St John's Cathedral and spires, available back to Parramatta Regional Park.	Vistas along Hunter Street providing a framed view to St John's Cathedral, across the cathedral grounds towards the Town Hall, and to the site of the Governor's annual 'feast' with Aboriginal clans (instituted by Governor Macquarie) that took place at the rear (eastern end) of the Cathedral.
3.	Views southwards to and beyond St John's Cathedral and Centenary Square, and northwards along the procession of Church Street.	<p>Historic main street approach to city centre and St John's Cathedral with other heritage items in view, as well as the procession and views from St John's northwards, up Church Street.</p> <p>Views from Church Street towards St John's Cathedral must allow the silhouette of the Cathedral spires to be seen against the sky.</p>
4.	Views west along Parramatta Square to St John's Cathedral, past the Town Hall.	Backdrop and setting of church. Views to the Cathedral and spires.
5.	Views north and south along Church Street, including views of the Western Sydney Stadium and heritage buildings, St John's Church spires to the south and St Peter's church.	Historic main street and approach to city, framed by a number of heritage buildings and recurrent views to Parramatta Park.
6.	Approach to Parramatta along Church Street from Fennell Street, and sequential views southward.	Historic main street and approach. Relatively consistent scale and setback of streetscape.
7.	Views along George Street to Parramatta Park / George Street Gatehouse and trees.	Key historic street approach to the park and Old Government House. City edge of park, framing views to George Street Gatehouse, trees, and Old Government House (not now visible), views of streetscape, heritage items.
8.	View from Marys Hill across Parramatta's City Centre to distant hills.	Key historic viewing point from the highest part of the Parramatta Park with best views of the city in the river valley, glimpses to hills behind the city between buildings.
9.	View from The Crescent to the distant hills Key historic viewing point from the ridge of The Crescent.	Key historic viewing point from the ridge of The Crescent to glimpses of distant hills between buildings.

6.5 SPECIAL AREAS

Special Areas are defined precincts with distinctive conditions that require specific controls relating to the characteristics of the area. Development within a Special Area must respond to the particular attributes and qualities of that place.

This Special Areas section should be read in conjunction with the other sections of the City Centre controls. Unless modified or specifically excluded in this section, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6-6.9 apply to development in Special Areas.

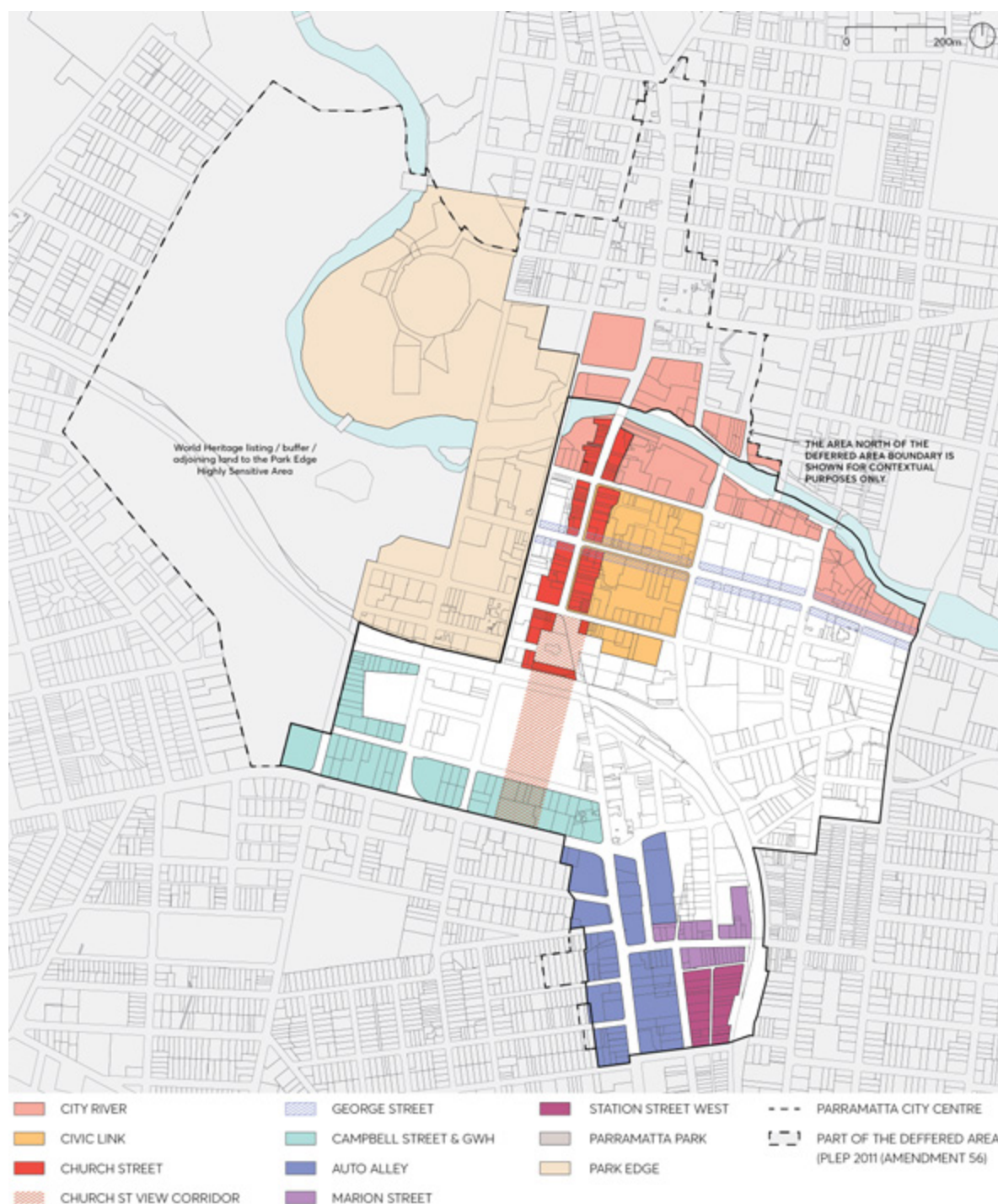


Figure 6.5.1 – Parramatta City Centre Special Areas

6.5.1 CITY RIVER

The history of the Parramatta City Centre is interwoven with the River. The banks of the River have been inhabited by Aboriginal people for tens of thousands of years, providing fresh water, food and transport for the Dharug people and other Aboriginal clans that lived, met and sustained ongoing cultural practices along its course. The City River Special Area occurs at the place where the salt water of Sydney Harbour meets the freshwater extent of Lake Parramatta and continues to remain a culturally important place for Aboriginal people today. Traces of this rich history and ongoing culture are evident in the Pleistocene sand sheet and Aboriginal Archaeology which occur along the banks of the river, underpinning and in many instances occurring side by side with the City's European history and heritage.

Within the bounds of the City Centre, the river itself is approximately 30 metres wide and is traversed by several vehicular and pedestrian bridges. This includes the heritage listed Lennox Bridge, first completed in 1839, which carries Church Street across the River as the main north-south street in the City Centre.

Existing development on both sides of the river consists of low, medium, and large-scale buildings that vary in age, uses and ownership. A number of these buildings are of heritage significance which contribute to the character and the cultural importance of the precinct. The river frontage is edged with a mixture of buildings and green space. Pedestrian walkways are located along both sides of the river edge, however there are no public streets between the buildings and the water.

On the north bank, street blocks generally run perpendicular to the river responding to the hilly topography and providing views to the river and southern shore. On the south bank, consistent with the historical access from the river along George Street, the street blocks run parallel to the river on the flat topography of the floodplain. Views to the northern shore from the public domain on this side are more limited. The City River Special Area controls aim to acknowledge the different design responses that are required for the north and south banks.

A key unifying element within the City River Special Area is the River Square, which establishes a direct connection to Parramatta Square through Civic Link. The Riverside Theatre is located on the north bank between Marsden and Church Streets, and on the south bank the new Powerhouse Parramatta is to be located at the end of Civic Link. The City River Special Area also incorporates other important places such as the Charles Street Square adjacent to the Parramatta Wharf, and Prince Alfred Square – one of the oldest formalised civic spaces in New South Wales.

The following controls are designed to refocus activities along the river and to ensure that future development addresses and defines the river space. Existing view corridors will be reinforced by the buildings and new view corridors and connections introduced. Pedestrian paths above the flood plain level will offer opportunities to engage with the river.

The City River Special Area has been divided into a series of distinctive blocks that are bound by the Parramatta River's bridges as per Figure 6.5.1.1; the Cultural Block, the City West Block, the City East Block, and Parramatta Quay.

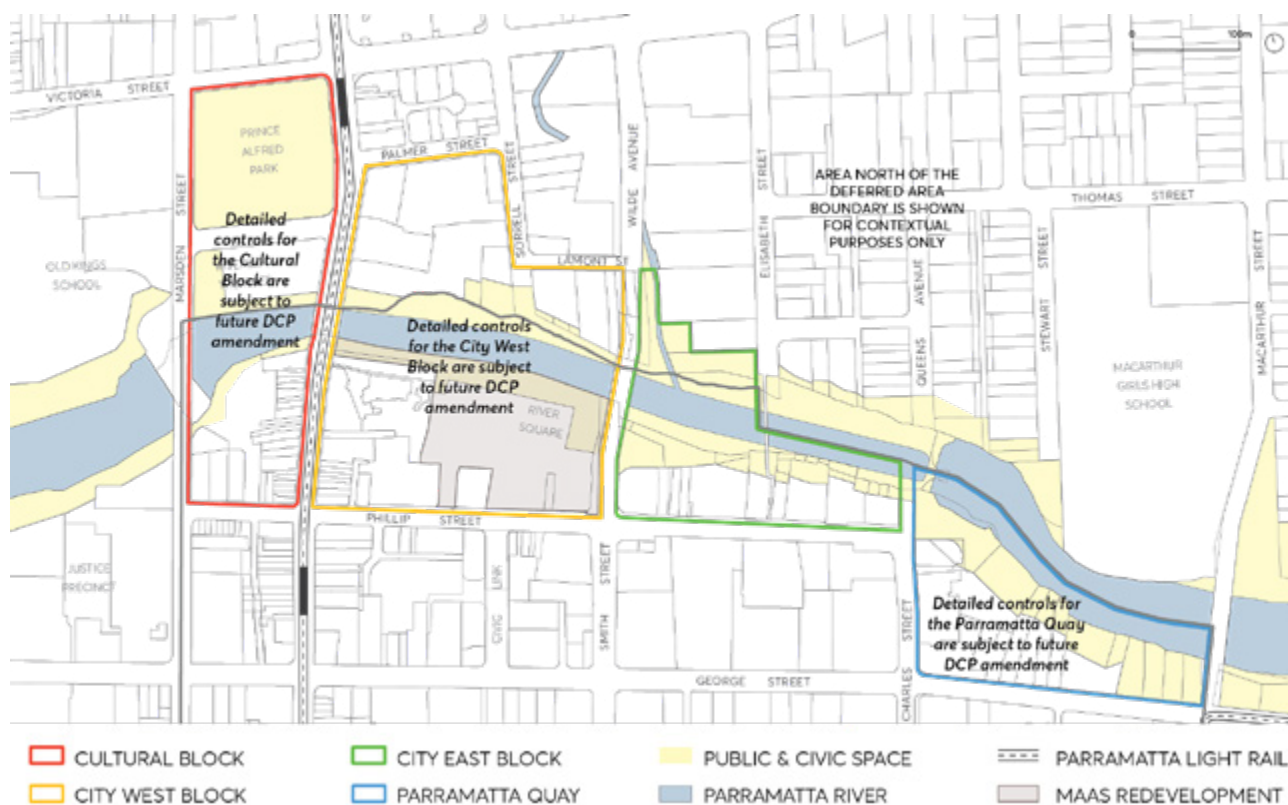


Figure 6.5.1.1 – City River Special Area

Objectives

- O.01 Respectfully acknowledge, celebrate and express the ongoing cultural importance of the Parramatta River to Dharug and Aboriginal people.
- O.02 Celebrate the unique Parramatta River landscape setting, views, and topography of the City Centre.
- O.03 Ensure future development contributes to the activation of the river, strengthening the significance of the river to the City Centre.
- O.04 Strengthen the visual and physical north-south connections between the city and the river.
- O.05 Maximise pedestrian connections at lower and upper levels of the river foreshore to ensure contiguous east-west movement is achieved.
- O.06 Balance the needs of the natural and built environment, enhancing the Parramatta River as the major natural and cultural asset of the City Centre.
- O.07 Maximise sun access to the foreshore and adjacent public open spaces.
- O.08 Enhance the interface between private and public land along the river, ensuring future development addresses the river and contributes to the overall quality, safety and amenity along the river foreshore.
- O.09 Preserve the Parramatta River as a priority corridor for ecological protection, flood sensitive design and future landscape improvements.
- O.10 Ensure flood response is integrated into the design of future development and appropriate escape routes above the floodplain is provided to ensure safety for the community.

- O.11 Frame the Parramatta River and its foreshore by providing consistent and defined building edge to the foreshore, with generous upper-level setbacks.
- O.12 Achieve an appropriate consolidation pattern that allows the objectives of the City River Special Area to be integrated into development proposals.
- O.13 Recognise the historical and contemporary importance of the precinct to the City's identity through:
 - a) preservation of appropriate curtilage, surrounding scale and view corridors to heritage items.
 - b) contextually responsive design and adaptive reuse of heritage buildings.
 - c) a curated collection of high quality, contemporary heritage interpretation and public art which enlivens the public domain.

6.5.1.1 CITY EAST BLOCK

The following controls apply to the City East Block within the City River Special Area. This block is bound by Wilde Avenue, Phillip Street, Charles Street Square, and the north bank river foreshore open space. On both sides of the river, a continuous foreshore promenade allows pedestrian and cyclist access along the water's edge before the land slopes steeply up and away from the water. The north bank is more densely vegetated and characterised by 3- to 4- storey residential brick buildings that have been generously set back from the foreshore. The south bank commands a more urbanised character, and an existing mix of residential and non-residential uses address the river front.

Brickfield Creek also joins the Parramatta River in this location, and the historically significant Convict Drain dating back to the 1820s passes through the south bank. A series of single storey cottages remain along Phillip Street, breaking up the street wall scale and are to be retained as local heritage items.

The most significant opportunity in the City East Block is to enhance existing views, and establish new views, towards the River. A new upper level promenade is to be delivered by future development to allow a continuous and active edge to the River that would be fronted by cafés, restaurants, bars and other retail tenancies – all with views over the Parramatta River.

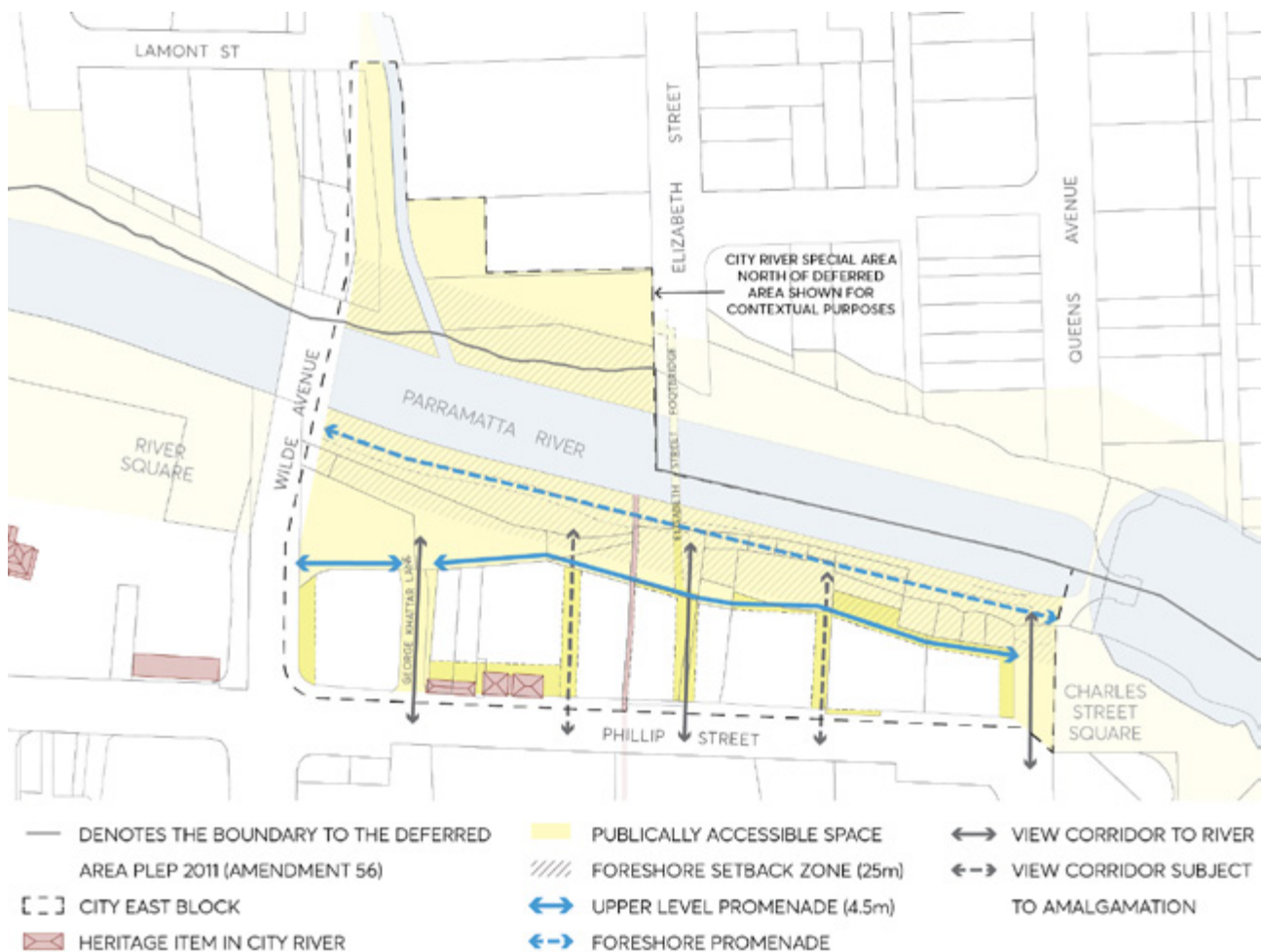


Figure 6.5.1.1.1 – City East Block Framework Plan

Objectives

- O.01 Define a continuous foreshore space between the river edge and future building face to provide a system of connected and accessible open spaces, as well as natural flood storage capacity.
- O.02 Frame views between buildings from Phillip Street to the river foreshore by maintaining and expanding view corridors along existing streets and laneways, and by creating new laneways.
- O.03 Create a premier river frontage and address for the City Centre that accommodates activities during the day and night.
- O.04 Delivers high quality architectural resolution when viewed along the river, from bridges and from across the river to the north.
- O.05 Provide a safe egress route during flood events that connects between Charles Street Square and George Khattar Lane and along George Khattar to Phillip Street or to refuge within buildings.
- O.06 Ensure any future development on the north bank that is located outside the City Centre and City River boundary acknowledges the significance of the river foreshore and responds to the objectives of the City River Special Area.

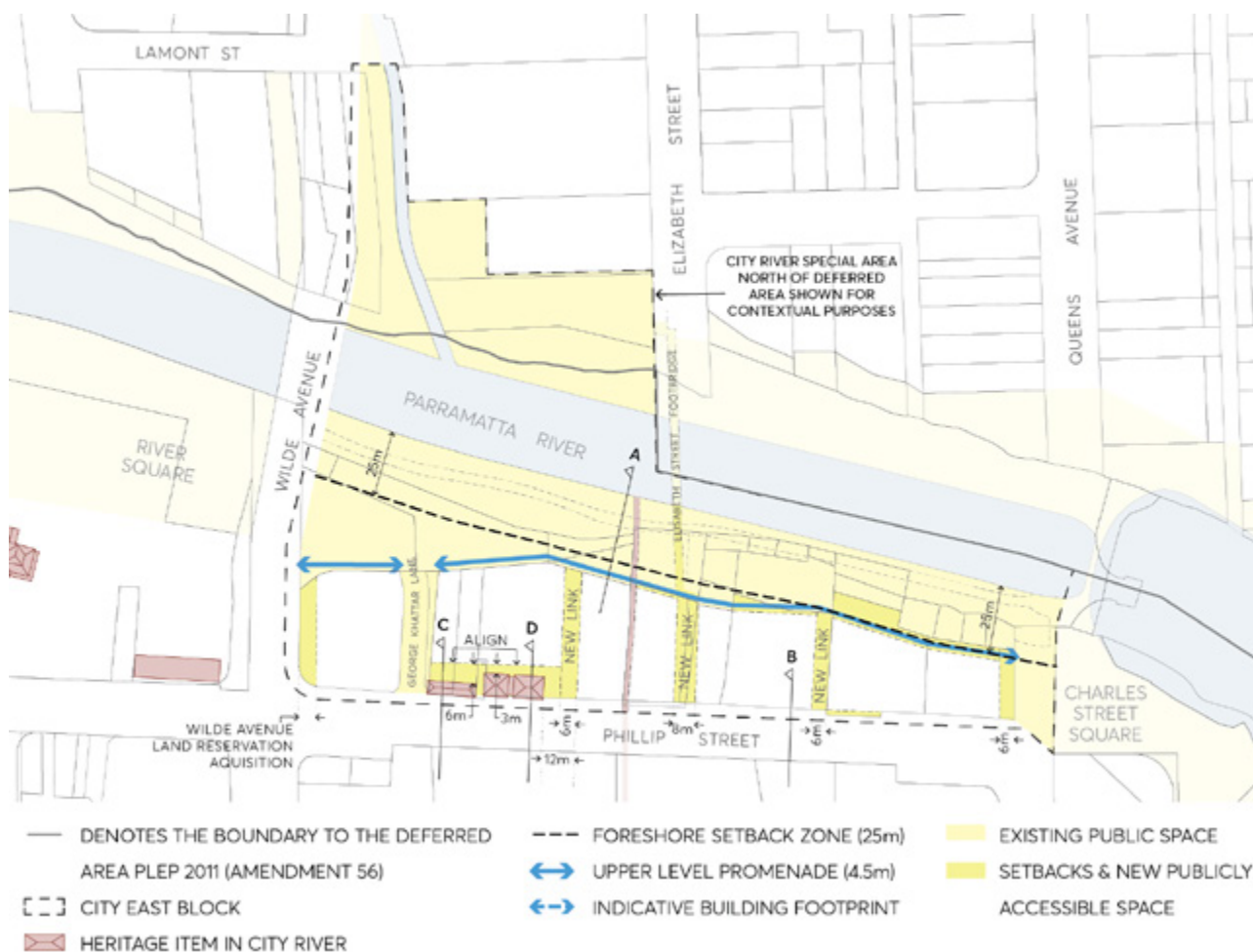


Figure 6.5.1.1.2 – City East Block Public Domain

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1 to 6.4 and Sections 6.6 to 6.9 of this Part apply to development within the City River Special Area City East Block.

- C.01 Development must comply with Figure 6.5.1.1.2 and be setback a minimum of 25m from the river's edge and / or align with the future alignment of the upper level promenade.
- C.02 Site consolidation must allow for the realisation of the objectives of the City River Special Area and desired publicly accessible through site links to be delivered as per Figure 6.5.1.1.2.
- C.03 A new upper level promenade along the river frontage of properties must comply with Figure 6.5.1.1.3. Development must provide a 4.5 metres wide open to sky pedestrian walkway above the flood planning level along the northern boundary that is shared with the river foreshore. The horizontal and vertical alignment of the promenade is to be determined in consultation with Council.
- C.04 Street wall heights and setbacks along the river foreshore must comply with Figure 6.5.1.1.3 (Section A). Development on the south bank must provide a street wall height of 4-storeys along the foreshore, and towers must be set back 6 metres from the street wall.

- C.05 Development must provide ground level building entries to lift lobbies and ground level retail or restaurant tenancies that are directly accessible from the upper level promenade. Multiple storeys of non-residential uses on the river frontage are encouraged to increase activity along the foreshore edge.
- C.06 An awning must be provided along the upper level promenade for weather protection and outdoor dining must be located within the building footprint to provide space for unobstructed pedestrian travel as shown in Figure 6.5.1.1.3 (Section A).
- C.07 Street walls facing the river must comply with the street wall controls in Section 6.3 of the City Centre controls.

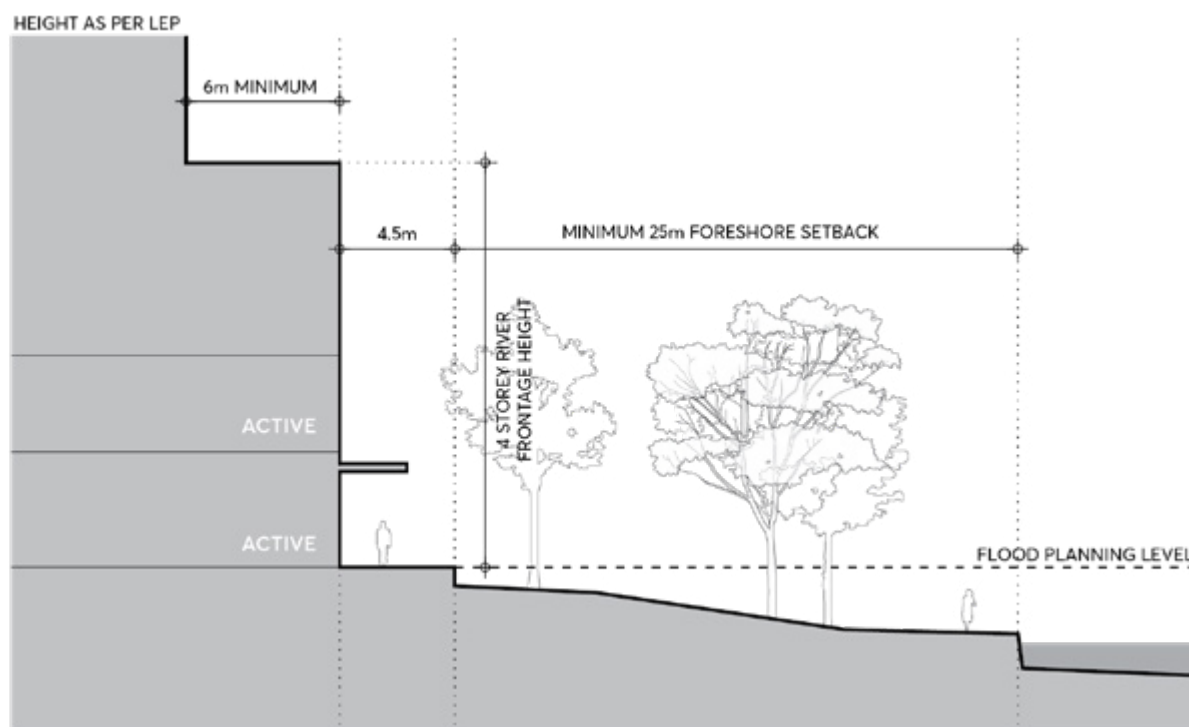


Figure 6.5.1.1.3 – City East Block Typical River Frontage (Section A)

- C.08 New through site links must be provided as per Figure 6.5.1.1.2. All new links must be open to sky, visually and physically connecting Phillip Street and the upper level promenade with extended views to the River corridor.
- C.09 The existing laneway at Elizabeth Street bridge must be widened to 8 metres with clear site lines between the bridge and Phillip Street, as shown in Figure 6.5.1.1.2.
- C.10 Development must prioritise locating car parking in basement structures to ensure active ground floor uses are provided along the river foreshore. Where basement car parking is considered inappropriate due to identified constraints such as archaeology or flooding, above ground car parking must be sleeved with active uses.
- C.11 At 90-96 Phillip Street, noting the lot configuration and land commitments for public purposes, development must provide a minimum 3 metre tower setback along the Phillip Street, Charles Street and River foreshore frontage that addresses wind, solar access and design objectives.
- C.12 At 60 Phillip Street, development must dedicate local road widening to Wilde Avenue as per the Land Reservation Acquisition Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

- C.13 Street setbacks and street wall heights on Phillip Street must comply with Figure 6.5.1.1.4 (Section B). Unless the site contains a heritage item, the street wall must be built to the boundary, and towers must be set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street wall.

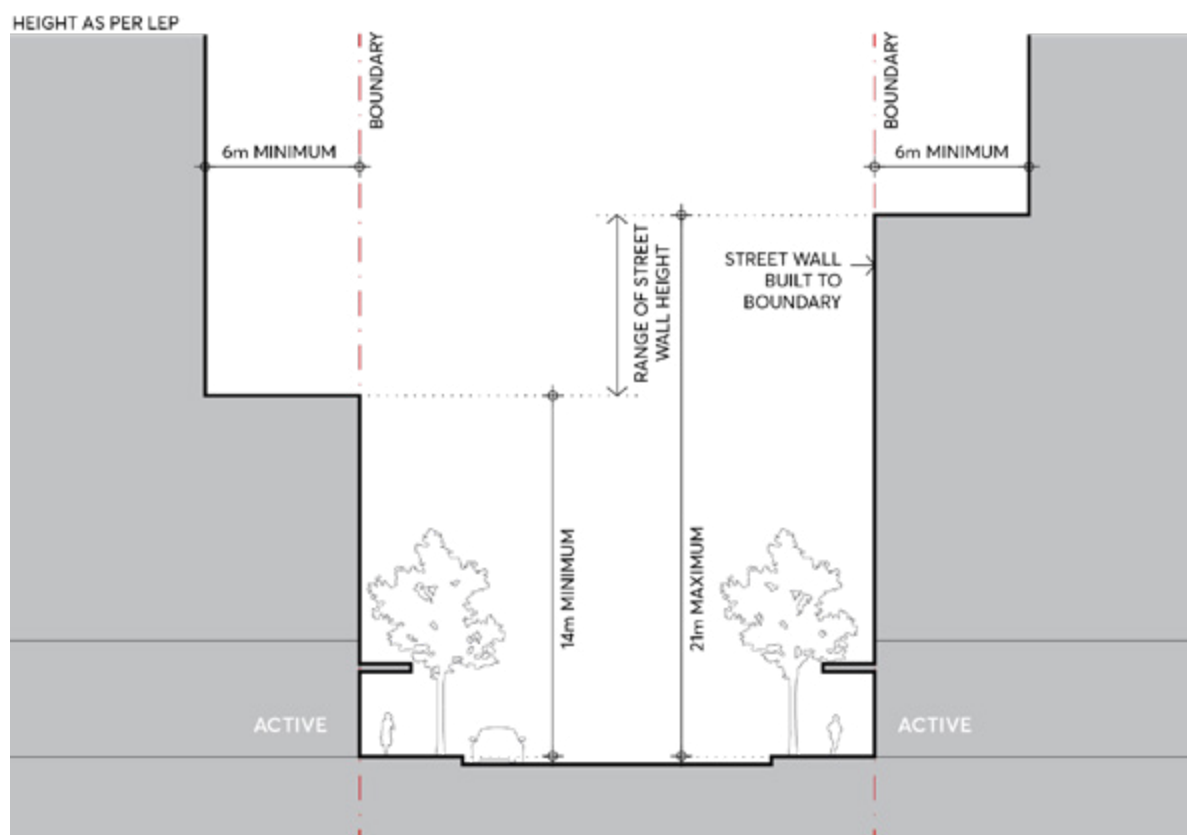


Figure 6.5.1.1.4 – City East Block Phillip Street (Section B)

- C.14 Development must provide a 6 metre setback to heritage cottages on the lot known as 66 Phillip Street as per Figure 6.5.1.1.5 (Section C), and a 3 metre setback to heritage cottages on the lot known as 70-74 Phillip Street as per Figure 6.5.1.1.6 (Section D). An aligned building setback must be provided on the southern façade across the two properties as shown in Figure 6.5.1.1.2.

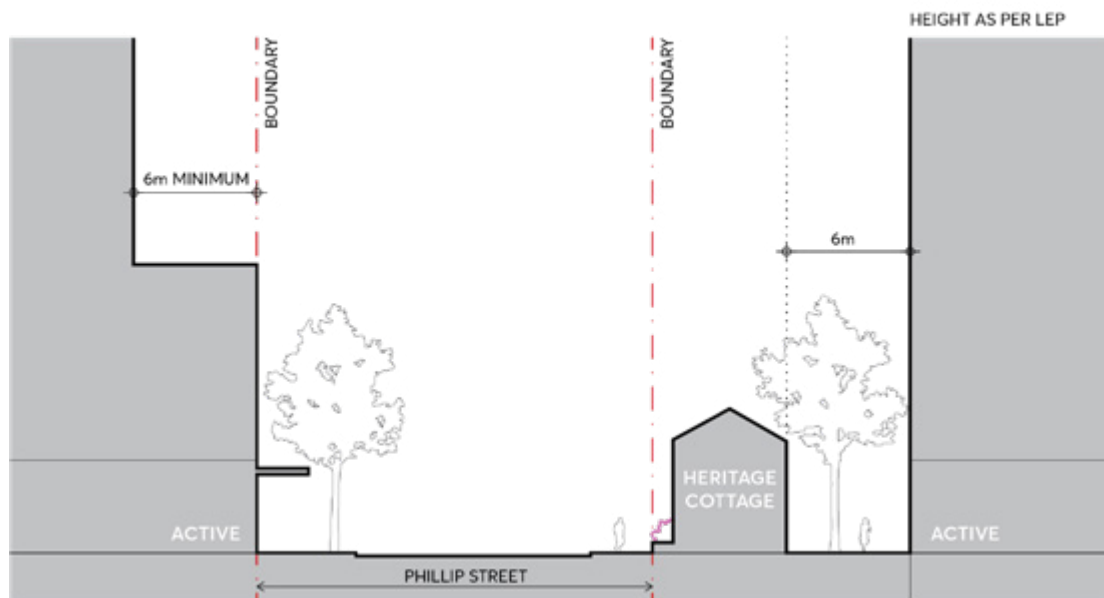


Figure 6.5.1.1.5 – City East Block Phillip Street at 66 Phillip Street (Section C)



Figure 6.5.1.1.6 – City East Block Phillip Street at 70-74 Phillip Street (Section D)

- C.15 Heritage cottages must be adaptively re-used, allowing these items to contribute to an active streetscape character and maintain their significance.
- C.16 Clear egress for emergency, maintenance, and event vehicles to access the foreshore must be provided from George Khattar Lane.

6.5.2 CIVIC LINK

The Civic Link Special Area is located in the heart of the Parramatta City Centre. Central to the area is the Civic Link, a major new green, pedestrianised public space and cultural spine that connects Parramatta Square to the Parramatta River.

Civic Link spans 4 city blocks, divided by Macquarie, George and Phillip Street as shown in Figure 6.5.2.1.

In Block 1, the southern end of Civic Link is marked by the Leigh Memorial Church and the Town Hall. Civic Link connects directly to the Square and facilitates access to the existing bus and rail interchange and light rail stop.

In Block 2, Civic Link is a new north-south public space extending from Macquarie Street along the widened and pedestrianised eastern Horwood Place. The future underground metro station and associated development replaces the existing Horwood Place Car Park. Civic Link facilitates interchange between light rail, the metro station and the bus interchange on Smith Street. A new square provides a new setting for Kia Ora and the Leigh Memorial Church. The Roxy, a State listed heritage item, retains its use as a cultural landmark.

In Block 3, Civic Link follows the existing alignment of Horwood Place. Erby Place Car Park is retained in the short to medium term and continues to serve the CBD. Future site specific controls for the centre of the block, including the Erby Place Car park, aims to facilitate the long-term realisation of a new north-south street and east-west laneway, major commercial developments and the full pedestrianisation of Civic Link.

In Block 4, Civic Link extends through the Parramatta Powerhouse site and connects physically and visually to the River Square and the River Foreshore. Refer to Section 6.5.1 City River for controls specific to this block.

The following Special Area controls for the precinct describe the alignment of Civic Link and supporting new streets and laneways to enable large city-shaping infrastructure, development projects and incremental change across multiple land holdings. New streets, laneways and squares increase pedestrian permeability and activity within the city centre and enable access to transport and major cultural destinations. Vehicle and service access to existing and future properties is provided with the conversion of Civic Link to pedestrian use. Lot consolidation supports new commercial towers. A diversity of building forms and defined street wall heights reinforce the human scale edge to Civic Link and celebrates the retention and adaptive re-use of heritage buildings.

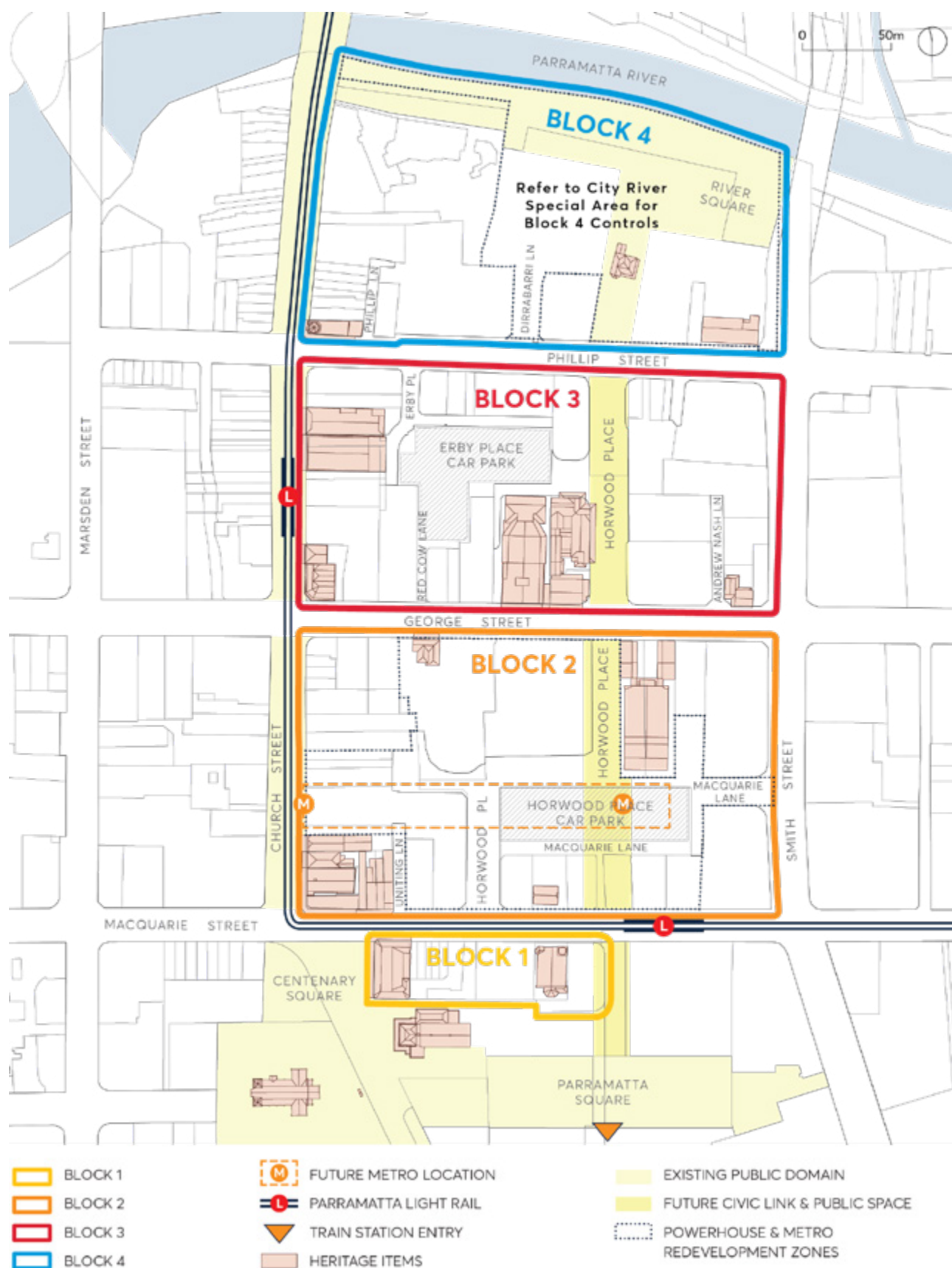


Figure 6.5.2.1 – Civic Link Special Area Blocks with Existing Context

Objectives

- O.01 Establish Civic Link as a new linear public space, open to sky and with an avenue of significant trees along its length, linking Parramatta Square to the Parramatta Powerhouse and River foreshore.
- O.02 Expand the street and laneway pattern within the block to prioritises pedestrian use and public and active transport choice, while also providing controlled vehicle and service access to existing properties and future developments.
- O.03 Dedicate Civic Link, streets, laneways and squares to Council.
- O.04 Ensure development supports a pleasant microclimate during all times of the year by protecting sunlight to Civic Link during lunch hours, and by mitigating urban heat island and reducing wind impacts from large development within the area.
- O.05 Frame view corridors along east-west streets and laneways toward Civic Link to reduce the perceived bulk of large commercial buildings.
- O.06 Promote equitable, viable development that supports the commercial core of the CBD and enables staged development across development parcels over time.
- O.07 Provide consolidated soil volume areas, stormwater management solutions, and underground utilities to facilitate a high-quality public domain. Structures under the public domain are not supported.
- O.08 Reinforce the pedestrian scale of the public domain with architectural design that provides human scale detail and with ground and lower-level building uses and frontages that support activity across the day, night and week. Space for temporary and permanent cultural uses, events and incubator spaces within the area, and in particular along Civic Link is desirable.
- O.09 Define building envelopes and street wall heights that assist in transitioning between large scale commercial buildings and retained heritage buildings.
- O.10 Spatially and visually differentiate free standing heritage buildings, including Kia Ora and the Roxy, from surrounding new development.
- O.11 Ensure the Roxy has a visual setting that allows it to be visually dominant in the immediate streetscape and not visually overwhelmed by new development.
- O.12 Create a new square around Kia Ora within a public space and with a connected tree canopy as a backdrop, when viewed from Macquarie Street.
- O.13 Create a new square to the east of Leigh Memorial Church that opens views to the church, expands pedestrian space and amenity adjacent the Parramatta Light Rail stop and define a generous threshold to Parramatta Square from Macquarie Street.
- O.14 Facilitate legible and easy transport interchange for pedestrians and cyclist within the public domain between the new Metro station at Civic Link, buses on Smith Street, light rail stops at Church and Macquarie Streets and the existing bus and rail interchange.
- O.15 Manage overland flow and stormwater to enable Civic Link's use as an escape route from the river to higher ground in the south during flood events.

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6-6.9 of the City Centre controls apply to development within the Civic Link Special Area.

- C.01 The alignment and width of Civic Link must comply with Figure 6.5.2.4 and must be open to sky without building encroachments or overhangs, with the exception of required awnings, along the full length of Blocks 1, 2 and 3.
- In Block 1, Civic Link must have a minimum 20 metres width with 17 metres wide clear to sky building separation as indicated on Figure 6.5.2.3.
 - In Block 2, Civic Link must have a minimum width of 27 metres between Macquarie Street and Macquarie Lane, as indicated on Figure 6.5.2.3, with the exception of Control C.0.6 (g) for a Metro Station.
 - In Block 2, Civic Link must have a minimum width of 20 metres between Macquarie Lane and George Street, measured from the western site boundary of the Roxy as indicated on Figure 6.5.2.2 (Section D).

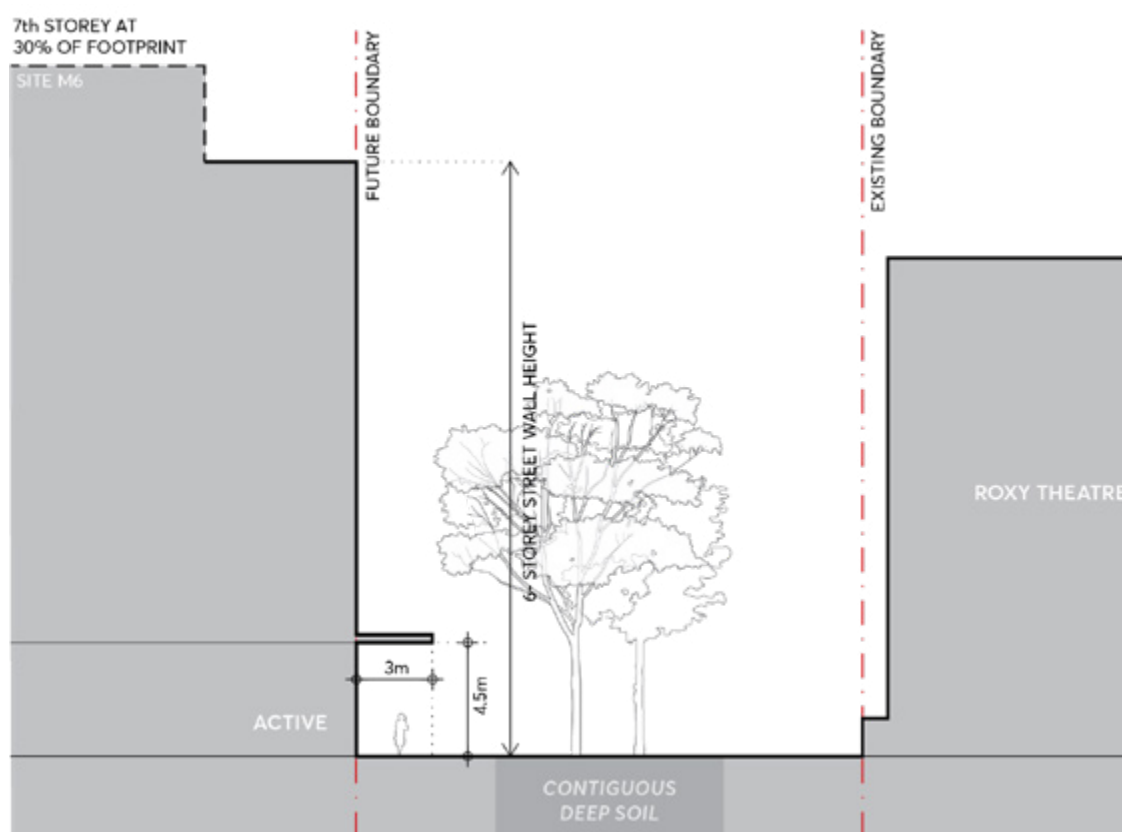


Figure 6.5.2.2 – Future Civic Link in Block 2 (Section D) Setback & Building Height

- In Block 3, Civic Link must follow the existing street reserve except on the eastern side where the predominant alignment at 1 and 3 Horwood Place (Sites 09 and 10) must be adopted as indicated on Figure 6.5.2.5.

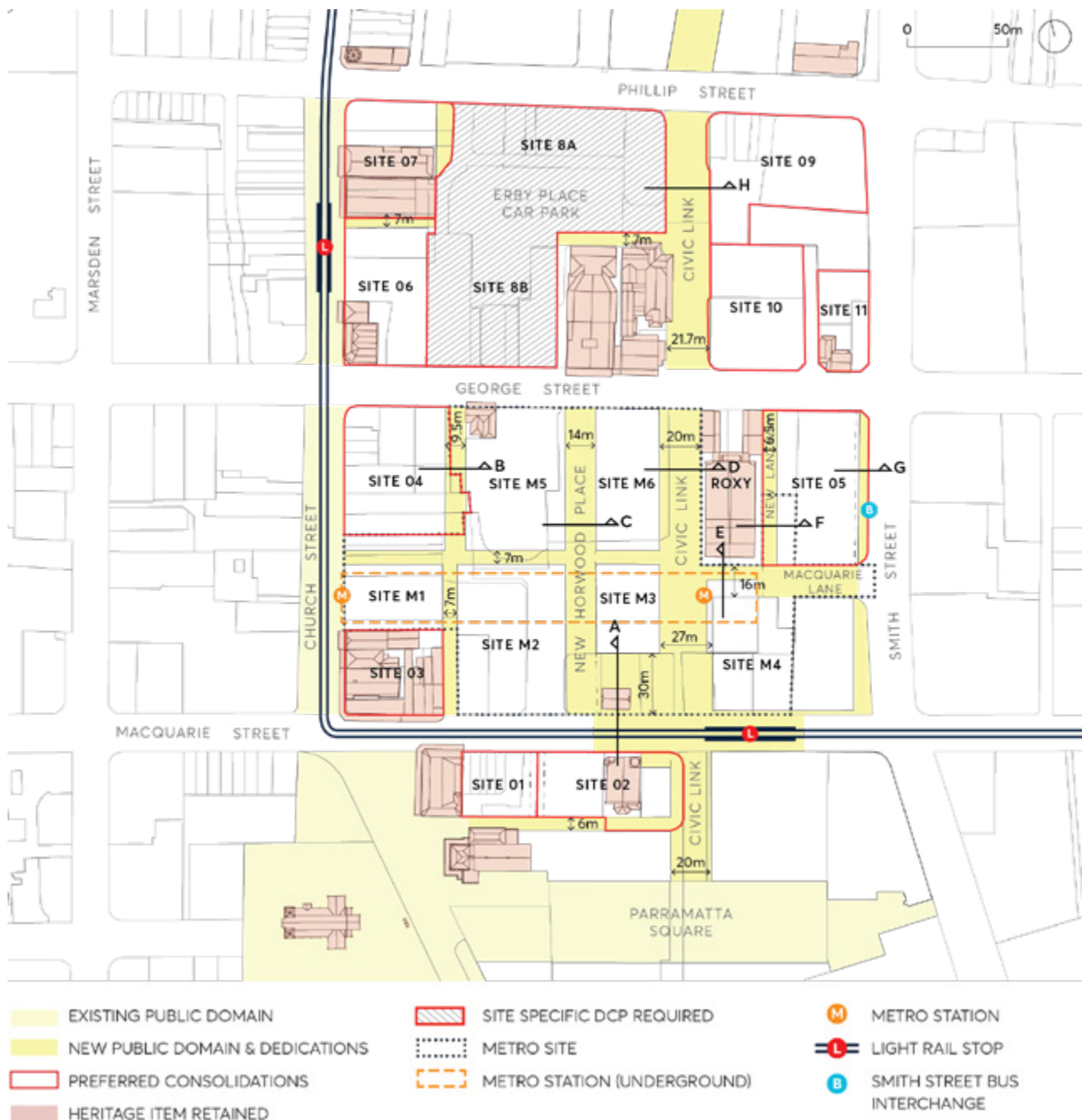


Figure 6.5.2.3 – Civic Link Special Area Public Domain & Consolidation

- C.02 Site consolidation must comply with Figure 6.5.2.3 to realise the objectives of the Civic Link Special Area. Where sites do not amalgamate as shown, buildings must comply with building separation, side and rear setback controls in Section 6.3 of the City Centre controls, including where an alternate amalgamation option for Site 05 is proposed that is exclusive of the Metro land.
- C.03 Streets, lanes and open spaces as indicated on Figure 6.5.2.4 must be delivered through development or dedicated to Council for delivery in a coordinated manner.
- C.04 New development and additions or alterations must not cause overshadowing of the pedestrian areas (Civic Link and squares and lanes) beyond the allowable building envelopes defined by the permissible FSR and building height in the LEP and the setbacks in this section.

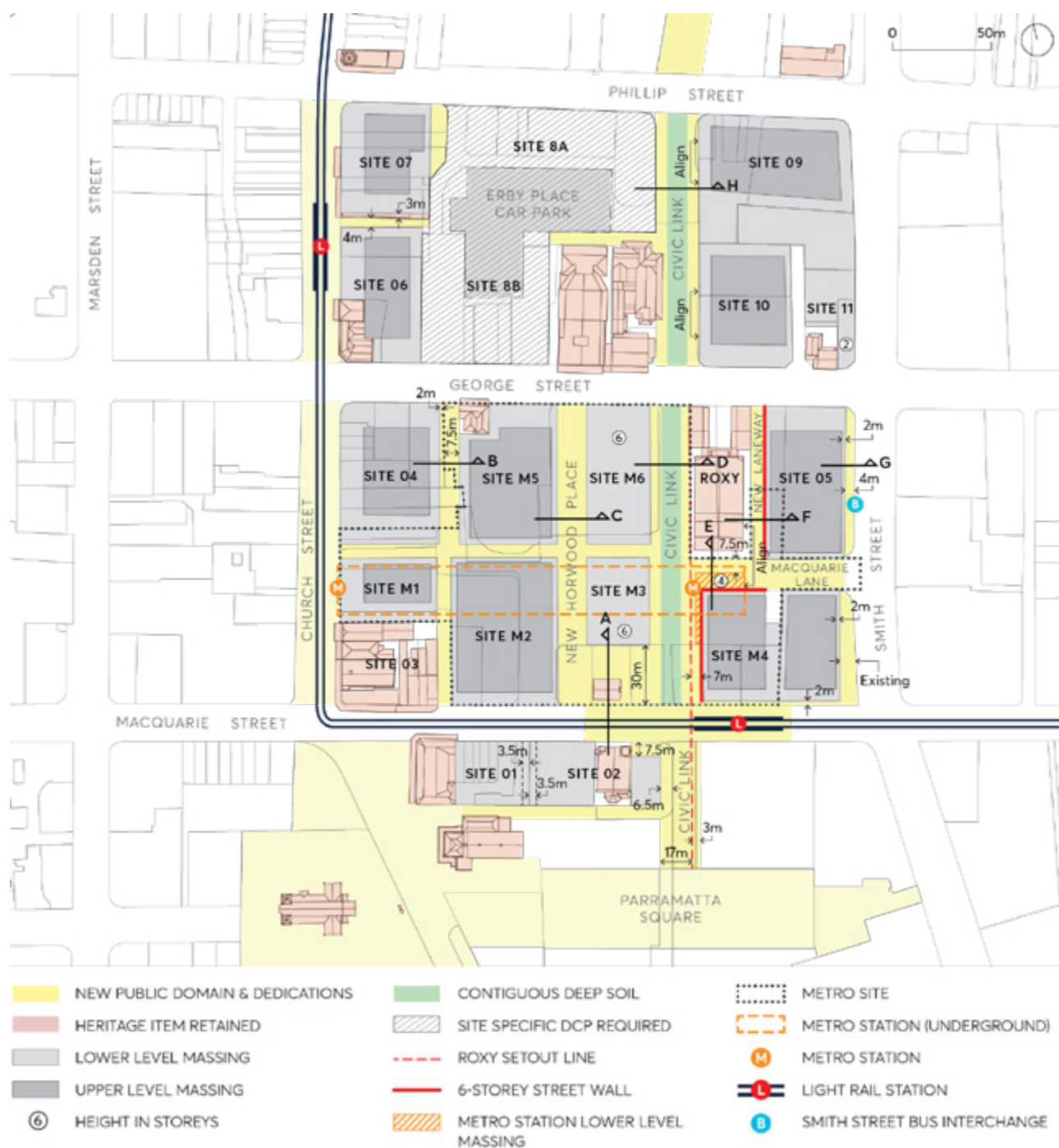


Figure 6.5.2.4 – Civic Link Streets and Public Space

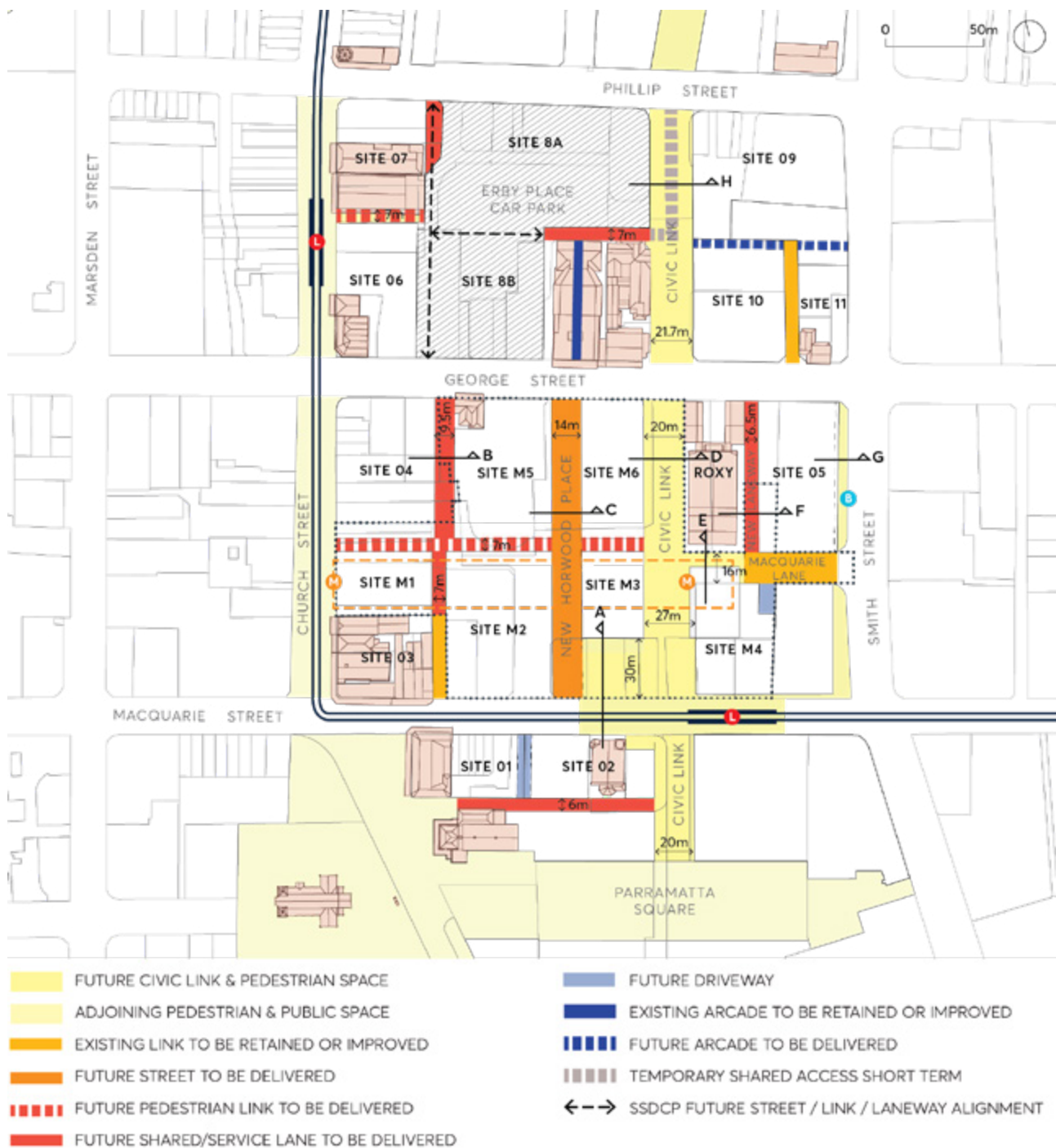


Figure 6.5.2.5 – Civic Link Setbacks and Indicative Built For

C.05 Development within Block 1 must comply with the following specified envelope controls:

- Along Civic Link, a 4 storey / 22 metre street wall height with an upper level setback of 6 metres must be provided.
- Along the south side of Macquarie Street west of the Leigh Memorial Church, buildings must follow the street alignment and be built to the boundary. At 97 and 99 Macquarie Street, development must provide a 2 storey high, 3.5 metres wide service accessway on each property along the common boundary to create a combined 7 metres shared service access way across both properties.

- c) At 119A Macquarie Street, development must provide a minimum 7.5 metres setback to Macquarie Street in alignment with the southern edge of the Leigh Memorial Church; a minimum 6.5 metres setback along Civic Link to achieve a minimum 20 metres public domain corridor; and a minimum 6 metres setback from the southern boundary of 119A to achieve a laneway for vehicle and service access.

C.06 Development within Block 2 must comply with the following specified envelope controls:

- a) Along the western edge of Civic Link and eastern edge of New Horwood Place in Block 2 (Sites M3 and M6), buildings must be a maximum of 6 storeys with an additional storey setback a minimum 6 metres with a maximum 30% footprint of the floor below to enable lift core, services and restaurant/ café uses. Landscape gardens on the remaining roof space is encouraged.
- b) Along George Street, a street wall of 6 storeys must be provided at Site 05 and Site M6 with a 12 metres upper level setback to storeys above the street wall.
- c) Street walls facing the Roxy at Site 05 western façade, Site M4 northern and western façade, Site M3 eastern façade and Site M6 eastern façade must be 6 storeys high (refer to Figure 6.5.2.6) and designed with a restrained architectural expression with the following:
- a regular form;
 - a regular pattern of openings;
 - a limited materials, finishes and colour palette, and without strong contrasts;
 - a horizontal top to the street wall without any stepping;
 - limited decorative details;
 - signage limited to the ground floor;
 - concealed services;
 - discreet night time illumination.

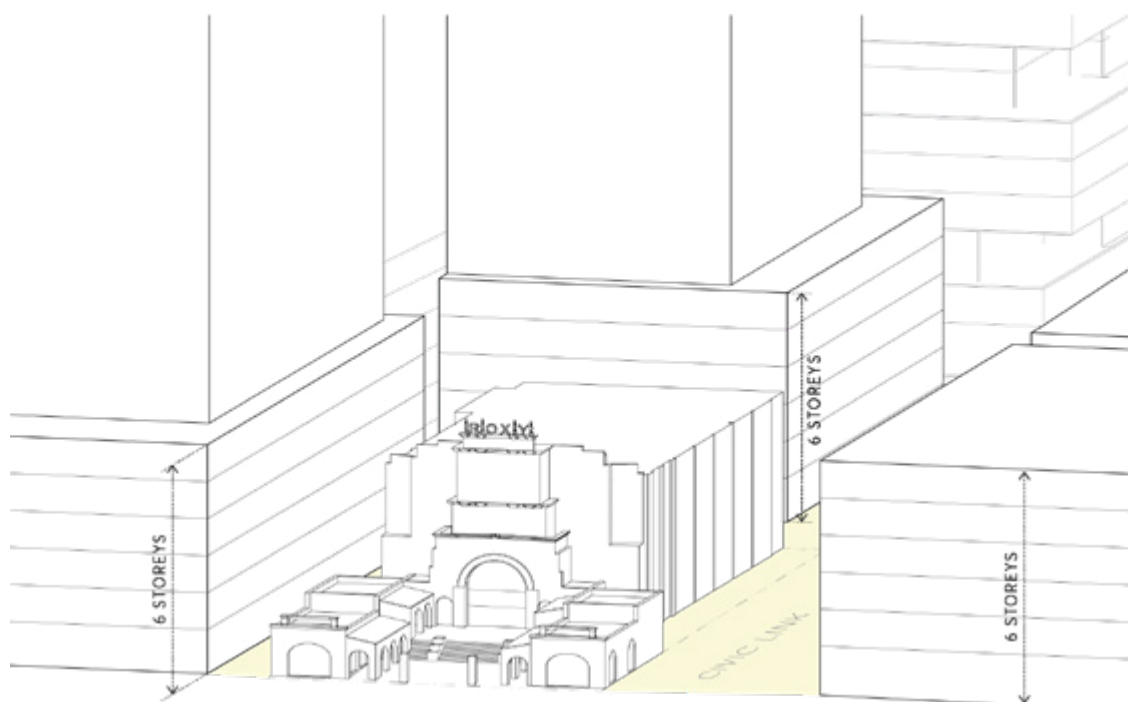


Figure 6.5.2.6 – Street Wall Heights next to the Roxy

- d) Setback new development 30 metres from Macquarie Street to the north of Kia Ora between Civic Link and New Horwood Place as per Figure 6.5.2.7 (Section A).

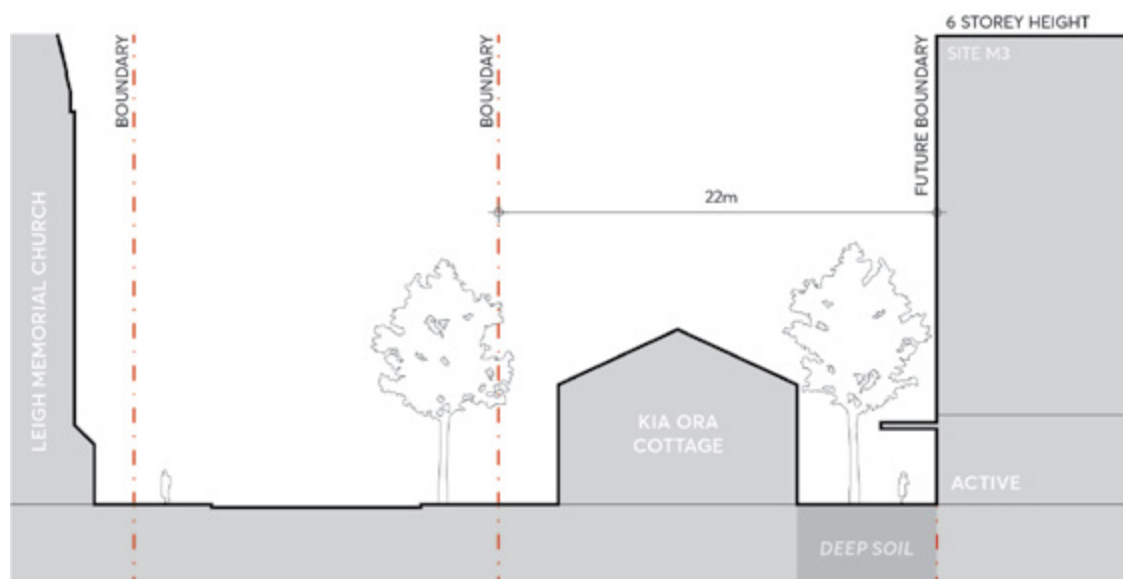


Figure 6.5.2.7 – Kia Ora Interface (Section A) Setback & Building Height

- e) Street setbacks and street wall heights on the New Horwood Place must comply with Figure 6.5.2.8 (Section C). Development on the western edge of Horwood Place must provide a street wall built to the future boundary, and minimum 3 metre upper level setback. Development on the eastern edge of Horwood Place must provide a 6-storey street wall height built to the future boundary, and 6 metre upper level setback.

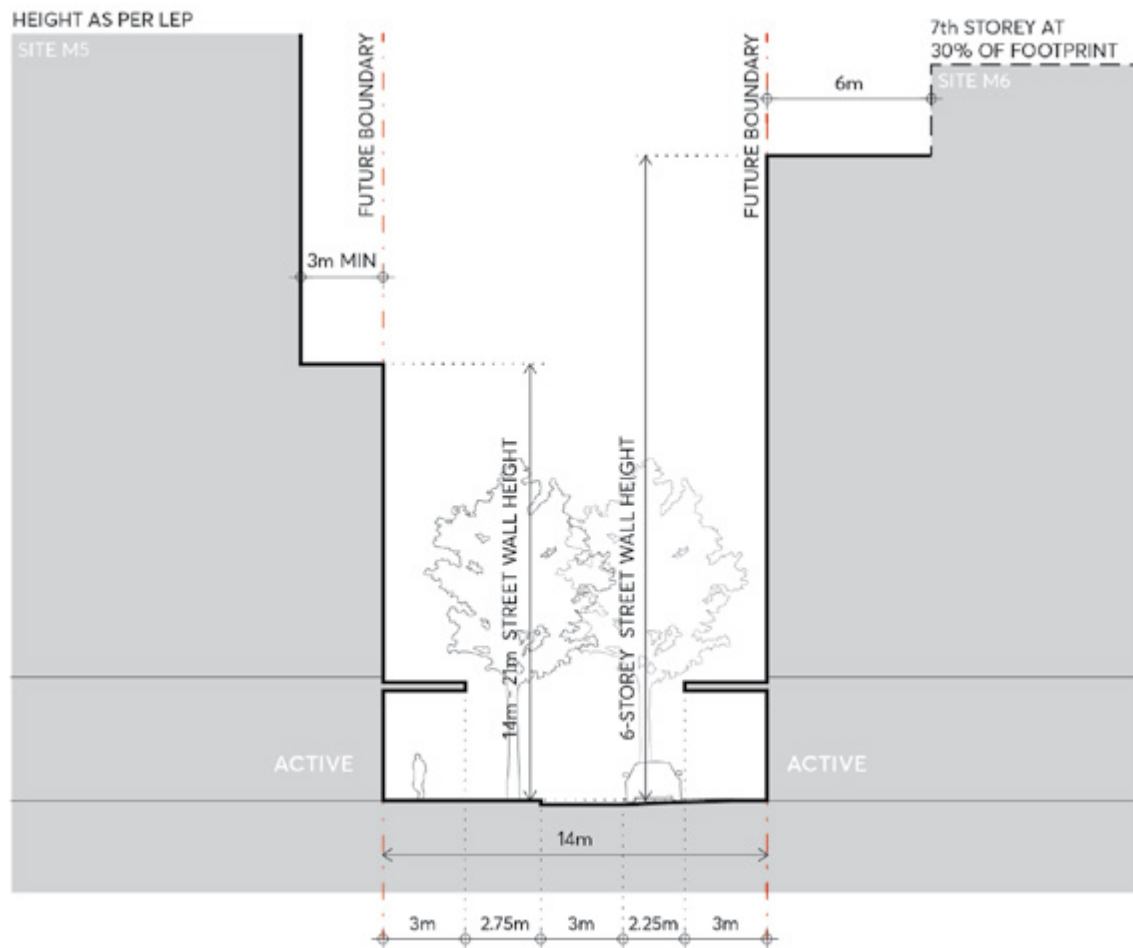


Figure 6.5.2.8 – Future Horwood Place (Section C) Setbacks & Street Wall Height

- f) Laneway setbacks and street wall heights on the new laneway to be provided between Site 04 and Site M5 must comply with Figure 6.5.2.9 (Section B). Development must provide a street wall built to the future boundary, and minimum 3 metres upper level setback.

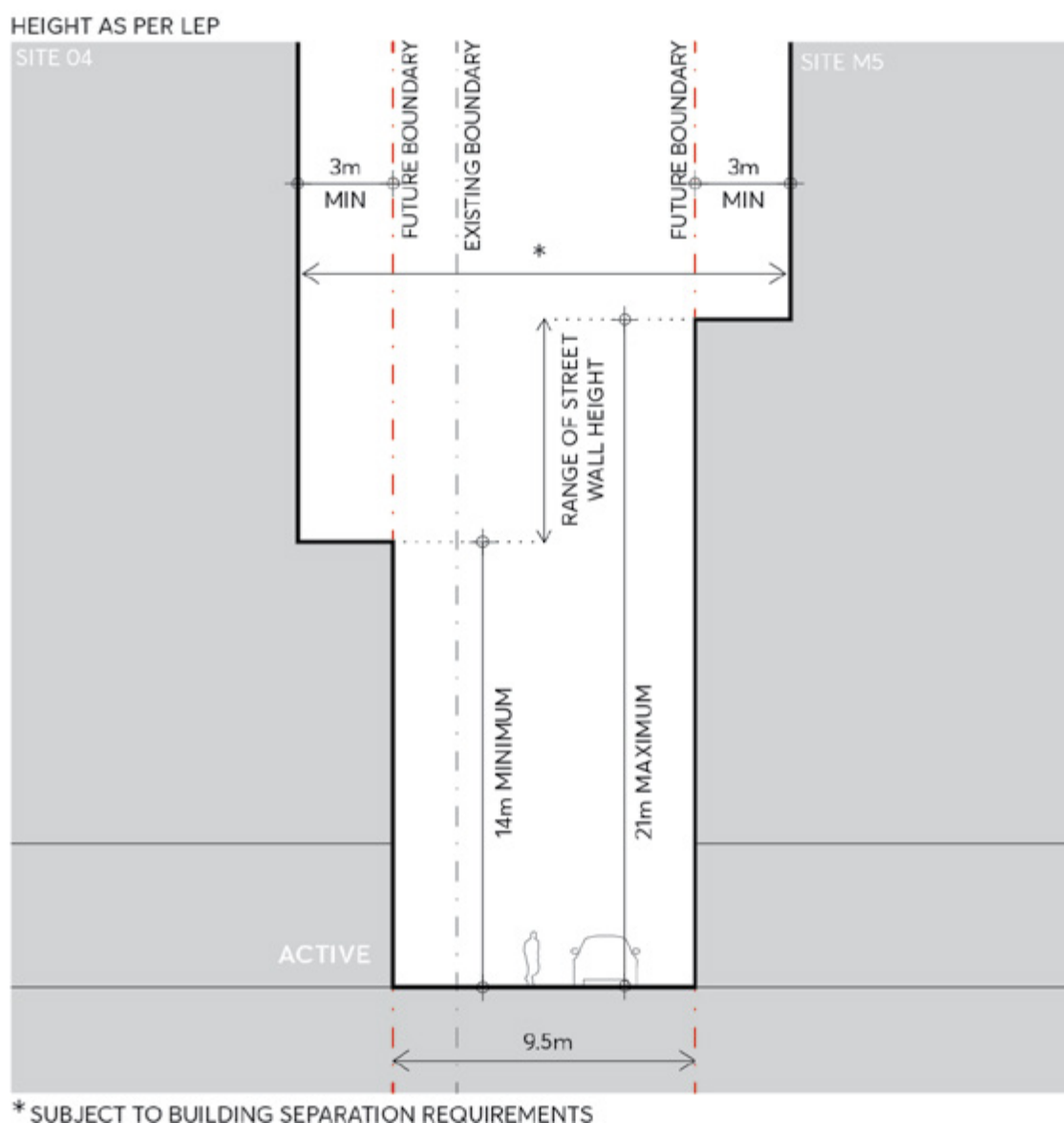


Figure 6.5.2.9 – New Laneway between Site 04 and Site M5 (Section B) Setbacks & Street Wall Height

- g) Laneway setbacks and street wall heights on Macquarie Lane must comply with Figure 6.5.2.10 (Section E). Development on the southern edge of Macquarie Lane must provide a building setback of 16 metres from the existing boundary of the Roxy to a 6 storey street wall with a 3 metres upper level setback to the tower. A maximum 4 storey Metro station structure may project into the 16m Macquarie Lane alignment with a separation of 7.5 metres for an open to sky pedestrian laneway between the Roxy and any station structure. The envelope, shown hatched in Figure 6.5.2.5 must align with the Roxy east and western wall and be below the height of the Roxy's roof at the rear theatre volume.

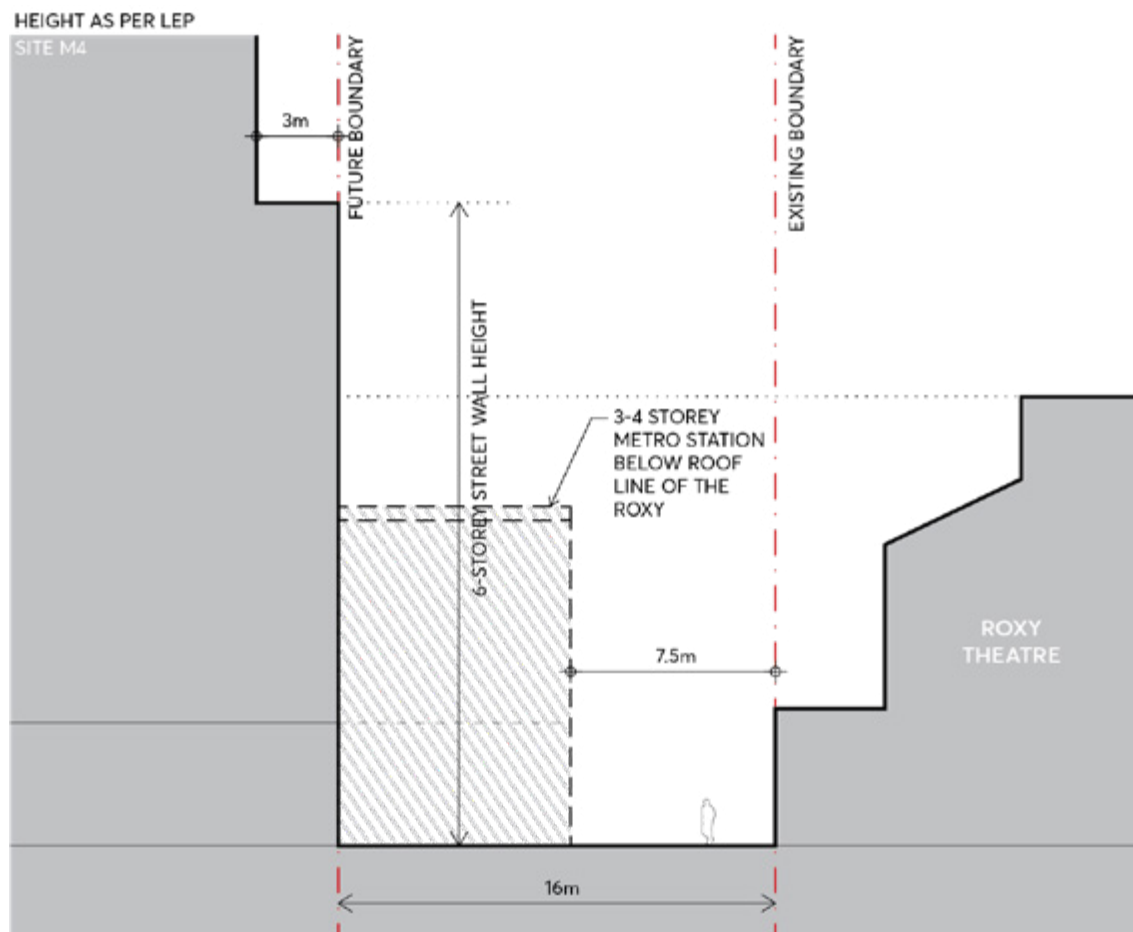


Figure 6.5.2.10 – Macquarie Lane (Section E) Setbacks & Street Wall Height

- h) At Site 05 street setbacks and street wall heights on Smith Street between George Street and Macquarie Lane must comply with Figure 6.5.2.5 and Figure 6.5.2.11 (Section G). Development must provide a 4 metre dedication for road widening to enable a pedestrian footpath; a 2 metres ground floor setback for use as additional pedestrian footpath; a maximum 8 storey street wall and a minimum 2 metres upper-level setback to the tower.

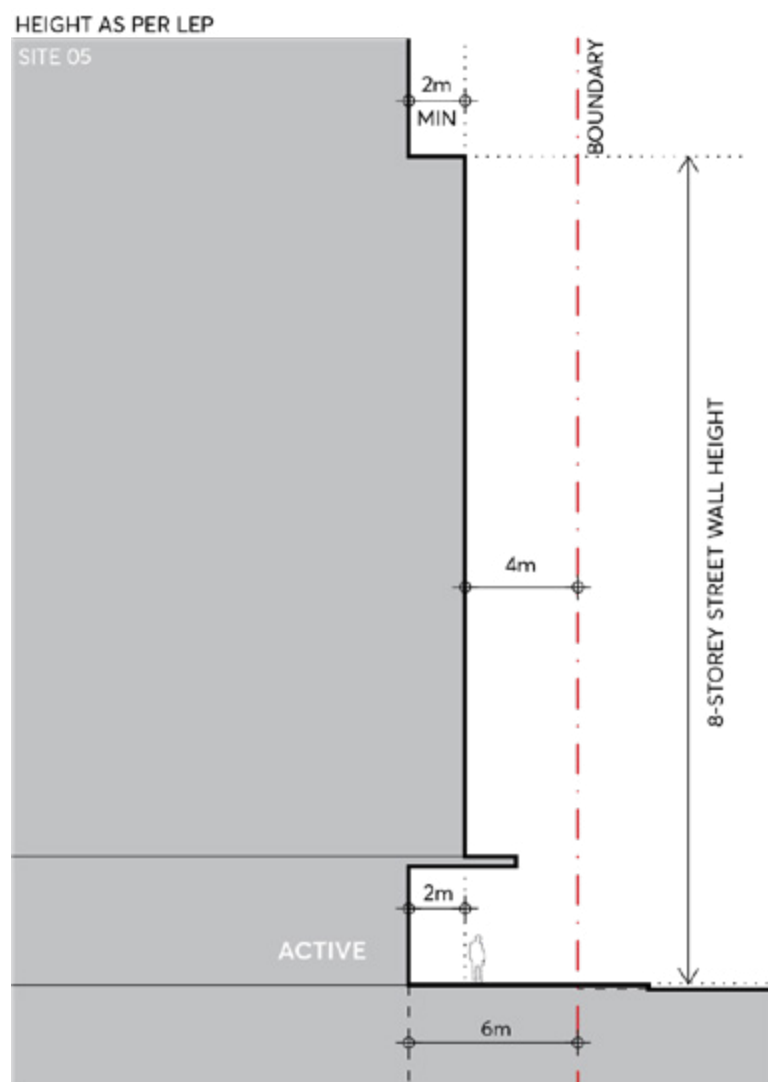


Figure 6.5.2.11 – 75 George Street at Smith Street (Section G)
Setbacks & Street Wall Height

- i) Laneway setbacks and street wall heights on the new laneway to be provided between the Roxy and Site M5 must comply with Figure 6.5.2.12 (Section F). Development must setback 6.5 metres from the existing Roxy boundary, and minimum 3 metres upper level setback.
- j) Basement car park, service and loading entry and exit portals must be located on the New Laneway for Site 05 and are not supported on street frontages along George and Smith Street.
- k) Site access and traffic measures to properties within Block 2, including The Roxy and Site 05, must prioritise safe, pedestrian circulation and interchange between Smith Street bus corridor stops and the Metro station.

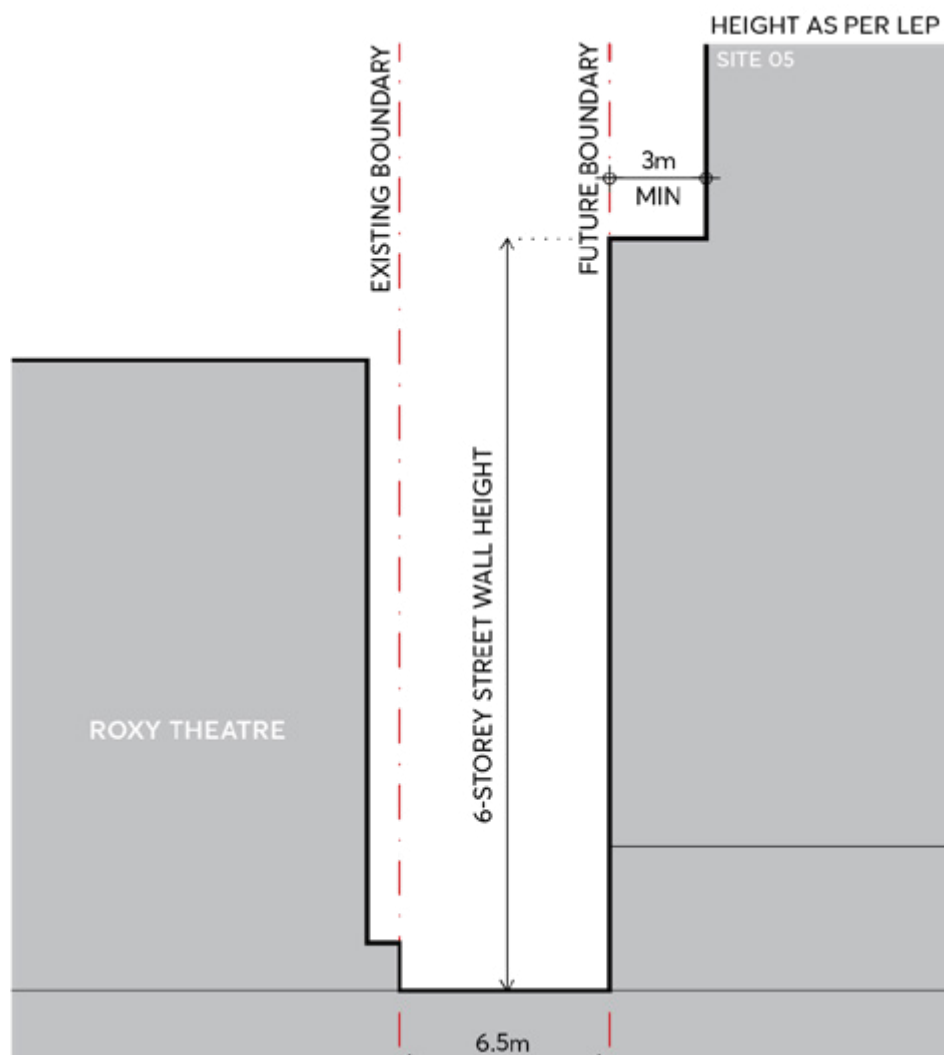


Figure 6.5.2.12 – New Laneway between the Roxy and Site 05 (Section F)

C.07 Development within Block 3 must comply with the following specified envelope controls:

- a) Along Civic Link, where street wall and tower buildings are proposed, a 3-5 storey / 14-21 metre street wall height with an upper-level setback of 6 metres must be provided as indicated on Figure 6.5.2.13 (Section H).

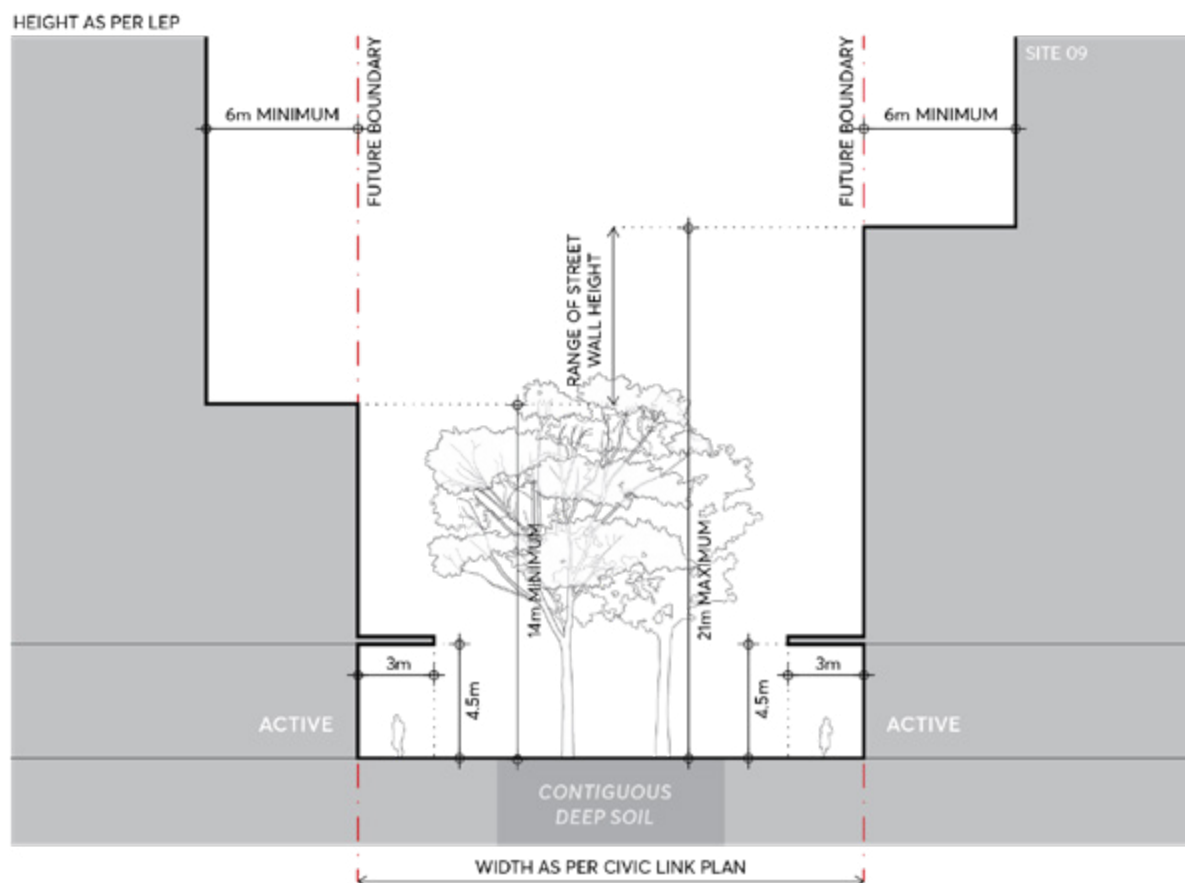


Figure 6.5.2.13 – Future Civic Link in Block 3 (Section H) Setback & Building Height

- C.08 A site specific DCP (SSDCP) must be prepared for the hatched area between George and Phillip Streets as indicated on Figure 6.5.2.4 to provide the following:
- A new north-south share lane or street that provides vehicle access to properties within the SSDCP area and along Church Street.
 - A new east-west pedestrian link or shared lane linking Civic Link to Church Street and the light rail stop.
 - Consolidated development footprints with address to Phillip Street or George Street and that enable CBD commercial towers, public carparking and/or cultural facilities.
 - A new square of 1000 sqm with direct frontage to Phillip Street.
- C.09 Along Civic link, development must provide continuous awnings with a clearance of 4.5 metres and a depth of 3 metres for all new buildings.
- C.10 Basement car park, service and loading entry and exit portals must be located on laneways or secondary streets and not on street frontages along Macquarie Street, George Street, Phillip Street and Smith Street, and along frontages to Civic Link.
- C.11 On-grade parking within private land is prohibited. All car parking within buildings must be concealed from the public realm or located in basements beneath the building footprint.
- C.12 Underground car parking must not extend under Civic Link, streets, laneways and public spaces. Structures underground may be considered, where limited in width and used only for the underground metro station, basement associated with transport infrastructure operations, and for vehicle circulation between basements located under buildings. This is subject to demonstrated achievement of the following public domain outcomes:

- a) Contiguous soil volumes within the extents shown in Figure 6.5.2.5 and with a minimum 1.8 metres set down including drainage layers and a minimum 1 metre of soil, and excluding slab structures,
- b) utilities which are accessible from above ground. Suspended utilities within basements are prohibited,
- c) water sensitive urban design swales and garden beds flush and/or below pavement level, and
- d) adequate building structure and public domain fixtures to support large trees and vehicle loads for service and emergency vehicles.

- C.13 Public domain fixtures and finishes must comply with [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) and Technical Standards.
- C.14 Emergency fire access, stabiliser and vehicle passing requirements must be confirmed at concept design stage or pre-DA equivalent.
- C.15 Overland flow waters must be diverted away from the Civic Link.
- C.16 Developments must seek to adaptively re-use heritage buildings within the Special Area for community facilities, entertainment uses and cultural uses.
- C.17 Along Civic Link development must include direct access to ground floor and first floor tenancies with commercial lobbies primarily accessed from Macquarie, Smith, George and Church and New Horwood Place.
- C.18 Walls between tenancies on ground and first floors in buildings along Civic Link must be non-load bearing to enable flexibility in tenancy shape and area over time.
- C.19 Buildings along Civic Link must be designed with appropriate acoustic amenity for a live music and event environment.

6.5.3 GEORGE STREET

The Colonial township of Parramatta was planned in 1790, and its main street (George Street, formerly High Street) was Sydney's first formalised street. Originally planned at 200 feet (60 metres) wide, spanning east-west from Government House to the public wharf, George Street was one of the primary axes in Parramatta's original Georgian Town Plan. To accommodate a rapidly growing population, the second stage of Parramatta's planning occurred in 1811, when George Street was resized to its present 20 metres width.

Today, George Street still holds significant historic value, starting at the Tudor Gates entrance to Parramatta Park, crossing a range of areas in the City Centre including the Justice Precinct, Church Street, the future civic link, and terminating with parklands at either end.

There is an existing architectural character along George Street as an outcome of remnant heritage items set among the more recent urban and commercial development. Generally, these items date from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, representative of a variety of colonial and Victorian architectural styles such as Harrisford House and Perth House. Significant inter-war redevelopment is also represented by noted buildings such as the Roxy, the former Rural Bank building and the Civic Arcade.

The tower setback control for George Street correlates with the 12 metres Height of Building limit on Church Street, emphasizing George Street and Church Street as the primary east-west and north-

south streets in the City Centre, refer Figure 6.5.3.1. The tower setback control for George Street assists in preserving the spatial significance of its axis, as well as maintaining views to Parramatta Park, specifically the Tudor gates which terminate views to the west.

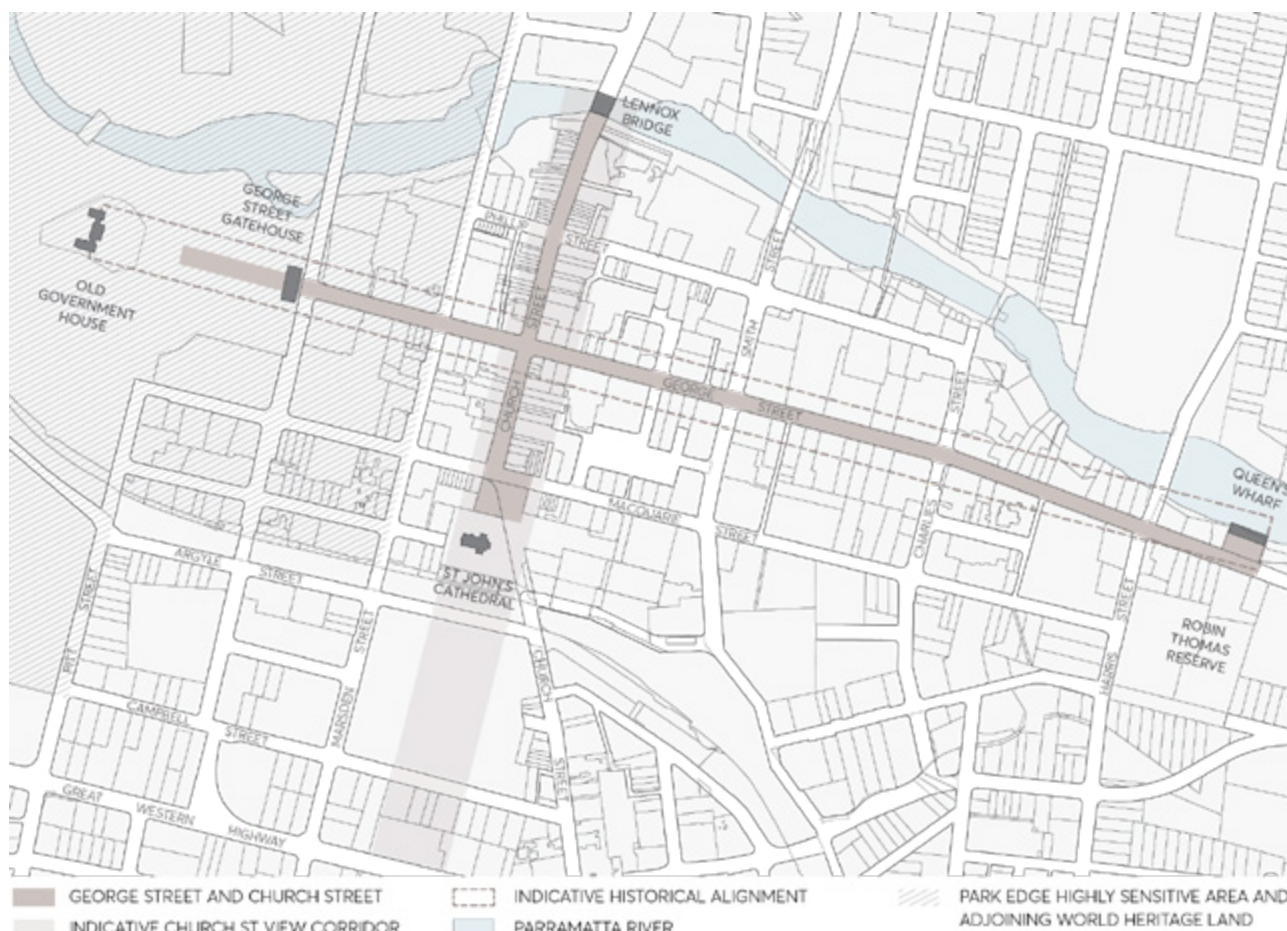


Figure 6.5.3.1 – George Street and Church Street View Corridor

Objectives

- O.01 Strengthen the framing of George Street by providing a consistent street wall alignment and generous upper level setbacks. Allow views and vistas to reinforce the civic significance of George Street, defining and framing the view east from the George Street Gatehouse and west toward the George Street Gatehouse.
- O.02 Ensure the protection and interpretation of Parramatta's significant heritage setting and recognise the UNESCO importance the original direct line of George Street (formally High Street) connecting Old Government House and Queens Wharf as a nationally significant cultural landscape.
- O.03 Conserve heritage frontages to the highest standard and preserve existing fine grain activation. Maintain all existing open spaces, forecourts or associated curtilage collocated with heritage items along George Street and support the revitalisation of individual squares through upgrades to public domain and canopy planting.



Figure 6.5.3.2 – George Street Special Area Framework Plan

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6-6.9 of the City Centre controls apply to development within the George Street Special Area.

- C.01 The street wall must be built to the street boundary a minimum of 14 metres and a maximum of 21 metres above the footpath level as per Figure 6.5.3.3. Where identified, a dedication for future footpath widening and cycleway is to be provided at ground, consistent with the Land Acquisition Reservation Map.
- C.02 Where identified in Figure 6.5.3.2 towers above the street wall must be set back a minimum of 12 metres from the street boundary, as per Figure 6.5.3.3, reinforcing the historical significance, views, alignment, and status of the street.

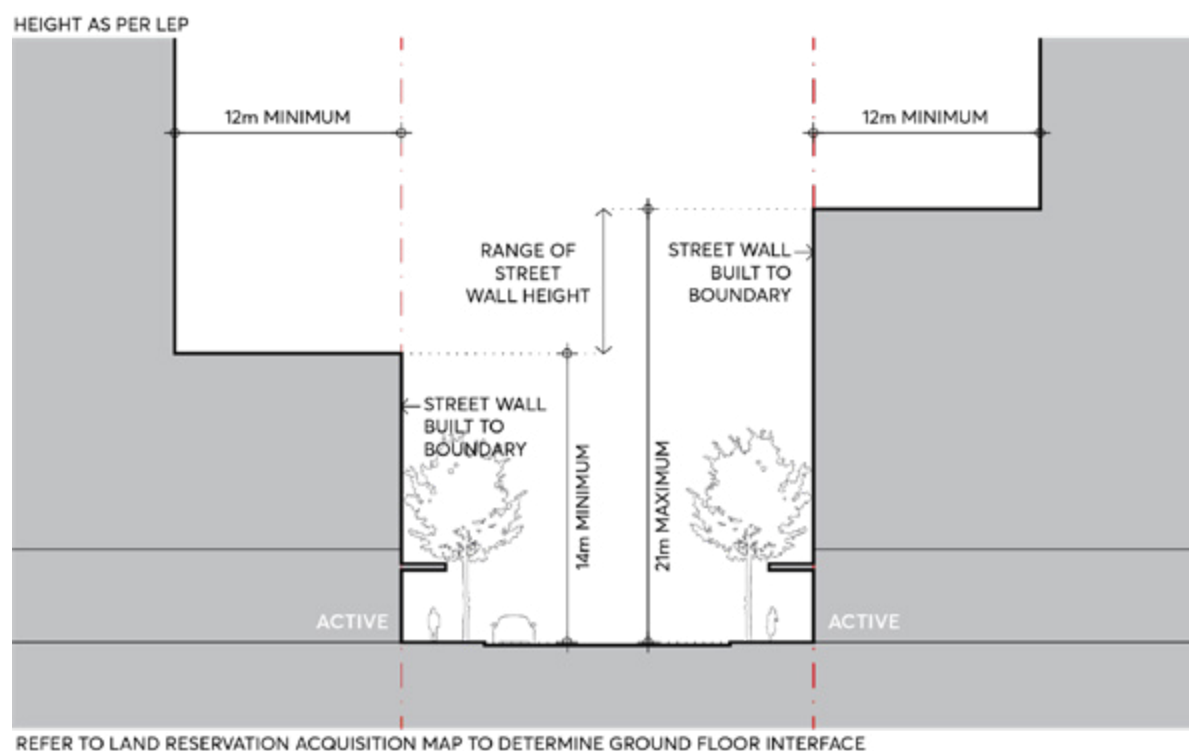


Figure 6.5.3.3 – George Street - Street Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- C.03 Building alignments and setbacks should respond to important elements of the nearby context including existing forecourts and heritage buildings. In some places, this may require greater setbacks or lower street wall heights than those specified in Figure 6.5.3.3.
- C.04 Retain forecourts of heritage items which interpret the historic alignment of George Street, including Perth House, Brislington, and the Roxy Theatre.
- C.05 Adaptively re-use and integrate heritage buildings as part of site development strategies, allowing these items to contribute to an active streetscape character and maintain their significance.
- C.06 Refer to Section 6.5.2 Civic Link Special Area for requirements relating to developments adjoining the Civic Link Special Area. Where there is a conflict between the George Street controls and Civic Link controls, the Civic Link controls will prevail.
- C.07 Refer to Section 6.5.10 Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area for requirements relating to developments on George Street between Parramatta Park and Marsden Street that fall within the Old Government House and Domain UNESCO heritage protection area.

6.5.4 CHURCH STREET

The Church Street Special Area is located between Lennox bridge to the north and the civic spaces at Centenary Square and St John's Cathedral to the south. Part of the original colonial town layout, Church Street today is the most active street in the city. Development must take care not to erode its evolved character, its vitality, grain and scale. Church Street forms the historic north-south spine of the city, and George Street, although different in character, is its east-west equivalent. Refer Figure 6.5.3.1.

Surviving views and vistas of St John's Cathedral have state historical significance. These include: east along Hunter Street to the Cathedral towers; east from Hunter Street across the northern Cathedral grounds towards the Town Hall and the site of the Governor's annual 'feast' with Aboriginal clans (instituted by Governor Macquarie) that took place at the rear (eastern end) of the Cathedral, and views from Church Street towards St John's Cathedral.

A consistent maximum building height along the entire axis of Church Street up to the Cathedral is applied to help preserve these views. The view corridor widens south of Macquarie Street to capture the spatial scale of Centenary Square and the grounds to St John's Cathedral. The most enduring and arguably most important civic space in Parramatta City Centre, the built elements that provide curtilage to this space must provide a sense of enclosure that is appropriately scaled.

As Church Street transforms with the development of the City Centre, its special identity must be retained and reinforced. Development must respond to and incorporate its fine grain, human scale, and active pedestrian character.

Objectives

- O.01 Preserve the Church Street view corridor identified in Figure 6.5.4.1 to elevate the spatial significance of Church Street and views to St John's Cathedral, protecting the silhouette of the St John's Cathedral spires as seen against the sky from Church Street as well as the procession and views from St John's Cathedral northwards, up Church Street.
- O.02 Strengthen the framing of Church Street by providing a consistent street wall alignment and consistent building height limit as required by the Height of Buildings Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011* and Figure 6.5.4.2. Allow views and vistas to reinforce Church Street's civic significance, defining and framing the view south from the River towards St John's Cathedral.
- O.03 Preserve the low rise setting of Centenary Square created by the existing 2 to 3 storey heritage items that flank it as shown in Figure 6.5.4.2 to protect the heritage relationship between these buildings and their unique framing of Centenary Square.
- O.04 Adaptively re-use heritage to foster the continuation of a fine grain character for Church Street. The street wall and ground floor design of development proposals must incorporate the active, fine grain subdivision pattern of Church Street, enabling sensitive urban infill that also compliments the remnant heritage along the street corridor.
- O.05 Strengthen and support the distinct outdoor dining character of Church Street, reinforcing its unofficial identity as Parramatta's 'Eat Street'.

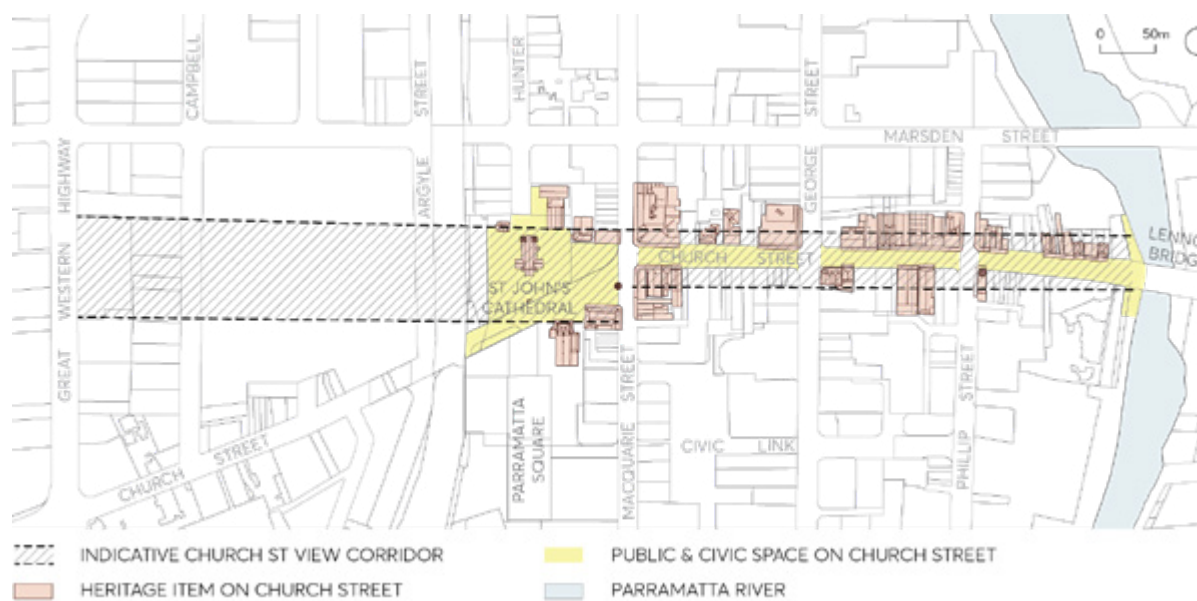


Figure 6.5.4.1 – Church Street View Corridor and Centenary Square

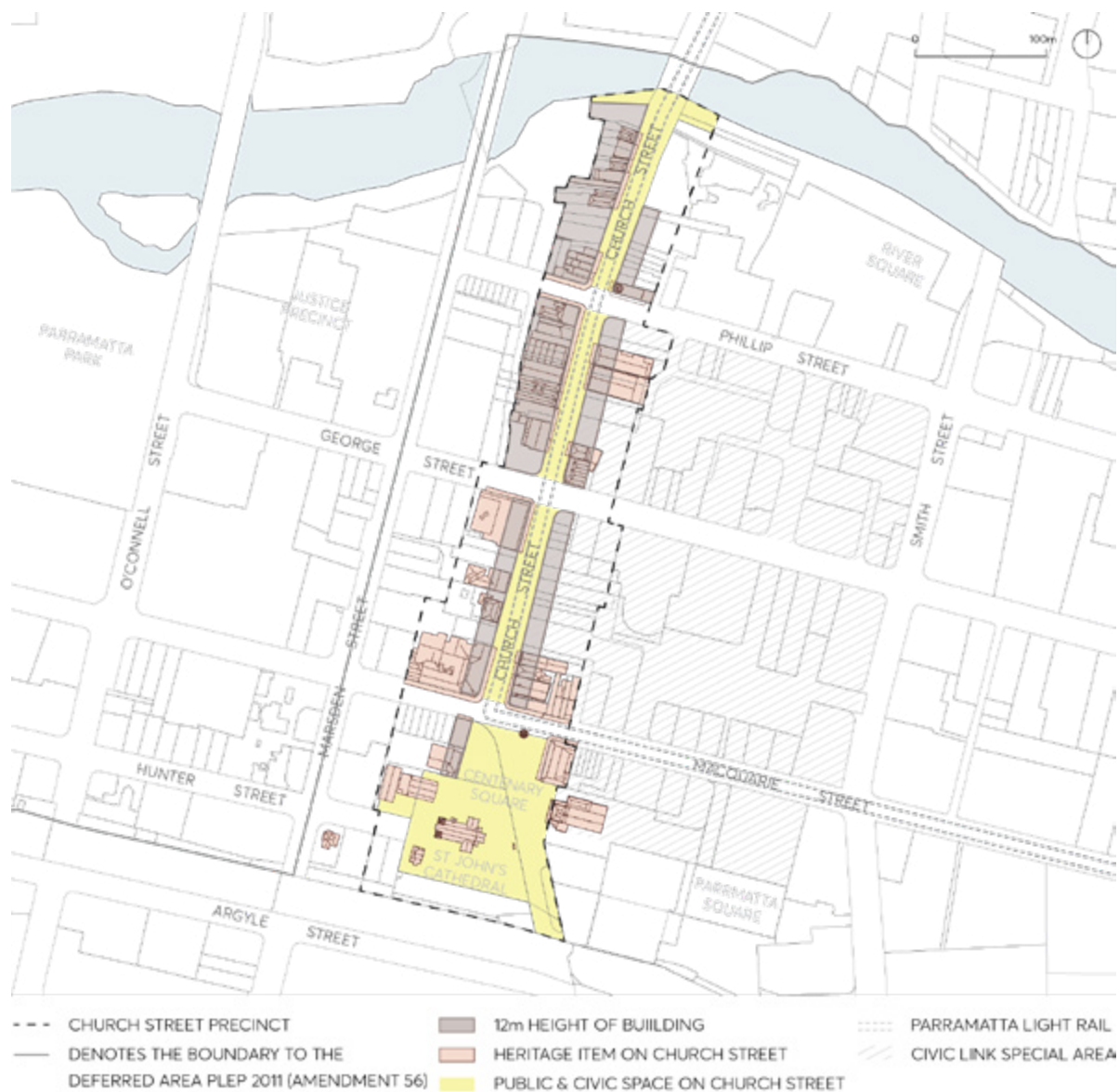


Figure 6.5.4.2 – Church Street and Centenary Square Framework Plan

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6-6.9 of the City Centre controls apply to development within the Church Street Special Area.

- C.01 Street wall heights and street setbacks must comply with Figure 6.5.4.3. The street wall must be built to the street boundary and are encouraged to be at or close to the 12 metres in height. Towers above the street wall must be set back in accordance with the Height of Buildings Map in the *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

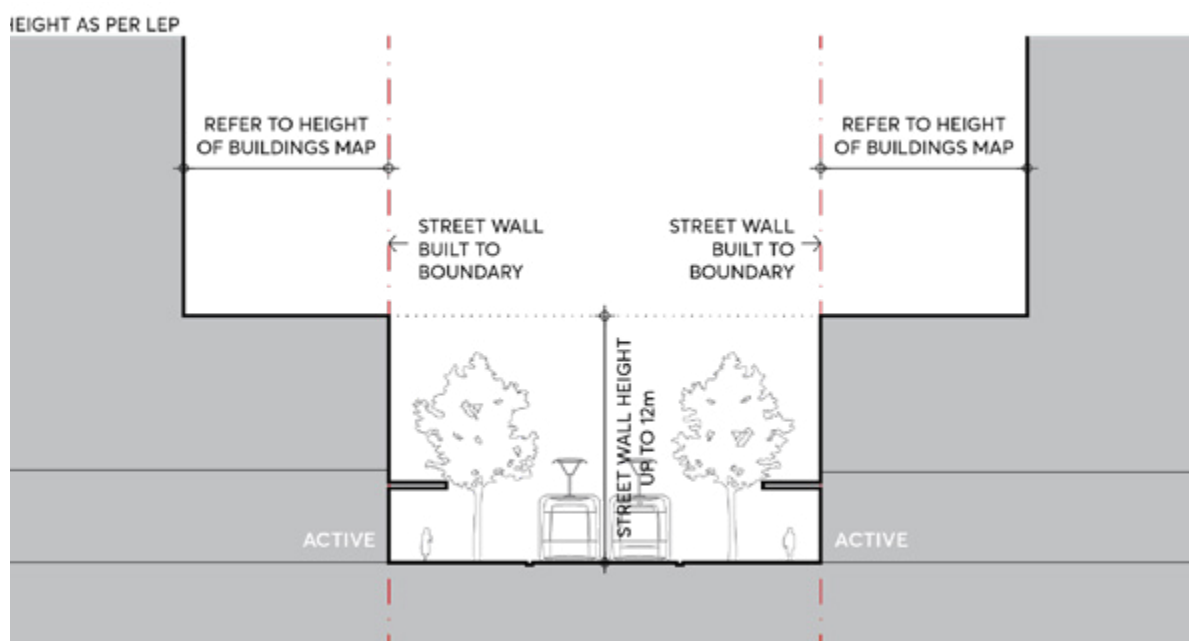


Figure 6.5.4.3 – Church Street - Street Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- C.02 Tower development is prohibited within the Church Street view corridor, as indicated in Figure 6.5.4.1, to preserve views down Church Street and the silhouette of St John's Cathedral seen against the sky, reinforced by the Height of Buildings Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.
- C.03 Fine grain tenancies must be designed at the ground floor along Church Street, allowing for maximum 6 metres wide tenancies. All retail tenancies fronting Church Street must have primary entrances addressing Church Street.
- C.04 Refer to and comply with City of Parramatta's '*Church Street Colour Scheme Volumes 1 and 2*'.

6.5.5 MARION STREET

The Marion Street Special Area is located toward the southern fringes of the Parramatta City Centre. The Eastern edge of the Special Area is directly next to the railway line which bisects Marion Street. Harris Park Train Station is located within walking distance towards the south-east, and the precinct interfaces with Auto Alley to the West, a major pedestrian and vehicular corridor. Jubilee Park is the closest public open space, and to the South, Marion Street is bounded by the Station Street West Special Area. A Council owned carpark is situated within the north-east block and site specific controls apply to the site at 33-43 Marion Street.

Marion Street consists primarily of low scale built form including several heritage cottages clustered within the central area of the street. While the buildings in the precinct vary in their style, scale, age and use, the surviving heritage cottages still maintain a consistent form, relationship to each other and to the street. They also have a spatial quality that contrasts the existing and potential future scale and form of the City towards this fringe. This collective value created by the heritage items adds to the significance of Marion Street as a Special Area.

The following Special Area controls for the precinct ensure that a more localised and heritage led response to the desired character of this street will be achieved and that heritage items are given longevity and a chance for integrated adaptive reuse as urban renewal of the area takes place.

Future built form must achieve a measured response to the existing developments within the surrounding built context and provide for the desired activation, pedestrian connectivity and amenity within the precinct.

Objectives

- O.01 Conserve heritage buildings to the highest standard and activate street frontages through both the adaptive reuse of heritage items as well as the provision of active ground floor spaces within and around the heritage buildings.
- O.02 Integrate heritage buildings as part of an overall site development strategy that achieves pedestrian interconnectivity and site permeability around the heritage buildings, resulting in a fine network of intimate streets and laneways in the area.
- O.03 Enhance the traditional setting of heritage items with the retention and restoration of gardens, fences and paths associated with the buildings, reflecting the vegetated, intimate and eclectic character of Marion Street.
- O.04 Implement a built form approach that places massing away from the street, behind heritage items, and ensures separation between heritage buildings and new development to maximise site permeability, connectivity with the public realm, transition of scale, views to sky and opportunity for solar access to the street and surrounding developments.
- O.05 Improve legibility and pedestrian connections within the precinct by achieving a permeable ground plane with visual and physical connectivity through the blocks in accordance with Figure 6.5.5.1 - Marion Street Special Area Framework.
- O.06 Achieve an appropriate consolidation pattern in accordance with Figure 6.5.5.2 that allows the principles and objectives of the Marion Street Special Area to be integrated into development proposals.
- O.07 Maintain the existing heritage grain and pattern at street frontages along Marion Street through a generally low street wall and lower level massing approach to infill development in accordance with Figure 6.5.5.3.

- O.08 Create a scale transition corridor along Marion Street that enhances solar access and views to sky by ensuring taller portions of massing are set back behind heritage items away from the main street with appropriate separation, ground plane permeability and interface with heritage buildings.

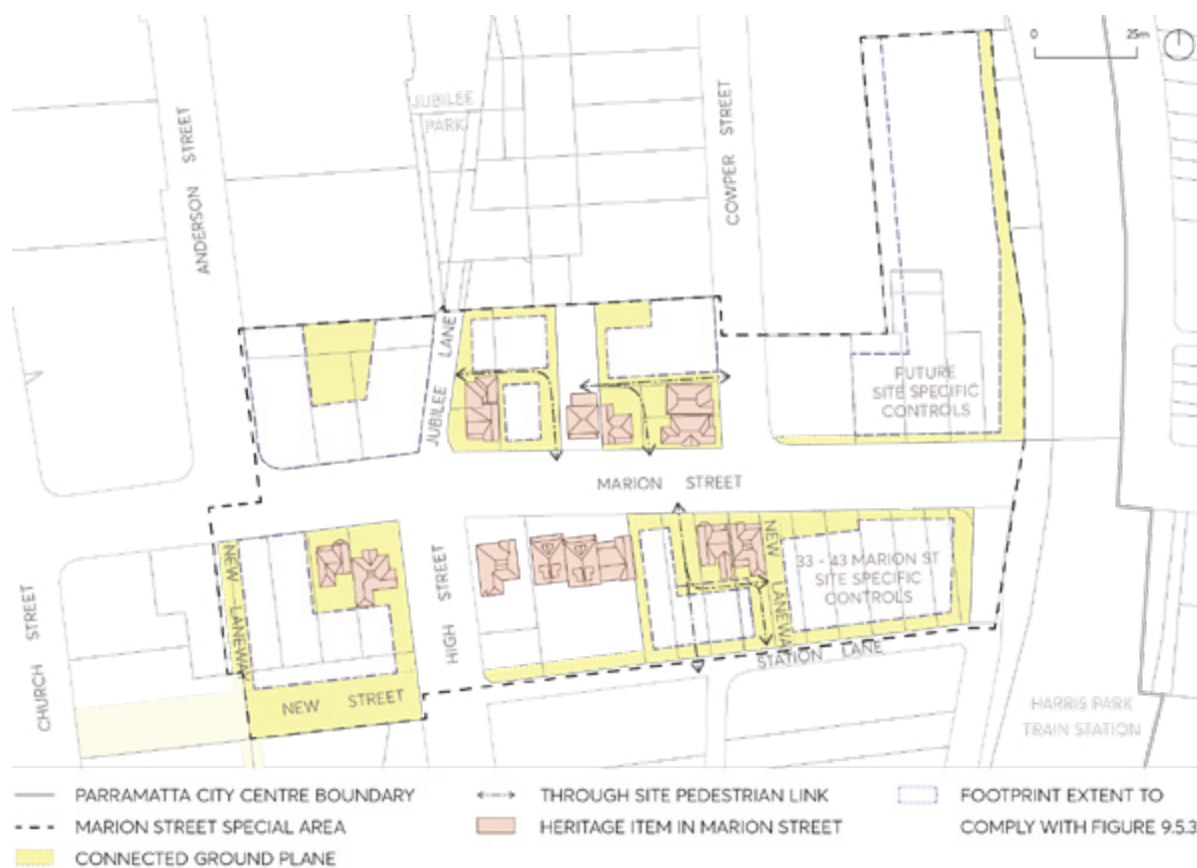


Figure 6.5.5.1 – Marion Street Special Area Framework

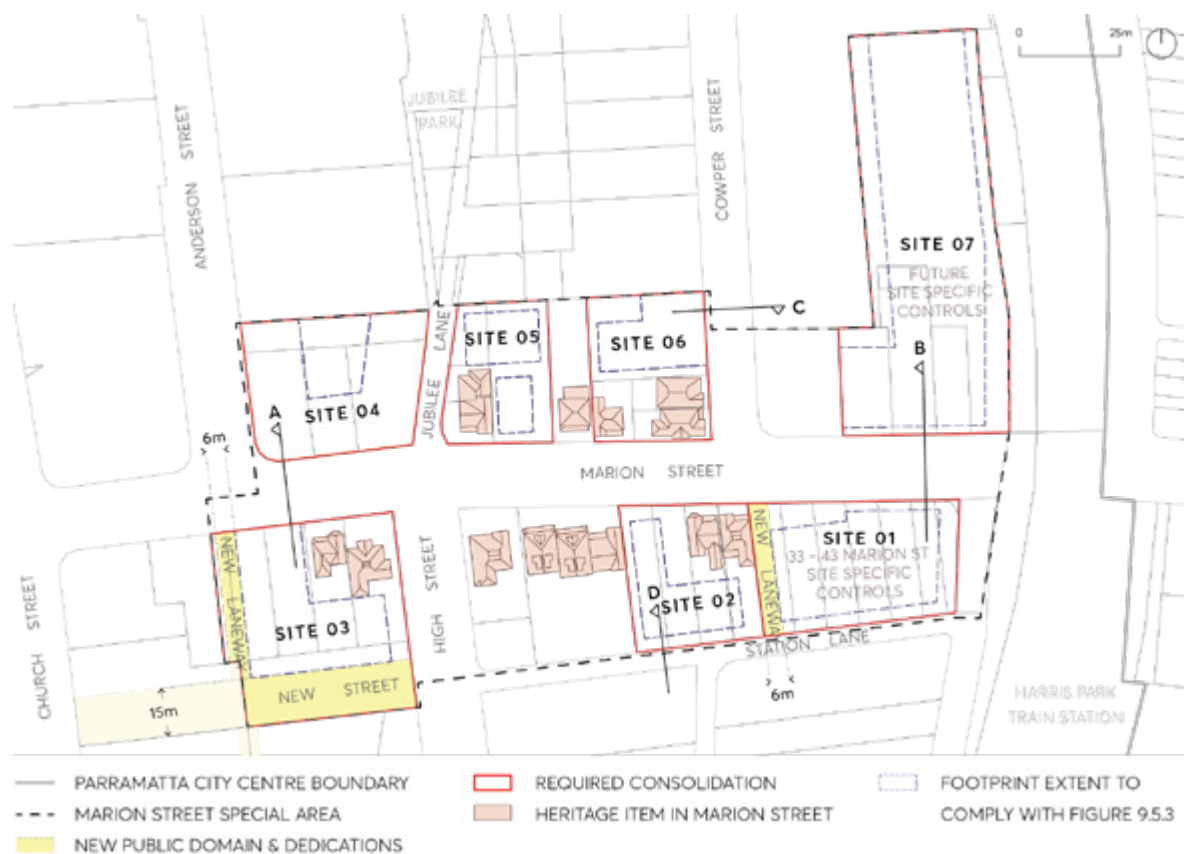


Figure 6.5.5.2 – Marion Street Special Area Public Domain & Consolidation Plan



Figure 6.5.5.3 – Marion Street Special Area Required Setbacks & Built Form

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6-6.9 of the City Centre controls apply to development within the Marion Street Special Area.

- C.01 Site consolidation must comply with Figure 6.5.5.3.
- C.02 Deliver new laneways, links and integrated pedestrian networks identified in Figure 6.5.5.1 through the inclusion of these elements in the plans for any proposed development within the precinct.
- C.03 Development within the precinct must comply with the following specified envelope controls:
- Street setbacks and street wall heights on Marion Street, west of High Street, must comply with Figure 6.5.5.3 and Figure 6.5.5.4 (Section A). On the southern side of Marion Street, the street wall must be built to the boundary for 3-storeys and towers set back a minimum 6 metres from the street wall. On the northern side of Marion Street, development may provide a street wall building up to full height under the Height of Buildings Map in the *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

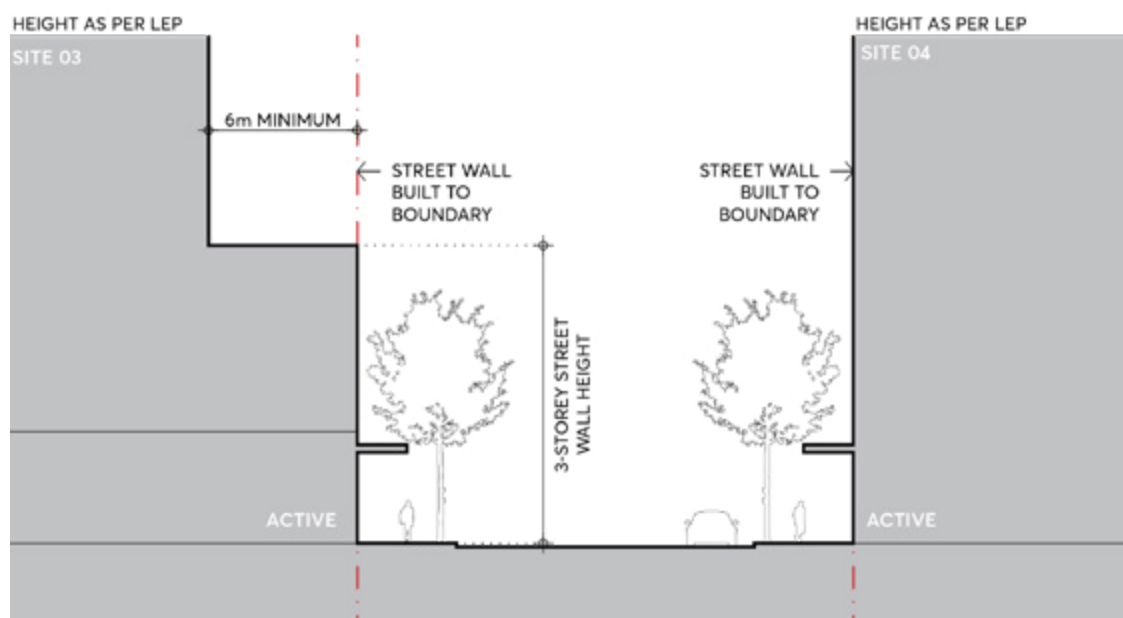


Figure 6.5.5.4 – Marion Street (Section A) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- Street setbacks and street wall heights on Marion Street, east of Cowper Street, must comply with Figure 6.5.5.3 and Figure 6.5.5.5 (Section B). The street wall must be set back 3 metres from the street boundary and upper levels set back a minimum 6 metres from the street wall. Any development on the northern side of Marion Street must provide the 3 metre street wall setback, but will be subject to additional future site specific controls to determine upper level setbacks.

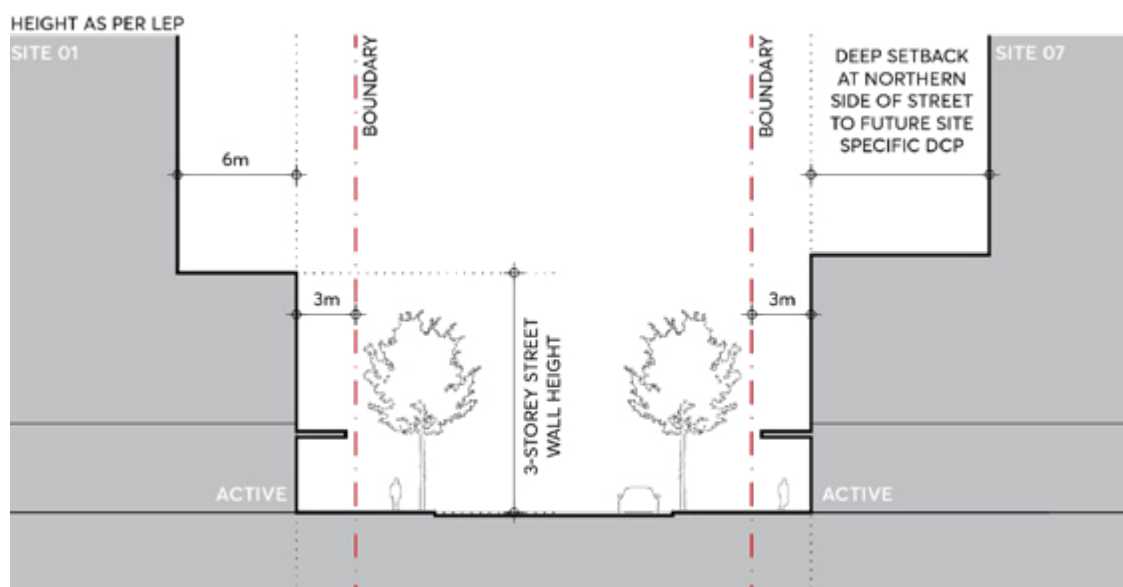


Figure 6.5.5.5 – Marion Street (Section B) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- c) Street setbacks and street wall heights on Cowper Street must comply with Figure 6.5.5.3 and Figure 6.5.5.6 (Section C). The street wall must be built to the boundary up to 4-storeys and tower setbacks are to match the prevailing conditions.

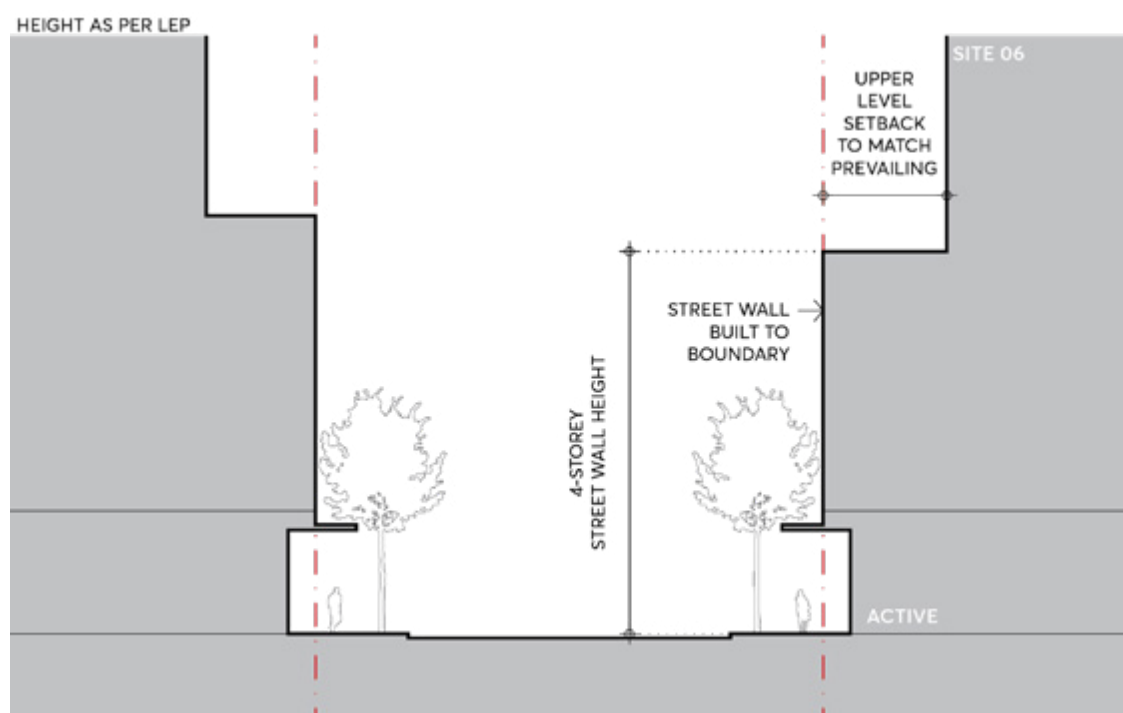


Figure 6.5.5.6 – Cowper Street (Section C) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- d) Street setbacks on High Street must comply with Figure 6.5.5.3.
- e) Street setbacks and street wall heights on Jubilee Lane must comply with Figure 6.5.5.3.
- f) Street setbacks and street wall heights on Station Lane must comply with Figure 6.5.5.3 and Figure 6.5.5.7 (Section D). The street wall must be set back 4 metres from the laneway boundary and upper levels set back a minimum 2 metres from the street wall.

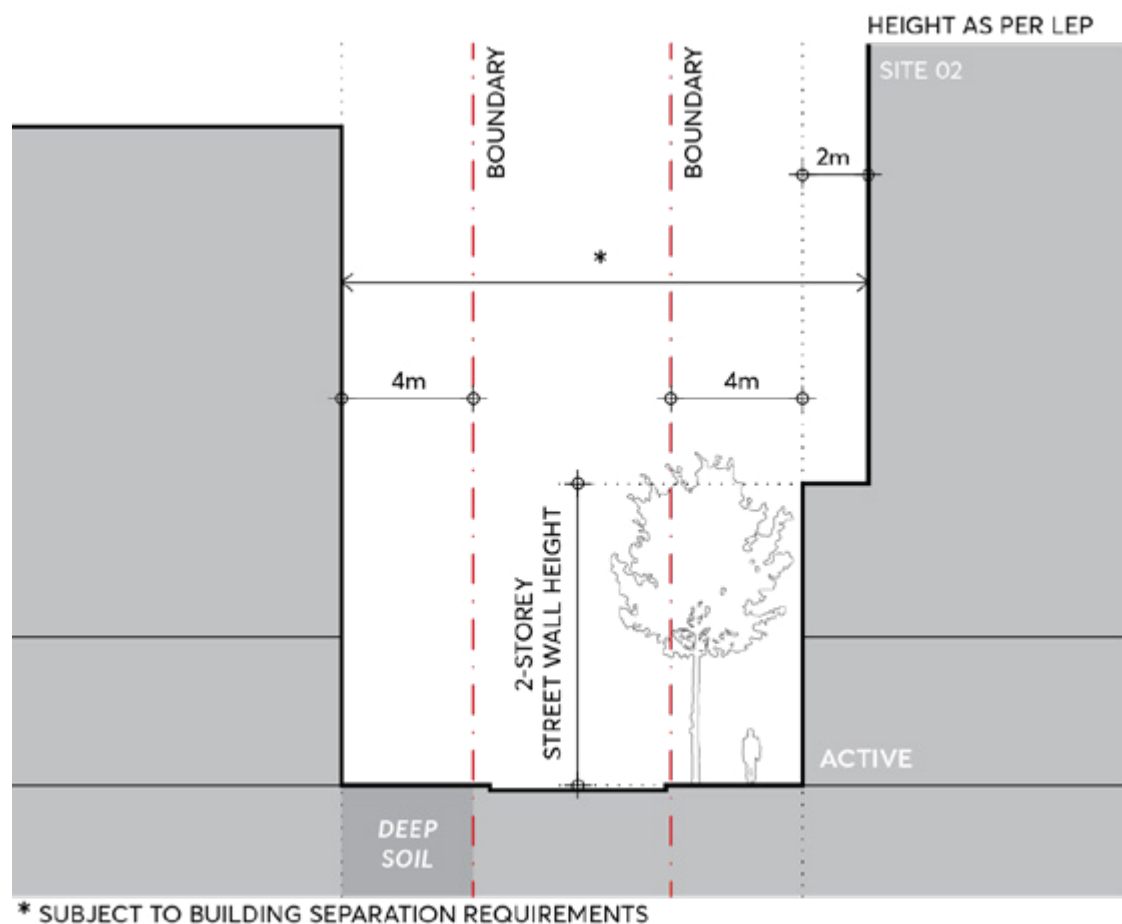


Figure 6.5.5.7 – Station Lane (Section D) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- C.04 Buildings on vacant or infill lots where they are set between heritage items along Marion Street, and are not specified with a street setback dimension or height of building on Figure 6.5.5.2 – Marion Street Special Area Public Domain & Consolidation Plan or Figure 6.5.5.3 – Marion Street Special Area Required Setbacks & Built Form, must:
- adopt a similar or matching setback to the adjacent buildings,
 - adopt a similar street width for built form unless a dimension is specified, and
 - be of a single or double storey form unless a maximum height in storeys is specified.
- C.05 Development within Site 07 must provide a contiguous area of deep soil in accordance with Figure 6.5.5.3.

6.5.6 CAMPBELL STREET & GREAT WESTERN HIGHWAY

The Campbell Street & Great Western Highway Special Area is located on the south-western edge of the City Centre, encompassing the state significant heritage grounds of St John's Cemetery. The area is characterised by its position at the periphery of the City Centre, proximity to Parramatta Park, diverse commercial and residential usage, and natural topographical cross-fall from the natural ridgeline of Great Western Highway.

Campbell Street is differentiated into two sections. Commercial development to the east between O'Connell and Church Street, and medium density residential blocks populate the western end of Campbell Street between O'Connell and Pitt Street. Campbell Street itself presents as a suburban

street and most existing development has maintained 6m residential setbacks.

Future built form must also provide a measured response to the Church Street View Corridor (see Section 6.5.4 Church Street Special Area for greater detail). State and local heritage listed items located within the precinct, as well as the established canopy trees located in the generous street setbacks of buildings fronting onto Campbell Street and Great Western Highway – regardless of their ground floor usage - constitutes a uniquely vegetated setback character to be preserved.

Objectives

- O.01 Preserve and reinforce the large canopy street trees and established planting character of the front setback zone of Campbell Street, Great Western Highway, Pitt Street and the perimeter of St John's Cemetery.
- O.02 Improve pedestrian amenity and public domain quality, acknowledging any potential street widening that may occur into the future.
- O.03 Apply an appropriate spatial definition on Campbell Street through a large building setback character to the street which recognises the increase in density.
- O.04 Conserve heritage items to the highest standard and ensure future built form does not adversely impact the amenity of St John's Cemetery, protecting its access to sunlight.
- O.05 Maintain a defined street wall for future development through consistent setbacks and strong sense of enclosure to St John's Cemetery.
- O.06 Elevate the spatial significance of Church Street and protect the silhouette of St John's Cathedral spires as seen against the sky from Church Street by delivering low, modest development within the identified Church Street View Corridor.
- O.07 Achieve an appropriate consolidation pattern that allows the objectives of the Campbell Street Special Area to be integrated into development proposals.

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6.-6.9 of the City Centre controls apply to development within the Campbell Street and Great Western Highway Special Area.

- C.01 Site consolidation must allow for the realisation of the objectives of the Campbell Street Special Area and delivery of desired publicly accessible through site links as per Figure 6.5.6.1.



Figure 6.5.6.1 – Campbell Street & Great Western Highway Special Area Framework

- C.02 Development within the identified Church Street View Corridor must not interrupt the views of the St John's Cathedral Spires as seen against the sky from Church Street as per Figure 6.5.6.1 and 6.5.6.2. Refer to Section 6.5.4 Church Street Special Area controls for further reference to the Church Street View Corridor.

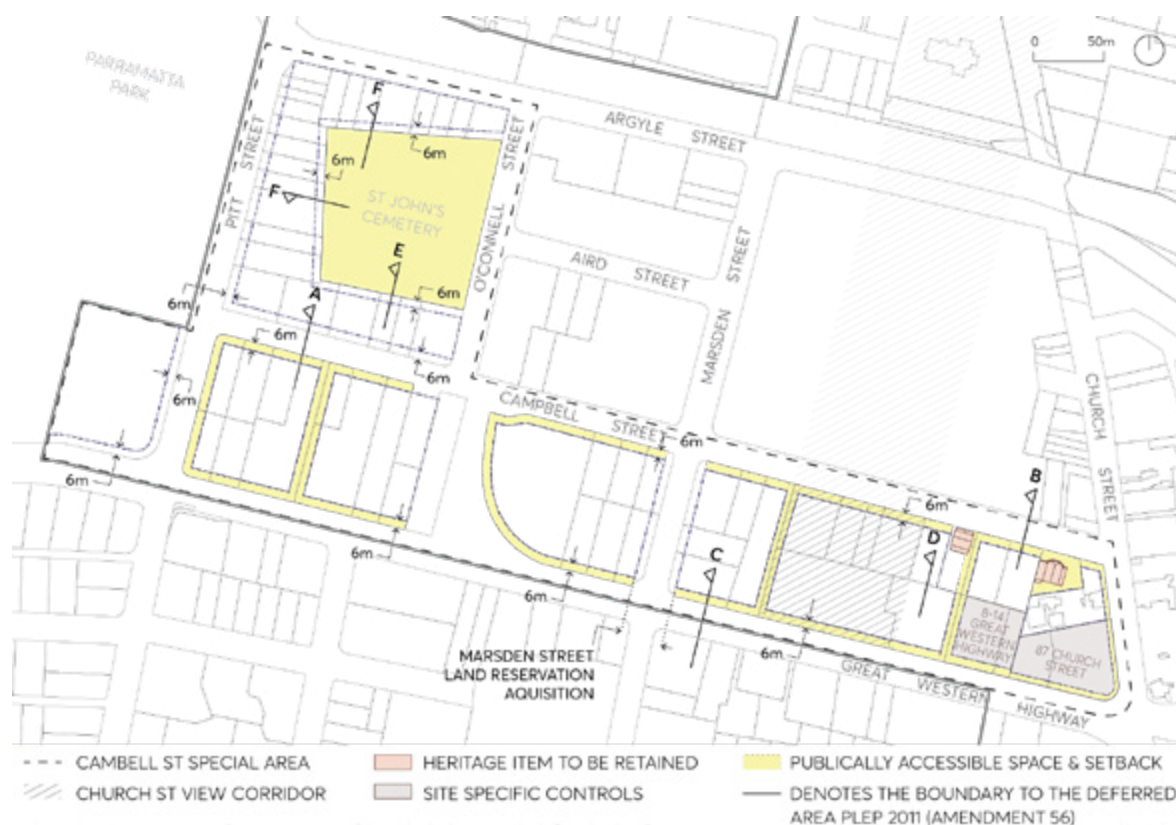


Figure 6.5.6.2 – Campbell Street & Great Western Highway Special Area Required Setbacks

C.03 Development must comply with the following street wall and setback controls:

- a) Street setbacks and heights on Campbell Street, west of O'Connell Street, must comply with Figure 6.5.6.3 (Section A). The street wall must be set back 6 metres from the street boundary and, on the southern side of Campbell Street, the tower must be set back a minimum 6 metres from the street wall.

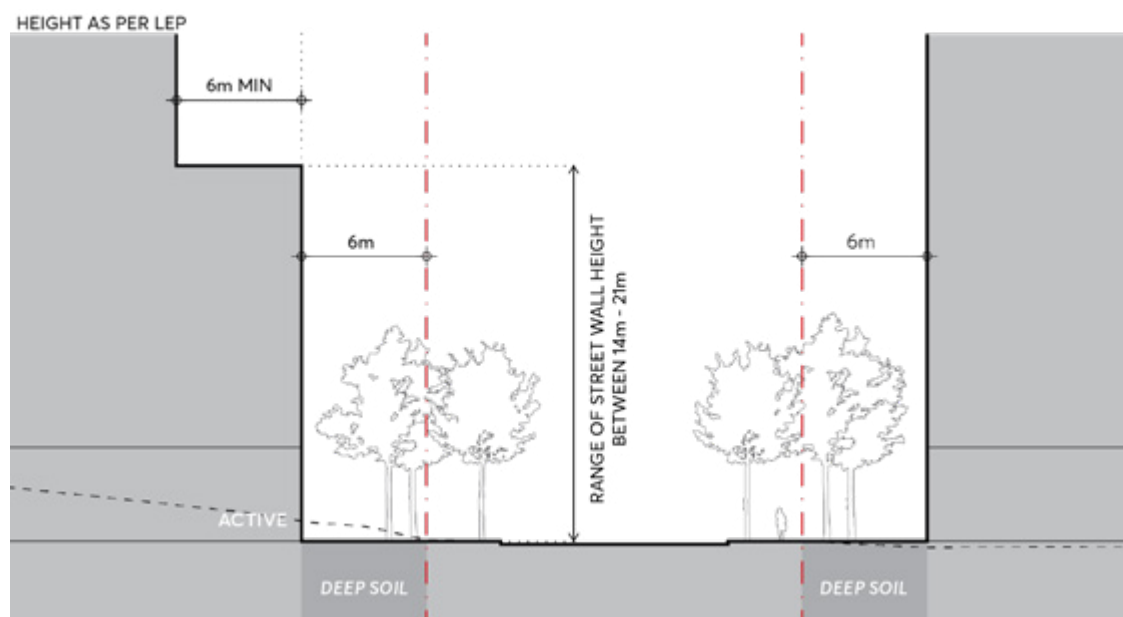


Figure 6.5.6.3 – Campbell Street (Section A) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- b) Street setbacks and heights on Campbell Street, east of O'Connell Street, must comply with Figure 6.5.6.4 (Section B). On the southern side of Campbell Street, the street wall must be set back 6 metres from the street boundary and the tower must be set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street wall. On the northern side of Campbell Street, development may defer to Section 6.3 Built Form section in this Part.

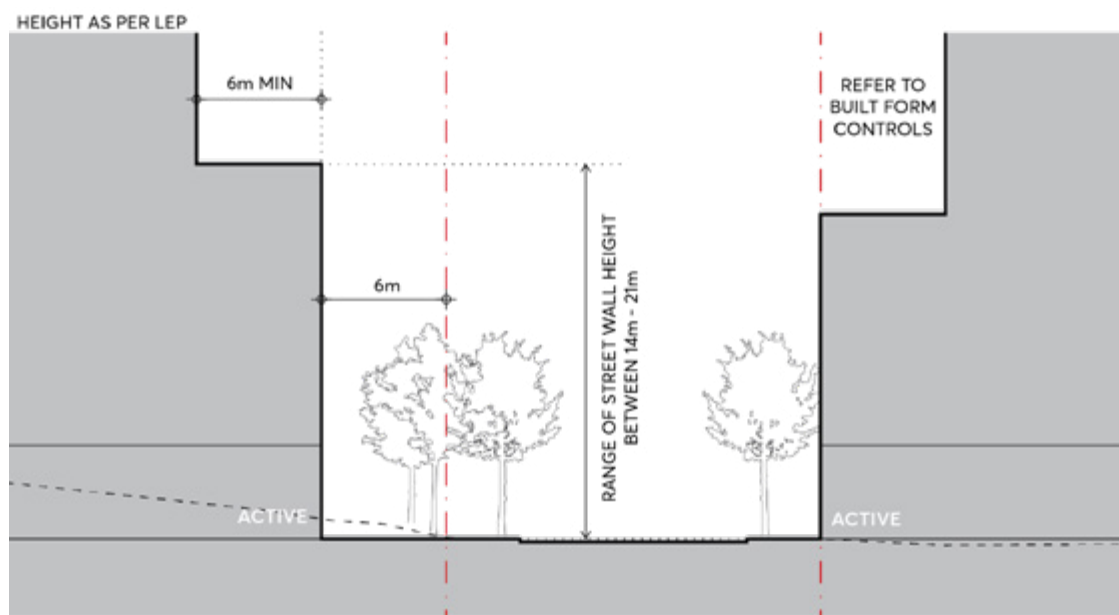


Figure 6.5.6.4 – Campbell Street (Section B) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- c) Street setbacks and heights on Great Western Highway must comply with Figure 6.5.6.5 (Section C). The street wall must be set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street boundary and the tower must be set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street wall. Where an established tree is located within the front setback zone, development must ensure the street wall is set back a minimum of 4 metres from the centreline of trunk.

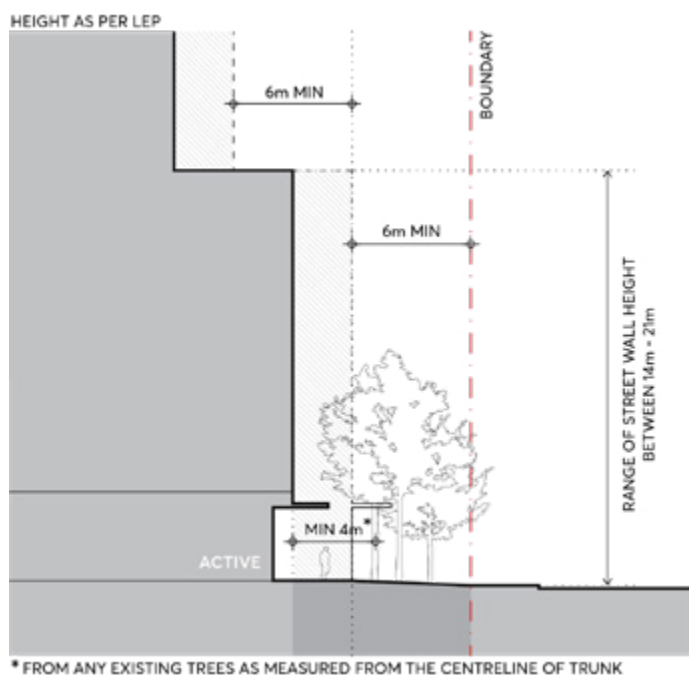


Figure 6.5.6.5 – Great Western Highway (Section C) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- d) Development on Great Western Highway must provide a 6 metre landscaped setback to the street as detailed in Figure 6.5.6.6. This privately owned publicly accessible setback zone adjacent to active uses at ground is to be relatively level with existing kerb lines.

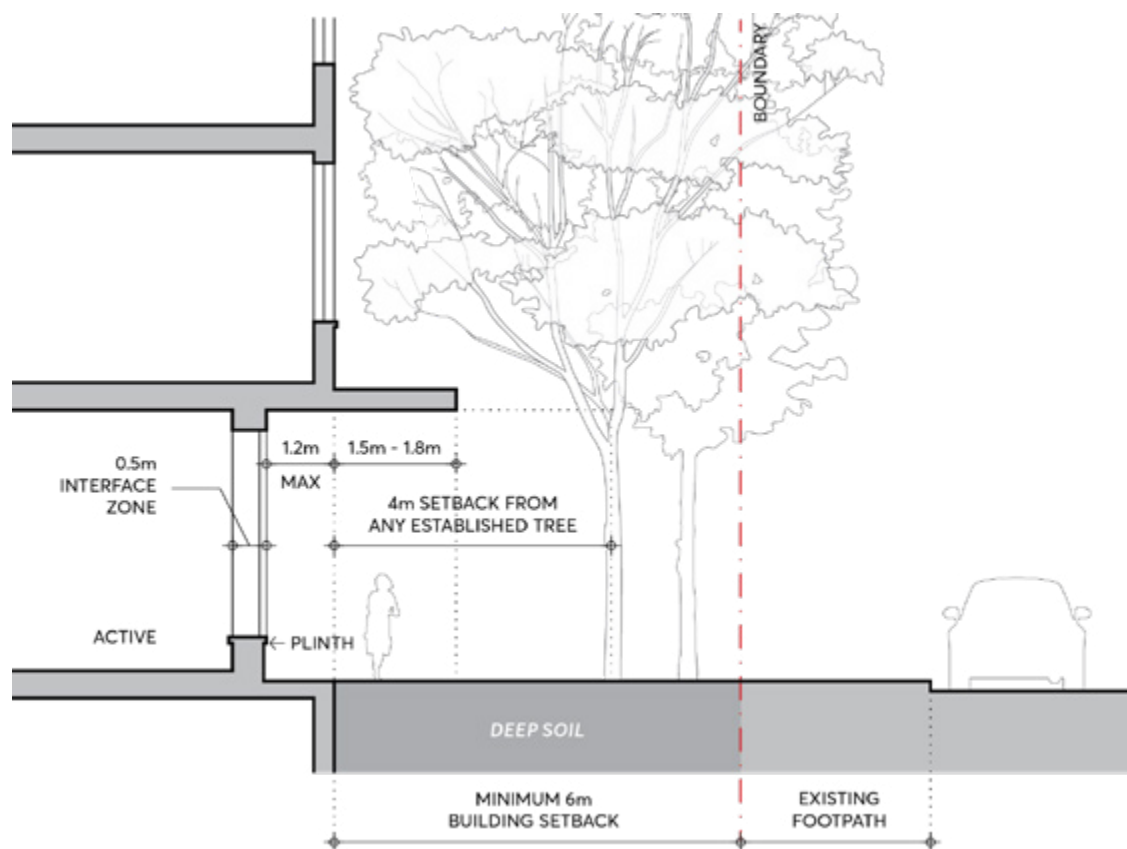


Figure 6.5.6.6 – Great Western Highway Ground Floor Interface

- e) A shared planting zone must be provided to the rear of lots between Campbell Street and Great Western Highway to comply with Figure 6.5.6.7 (Section D). A minimum 6 metre rear setback and soil depth allowance clear of any basement structure must be provided to Council's satisfaction to facilitate planting of large canopy trees. Towers must be setback a minimum of 9 metres from the rear boundary and comply with the building separation requirements in Section 6.3.3 of this Part of the DCP.

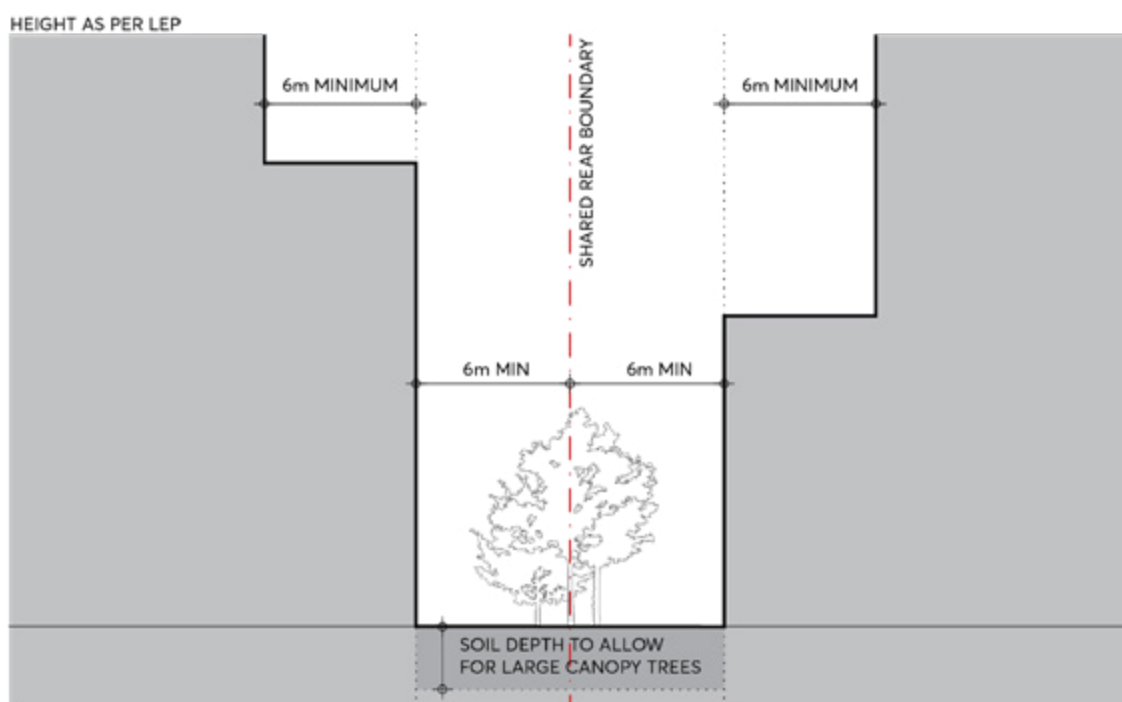


Figure 6.5.6.7 – Rear Setback (Section D) between Campbell Street and Great Western Highway

- f) Setbacks and building heights along boundaries shared with St John's Cemetery must comply with Figure 6.5.6.8 (Section E) and 6.5.6.9 (Section F). Development must provide a building set back of 6 metres to any rear boundary shared with St John's Cemetery and a further minimum 6 metre setback for towers.

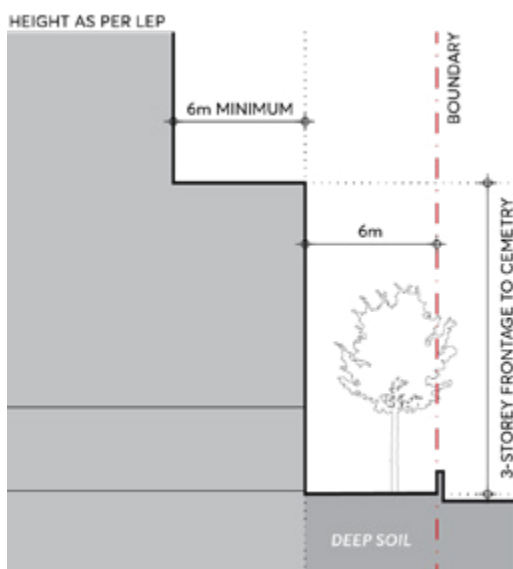


Figure 6.5.6.8 – Rear Setbacks (Section E) South of St John's Cemetery

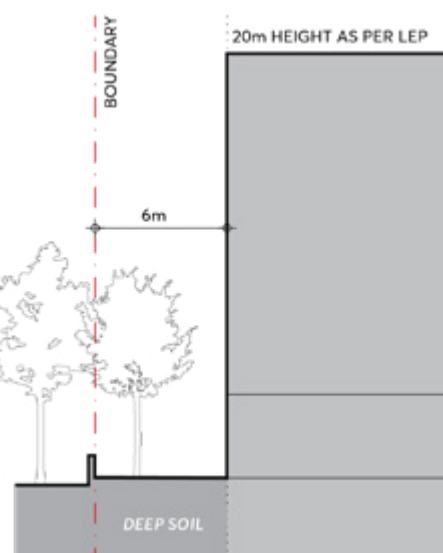


Figure 6.5.6.9 –Rear Setbacks (Section F) North and West of St John's Cemetery

- g) Street setbacks on Pitt and Argyle Street must comply with Figure 6.9.6.2 and defer to Section 6.3.3 in this Part of the DCP.

C.04 Deep soil is to be delivered within street setback zones and rear setbacks adjoining St John's Cemetery, provided with a minimum width of 6 metres.

- C.05 Where the street setback adjoins active uses, the setback zone is to be provided as a publicly accessible space, as per Figure 6.5.6.2. All stairs and ramps on active frontages must be internalised to ensure the public domain and front setback zones are kept relatively level, accessible and uncluttered.

6.5.7 AUTO ALLEY

The Auto Alley Special Area has been identified as a long-term growth area for the City. The future form of Auto Alley is proposed to retain the existing large retail tenancies on the street for automotive uses, while also providing an opportunity for commercial redevelopment in the long term. The controls for this precinct ensure a more localised response to the specific character established by the historical usage of south Church Street and the remnant commercial occupancies.

The Auto Alley Special Area must also deliver future open space for the city centre and improve pedestrian connectivity in the south of the city. Approximately 1 hectare of park and plaza must be delivered alongside the redevelopment of Auto Alley. Several new streets must be provided: a north-south street is provided at the western boundary of the precinct; two east-west streets extend Dixon Street and Rosehill Street from Church Street to High Street; and a north-south lane extends Anderson Street from Marion Street to Raymond Street.

Built form must also consider the potential future development and public domain expected in the adjacent Marion Street Special Area to the north, and in the Station Street Special Area to the east. Specifically, the mixed-use eastern portion of the precinct must be considered as a transition area, as reflected in the lower building heights and FSR requirements in the *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

Objectives

- O.01 Achieve an appropriate site consolidation that allows the *Parramatta LEP 2011* controls to be realised with appropriate built form and allows the best response to the existing heritage items and surrounding street and site geometries.
- O.02 Promote diverse commercial activity creating a complementary commercial core for the City Centre.
- O.03 Provide new open spaces to service the needs of resident and worker populations anticipated in the precinct.
- O.04 Enable large canopy trees to be planted in Church Street, enhancing the southern approaches to the City Centre, and improving the pedestrian environment along this busy section of the street.
- O.05 Increase precinct permeability with the delivery of new public streets, through site links and appropriate servicing commensurate with the density of the precinct.



Figure 6.5.7.1 – Auto Alley Special Area Public Domain & Consolidation

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6-6.9 of the City Centre controls apply to development within the Auto Alley Special Area.

- C.01 Site consolidation must comply with Figure 6.5.7.1 – Auto Alley Special Area Public Domain & Consolidation.
- C.02 Delivery, location and dedication of new streets, lanes and open spaces in the Auto Alley precinct must comply with Figure 6.5.7.1.

C.03 Where specified, building envelopes must comply with Figure 6.5.7.2 to achieve the objectives highlighted for the Auto Alley Special Area.



Figure 6.5.7.2 – Auto Alley Setbacks and Indicative Built Form

C.04 Future development must comply with the following street setback controls:

- Street setbacks and street wall heights on Church Street must comply with Figure 6.5.7.3 (Section A). The street wall must be set back a minimum of 5 metres from the street boundary, and towers must be set back a minimum 6 metres from the street wall.

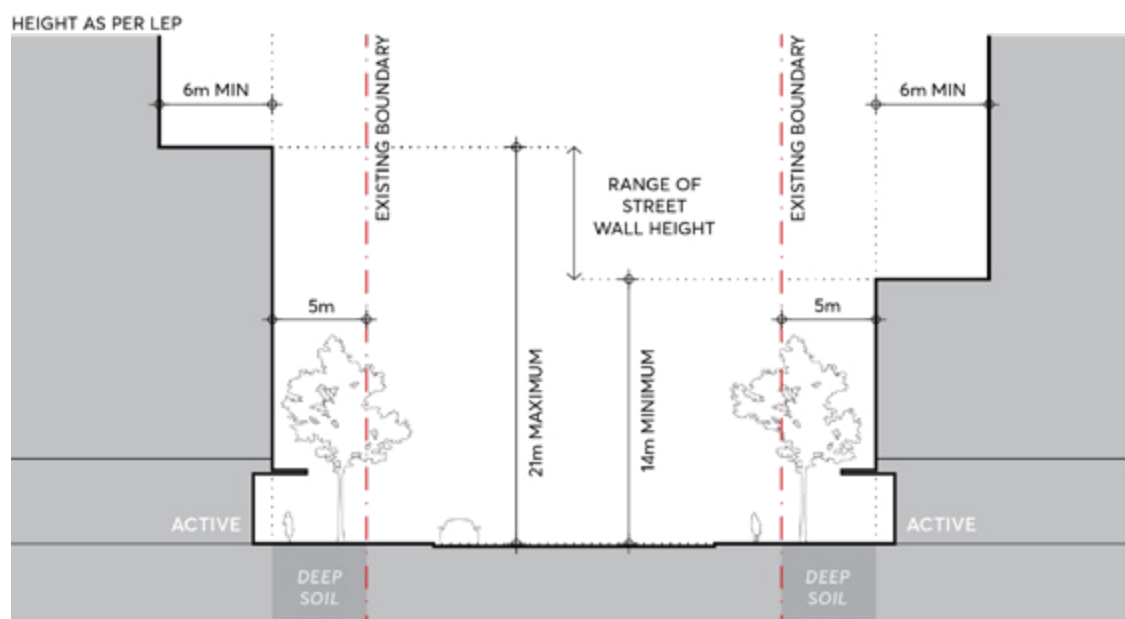


Figure 6.5.7.3 – Church Street (Section A) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- b) Development on Church Street must dedicate a 5 metre setback to the street as detailed in Figure 6.5.7.4. This setback is to improve the pedestrian amenity and must be provided as deep soil free of any basement structures below.

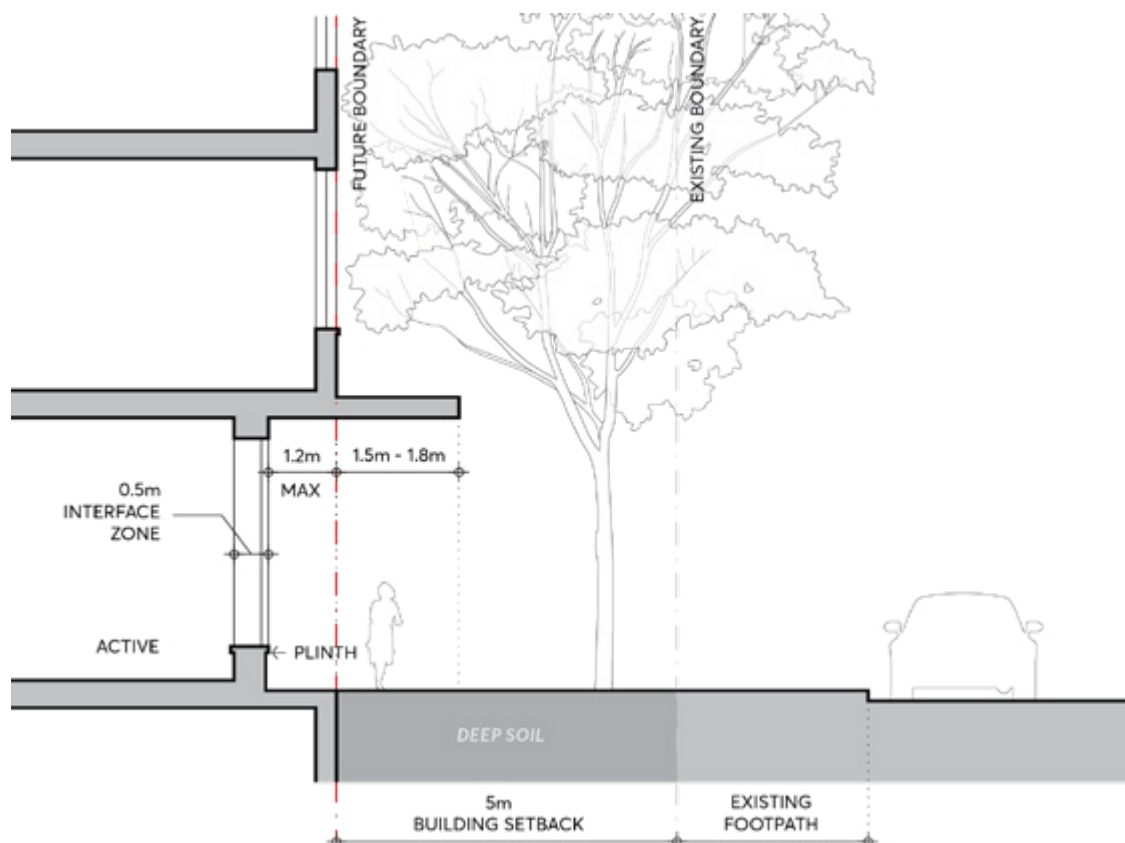


Figure 6.5.7.4 – Church Street Ground Floor Interface

- c) Street setbacks and street wall heights on Dixon Street must comply with Figure 6.5.7.5 (Section B). On the southern side of Dixon Street, the street wall must be built to the boundary and the tower set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street wall. On the northern side of Dixon Street, the street wall must be set back 3 metres from the boundary and the tower set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street wall.

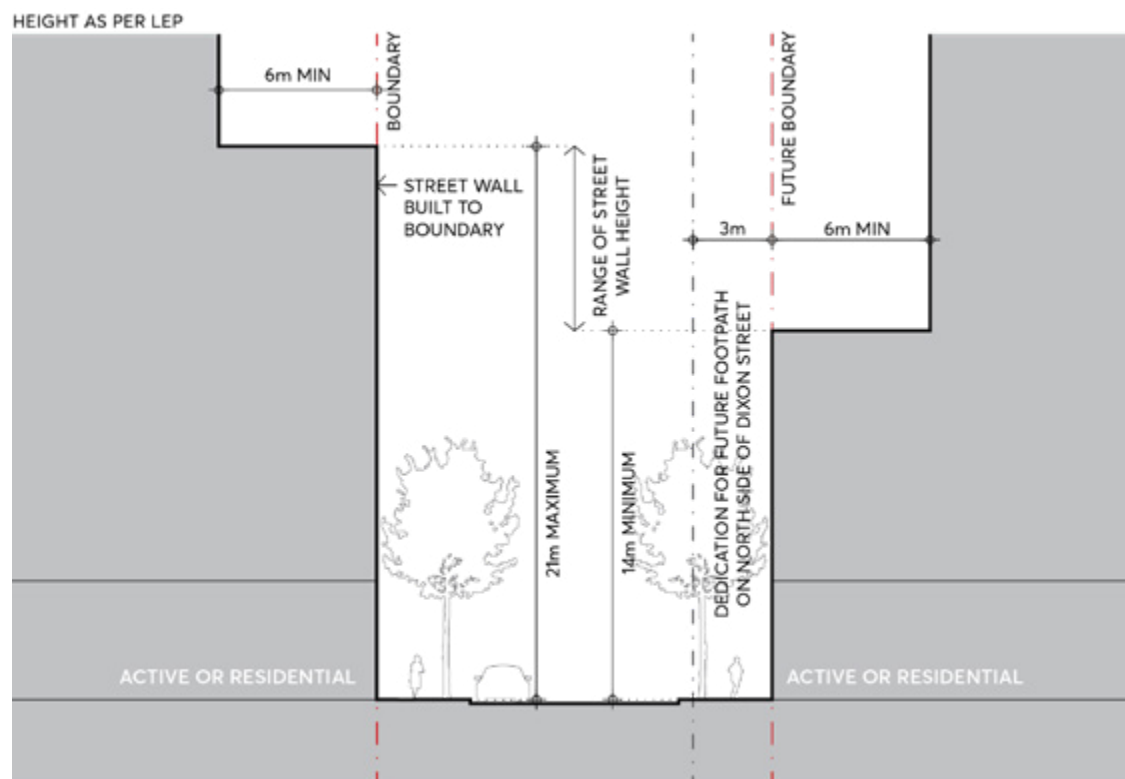


Figure 6.5.7.5 – Dixon Street (Section B) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- d) Street frontage heights and setbacks on High Street must comply with Figure 6.5.7.6 (Section C). A 12 metre high street wall must be set back 6 metres from the street boundary. Towers must be set back 15 metres from the street boundary in accordance with the Height of Buildings Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011* to respond to adjacent heritage fabric.

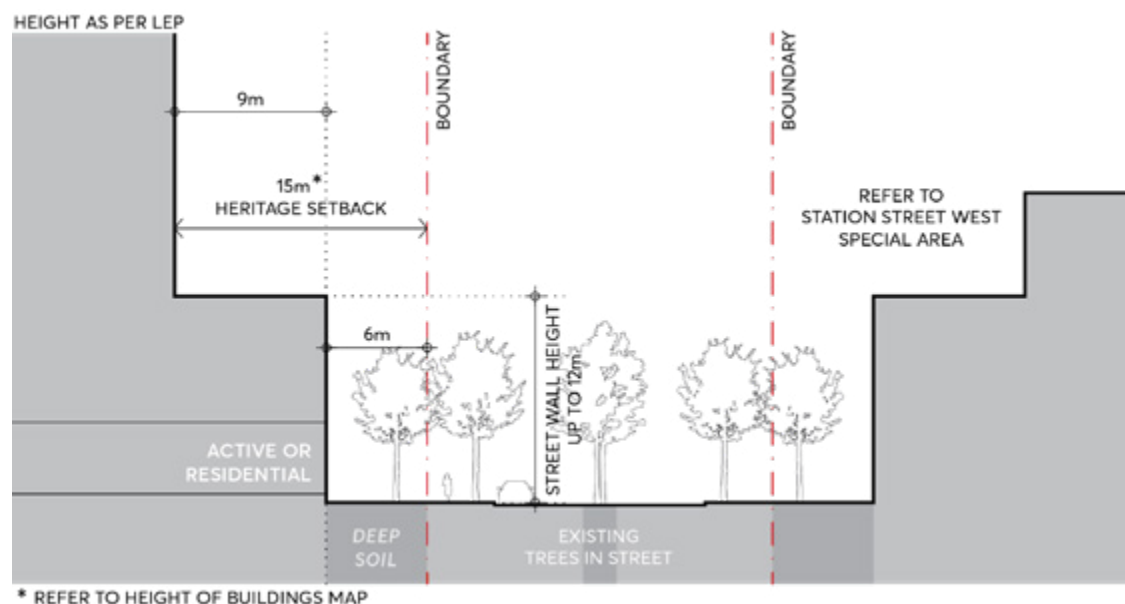


Figure 6.5.7.6 – High Street (Section C) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- e) Where residential uses are being provided at ground on new streets identified in Figure 6.5.7.1, street setbacks and street wall heights of development must comply with Figure 6.5.7.7 (Section D). The building must be set back 6 metres from the street boundary to provide for private and communal landscaping, consistent with Section 6.3.5 The Ground Floor.
- f) Where active uses are being provided at ground on new streets identified in Figure 6.5.7.1, street setbacks and street wall heights of development must comply with Figure 6.5.7.8 (Section D). The street wall must be built to the boundary and the tower must be set back a minimum of 6 metres from the street wall, consistent with Section 6.3.5 The Ground Floor.



Figure 6.5.7.7 – New Streets (Section D)
Setbacks and Street Wall Height Residential
Ground Floor

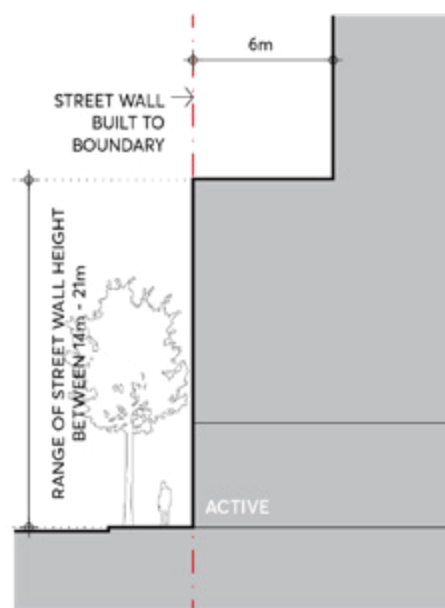


Figure 6.5.7.8 – New Streets (Section D)
Setbacks and Street Wall Height
Active Ground Floor

- g) Street setbacks and street wall heights on the future laneway connecting Marion Street to Boundary Street, as identified in Figure 6.5.7.1, must comply with Figure 6.5.7.9 (Section E). To the west, the street wall must be set back 3 metres from the future boundary and the tower set back a minimum of 3 metres from the street wall. To the east, the street wall must be set back 0.6 metres from the future boundary and the tower must be set back a minimum of 3 metres from the street wall.

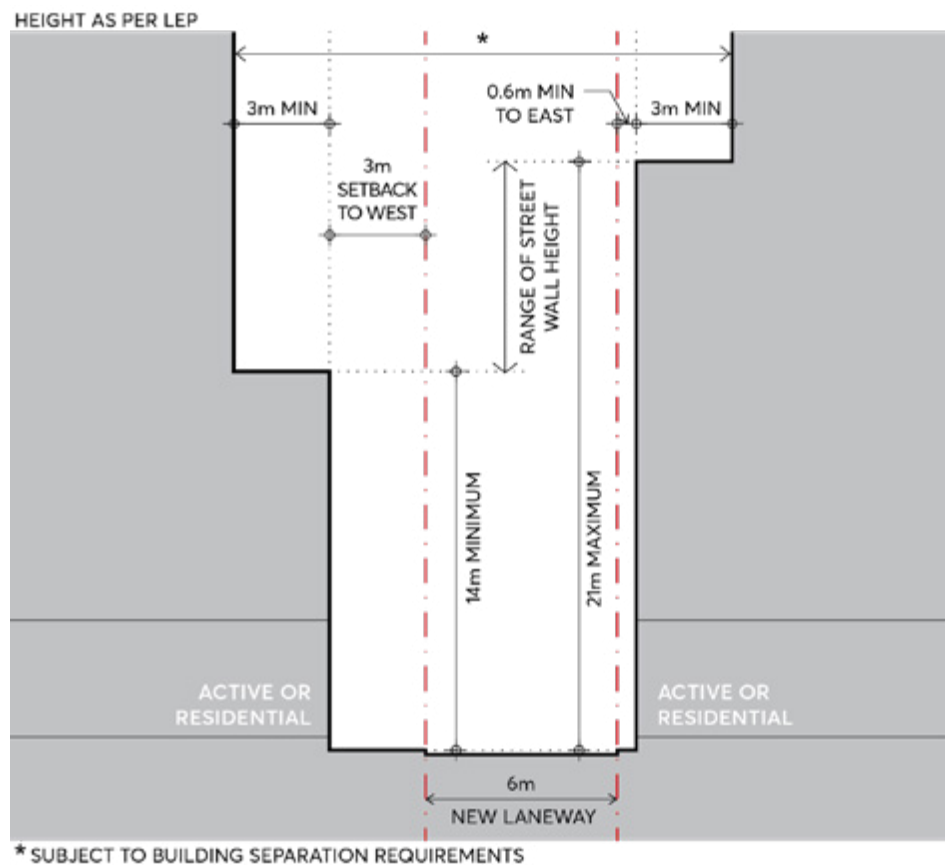


Figure 6.5.7.9 – New North-South Laneway (Section E) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- h) Setbacks and street wall heights to Jubilee Park must comply with Figure 6.5.7.10 (Section F). The lower building massing must be set back 3 metres from the Jubilee Park boundary to provide a publicly accessible through site link, and the tower must be set back a minimum of 15 metres from the Jubilee Park boundary.

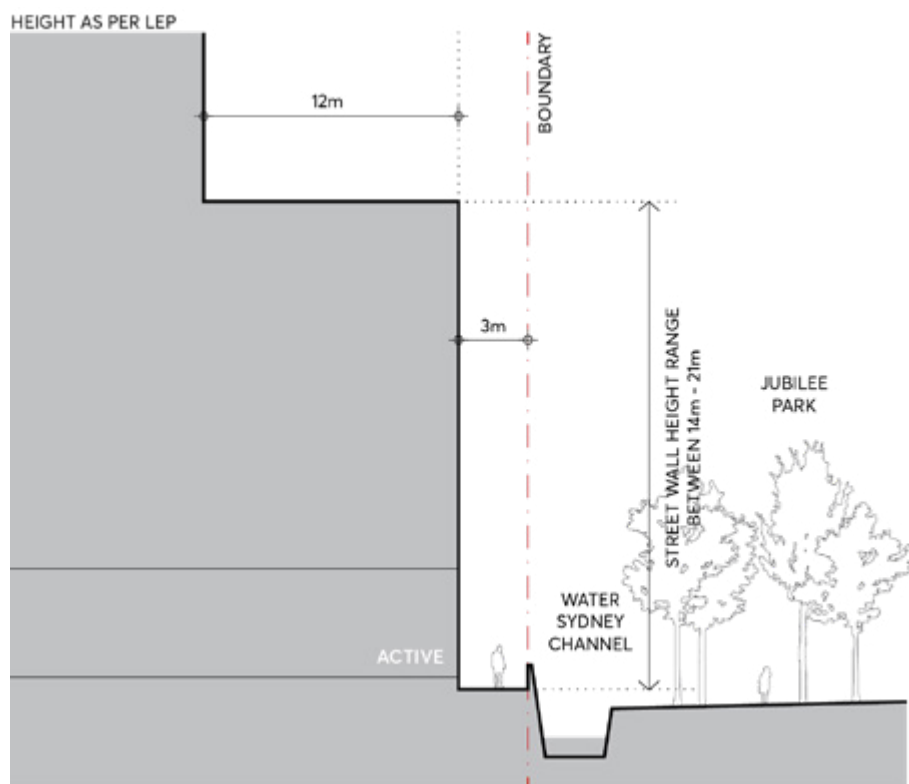


Figure 6.5.7.10 – Jubilee Park Edge (Section F) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- i) Setbacks and street wall heights to any new parks or plaza spaces must comply with Figure 6.5.7.11 (Section G). The lower building massing must be built to the boundary a minimum of 14 metres and maximum of 21 metres above the park or plaza level, and the tower must be set back 3 metres from the boundary.

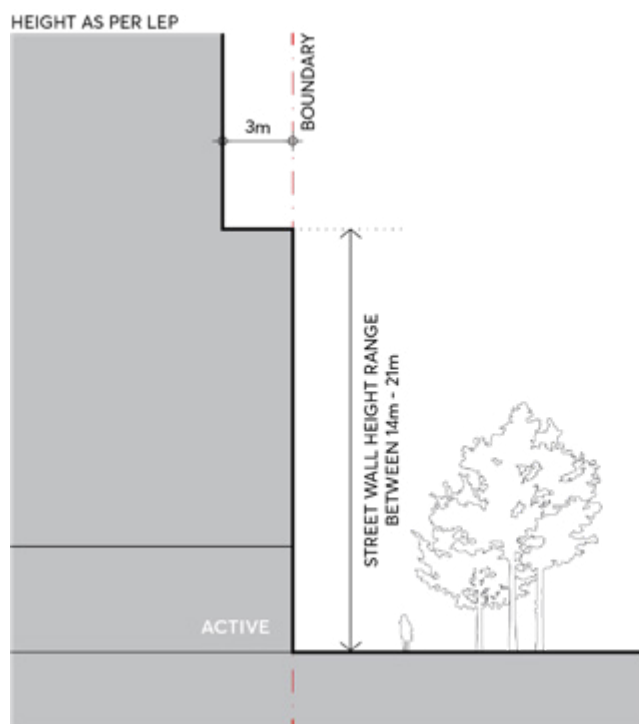


Figure 6.5.7.11 – New Civic Space or Park Edge (Section G) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- C.05 Driveways servicing new development are not permitted on Church Street and High Street. Future driveways must be minimised and provided on future servicing streets or laneways.
- C.06 Tenancy widths on the ground floor in Church Street must allow for automotive or other large commercial uses.
- C.07 Where necessary, proposals must consider how safe pedestrian movement may be reasonably provided within the Auto Alley Special Area.

6.5.8 STATION STREET WEST

The Station Street West Special Area is located on the southern edge of the city centre, characterised by its proximity to the railway line and high instance of built heritage, both in and around the precinct. The controls for this precinct ensure a more localised and heritage led response to the specific character established by these items, as well as setting a more defined edge to Station Street West as the precinct redevelops.

Future built form must consider the potential future development and public domain expected in the adjacent Marion Street Special Area to the north, and Auto Alley to the west. As a transition area, all development in the Station Street West Special Area must consider an expected massing of surrounding sites to ensure an appropriate response to future context. Development must also provide a measured response to the Tottenham Street Heritage Conservation Zone located to the south, ensuring future outcomes do not negatively impact the amenity of the Federation Period cottages in this location.

Objectives

- O.01 Encourage respectful built form that relates to the existing subdivision, material, and scale of the area. Conserve heritage cottages to the highest standard and encourage the adaptive reuse of heritage items to maintain their importance into the future.
- O.02 Ensure future built form does not adversely impact the solar amenity of the Tottenham Street Heritage Conservation Zone to the south.
- O.03 Increase precinct permeability with the delivery of new, publicly accessible through site links in desired locations.
- O.04 Create a consistent edge to Station Street West that adjusts the street boundary, providing a more contiguous street frontage which follows the alignment of the street.
- O.05 Minimise tower floorplates to encourage compliant separation distances and maximise amenity on narrow, east-west sites.
- O.06 Improve the pedestrian amenity and legibility of Station Street West through an expanded public domain and dedicated easement for future footpath widening.
- O.07 Create a scale transition corridor along High Street that enhances solar access and views to sky by ensuring tower components are set back as reinforced by 12 metres maximum building heights in the *Parramatta LEP 2011*.



Figure 6.5.8.1 – Station Street West Public Domain & Alignment

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6-6.9 apply to development within the Station Street West Special Area.

- C.01 Future development must create a consistent edge to Station Street West that follows the alignment of the rail corridor and comply with the street setback line as per Figure 6.5.8.1. This alignment must facilitate a potential footpath widening on Station Street West to accommodate increased pedestrian traffic from Harris Park Train Station.
- C.02 The delivery and location of new publicly accessible through site links in the Station Street Special Area must comply with Figure 6.5.8.1.
- C.03 Future development must comply with the following envelope controls:
 - a) Street setbacks and street wall heights on Station Street West must comply with Figure 6.5.8.2 (Section A). A 3-storey street wall must be built to follow the variable street setback as per Figure 6.5.8.1, and towers must be setback a minimum of 6 metres from the street wall.

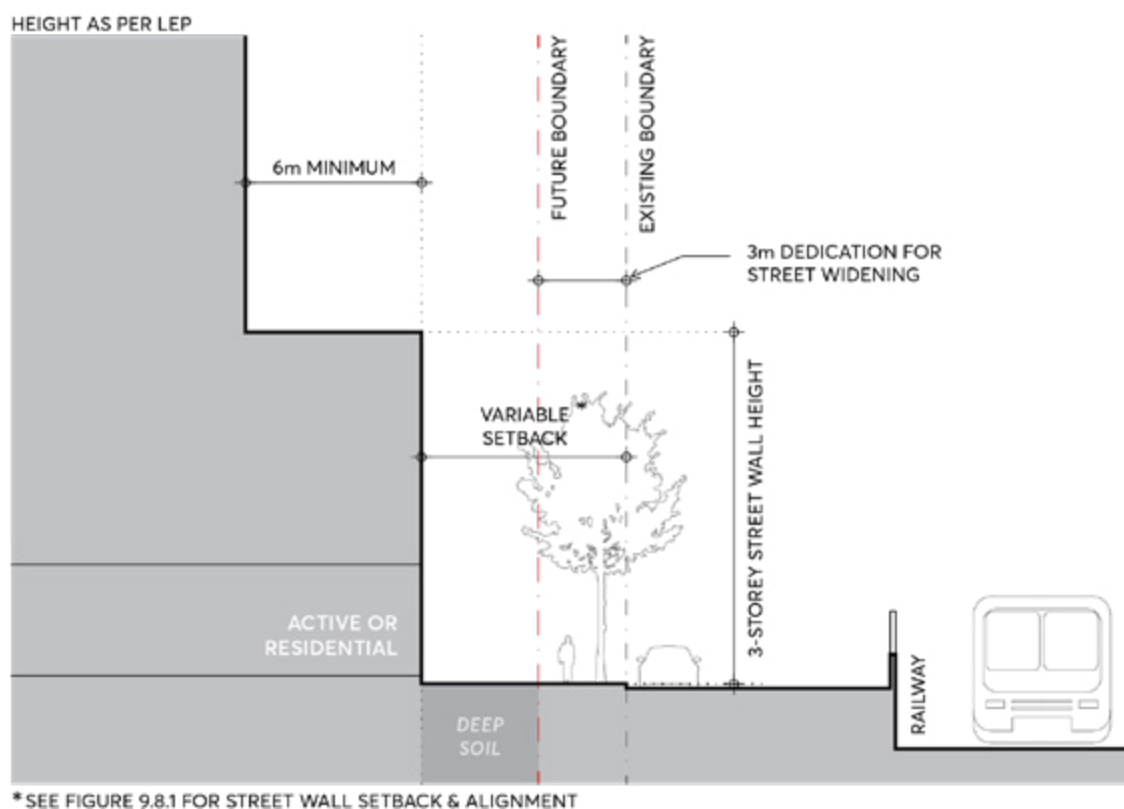


Figure 6.5.8.2 – Station Street West (Section A) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- b) Street setbacks and street wall heights on High Street must comply with Figure 6.5.8.3 (Section B). A 12 metre high street wall must be set back 6 metres from the street boundary. Any upper levels must be set back 15 metres from the boundary in accordance with the Height of Buildings Map in the *Parramatta LEP 2011* in response to adjoining heritage fabric.

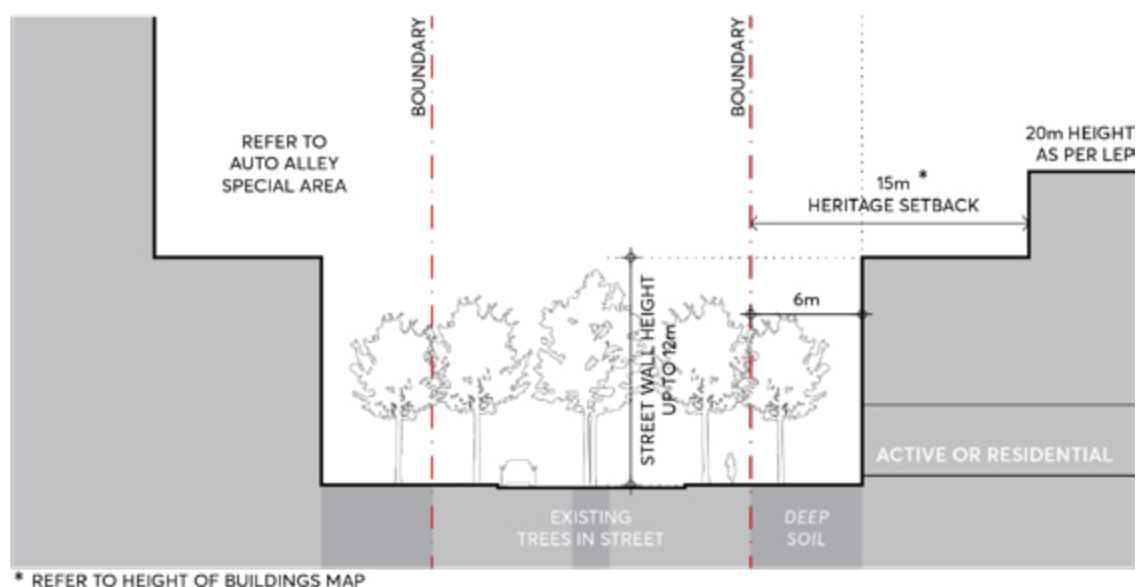


Figure 6.5.8.3 – High Street (Section B) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- c) Street setbacks and street wall heights on Raymond Lane must comply with Figure 6.5.8.4 (Section C). The building is to be set back 6 metres from the laneway boundary to provide private landscape, and towers on the eastern side of Raymond Lane set back a minimum 3 metres from the street wall.

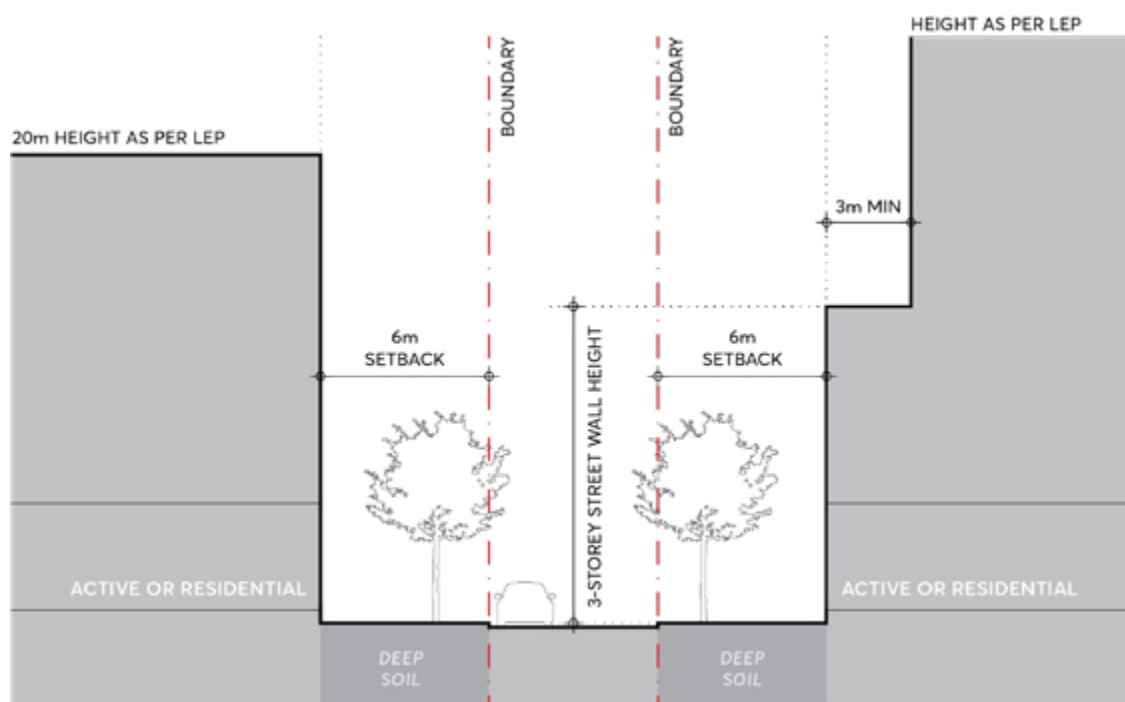
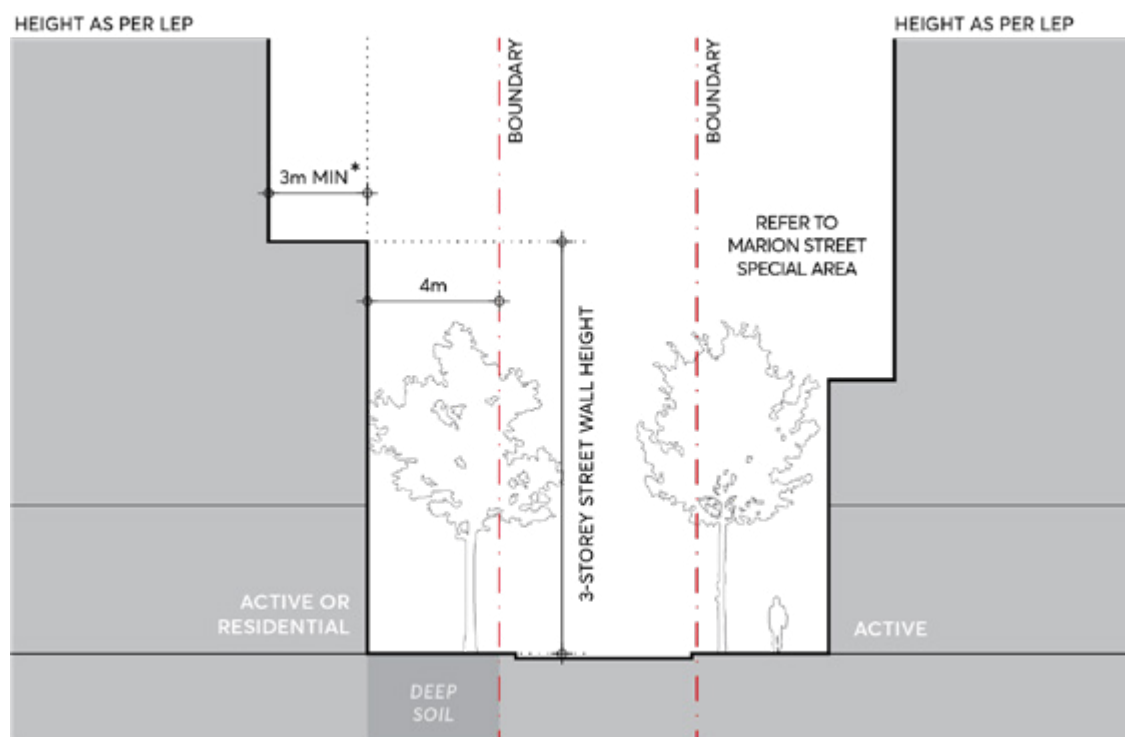


Figure 6.5.8.4 – Raymond Lane (Section C) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- d) Street setbacks and street wall heights on Station Lane must comply with Figure 6.5.8.5 (Section D). The street wall must be set back 4 metres from the laneway boundary and towers set back a minimum 3 metres from the street wall.



* SUBJECT TO BUILDING SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS

Figure 6.5.8.5 – Station Lane (Section D) Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- e) Street setbacks and street wall heights on Raymond Street must comply Section 6.3.3 The Building Envelope.

6.5.9 CREEK CORRIDORS

The Parramatta River and its tributaries have been a place of cultural significance for first nations peoples for thousands of years. The land beside the stream now known as Clay Cliff Creek was a vital source of food and living resources, where fresh water met the ebb and flow of tidal water in the River. The land also played a critical role in the survival of Sydney, with well documented post-colonial occupation.

Development along the edges of Clay Cliff Creek and other creek corridors traversing the City must recognise their cultural and historical values as a shared public resource. While some significant development has already occurred through part of the City's creek corridors, the remaining open space must be enhanced to create a collective landscape corridor and flood mitigation element for the City.

By utilising a consistent deep soil setback to any development along the City's creek corridors, future development must create a highly visible, vegetated, and functional connection between existing green spaces, heritage destinations and transport nodes along creek corridors.

Objectives

- O.01 Establish Clay Cliff Creek and other tributaries of the Parramatta River as priority green corridors for ecological protection, flood sensitive strategies and future landscape improvements.
- O.02 Develop creek corridors as landscape and cultural assets, protecting landscape setbacks and biodiversity, and contributing to ecological resilience.
- O.03 Protect and enhance local and regional biodiversity, maximising the extent and integrity of aquatic and natural land areas along creek corridors in the city centre.
- O.04 Employ Water Sensitive Urban Design strategies to limit pollutants entering Parramatta River and its associated waterways.
- O.05 Utilise a deep soil setback zone to create a contiguous landscape along creek corridors with the intention of leaving space for a publicly accessible movement corridor in the future.
- O.06 Identify opportunities for interpreting cultural and environmental values in the adjoining landscape, built form and lighting subject to Council's strategies.

Controls

Unless modified or specifically excluded below, all controls in Sections 6.1-6.4 and Sections 6.6-6.9 apply to development within the Creek Corridors Special Area.

- C.01 Creek frontage heights and building setbacks on any creek corridor must comply with Figure 6.5.9.1.
- C.02 Development must provide a minimum building setback of 6 metres to any creek corridor, as measured from the top of bank, delivered as deep soil. The extent of open to sky deep soil adjacent to any creek corridor must be designed to the satisfaction of Council's flood engineers. In some instances, the minimum 6 metre building setback from top of bank may be inadequate for meeting Council's flood mitigation requirements.
- C.03 Development must provide a minimum 6 metre tower setback to support views to sky from a creek corridor and natural daylighting to deep soil and vegetation.

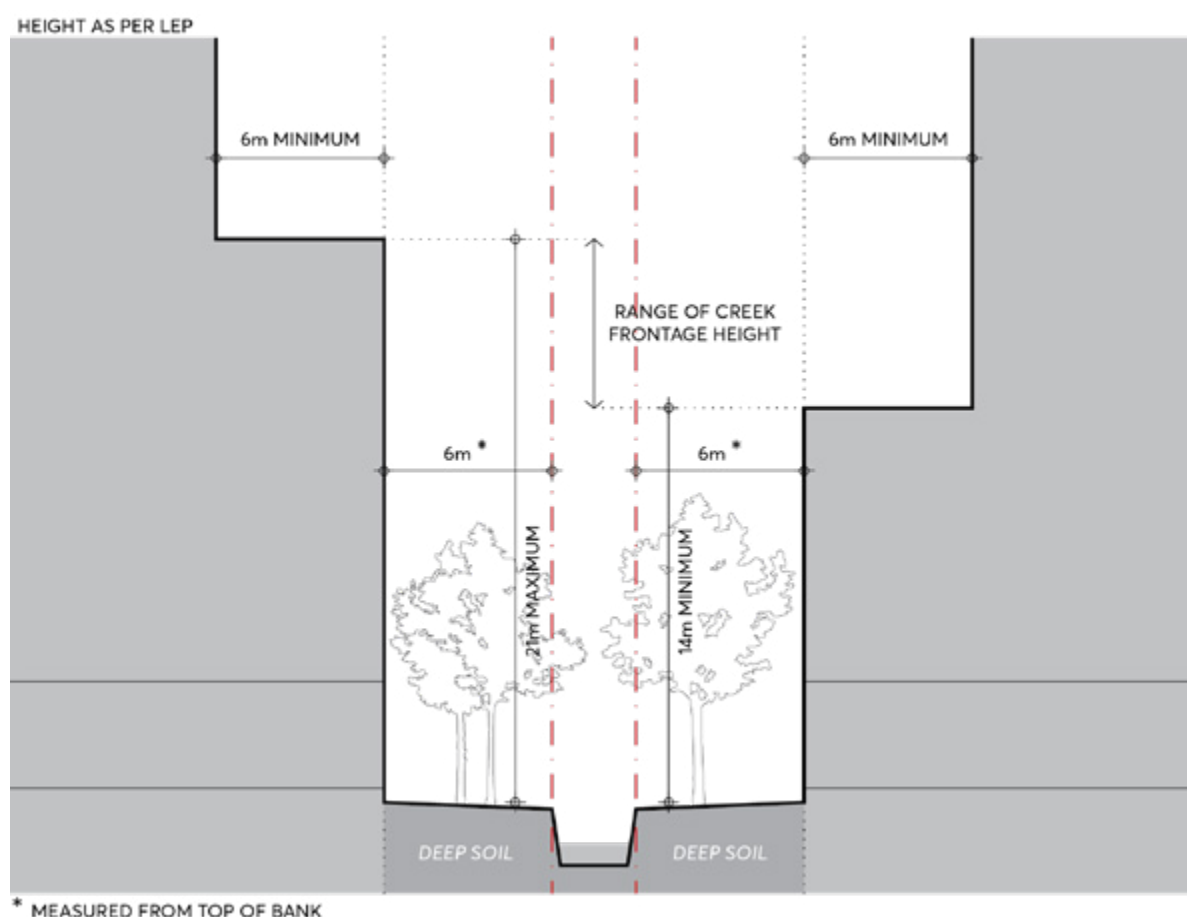


Figure 6.5.9.1 – Creek Corridor Setbacks and Street Wall Height

- C.04 Protect existing vegetation that supports the ecological function of creek corridors. Future landscaping facing any creek corridor must be flood resilient and demonstrate its compatibility with the relevant riverine, estuarine or forest ecosystem.
- C.05 Provide a sense of address to creek corridors, particularly where a future public connection may be provided, and follow design principles of The Street Wall contained within Section 6.3. Where above ground carparking is included, commercial or residential sleeving must be provided for passive surveillance to landscaped areas.
- C.06 Creek corridor setback zones must be free of ancillary elements, servicing, and other structures.

6.5.10 PARK EDGE HIGHLY SENSITIVE AREA

The Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area is located at the western edge of the Parramatta City Centre adjacent to and including part of Parramatta Park (see Figure 6.5.10.1). Buildings within this area form a backdrop to Parramatta's Old Government House and Domain (OGHD).

OGHD is one of eleven sites in a group forming the Australian Convict Sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List. OGHD is also on the National Heritage List. The Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area has been identified in the study *Development in Parramatta City and the Impact on Old Government House and Domain's World and National Heritage Listed Values Planisphere 2012*, as an area where development is likely to have a significant impact on the world and national heritage values of OGHD, unless it is designed to mitigate potential impact to below a significant impact threshold.

In this study, the key determinants of whether development will have a significant impact on the world and national heritage values of OGHD are the view sheds of the highly significant views from and of OGHD, the proximity of the development to OGHD and topography.

Under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999*, development that is likely to have a significant impact on the world and national heritage values of OGHD must be referred to the Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Populations and Community for approval from the Australian Government Environment Minister.

As this requirement has led to uncertainty and additional assessment processes, Council has worked with the Commonwealth and State Governments to enter into a *Conservation Agreement*. This agreement is made under the *EPBC Act* and removes the need for Commonwealth referrals of developments within the Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area under the *EPBC Act*, so long as the proposed development complies with the specified planning controls in the agreement. Compliance with these specified planning controls will mitigate significant impacts of development on the values of OGHD under its world and national heritage listing.

The planning controls include the applicable maximum building height and floor space ratio controls in the *Parramatta City Centre LEP 2007* as Annexed to the Conservation Agreement (which are translated into *Parramatta LEP 2011*) as well as the controls outlined in this section (which include a graphical improvement of the supporting figures in the DCP control figures also Annexed to the Conservation Agreement). When development complies with these controls, applications will not need to be referred to the Commonwealth Government for approval under the *EPBC Act*.

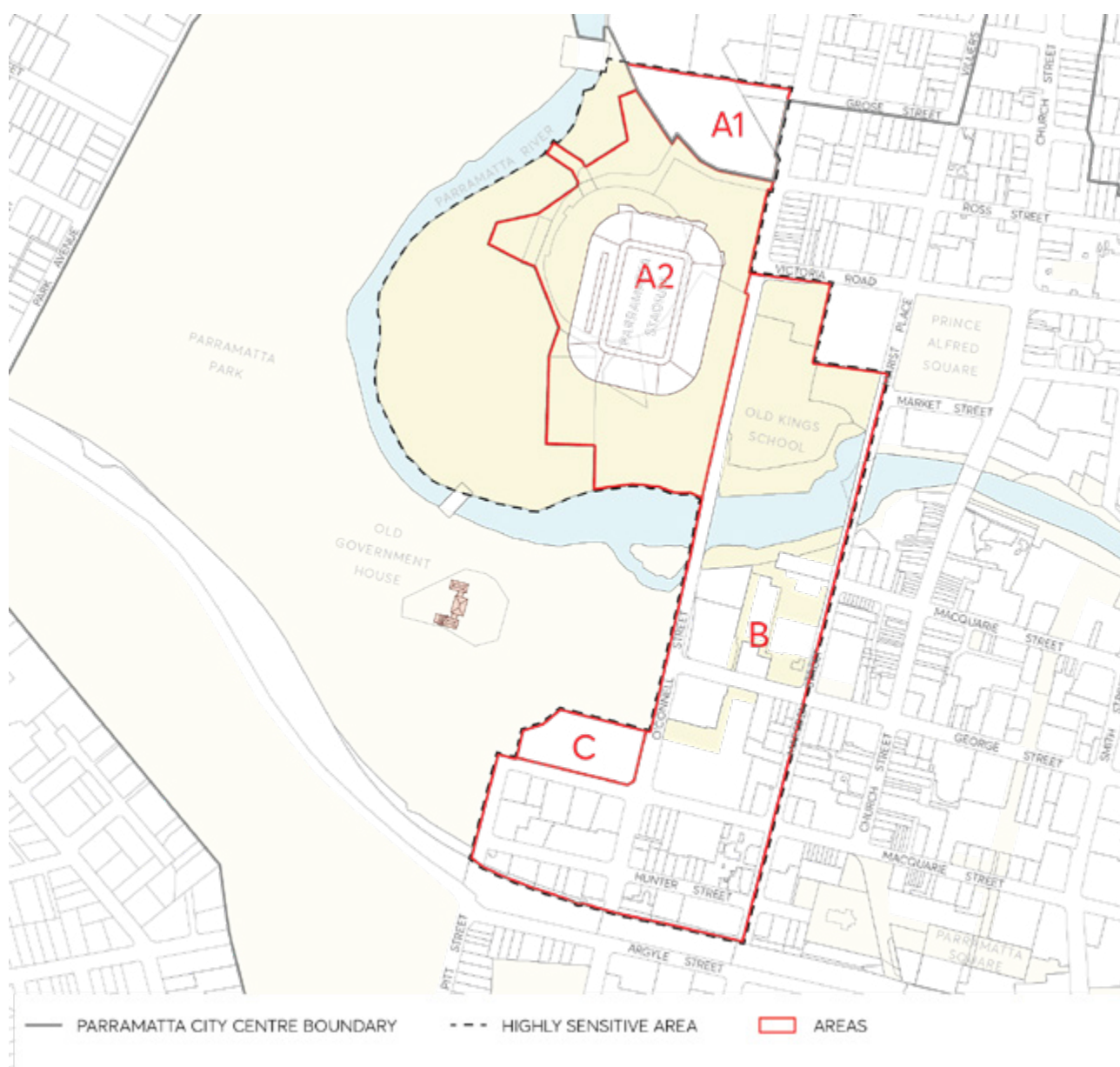


Figure 6.5.10.1 – Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area including sub areas

Controls

The Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area is divided into four sub areas as shown in Figure 6.5.10.1 above, with specific controls relating to each sub area as follows:

Area A1 - Parramatta Leagues Club Site

Development within Area A1 must comply with the following:

- C.01 At least 80% of the building height must be contained below the level of the surrounding established tree canopy of Parramatta Park when viewed from any of the key viewing locations from OGH D shown in Figure 6.5.10.9. Any building element must be oriented to minimise the visual impact from these viewing locations.
- C.02 External building materials must be muted in colour with matt finishes to minimise contrast with park surrounds and be complementary to its setting.

C.03 Signage on the upper level of buildings must not face the Domain of Parramatta Park.

Area A2 – Western Sydney Stadium and Car Park

C.04 At least 80% of the building height (other than lighting towers for Western Sydney Stadium) must be contained below the surrounding established tree canopy of Parramatta Park when viewed from any of the key viewing locations from OGH D shown in Figure 6.5.10.9. Buildings must be oriented to minimise the visual impact from these viewing locations.

C.05 External building materials must be muted in colour with matt finishes to minimise contrast with the park surrounds and be complementary to its setting.

C.06 Signage on the upper level of buildings must not face the Domain of Parramatta Park.

Area B -

C.07 The street frontage height for podiums, setbacks to the street, side and rear boundaries must comply with Figures 6.5.10.5, 6.5.10.6 and 6.5.10.7.

C.08 Upper level building setbacks must contribute to spaces between buildings and an openness in the city skyline, with upper level setbacks of:

- a) 8 metres at the river foreshore as shown in Figure 6.5.10.2; and
- b) 6 metres at the street frontage as shown in Figure 6.5.10.3; except for George Street (see C.09)

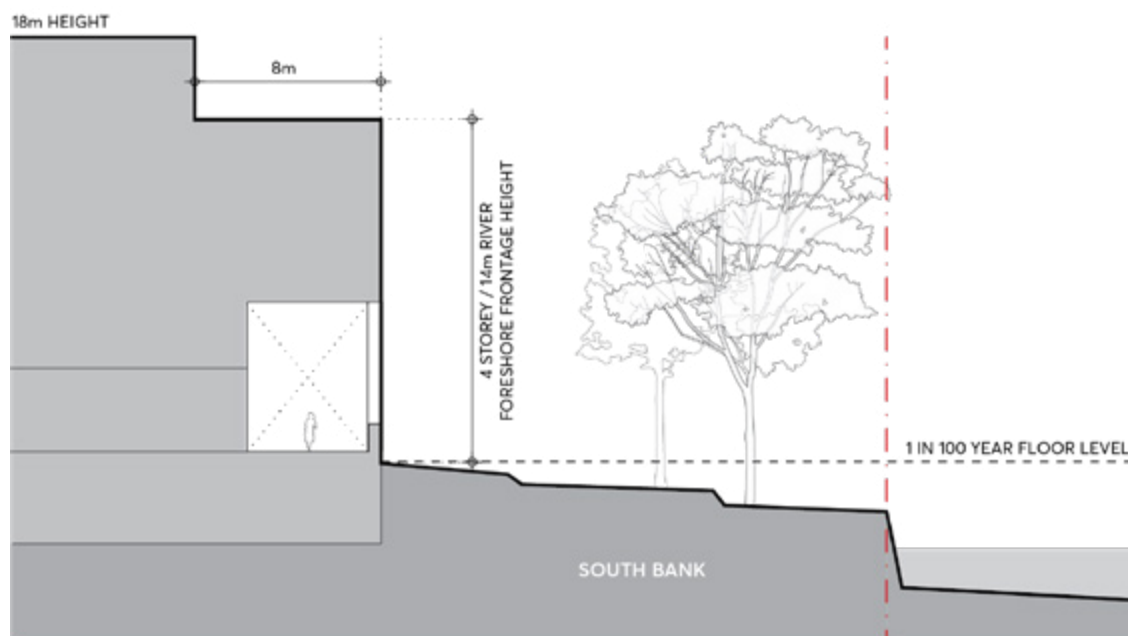


Figure 6.5.10.2 – River Foreshore Frontage Height and Building Setbacks

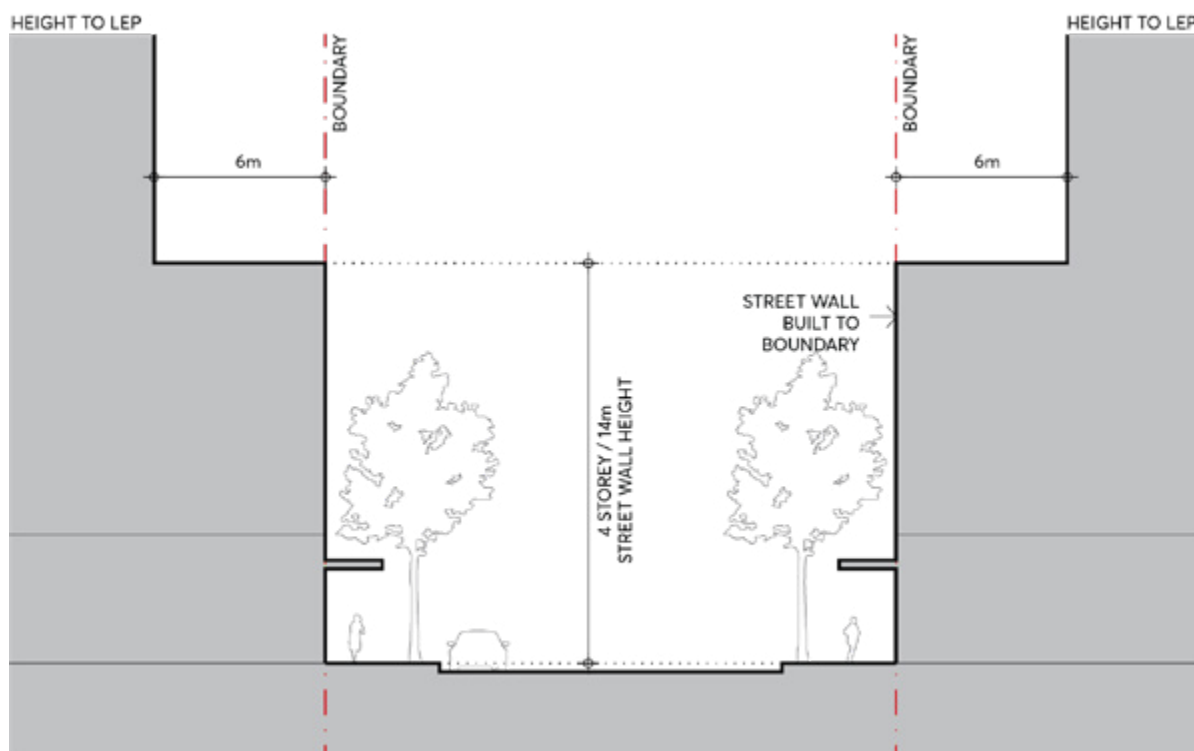


Figure 6.5.10.3 – Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area Street Wall Height and Setbacks

- C.09 Upper level building setback to George Street of 20 metres must comply with Figure 6.5.10.4, to frame the vista along this street, reinforcing the historic Georgian town plan and the relationship between George Street and OGH D.

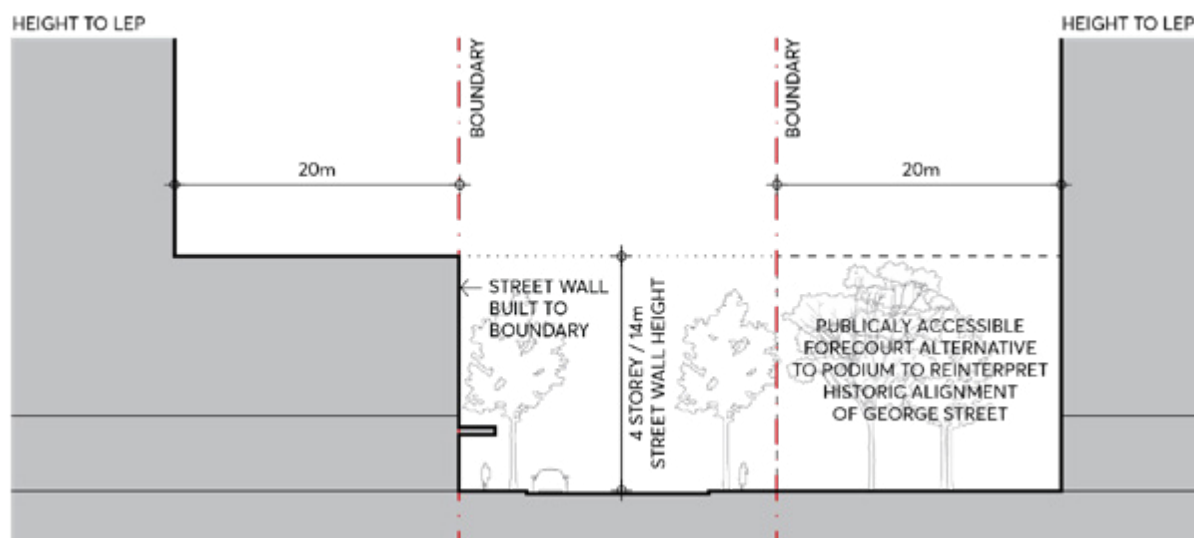


Figure 6.5.10.4 – George Street west of Marsden Street – Street Wall Height and Building Setbacks

- C.10 Upper level side and rear building setbacks must comply with Figure 6.5.10.5 to contribute to spaces between buildings and an openness in the city skyline.

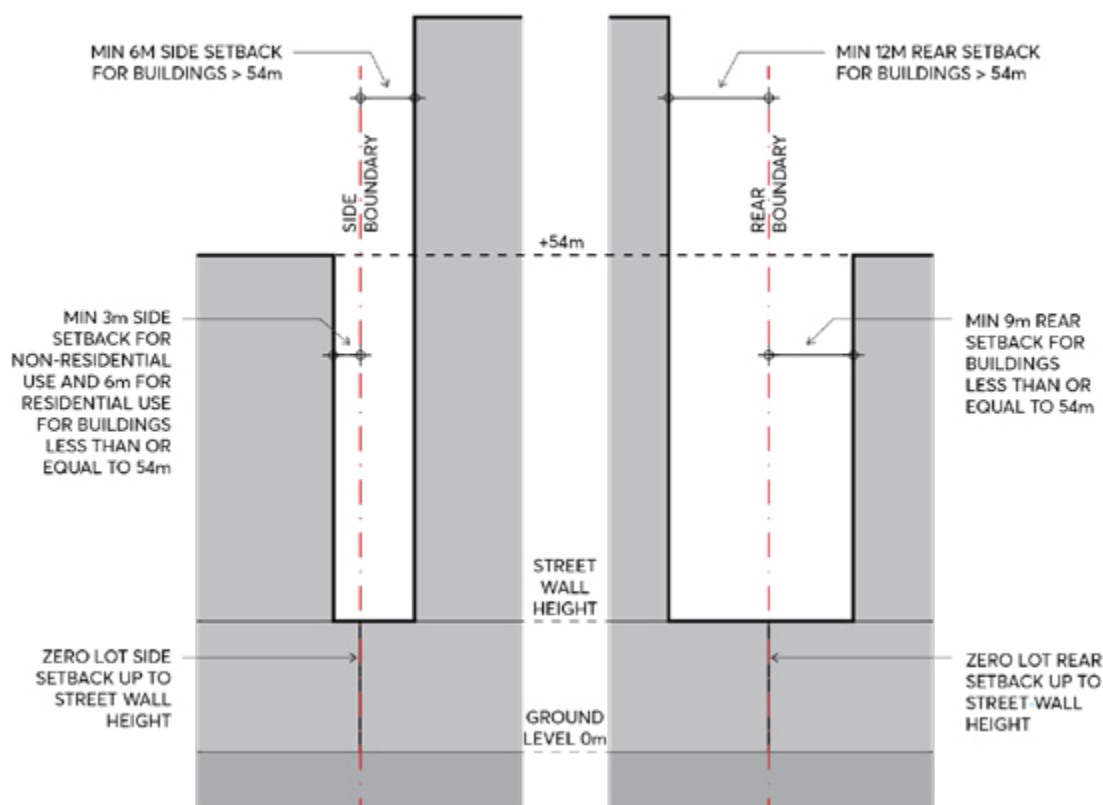


Figure 6.5.10.5 – Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area Side and Rear Setbacks

- C.11 Where reasonably practicable, having regard to the orientation of the development parcel, buildings must be oriented with their narrow end not exceeding 30 metres in width facing the Domain.
- C.12 External building materials must reduce visibility against the sky, for example, use of light colours or reflective surfaces.
- C.13 Signage on the upper level of buildings must not face the Domain of Parramatta Park.

Note – Minor departures exceeding the above built form controls (by up to 5%) for Area B will only be permitted where the consent authority is satisfied that the visual impact of the proposed development will not visually dominate OGHD as a result of any such variation when the proposed development is viewed from any of the key viewing locations from OGHD shown in Figure 6.5.10.9.

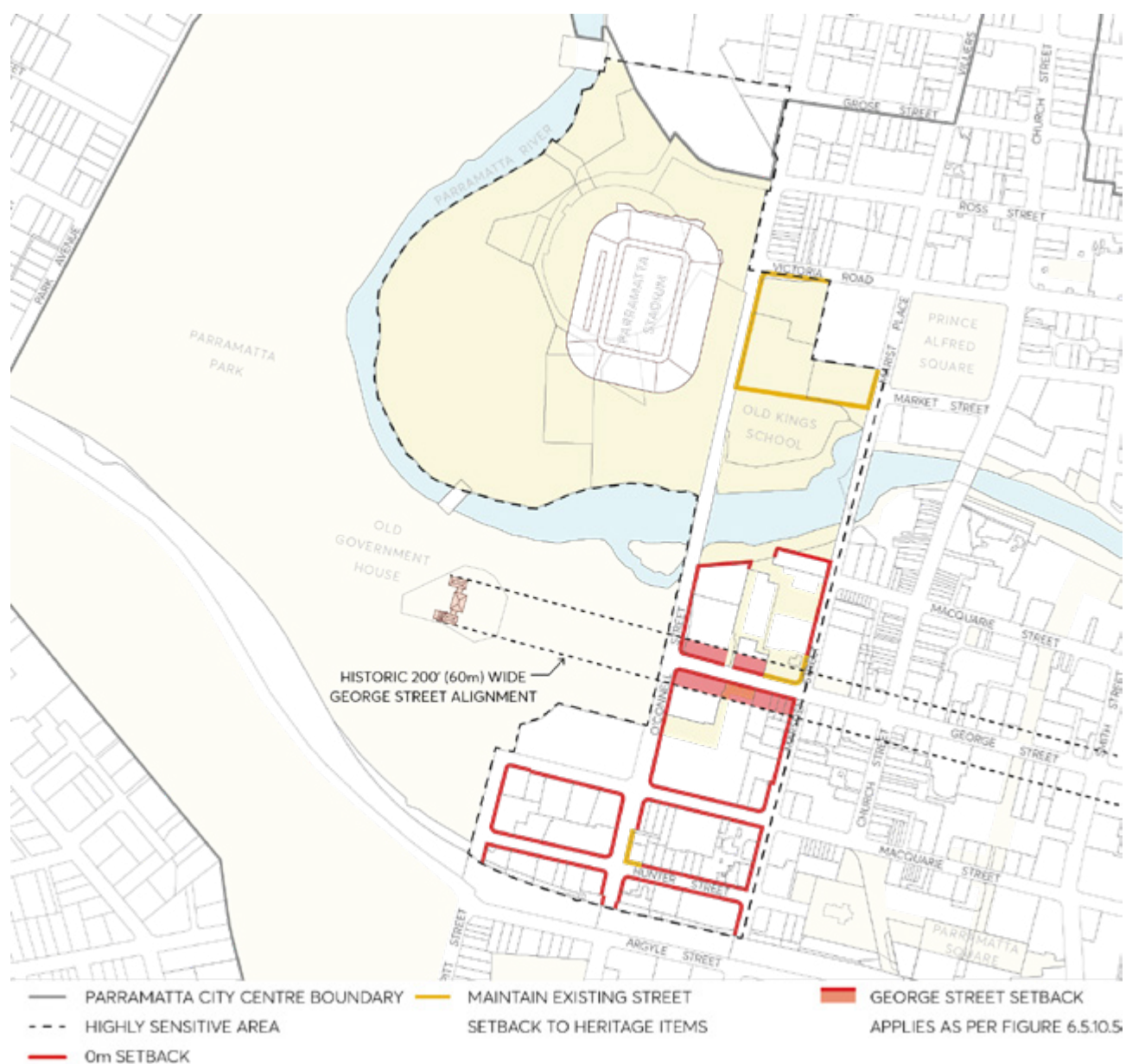


Figure 6.5.10.6 – Building Alignment and Front Setbacks (to streets, public domain and water courses)

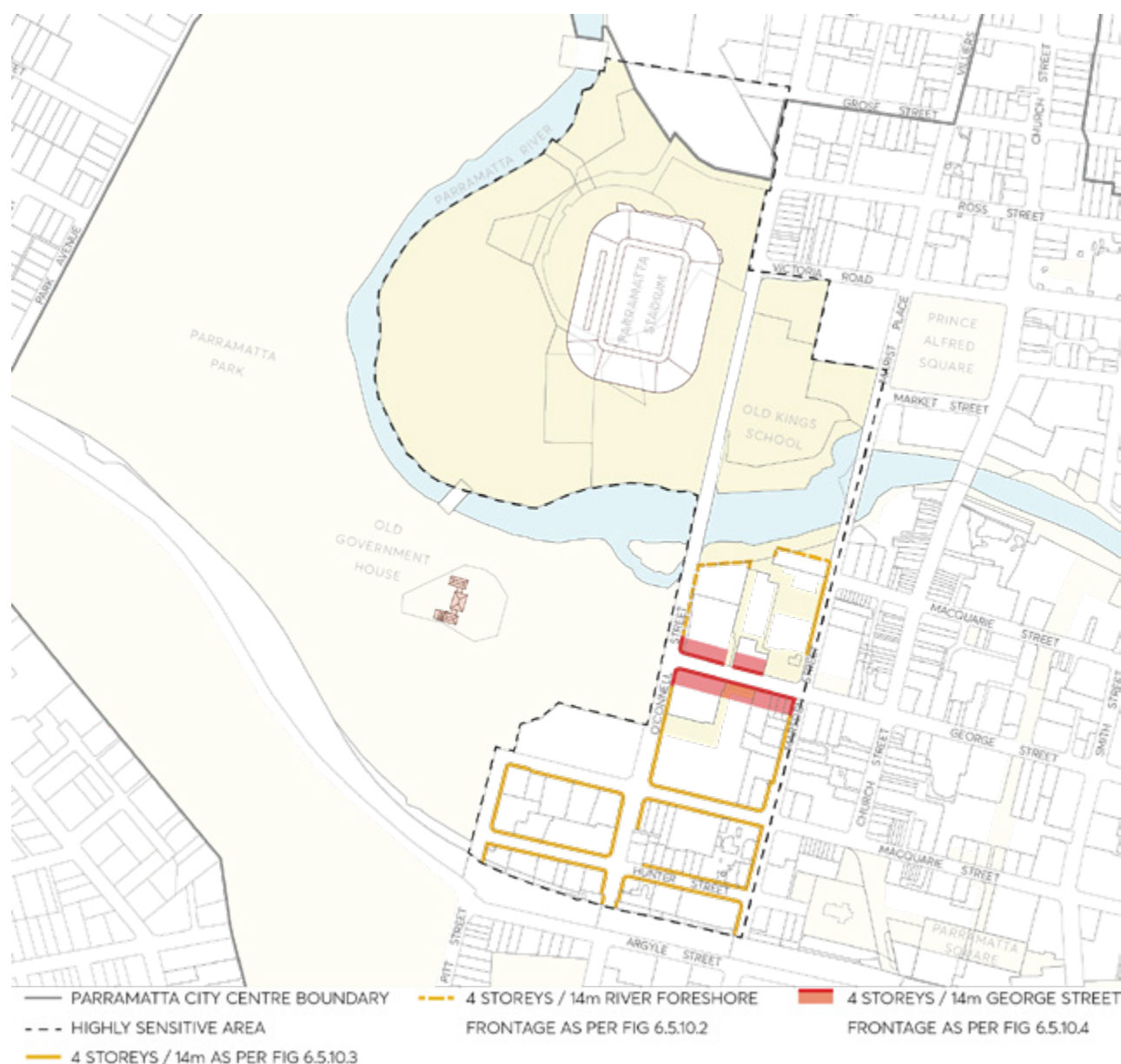


Figure 6.5.10.7 – Street Wall / River Frontage Heights (Podiums)

Area B - Building Height and Floor Space Ratio controls

The *Parramatta LEP 2011* specifies the applicable maximum building height and floor space ratio controls for Area B within the Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area. Bonus height and floor space ratio provisions under the LEP apply when the development exhibits design excellence as judged under an architectural design competition.

When a design competition is carried out for development within the Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area, the brief for the design competition will specify that consideration must be given to the protection of the world and national heritage values of OGHF from significant impacts when the proposed development is viewed from any of the key viewing locations shown in Figure 6.5.10.9 and that development complies with the specific requirements of this section of the DCP.

In Area B, minor variations to building height such as for architectural roof features, or minor variations in floor space ratio of up to 5%, will only be permitted where the consent authority is satisfied that the visual impact of the proposed development will not visually dominate OGHF as a result of any such variation when the proposed development is viewed from any of the key viewing locations from OGHF shown in Figure 6.5.10.9.

Area C – Lot 362 DP 752058, No. 2 Macquarie Street Parramatta (RSL Site)

- C.01 Built form is to provide minimum setbacks to Parramatta Park as indicated in Figure 6.5.10.8. The setbacks are to provide a transition from built form to the soft landscaping in Parramatta Park and are to be predominantly landscaped.



Figure 6.5.10.8 – Setbacks to Parramatta Park at 2 Macquarie Street Parramatta

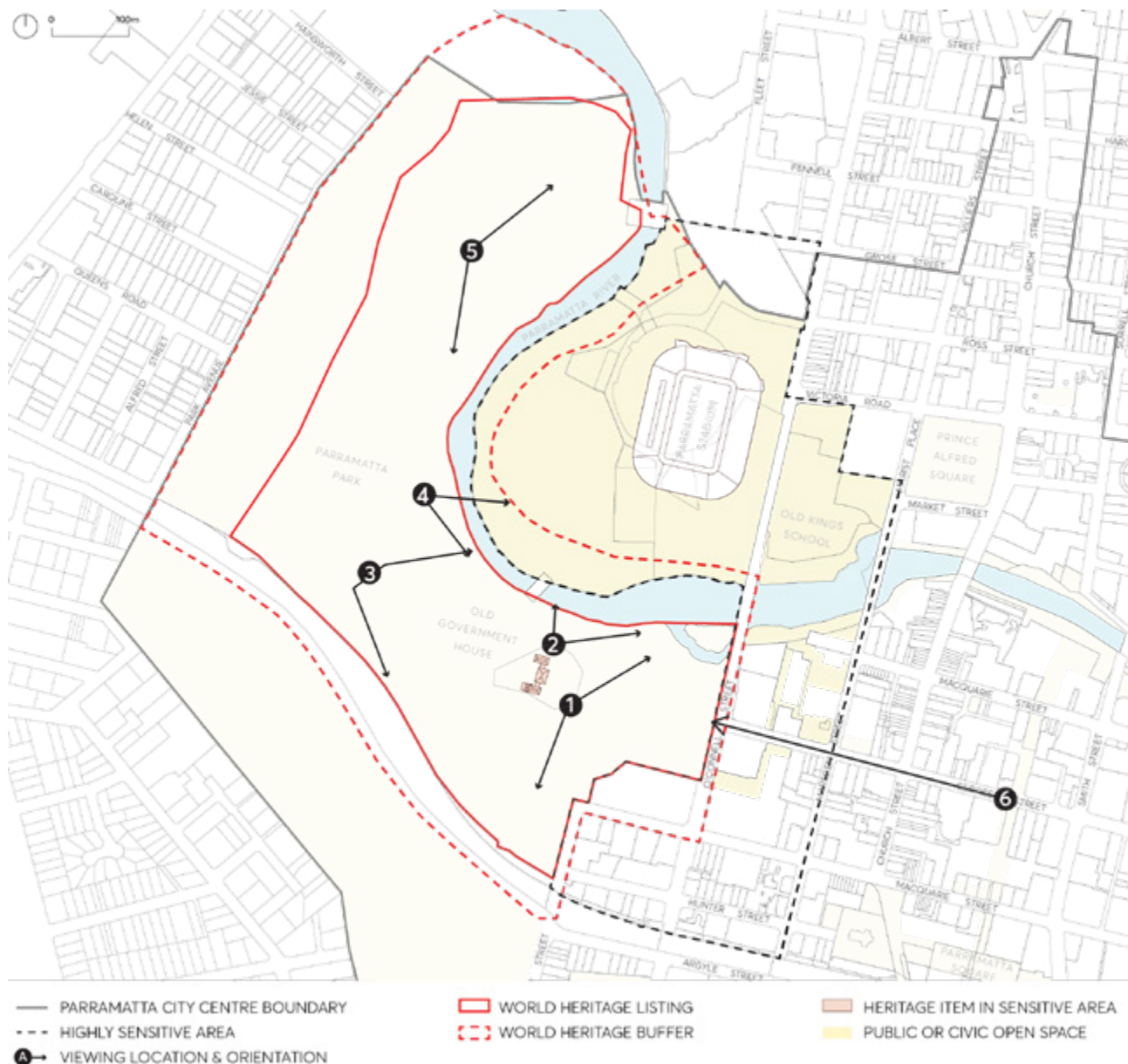
- C.02 Buildings are to be sited to enable the retention and protection of the heritage fence at the O'Connell Street and Macquarie Street frontages. The siting and spacing of buildings across the site shall also respect the important relationship of the RSL site to the landscape setting of Parramatta Park, including the park entrance from Macquarie Street and the George Street Gatehouse at this entrance.
- C.03 The maximum building height is 10 metres.
- C.04 External building materials must be muted in colour with matt finishes to minimise contrast with the park surrounds and be complimentary to its setting.
- C.05 Signage on the upper level of buildings must not face the Domain of Parramatta Park.

Protection of important views to and from Old Government House and Domain

Within the Park Edge Highly Sensitive Area, development must not be carried out that obstructs the sight lines between Old Government House and the Old Kings School site and the spire of St Patrick's Cathedral.

Note – Parramatta Park is also listed on the NSW State Heritage Register and as an item of State Heritage significance in Schedule 5 of *Parramatta LEP 2011*. These listings mean that the provisions of the *Heritage Act, 1977* and the heritage clauses of *Parramatta LEP 2011* must be complied with for development on or within the

vicinity of OGH. These considerations do not impact on the referral requirements of the EPBC Act.



View	Description
1	From lawns east and south of Old Government House towards the City
2	From the north-east corner of Old Government House to Old Kinds School
3	From Bath House area west of Old Government House to the City
4	Parramatta River views towards city from road within Parramatta Park on the west side of river
5	From Diary Precinct within Parramatta Park looking north-east and south-east towards the City
6	West along George Street towards the George Street Gatehouse of Old Government House

Figure 6.5.10.9 – OGHD Viewing Locations

6.6 HERITAGE

This section of the DCP should be read in conjunction with Section 3.5 Heritage (including Section 3.5.3 which addresses Aboriginal cultural heritage), Section 4.4 Heritage Conservation Areas and Section 5.4 Preservation of Trees or Vegetation in *Parramatta DCP 2011*.

This section of the DCP outlines Council's integrated approach to protecting and celebrating heritage within a collective urban form that has a strong focus on the pedestrian experience. These controls apply to all land in the Parramatta City Centre, not just sites containing a heritage item or next to a heritage item, because heritage items in the City Centre form a collective network of heritage places that together enliven and enrich the city.

This section must also be read in conjunction with relevant heritage inventory sheets, the [Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013](#), relevant heritage studies, and any heritage guidelines.

6.6.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

For over 60,000 years, the area comprising present day Parramatta has been occupied by the Burramattagal people, a clan of the Darug, who first settled along the upper reaches of the Parramatta River. The heritage of Parramatta includes places and items that are important to the local Aboriginal community or Aboriginal people of NSW. These are places or objects that people have a connection to, both physically and spiritually.

As the second town to be established on the continent, and the first to be planned, Parramatta has its roots in the earliest days of the British colony. It was a seat of government, the landing place for convicts, and the centre of administration through the British colonial period to 1840. However, Aboriginal people continued to have a strong relationship with the area and Parramatta has always been an important meeting place. Aboriginal people have a very close and special connection to a number of institutions in Parramatta, including the Native Institution, Parramatta Gaol, Parramatta Park, and the Women's Factory.

Parramatta grew into a city in the mid nineteenth century, was fully developed in all its civic institutions. That it retains so much of its heritage is evidenced in the listing of many heritage items at Local, State, National and World Heritage levels, and these should be capitalised upon and strengthened in any future development. The numbers of cities in the world that have items of World heritage significance are few, and Parramatta finds itself in unique company on a global scale. Its heritage is one of its key attributes and one that distinguishes it from other cities.

Parramatta was a town planned with its civic functions from the earliest days of its settlement. The city was given a defined grid both north and south of the River – George and Church Streets being the most significant – and a suite of civic buildings and institutional precincts within and without the grid. Commercial and residential buildings were also built. The totality of the City's heritage – its streets and spaces as well as its buildings – provides a rich network in which to read the layers of history. This holistic vision is important for any future planning in and around the Parramatta City Centre – the next layer of its history. The conservation and enhancement of its heritage, and new development that responds appropriately to its heritage, will result in a City Centre in which the present day will occupy its place in the built history of Parramatta, and of which future communities can be proud.

A challenge for Parramatta is to retain the authenticity and setting of its heritage amidst new large scale, high-rise development, particularly as its heritage buildings are generally small in scale. Heritage places in the City Centre range from individual items such as churches, halls, banks, cottages, and rows of shops, to groups and precincts comprised of related heritage items and spaces. Important groupings of heritage items include those of Centenary Square, and the masonry commercial buildings

at the intersection of Church and Macquarie Streets.

Heritage in Parramatta must not be sidelined, isolated, swamped or ignored, but rather integrated with the new fabric of a thriving city environment. Its heritage places and the connections between these places, distinguishes the Parramatta City Centre from other areas, creating local identity and visual vitality, not only helping the City be more people-centred, but also delivering economic benefits. There is the opportunity for the new wave of development to support the conservation of heritage places. In addition, the retention of heritage buildings enhances the sustainability of the City, by conserving embodied energy and by providing a diversity of tenancy and dwelling types.

Heritage places in Parramatta City Centre include places such as heritage items, conservation areas, archaeological sites, Aboriginal cultural heritage sites, cultural landscapes, and heritage precincts. It is of vital importance that the heritage values of a place are understood at the earliest design stages of any development. These heritage values are not only those embodied in the fabric of a heritage place, but also in its context, and in its relationships with the broader City Centre. The identification and protection of special heritage precincts, the retention of adequate space around heritage places, the use of tree canopies to provide a setting for heritage items as well as a visual break between small items and larger development, and ensuring that new buildings form a neutral backdrop to heritage places, together will serve to protect the heritage of Parramatta.

The [Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013](#) provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places) and is useful tool in helping to make decisions about planning for development affecting heritage places.

For sources on contextual heritage design, architects and designers can consult [Design in Context](#) by the NSW Heritage Office and [Design Guide for Heritage](#) by Heritage NSW and Government Architect NSW.

The following principles apply to all development in the Parramatta City Centre:

- P.06 Heritage listed places are retained, conserved and enhanced.
- P.07 To conserve Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- P.08 The heritage values of a heritage place, as well as the contribution of the broader context, including views, and the immediate setting, to the heritage values of the place (the relationship of a heritage place to its area), are understood prior to making decisions about changes to a place, including new development.
- P.09 New development situated alongside existing heritage places is accommodated in a way that is respectful and appropriate, and in a way that will enhance the heritage values of a place.
- P.10 The adaptation of heritage buildings is sensitively undertaken to avoid harm to their heritage significance while allowing buildings to meet changing needs.
- P.11 New development is carefully designed to protect and enhance the setting of heritage places and to acknowledge and strengthen the relationships between heritage places in the City Centre.

6.6.2 UNDERSTANDING THE PLACE

An understanding of the heritage significance of a place and its relationship to its context is crucial to directing the nature of change that would be appropriate for a heritage place and its setting. An informed design response relies on first understanding these heritage values and then addressing opportunities and constraints that arise from these.

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that the nature of change to a place is determined by a proper understanding of its heritage significance.
- O.02 The nature of change to a site within the vicinity of a heritage item, within a heritage precinct, or which has a historical or visual relationship with a heritage item or conservation area, must be determined by a detailed understanding of the contribution the subject site makes to the heritage item or conservation area.
- O.03 A development proposal must demonstrate that a detailed analysis has been undertaken of the relationship of the subject site to its context and to other heritage places in the Parramatta City Centre.

Controls

- C.01 The Outstanding Universal Values of the World Heritage site of Australian Convict Sites, Old Government House and Domain and the National Heritage Values of the Old Government House and the Government Domain – Parramatta must be conserved and enhanced.
- C.02 The heritage significance of places listed on the NSW State Heritage Register must be conserved and enhanced. Work must be guided by the policies of a conservation management plan (or similar) which is preferably no more than 5 years old, and in accordance with its State Heritage Register listing.
- C.03 The heritage significance of local heritage places must be conserved and enhanced. The work must be guided by the management recommendations set out on Council's heritage inventory sheet for the place, or in a relevant heritage management document such as a conservation management plan that Council has found acceptable.
- C.04 A heritage impact statement must be submitted for work that will affect a heritage item or heritage conservation area.
- C.05 The heritage impact statement must include an assessment of significance undertaken in accordance with Heritage NSW guidelines and an updated heritage inventory sheet prepared using the Heritage NSW template. The assessment of significance must include a grading of significance of the component parts of the places – its spaces, fabric and landscape etc. The assessment of significance must encompass the Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the place.
- C.06 The heritage impact statement must include an analysis of the relationship of the subject site to its setting and to its broad context (such as other heritage places in the City Centre). Analysis of the existing and proposed urban, historic, scale and visual relationships within the immediate, street and area settings relating to the heritage place must be undertaken. The local and city wide context must be demonstrated by drawings in plan and in section at a range of scales, so that the heritage elements, and the spaces they inhabit, are well understood. The area of context of items and conservation areas must be large enough to capture all potential impacts.
- C.07 An archival photographic recording and measured drawings must be submitted prior to the demolition of any building listed on the Australian Institute of Architects NSW Register of Significant Architecture, the National Trust Register, a s170 register (as made under the auspices of the *Heritage Act 1977*), a place registered by DOCOMOMO Australia or which is over 50 years old.

6.6.3 HERITAGE RELATIONSHIPS

The potential heritage impact of a proposed development is influenced by many factors, including the type, scale, and context of a proposal. A useful way to consider the impact of a new development upon heritage items and heritage conservation areas is to consider the relationship that will exist between these places and any proposed new development. Contemporary innovative design will respect the heritage values of a place while adding a new layer of architectural design, enhancing the diversity the City Centre as layers of well-designed buildings result in attractive and welcoming streetscapes.

The conservation of heritage significance will involve identifying, conserving, restoring or creating these relationships in a way that retains and enhances the significance of a heritage item or heritage conservation area.

Relationships with heritage items and heritage conservation areas with their urban context (setting) are considered to operate primarily in four ways:

- Urban relationships such as mode of address to the street, and relation to historic subdivision pattern
- Historic relationships such as historic space around the item and to other heritage places, its relationship to the natural landscape, and the names of items and places
- Scale relationships, usually assessed in terms of height, bulk and setbacks
- Visual Relationships, comprising views to and from the heritage item, and the setting of a heritage item.

Where the relationship between a heritage item and its setting contributes to the significance of a heritage place, this relationship must be preserved. New development should complement the heritage place and leave a valuable legacy for the future. Good contemporary design respects heritage values. The careful consideration of scale, massing, materials, colours, and details is critical when designing within a heritage context. The appropriateness of a particular strategy to create an acceptable relationship between a new development and a heritage item will be dependent upon the particular features of the heritage item, such as its architectural style, height, form, and street address.

The retention and conservation of a heritage item at the expense of its dignity is not an acceptable outcome. An appropriate relationship requires: the protection of important aspects of a heritage item and landscape features; providing appropriate space around an item commensurate to the scale and typology of the item; modulation of the building form to create an appropriate scale; careful design of architectural elements; appropriate landscaping; and, the use of suitable materials and colours. Development that overhangs a heritage item will reduce the significance of that item and is not acceptable in any circumstances.

The relationship of a heritage item to its ground plane is a key element in the historical and visual qualities of a place. It is important that heritage items are not isolated from their context by either raising or lowering the surrounding ground plane in a way that disrupts significant relationships.

Setbacks are an important attribute of an appropriate setting for a heritage item or for buildings in a conservation area. Appropriate setbacks create a positive space for heritage items. Setbacks from all sides of a building need to be considered, side and rear setbacks as well as street front setbacks.

Objectives

- O.01 Create appropriate relationships between new development and heritage items and conservation areas, in a way that retains and enhances the heritage value of a place and the Parramatta City Centre.

- O.02 Ensure that the relationship between places comprised of linked buildings and spaces are maintained where this conserves and enhances heritage values.
- O.03 Ensure that a setting which contributes to the heritage values of a heritage item or conservation areas is retained.
- O.04 Ensure that heritage items retain their physical and visual relationship with the existing ground planes of the site and the immediate setting, as well as with the sky.
- O.05 Ensure that setbacks help to provide heritage items with a visual context that responds to the historic relationships of these places to their setting and allows heritage items to be visually prominent elements comfortably situated in relation to the spatial organisation of new development.

Controls

- C.01 Existing positive relationships on the site of a heritage item and positive relationships between a heritage item and its broader context as well as its street, must be conserved.
- C.02 New development must not isolate a heritage item from its immediate surroundings where these surroundings contribute to its heritage value and setting, nor diminish the contribution of a heritage item to its context.
- C.03 New development must not physically overhang a heritage item or overhang the space that provides a positive visual curtilage for the item, nor have a visual perception of overhanging. The roof of a heritage item as well as the visual curtilage of the heritage item must be open to the sky.
- C.04 The ground below a heritage item, or trees which contribute to the heritage values of the place, including its setting, must not be excavated.
- C.05 New buildings must not be designed to step away from heritage buildings like a ziggurat, but must have vertical walls – with the line of the wall located such that the space around a heritage item is clearly defined and there is a positive visual and physical curtilage around the heritage item.
- C.06 The architectural character of a heritage item, including important architectural elements such as massing, form, parapets, roof lines, gutter lines, materials, colours and the like, must be considered in the design of new development.
- C.07 Priority must be given to uses for heritage items that involve less change to significant fabric than uses that require more change.
- C.08 New development must ensure that its relationship with a heritage item will not require the necessity for upgrades to the heritage item such that there will be an adverse impact on the heritage significance of a heritage item.
- C.09 New uses for heritage items resulting from new development must not adversely affect the amenity of a heritage item for users.
- C.10 Those parts of a new development that form the backdrop to a heritage item must be designed so that the visual prominence of a heritage item is retained and, preferably, enhanced. A discordant visual relationship is not acceptable.

- C.11 The modulation, proportions and rhythm of the design of development in the vicinity of heritage items must respond to the scale and visual character of heritage items.
- C.12 New buildings must not use imitation period details as a device to try and blend with historic places.
- C.13 The existing ground plane of a heritage item and its immediate setting must be retained. Heritage items must not be visually isolated by changes in ground planes.
- C.14 Where flood risk management requires raised levels, a sufficient extent of existing ground plane must be retained around the heritage item in order to ensure an appropriate setting, including the deep soil area of any trees.
- C.15 Where original ground levels have been raised such that they detract from the setting of a heritage item, original levels must be reinstated.
- C.16 Materials, finishes and colours for new developments must make a positive contribution to the heritage values of a heritage item and its setting, and must not be visually intrusive.
- C.17 New developments must seek to preserve historic setback patterns if this conserves and enhances the heritage values of the place.
- C.18 Setbacks for new development must be sufficient to provide a heritage item with a surrounding space of appropriate scale. The height and bulk of a proposed new building in relation to the scale of heritage items and conservation areas must be considered in determining appropriate setbacks.
- C.19 Setbacks must ensure views to and from a heritage item are protected, and enhanced where they have been lost.
- C.20 Landscape features that contribute to the heritage values and setting of a heritage item and conservation area must be retained and enhanced. In the case where existing trees contribute to the heritage values and setting of a heritage item and conservation area, a deep soil area beyond the perimeter of the tree canopy must be retained to the satisfaction of Council, and a basement must not be built below this area.
- C.21 In the case of an historic house, a landscape area, preferably deep soil, large enough for trees with spreading canopies taller than the roof of the house, must be provided behind and at the side of the building in order to convey the original detached nature of the dwelling and a garden setting. The landscaping in front of the house, including a front fence if appropriate, must be designed to enhance the heritage values of the house.
- C.22 Signs must be located appropriately in relation to the architectural design of the façade and in locations where they were traditionally placed e.g. in recessed panels designed to contain signage. Signs must not conceal architectural features or details which contribute to the significance of the heritage place.
- C.23 Signage adjacent to a heritage item must not obscure or adversely affect the setting of the heritage item.

6.6.4 DEMOLITION

Demolition of heritage items or contributory buildings in conservation areas is not supported, nor is the retention of only the façade of a heritage item. Demolition of parts of a building that have little or no significance is acceptable so long as the replacement development does not have an adverse impact on heritage values.

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure heritage items and contributory properties in conservation areas are retained.
- O.02 Ensure components of a heritage item or conservation area that contribute to the heritage values of the place are retained and conserved.

Controls

- C.01 Heritage items and contributory properties in conservation areas must not be demolished or destroyed through neglect. The poor structural or aesthetic condition of a heritage item or contributory building will not be considered justification for permitting demolition.
- C.02 Components of a heritage item and a conservation area that contribute to the heritage values of the place must be retained and conserved.
- C.03 The three dimensional form of the primary part of a heritage building and any significant part of the building, including its roof, must be retained. The retention of only the façade of a heritage item is unacceptable under any circumstance.
- C.04 Heritage items must not be dismantled with the intention of reassembling following building works or relocating on a new site. Heritage items must remain insitu, and the methodology for the protection of the heritage item and any landscape components that contribute to its heritage values, during construction works included in the heritage impact statement.

6.6.5 AMALGAMATION OF LOTS

The majority of sites in the City Centre will require amalgamation before redevelopment becomes viable or appropriate. However, the ability of sites to be amalgamated is not the only criteria as to whether a development may be suitably accommodated on a site. New developments must seek to recognise heritage items as vital parts of a rich urban fabric.

The historical pattern of the grid of Parramatta City Centre is characterised by small lots. Some amalgamations have the potential to significantly prejudice the potential for an appropriate relationship between new development and a heritage item, simply because of an unsuitable site shape, dimension and/or configuration that cannot be overcome by design solutions. In some cases, all proposed options for a site may in fact be inappropriate, with some sites simply unable to accommodate a proposal of a certain size, and further amalgamation may be required to provide an appropriate setting for a heritage item. The direction in which amalgamations occurs may also have a determinative effect on the future urban form.

Development proposals involving lot amalgamation including or adjacent to a heritage item must address specific requirements for the preparation of a conservation management plan.

Objectives

- O.01 Prioritise heritage conservation considerations in assessing developments that amalgamate heritage sites.
- O.02 Ensure developments respect the primary street address of a heritage item and, where appropriate, maintain the legibility of the historic lot boundary.
- O.03 Ensure that amalgamation does not result in an adverse impact on the relationship of a heritage item to its historic and visual context.

Controls

- C.01 Amalgamation must not result in the isolation of a heritage item from its immediate surroundings nor diminish its ability to contribute to the streetscape. Some sites may require further amalgamation before a development may become appropriate in heritage terms.
- C.02 Any new development that affects a heritage item must ensure an appropriate setting is maintained or created to conserve the significance of that item. Where an inappropriate relationship is found to exist between the existing and proposed developments, further amalgamation may be required to achieve an appropriate outcome.
- C.03 Where the sites of a number of adjacent heritage items are amalgamated, developments with podiums must respond to their setting so as to not conceal the historic subdivision pattern. Long, linear podiums that conceal street rhythm are not acceptable and must instead be designed to conserve the existing streetscape pattern and rhythm.
- C.04 Development must not visually join together historic buildings which were historically separate items.
- C.05 The primary street address of a heritage item must be maintained as well as an understanding of its historic context.
- C.06 Development proposals involving lot amalgamation including or adjacent to a heritage item must address the requirements of clause 7.20(3)(c) Managing Heritage impacts in *Parramatta LEP 2011* requiring the preparation of a conservation management plan

6.6.6 DEVELOPMENT TO BENEFIT A HERITAGE ITEM

Any development that derives benefit from a heritage item (such as gained floor space or reduced setbacks) must in turn benefit that heritage item.

Some historic buildings have been subject to insensitive alterations, which may have resulted in an altered building form, colour, or street presence. In many cases, the actual historic nature of the building may be totally disguised. Previous unsympathetic changes should be remedied where the opportunity exists.

An important way of conserving a heritage building is for it to have a viable use. The best use for a building is usually the one for which it was built. Where this is not possible, a use which requires minimal alterations should be found. Where a viable use is not able to be found, it is preferable for a building to be "mothballed" temporarily rather than have alterations carried out that result in

significant loss of original fabric.

Heritage items may require to be upgraded to meet contemporary building standards. Upgrades must be undertaken in a way that conserves the maximum significance of the heritage item.

In order to create a positive relationship between new development and a heritage item, the particular properties of a proposed material must be considered, and whether such a choice of materials and colours will compliment or adversely impact the heritage significance of a place or item or its setting.

Landscaping, in particular trees, can play an important role in providing a sympathetic scale in the immediate vicinity of a heritage item or conservation area, and to visually "soften" the hard edges of surrounding built form.

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that the heritage values of a heritage item are conserved and enhanced.
- O.02 Ensure that advantages and incentives to development obtained by its relationship to a heritage item benefits the heritage conservation of the item.
- O.03 Ensure that the recovery of the authenticity of a heritage item, and the minimisation of changes to heritage significant fabric, spaces and landscaping, is given priority in the site planning and design of development proposals.
- O.04 Building upgrades required to meet contemporary building standards are undertaken in a way that avoids adverse heritage impacts.
- O.05 Ensure that changes are sympathetic to the heritage item and additions connect to the heritage item in a way that is considered and respectful.
- O.06 Ensure that existing landscape features which contribute to the heritage values of a place are retained and enhanced.
- O.07 Ensure that new landscaping enhances the setting of a heritage item.

Controls

- C.01 Any development that derives an advantage from a heritage item must bestow a conservation benefit on the heritage item. The nature of this benefit must be agreed with Council.
- C.02 Priority must be given to uses that require no change to significant fabric and spaces, or only minimal change, in order to help conserve the character, significant fabric, spaces, and setting of a heritage item.
- C.03 Development must enhance a heritage item by removing unsympathetic alterations and additions and reinstating missing details, building and landscape elements, and original internal spaces.
- C.04 Modifications to original fabric, spaces and landscaping must be negligible or limited. Change to significant fabric, landscape elements, or spaces must be minimised by locating new work away from these components.
- C.05 Additions must be joined to a heritage item in a way which allows the form and important components and details of the heritage item and its setting to be retained.

- C.06 Repairs and alterations to the historic section of buildings must use traditional techniques and materials unless alternative techniques and materials can offer substantial conservation benefits. Relevant information, including detail drawings, must be provided with the development application.
- C.07 Building upgrades must be designed to complement the character of a heritage item. New elements associated with building upgrades must be located on parts of the building that are new, or have experienced change, and must be discretely located so as to have limited visibility.
- C.08 Colour schemes must have a hue and tonal relationship with traditional colour schemes appropriate to the period and style of the building in order to ensure significance is enhanced. Or the original colour scheme, if known, can be reinstated.
- C.09 Original face brickwork and sandstone must not painted, rendered or re-skinned.
- C.10 New landscaping designed to enhance the setting of a heritage item must be an integral component of new development. New landscaping must incorporate trees with spreading canopies behind and around heritage items where these items were originally set in a garden, or where trees would enhance the setting by providing a visual "break" between the heritage item and the new development. The soil areas for new trees and other plants must be set level with the ground plane around the heritage item and not in raised planters.
- C.11 Existing signage that is deemed to have heritage value must be retained and repaired, and not altered or obscured, including historic painted signage.
- C.12 A detailed schedule of conservation works must be prepared for heritage items and submitted with the development application.

6.6.7 INTERPRETATION

In some instances, on-site interpretation is a good means of communicating the heritage significance of a heritage item. However, interpretation needs to be carefully considered and installed.

Interpretive opportunities may include new features or reconstructions (such as the creation of a garden, or the re-opening of a doorway) or responses to archaeological evidence (such as the acknowledgement of earlier footings in a new paving design). Care must be taken in the interpretation of a place to ensure that the interpretation itself does not detract from the significance of the place.

Objectives

- O.01 Utilise interpretation in order to assist in the understanding of the heritage significance of a place.

Controls

- C.01 Interpretation must not be considered as a satisfactory alternative to the retention of an item.
- C.02 Interpretation must be consistent with an appropriate Heritage Conservation Management Plan or other relevant policy guidelines for the item.

- C.03 Interpretation must not reduce or obscure the heritage significance of the item or place.
- C.04 Interpretation must be installed with no damage or impact to significant building fabric and must be reversible.
- C.05 The appropriate treatment of a heritage item's fabric, spaces and setting must be used as a means for the interpretation of each of the significant values of the item.
- C.06 Important archaeological features of the site must be interpreted.
- C.07 An interpretation plan must be submitted with any development application that includes works to a heritage item or is located on the site of a heritage item.

6.7 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

Parramatta City Centre sits in the floodplain of both the Upper and Lower Parramatta River Catchments, Clay Cliff Creek and other tributaries. The City is prone to mainstream (or river) flooding events and local overland flow flooding. All of this is 'flash flooding' with short warning times for building occupants and people in the streets and public spaces.

For many sites, conventional (horizontal) evacuation of a building during a flood event is suitable. For sites where this is not possible, taking refuge within buildings above the Probable Maximum Flood is required. This is termed 'Shelter in Place'. This Section explains how these alternatives are pursued for new and upgrading development.

This section provides the guidance for early consideration of integrated built form solutions that address flood risk, flood safety and good design.

The controls within this section apply to flood prone land in the Parramatta City Centre. This includes land identified as being within the 'Floodplain Risk Management Area' on the Floodplain Risk Management Map in Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011 as well as the deferred Area A as identified on the Special Provisions Area Map in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

This section should also be read in conjunction with:

- Section 2.4.2.1 and where there is an inconsistency this section prevails. Refer also to Section 3.5.2 'Flood Affected Sites'.
- Council's [Floodplain Risk Management Policy and Plan](#) as required by the NSW Flood Policy and NSW Floodplain Development Manual.

Note – A word or expression used in this Section has the same meaning as it has in the NSW Government's [Floodplain Development Manual 2005](#) unless it is otherwise defined in this DCP.

Objectives

- O.01 The flood environment, its risks and consequences are to be understood and responded to accordingly.
- O.02 Levels of flood risk and threats to personal safety and property present for particular developments are to be minimised or significantly reduced with appropriate responses to this environment.
- O.03 Council is to provide direction, guidance and regulation for the safe and sustainable development on all land affected by flooding.
- O.04 Buildings and the uses they contain are to be compatible with the identified flood risk.
- O.05 Early site planning and consideration of flood conditions is essential to achieve an integrated flood response that manages flood risk and provides optimum development design outcomes and interface with the public domain.
- O.06 Adequate, safe flood conveyance and management of floodwaters is to be achieved, while providing for the rehabilitation, conservation and embellishment of floodways and other flood affected lands where appropriate.

Controls

- C.01 Flood Hazard Modelling and hazard, risk and safety assessments for all development involving the construction of a new building or significant alterations to an existing building, and or intensification of a use is to address the PMF and floods greater than the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) as part of the Development Application (DA), particularly where there is a potential risk to life.
- C.02 Where this information is available, Council requires an Applicant to make a Flood Information Enquiry. The information supplied to an applicant via a Flood Information Enquiry will form the basis of the DA flood assessment.
- C.03 In some cases, Council may require an applicant to prepare an additional flood study, for example for special local conditions, or if the proposed development is of a form or type that requires more site-specific flood modelling. Where Council requires an applicant to submit an additional flood study, the applicant must use parameters provided by Council to prepare the flood study.

6.7.1 ASSESSMENT AND MINIMISATION OF FLOOD HAZARDS, RISKS AND- POTENTIAL FOR HARM

Risk and Merit Assessment

The NSW Floodplain Development Manual (FPDM) requires councils and consent authorities to adopt a 'risk-based approach' to floodplain development and mitigation of potential harm. This is based on a 'merit assessment'. The FPDM sets out guidelines for this process and Council follows this approach.

The FPDM defines merit approach as:

"The merit approach weighs social, economic, ecological and cultural impacts of land use options for different flood prone areas together with flood damage, hazard and behaviour implications and environmental protection and well-being of the State's rivers and floodplains.

"The merit approach operates at two levels. At the strategic level it allows for the consideration of social, economic, ecological, cultural and flooding issues to determine strategies for the management of future flood risk which are formulated into Council plans, policy and Environmental Planning Instruments (EPIs). At a site specific level, it involves consideration of the best way of conditioning development allowable under the floodplain risk management plan, local flood risk management policy and EPIs. "

"Risk of harm" is the product of likelihood and consequence. The likelihood is usually 1% AEP; and the consequence or harm describes the impact of the flow of floodwaters on people, property, buildings, etc, and the environment. Development proposals that significantly increase risk of harm to occupants and other people, or to property within or off the development site, or to the environment will not be supported.

Hazard or 'hydraulic hazard' describes the behaviour of floodwaters and particularly the amount of flow, the extent, velocity and depth of that flow. This is primarily modelled for 1% AEP floods but may also be required for PMF conditions particularly in regard to shelter in place planning and for risk assessment of 'sensitive' and 'critical' uses.

The hazard categories H1-H6 briefly describe these impacts (see below) and shows the relationships between floodwater velocity and depth and consequent hazard for each level. This methodology also summarises the risk of harm for each hazard level.

Such hazard, risk and safety assessments will underpin Development Application assessment by Council and must be adequately addressed in any DA submission affected by mainstream or overland flow flooding. Often more detailed examination of hazard, risk and potential harm for a specific site and its proposed development will be required.

Objectives

- O.01 Hazard, risk and safety assessments are required to demonstrate how risk and potential for harm to people, property, buildings, and the environment from floodwaters will be mitigated.
- O.02 A risk-based approach to floodplain development and mitigation of potential harm based on a merit assessment consistent with the Flood Plain Development Manual (2005 or as updated) is required.

Controls

- C.01 All development involving the construction of a new building or significant alterations to an existing building, and or intensification of a use must be supported by flood hazard modelling that is:
 - a) based on the 'General Flood Hazard Vulnerability Curves' in Figure 6.7.1.1 for the 1% AEP flood and the PMF.
 - b) is assessed in terms of the following hazard categories and risks of harm:
 - H1 – generally safe for people vehicles and buildings
 - H2 – unsafe for small vehicles
 - H3 – unsafe for vehicles, children and the elderly. This includes all floodwaters greater than 0.5m depth
 - H4 – unsafe for people and vehicles
 - H5 – unsafe for vehicles and people. All buildings vulnerable to structural damage. Some less robust building types vulnerable to failure
 - H6 – unsafe for vehicles and people. All building types considered vulnerable to failure

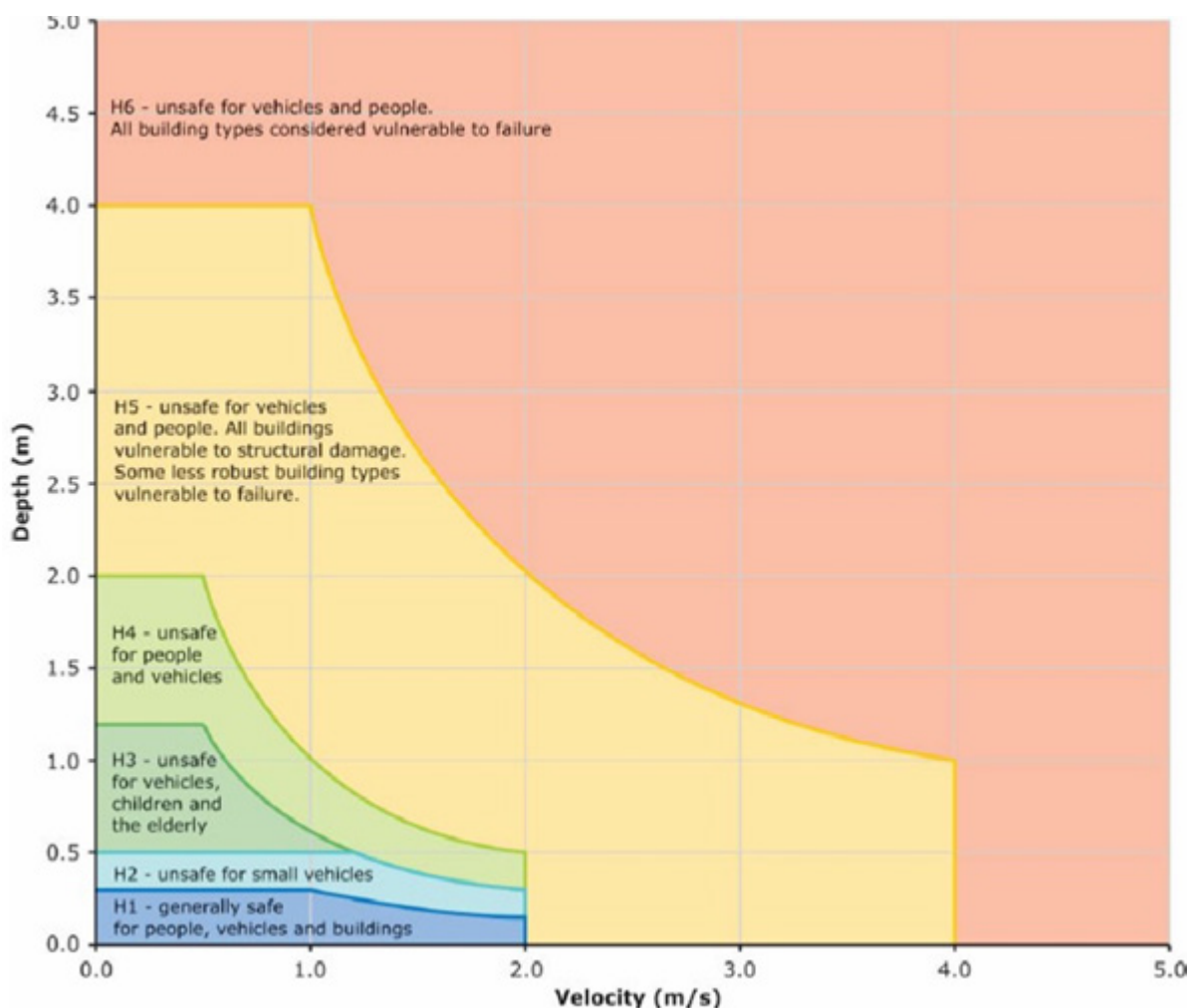


Figure 6.7.1.1 – General flood hazard vulnerability curves ²

² Source: Australian Disaster Resilience Guideline 7-3 Flood Hazard (AIDR 2017) See also: Australian Rainfall and Runoff (2017, 2019)

C.02 All development involving the construction of a new building or significant alterations to an existing building, and or intensification of a use is to be supported by a merit-based flood hazard and risk assessment that:

- a) Presents evidence-based analysis of the hazard, risk and harm to occupants and those in the surrounds and demonstrates how harmful factors will be mitigated.
- b) Includes information on the following aspects as necessary, to enable Council to assess risk and potential for harm.
 - 1% AEP and 5% AEP and PMF flood levels, flood extents, flow rates, depths and velocities and hazard conditions for mainstream and overland flow floods,
 - Modelled hydraulic hazard levels, (H1-H6), extent and behaviour for 1% AEP mainstream and overland flow floods,
 - Warning times and duration of flooding,
 - Available warning systems (if any),
 - Characteristics and vulnerabilities of future occupants
 - Likelihood of multiple storms – and multiple flood peaks,
 - 'horizontal' evacuation pathways including accessibility considerations

- 'vertical' evacuation opportunities and shelter in place facilities above the PMF
- Emergency services access availability,
- Local terrain,
- The development in context, and
- The proposed use and occupation of the development.

6.7.2 LAND USE AND BUILDING LEVELS

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure the design of the building including floor levels and indoor and outdoor uses are appropriate for the flooding environment, particularly with regard to flood hazard and risks.

Controls

- C.01 To achieve a safe environment for occupants within a building, residential habitable rooms must be set at or above the Flood Planning Level (FPL), which is the adjacent 1% AEP flood level plus a 500mm freeboard safety factor.
- C.02 The following uses within a building will not be supported below the FPL.
- Residential habitable rooms or uses, including those relying on flood gates, flood doors, barriers, crests, walls, windows or other physical barriers to exclude floodwaters up to the FPL.
 - Gathering places such as places of worship and classrooms.
 - Uses such as child care centres, aged care facilities.
 - Storage of valuable items including important records, archives and office files.
- C.03 Indoor, non-habitable floor space and corresponding uses may be permitted below the FPL, subject to a satisfactory flood hazard and risk assessment and appropriate flood mitigation measures. Such uses may include:
- Basement car parking and bicycle storage, with floodwaters excluded up to the PMF, subject to compliance with the controls in Section 6.7.8 Car Park Basements in Flood Prone Areas.
 - Plant and equipment, pumps, generators, batteries (all flood proofed as necessary if relied upon for shelter in place purpose).
 - Tanks, for water supplies, sewage holding, on site Detention, WSUD, liquid fuel, gas (all flood proofed as necessary relied upon for shelter in place purpose).
 - Loading docks, solid waste facilities, garbage and recycling transfer.
 - Short stay parking, taxis, deliveries, couriers etc.
 - Storage and warehousing of 'non-valuable items' will be assessed on merit.

- C.04 Outdoor uses below the FPL may be permitted provided the design is flood risk responsive and will not unreasonably expose patrons to harm from high hazard conditions (Hazard Level H3 or greater). Development Applications for outdoor uses below the FPL must be supported by an effective Flood Emergency Response Plan and may include:
- Outdoor cafes, restaurants, bars
 - kiosks,
 - clubs,
 - display areas,
 - outdoor stages, cinemas and theatres.
- C.05 Commercial and retail development at street level that is below the FPL within a building that occupies land subject to flooding in a PMF event may be permitted if:
- a) a satisfactory flood hazard and risk assessment is undertaken and appropriate flood mitigation measures are incorporated accordingly, and
 - b) the development is designed to minimise damage to property and risk to life, and
 - c) the development is not subject to or surrounded by high hazard flooding in the 1% AEP event, unless there is a flood free pedestrian access to a building (which could be another part of the same building) which is outside of the high flood risk precinct, and
 - d) any storage of goods below the FPL is only permitted where they are protected from floods up to the FPL.
- C.06 Commercial and retail development within a basement below the FPL is, in general, not permitted within a building that occupies land subject to flooding in a PMF event.
- C.07 Notwithstanding C.06, Council may at its discretion permit some types of commercial and retail development within a basement of a building below the FPL that occupies land subject to flooding in a PMF event if:
- a) a satisfactory flood hazard and risk assessment is undertaken and appropriate flood mitigation measures are incorporated, and
 - b) occupants and visitors will not be subject to significant risk of harm caused by flooding at or near the site in a PMF event should any of the active flood barriers fail, and
 - c) the basement is capable of withstanding riverine and overland flow PMF forces including the weight of floodwaters potentially ponding in the basement should any of the active flood barriers fail, and
 - d) at least one access point from the basement to the shelter in place refuge is protected against a riverine PMF using passive, fail-proof barriers, and
 - e) the Flood Emergency Response Plan:
 - i. includes the information detailed in Control C.02 in Section 6.7.4 Flood Warning and Emergency Response Planning, and
 - ii. enables occupants and visitors of the development including those in the basement levels, to have direct flood-free access from the basement to the Shelter in place within the building that is above the PMF, and
 - iii. includes details of any physical flood exclusion measures in the development including procedures and practices for their operation, inspection and maintenance in perpetuity, and
 - f) building access and egress does not require people to traverse hazardous floodwaters – that is Hazard Level H3 and above in the PMF, and

- g) any storage of goods below the FPL is only permitted where they are protected from floods up to the FPL.

6.7.3 SENSITIVE AND CRITICAL USES

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure sensitive and critical uses and facilities are located away from unsafe flood conditions.

Controls

- C.01 'Sensitive Uses and Facilities' and 'Critical Uses and Facilities,' as defined in Table 2.4.2.1.1 'Land Use Category Definitions' in Section 2.4.2 Water Management of this DCP are, in general, not permitted within a building that occupies land subject to flooding in a PMF event.
- C.02 Council may at its discretion permit some 'Sensitive Uses and facilities' such as a centre-based child care, hospital or aged care facility within a building that occupies land subject to flooding in a PMF event, if Council can be satisfied that:
 - a) Occupants and visitors will not be subject to significant risk of harm caused by flooding at or near the site in a PMF event.
 - b) A Flood Emergency Response Plan is planned, designed and implemented in perpetuity to provide adequate refuge for shelter in place as well as emergency services access and evacuation of the centre or facility.
 - c) Building access and egress does not require people to traverse hazardous floodwaters – that is Hazard Level H3 and above in any flood between the 1% AEP and the PMF.

6.7.4 FLOOD WARNING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING

Evacuation plans, flood warning systems and flood emergency response plans are all important elements for reducing risk of harm during a flood event. However, it necessary to recognise that flood emergency response plans "...cannot be solely relied upon to be effective in all flood events and therefore cannot be considered to reduce the hydraulic hazard. At best they reduce flood risk in events where they operate effectively and as such, flood emergency response plans should not form the basis of development consent"³

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure flood warning and emergency response planning is undertaken for flood prone developments to assist in reducing risk of harm. This includes:
 - a) Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP)
 - b) Flood warning system
 - c) Evacuation planning (horizontal and vertical) and emergency access and Shelter In Place

- O.02 To enable Shelter In Place, or vertical evacuation as an alternative to horizontal evacuation, for certain flood affected sites, enabling appropriate development to occur, while protecting occupants during floods.
- O.03 To minimise the risk to life and property for new and renewed developments in the City Centre through Flood Emergency Response Plans that consider the feasibility of horizontal evacuation, appropriate vertical evacuation or shelter in place and recognise that the difficulty of evacuation and accessing the Parramatta City Centre as a whole during major floods, and the extent of the PMF from Parramatta River, means that Shelter In Place is likely to be the basis for most individual Flood Emergency Response Plans for new and renewed developments in the City Centre.

Controls

- C.01 All development involving the construction of a new building or significant alterations to an existing building, and or intensification of a use must be supported by a FERP.
- C.02 FERPs submitted with Development Applications must include:
- both warning and evacuation measures (horizontal or vertical) for all building occupants (residents, workers and visitors) that includes the most appropriate 'safe areas' and 'safe evacuation routes';
 - measures to prevent evacuation from the site by private vehicle;
 - the most appropriate emergency response for flood and fire events that occur together;
 - a building flood emergency response plan, similar to a building fire evacuation drill, and measures to ensure this is tested at least annually;
 - a statement about the consistency of the submitted FERP with the FERP for the Parramatta City Centre; and
 - evidence of consultation undertaken with relevant state and local agencies in the preparation of the FERP.
- C.03 Horizontal evacuation measures are preferred for all building occupants (residents, workers and visitors) where the following can be satisfied:
- a) Pedestrians can evacuate safely from a building via a flood free pedestrian access on a 'rising road' to an area of refuge located above the PMF. The evacuation pathway must not require passage through deepening or high hazard (H3 to H6) floodwaters.
 - b) A pedestrian exit from a building is provided above the PMF that is accessible internally to all occupants.
 - c) Address requirements for accessibility and be available for all occupants (where possible)
 - d) If feasible and beneficial, provide a link to a neighbouring building by means of an internal access or a bridge, connecting buildings and leading occupants to an exit above the PMF.
 - e) Not rely on lifts, elevators etc.
 - f) Address access into the property during floods by Emergency Services such as SES, Ambulance, Fire and Rescue.
- C.04 Where horizontal evacuation is not feasible, Shelter In Place or vertical evacuation must be provided for all building occupants (residents, workers and visitors) that offers access to a safe indoor area of refuge or 'shelter in place' above the PMF where they can remain until the flood event has passed and any subsequent disruption after the flood has been rendered safe and serviceable.

C.05 Shelter In Place or vertical evacuation measures must satisfy the following requirements:

- a) Refuge shelters must be adequate and fit for purpose (size, design, equipment, supplies) and maintained as such in perpetuity.
- b) Unless otherwise advised by Council, facilities must be designed for a refuge stay of at least 72 hours, with longer time periods addressed in design, equipment and provisioning.
- c) It is recommended, and may in some cases be required, that large and high rise residential buildings be provided with emergency back-up power, water supply and sewerage for all residential units and common facilities including lifts. This must be provided in the context of an overarching Emergency Response Plan that includes flooding, power outages, extreme weather events and other incidents.
- d) Where the building design and back-up systems enable some residents to safely remain in their own apartments for extended periods during floods, all such residents must still have access to a communal refuge area of adequate size where support from other residents and emergency supplies are available.

The communal safe area of refuge must be permanently provided with as a minimum:

- emergency electricity supply, and lighting,
- clean water for drinking, washing and toilet flushing,
- working bathroom and toilets,
- suitable food,
- personal washing facilities,
- medical equipment including a first aid kit,
- a battery-powered radio and relevant communications equipment.

C.06 Requirements for the communal safe area of refuge must be detailed in the Flood Emergency Response Plan supporting the DA and must address:

- a) Numbers of people likely to need the facility and consequent size, equipment and provisioning requirements
- b) Means to ensure ongoing services such as power, water and wastewater disposal, communications
- c) Long term maintenance as part of the building management system
- d) Dual use of the refuge area for other non-emergency communal functions (if practical)

C.07 All safe areas of refuge (residents own apartment or a communal area) must have:

- a) fail safe access to the safe area of refuge from anywhere in the building including the basement (lift access is not allowed) that is protected from floodwaters up to the PMF by suitable flood doors, flood gates and the like; and
- b) fail safe access to an exit/entry point located above the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard that enables people to exit the building during a fire and/or flood, and allows emergency service personnel to enter a building to attend to a medical emergency.

6.7.5 DEVELOPMENT IN AND NEAR FLOODWAYS, RIPARIAN ZONES AND NATURALISED CHANNELS

Objectives

- O.01 Development in and near floodways, riparian zones and naturalised channels requires careful planning and detailed design to protect occupants and people in the locality while supporting flood conveyance requirements, beneficial environmental outcomes and optimising development opportunities.
- O.02 Encourage naturalisation and semi-naturalisation of concrete floodway channels and creeks where feasible.

Controls

- C.01 Design of new waterways and rehabilitation of existing waterways and creeks must maximise habitat, ecological and landscape values, both in the aquatic and riparian environments, while ensuring hydraulic functions are not diminished.
- C.02 Development adjoining creeks and rivers must incorporate protection and conservation of riparian zones, as well as facilitating human access, amenity and public safety as appropriate.
- C.03 Where a site adjoins a creek or river, a substantial riparian buffer zone along the full site frontage is likely to be required to enable the river bank to be rehabilitated and ecological damage to be repaired. Any stormwater infrastructure in this zone must address this and not impact it negatively, either immediately, or in the long term.
- C.04 The overall development must provide for public safety, evacuation and such matters as bank stability and erosion control, riparian vegetation and so on.

6.7.6 CONTROLS FOR FLOODWAYS

Objectives

- O.01 To ensure floodways are not directed within or beneath a building
- O.02 To consider open-air floodways on a site.

Controls

- C.01 Council will not support proposals for flood flow-through or flood storage chambers within or beneath a new building.
- C.02 Council will consider on merit the use of part of the ground level building footprint for an open-air overland flow path or floodway, provided that:

- a) The floodway within and beyond the footprint is designed and maintained for public safety and risk management.
- b) Flood hazard conditions are effectively managed to minimise risks to public safety.

C.03 Any cantilever building element (excluding any structural support columns or similar) must have a minimum 4 metre clearance above the ground surface level of the overland flow path throughout the site to enable a landscaped open space to be created. The landscaped open space must:

- a) be designed for low intensity and low risk pedestrian activities, recognising this is likely to be a site of 'high hazard' flash flooding;
- b) create a positive and safe experience for pedestrians;
- c) promote activity, connectivity and variety in the public domain;
- d) be designed having regard to aspect, height and proportions;
- e) be designed in conjunction with street levels to facilitate step-less access; and
- f) be provided with 'deep soil' and planted with appropriate tree and shrub species that are satisfactory to Council for this context.
- g) The horizontal extent of any overhang is subject to Council approval and Urban Design requirements.
- h) Undercrofts are generally not supported.
- i) The cross sectional area and width of the floodway within the building footprint is less than the area and width of the floodway beyond the footprint.

C.04 A floodway or flow path adjacent to a building must not be obstructed by permanent design elements such as walls, stairs, ramps etc. Building support columns may be acceptable. Trees and 'soft landscape', appropriate surface treatments, including paving and ground cover, may be permitted, subject to Council approval.

C.05 Seating, tables, and small structures such as kiosks, coffee carts and market stalls may be permitted in a floodway if they are designed for public safety and do not significantly obstruct the floodway, and must satisfy the following:

- a) Such structures may be designed to collapse in floods provided they do not generate significant or hazardous debris in doing so.
- b) Each structure must be structurally able to withstand flooding for both the FPL and full immersion conditions, allowing for waterborne debris, hydrostatic and hydro- dynamic forces, flotation and scour. 'Withstand' may include as an alternative the ability of the structure to safely collapse without generating significant debris. 'Withstand' also includes presenting a minimum vertical surface area and maximum permeability to the moving floodwaters and associated debris. The structures may be given external protection such as with large, deep rooted trees – but this must be justified structurally and arboriculturally.
- c) must be constructed with flood compatible materials and construction methods and services such as power lines, telecoms must be waterproofed.
- d) Such structures are not to be 'habitable' rooms, as defined by the Floodplain Development Manual, and must not be used for the storage of valuable items including important records.

Note – bicycle storage is acceptable. Kiosks may be acceptable provided they do not create 'habitable' rooms, store valuable items, or significantly increase risk to the public and occupants.

- e) As these structures are not habitable rooms/floors, there is no minimum floor level.

6.7.7 CONTROLS FOR PARRAMATTA RIVER BANK AND FORESHORES

Objectives

- O.01 Parramatta River bank and foreshores require special consideration given its combination of high flood risk, high public use and environmental values.
- O.02 Careful design of Parramatta River bank and foreshores in the City Centre is required to reconcile potential conflicts arising from 'high hazard floodway' conditions while encouraging public domain use and activation.

Controls

- C.01 Design must provide for effective flood warning and evacuation pathways must be suitable for the frail, disabled and other vulnerable people.
- C.02 Buildings and infrastructure must be minimal and appropriate for this severe environment that is regularly flooded.
- C.03 'Habitable rooms' (as defined in the Floodplain Development Manual) must not be developed in such high hazard inundated areas – but some non-habitable facilities such as kiosks may be acceptable if designed appropriately. For further requirements refer elsewhere in this DCP regarding building in or near floodways.

6.7.8 CAR PARK BASEMENTS IN FLOOD PRONE AREAS

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure the risks associated with car park basements in flood prone areas are adequately mitigated.

Controls

- C.01 Council will only allow basement car parking in flood prone land if the proposal demonstrates:
 - a) effective floodproofing and flood exclusion of the basement against all floods up to the PMF; and
 - b) adequate safety for occupants of the basement and building including a flood free vertical evacuation path to a safe refuge above the PMF; and
 - c) consistency with other Council objectives (such as traffic management).
- C.02 To seek to demonstrate the appropriateness of a basement car park within a flood prone area, the following details must be included as a minimum in the Development Application,

- a) Demonstration that high hazard floodwaters (H3 or greater) will not occur in a 1% AEP event in the area adjacent to the driveway.
 - b) The basement must be protected from the ingress of floodwater by passive measures at least up to the flood planning level. These measures are likely to include provision of a driveway crest at or above the flood planning level with associated wing / or bund walls to this level to prevent floodwaters flowing into the basement.
 - c) The basement must be protected from the ingress of floodwater via the driveway up to the Probable Maximum Flood level. These measures are likely to include provision of a self-triggering and self-powered flood gate at or near the driveway crest that reaches the level of the PMF, together with corresponding wing wall bunds etc. to the same PMF level.
 - d) The basement must be protected from the ingress of floodwater via stairwells and other openings up to the Probable Maximum Flood level. These measures are likely to include a combination of a self-closing flood doors, flood gates and bund walls. Flood doors may also be fire doors.
 - e) Provision of flood-free escape stairs from the basement up to a place of refuge within the building above the PMF level with adequate facilities for users during and after a flood.
 - f) Provision of adequate car parking for the disabled and an escape path that can be followed to safety.
 - g) Submission of a comprehensive Flood Emergency Response Plan incorporating all of the above.
- C.03 The Building Management System and Plan for the development must include all necessary measures to maintain, test and operate the flood protection devices including flood gates, doors and barriers, flood sensors, flood refuges and FERP.
- C.04 Subject to other controls, automatic 'stacker' car parks may be acceptable in that they substantially reduce the likelihood of people being in the basements and needing to escape from them.

Glossary

Annual Exceedance Probability AEP % per annum - likelihood or probability of a specific flood occurring in any given year.

5% AEP (formerly 1 in 20-year flood) is a statistical event to describe a flood of this size or greater occurring in any given year.

1% AEP - (formerly 1 in 100-year) flood is a statistical event (1% Annual Exceedance Probability) to describe a 1% chance of a flood of this size or greater occurring in any given year.

PMF – The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) is the largest flood that can be predicted at a particular location, usually modelled from the probable maximum precipitation (PMP rainfall). The PMF defines the extent of flood prone land, that is, the floodplain.

Flood Hazard – A combination of velocity and depth of floodwaters that generates varying degrees of unsafe conditions and risks for people and property now categorised as H1-H6 where H3 and above are unsafe for people.

Flood Planning Level (FPL) – is the level of the governing 1% AEP flood event plus 500mm freeboard. The governing 1% AEP flood is the higher of the mainstream (river or creek) flood level and the overland flow flood level. The freeboard is a fixed safety factor which allows for modelling variation and factors such as waves and turbulence. It does not include an allowance for Climate Change.

Flood prone land – is land susceptible to flooding by a PMF event.

Climate Change is currently predicted to increase both rainfall intensity and tidal levels and must be considered in flood risk assessment.

Flash floods – Occurs when floods reach an area less than two hours after heavy rainfall. Parramatta River and its tributary creeks are subject to flash flooding.

Mainstream Flooding (or Riparian or Fluvial Flooding) – increased flow in major and minor rivers, creeks and tributaries causing a rising water level wave that usually overtops the banks. In Parramatta this is all flash flooding.

Overland flow flooding (or Pluvial Flooding) – Water that runs across the land after rainfall, before it enters a mainstream waterway. Overland flow is normally generated by intense rainfall in a localised catchment and is also flash flooding.

SES Emergency Response Classification - determined by the SES according to the impact a flood may have in a certain area based on operational issues of evacuation, resupply and rescue.

The Flood Planning Level:

- is the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard safety factor.
- is the required minimum finished floor level of all habitable rooms.
- is the higher of the river or creek mainstream flood level, or the local overland flow flood level - plus 0.5m freeboard in both cases.

The PMF is modelled only for river or creek flooding, not from overland flow flooding. Freeboard is not required for the PMF.

6.8 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability and infrastructure studies undertaken for the Parramatta City Centre found that the predicted CBD growth under the development as usual scenario will result in:

- 3 x increase in energy and water demand,
- 4 x increase in sewer loads.

This will increase greenhouse gas emissions, place increasing pressure on our energy, water and sewer infrastructure, and lock households and businesses in to higher than necessary utility costs.

The temperature increases already experienced in Parramatta, and the densification of the City Centre (less pervious surfaces, vegetation and trees, and increase in built form) mean that urban heat impacts will also increase as our city grows.

To limit the impact of this growth, it's important to design and build environmentally sustainable buildings that reduce energy and water use, greenhouse gas emissions and urban heat.

6.8.1 HIGH PERFORMING BUILDINGS

High energy and water performing buildings require development standards to be materially better than the national minimum regulated standards.

To deliver high performing buildings in Parramatta City Centre, these targets represent a Best in Market approach has been adopted in the *Parramatta LEP 2011*, whereby specified non-residential developments are required to perform within the top 15 percentile of similar existing building performance across Greater Metropolitan Sydney.

This approach reflects genuine best practice for energy and water performance, benchmarked in the National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) performance databases, and ensures the requirements are technically and commercially feasible. The dynamic calibration of the best in market requirements, updated through the *Parramatta LEP 2011*, will ensure the currency of the target and delivery of high performing new development.

The controls in this sub-section outline the verification requirements to demonstrate compliance with the energy and water targets in subclause 7.23 (3) High performing building design in *Parramatta LEP 2011* for building uses subject to the clause.

The NABERS equivalent energy and water targets in subclause 7.23 (3) High performing building design in *Parramatta LEP 2011* are:

Column 1 (building use)	Column 2 (Energy Target):	Column 3 (Water Target)
Retail premises	<p>LEP requirement as per Cl. 7.23(3):</p> <p>< 52.8 kgCO₂/m²/annum</p> <p><u>NABERS equivalent:</u></p> <p>4.5 star Energy Rating (Shopping Centre rating*).</p>	<p>LEP requirement as per Cl. 7.23(3):</p> <p>< 1.1 kl/m²/annum</p> <p><u>NABERS equivalent:</u></p> <p>3.5 star Water Rating (whole building*).</p>
Office premises	<p>LEP requirement as per Cl. 7.23(3):</p> <p>< 63.8 kgCO₂/m²/annum</p> <p><u>NABERS equivalent:</u></p> <p>5.5 star Energy Rating (base building*).</p>	<p>LEP requirement as per Cl. 7.23(3):</p> <p>< 0.5 kl/m²/annum</p> <p><u>NABERS equivalent:</u></p> <p>4.5 star Water Rating (whole building*).</p>
Hotel or motel accommodation or serviced apartments	<p>LEP requirement as per Cl. 7.23(3):</p> <p>< 5,220 kgCO₂/guest room/annum</p> <p><u>NABERS equivalent:</u></p> <p>4.5 star Energy Rating (whole building*).</p>	<p>LEP requirement as per Cl. 7.23(3):</p> <p>< 76.1 kl/guest room/annum</p> <p><u>NABERS equivalent:</u></p> <p>4.5 star Water Rating (whole building*).</p>
<p>Note – *Denotes the Federal Government's National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) terminology regarding ratings scope. Applicants should refer to NABERS for further information.</p>		

Objectives

- O.01 Encourage high performing building design (namely the built form, layout and services) of office premises, large-scale retail premises, hotel or motel accommodation, serviced apartments, residential flat buildings and mixed-use development that minimises the consumption of energy and water.

Controls

- C.01 Verification of the LEP High Performing Building requirements (3a) must be evidenced by a National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) Commitment Agreement(s) for the development at the necessary level of performance. The part of any building used for the purposes in Column 1 of the control table, does not exceed the energy emission in Column 2 of the control table and the water usage in Column 3 of the control table:

Column 1 (Building use)	Column 2 (Energy Target)	Column 3 (Water Target)
Retail premises	4.5 star NABERS Energy Rating (Shopping Centre rating*).	3.5 star NABERS Water Rating (whole building*).
Office premises	5.5 star NABERS Energy Rating (base building*).	4.5 star NABERS Water Rating (whole building*).
Hotel or motel accommodation or serviced apartments	4.5 star NABERS Energy Rating (whole building*).	4.5 star NABERS Water Rating (whole building*).

Notes –

- *Denotes the Federal Government's National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) terminology regarding ratings scope. Applicants should refer to NABERS for further information.
- The energy and water requirements in Columns 2 and 3 were extracted from the Federal Government's **National Australian Built Environment Rating System** (NABERS) registry on 26 February 2020 and represent the 15th percentile of best performance of similar existing buildings of a similar usage type in the Sydney metropolitan region. These requirements will be regularly reviewed by Council to ensure high performing building measures improve over time to reflect new technologies and commercial viability. The first review is anticipated to be in response to the new Sustainable Buildings SEPP incorporating BASIX that will come into force on 1 October 2023.

- C.02 A report prepared by a qualified consultant to the satisfaction of the Council must be submitted with the DA that verifies:
- a) the necessary annual emissions intensity and water performance targets to meet the requirements in C.01 under at the time of application have been established and confirmed, and
 - b) the building will meet the annual energy and annual water performance targets established in C.01, has adequate allowance (including budget) in the design of the building and its services to meet these targets, and is committed to a post occupancy verification against the targets.
- C.03 The report requirements specified in C.02 for energy must be verified through the provision of a signed *National Australian Built Environment Rating System* (NABERS) Commitment Agreement.

6.8.2 DUAL WATER SYSTEMS

Objectives

- O.01 Increase resilience and water security by providing an alternative water supply to buildings.
- O.02 Reduce the technical and financial barriers to upgrading buildings to connect to future non-drinking water supply infrastructure.
- O.03 Support the growth infrastructure requirements for the Greater Parramatta Olympic Peninsula.

Controls

- C.01 All development involving the construction of a new building or significant alterations to an existing building must install a dual water or reticulation system to support the immediate or future connection to a recycled water network. The design of the dual reticulation system is to be such that a future change-over to an alternative water supply can be achieved without significant civil or building work, disruption or cost.
- C.02 To facilitate this, the dual reticulation system is to have:
- One reticulation system servicing drinking water uses, connected to the drinking water supply, and
 - One reticulation system servicing all non-drinking water uses, such as toilet flushing, irrigation and washing machines. The non-drinking water system is to be connected to the rainwater tank with drinking water supply backup, until an alternative water supply connection is available. The non-drinking system is to be provided with a connection point adjacent the street boundary for easy connection to a future district non-drinking water supply.
 - Metering of water services is to be in accordance with the [Sydney Water Multi-level individual metering guide, Version 10, March 2022](#). Individual metering of the non-drinking water service is optional.

6.8.3 ALL ELECTRIC BUILDINGS

Buildings built today will be around for the next 50-100 years. Moving away from buildings that use on-site combustion of fossil fuels to power appliances is a key strategy for buildings to reduce emissions from the increasingly renewable grid supplied electricity, and transition to a low carbon future. All electric buildings also reduce construction and operating costs through the elimination of gas pipes and metering and ongoing connection and usage charges, as well as providing enduring health benefits to occupants.

Objectives

- O.01 Reduce the combustion of fossil fuels through electric only connected new buildings, that benefit from the progressive greening of grid supplied electricity in NSW.
- O.02 Reduce indoor air pollutants associated with the onsite combustion of gas to improve air quality for occupants.
- O.03 Operational cost savings to occupants through the avoidance of gas connection and ongoing connection charges.
- O.04 Reduction in need for utility cabinets in the street and on street walls.

Controls

- C.01 All new buildings are to use only electricity (grid provided and on-site renewables) for all energy requirements associated with normal operations.

- C.02 Where it is demonstrated that the intended use of the building requires a process or equipment that is not able to be served by electricity, fossil fuels may be provided to service that service only. Evidence shall be provided with the application of market testing and equipment supplier advice to confirm that an electricity powered alternative is not technically possible.

6.8.4 ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

The transition to electric vehicles and the phasing out of fossil fuel use are key strategies to reduce emissions and move to a low carbon future. The following controls aim to provide the essential infrastructure for vehicle charging that will future proof the buildings and ensure residents can easily transition to electric vehicles. Without essential infrastructure, the future installation of charging facilities by an apartment owner can be much more expensive and, in some cases, technically impossible.

The requirements for electric vehicle parking spaces in this section are to be included within the total maximum number of parking spaces required by clauses 7.15, 7.16 and 7.17 in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

Objectives

- O.01 Realise the positive benefits of increased electric vehicle adoption on urban amenity including air quality and urban heat.
- O.02 Ensure new development in Parramatta provides the necessary infrastructure to support the charging of electric vehicles.
- O.03 Minimise the impact of electric vehicle charging on peak electrical demand requirements.

Controls

- C.01 All multi-unit residential car parking must:
- Provide an EV Ready Connection to at least one car space for each dwelling.
 - Provide EV Distribution Board(s) in of sufficient size to allow connection of all EV Ready Connections and Shared EV connections.
 - Locate EV Distribution board(s) so that no future EV Ready Connection will require a cable of more than 50m from the parking bay to connect.
 - Identify on the plans submitted with the DA the future installation location of the cable trays from the EV Distribution Board to the car spaces allocated to each dwelling that are provided a Future EV connection, with confirmation of adequacy from an electrical engineer. Spatial allowances are to be made for cables trays and EV Distribution Board (s) when designing in other services.
- C.02 All car share spaces and spaces allocated to visitors must have a Shared EV connection.
- C.03 All commercial building car parking must provide 1 Shared EV connection for every 10 commercial car spaces distributed throughout the carpark to provide equitable access across floors and floor plates.

Glossary

The following Electric Vehicle (EV) technical terms are used:

EV Ready Connection is the provision of a cable tray and a dedicated spare 32A circuit provided in an EV Distribution Board to enable easy future installation of cabling from an EV charger to the EV Distribution Board and a circuit breaker to feed the circuit.

Shared EV Connection is the provision of a minimum Level 2 40A fast charger and Power Supply to a car parking space connected to an EV Distribution Board.

EV Distribution Board is a distribution board dedicated to EV charging that is capable of supplying not less than 50% of EV connections at full power at any one time during off-peak periods. This will ensure that the impacts of maximum demand are minimized, and that increases to electrical feed sizes are not required. To deliver this, the distribution board will be complete with an EV Load Management System and an active suitably sized connection to the main switchboard. The distribution board must provide adequate space for the future installation (post construction) of compact meters in or adjacent to the distribution board, to enable the body corporate to measure individual EV usage in the future.

EV Load Management System is a system capable of:

1. Reading real time current and energy from the electric vehicle chargers under management
2. Determining, based on known installation parameters and real time data, the appropriate behaviour of each EV charger to minimise building peak power demand whilst ensuring electric vehicles connected are full recharged.
3. Scale to include additional chargers as they are added to the site over time.

6.8.5 URBAN COOLING

Urban heat or the Urban Heat Island effect refers to the higher temperatures experienced in urban areas compared to rural or natural areas. Urban heat impacts our communities, businesses and natural environment in many ways, including increase demand for electricity and water, a less comfortable public domain for pedestrians and associated health impacts. On average, Parramatta experiences more frequent hotter days than Sydney average (Australian Bureau of Meteorology).

As more development occurs across the City, the build-up of heat in the environment occurs through trapping of radiation in street canyons, increased hard surfaces, reduced vegetation, and heat rejection from buildings surfaces and air conditioning units. The build-up of heat is compounded as more dense urban environments reduce the amount of heat able to be removed by wind and re-radiation to the night sky, extending the period of discomfort.

This section provides controls which aim to cool and remove heat from the urban environment at the city and local scale. These are innovative controls based on Australian and international evidence on cities and the urban heat island effect. The controls address the:

- Reflectivity of building roofs, podiums and facades;
- Reduce the impacts of heat rejection sources of heating and cooling systems; and
- Green roofs or walls.

The following complementary controls assist with the reduction of urban heat:

- Encouraging laminar wind flows and reducing turbulence through the Setbacks above Street and Lane Frontage height controls (Section 6.3.3 The Building Envelope).
- Vegetation and retention of soil moisture through Water Sensitive Urban Design (Section 3.3.6

Water Sensitive Urban Design);

- Street trees and vegetation in the public domain (Section 6.4.2.2 Street Trees Have Priority);
- Well-designed Landscaping and Green Roofs and Walls (Sections 6.6.8.6.4 Green Roofs or Walls); and
- Awnings on streets (Section 6.4.2 Awnings and Trees on Streets).

Solar heat reflectivity should not be confused with solar light reflectivity, as these are distinctly different issues. Solar heat contributes to urban warming and solar light reflectivity can be the cause of glare, which is covered in Section 6.8.6 Solar Light Reflectivity.

These controls do not consider energy efficiency or thermal comfort within buildings. These important issues are dealt with in other controls, State Environmental Planning Policies and the National Construction Code.

Glossary

Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) is a composite measure of a materials ability to reflect solar radiation (solar reflectance) and emit heat which has been absorbed by the material. For example, standard black paint has a SRI value of 5 and a standard white paint has a SRI value of 100.

Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR) is the ratio of reflective to non-reflective external surface on any given façade.

Reflective surfaces are those surfaces that directly reflect light and heat and for the purposes of this DCP are defined as those surfaces that have specular normal reflection of greater than 5% and includes, but is not limited to, glazing, glass faced spandrel panel, some metal finishes and high gloss finishes.

Note – For calculation in Table 6.8.5.2.1 and Table 6.8.5.2.2, RSR is to be expressed as a percentage between 1 and 100.

Non-reflective surfaces are those surfaces that diffusely reflect light and heat and for the purposes of this DCP are defined as those surfaces that have specular normal reflection of less than 5%.

Maximum External Solar Reflectance is the maximum allowable percentage of solar reflectance for the external face of a Reflective Surface. The percentage of solar reflectance is to be measured at a normal angle of incidence.

Objectives

- O.01 Reduce the contribution of development to urban heat in the Parramatta Local Government Area.
- O.02 Improve user comfort in the local urban environment (communal/private open space and the public domain).

6.8.5.1 ROOF SURFACES

Objectives

- O.01 Reflect and dissipate heat from roofs and podium top areas.

O.02 Improve user comfort of roof and podium top areas.

Controls

- C.01 Where surfaces on roof tops or podiums are used for communal open space or other active purposes, the development must demonstrate at least 50% of the accessible roof area complies with one or a combination of the following:
- Be shaded by a shade structure;
 - Be covered by vegetation consistent with the controls under Section 6.8.5.4 Green Roofs or Walls;
 - Provide shading through canopy tree planting, to be measured on extent of canopy cover 2 years after planting.
- C.02 Where surfaces on roof tops or podiums are not used for the purposes of private or public open space, for solar panels or for heat rejection plant, the development must demonstrate the following:
- Materials used have a minimum solar reflectivity index (SRI) of 82 if a horizontal surface or a minimum SRI of 39 for sloped surface greater than 15 degrees; or
 - 75% of the total roof or podium surface be covered by vegetation; or
 - A combination of (a) and (b) for the total roof surface.

6.8.5.2 FACADES

Objectives

- O.01 Minimise the reflection of solar heat downward from the building façade into communal/private open space or the public domain.

Controls

- C.01 The facades must demonstrate a minimum percentage of shading calculated on the 21st December and evidenced with the provision of shadow diagrams with the development application. The time and extent of shading required for each façade orientation is detailed in the Technical Requirements UHI façade shading.
- C.02 Shading may be provided by:
- External feature shading with non-reflective surfaces;
 - Intrinsic features of the building form such as reveals and returns; and
 - Shading from vegetation such as green walls that is consistent with the controls in sections 6.4.4 The Street Wall and 6.8.5.4 Green Roofs or Walls.
- C.03 Where multiple reflective surfaces or concave geometry of reflective surface introduce the risk of focusing of solar reflections into the public spaces:
- Solar heat reflections from any part of a building must not exceed 1,000W/m² in the public domain at any time;

- b) A reflectivity modelling report may be required to qualify extent of reflected solar heat radiation. The modelling is required to consider all aspects that influence the amount of solar heat reflected at any point in time, including three-dimensional geometry, façade articulation specularly and angular dependent reflectivity of surfaces.

C.04 The technical requirements in section 6.8.5.2.1 below are to be complied with, where applicable.

6.8.5.2.1 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS - UHI FAÇADE SHADING

Unshaded facades reflect solar heat into streets and open space where it can be absorbed and contribute to the energy imbalance that causes the urban heat island effect. Modern glass often achieves energy efficiency by maximizing the amount of non-visible heat that is reflected from the glass, which reduces energy into the building but magnifies the amount of heat that is reflected into streets and open space.

All glass and similar reflective materials also increase reflectivity of light and heat and low angles of incidence. It is these low angles of incidence where solar shading is most effective. Figure 6.8.5.2.1 below shows the amount of solar heat that 50% of solar heat would typically be reflected from best case untreated clear glass at a 10° angle of incidence without shading. Solar shading (right) performs well to reduce the amount of solar radiation that will be reflected into the streets and open space as it blocks both the sun from hitting the façade and solar reflections from the façade.

The following technical requirements provide the details for demonstrating the minimum required shading at control C.01 in Section 6.8.5.2 Facades. The detailed technical requirements are provided to allow non-prescriptive design solutions to meet the minimum shading requirements for façade orientation and extent of reflective surfaces and provide a simple means of confirming adequacy at the time of application.

Facades requiring shading

Facades with reflective surfaces must demonstrate a minimum percentage shading as determined in Tables 6.8.5.2.1 and 6.8.5.2.2 for the 21 December, at the reference times included in Table 6.8.5.2.3.

Shading is not required on facades:

- where the Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR) is less than 30%
- that are orientated south of south-southeast and south-southwest.

Refer to Figures 6.8.5.2.1 and 6.8.5.2.2

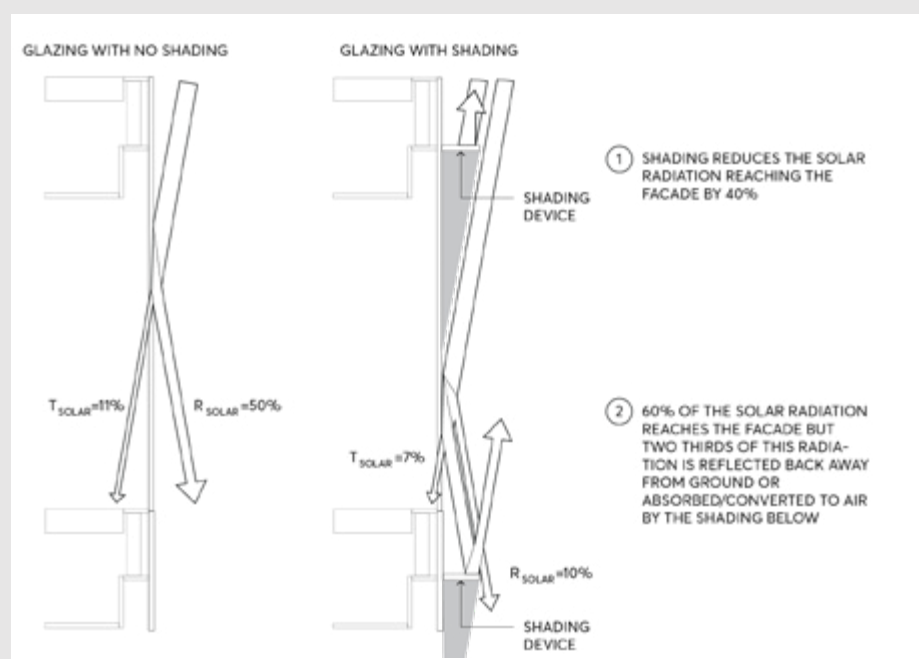


Figure 6.8.5.2.1 - Benefit of shading to reduce solar reflectance

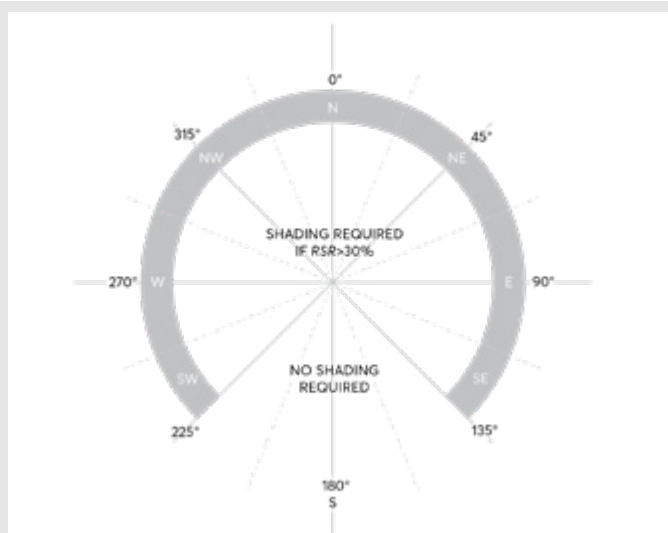


Figure 6.8.5.2.2 - Shading requirements - RSR

Elements which can be counted to shading the facade may be:

- External feature shading with non-reflective surfaces.
- Intrinsic features of the building form such as reveals and returns.
- Shading from vegetation such as green walls that are consistent with the controls on green roofs and walls.

The following elements cannot be counted as shading to the shading requirements:

- Existing buildings; and
- Existing structures.

Percentage of shading required

The percentage shading required to the Reflective surfaces to be shown in the shadow diagram is determined by the Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR) of each façade and the calculation tables below.

Reflective surfaces on street walls (or if no street wall, as measured from the first 21 metres from the ground plane) are to be provided with the minimum percentage shading in Table 6.8.5.2.1.

Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR)	<30%	30% - 70%	≥70%
Minimum Percentage Shading (%)	0	$(1.5 \times \text{RSR}) - 45$	75

Table 6.8.5.2.1 – Calculation of minimum percentage shading for *Reflective surfaces* on street walls

Reflective surfaces on tower façades (above the street wall or if no street wall, as measured above the first 21 metres from the ground plane) are to be provided with the minimum percentage shading in Table 6.8.5.2.2.

Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR)	<30%	30% - 70%	≥70%
Minimum Percentage Shading (%)	0	$(0.8 \times \text{RSR}) - 24$	40

Table 6.8.5.2.2 – Calculation of minimum percentage shading for *Reflective surfaces* on tower facades

Shadow diagram requirements

Shadow diagrams must be submitted with the development application showing the extent of shading of *Reflective surfaces* at the nominated time for each relevant façade.

The shadow diagrams are to include a calculation of the percentage of shading provided and the RSR for each façade.

Table 6.8.5.2.3 provides the nominated sun angles and shadow diagram reference times for each façade orientation where shadow diagrams are required.

Orientation of façade	Time	Sun angles
East $\pm 22.5^\circ$	10:00 AEDT	Sun elevation: 51° Sun Azimuth: 86°
Northeast/Southeast $\pm 22.5^\circ$	11:30 AEDT	Sun elevation: 69° Sun Azimuth: 66°
North $\pm 22.5^\circ$	13:00 AEDT	Sun elevation: 80° Sun Azimuth: 352°
Northwest/Southwest $\pm 22.5^\circ$	14:30 AEDT	Sun elevation: 67° Sun Azimuth: 290°
West $\pm 22.5^\circ$	16:00 AEDT	Sun elevation: 48° Sun Azimuth: 272°

Table 6.8.5.2.3 – Shading sun angles

Where it is demonstrated that shading cannot be achieved in accordance with the shading controls, a Maximum External Solar Reflectance as defined in Table 6.8.5.2.4 is generally acceptable.

Reflective Surface Ratio (RSR)	<30%	30% - 70%	$\geq 70\%$
Maximum External Solar Reflectance (%)	No Max	$62.5 - 0.75 \times \text{RSR}$	10

Table 6.8.5.2.4 – Calculation of *Maximum External Solar Reflectance*.

6.8.5.3 HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEMS – HEAT REJECTION

Objectives

- O.01 Reduce the impact of heat rejection from heating, ventilation and cooling systems from contributing to the urban heat island effect in the Parramatta Local Government Area; and
- O.02 Avoid or minimise the impact of heat rejection from heating, ventilation and cooling systems on user comfort in private/communal open spaces and the public domain.

Controls

- C.01 Residential apartments within a mixed-use development or residential flat building, and non-residential development must incorporate efficient heating, ventilation and cooling systems (HVAC) which reject heat from a centralised source.
- C.02 The location of centralised heat rejection for buildings should be the roof.
- C.03 For residential apartments within a mixed-use development or residential flat building with more than 8 residential storeys, and where it can be demonstrated that a rooftop location is not practical, the centralised heat rejection can be located in dedicated on-floor plant rooms that are sufficiently sized to provide efficient heat rejection and suitably screened to reduce visual and noise impacts.
- C.04 Where the heat rejection source is located on the upper most roof, these must be designed in conjunction with controls in this Section of the DCP relating to Roof Surfaces and the controls under Section 6.8.5.4 Green Roofs or Walls.
- C.05 Heat rejection units must not be located on a street wall frontage.
- C.06 HVAC heat rejection is not permitted to be located in wintergardens. Refer Section 6.4.8 for further controls related to Wintergardens.

6.8.5.4 GREEN ROOFS OR WALLS

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that green roofs or walls are integrated into the design of new development.
- O.02 Encourage well designed landscaping that caters for the needs of residents and workers of a building.
- O.03 Design green walls or roofs to maximise their cooling effects.
- O.04 Ensure green walls and roofs are designed, located and maintained to respond to local climatic conditions and ensure sustained plant growth.

Controls

- C.01 Green roof and wall structures are to be assessed as a part of the structural certification for the building. Structures designed to accommodate green walls should be integrated into the building façade.
- C.02 Waterproofing for green roofs and walls is to be assessed as a part of the waterproofing certification for the building.
- C.03 Where vegetation or trees are proposed on the roof or vertical surfaces of any building, a Landscape Plan must be submitted which demonstrates:

- a) Adequate irrigation and drainage is provided to ensure sustained plant growth and health and safe use of the space;
- b) Appropriate plant selection to suit site conditions, including wind impacts and solar access; and
- c) Adherence to the objectives, design guidelines and standards contained in the NSW Apartment Design Guide for 'Planting on Structures'.

- C.04 Green roofs or walls, where achievable, should use rainwater, stormwater or recycled water for irrigation.
- C.05 Container gardens, where plants are maintained in pots, may be an acceptable alternative, however, should demonstrate that the containers are of significant scale to support high quality vegetation growth for cooling and amenity.
- C.06 Register an instrument of positive covenant to cover proper maintenance and performance of the green roof and walls on terms reasonably acceptable to the Council prior to granting of the Occupancy Certificate.

6.8.6 SOLAR LIGHT REFLECTIVITY (GLARE)

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that buildings in the Parramatta City Centre appropriately limit solar light reflected to the public domain, communal/private open spaces, occupants of buildings, road users, and transportation operators.
- O.02 Ensure reflected light minimises discomfort glare.
- O.03 Ensure reflected light does not result in disability glare.

Controls

- C.01 New buildings or significant alterations to existing facades must not result in solar light reflectivity that:
- a) Results in disability glare that is hazardous for road users and drivers of public transport.
 - b) Causes discomfort for pedestrians, occupants of other buildings or users of private/communal open spaces and public spaces.
- C.02 Subject to the extent and nature of glazing and reflective materials used, a Reflectivity Report that analyses potential solar light reflectivity and resulting glare from the proposed development on pedestrians, motorists, or surrounding areas may be required.
- C.03 Notwithstanding control C.02 above, new buildings, or significant alterations to existing facades, greater than 40 metres in height require a Reflectivity Report that includes the quantification of solar light reflected from the building on the surrounding environment. Reflectivity reports are to include:
- a) Sufficiently detailed calculations to quantify likely sources of disability and discomfort glare.

- b) Where reflective surfaces are sloped or irregular/undulating, a 3D model should be used to model solar reflections.
- c) All calculations are to be based on a published method.
- d) Observer points tested should be sufficient to address all potential risks of disability glare and solar light reflections that might cause discomfort.
- e) All calculations are to consider the angular dependant solar light reflectivity of the proposed finishes.
- f) All calculations are to consider the full range of sun angles that may result in solar light reflections at receiver points and not include obstruction by vegetation outside the subject development or potential mitigation strategies of observers (sun visors, caps, etc).
- g) Where solar light reflections from the development exceed thresholds of disability glare and discomfort for any point of observation detailed analysis must be undertaken to determine the range or sun angles or times of day and year that thresholds are exceeded.

C.04 Generally, specular solar light reflectivity from building materials used on facades must not exceed 20% at the angle of incidence. This requirement does not ensure compliance with the requirements of control C.01 above.

6.8.7 NATURAL REFRIGERANTS IN AIR CONDITIONING

Synthetic refrigerant gases commonly used in air conditioning systems have a very high Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is the number of times the refrigerant is more harmful to the atmosphere than carbon. The best practice synthetic refrigerant available (R32) has a 675 GWP, meaning it's 675 times more harmful than carbon. Natural refrigerants generally have a much lower GWP, typically 2.3, meaning that it is 2.3 times more harmful than carbon.

Leakage from air conditioning systems or the improper disposal of refrigerant can be a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions. Using natural refrigerants with low GWP will reduce the impact of the emissions from air conditioning systems.

These impacts are recognised under the Montreal Protocol, which from 2016 commenced the global phase-down of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), the most common type of synthetic refrigerant.

Objectives

- O.01 Reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the release to the atmosphere through leakage or the improper disposal, of synthetic refrigerant gases with high Global Warming Potential (GWP).
- O.02 Future proof new HVAC (air conditioning) systems from the global phase-down of Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) under the Montreal Protocol.

Controls

- C.01 All new air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment are to use refrigerants with a GWP of less than 10;
 - a) if the equipment can be supplied on similar terms to conventional systems, and
 - b) at a cost of not more than 10% higher than the market rate for conventional systems.

6.8.8 BIRD FRIENDLY DESIGN

Glass buildings are an increasing source of bird collisions resulting in significant numbers of mortalities and injuries. The primary cause of collisions is transparency and reflectivity associated with the high levels of glazing.

Birds, unlike humans, cannot perceive the external glazing and fly into it attempting to travel to the reflected view of open sky vegetation or parklands; potential perches, food or water sources; or other attractors. Incidents increase in times of drought as higher numbers of birds enter urban areas to forage. Nocturnal birds also fly into external glazing as they are attracted to internal lighting.

Documented bird fatalities from building collisions in the Sydney region include the critically endangered Swift Parrot, vulnerable Powerful Owl and White-Bellied Sea Eagle. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) produced guidelines and recommendations for 'Swift Parrot-Safe Building Design' with support of the Australian Government in 2008.

Treatment and design of glazed facades to minimise bird strike will make an important contribution to the protection of endangered and migratory birds and also protect the urban native bird population.

Objectives

- O.01 Minimise the risk of bird collisions due to high transparency, through treatment of external windows and other glazed building surfaces.
- O.02 Require additional treatment, or reduced reflectivity and transparency of external windows and other glazed building surfaces, where buildings are located within 100 metres of specified waterways and parklands.

Controls

- C.01 Treatment of all external windows and other glazed building surfaces of buildings is required to any new glazed surface (whether part of a new building or a building undergoing alterations and additions), when the glazed surface is:
 - a) Less than 6 metres from another glazed surface such as corners and skybridges,
 - b) Less than 6 metres from an internal planted area such as a green wall or planted atrium,
 - c) Projecting vertically more than 1 metre above the building roof line,
 - d) Projecting horizontally more than 1 metre beyond the building enclosed façade.
- C.02 Where buildings are located within 100 metres of the Parramatta River corridor, Parramatta Park, Prince Alfred Park, Robin Thomas Reserve, James Ruse Reserve, Experiment Farm, Jubilee Park and Ollie Webb Reserve, treatment to 95% of glazing is required.
- C.03 Treatment to the glazing must be either:
 - a) Bird strike UV patterning such as Ornlux,
 - b) Fritted, etched, channelled or translucent glass such as Silk-screen with a minimum untreated dimension of 100mm x 100mm,
 - c) External treatments such as angled, layers or recessed glazing, shading elements such as louvers, overhangs and awnings or mesh with a minimum open dimension of 100mm x 100mm.

6.8.9 WIND MITIGATION

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that the building form enables the provision of a safe and comfortable pedestrian level wind environment, including street frontages, outdoor eating areas, open spaces.
- O.02 To provide publicly accessible terrace areas within developments, as well as private communal terrace areas, and private balconies within developments.
- O.03 To ensure wind conditions promote outdoor planting, including green roofs and other landscaping elements.

Controls

- C.01 To ensure comfort in and around new buildings, the wind speeds in Table 6.8.9.1 below must be exceeded for less than 5% of the time around new buildings for both hourly mean and gust equivalent mean wind speeds:

< 2 m/s	Outdoor restaurant dining
< 4 m/s	Sitting (such as café style dining), or scheduled outdoor events
< 6 m/s	Standing, generally supports outdoor planting
< 8 m/s	Walking in retail areas / active street frontages?
< 10 m/s	Walking / non-active street frontages (objective walking from A to B or for cycling)

Table 6.8.9.1 – Wind speeds

- C.02 To ensure public safety, a 3 second moving average gust wind speed of 23 metres/second must be exceeded for less than 0.1% of time.
- C.03 A wind study report must be submitted with the DA for all buildings greater than 20 metres in height.
- C.04 For buildings greater than 40 metres in height, or sites with more than one building greater than 20 metres in height, the quantitative results from a wind tunnel test are to be included in the wind study report.
- C.05 The wind study is to be conducted by an experienced professional wind engineer in accordance with the requirements outlined in the Technical Requirements – Wind Mitigation Performance Methodology in section 6.8.9.1.
- C.06 The technical requirements in section 6.8.9.1 below must be met, where applicable.

6.8.9.1 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS – WIND MITIGATION PERFORMANCE METHODOLOGY

These technical requirements are based on: *CCP Wind Assessment for: City of Parramatta November 2016 CCP Project 9776*.

Expertise

A wind study shall be performed by a professional wind engineer with experience in wind issues in the built environment.

The applicant or the wind engineer is to consult the City of Parramatta's Planning Department prior to lodging the development application to agree on the type and approach of the wind study required for the proposed development.

Wind data

Historical data of wind speed and direction collected over a minimum of 10 years shall be used as the basis of a pedestrian level wind study. Data from the Bankstown Airport Bureau of Meteorology anemometer starting earliest in 1993 shall be used and adequately corrected for the effects of differences in roughness of the surrounding natural and built environment. The use of wind data for daytime hours between 6am and 9pm is generally recommended and may be specifically requested by the City of Parramatta, however, wind data for all hours may be used as well, where appropriate. Climate data are to be presented in the wind study report.

Criteria

The criteria for pedestrian level wind comfort are based on published research, particularly on the criteria developed Lawson in *The Determination of the wind environment of a building complex before construction*, Department of Aerospace Engineering, University of Bristol, Report Number. Pedestrian safety is affected by both the mean and the gust wind speed.

The criteria in Table 6.8.9.2 below are to be applied to both the mean wind speed and the Gust Equivalent Mean (GEM), i.e. the 3 s gust wind speed in an hour divided by 1.85.

Comfort (maximum of mean and gust equivalent mean (GEM*) wind speed exceeded 5% of the time)	
< 2 m/s	Outdoor restaurant dining
2-4 m/s	Sitting (such as café style dining), or scheduled outdoor events
4-6 m/s	Standing, generally supports outdoor planting
6-8 m/s	Walking in retail areas / active street frontages
8 - 10 m/s	Walking / non-active street frontages (objective walking from A to B or for cycling)
> 10 m/s	Uncomfortable
Distress (maximum of mean or GEM wind speed exceeded 0.022% of the time)	

Table 6.8.9.2 – Mean wind speed

Note – *The gust equivalent mean (GEM) is the peak 3 s gust wind speed divided by 1.85.

The criterion in Table 6.8.9.3 below for pedestrian safety is based on the *Guidelines of the Australian Wind Engineering Society* (2014).

Safety (maximum 3s moving average gust wind speed)	
<23m/s	not to be exceeded more than 0.1% of time per year

Table 6.8.9.3 – Pedestrian safety criteria

The wind study report shall show that the proposed development provides for adequate levels of comfort and safety in accordance with the above criteria taking into account the intended usage of a particular area. If the above criteria are not met, appropriate mitigation measures shall be identified, or the proposed building design is to be altered. Further, the existing wind conditions shall not be significantly degraded by a proposed development over the assessment area.

Mitigation Measures

If the wind study identifies areas that do not fulfil the comfort or safety criteria, mitigation strategies are to be developed and their effectiveness in improving the wind conditions to the required level is to be shown and tested in the wind tunnel. These measures may include, in order of preference:

- a) Changes to the building massing or design including the addition or extension of podiums, tower setbacks, or
- b) Addition of canopies or wind screens.

On-site vegetation may be used to improve the wind comfort for pedestrians, however, it is not an acceptable mitigation for exceedances of the safety criterion. To be accepted as a mitigation for wind comfort issues, the plants need to be effective at the time of installation and need to be able to provide improvement throughout the year.

Furthermore, the plants shall require minimum maintenance and are to be able to thrive in the wind conditions of the site.

- a) The plants must be within the site boundary and not on public land.
- b) Modifications of the usage of affected areas and provision of alternatives.

Type of Wind Study

Qualitative Wind Study

A qualitative wind study is generally required for developments with a building exceeding a height of 20 metres above finished ground and less than 40 metres above finished ground (and may be requested by the City of Parramatta Council on a case by case basis for smaller developments. A qualitative wind assessment can be performed as a desktop study, or by Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD).

A desktop study shall estimate the wind speeds at relevant locations in and around the proposed development taking into consideration the wind comfort and safety criteria described in the DCP Controls. The assessment is to be based on all prevailing wind directions and shall account for the frequency of occurrence.

CFD simulations shall appropriately represent the atmospheric boundary layer and model appropriate parts of the natural and built environment surrounding the proposed development. The study is to consider all prevailing wind directions as well as the frequency of occurrence.

Presentation of the results shall include horizontal planes at pedestrian level of approximately 1.5 metres, horizontal and vertical planes are required for outdoor planting, and details of the computational mesh and consistency of the wind conditions across the modelled domain.

Quantitative Wind Study

A quantitative wind study shall be performed in a boundary layer wind tunnel capable of simulating the atmospheric boundary layer and appropriate profiles. A quantitative study is required for developments with a building exceeding a height of 40 metres above ground and developments with more than 1 building exceeding 20 metres in height.

Physical modelling of the proposed development shall be done at an adequate scale, typically 1:300 or 1:400, and appropriate levels of surrounding natural and built environment of at least a 400 metres radius around the proposed development site shall be taken into account.

Wind speed measurements shall be performed in accordance with the Australasian Wind Engineering Society's Quality Assurance Manual (QAM) for Wind Engineering Studies of Buildings (AWES, 2001):

- a) Measurements shall be taken with instruments capable of measuring wind characteristics at adequate resolution, e.g. hot-wire or hot-film anemometers, Irwin probes.
- b) Measurements for pedestrians shall be taken at the equivalent full scale height of approximately 1.5 metres.
- c) Measurements for outdoor planting shall be taken to suit the proposed design
- d) Measurements shall be taken at a minimum of 1 location per 200 metres squared of the plan area accessible for pedestrians or to be planted, and the selection of locations shall take into account the intended use of the space.
- e) The assessment area shall include the public and private outdoor areas to a minimum distance of D from the building envelope, with D being the lesser of half the building height or half the largest plan dimension of the building.
- f) Measurements shall be taken for at least 16 wind directions.

Configurations

To be able to compare the wind environment with the inclusion of the proposed development, measurements at representative locations are to be conducted in the existing configuration without the proposed development. This configuration shall include all existing surrounds, as well as developments that are approved or under construction. These surrounds shall also be applied in the proposed configuration. In specific circumstances Council may require additional testing of a future configuration to include future developments that may impact the wind conditions around the proposed development, e.g. developments currently in the approval process.

6.9 VEHICULAR ACCESS, PARKING AND SERVICING

6.9.1 VEHICLE DRIVEWAYS AND MANOEUVRING

This section should be read in conjunction with the controls for Vehicle Footpath Crossing contained in Section 6.4.6 of the Public Domain.

Objectives

- O.01 Minimise the impact of vehicle access points and driveway crossovers on streetscape amenity, pedestrian safety and the quality of the public domain by:
 - a) Designing vehicle access to required safety and traffic management standards.
 - b) Integrating vehicle access with site planning, public domain requirements and traffic patterns.
 - c) Minimising potential conflict with pedestrians.
- O.02 Minimise the size and quantity of vehicle and service crossings to reinforce a high quality public domain.

Controls

- C.01 Where practicable, driveways must be provided from lanes and secondary streets rather than primary street fronts or streets with major pedestrian activity.
- C.02 Driveways must be located:
 - a) Taking into account any services within the road reserve, such as power poles, drainage inlet pipes and existing or proposed street trees.
 - b) A minimum of 10 metres from the perpendicular of any intersection of any two streets.
 - c) If adjacent to a residential development, set back a minimum of 2 metres from the relevant side property boundary.
- C.03 Design of driveway crossings must be in accordance with the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#), with any works within the footpath and road reserve subject to a S138 Roads Act 1993 approval.
- C.04 Driveway widths must comply with the relevant Australian Standards.
- C.05 Vehicle access must be designed to:
 - a) Minimise the visual impact on the street, public domain, site layout and building facade design.
 - b) Minimise the size, quantity and visual intrusion of the access.
 - c) Be a minimum of 3 metres from pedestrian entrances.
 - d) Not be located adjacent to doors or windows of habitable rooms of any residential development.

- C.06 Vehicular access must not ramp along boundary alignments bordering the public domain, streets, lanes, parks, river foreshore frontages or heritage items.
- C.07 All vehicles must be able to enter and leave the site in a forward direction.
- C.08 Separate and clearly differentiate between pedestrian and vehicle access.
- C.09 Car space dimensions must comply with the relevant Australian Standards.
- C.10 Driveway grades, vehicular ramp widths and grades and passing bays and sight distance for driveways must be in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard (AS 2890.1)
- C.11 Vehicular access, egress and manoeuvring requirements for NSW Fire Brigade vehicles must be provided in accordance with relevant NSW Fire Brigade guidelines as far as they apply to the subject development.

6.9.2 ON SITE CAR PARKING

On-site parking includes underground (basement) parking, surface (at-grade) parking and above ground parking. It also includes car parking stations.

Underground and semi-underground parking minimises visual impact of car parking as viewed from the public domain. Above ground parking may be appropriate for some sites, especially for sites constrained due to flood levels or archaeology. Above ground parking will only be accepted if it is of high design quality and meets the design controls specified in Section 6.3 Built Form.

Car parking rates for developments within the Parramatta City Centre are contained in Division 4 of *Parramatta Local Environment Plan 2011*, specifically in clause 7.15 if development is outside the deferred Area A, or clause 7.17 if included within Deferred Area A. These rates are maximums and are not to be exceeded.

This section should be read in conjunction with Part 3 of this DCP in relation to car share and green travel plan controls and Section 6.9.3 Bicycle Parking and End of Journey Facilities.

Car parking facilities require specific design considerations in flood risk areas in addition to the universal considerations that minimise the visual impact of these structures. A safely designed car park restricts flood water entry while providing failsafe opportunities for emergency egress. This section should be read in conjunction with Section 6.7.8 regarding flood risk management particularly for basement car parking.

Objectives

- O.01 Facilitate an appropriate level of on-site parking for development within the Parramatta City Centre to cater for a mix of development types.
- O.02 Minimise the impact of on-site parking on the design quality of the building and the public domain.

- O.03 Provide adequate space for parking and manoeuvring of vehicles, including service vehicles.
- O.04 Recognise the current and existing demand for parking for bicycles and electric vehicles.
- O.05 Design car parking for safe pedestrian and bicycles movements.

Controls

- C.01 Basement car parking must be located within the site boundaries and must not encroach on the public domain.
- C.02 Where car parking is provided in basements and semi basements which involve excavation, development must incorporate the recommended site management procedures set out in the Parramatta Historical Archaeology Landscape Management Study.
- C.03 New access points to all parking (basement or above ground) are to be limited in accordance with Figure 6.4.6.1 (in Section 6.4.6 Vehicle Footpath Crossings). New access points may be permitted from existing lanes or any new lanes proposed as part of the development.
- C.04 Design car parking which:
 - a) Maximises the efficiency of car park design with predominantly orthogonal geometry and related to circulation and car space size.
 - b) Is well-lit and minimises reliance on artificial lighting and ventilation.
 - c) Is well-ventilated and uses natural rather than mechanical ventilation where possible.
 - d) Provides marked safe path so travel for pedestrians and cyclists with clear lines of sight and safe lighting.
 - e) Avoids hidden areas and enclosed areas. Where these are unavoidable use mirrors and similar devices to aid surveillance.
- C.05 Provide readily accessible parking spaces at the rates specified under the National Construction Code which are designed and appropriately signed for use by people with disabilities in accordance with AS 2890.6.
- C.06 Provide a separate parking space for 1 motorcycle for every 50 car spaces, or part thereof. The size of a motorcycle parking space is to be in accordance with AS 2890.1. Motorcycle parking does not contribute to the number of car parking spaces permitted.
- C.07 On-site parking must meet the relevant Australian Standards.
- C.08 For residential flat buildings or the residential component of a mixed use development, stack parking of up to 2 cars is permitted where spaces are attached to the same single dwelling unit.
- C.09 To facilitate adaptation of car parking to other uses in the long term, or to promote de-coupled car parking, consideration will be given to car parking remaining as part of the common property and not part of or attached to individual strata units.

6.9.3 BICYCLE PARKING AND END OF JOURNEY FACILITIES

New developments should provide opportunities to support sustainable transport and active lifestyles by providing bicycle parking and end of trip facilities. These provisions provide facilities will help reduce private car use and the environmental impact of transport and promote active streets and community health and wellbeing.

Objectives

- O.01 To provide quality bicycle parking and end of journey facilities to meet the needs of residents, workers of and visitors to the Parramatta City Centre.
- O.02 To ensure bicycle parking and end of journey facilities are convenient, safe for users and minimises conflict between people and vehicles.

6.9.3.1 BICYCLE PARKING

Controls

- C.01 All development is to provide on-site bicycle parking designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.3.
- C.02 Bicycle parking spaces for new development is to be provided in accordance with the rates set out in Table 6.9.3.1:

Proposed use	Residents / Employees Bicycle Parking Spaces*	Visitors*
Residential:		
Residential accommodation	1 per dwelling	1 per 10 dwellings
Commercial		
Office premises or business premises	1 per 150sqm GFA over 600sqm of GFA	1 per 400sqm GFA
Shop, restaurant or café	1 per 250sqm GFA over 600sqm of GFA	2 for first 600sqm of GFA plus 1 per 100sqm over additional 100sq of GFA
Shopping centre	1 per 200sqm GFA over 600 of GFA	2 for first 600sqm of GFA plus 1 per 300sqm sales GFA
Community:		
Child Care Centre	1 per 10 staff	2 per centre
Library and community centres	1 per 10 staff	2 plus 1 per 200sqm GFA
Education Establishment	1 per 10 FTE staff	1 per 10 FTE students over Year 4- and accommodated securely undercover and within the campus grounds.
Tourist and visitor accommodation:		
Hotel or motel accommodation or serviced apartments	1 per 4 staff	1 per 20 rooms

Note – * the total minimum number of bicycle parking spaces is to be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Table 6.9.3.1 – On-site bicycle parking rates

- C.03 If proposed use is not included in Table 6.9.3.1, a development is to provide bike facilities to accommodate mode share target for trips by bicycles as described in [Parramatta Bike Plan](#).
- C.04 Wherever possible, bicycle parking for residents and or employees should be provided at-grade. Where bicycle parking is provided within the basement or above ground levels, it is to be located on the first level of basement or first level above ground and in proximity to entry or exit points.
- C.05 The following access to bicycle parking areas are to be provided and designed in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.3:
 - a) Provide for a clear and safe path of travel to minimise conflict between vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.
 - b) Accessible via a ramp.
 - c) Clearly identified by signage.
 - d) Accessible via appropriate security or intercom systems.
- C.06 The minimum secure bicycle parking facilities are to be provided in accordance with the following Australian Standard AS2890.3:
 - a) Class B bicycle lockers for occupants of residential buildings and staff or employees of any non-residential land use;
 - b) Class C bicycle rails for visitors of any land use.
- C.07 Wherever possible, visitor bicycle parking shall be located within the development site, at grade, near entry points to the building, undercover and be accessible at all times. Where visitor bicycle parking cannot be provided at grade it is provided on the first level of basement or first level above ground adjacent to the visitor car parking and be accessible at all times.
- C.08 The area required for bicycle parking is to be calculated in addition to storage areas required as per the NSW Apartment Design Guide.
- C.09 The bicycle storage facility is to include 10A e-bike charging outlets to 10% of spaces with no space being more than 20 metres away from a charging outlet. Chargers are to be provided by the owner.

6.9.3.2 END OF JOURNEY FACILITIES

Controls

- C.01 For non-residential uses end of journey facilities are to be provided at the following rates:
 - a) 1 personal locker per bicycle parking space;
 - b) 1 shower and change cubicle for up to 10 bicycle parking spaces;
 - c) 2 shower and change cubicles for 11 to 20 or more bicycle parking spaces are provided; and

- d) 2 additional shower and cubicles for each additional 20 bicycle parking spaces or part thereof.

C.02 Shower and change room facilities may be provided in the form of shower and change cubicles in a unisex area.

C.03 Shower and change room facilities are to be designed to accommodate separate wet and dry areas, including an area to hang towels and clothes.

C.04 End of journey facilities are to be located:

- a) Where facilities are provided within the basement or above ground levels, it is to be located on the first level of basement or first level above ground and in proximity to entry or exit points;
- b) Provide for a clear and safe path of travel to minimise conflict between vehicles and pedestrians;
- c) In close proximity to bicycle parking facilities and the entry and exit points; and
- d) Within an area of security camera surveillance, where there are such building security systems available.

C.05 Development proposing multiple commercial tenancies must demonstrate how all tenancies will have access to the end of journey facilities and employee bicycle parking.

6.10 SITE SPECIFIC CONTROLS

This section contains development controls for specific sites in the City Centre as identified in Figure 6.10. Site specific controls for land at 470 Church Street and 8 – 12 Victoria Road and 2A Villiers Street which is situated in the deferred area are contained in Section 4.3.3.6.

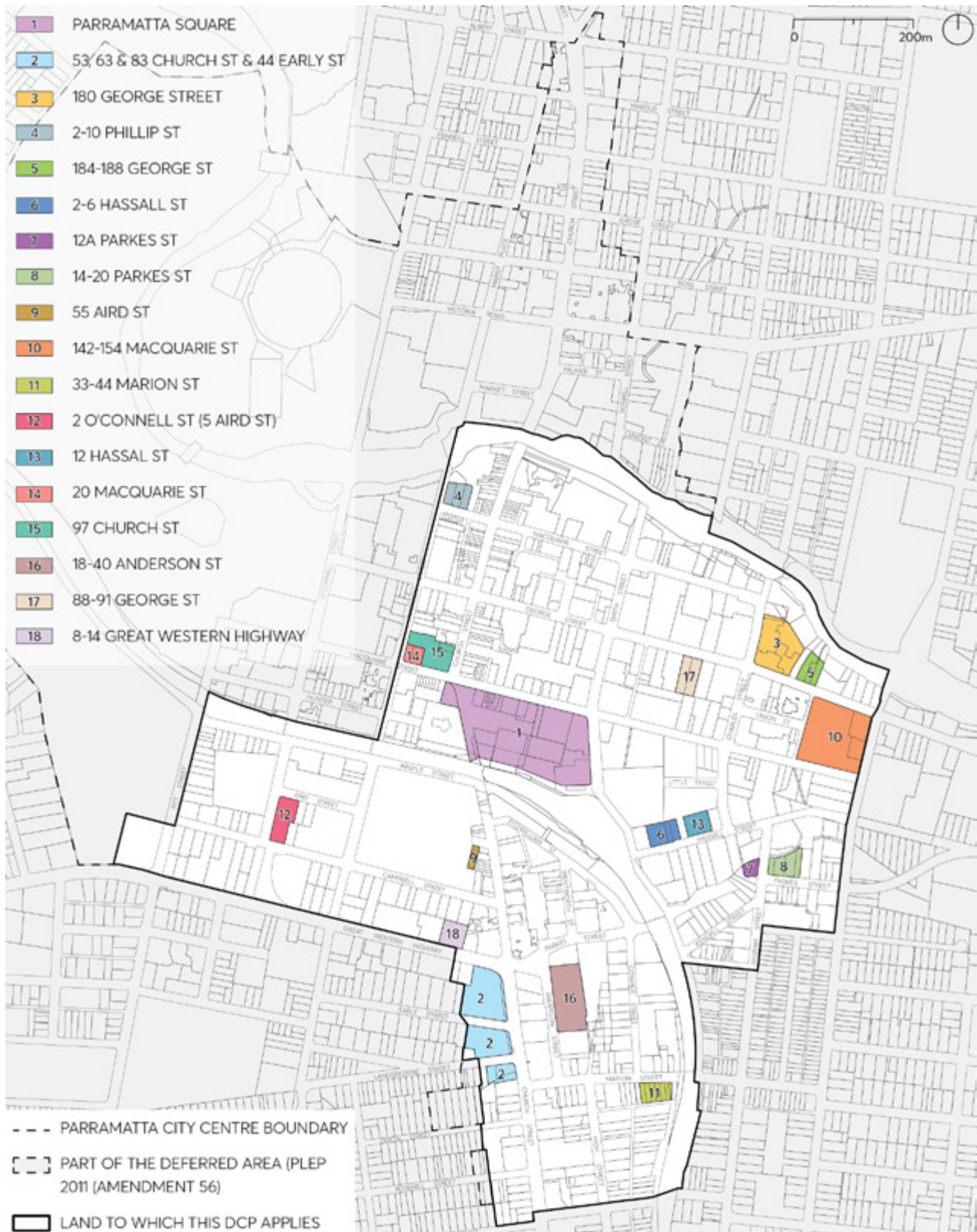


Figure 6.10 – Land parcels with Site Specific Controls

6.10.1 PARRAMATTA SQUARE

This Section applies to Parramatta Square which is bounded by Macquarie, Smith, Darcy and Church Streets, Parramatta as shown in Figure 6.10.1.

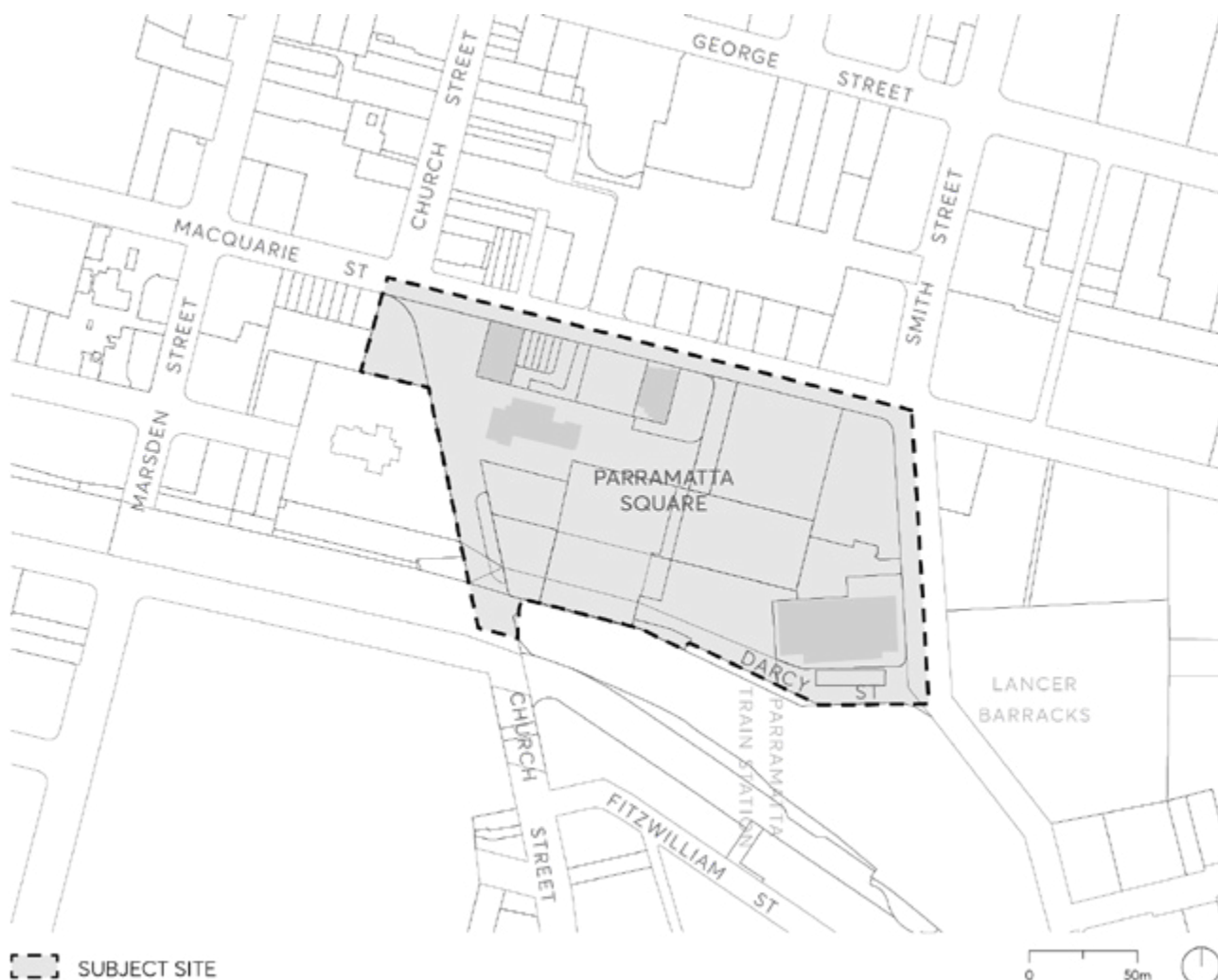


Figure 6.10.1 – Land application map

This Section must be read in conjunction with other parts of Parramatta DCP 2011 and the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other Sections of the Parramatta DCP 2011, this Section prevails.

6.10.1.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

Parramatta Square, formerly known as Civic Place, is at the heart of the Parramatta City Centre located adjacent to the Parramatta Transport Interchange. Its redevelopment strengthens Parramatta as the Metropolitan Centre for the Central City District and as a centre for business, tourism, entertainment, culture and heritage.

The development of Parramatta Square is vital to showcasing design excellence and environmental sustainability excellence for the city and region as well as achieving the targets for future employment growth by providing direct opportunities and generating flow on effects. The eastern part of Parramatta Square will contain employment in premium office space. The remainder of Parramatta

Square accommodates a mix of commercial, residential, retail, cultural and entertainment uses, that are compatible with the city centre location and contribute to enlivening the city centre at all times.

Building on the renewed transport interchange, Parramatta Square provides an easily accessible civic focus. The built form of Parramatta Square is defined by a row of the tallest buildings in Parramatta immediately north of the railway station, and a large central public open space. The space is enclosed by a series of buildings fronting Macquarie and Smith Streets. All of the buildings demonstrate design excellence, commensurate with their important civic location.

Parramatta Square is a public gathering place. The public open space at the centre of Parramatta Square forms the pre-eminent ceremonial centre of Parramatta, the site for both significant formal civic events and recurrent cultural and community celebrations and festivals.

Local residents grow accustomed to attending a variety of gatherings in Parramatta Square. The design of the public open space reflects the nature of its use and is of high quality.

Given this character, vehicle movements is restricted and pedestrian and cycle movement dominate.

6.10.1.2 SITE REQUIREMENTS

General objectives

The objectives will determine the future form of development and establish the key parameters that will ensure that future development achieves the overall desired future character.

- O.01 Reinforce the City's street grid pattern and ensure that Parramatta Square is integrated with Parramatta's urban structure.
- O.02 Retain a civic focus on the site.
- O.03 Establish a legible hierarchy and location of public domain spaces that complement Parramatta's existing and proposed public space network.
- O.04 Define vehicular access to support the public space and provide access to and address points to buildings.
- O.05 Locate major and direct pedestrian routes to the Parramatta Transport Interchange.
- O.06 Reinforce and improve existing and proposed north-south pedestrian links.
- O.07 Ensure new development maximises its potential to integrate precinct and individual building technology and infrastructure to help reduce its demand for resources such as energy and water and demonstrate excellence in environmental sustainability.
- O.08 Provide a well-balanced mix of uses that promote a sense of community and support the communities Parramatta serves, especially at ground level.
- O.09 Activate the ground floor public domain and civic areas to create a vibrant precinct, which is activated day and night.
- O.10 Establish social uses such as markets, cafes, restaurants, and bars and allow them to spill out into the public squares, streets, arcades and laneways.
- O.11 Ensure residential uses provide a high level of amenity.
- O.12 Allow opportunities for innovative planning and urban design.

- O.13 Ensure that the central and western part of Parramatta Square is not dominated by any one use. A mix of uses including retail, commercial, residential, community, civic, cultural and entertainment is sought as a means of enlivening the precinct.
- O.14 Provide appropriate solutions for:
- An optimal pattern of buildings and open spaces
 - Public domain interfaces, and
 - An integrated approach to access, parking and servicing.

Site Objectives

The site offers a unique opportunity to create a series of new public open spaces that can form a focus for Parramatta.

- O.15 Provide a range of robust and flexible public spaces that will cater for a variety of public celebrations, events and functions.
- O.16 Ensure a high level of pedestrian amenity and safety through the inclusion of weather protection (e.g. awnings, colonnades) lighting and safety by design principles.
- O.17 Protect public safety through locating diverse, active uses on main pedestrian routes.
- O.18 Allow for buildings to overlook public spaces to improve surveillance and safety.
- O.19 Ensure ongoing active uses in public open space such as markets, entertainment and events and outdoor dining.
- O.20 To recognise the scale of St John's Cathedral including the ridge and spire elements.
- O.21 To ensure that successively designed buildings present visually integrated elevations to Parramatta Square and work collectively to frame and form a coherent and legible 'urban room'.

Controls

- C.01 Provide a total of 6,000sqm of public open space across the site (excluding Church Street Mall from calculation). At least 3,000sqm with a minimum width of 40m is to form one contiguous area in the centre of the site, as shown on Figures 6.10.1.2 and 6.10.1.3. Encroachments up to 6.5 metres into the 40 metre minimum width zone may be considered where justified by an agreed design excellence rationale.
- C.02 Building Elevations facing Main Square, Station Square and Eastern Square (as described in Figure 6.10.1.3) should relate to one another to maintain a consistent approach to the public domain. Critical issues that will be taken into account when considering proposals are:
- a) That setbacks at ground and higher levels are complimentary to create a view corridor through the square that encloses the view to St John's Cathedral
 - b) That horizontal design elements of existing buildings fronting onto the square are brought across and incorporated into the façade treatments of new buildings to unify the buildings on the square. In particular, horizontal design elements at a height at or close to 18 metres above the square should be transitioned from site to help define the 'urban room'.
- C.03 Overshadowing is to be minimised within the area outlined in red in Figure 6.10.1.2. Individual buildings shall be designed so that no single point of the area outlined in red is in shadow for a period greater than 45 minutes between 12pm-2pm mid-winter.

- C.04 The public open space is to be formed by a progression of spaces or squares crossing the site from east to west, each with their own character, as shown in Figure 6.10.1.3. The squares are to comply with the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) and are to have:
- Quality paving and urban elements
 - Public art that is appropriate to the site, and
 - Maximise soft landscaping while providing
 - Sufficiently sized hard paved event spaces
- C.05 In addition to streets and lanes, to enhance public circulation a number of pedestrian through site links as shown on Figures 6.10.1.2 and 6.10.1.3 are to be created which respond to the existing and proposed system of lanes and mid-block pedestrian connections.
- C.06 The through site links are to comply with Section 6.3 'Laneways' in [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) and to have:
- A minimum width of 6m and clear sightlines
 - Minimum double storey height for 80% of the arcade
 - Natural light where possible
- C.07 Colonnades may be appropriate to provide shade and shelter. Where colonnades are proposed they must:
- Be continuous for the entire public domain frontage
 - Have a minimum width of 4.5m between columns at ground level
 - A minimum height of 4.5m to underside of soffit.
- C.08 Any proposals for public domain on top of a structure are to be visible, clearly marked and accessible from at least two points.

6.10.1.3 BUILDING FORM

The development provisions on building form in this section are intended to encourage high quality design for new buildings, balancing the character of Parramatta with innovation and creativity. The resulting built form and character of new development should contribute to an attractive public domain in central Parramatta and produce a desirable setting for its intended uses.

Objectives

- Establish high quality architectural and urban design for public spaces and buildings.
- Design buildings with high level of environmental performance to encourage comfort and full occupation.
- Incorporate noise attenuation features in buildings to minimise the effects of noise generated by activities in adjacent open space and the nearby railway line.
- Design buildings and open space to minimise wind generation and effects through building form, articulation, screening, galleries and the like.

Controls

- C.01 The pattern of buildings on the site is to create a central public open space generally at existing ground level with a direct connection to the adjacent transport interchange as shown in Figures 6.10.1.2 and 6.10.1.3.
- C.02 New buildings are to have street frontages predominantly built to the street and public domain alignment.
- C.03 Provide for additional footpath width at the corner of Macquarie and Smith Streets to accommodate pedestrian intensity in this location.
- C.04 Development on land fronting Macquarie Street must recognise the heights of the heritage buildings and reflect the predominant datums (5-6 storey podiums and 2-3 storey heritage buildings) within this part of the street, through a recessed podium, colonnade, strong shadow lines or similar.
- C.05 Commercial towers on land fronting Macquarie Street may be built to the street frontage to limit overshadowing to the public space to the south.
- C.06 Residential towers on land fronting Macquarie Street require a podium and setback to the tower for amenity reasons.
- C.07 Overshadowing is to be minimised within the area outlined in red in Figure 6.10.1.2. Individual buildings shall be designed so that no single point of the area outlined in red is in shadow for a period greater than 45 minutes between 12pm-2pm mid-winter.
- C.08 All development is to implement:
 - a) Heritage conservation principles
 - b) Sustainable development principles, particularly in regards to energy and water minimisation, waste minimisation and adapting to the impacts of climate change
 - c) Safety by design principles, and
 - d) Equal access to all facilities as required by legislation.

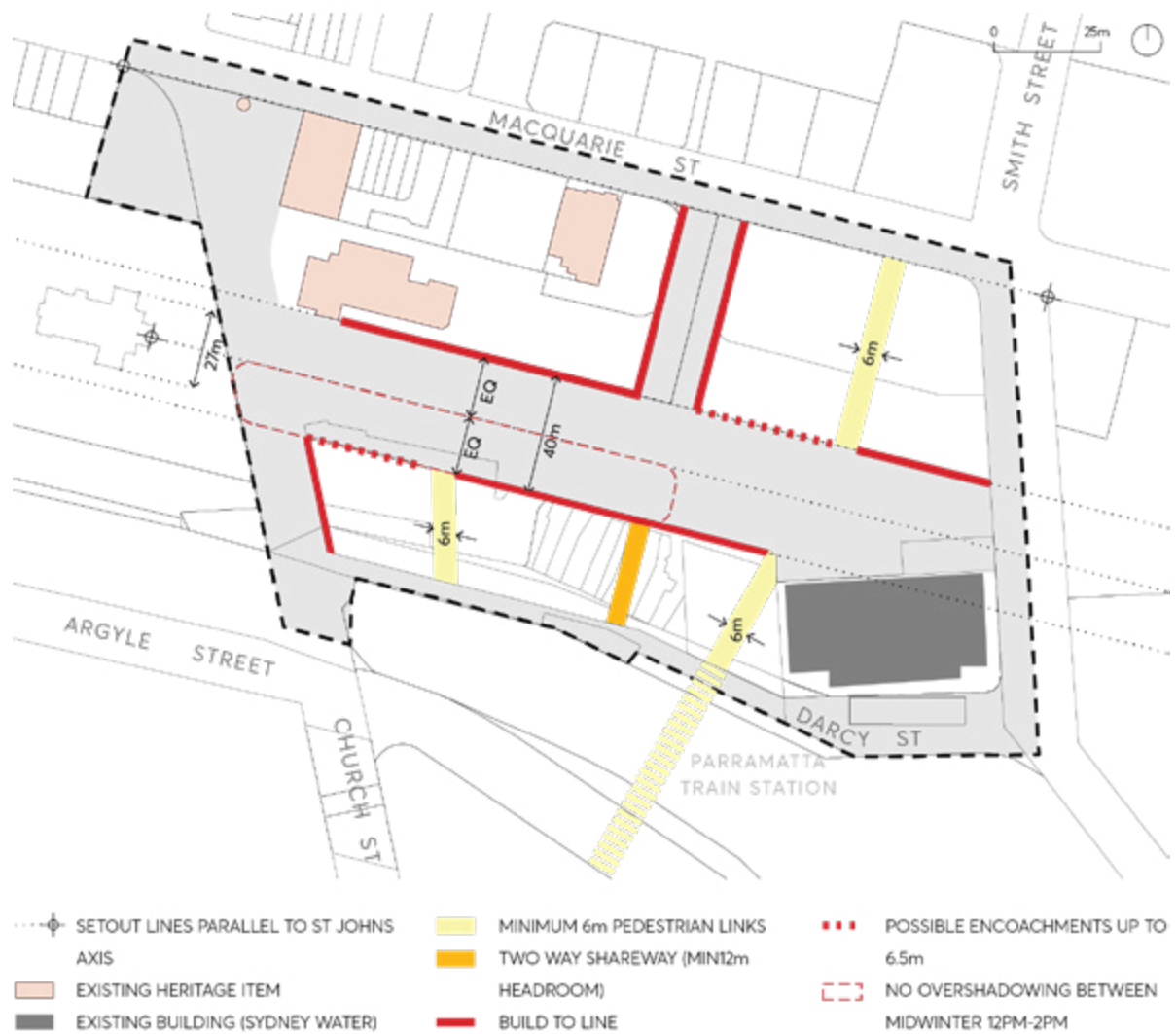


Figure 6.10.1.2 – Public Space Set Out



Figure 6.10.1.3 – Public Space Principles

C.09 The detailed requirements in Figure 6.10.1.3 - Public Space Principles are provided below:

1. Main Square:
 - i. Main Civic Space
 - ii. Minimum 3,000 sqm with minimum dimension 40 metre with consistent edge alignment
 - iii. Ceremonial public area designed to be the symbolic centre of Parramatta
 - iv. Accommodate a rich program of events
 - v. Limited vehicle access
2. Leigh Place:
 - i. Main northern entrance to Parramatta Square from the River Link and Macquarie Street
 - ii. Accommodate vehicle and service access
3. Eastern Square:
 - i. Provides address to Smith Street, 169 Macquarie Street and the Sydney Water building
 - ii. Must integrate with raised forecourt of Sydney Water
4. Pedestrian Lanes:
 - i. Activated lanes between the railway station, Station Square and Macquarie Street
 - ii. Direct connection to station concourse

- iii. No vehicles
- 5. Station Square:
 - i. The hub where the railway station meets the square; a front door to Parramatta City
 - ii. An activated space that facilitates easy pedestrian access, orientation and seamless choice of desired routes and destinations
 - iii. No vehicles
- 6. Church Street Mall and Centenary Square:
 - i. Retain as Parramatta's most enduring public space, including landscaping and heritage buildings and monuments
 - ii. Ensure access for potential future light rail along Church Street

6.10.1.4 SUSTAINABILITY

The redevelopment of an area as large as Parramatta Square creates an opportunity to consider the precinct as a whole and prepare precinct-wide sustainability initiatives. These could include the provision of building services and precinct infrastructure that supports energy efficiency, water management and waste minimisation; helping to adapt to climate change.

Objectives

- O.01 Incorporate building services and precinct infrastructure that reduces the demand for energy and water resources.
- O.02 Implement the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design on an individual building and precinct scale.
- O.03 Minimise the use of natural resources through resource recovery and waste avoidance measures.
- O.04 Ensure that buildings are designed to inhibit wind funnelling and that the major public spaces are screened from winter winds and open to cooling summer breezes.
- O.05 Provide structures such as colonnades and awnings to give shelter to pedestrians and opportunities for sitting out in the sun in winter and in the shade in summer.
- O.06 Minimise reliance on mechanical ventilation and reliance on artificial lighting by implementing passive design measures.
- O.07 Use landscape design to modify summer and winter climatic conditions and improve amenity for people using the open space.
- O.08 Maximise energy efficiency in building design, orientation and siting.

Controls

- C.01 Building design and construction should achieve a minimum 5 star Green Star Design and as Built rating, respectively.

- C.02 Building operation should achieve a minimum 4.5 star base building and tenancy NABERS Energy rating, where applicable.
- C.03 Residential flat buildings should achieve a minimum 5 star NatHERS energy rating for each apartment.
- C.04 New developments should connect to precinct recycled water infrastructure (where available), e.g. dual water reticulation systems should be installed to enable any future supply of non-potable water to be easily used within the building.
- C.05 Non-potable water uses include toilet and urinal flushing, clothes washing, irrigation, cooling tower make-up water, and wash down facilities. All non-potable water use should be met through connection to the recycled water distributed from the relevant Authority.
- C.06 Where a recycled water supply is not available, new developments shall implement appropriate future proofing measures to support connection should a recycled water supply become available.
- C.07 New developments should connect to precinct energy infrastructure (where available), including:
 - a) The provision of heating energy to the mechanical air conditioning systems through connection to the heating hot water distributed from a Central Thermal Plant
 - b) The provision of hot water for the production of domestic hot water through connection to the heating hot water distributed from a Central Thermal Plant.
- C.08 New developments should optimise building services design for connection to precinct energy infrastructure (where feasible) to facilitate efficient and economic operation and maximise environmental benefits of the precinct energy services.

6.10.1.5 ACCESS, PARKING AND SERVICES

A street network appropriate for purpose is critical for a functioning city centre. Giving frontage to buildings need to be balanced with creating a public domain that prioritises pedestrian movement.

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that new development in Parramatta Square addresses the street.
- O.02 Provide for limited vehicular access into the centre of the site.
- O.03 To support the reduction of car trips and encourage the use of sustainable transport.
- O.04 Ensure that Parramatta Square functions as the northern gateway to the Parramatta Railway Station and Bus Interchange.

Controls

- C.01 New streets, lanes, public spaces and vehicles access points to buildings in Parramatta Square are to be consistent with the pedestrian and vehicle access principles in Figure 6.10.1.4 and the public spaces principles shown on Figure 6.10.1.2.

- C.02 Allow for a possible shared access and servicing zone along the length of the Parramatta Station entrance frontage along Darcy Street.
- C.03 Consideration should be given for the provision of electric vehicle charging stations on the site.
- C.04 Provide adequate public access and sunlight along Darcy Street.
- C.05 Commuter bicycle parking (short and long term) is to be provided on the site.
- C.06 Individual developments will be required to provide car-share parking spaces that are available for use by the public and car share members.
- C.07 Written evidence must be provided with the development application demonstrating that offers of a car space to car-share providers have been made together with the outcome of the offers or a letter of commitment to the service.
- C.08 Ensure that the following on-street parking uses are accommodated: pick up/set down for rail passengers; taxis; rail replacement buses; the loop bus; buses for special events at Rosehill Racecourse and UWS; coaches for any hotel or tourist facility in the precinct; maintenance of the precinct and rail assets; and short stay parking for loading, library use, and couriers.
- C.09 Detailed public domain designs should include shared pedestrian and cycle access.
- C.10 Development Applications are to be informed by a precinct-wide traffic management study.



Figure 6.10.1.4 – Pedestrian and Vehicle Access Principles

6.10.1.6 HERITAGE

The site includes a number of heritage items identified in Schedule 5 of *Parramatta LEP 2011*. The LEP also sets out the controls for both works to heritage items and development in the vicinity of heritage items.

Objectives

- O.01 Conserve the heritage significance of the site by retaining key heritage buildings and settings.
- O.02 Protect and enhance the views to and from heritage buildings, such as St John's Church, the Town Hall and Leigh Memorial Church in the design of spaces and buildings.
- O.03 Interpret Parramatta's indigenous and cultural heritage in the design of buildings, public spaces and public art in Parramatta Square.
- O.04 Interpret the location of the original marketplace, the convict drain and the site's archaeology.
- O.05 Conserve and where appropriate, adaptively re-use archaeological resources in public interpretation to enrich public spaces.
- O.06 Develop an interpretation program that derives from the special qualities and associations of the site for the people of Parramatta and the region.
- O.07 Ensure future development of the site enhances the heritage qualities of the site.

6.10.1.7 PUBLIC ART

Public art will contribute a strong sense of "place" - the identity and interpretation of Parramatta Square itself - with artwork/s situated in the open spaces, walkways and built into the fabric and form of architecture and landscape.

The Parramatta Square Public Art Masterplan provides a curatorial framework that guides Developers in the direction and implementation of a site specific public art program for Parramatta Square.

Objectives

- O.01 Present a curated approach to public art programming that benefits the public realm.
- O.02 Enhance public places with distinctive character in which art is an integral part of the built environment.
- O.03 Ensure the culture, aspirations and history of Parramatta is reflected in the art and architecture and landscape.

Controls

- C.01 Public art is to be provided in accordance with the Parramatta Square Public Art Masterplan.
- C.02 Public art in Parramatta Square is to comply with the [Parramatta Public Art Policy](#) presenting work that has a strong relationship to its historical, social, architectural, environmental, contemporary and geographical context.

- C.03 Planning for public art is required for all projects as part of the Development Approval process to enable the early integration of art with the detailed fabric and form of architectural, urban place and landscape designs.

6.10.1.8 UTILITIES

The location of utilities and services can have an adverse effect on the public domain where their placement is ill-considered. Utilities such as substations have a significant presence if poorly placed. Service access points can also dominate important streetscapes. The location and design of such items needs detailed attention particularly where they are about the public domain.

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure that the service access points to buildings are concealed as far as possible on major pedestrian routes.
- O.02 Locate substations within development rather than the public domain.
- O.03 Where utilities are visible from the public domain, ensure their appearance and design is of the highest quality.

Controls

- C.01 New development is to amalgamate and/or share utilities between buildings to minimise visual, environmental and access impacts.
- C.02 Service access points and substations are to be minimised along major pedestrian route and adjacent to public open space. Where necessary, their design is to be incorporated into the overall building.
- C.03 Proposed buildings should be designed so as to maximise opportunities for the application of current and future technologies, in terms of the provision of technological infrastructure, and the application of building integrated management systems.

6.10.2 57, 63 AND 83 CHURCH STREET AND 44 EARLY STREET

This Section applies to land at 57, 63 and 87 Church Street and 44 Early Street, Parramatta. The subject land comprises 3 parcels fronting Church Street and the Great Western Highway, Early Street and Lansdowne Streets, as shown in Figure 6.10.2.



Figure 6.10.2– Land application map

This Section must be read in conjunction with other Sections of this DCP and *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other Sections of Parramatta DCP 2011, this Section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the LEP.

6.10.2.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

The redevelopment of these sites into a mixed use precinct enables the revitalisation of Church Street, and reinforces the character of the City Centre as a destination for employment, retail and high density living.

The sites' introduce high density residential dwellings and a mix of commercial and retail space that transforms the local character into an exciting pedestrian friendly precinct.

The sites' location within walking distance of the City Centre core including the Parramatta Transport Interchange as well as Harris Park Rail Station reducing car dependence and promoting the use of sustainable public transport as well as walking and cycling transport options for residents and business.

The mix of uses provides jobs to increase activity in the City Centre. The redevelopment provide a range of apartment dwellings in high-density building forms, meeting the needs of different household types.

A revitalised public domain is a key component of the redevelopment. A series of pedestrian walkways connecting the 3 parcels of land activate the street level and provide an internal access network.

The sites are a catalyst for future development in Auto Alley aimed at reflecting the Parramatta CBD as the Metropolitan Centre for the Central City District.

6.10.2.2 SITE OBJECTIVES

Objectives

- O.01 To create an urban environment that provides a mix of uses including high density residential, commercial, retail and community facilities.
- O.02 To ensure built form articulation and an attractive composition of building elements with a strong relationship between buildings and streetscape.
- O.03 To provide appropriate public domain elements, including internal pedestrian walkways, footpaths, open space for the benefit of the existing and future community.
- O.04 To ensure building height is distributed across the site having regard for orientation, overshadowing and views and vistas suitable for this gateway to Parramatta.
- O.05 To provide opportunity for future car showroom functions on the ground level.
- O.06 To provide local amenities for existing and new residents with a variety of activities, services and functions to attract people and places for them to meet and stay.
- O.07 To provide an appropriate level of active ground floor uses to increase safety, pedestrian activity and use of public domain areas.
- O.08 To provide a visual and physical connection throughout the site for a high level of surveillance and safety.
- O.09 To accommodate generated traffic, and to mitigate traffic effects.

- O.10 To include stormwater management measures which appropriately address the level of flood affectation on the site and immediate surrounds.

6.10.2.3 PUBLIC DOMAIN

The site offers an opportunity to enhance the public domain through improvements to streets, lanes, plazas and urban parks.

Objectives

- O.01 To create an environment that is comfortable for pedestrians.
- O.02 To ensure a high level of pedestrian amenity, safety and security through the inclusion of weather protection, lighting and safety by design principles.
- O.03 To ensure pedestrian walkway areas are formed from a sequence of spaces and plazas running north-south, connecting all 3 parcels of land.
- O.04 To facilitate and establish social uses of public plaza space and walkways such as cafes, restaurants, bars, markets, with public seating areas.
- O.05 To ensure that where utilities are visible from the public domain, that their appearance and design is of the highest quality.
- O.06 To provide for effective linkages and interfaces between public space and private land and provide a high quality physical setting and surrounds for buildings.

Controls

- C.01 New pedestrian walkways, park and plazas shall be provided in accordance with Figure 6.10.2.2 and should be no less than minimum size indicated in the control table below:

Public Domain	Minimum Size in Sqm (m2)
Northern Plaza/Pedestrian Walkway	1,600
Central Plaza	1,350
Urban Park	1,790

- C.02 Public street frontages are to comply with the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) and are to have:
- C.03 Appropriate paving and urban elements;
- Public Art suitable for the site; and
 - Appropriate spaces for outdoor trading and outdoor dining.
- C.04 Pedestrian walkways are to comply with Section 6.3 'Laneways' in [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) and the objectives of the [Parramatta Laneways Policy](#).
- C.05 Pedestrian walkways are to be generally 15 metres wide, with a 4 metres zone clear of obstructions to movement to allow for sufficient space for outdoor trading and dining.

- C.06 Awnings and colonnades are to be provided along building frontages along public domain to provide shade and shelter.
- C.07 Where colonnades are provided, they must:
 - a) Be continuous for the entire public domain frontage or link with awnings;
 - b) Have a minimum width of 4.5m between columns; and
 - c) A minimum height of 4.5m to the underside of soffit.
- C.08 The southern site is to be provided as an Urban Park in accordance with Figure 6.10.2.2. The design of this park will balance public access and amenity with safety with water management objectives.
- C.09 To allow for future road widening along an appropriate length of Church Street and the Great Western highway, and to provide a cycle / pedestrian path along the Church Street frontages, as shown on Figure 6.10.2.2.



Figure 6.10.2.2 – Public Domain

6.10.2.4 BUILDING FORM

The development provisions on building form in this section are intended to encourage high quality design for new buildings. The resulting built form and character of development should contribute to an attractive public domain and produce a desirable setting for its intended uses.

Objectives

- O.01 To establish high quality architectural and urban design for buildings.
- O.02 To locate high density housing with good access to retail, employment, transport and high quality public domain and open space.
- O.03 To provide for a variety of retail experiences by way of new format automotive retail, specialty shops and supermarket.
- O.04 To provide appropriate articulation of building form that is responsive to street address, microclimate and pedestrian- orientated environment.
- O.05 To ensure that new development minimises and mitigates adverse overshadowing and privacy impact on adjoining public domain and land uses.
- O.06 To ensure the setback of residential towers is at an appropriate distance from heavily used streets of Church Street and the Great Western Highway.
- O.07 To create active streets and plazas by locating fine grain shop fronts at the ground floor with all fronts and entrances at street level.

Controls

C.01 Building Envelopes

- a) Future built form should be consistent with the building envelopes shown at Figure 6.10.2.3 and Figure 6.10.2.4
- b) New buildings along Church Street should not exceed the maximum building depth of 22m, shown on Figure 6.10.2.3 and Figure 6.10.2.4.
- c) Residential towers should not exceed the maximum building internal floor plate requirement, shown on Figure 6.10.2.3.

C.02 Building Height

Building heights shall be in accordance with Figure 6.10.2.3 and Figure 6.10.2.4 to respond to the context, to provide visual interest and to minimise and mitigate adverse overshadowing and privacy impact to adjoining public domain and land use.

C.03 Building Setbacks

- a) Building setbacks are to be in accordance with Figure 6.10.2.3 and Figure 6.10.2.4.
- b) Provide 6m building setback in key locations along the western boundaries of the site as shown on Figure 6.10.2.3 and Figure 6.10.2.4.

- c) Where a zero allotment setback is provided a merit assessment will be undertaken with consideration given to the amenity impact on adjacent properties. Consideration should be given to the provision of articulation and high quality architectural treatment and materials to avoid bland, imposing expanses of wall to neighbouring properties.



Figure 6.10.2.3 – Building Form Control Plan

C.04 Building Separation

Minimum separation between buildings should be in accordance with Figure 6.10.2.3. and Figure 6.10.2.4.

C.05 Frontage, activities and entries

- Continuous active frontages are to be in accordance with Figure 6.10.2.3 This should include retail and commercial spaces.
- Access to residential use and commercial use above ground level should be provided directly from plaza or pedestrian walkway.
- Large format retail with floor space exceeding 2,000m² shall be provided at a basement level and accessed directly from a plaza or a pedestrian walkway.

C.06 Basement floor space for Site 1

Of the total commercial floorspace component for Site 1, 6,000 sqm must be located at a basement level for retail purposes only. The 6,000 sqm of floorspace cannot be relocated above the basement level if the retail component is not to proceed.

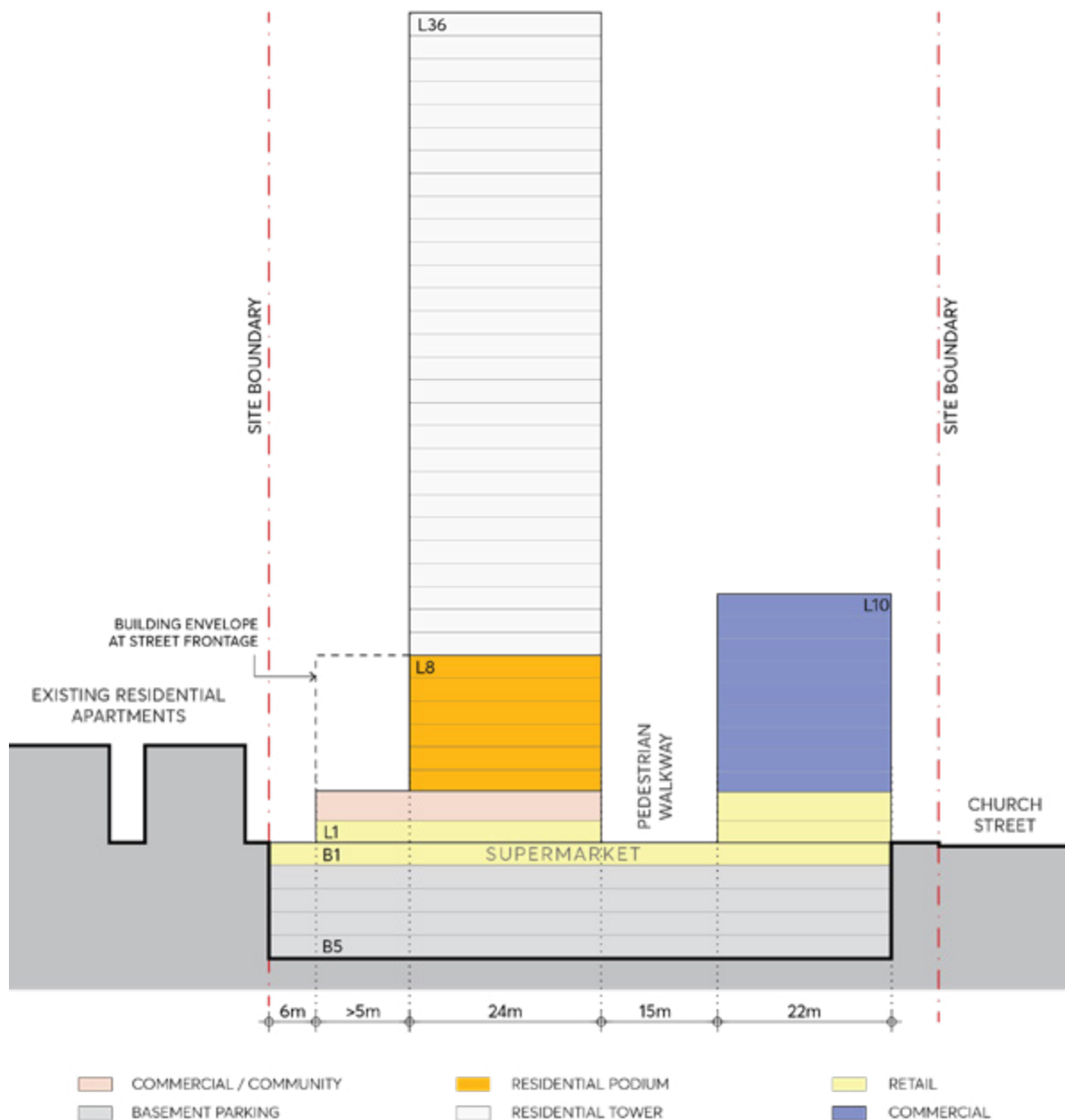


Figure 6.10.2.4 – Building Form Control Section (Northern Side)

6.10.2.5 SUSTAINABILITY, MICROCLIMATE & WATER

Objectives

The sites should integrate appropriate sustainability initiatives into individual buildings and the public domain, to address microclimate, energy and water use.

- O.01 To use landscape design to respond to summer and winter climatic conditions and improve amenity for people using the open space.
- O.02 To ensure the buildings are designed to minimise detrimental wind generation within public and private open spaces.
- O.03 To implement the principles of water sensitive urban design into the design of the public domain.
- O.04 To minimise reliance on mechanical ventilation through applying good climate design principles to building and public domain design.

Controls

- C.01 Provide appropriate water management infrastructure in the design of the public domain and urban park, to minimise water use.
- C.02 Incorporate appropriate built form structures / shade structures to create appropriate microclimate in public domain areas, to ameliorate the temperature extremes of summer and winter.
- C.03 To design dwellings to maximise access to sunlight.
- C.04 Residential building designs are encouraged to meet a Green Star – Multi-Unit Residential design rating.
- C.05 Commercial building designs are encouraged to meet Green Star design rating.

6.10.2.6 ACCESS, PARKING AND SERVICING

Provide access for vehicles to the site balanced with pedestrian amenity, access and safety.

Objectives

- O.01 To provide for safe and easy access for all pedestrians, cyclists, vehicles to buildings and public domain.
- O.02 To locate vehicle access points into buildings to minimise pedestrian and cycle conflicts.
- O.03 To ensure that service vehicle access points are concealed as far as possible on major pedestrian routes.
- O.04 To provide all parking underground for residents and visitors to ensure an active, vibrant and car-free public domain.

- O.05 To implement appropriate traffic management measures on Early and Lansdowne Streets.
- O.06 To encourage an improved level of pedestrian connectivity of the site to the City Centre.

Controls

- C.01 Footpaths, cycle links, pedestrian walkways, plazas and vehicle access points to buildings are to be consistent with the pedestrian and vehicle access principles as shown on Figure 6.10.2.5.



Figure 6.10.2.5 – Access and Servicing

- C.02 Service vehicle access points and utilities are to be minimised along pedestrian routes and adjacent public open space. Where necessary, utilities are to be incorporated into building design.
- C.03 Locate public bicycle racks on ground level, on the street and within the pedestrian walkways linking to key destinations within the development and the cycle network.
- C.04 Locate traffic management measures and pedestrian crossings on Early and Lansdowne Streets to enable the continuation of the pedestrian walkway and priority access for pedestrians.
- C.05 The development of the northernmost site should not preclude future pedestrian connection across (over or under) Church Street or Great Western Highway.

C.06 Provide for the future road widening of Church Street.

6.10.3 180 GEORGE STREET

This Section applies to 180 George Street, Parramatta situated at the intersection of George and Charles Street. The site comprises Lots 201-204 in deposited plan 1082194 and SP74916 as illustrated in Figure 6.10.3.



Figure 6.10.3 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other Sections of Parramatta DCP 2011 as well as the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this section and other sections of the DCP, this section prevails.

6.10.3.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

New development supports the Parramatta City Centre in its role as a Metropolitan Centre with easy access to public transport, entertainment and recreational facilities. New development is to respond to the site's unique setting adjacent to the Parramatta River and open space.

New development provides a design response that is sensitive to the adjoining heritage context whilst responding to the future envisaged scale of the City Centre. Harrisford House, a state heritage listed item, is situated immediately to the east. Minimum setback distances between the heritage item and new development are observed.

The redevelopment of the site establishes active edges for the ground level of retail/serviced apartments and other non-residential uses to the surrounding streets and the river, whilst integrating with its immediate context. Slender articulated tower forms of varying heights are realised with a podium of above ground car parking. George Street and Charles Street which form the major frontages to the site. Design is to encourage activation to these streets through the provision of non-residential uses at ground floor level.

The river frontage and eastern edge of the development at ground level (interface with Harrisford House) forms secondary frontages with public access links and activation through the provision of childcare facilities, retail uses, serviced apartments or other non-residential uses.

A high level of connectivity through and around the site is achieved. Future redevelopment is provides an "open air" through site link along the site's eastern boundary adjacent to Harrisford House which opens up a secondary access corridor from George Street to and from the river foreshore reserve. A public access link along the river frontage provides a continuous public connection above the flood level and increases pedestrian access to the surrounding street network.

Site Objectives

- O.01 Ensure future development of the site respects the curtilage of the adjoining heritage item (Harrisford House).
- O.02 Maintain the site through link along the site's eastern and northern boundary to and from the river foreshore reserve to George Street at this side.
- O.03 Redevelop the site to allow for a high quality development comprising a mix of uses including high density residential, retail and community facilities.
- O.04 Deliver a design approach that adds visual interest and diversity to the city skyline.
- O.05 Integrate new built form with existing development in the subject block.
- O.06 Integrate new site linkages with surrounding development context and topography.

Controls

- C.01 Street Wall and Building Height
 - a) Figure 6.10.3.2 illustrates the maximum permitted podium heights for the development:
 - A maximum street wall height of 3 storeys to George Street to provide an interface with the adjoining heritage item to the east
 - Provide a minimum 6 metre tower setback from the edge of George Street.

- b) Where new development involves the demolition of the existing serviced apartment building fronting Charles Street, a maximum street wall height of 6 storeys to the Charles Street frontage will apply.
- c) Where more than one tower form is proposed variable building heights should be developed to add visual interest to the skyline. A minimum height variation of 10 storeys between the towers is required.

C.02 Building Setbacks and Envelopes

- a) Building setbacks and envelopes are to be in accordance with Figure 6.10.3.2.
- b) At street level open pedestrian path is to be provided along the full length of the eastern boundary of the site adjacent to Harrisford House as shown in Figure 6.10.3.2 consisting of a minimum 6 metre setback to the site's boundary with Harrisford House. The setback zone will be occupied by a through-site link between George Street and the river foreshore reserve.
- c) Encroachments into the 6 metre setback along the site's eastern boundary in the form of balconies and other projecting elements are not supported.
- d) Above podium level, a minimum setback requirement of 12 metres applies to the eastern boundary adjacent to Harrisford House.
- e) A 6 metre ground level setback along the northern boundary is required to facilitate a public access link comprising minimum of 4.5 metre for a public walkway and 1.5 metre for retail activation.
- f) Where a colonnade is constructed along the northern boundary it should be double storey in height.

C.03 Building Separation and integration

- a) The existing serviced apartment building fronting Charles Street may be retained where fully integrated with new development.
- b) The finished levels and design of the through site links are to provide:
- c) an appropriate continuity with the finished levels of 'Harrisford House and its curtilage; and
- d) an accessible connection: between the pedestrian links at the site, to the start of a future public link to the Parramatta River foreshore and to the pedestrian links on neighbouring sites and adjoining streets.

C.04 Building Articulation

- a) The floor lines and heights of Harrisford House are to be used as a reference point for the articulation of the adjoining lower levels of new development on the subject site.
- b) Muted façade treatments sympathetic to the heritage item adjacent are to be provided to the new development's eastern elevation.

C.05 Street Activation

- a) Active uses are required at ground level along Charles and George Streets.
- b) A high level of permeability through and around the site is to be achieved.

C.06 Parking

Where above ground parking is provided it must be well integrated into the overall façade design and not be visible from the public domain without sleeving or appropriate architectural screening.

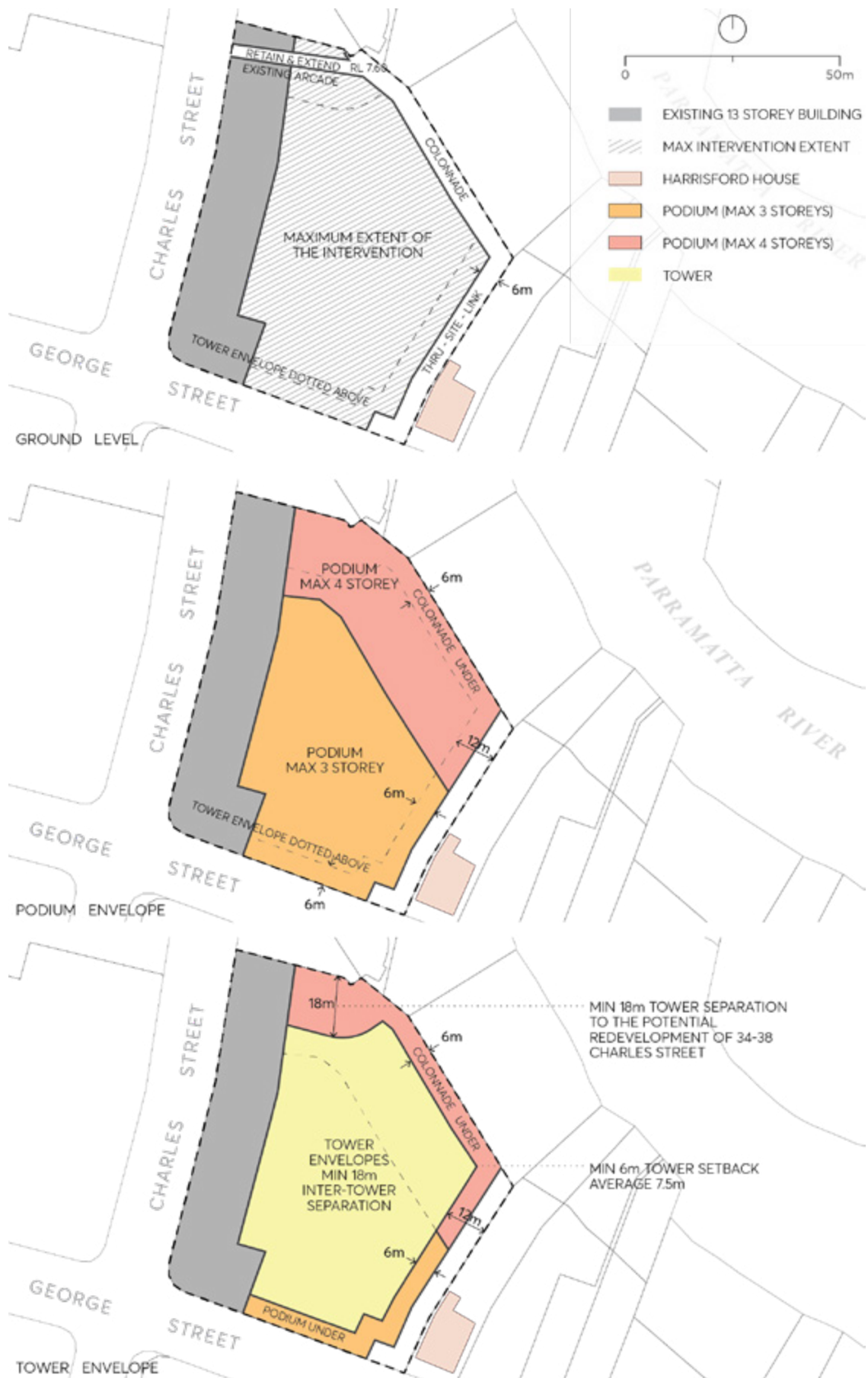


Figure 6.10.3.2 – Building heights, setbacks and envelopes

6.10.4 2-10 PHILLIP STREET

This Section applies to land at 2–10 Phillip Street, Parramatta (the 'subject site') as shown in Figure 6.10.4.



Figure 6.10.4– Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other sections of Parramatta DCP 2011 as well as the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other parts of the DCP, this Section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the LEP.

This Section should also consider the *Principles for Site Specific Development Control Guidelines 2016*, prepared by TKD Architects.

6.10.4.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

Future development at 2-10 Phillip Street is designed to respond to the surrounding future built form context and existing heritage significance and contributes to creating a gateway to the Parramatta CBD when crossing the Parramatta River to reinforce the CBD's prominence and role.

New development enhances the existing heritage buildings on the site, the former St Andrew's Church and hall, with appropriate building envelopes, conservation of heritage fabric and adaptive reuse and in accordance with this Section and the *Principles for Site Specific Development Control Guidelines, 2016*, prepared by TKD Architects.

Site Objectives

- O.01 To facilitate redevelopment of the site as a high quality mixed use development.
- O.02 To conserve and enhance the existing heritage item (former St Andrew's Church and Hall group) located on the site and interpret Parramatta's indigenous and cultural heritage in the design of buildings, public spaces and public art.
- O.03 Encourage future uses that are compatible with the Parramatta CBD and heritage significance of the existing buildings.
- O.04 Protect and enhance views to the site's heritage buildings from the public domain.
- O.05 To ensure development does not encroach on the visual or built integrity of the Church.

Controls – Heritage

- C.01 Heritage fabric
 - a) Conserve the heritage significance of the site by retaining identified heritage buildings and settings.
 - b) Ensure future development of the site enhances the appreciation of the heritage qualities of the site, its values and significance.
 - c) Ensure the conservation of the identified significant building elements, fabric, spaces, internal relationships and context.
 - d) Maintain the integral relationship between the significant buildings and their context.
 - e) Accommodate the activities, services and fittings, which are essential to the new use without damaging significant spaces, elements or fabric.
- C.02 Interpretation
 - a) Interpret Parramatta's indigenous and cultural heritage in the design of buildings, public spaces and public art.
 - b) Develop an interpretation program that derives from the special qualities and associations of the site for the people of Parramatta and the region.
- C.03 Archaeology

- a) Conserve and where appropriate, adaptively re-use archaeological resources in public interpretation to enrich public spaces.

C.04 Future uses & adaption of building components

- a) Future uses should be compatible with the nature and significance of the building components and should enable the building to remain a vital and important component of the Parramatta City Centre.
- b) The adaptation of all building components is acceptable, with compatible new uses selected that utilise the original character or permit a creative and responsible re-use of the fundamental architectural, functional and spatial characteristics.
- c) Alterations to the primary external facades to suit new uses may be permitted to meet approved access or similar requirements, provided these are subservient to the primary architectural features and composition of the existing facades and the structure and the quality of the architectural design, materials and detailing of the alterations respects the quality and architectural design of the existing façade.
- d) Adaptation of the buildings' interiors should ensure that the original fabric or significant architectural and spatial features are retained and interpreted as far as possible.

C.05 Possible core location

- a) The core location shall be optimised to ensure suitable conservation of heritage fabric.
- b) In finalising core options, new development should also consider the additional heritage and core analysis provided in the Principles for Site Specific Development Control Guidelines, 2016, prepared by TKD Architects.
- c) Any intervention in the Hall should aim to minimise heritage impacts by careful detailing of the core with extensive use of glass and discreet structural interventions to maximise the visibility of the original fabric and spatial volume. The rear section of the Hall has been extensively altered in the past, with construction of kitchens and basement toilets, so new modifications should be located in this part of the Hall to minimise disruption of more intact fabric. Any movement of the core to the East would reduce adverse impacts on the Hall.
- d) Externally, as the core and ground level building envelope are set back 14 metres from the Phillip Street boundary, the Church and Hall roof must be able to be 'read' from the eastern service lane and Marsden Street corners (see Figure 6.10.4.7).

C.06 Vehicular access

- a) Vehicular access may be from the eastern service lane in the north east corner of the site.

C.07 Views

- a) Protect and enhance the views of the site's heritage buildings and their street presentation (see Figures 6.10.4.4 to 6.10.4.7 in Control C.09 Development Envelope Guidelines).
- b) The view of the Hall roof should be retained, and the setback from the street boundary should be approximately 14 metres up to a height of approximately 30 metres (see Figure 6.10.4.7).

C.08 Development in the vicinity of the heritage items

- a) New development should generally not encroach on the visual and built integrity of the church (see the development envelope controls in Control C.9). The internal site boundary with the Church Hall should determine the side perimeter curtilage, to constrain adjacent development above the ground plane and maintain the spatial relationships between the site's heritage buildings.

- b) The church and hall should both be able to be 'read' from the surrounding public domain. Double or triple height glazing should be provided to lower levels to allow greater exposure of the hall buildings from different areas of the public domain.
- c) Development should provide a transition in building height from a heritage place to the tower structure through the use of podiums, awnings, voids or similar design features, and not create an overbearing appearance.
- d) Any cantilever element to the tower should form a respectful relationship with the former St Andrews Church through consideration of separation, massing, and materiality (See Figures 6.10.4.4 to 6.10.4.10 in Control C.09 Development Envelope Controls). The prominence of the Church spire should not be compromised by a tower cantilever. There should be no tower cantilever over the Church.
- e) The extent of any tower cantilever should be constrained and regulated by nominated critical view lines that must be protected, including the view of the Hall roof from the corner of Phillip Street and the eastern service lane, and the clear silhouette of the Church steeple viewed from Marsden Street. The tower cantilever toward Phillip Street should not extend past the line of the facade of the Hall up to a height of 30 meters. The tower cantilever above this height could extend to the Phillip Street boundary. See Figures 6.10.4.4 to 6.10.4.10 in Control C.09 Development Envelope Guidelines.
- f) The amenity of the surrounding buildings, lanes and public spaces should be protected with appropriate setbacks from the property boundaries. The set back from the rear boundary should be 6 metres, and 3 metres from the eastern service lane boundary. See Figures 6.10.4.2 to 6.10.4.10 in Control C.09 Development Envelope Guidelines.

C.09 Development Envelope Controls

- a) Future development setbacks and separations should be generally consistent with the building separation controls shown in Figure 6.10.4.2.a, 6.10.4.2.b and 6.10.4.2.c.

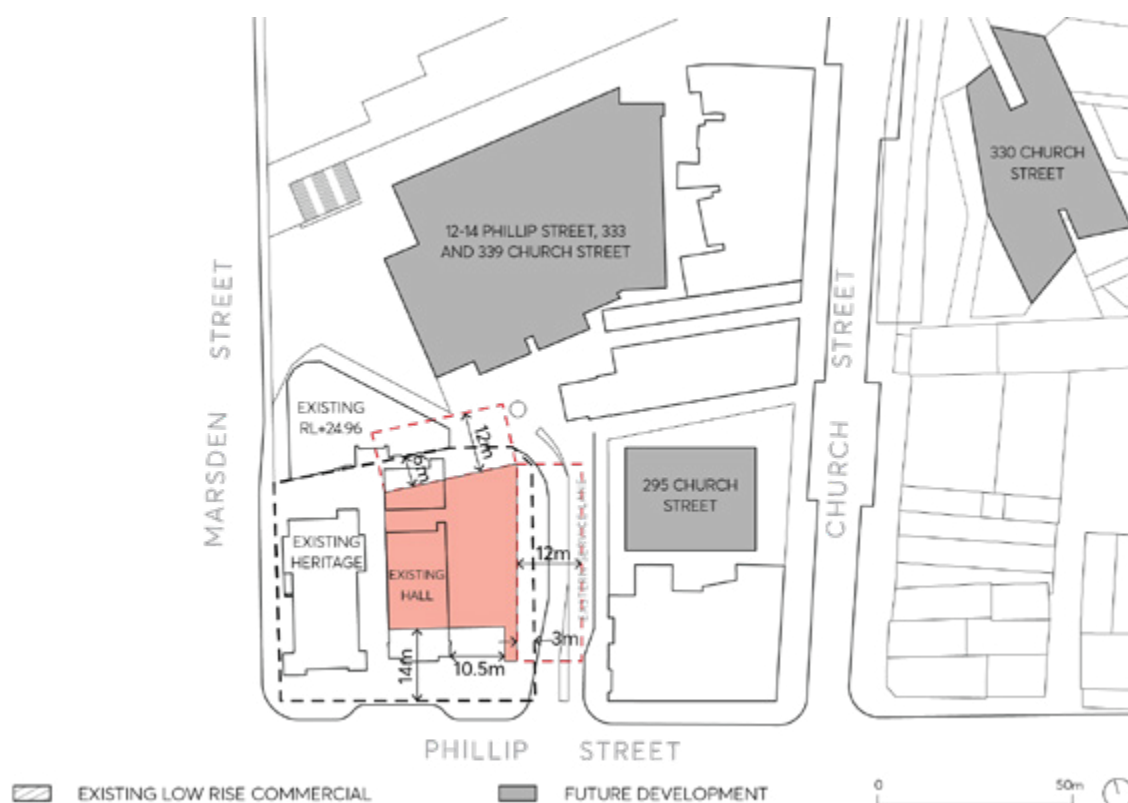


Figure 6.10.4.2.a – Setback and separations 0m - 25m (Source: Woods Bagot 2016)



Figure 6.10.4.2.b – Setback and separations 12-25m (Source: Woods Bagot 2016)

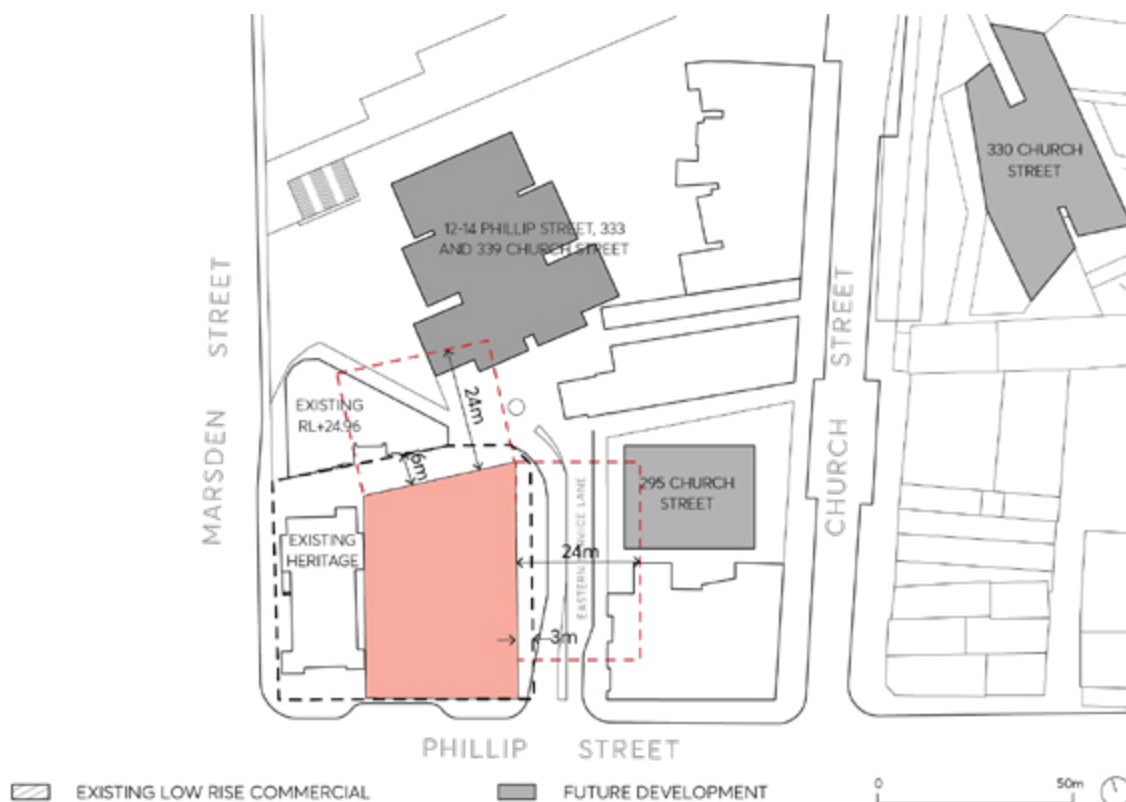


Figure 6.10.4.2.c – Setback and separations over 25m (Source: Woods Bagot 2016)

- b) The built form should be generally consistent with the building envelopes shown in Figure 6.10.4.3 to Figure 6.10.4.10.



Figure 6.10.4.3 – Existing ground floor plans with building guidelines (Source: TKD Architects)

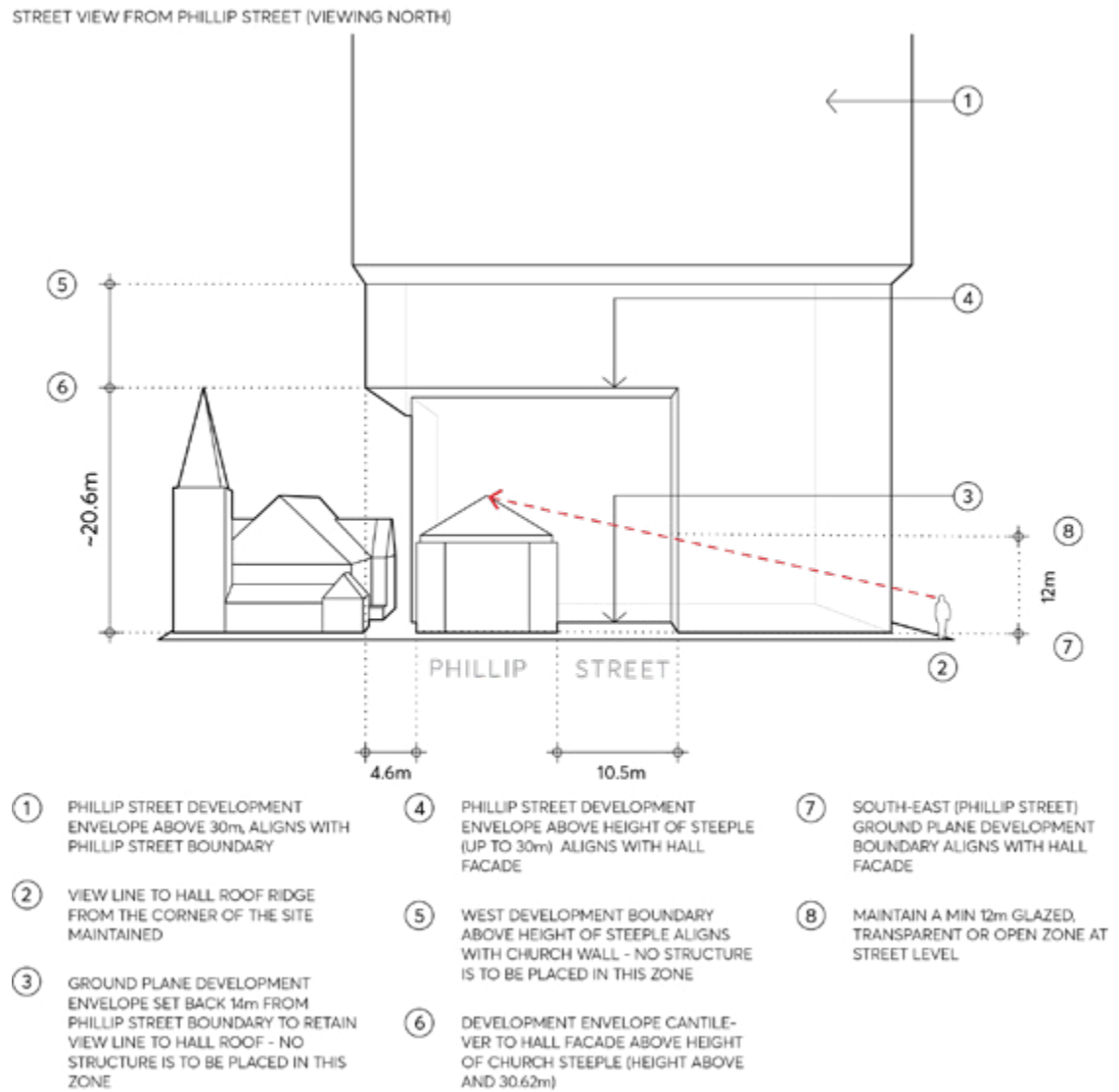
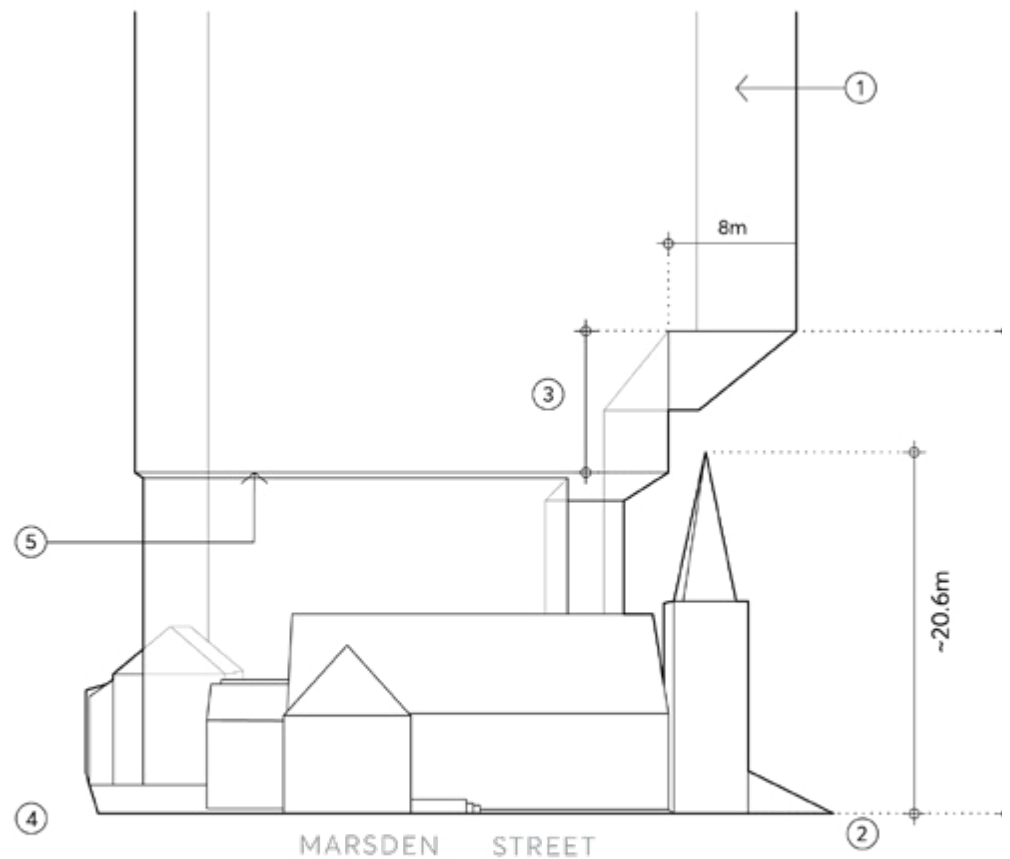


Figure 6.10.4.4 – Maximum building envelope – Ground plane from Phillip Street NTS
(Source: TKD Architects)

STREET VIEW FROM MARDEN STREET (VIEWING EAST)



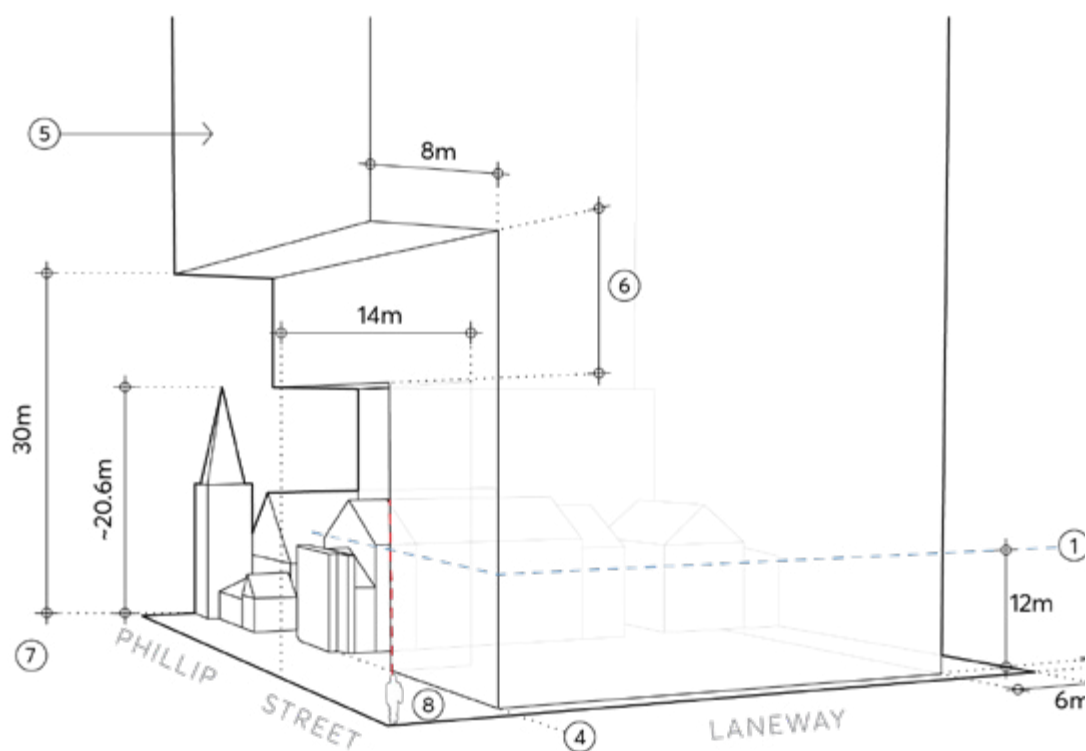
- ① DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER TO PHILLIP STREET BOUNDARY ABOVE 30m
- ② DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER TO LINE OF HALL FACADE ABOVE HEIGHT OF CHURCH STEEPLE (TO AHD 40.02m)
- ③ NO STRUCTURE TO BE PLACED IN THIS ZONE
- ④ REAR DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE BOUNDARY SET BACK 6m FROM REAR BOUNDARY
- ⑤ WEST DEVELOPMENT BO ABOVE CHURCH STEEPLE WITH CHURCH WALL

Figure 6.10.4.5 – Maximum building envelope – Ground plane from Marsden Street NTS
(Source: TKD Architects)



- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ① DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER TO PHILLIP STREET BOUNDARY ABOVE 30m | ③ SOUTH-EAST (PHILLIP STREET) GROUND PLANE DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY ALIGNS WITH HALL FACADE | ⑤ EAST DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE SET BACK 3m FROM PROPERTY BOUNDARY |
| ② DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER TO LINE OF HALL FACADE ABOVE HEIGHT OF CHURCH STEEPLE (HEIGHT TO AHD 40.02m) - NO STRUCTURE IS TO BE PLACED BENEATH THE CANTILEVERED ZONE | ④ REAR DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE SET BACK 6m FROM BOUNDARY | ⑥ MAINTAIN A MIN. 12m GLAZED, TRANSPARENT OR OPEN ZONE AT STREET LEVEL |

Figure 6.10.4.6 – Maximum building envelope – Ground plane view from laneway (viewing west) (Source: TKD Architects)



- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ① MAINTAIN A MIN. 12m GLAZED, TRANSPARENT OR OPEN ZONE AT STREET LEVEL | ④ SOUTH-EAST (PHILLIP STREET) GROUND PLANE DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY ALIGNS WITH HALL FACADE | ⑦ DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER TO LINE OF FACADE ABOVE HEIGHT OF CHURCH STEEPLE (TO ACHIEVE) |
| ② EAST DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE SET BACK 3m FROM PROPERTY BOUNDARY | ⑤ DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER TO PHILLIP ST BOUNDARY ABOVE 30m | ⑧ VIEW LINE TO HALL ROOF FROM THE CORNER OF 1 MUST BE MAINTAINED |
| ③ REAR DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE SET BACK 6m FROM BOUNDARY | ⑥ NO STRUCTURE TO BE PLACED IN THIS ZONE | |

Figure 6.10.4.7 – Maximum building envelope – Ground plane from corner Phillip Street and laneway (viewing north west) NTS (Source: TKD Architects)

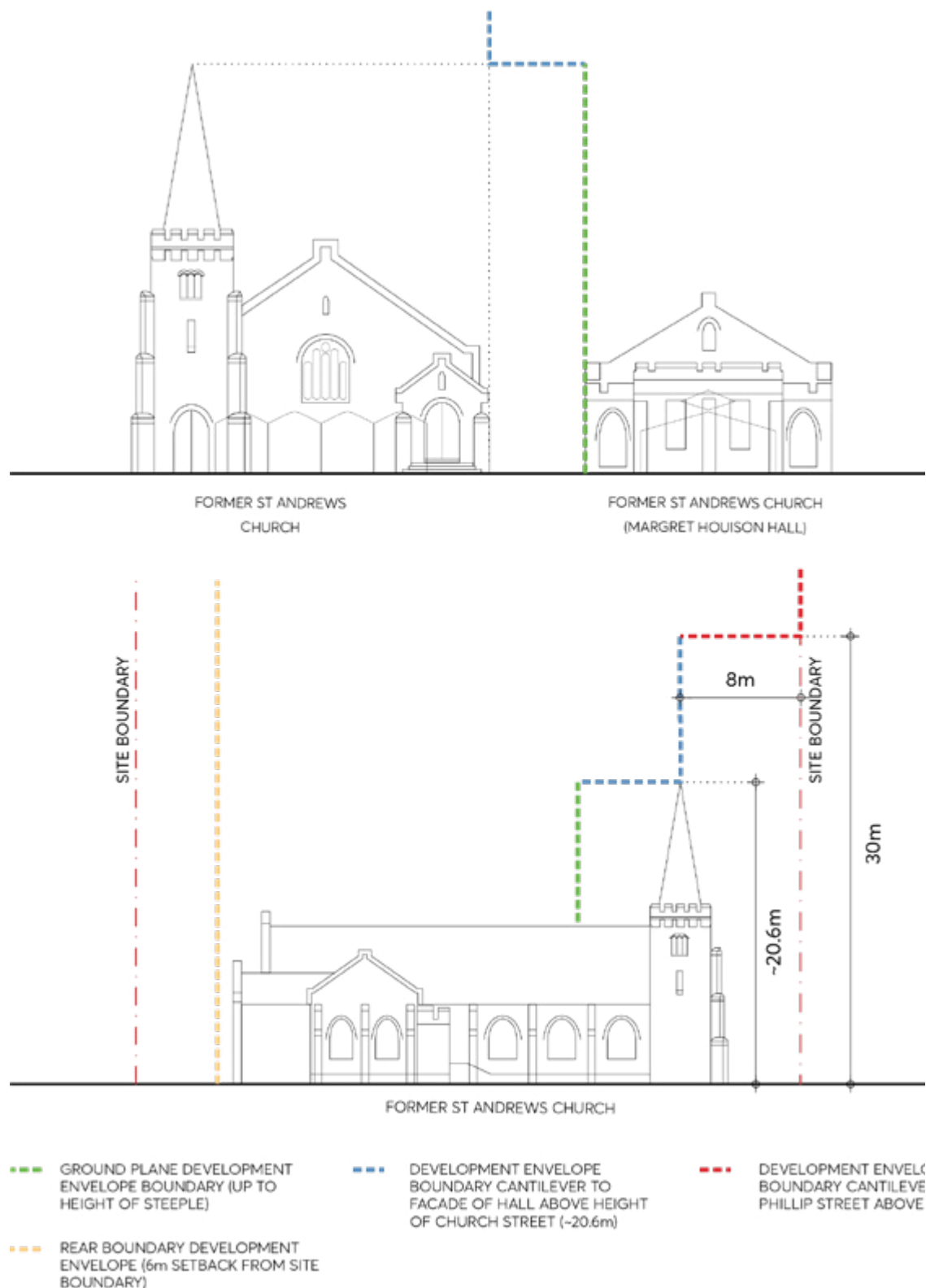
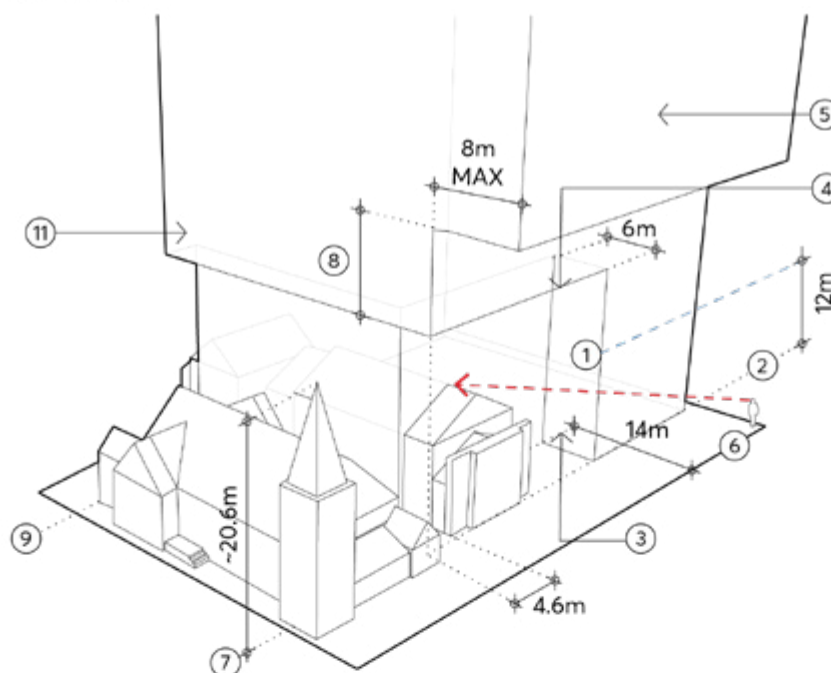
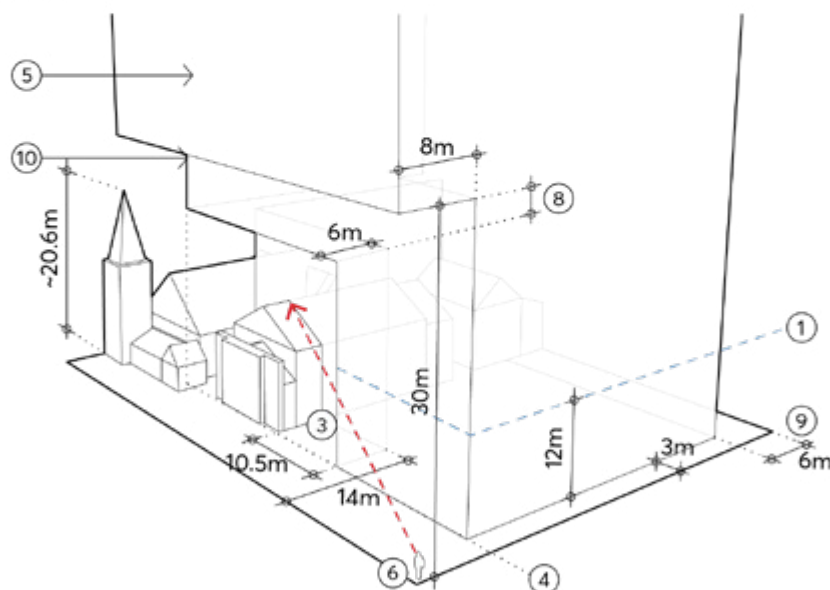


Figure 6.10.4.8 – Existing elevations with new building guidelines (Source: TKD Architects with base drawing from Paul Davies)

AERIAL SOUTH-WEST CORNER



AERIAL SOUTH-EAST CORNER



- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ① MAINTAIN A MIN. 12m GLAZED, TRANSPARENT OR OPEN ZONE AT STREET LEVEL | ④ SOUTH (PHILLIP STREET) DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER ABOVE HEIGHT OF CHURCH STEEP ALIGNS WITH HALL FACADE | ⑧ NO STRUCTURE IS TO BE PLAC IN THIS ZONE |
| ② SOUTH-EAST (PHILLIP STREET) GROUND PLANE DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY ALIGNS WITH HALL FACADE | ⑤ DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER TO PHILLIP STREET BOUNDARY ABOVE 30m | ⑨ REAR DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE SET BACK 6m FROM REAR BOUNDARY |
| ③ GROUND PLANE DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE SET BACK 14m FROM PHILLIP STREET BOUNDARY TO PRESERVE VIEWS OF HALL ROOF - NO STRUCTURE IS TO BE PLACED IN THIS ZONE | ⑥ VIEW LINE TO HALL ROOF RIDGE FROM THE CORNER OF THE SITE MAINTAINED | ⑩ DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE CANTILEVER TO ALIGN WITH HALL FACADE ABOVE HEIGHT OF CHURCH STEEP (HEIGHT ABH AHD 30.62m) |
| | ⑦ DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY CANTILEVER 14m FROM BOUNDARY ABOVE HEIGHT OF CHURCH STEEP (HEIGHT ABOVE AHD 30.62m) | ⑪ WEST DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY ABOVE HEIGHT OF CHURCH STEEP ALIGNS WITH CHURCH HALL |

Figure 6.10.4.9 – Maximum building envelope – Ground plane, south west and south east corner elevations NTS (Source: TKD Architects)

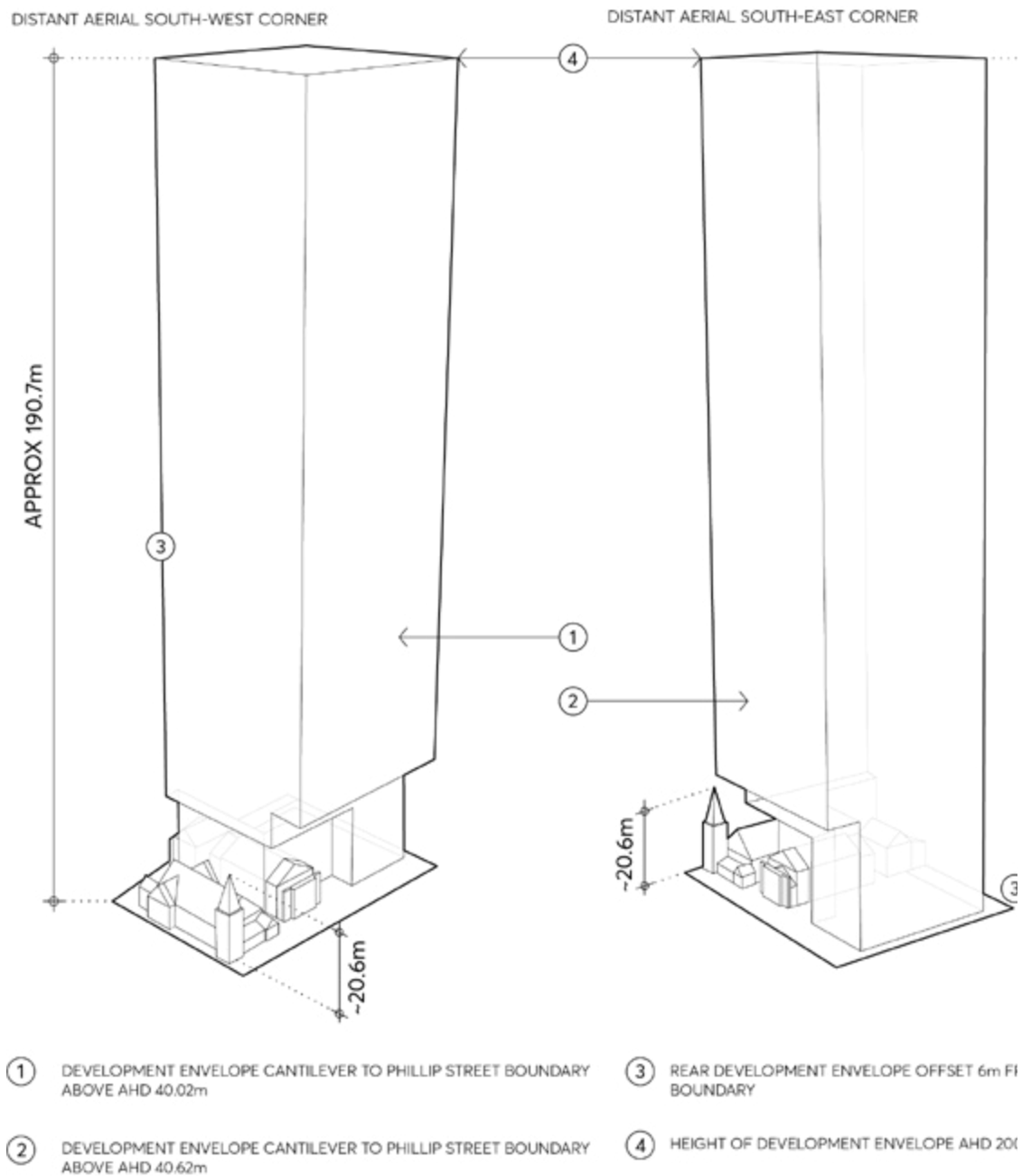


Figure 6.10.4.10 – Maximum building envelope south west and south east corner elevations (Source: TKD Architects)

6.10.5 184-188 GEORGE STREET

This Section applies to land at 184 – 188 George Street, Parramatta. The site comprises three allotments of land between George Street and the Parramatta River foreshore reserve as shown in Figure 6.10.5.



Figure 6.10.5 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other sections of this DCP as well as *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other sections of the DCP, this Section prevails.

6.10.5.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

Redevelopment of the site provides an appropriate relationship to the state significant heritage item known as 'Harrisford' to the west of the site. The future built form maximises the curtilage to 'Harrisford' and ensures that 'Harrisford' remains prominent in the George Street streetscape. Both podium and tower setbacks to 'Harrisford' are maximised to achieve this outcome as well as suitable setbacks to George Street.

A through site link adjacent the site's western boundary, provides a midblock connection between George Street and Parramatta River and creates an additional public interface to 'Harrisford'.

Future development provides an appropriate interface to the public domain along both George Street and Parramatta River. High quality articulated facades are provided on all elevations which give public domain interfaces to the street, the River foreshore, the through site link and any future building from the north-eastern and eastern approach into Parramatta CBD from Gasworks Bridge.

Future redevelopment provides an appropriate connection and transition to any future public promenade along the Parramatta River foreshore and enhances connection to the Parramatta Ferry Terminal.

Overshadowing impacts of any future development on the site on public open spaces includes the Robin Thomas Reserve and James Ruse Reserve are minimised.

An appropriate design response is provided to address the flood affectation of the land. Existing stormwater drainage through the site is appropriately relocated.

Site Objectives

- O.01 To create a mixed use building with setbacks and articulation that are compatible with maintaining a strong streetscape presence for the adjoining heritage item 'Harrisford'.
- O.02 To maximise the opportunities to expand the curtilage of 'Harrisford'.
- O.03 To ensure the scale and proportions of the future building elements on the site are compatible with 'Harrisford'.
- O.04 To provide a high quality built form as viewed from all elevations and recognising the potential prominence of the building from the public domain and the north-eastern gateway into the Parramatta CBD.
- O.05 To provide public domain elements including a pedestrian through site link, forecourt to the George Street frontage, and connection to a future public promenade along the Parramatta River foreshore.
- O.06 To provide active ground floor uses to increase pedestrian activity and promote casual surveillance along George Street, Parramatta River foreshore and the through site link.
- O.07 To minimise overshadowing impacts on public open spaces including Robin Thomas Reserve and James Ruse Reserve.
- O.08 To appropriately address the level of flood affectation on the site and to manage stormwater flows between George Street and the foreshore reserve.

Controls

Public Domain

- C.01 A new pedestrian through site link (link) is to be provided adjacent to the western side boundary of the site linking George Street and the Parramatta River foreshore. The link is to have a minimum width of 6 metres at its interface with Harrisford House and gradually reduce to a minimum of 5 metres as per Figure 6.10.6.2. Any increase in the width of the ground level setback could be considered as part of any future architectural design excellence competition and subsequent development application.
- C.02 The pedestrian link is to provide public access 24 hours per day, 7 days per week and may be the subject of land dedication to Council or an easement.
- C.03 The pedestrian through site link is to be the subject of a Public Domain Plan and Alignment Plan and consistent with [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) (City Centres Lanes) and with the objectives of the [Parramatta Laneways Policy](#). Finished treatment of the laneway should provide a high quality finish and incorporate pedestrian level lighting.
- C.04 Future development should comply with the River Foreshore controls.
- C.05 The finished levels of any future building and through site link are to provide an appropriate connection to the finished levels of 'Harrisford' and any future public promenade built along the Parramatta River foreshore edge. Careful consideration should also be given to flood planning requirements. The intent is to provide access that is as seamless as possible between all activated spaces and public domain areas.
- C.06 The setback area/public forecourt to George Street is to be appropriately treated and activated.
- C.07 Continuous active frontages are to include retail and commercial uses along the George Street frontage, the through site link and the interface with the Parramatta River foreshore reserve.

Heritage

- C.08 Future development should maximise podium and tower setbacks to 'Harrisford'. Minimum setbacks are detailed in Figures 6.10.5.2 to 6.10.5.3 below. However any opportunity to increase both the podium and tower setbacks as they relate to 'Harrisford' could be considered as part of any future architectural design excellence competition and subsequent development application.
- C.09 Building setbacks to George Street should maximise the prominence of 'Harrisford' in the George Street streetscape. Minimum setbacks are shown in Figures 6.10.5.2 to 6.10.5.3 below.
- C.10 Requirements of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage are to be addressed with respect to both Aboriginal and Archaeological heritage significance of the site.
- C.11 Façade treatment and exterior finishes palette is to be approved by Council to ensure a suitable relationship to 'Harrisford'.

Building Form

Apartment Design

- C.12 Future built form shall comply with the requirements of SEPP 65 (SEPP No 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development) and the Apartment Design Guide prepared by the NSW Department of Planning.

Building setbacks

- C.13 Future built form should be consistent with the minimum building setbacks shown in Figures 6.10.5.2 and 6.10.5.3. Opportunity to increase the width of the through site link and the podium and tower setbacks as they relate to 'Harrisford' could be considered as part of any future architectural design excellence competition and subsequent development application.



Figure 6.10.5.2 – Setbacks for ground floor

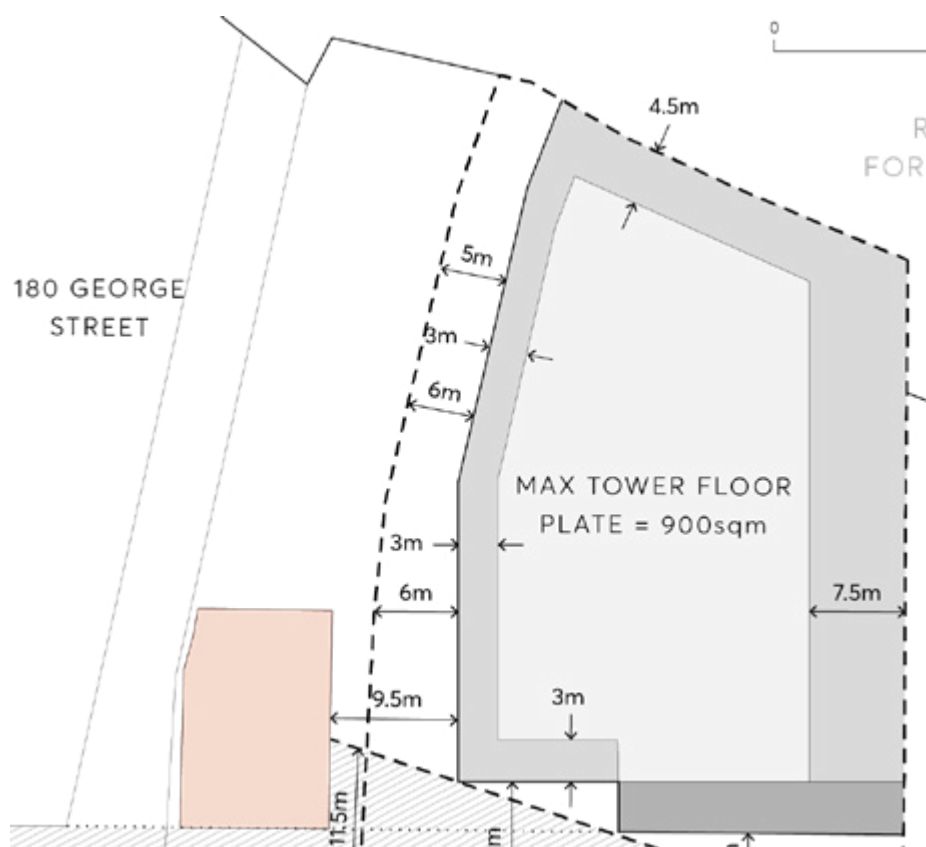


Figure 6.10.5.3 – Setbacks for tower and podium

Scale of Podium

- C.14 The podium height to George Street is to be two (2) to three (3) storeys in height. Should a third storey be proposed, exterior finishes and architectural treatments are to be applied to the George Street façade of the podium to give the appearance of two storeys to match the proportions of the Harrisford façade.
- C.15 The podium height to the foreshore boundary is to be a maximum of three (3) to four (4) storeys in height. Development should achieve an appropriate pedestrian scale adjacent to any future public domain promenade.

Floor Plate

- C.16 The tower component is to have a maximum floor plate of 900m² and is to include external walls and balconies.

Wind Mitigation

- C.17 Future development should comply with Building Form and Wind Mitigation in PDCP 2011 (version as at Amendment No 43) and also have regard to the potential wind impact on any through site link.

Overshadowing Impacts

- C.18 Development should seek to minimise the overshadowing impact of future development on public open spaces including Robin Thomas Reserve and James Ruse Reserve.

Flooding and Stormwater Management

- C.19 Future development of the site is to meet the flooding controls contained within *Parramatta LEP 2011*, this DCP and the Lower Parramatta River Floodplain Risk Management Plan (and other relevant legislation and/or guidelines). Also refer to any future flood planning controls relating to the CBD arising from the CBD Planning Framework.
- C.20 Future redevelopment of the site may be required to relocate the existing Council owned stormwater drainage line, which traverses the site, to Council's satisfaction. Should the stormwater drainage line be required to be located, a new easement for drainage and overland flow path adjacent to the eastern side boundary is to be provided to meet this requirement. The relocated stormwater drainage line system will need to be designed to have a 1 in 20 year ARI design capacity. The overland flow path is to be designed to enable the 1 in 100 year overland flows to be safely conveyed.
- C.21 Car parking on the site associated with future redevelopment is to address Council's flooding concerns.
- C.22 The lower ground level must relate to the river foreshore and not present blank walls inaccessible undercroft areas as a result of the flood condition.

Vehicular Access

- C.23 A combined vehicle entry/exit crossing is to be located in the south east corner of the site with direct access to George Street. The finished levels and the location of the driveway are to be compatible with the engineering design requirements for an overland flow path and easement for drainage adjacent to the eastern side boundary.

6.10.6 2-6 HASSALL STREET, PARRAMATTA

This Section applies to 2-6 Hassall Street, Parramatta which comprises three allotments with a single frontage to Hassall Street as shown in Figure 6.10.6.



Figure 6.10.6 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other Sections of Parramatta DCP 2011 and the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other parts of the DCP, this Section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

6.10.6.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

The redevelopment of the site into a premium-grade commercial building will contribute to the revitalisation of Hassall Street and will reinforce the character of the Parramatta City Centre as a centre for employment, business and education.

The location of the site is within walking distance of the Parramatta Transport Interchange, providing significant employment opportunities and high levels of accessibility to future workers, in proximity to key services such as retail, entertainment and recreational facilities. The redevelopment of the site is intended to support the Parramatta CBD in its role as a Sydney's Central CBD and is to respond to the site's unique setting and heritage context including the adjoining Lancer Barracks and Commercial Hotel.

The development requires a design response which is sensitive to the adjoining heritage context whilst responding to the future envisaged scale of the CBD. The redevelopment of the site is required to establish an active street frontage to Hassall Street and encourage a high level of connectivity through the site.

Future redevelopment is to make provision for a through site link from Hassall Street to the Lancer Barracks, allowing potential future connectivity. The provision of a public access link will ensure a continuous public connection to the civic heart of the CBD and increase pedestrian access to the surrounding street network.

Site Objectives

- O.01 Provide controls and a built form outcome consistent with the envisaged scale of the Parramatta CBD.
- O.02 Increase high grade commercial floorspace on the site to strengthen Parramatta as Sydney's central CBD.
- O.03 Protect heritage values of the locality by ensuring compatible design and setbacks and providing heritage through links to Lancer Barracks.
- O.04 Facilitate higher density development on a strategic site in immediate proximity to the Parramatta Rail Station based on the principles of transit-oriented development.
- O.05 To improve ground plane amenity along Hassall Street.

6.10.6.2 BUILDING FORM

The development provisions on building form in this section are intended to encourage high quality design for new buildings, balancing the character of Parramatta with innovation and creativity. The resulting built form and character of new development should contribute to an attractive public domain in central Parramatta and produce a desirable setting for its intended uses.

Objectives

- O.01 To establish high quality architectural and urban design for buildings.
- O.02 Provide a building envelope that is capable of achieving design excellence and a high performing building on a central CBD site.

- O.03 Design buildings with a high level of environmental performance to encourage comfort and full occupation.
- O.04 To provide appropriate articulation of building form that is responsive to street address, microclimate and pedestrian-orientated environment.
- O.05 Development should be responsive to the unique scale and character of the heritage buildings around the precinct.
- O.06 Development should maintain a consistent street wall alignment on the northern edge of Hassall Street.
- O.07 Maintain adequate inter-tower separation from the NSW Police Headquarters building to the north-east.

Controls

C.01 Street Wall and Building Height

- a) Figure 6.10.6.2 and Figure 6.10.6.3 illustrate the maximum permitted podium and tower heights for the development, including:
 - A maximum street wall height of 3 storeys, to align with the parapet of the Commercial Hotel to the east
 - Above the podium, a 19 storey tower

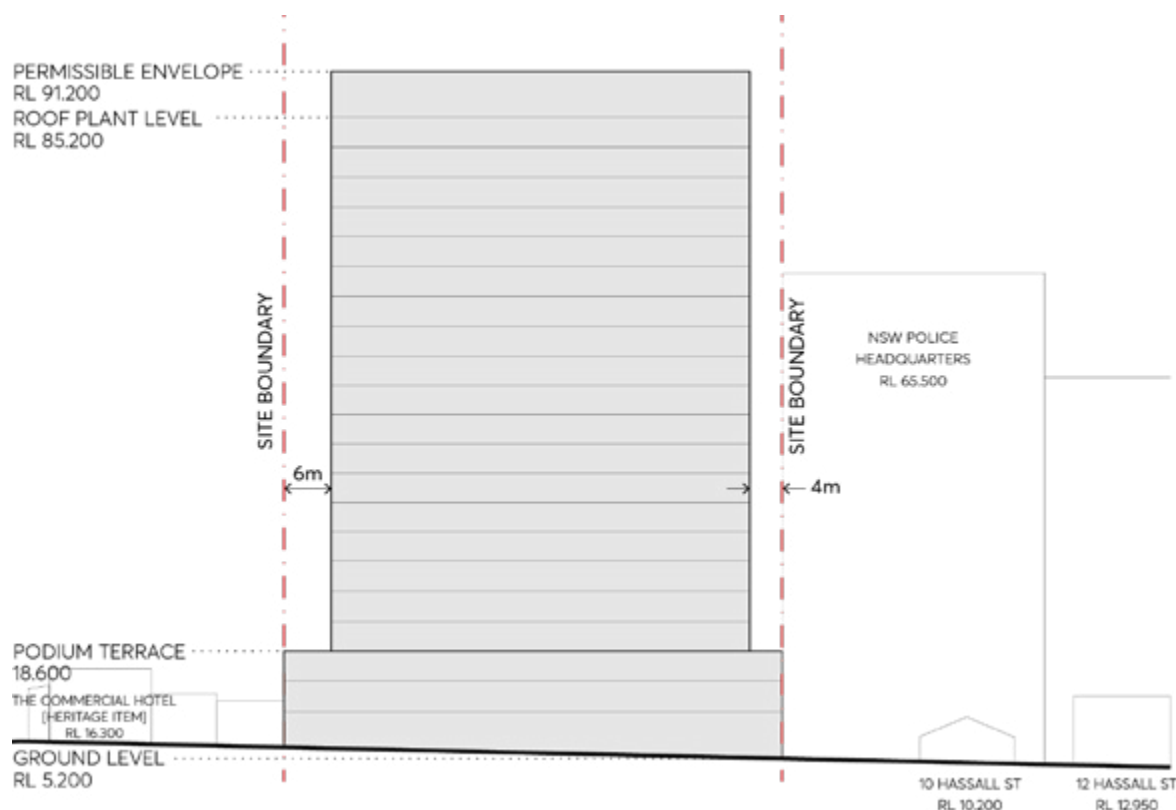


Figure 6.10.6.2 – Hassall Street (southern) elevation illustrating the maximum building envelope

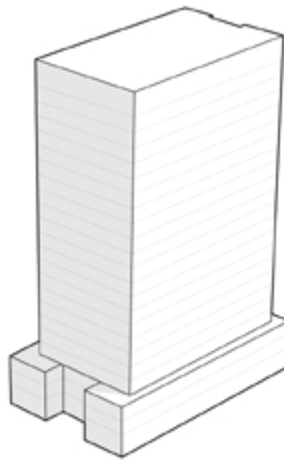


Figure 6.10.6.3 – Maximum Building Envelope (Isometric view)

C.02 Building Setbacks and Envelope

- a) Future development setbacks should be consistent with the building setback controls shown in Figure 6.10.6.4.
- b) Provide a 3 metre podium setback from Lancer Barracks to the north, and a 2 metre podium setback to the southern boundary (Hassall Street) to match the predominant street boundary alignment to the east and aligning with the ground level facade.
- c) Provide zero setbacks to the east and west boundary for the podium.
- d) Above the podium, the minimum tower setbacks are to be:
 - 3 metres from the edge of the podium to the north (6 metres to the northern boundary)
 - 3 metres from the east boundary (and podium edge)
 - 6 metres to Hassall Street (4 metres from the edge of the podium to the south)
 - 6 metres from the west boundary (and podium edge)

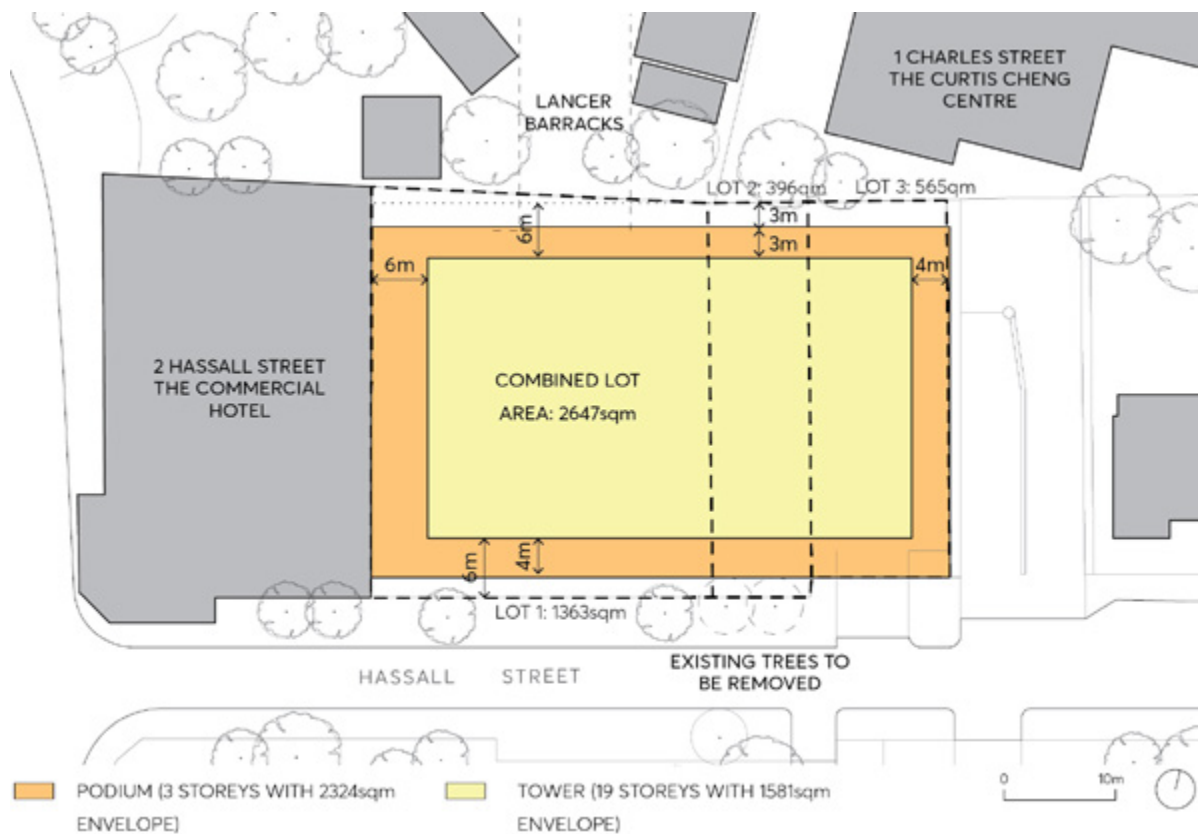


Figure 6.10.6.4 – Building setback control

C.03 Street Activation and Through Site Link

- A high level of permeability through and around the site is to be achieved.
- Ground level uses should activate the street frontage to Hassall Street.
- A through site link should be created providing a connection between Hassall Street and the Lancer Barracks as shown in Figure 6.10.6.5 that is able to be accessed by the public (during daylight hours).

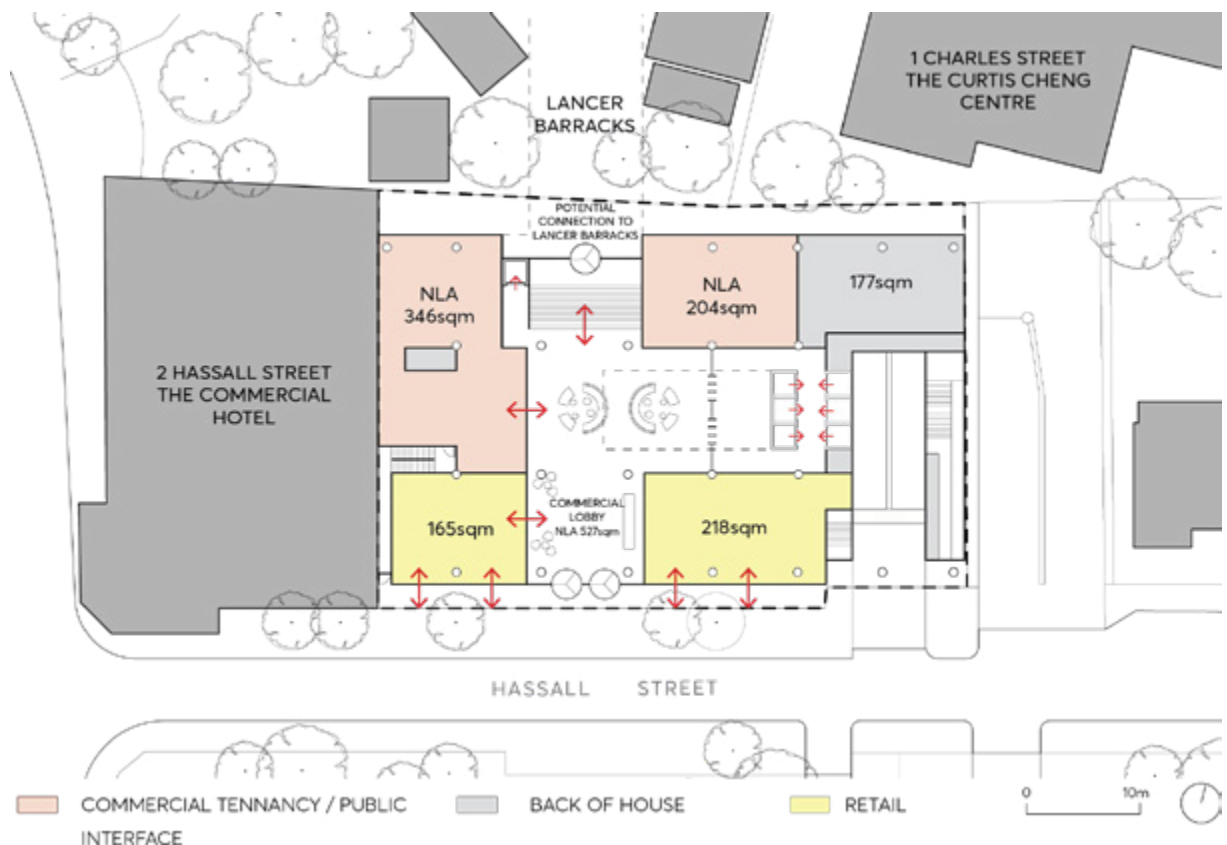


Figure 6.10.6.5 – Through Site Link (indicative sketch)

C.04 Vehicle Access and Parking

- a) Vehicular access may be from the eastern portion of the Hassall Street frontage.
- b) Development on the site is not permitted to exceed the car parking rate outlined below:

Commercial: If the FSR > 3.5:1, $M = (G \times A) / (50 \times T)$ where: M = maximum number of parking spaces; G = GFA of all office/business premises in the building (m²); A = Site Area (m²); T = Total GFA of all buildings on the site (m²).

C.05 Roof design

- a) The roof design may consider a staggered profile and a varying skyline in order to better articulate and modulate the built form.

C.06 Landscaping

- a) The setback on the northern boundary is to be used as a deep soil zone for new planting and tree roots protection zone for the existing tree on the adjacent site
- b) The 2 large palm trees on Hassall Street are relocated to the deep soil zone at the northern boundary.

6.10.7 12A PARKES STREET

This Section applies to 12A Parkes Street, Harris Park (also known as 122 Wigram Street, Parramatta), as labelled in Figure 6.10.7.



Figure 6.10.7 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other Sections of Parramatta DCP 2011 as well as the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other Sections of this DCP, this Section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

6.10.7.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

Future development at 12A Parkes Street, Harris Park shall be designed to respond to the flood conditions of the site and the recommendations in the report Independent Flood Assessment Final Report for 12A Parkes Street, Harris Park (2018) prepared by Molino Stewart.

Site Objectives

- O.01 To facilitate redevelopment of the site as a high quality mixed use development.
- O.02 To ensure the building interfaces positively with the public areas and contributes to an attractive public domain and desirable setting for its intended uses.
- O.03 To ensure the design of the building addresses the local flood conditions and does not impede local overland flow paths.
- O.04 To minimise the risk to life by ensuring appropriate safe areas within the building to shelter during a flood, and safe access from the building during a medical or fire emergency.
- O.05 To allow uses and development on the site that are appropriate to the flood hazard.

Controls

Building Footprints and Uses

- C.01 To maintain local flood conveyance between Parkes Street and the Clay Cliff Creek stormwater channel, development on the site must have a building footprint that is set back 9 metres from the Charles Street frontage and 1 metre from the Clay Cliff Creek stormwater channel.
- C.02 Any cantilever tower element (excluding any structural support columns or similar) must have a minimum 4 metre clearance above the ground surface level of the overland flow path throughout the site to enable a landscaped open space or 'urban room' to be created.
- C.03 The landscaped open space or urban room must:
 - create a positive and safe experience for pedestrians
 - promote activity, connectivity and variety in the public domain
 - be designed having regard to aspect, height and proportions, and
 - be designed at the same level as the street to facilitate step-less access and be flush with the public domain.
- C.04 Development Application submission requirements must include architectural design details for the landscaped open space or urban room that:
 - demonstrate consideration of the above requirements in C.02 and C.03
 - have regard for Parramatta [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#), and
 - are to the satisfaction of the Design Excellence Jury.

- C.05 Permanent and temporary commercial or retail floor space or uses are not permitted below the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood level plus freeboard (500 mm) on any part of the site.
- C.06 The habitable floors of all residential uses within the building must be above the probable maximum flood (PMF).
- C.07 'Sensitive Uses and Facilities' and 'Critical Utilities and Uses' as defined in Table 2.4.2.1.1 in Section 2.4.2 Water Management are not permitted within the building.

Building and Basement Design

- C.08 To minimise the chance of a fire during a flood situation, the building must have a fire management system which meets the Australian Building Code Board (ABCB).
- C.09 External fire doors must be located above the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood level plus freeboard (500 mm).
- C.10 To prevent flood waters from entering the basement car park, a driveway crest at or above the flood planning level (1% AEP flood level plus 500 mm freeboard) including associated bund walls must be provided. Above this, at or near the crest of the driveway, a passive automatic flood barrier up to the probable maximum flood (PMF) must be installed. Flood doors and other measures must also be provided to ensure flood waters up to the PMF cannot enter the basements.
- C.11 Wherever possible, critical services infrastructure that could be damaged by flooding such as electrical, lift, sewer and water are to be placed above the PMF level, or, where that cannot reasonably be achieved, effectively flood-proofed.
- C.12 Development Application submission requirements must:
 - a) demonstrate that the building and basement will be protected from floodwaters up to the PMF
 - b) include evidence demonstrating why all or some of the critical infrastructure services cannot be located above the PMF and the floodproofing measures to be taken instead.

Areas of Refuge and Evacuation Routes

- C.13 All building occupants (residents, workers and visitors) must have access to a safe area of refuge above the PMF where they can remain until the flood event has passed and any subsequent disruption after the flood has been rendered safe and serviceable. A safe area of refuge can be within a resident's own apartment, and or a communal area for workers, residents and visitors.
- C.14 A communal safe area of refuge must have:
 - emergency electricity, clean water, food, ablutions and medical equipment including a first aid kit.
- C.15 All safe areas of refuge (resident's own apartment or a communal area) must have:
 - a) fail-safe access from anywhere in the building (elevator access is not allowed) that is protected from floodwaters up to the PMF by suitable flood doors, flood gates and the like, and
 - b) fail-safe access to an exit/entry point located above the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard that enables people to exit the building during a fire and/or flood, and allows emergency service personnel to enter a building to attend to a medical emergency.

- C.16 The buildings exit/entry points located above the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5 m freeboard, must enable a safe route above the 1% AEP from the site to a flood free location above the PMF.
- C.17 Development Application submission requirements must include a Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) consistent with the FERP for the CBD. The FERP must outline:
- a) both warning and evacuation measures for occupants in the building including the most appropriate 'safe areas' and 'safe evacuation routes';
 - b) measures to prevent evacuation from the site by private vehicle;
 - c) the most appropriate emergency response for flood and fire events that occur together;
 - d) a building flood emergency response plan, similar to a building fire evacuation drill, and measures to ensure this is tested at least annually; and
 - e) consultation undertaken with relevant state and local agencies in the preparation of the FERP.

6.10.8 14-20 PARKES STREET, HARRIS PARK

This Section applies to land at 14-20 Parkes Street, Harris Park, as shown in Figure 6.10.8.



Figure 6.10.8 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other Sections of Parramatta DCP 2011 and relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other Sections of the DCP, this Section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the LEP.

6.10.8.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

Future development at 14-20 Parkes Street, Harris Park is designed to respond to the flood conditions of the site.

Site Objectives

- O.01 To ensure the design of the building addresses the local flood conditions and does not impede local overland flow paths.
- O.02 To minimise the risk to life by ensuring appropriate safe areas within the building to shelter during a flood, and safe access from the building during a medical or fire emergency.
- O.03 To allow uses and development on the site that are appropriate to the flood hazard.
- O.04 To facilitate redevelopment of the site as a high quality mixed use development.
- O.05 To ensure the building interfaces positively with the public areas and contributes to an attractive public domain and desirable setting for its intended uses.

Controls

Building Footprint and Uses

- C.01 To maintain local flood conveyance eastwards from Parkes St, Wigram Street and into the Clay Cliff Creek stormwater floodway, development on the site must have a building footprint that is setback a minimum of 6 metres from the top of the southern bank of the Clay Cliff Creek stormwater channel, and a greater amount for the north west corner of the building adjoining Wigram Street (channel wall) in accordance with Figure 6.10.8.2.



Figure 6.10.8.2 – Required floodway setbacks

- C.02 Any cantilever building element (excluding any structural support columns or similar) must have a minimum 4 metre clearance above the ground surface level of the overland flow path throughout the site to enable a landscaped open space to be created. A minimum 4.5 metre setback between the channel bank and the building must be maintained above this clearance height.
- C.03 The landscaped open space must:
- be designed for low intensity and low risk pedestrian activities, recognising this is a site of 'high hazard' flash flooding;
 - create a positive and safe experience for pedestrians;
 - promote activity, connectivity and variety in the public domain;
 - be designed having regard to aspect, height and proportions;
 - be designed in conjunction with street levels to facilitate step-less access; and
 - be provided with 'deep soil' and planted with appropriate tree and shrub species that are satisfactory to Council for this context.
- C.04 Development Application submission requirements must include architectural design details for the landscaped open space and its interface with the building that:
- demonstrate consideration of the above requirements in C.02 and C.03;
 - have regard to [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#);
 - have regard to the City of Parramatta's Council's Best Practice Urban Design in Flood Prone Areas;
 - have regard to the immediate flooding environment, and
 - are to the satisfaction of the Design Excellence Jury.
- C.05 Permanent and temporary commercial or retail floor space or uses are not permitted below the Flood Planning Level, which is either the Council-adopted 1% AEP flood water surface level plus 0.5m freeboard, or the overland flow flood level as agreed by Council, whichever is the greater.
- C.06 The habitable floors of all residential uses within the building must be above the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) is adopted by Council for this site.
- C.07 'Sensitive Uses and Facilities' and 'Critical Uses and Facilities,' as defined in Table 2.4.2.1.1 in Section 2.4.2. Water Management are not permitted within the building.

Building and Basement Design

- C.08 To minimise the chance of a fire during a flood situation, the building must have a fire management system which meets the Australian Building Code Board (ABCB).
- C.09 External fire doors must be located above the Flood Planning Level.
- C.10 To prevent flood waters from entering the basement car park, a driveway crest at or above the Flood Planning Level including associated bund walls must be provided. Above this, at or near the crest of the driveway, automatic flood barriers must be installed that exclude floodwaters up to the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). Other measures such as flood doors must also be provided at all openings to the basement to exclude flood waters up to the PMF.
- C.11 Wherever possible, critical services infrastructure that could be damaged by flooding such as electrical, lifts, sewer and water are to be placed above the PMF level, or, where that cannot reasonably be achieved, effectively flood proofed.

- C.12 Development Application submission requirements must:
- demonstrate that the building and basement will be protected from floodwaters up to the PMF;
 - include evidence demonstrating why all or some of the critical infrastructure services cannot be located above the PMF and the floodproofing measures to be taken instead.
 - Areas of Refuge and Evacuation Routes
- C.13 All building occupants (residents, workers and visitors) must have access to a safe area of refuge or 'shelter in place') above the PMF where they can remain until the flood event has passed and any subsequent disruption after the flood has been rendered safe and serviceable. Residents may choose to remain in their own apartments as a safe area of refuge. A communal safe area(s) of refuge for residents, workers and visitors must also be provided and suitably equipped.
- C.14 A communal safe area of refuge must have: emergency electricity supply, clean water, food, personal washing facilities, medical equipment including a first aid kit, a battery-powered radio and relevant communications equipment.
- C.15 All safe areas of refuge (residents own apartment or a communal area) must have:
- fail safe access from anywhere in the building including the basement (lift access is not allowed) that is protected from floodwaters up to the PMF by suitable flood doors, flood gates and the like; and
 - fail safe access to an exit/entry point located above the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard that enables people to exit the building during a fire and/or flood, and allows emergency service personnel to enter a building to attend to a medical emergency.
- C.16 Development Application submission requirements must include a Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) consistent with the FERP for the CBD. The FERP must outline:
- both warning and evacuation measures for occupants in the building including the most appropriate 'safe areas' and 'safe evacuation routes';
 - measures to prevent evacuation from the site by private vehicle;
 - the most appropriate emergency response for flood and fire events that occur together;
 - a building flood emergency response plan, similar to a building fire evacuation drill, and measures to ensure this is tested at least annually; and
 - consultation undertaken with relevant state and local agencies in the preparation of the FERP.
- C.17 The Building Management System and Plan for the development must include all necessary measures to maintain, test and operate the flood protection devices including flood gates, doors and barriers, flood sensors, flood refuges and FERP.

6.10.9 55 AIRD STREET

This Section applies to land at 55 Aird Street, Parramatta (described as Lot 4 in DP310151) as shown in Figure 6.10.9.



Figure 6.10.9 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other Sections of Parramatta DCP 2011 and the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other Sections of Parramatta DCP 2011, this Section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

Guiding Principles

- P.01 Facilitate redevelopment of the site as a high quality mixed use development to support the role of the Parramatta CBD.
- P.02 Contribute to the public domain at ground level through an activated edge to Aird Street.
- P.03 Design the street wall to create streets that are legible, comfortable, safe, functional and attractive.
- P.04 Design the street wall to respond to existing built context.

- P.05 Set back buildings above the street walls to allow daylight penetration, mitigate wind impacts and enable views to the sky in streets and public places.
- P.06 Design the tower to be elegantly proportioned and maximise its slenderness of form.
- P.07 Protect amenity, daylight penetration, views to the sky and privacy between adjoining developments and minimise the negative impacts of buildings on the amenity of the public domain.
- P.08 Design and select the materials of buildings and the public domain to contribute to a high quality, durable and sustainable urban environment.

6.10.9.1 BUILDING ENVELOPES

Objectives

- O.01 Reinforce the spatial definition of the streets.
- O.02 Design the street walls with an appropriate human scale and sense of enclosure for the streets.
- O.03 Protect daylight access at street level and permit views of sky from the streets by providing setbacks above street frontage height that promote separation between buildings.
- O.04 Ensure that building form achieves comfortable public domain conditions for pedestrians, with adequate daylight, appropriate scale, and mitigation of wind effects of the tower building.
- O.05 Ensure that the ground level interface provides shelter for pedestrians in the form of an awning.
- O.06 Ensure that built form achieves contextual fit with adjacent buildings on Aird and Church Streets.

Controls

- C.01 Building envelopes must be consistent with the minimum setbacks specified in Figure 6.10.9.2 if a Residential Development or Figure 6.10.9.3 if a Non-Residential Development.
- C.02 The street wall must be built to the street boundary along its full frontage on Aird Street.
- C.03 Above the street wall the recessed tower element must be set back a minimum of 3 metres from Aird St.
- C.04 Setbacks must be measured perpendicular to the boundary to the outer faces of the buildings.
- C.05 The height of the podium at Aird must relate to the existing adjacent building to the west and south.
- C.06 Any blank walls are to be designed or treated to provide a high quality finish of visual interest.

RESIDENTIAL SCHEME

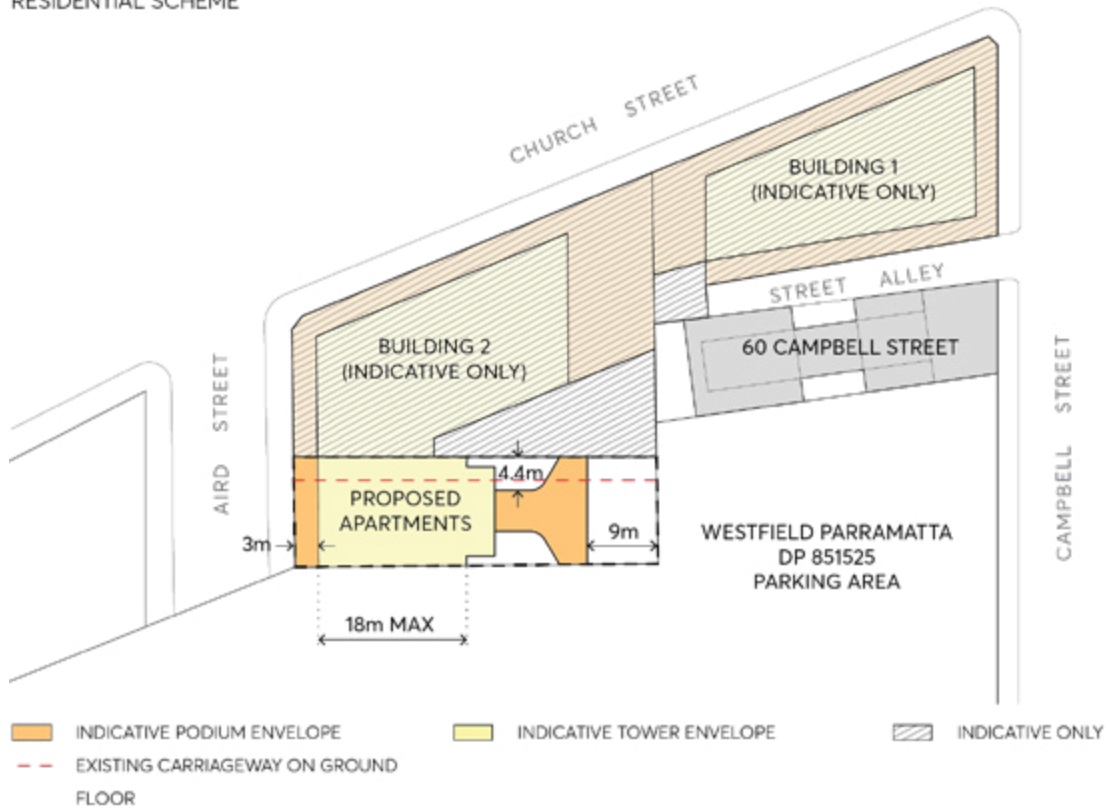


Figure 6.10.9.2 – Residential Scheme Building Envelope

NON-RESIDENTIAL SCHEME

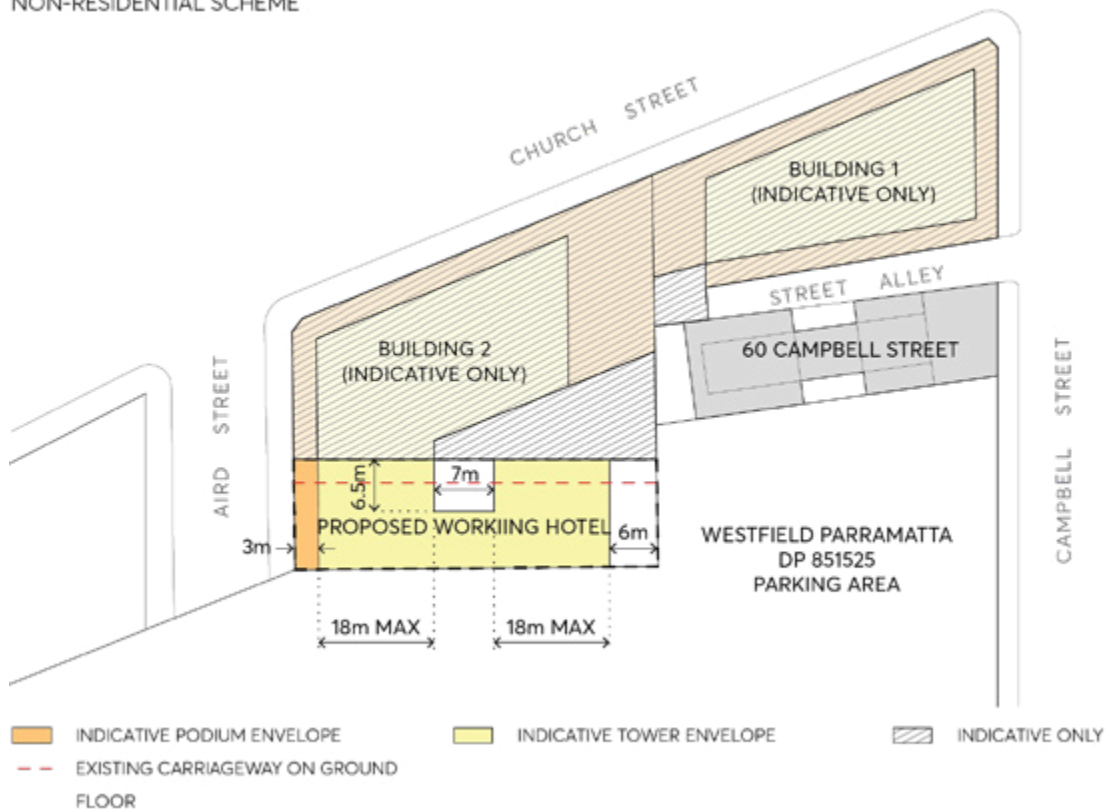


Figure 6.10.9.3 – Non-Residential Scheme Building Envelope

Note – The site is burdened with a Right of Way along its eastern boundary which benefits sites at 129, 131, 135, 137 and 141 Church Street, Parramatta. Nothing within this Section seeks to amend the legal responsibilities of this easement.

6.10.9.2 STREET WALL DESIGN

Objectives

- O.01 Define the space of the streets and articulate their edges.
- O.02 Design the street walls to provide appropriate scale and detail.
- O.03 Design the street walls to achieve fine grain modulation in the street.
- O.04 Provide comfort and shelter for pedestrians.
- O.05 Minimise large expanses of inactive frontage.

Controls

- C.01 The podium street wall must:
 - a) be modulated in vertical increments that relate to a fine grain subdivision pattern.
 - b) be of masonry character with no lightweight panel construction.
 - c) be articulated with depth, relief and shadow on the street façade. A minimum relief of 150mm between the masonry finish and glazing face must be achieved.
 - d) utilize legible architectural elements and types - doors, windows, loggias, reveals, pilasters, cills, plinths, frame and infill, etc. - not necessarily expressed in a literal traditional manner.
 - e) include semi-recessed awnings for pedestrian shelter.
 - f) include a ground floor façade design which intensifies the walking experience with particular richness in detail.
- C.02 Under crofts or disruptions of the street wall which expose the underside of the tower and amplify its presence on the street are not permitted.

6.10.9.3 THE GROUND FLOOR

Objectives

- O.01 Provide for the amenity, interest and liveliness of the pedestrian street environment.
- O.02 Ensure a positive experience for pedestrians with the necessary fine grain environment of the street.
- O.03 Integrate an engaging street interface with the design of the public domain, taking account of the topography of the site.

- O.04 Optimise the extent of active frontages in the public domain.
- O.05 Ensure appropriate scale and proportion of foyers and lobbies in relation to site frontage.
- O.06 Promote activity, connectivity and variety in the public domain.
- O.07 Contribute to the economic vitality of the city.
- O.08 Ensure security measures do not inhibit passive surveillance on the street.

Controls

- C.01 The ground floor frontage should have active uses.
- C.02 Semi-recessed awnings must be provided.
- C.03 Columns should not be located within the awning zone outside of the glazed frontage.
- C.04 Glass awnings are not permitted.
- C.05 The ground floor frontage must be designed in detail and the following must be incorporated in its design:
 - a) The ground floor levels and façade structure and rhythm must be designed to present a fine grain street frontage.
 - b) A nominal 500mm interface zone at the frontage should be set aside to create interest and variety in the streetscape, to be used for setbacks for entries, opening of windows, seating ledges, benches, and general articulation.
 - c) The frontage must have a high level of expressed detail and tactile material quality.
 - d) Facades must be vertically articulated.
 - e) The modulation and articulation of the facade should include a well resolved meeting with the ground plane that also takes account of the slope. A horizontal plinth, integrated in the design, must be incorporated at the base of glazing to the footpath.
 - f) The frontage must take account of the need to provide a clear path of travel for disabled access.
 - g) Legible entrances must be formed in the frontage.
 - h) Fire escapes and services must be seamlessly incorporated into the frontage with quality materials.
- C.06 Security doors or grilles must be designed to be:
 - a) Fitted internally behind a shopfront;
 - b) Fully retractable; and
 - c) A minimum 50% transparent when closed.
- C.07 The frontage must provide for safety of the public and building occupants and not comprise of any unsafe deep recesses, such as entry lobbies.

6.10.10 142-154 MACQUARIE STREET, 118 HARRIS STREET AND 135 GEORGE STREET

This Section of the DCP applies to the street block bound by George Street, Harris Street, Macquarie Street and Argus Lane, the subject site, as shown in Figure 6.10.10.



Figure 6.10.10 – Land application map

This Section must be read in conjunction with other Sections of this DCP and the *Parramatta LEP 2011*. The aspects of this Part that relate to the former Cumberland Media site have been prepared in accordance with the winning design from Council's Design Excellence process (LA/353/2015), as per Division 3 Design excellence of *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

This section of the DCP provides principles, objectives and controls relating to: public domain; building form; access, parking and servicing; and sustainability, microclimate and water.

Where there is any inconsistency between this section and other sections of PDCP 2011, this section prevails.

Design Principles

The following design principles support the objectives and development controls for the site.

Relationship to Parramatta CBD

- P.01 To revitalise the eastern edge of the Parramatta City Centre and create a new destination for the city.

Architectural Design

- P.02 To create a high quality, high-density mixed-use development in Parramatta City Centre.
- P.03 To respond to the existing streetscape pattern and scale.
- P.04 To mitigate wind impacts through design of towers and podiums.
- P.05 To provide an accessible open space with separate plaza spaces activated by a variety of retail, cultural, community, entertainment and commercial uses.

Landscape and Public Domain

- P.06 To support the amenity of the adjacent parklands and open space.
- P.07 To improve the landscape character and quality of the public domain which adjoins the site.
- P.08 To provide a high quality communal open space.
- P.09 To minimise overshadowing impacts on the open space and heritage items.

Pedestrian Connectivity

- P.10 To improve connectivity in a north-south and east-west direction across the site and link a series of smaller public open spaces of different shapes and character.
- P.11 To provide active street frontages to George Street and Macquarie Street.
- P.12 To minimise traffic conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles on the site.
- P.13 To integrate pedestrian linkages with the future Light Rail station.

History and Culture

- P.14 To respond to the history, heritage and archaeological values of the area and incorporate Aboriginal and environmental heritage into the future development through the built elements, streetscape, landscape design and interpretation on the site. The proposed master plan concept for the site is shown on Figures 6.10.10.1 and 6.10.10.2.



Figure 6.10.10.1 – Master plan diagram 1

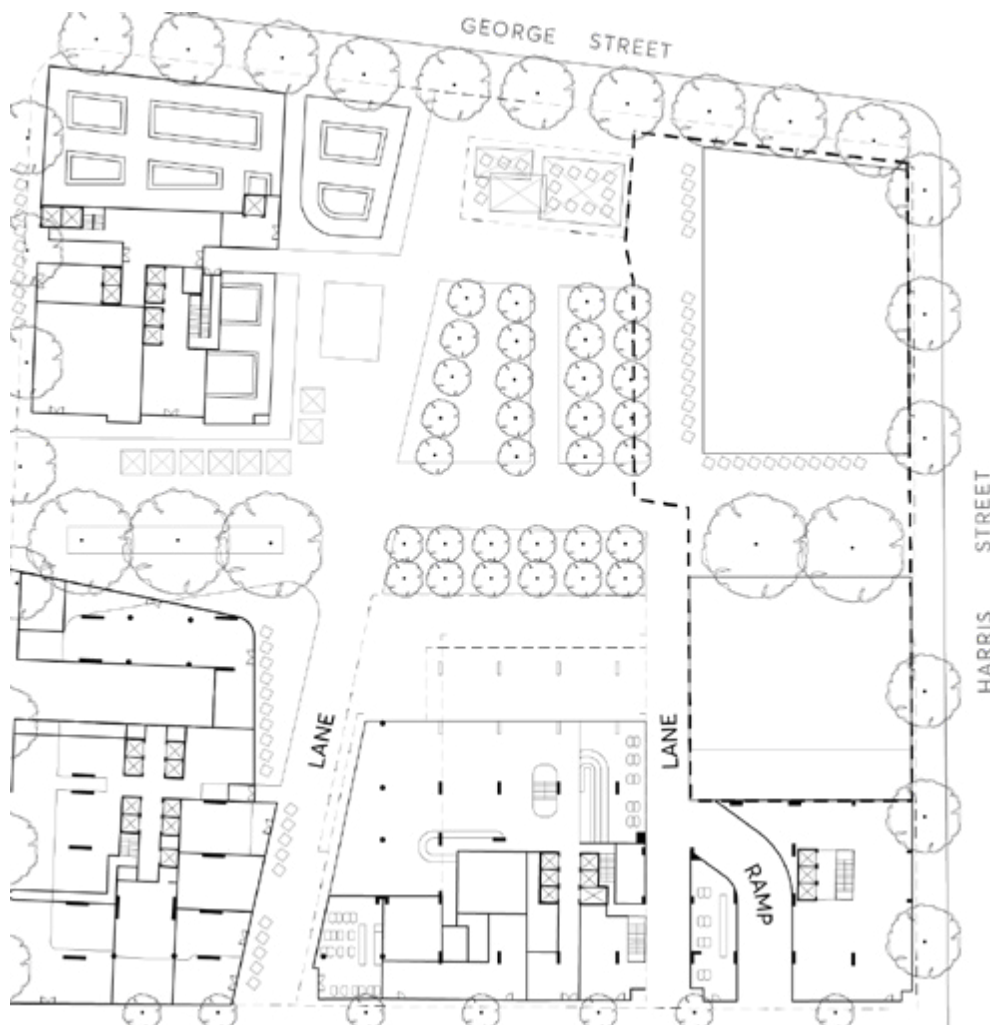


Figure 6.10.10.2 – Master plan diagram 2

Plazas and Walkways

- P.15 The publicly accessible plaza includes publicly accessible walkways and shared spaces within and around the site including streets, lanes and plazas which provide 24/7 access (to be delivered by a planning agreement).

Objectives

- O.01 Enhance the public domain through improvements to the streets and lanes within and adjoining the site and the creation of publicly accessible plazas.
- O.02 Respond to the existing and planned streetscape pattern and scale
- O.03 Provide active street frontages to George Street and Macquarie Street.
- O.04 Provide a new publicly accessible open space which is activated by a variety of retail, cultural, community, entertainment and commercial uses.
- O.05 Provide heritage interpretation within the publicly accessible open space.
- O.06 Improve connectivity in a north-south and east-west direction across the site and link a series of smaller public open spaces of different shapes and character.
- O.07 Ensure a high level of pedestrian amenity, safety and security through the inclusion of weather protection and lighting.
- O.08 Address the new public place to the riverfront.
- O.09 Ensure the Heritage Cottage Pavilion is activated.
- O.10 Ensure that the plazas and walkways respond to the history, heritage and archaeological values of the area.

Controls

- C.01 New pedestrian walkways and plazas shall be provided in accordance with Figure 6.10.10.3.



Figure 6.10.10.3 – Open Space – Plazas, walkways and shareways

C.02 New pedestrian walkways, plazas and shareway are composed of the following areas:

- Plaza area – minimum 2,500sqm (comprising Plazas 1 to 4)
- Shareway – minimum 1,000sqm
- Laneways – minimum 850sqm

The total area of the entire public open space to be provided is 4,400sqm.

C.03 Plaza 3 (Market/Events), 4 (Main Square/Kitchen Garden), 5 (Heritage Cottages Pavillion) are to receive a minimum of 2 hours of solar access between the hours of 10am and 3pm on June 21st to a minimum of 50% of the area.

C.04 The plazas and laneways are designed to celebrate the heritage and archaeological values of the site's history and location through high quality public domain design and on site interpretation, with consideration given to the themes in Figure 6.10.10.3 (above) as well as the descriptions provided in the control table below. Alternate themes that link to the history and values of the site may also be considered (subject to Council's approval).

Public Domain Plaza	Use / Description
Plaza 3 – Market / Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible event space in the plaza space adjoining the markets Market Stalls and seating – grand market containing an eatery within the ground floor of Building 25 (B25). Flexible stalls and seats spill out into the open space and towards the Laneway 1.

Plaza 4 – Main Square / Kitchen Garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kitchen Garden - Contained within Heritage Lots 49 & 50. To provide edible gardens containing passive recreation space and supplies of produce to the kitchen garden restaurant (restaurant contained within B25 and serving the Convict Cottages).
Plaza 5 – Heritage Cottages Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An open pavilion structure interpreting the convict cottages on Lots 48 & 49; acting as an educational tool. It also provides sheltered seating for the customers of the Kitchen Garden Restaurant.

- C.05 A two storey under-croft is to be provided along Laneway 2 in the south east building to allow for a clean line of site as indicated in Figure 6.10.10.3.
- C.06 A shareway as indicated in Figures 6.10.10.3 and 6.10.10.10 is to be provided, forming an active spine across the site. The minimum width of the shareway is 12 metres.
- C.07 Continuous street frontage awnings are to be provided along building frontages and along active frontages to provide shade and shelter in accordance with Figure 6.10.10.5.



Figure 6.10.10.4 – Awning location for former Cumberland Media and Albion Hotel sites



Figure 6.10.10.5 – Control diagram: Location of active edges and/or pedestrian entries for former Cumberland Media and Albion Hotel site

C.08 Frontage, activation and entries:

- a) The site is to provide active frontages on ground level along the public spaces as per Figure 6.10.10.5.
- b) Access to residential and commercial uses above ground level is to be provided directly from plaza or ground level pedestrian walkway.

6.10.10.1 PRIVATE DOMAIN

The private domain comprises a series of spaces within the residential component of the development that are enjoyed by the development's future residents.

Objectives

- O.01 To provide high quality private open space and recreational facilities within the development, to meet the needs of future residents.
- O.02 Accessible terraces are to provide opportunities to enhance its amenity for residents.

Controls

- C.01 The development is to provide private recreational facilities (a communal gymnasium and pool facility) to complement Robin Thomas Reserve and other local recreation facilities.

- C.02 Each tower within the development must provide high quality communal open space. This is to be in the form of communal gardens or other alternate communal opens space facilities or by way of accessible roof terraces containing landscaped rooftop gardens and activity spaces/uses.
- C.03 Activity spaces/uses are required to suit the orientation, height, proximity and privacy of the differing levels. Rooftop gardens are to use locally native species.

6.10.10.2 BUILDING FORM

Objectives

- O.01 Establish high quality architectural and urban design of the site.
- O.02 Create three distinct built forms (towers) with heights varying from 25 storeys to 35 storeys to 60 storeys which transition within the site towards the park and the river.
- O.03 Protect the amenity of adjacent parklands and open space, including existing trees in these areas, nearby schools, heritage items and surrounding urban areas by minimising overshadowing impacts.
- O.04 Mitigate wind impacts through design of towers and podiums.

Controls

- C.01 Building envelopes:
 - a) The heights (in storeys) of the podium and tower elements are to be consistent with Figures 6.10.10.6 and 6.10.10.7.



Figure 6.10.10.6 – Height of buildings in storeys



Figure 6.10.10.7 – Section showing double height colonnade and setbacks to tower at the corner of Harris and George Streets

- b) The Heritage Cottages Pavilion is to have no internal and external walls (as it is an open pavilion structure and not part of the GFA of the development).
- c) New building forms are to be consistent with dimensions of the street setbacks and above street setbacks as shown in Figures 6.10.10.8, 6.10.10.9 and 6.10.10.10.

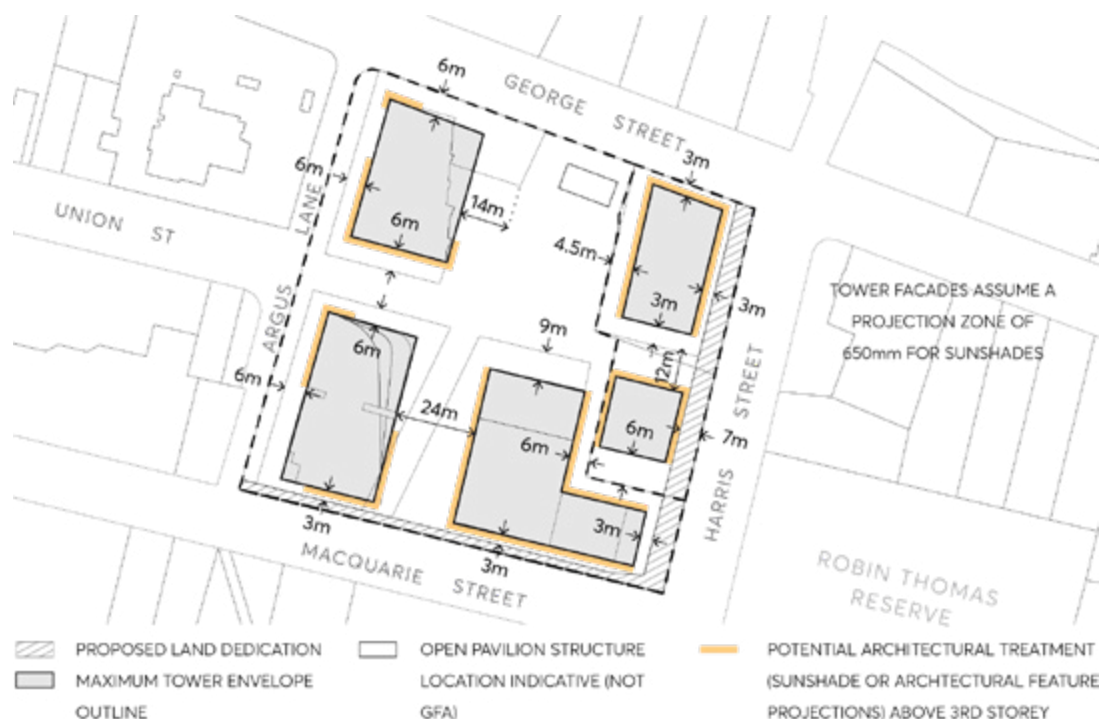
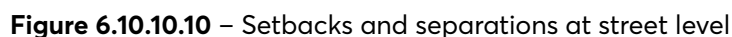


Figure 6.10.10.8 – Control diagram: Setbacks to towers above podium



- d) Residential towers should not exceed the maximum building floor plate of 950sqm.
 - e) The size of a podium floor plate is to be proportional to the height of each tower in order to achieve the effect of a slim tower form. Taller tower forms will require a larger floor plate and lower tower forms will require a smaller floor plate (refer to Figure 6.10.10.8).
- C.02 Building podiums are to be consistent with the setbacks shown in Figure 6.10.10.11 and be predominantly non-residential in character.



6.10.10.3 ACCESS, PARKING AND SERVICING

Objectives

- O.01 Connect the new network of spaces to Robin Thomas Reserve.
- O.02 Provide access for vehicles to the site balanced with pedestrian amenity, access and safety.
- O.03 Improve traffic impacts by widening Argus Lane.
- O.04 Minimise the number of vehicular access and service points along the active frontages in particular along George Street and Macquarie Street.
- O.05 Provide high quality design of the vehicular access areas with high quality materials.
- O.06 Ensure safety by minimising pedestrian and vehicular conflicts through lighting and signage.
- O.07 Reduce the visual impact of above ground car parking.
- O.08 Increase opportunities to use public transport, to cycle or walk to work.
- O.09 Improved pedestrian connectivity through the site to the City Centre.
- O.10 Ensure that the design of the development, below ground structures and basement is sympathetic to the archaeological heritage on the site and provides in situ retention of State Significant Archeology on lot 46, 47, 48 and 49.

Controls

- C.01 Vehicular access and servicing:
 - a) Vehicular access and egress are to be provided in the locations shown on the Figure 6.10.10.11.



Figure 6.10.10.11 – Vehicular Access and Servicing

- b) Service vehicle access points and utilities are to be minimised along pedestrian routes and adjacent public open space.
- c) A 12 metre wide two-way share way shall connect Argus lane and Harris Street for pedestrian and service vehicle access. The share way shall deny access to private vehicles except for emergency vehicles, vehicles associated with the hotel/serviced apartments (i.e. taxis and hotel deliveries) and loading/unloading during defined loading times. The development application shall address any temporary parking and loading/unloading arrangements to be implemented.
- d) Entry to the share way via Harris Street shall not be permitted. The development application must outline the security measures that will be implemented to control access into the share way such as bollards.
- e) Vehicular and service access widths are to be minimised and incorporated into the building design.
- f) High quality design and materials are to be used for the security shutters into the car park and loading areas. Details of design and materials are to accompany the development application.
- g) Any on grade or above ground car parking and service areas are to be sleeved with other uses such as commercial and residential and is not to be visible to the public domain.
- h) Development application plans are to provide evidence of signage and urban design elements that reduce pedestrian and vehicle conflicts over the shared zones illustrated in Figure 6.10.1.10.
- i) Provide facilities for cyclists such as parking, storage and end of trip facilities for bicycles in accordance with the relevant sections of this DCP. Additional showers for office buildings and public bicycle racks located within the pedestrian walkways must also be provided to encourage the use of bicycles.
- j) All loading and servicing provisions are to be made on site. The applicant is to prepare a Freight and Servicing Management Plan (FSMP) and a Loading Dock Management Plan (LDMP) in consultation with Transport for NSW which is to be endorsed by Transport for NSW prior to the issue of any construction certificate.

C.02 A Travel Plan consistent with Section 3.6.1 of this DCP must accompany each Development Application stage with the last stage including a comprehensive Travel Plan for the entire development. In addition, the following is also required:

- a) An annual survey to estimate the travel behaviour to and from the site and a review of the measures.
- b) A copy of the Travel Plan must be available to Council on request.

Travel Plan:

A Travel Plan is a package of measures designed to reduce car trips and encourage the use of sustainable transport. Where a Travel Plan is required as a condition of development, it must be submitted to Council prior to the release of the Occupation Certificate.

If the future occupant(s) are known, then the Travel Plan must be prepared in co-operation with them. The condition of consent remains for the life of the development:

- a) Development that contains 5,000sqm of gross floor space or 50 or more employees must prepare a Travel Plan.
- b) Travel Plan must include:
 - **Targets:** This typically includes the reduction of single occupant car trips to the site for the journey to work and the reduction of business travel particularly single occupant car trips.
 - **Travel data:** An initial estimate of the number of trips to the site by mode that is required
 - **Measures:** a list of specific tools or actions to achieve the target.
 - An annual survey to estimate the travel behaviour to and from the site and are view of the measures.

A copy of the Travel Plan must be available to Council on request.

- C.03 A community car share scheme is available for the future residents and is integrated into the development. Development application plans for the basement are to show car share car spaces.
- C.04 Pedestrian movement controls:
- a) Provide a series of pedestrian links allowing access from Macquarie Street to the main plaza and George Street and from Argus Lane to the Harris Street as shown on the Figure 6.10.10.12.

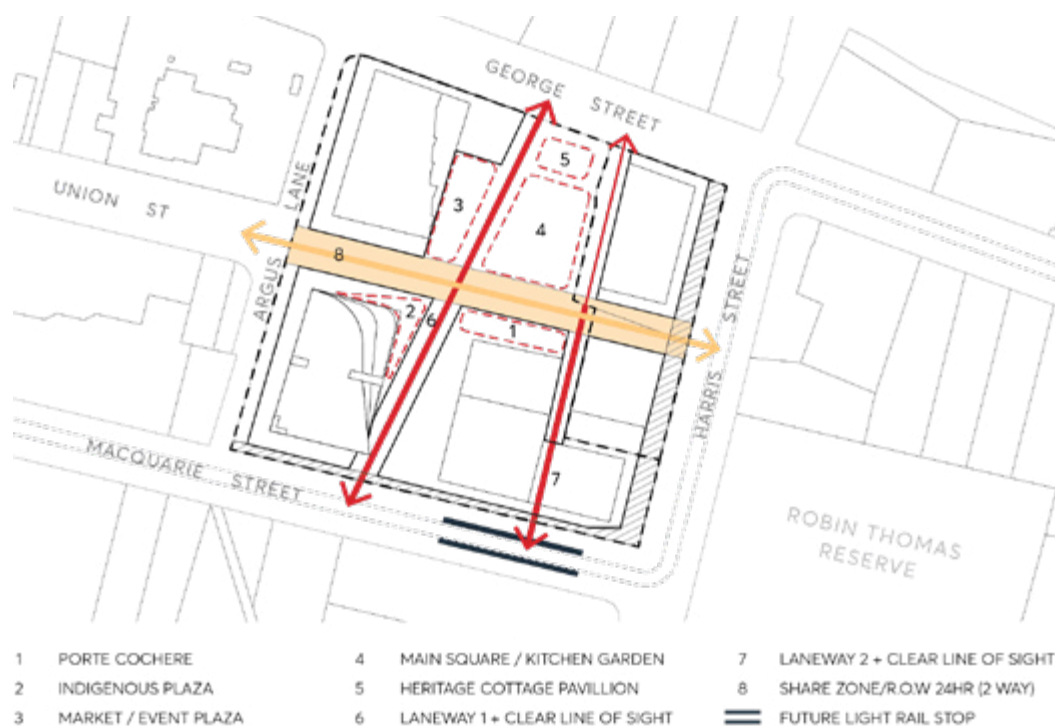


Figure 6.10.10.12 – Pedestrian links and shared zone

- b) The pedestrian links are to be in accordance with the street level setback widths outlined in Figure 6.10.10.12 and the minimum width be no less than 6m.

C.05 Basement and below ground structure controls:

- a) The basement line is not to extend further north (into the protected archaeological zone) than the existing sewer line shown in Figure 6.10.10.14 and shall be designed such that it will not result in adverse heritage impacts on the archaeology in Lots 46, 47, 48 and 49. This is to be demonstrated on the development application plans.



Figure 6.10.10.13 – Control diagram: Protected archaeological zone and lot

- b) Ensure that the basement and below ground structures and services allow for the in-situ retention of State Significant Archaeology in lots 46, 47, 48 and 49 in Figure 6.10.10.13. Ramp access and building lift cores are to be located south of the basement line, outside of the protected archaeological zone. This is to be demonstrated on the development application plans.
- c) The design of the piling and foundations for building B25 shall ensure the retention of the archaeology in Lots 46, 47, 48 and 49 in-situ. All piles and structures must fall outside of a one-metre exclusion zone as shown in Figure 6.10.10.14. This is to be demonstrated on the development application plans.

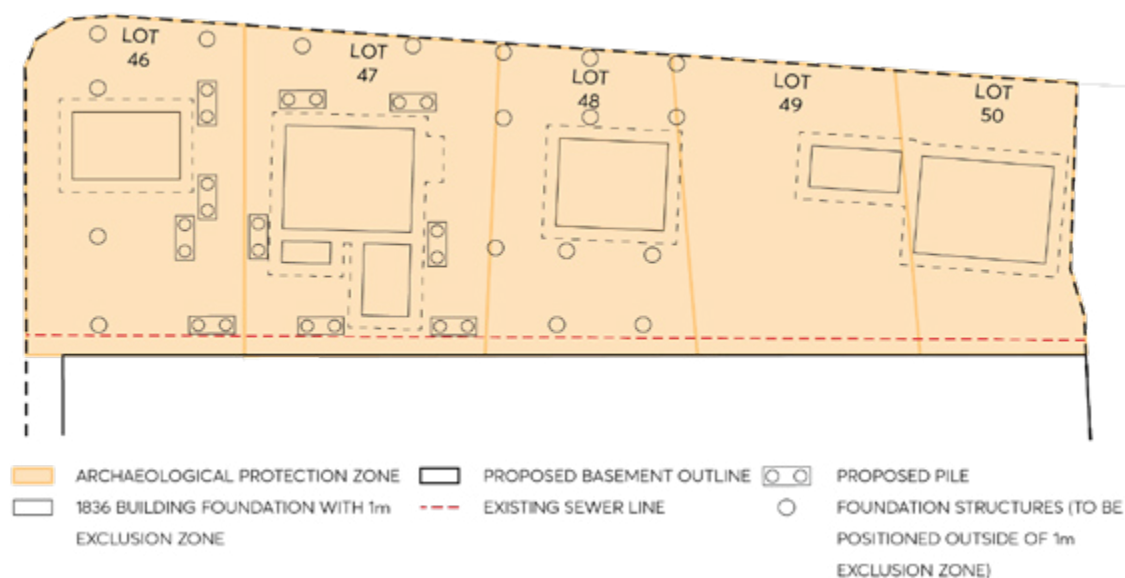


Figure 6.10.10.14 – Control diagram: Piles and structures in relation to archaeological exclusion zone

- d) An application pursuant to Section 140 of the *Heritage Act 1977* is to be submitted with the development application that seeks consent for excavation or below ground works on the site.

6.10.10.4 SUSTAINABILITY, MICROCLIMATE AND WATER

Objectives

- O.01 Use landscape design to respond to summer and winter climatic conditions and improve amenity for people using the open space.
- O.02 Ensure the buildings are designed to minimise detrimental wind generation within public and private open spaces.
- O.03 Implement the principles of water sensitive urban design into the design of the public domain.
- O.04 Minimise reliance on mechanical ventilation through applying good climate design principles to building and public domain design.

Controls

- C.01 Utilise best practice in water sensitive urban design (WSUD) elements for water management infrastructure in the design of the publicly accessible plaza to minimise water use (for e.g. grey water for irrigation and surrounding trees). Details are to be provided with the development application.
- C.02 Drought tolerant planting is to be used for landscape planting in the public domain and private communal open spaces.
- C.03 Water features within the plaza space (i.e. the civic reflection pond) shall make use of water harvested from the development.
- C.04 Incorporate appropriate built form structures / shade structures to create appropriate microclimate in public domain areas, to ameliorate the temperature extremes of summer and winter.
- C.05 For optimal internal amenity, the design of dwellings is to maximise sunlight access to private open spaces of the individual units, and communal areas of the building.
- C.06 The design of buildings is to maximise natural/cross ventilation to individual units, corridors and lobbies (including lift lobbies) within the development in accordance with the ADG.
- C.07 Lobbies (including Lift lobbies) and corridors within all towers are to be designed to maximise use of natural light to reduce reliance on artificial lighting in accordance with the ADG.
- C.08 Achieve a 5 Star Green Star Design and As-built rating for any commercial office or commercial hotel components. Evidence is provided by a Design Review certified rating from the Green Building Council of Australia at CC stage for any relevant building portion.
- C.09 Consideration shall be given to the provision of solar hot water and solar photovoltaics within the development. Panels should be located to optimise orientation and efficiency and avoid areas that are overshadowed. If this cannot be achieved, evidence must be provided with the Development Application.
- C.10 The provision of an on-site Central Energy Plant is to be considered in the design of the development. If this cannot be provided, alternative energy efficient mechanical systems must be incorporated into the development such as floor by floor condensers or centralised plant room for air-conditioning. Evidence must be provided with the Development Application.

6.10.10.5 FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT

Objectives

- O.01 To facilitate redevelopment of the site as a high quality mixed use development.
- O.02 To ensure the building interfaces positively with the public areas and contributes to an attractive public domain and desirable setting for its intended uses.
- O.03 To ensure the design of the building addresses the local flood conditions and does not impede local overland flow paths.

- O.04 To minimise the risk to life by ensuring appropriate safe areas within the building to shelter during a flood, and safe access from the building during a medical or fire emergency.
- O.05 To allow uses and development on the site that are appropriate to the flood hazard.

Controls

Building Footprint and Uses

- C.01 All structures must have flood compatible building components below the PMF.
- C.02 Residential lobbies must be located above the PMF, where access points to basement levels are provided in the residential lobby level.
- C.03 All habitable rooms / floors must be above the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood level plus 0.5m freeboard.

Building and Basement Design

- C.04 To minimise the chance of a fire during a flood situation, the building must have a fire management system which meets the Australian Building Code Board (ABCB).
- C.05 External fire doors must be located above the 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood level plus 0.5m freeboard.
- C.06 To prevent flood waters from entering the basement car park, a driveway crest at or above the flood planning level (1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard) including associated bund walls must be provided. Above this, at or near the crest of the driveway, a passive automatic flood barrier up to the probable maximum flood (PMF) must be installed. Flood doors and other measures must also be provided to ensure flood waters up to the PMF cannot enter the basements.
- C.07 Wherever possible, critical services infrastructure that could be damaged by flooding such as electrical, lift, sewer and water are to be placed above the PMF level, or, where that cannot reasonably be achieved, effectively floodproofed.
- C.08 Development Application submission requirements must:
 - a) demonstrate that the building and basement will be protected from floodwaters up to the PMF; and
 - b) include evidence demonstrating why all or some of the critical infrastructure services cannot be located above the PMF and the floodproofing measures to be taken instead.

Areas of Refuge and Evacuation Routes

- C.09 All building occupants (residents, workers and visitors) must have access to a safe area of refuge above the PMF where they can remain until the flood event has passed and any subsequent disruption after the flood has been rendered safe and serviceable. A safe area of refuge can be within a resident's own apartment, and or a communal area for workers, residents and visitors.
- C.10 A communal safe area of refuge must have emergency electricity, clean water, food, ablutions and medical equipment including a first aid kit.
- C.11 All safe areas of refuge (resident's own apartment or a communal area) must have:

- a) fail safe access from anywhere in the building (elevator access is not allowed) that is protected from floodwaters up to the PMF by suitable flood doors, flood gates and the like; and
 - b) fail safe access to an exit/entry point located above the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard that enables people to exit the building during a fire and/or flood, and allows emergency service personnel to enter a building to attend to a medical emergency.
- C.12 The buildings exit/entry points located above the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard, must enable a safe route above the 1% AEP from the site to a flood free location above the PMF.
- C.13 Development Application submission requirements must include a Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) consistent with the FERP for the CBD. The FERP must outline:
- a) both warning and evacuation measures for occupants in the building including the most appropriate 'safe areas' and 'safe evacuation routes';
 - b) measures to prevent evacuation from the site by private vehicle;
 - c) the most appropriate emergency response for flood and fire events that occur together;
 - d) a building flood emergency response plan, similar to a building fire evacuation drill, and measures to ensure this is tested at least annually; and
 - e) consultation undertaken with relevant state and local agencies in the preparation of the FERP.

Applicable flood levels

- C.14 The Applicant must make a 'Flood Enquiry' to Council to obtain adopted flood levels for the Parramatta River for this site.
- C.15 Council may also require the Applicant to carry out an overland flow flood study of the rainfall catchment that directly affects this site.
- C.16 The applicable 1% AEP flood level and the corresponding flood planning level will be the higher of the river and the overland flow flood levels.
- C.17 The applicable PMF level will be that advised for the Parramatta River flood.

6.10.11 33-34 MARION STREET

This Section applies to land at 33-43 Marion Street, Harris Park, as illustrated in Figure 6.10.11. The subject site comprises seven (7) allotments and totalling 2,367.5 square metres also shown in Figure 6.10.11.

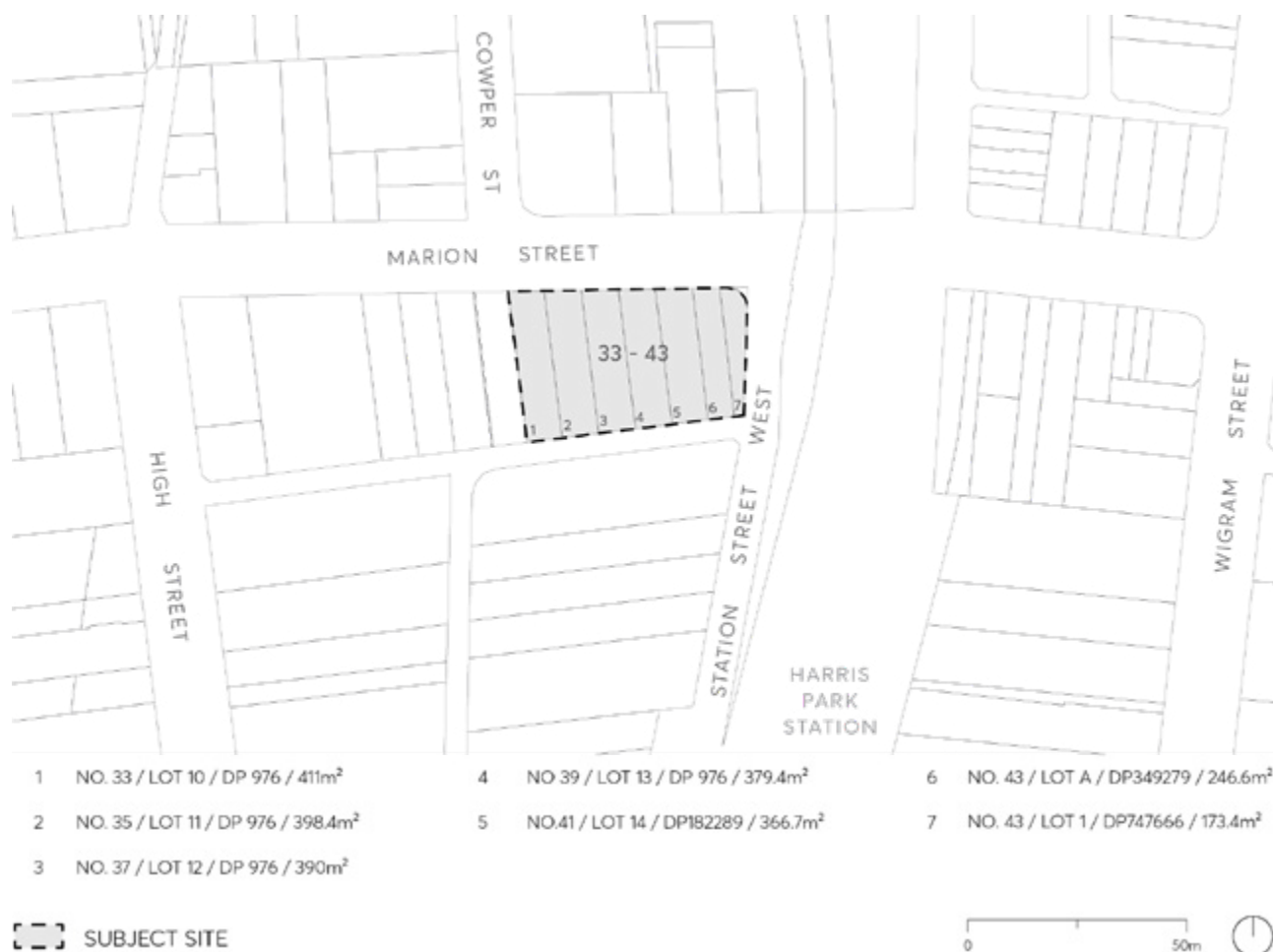


Figure 6.10.11 – Land application map

This Section must be read in conjunction with other sections of Parramatta DCP 2011 and the relevant provisions within *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this section and other sections of this DCP, this Section prevails.

This Section establishes relevant development controls for the built form and urban design objectives for subject site including setbacks, pedestrian and heritage interface, vehicular access and movement, and landscaping.

Re-development of this site will be subject to a design excellence competition process under Division 3, Part 7 Design excellence in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. The scope of this brief will be informed by the urban design outcomes and principles identified by this DCP.

6.10.11.1 BUILT FORM OBJECTIVES

The site has two main frontages, with 62 metres to Marion Street and 35 metres to Station Street West. The site has a secondary frontage to the south to Peace Lane of 60 metres, and a 40 metre boundary to a heritage item to the west at 31 Marion Street.

The objectives have been developed to respond to the context of the site, and in doing so maximise the building interface with the two primary frontages, encourage permeability at the ground plane and to manage the interface between existing and new development.

Objectives

- O.01 To facilitate the provision of a mixed-use development on the site.
- O.02 To provide an improved, pedestrian-friendly environment.
- O.03 Activate ground floor space, particularly along Marion Street.
- O.04 Ensure a suitable interface with adjoining heritage items.
- O.05 Create a permeable ground plane through visual and physical connections and maximise permeability.
- O.06 Ensure through-site links provide a high level of pedestrian amenity, safety and security.
- O.07 To provide for access and vehicular movements away from the two key active frontages along Marion Street and Station Street West.

Built Form Controls

Alignment

- C.01 The site is to have a variable alignment to Marion St. Buildings located on the eastern portion shall be parallel to Marion Street. Buildings located on the western portion of the site are to be setback and align with the adjoining heritage item and be perpendicular to the subdivision pattern. Refer to Figure 6.10.11.2.

Podium Setbacks

- C.02 Minimum of 3 metres from northern boundary (eastern half of building) and a minimum of 6 metres (western half of building).
- C.03 Minimum 6 metre setback to the east (Station Street West).
- C.04 Minimum 4 metre setback to the south (Peace Lane).
- C.05 Minimum 6 metre setback to the west (31 Marion Street).

Basement Setbacks, Planting and Ingress/egress

- C.06 Eastern and western setbacks to be deep soil zones – no basement underneath.
- C.07 Vehicle entry to be located on the south of the site via Peace Lane.
- C.08 Ingress and egress points must be contained within the envelope of the building.

Tower Setbacks From Boundary

- C.09 Minimum 9 metres and variable to northern boundary (Marion Street).
- C.10 Minimum 9 metres to the eastern boundary (Station Street West).

- C.11 Minimum 6 metres to southern boundary (Peace Lane).
- C.12 Minimum 12 metres to western boundary (31 Marion Street).

Built Form

- C.13 Maximum tower building length of 45 metres.
- C.14 Maximum tower building depth of 23 metres.
- C.15 Maximum podium footprint of 1,565sqm.
- C.16 Maximum tower footprint of 955sqm.

Public Domain

- C.17 Tree planting is to be maximised across the site.
- C.18 If awnings are provided, they are to be consistent with [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#).
- C.19 Publicly accessible through-site link is to be provided along the western setback to 31 Marion Street.
- C.20 The through-site link is to be legible, provide a clear path of travel, open to the sky and well-lit at night.
- C.21 3 metres of the northern and western setback are to be publicly accessible to allow for footpath widening.
- C.22 Active frontages are to be provided on Marion Street and Station Street West.

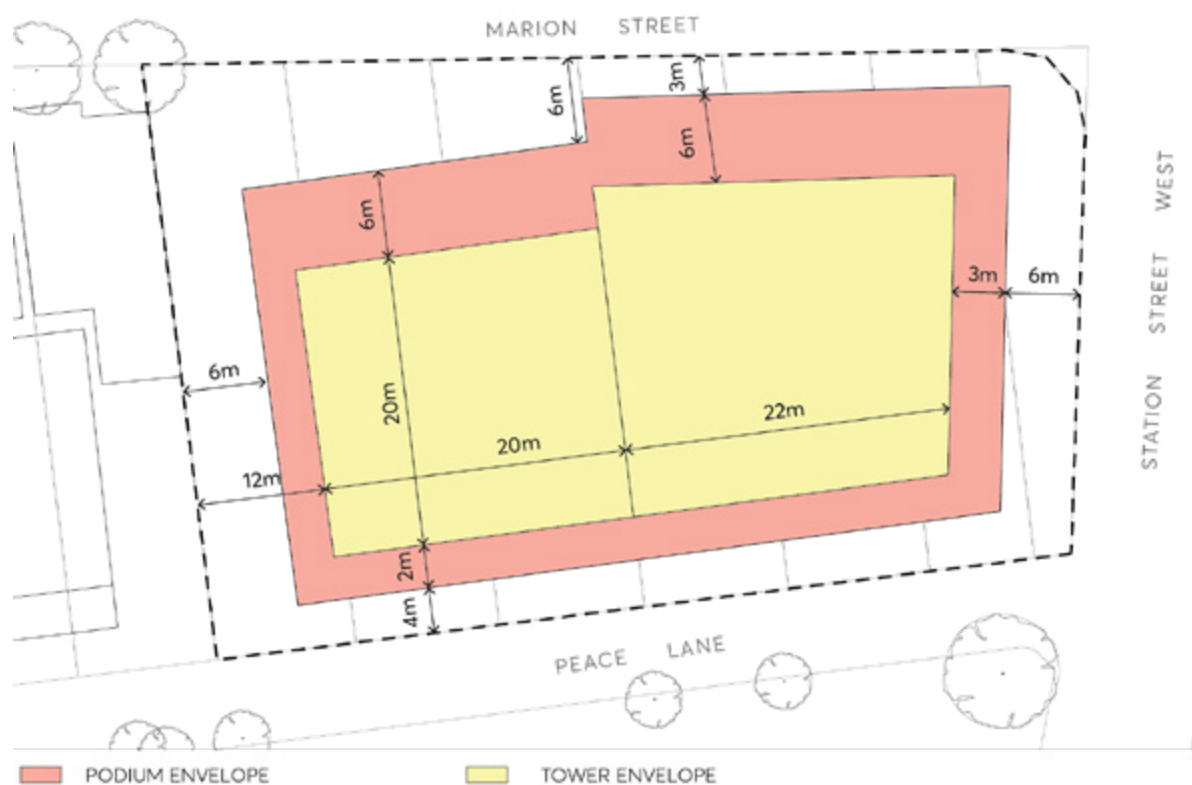


Figure 6.10.11.2 – Building alignment and setbacks

6.10.12 2 O'CONNELL STREET, PARRAMATTA

This Section applies to land at 2 O'Connell Street, Parramatta, also known as 5 Aird Street (formally known as SP20716) as illustrated in Figure 6.10.12.



Figure 6.10.12 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other sections of this DCP and the relevant provisions within *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other sections of this DCP, this section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications and supports the objectives of the relevant provisions within *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

Guiding Principles

- P.01 Facilitate redevelopment of the site as a high quality mixed-use development to support the role of the Parramatta CBD.
- P.02 Contribute to the public domain at ground level through activated edges to Aird Street, O'Connell Street and Campbell Street.
- P.03 Design the street walls to create streets that are legible, comfortable, safe, functional and attractive.
- P.04 Design the street walls to respond to existing built and heritage context.

- P.05 Protect, frame and enhance the axial view corridor from the entry gate to St John's cemetery along Aird Street.
- P.06 Set back buildings above the street walls and side and rear boundaries to allow daylight penetration, mitigate wind impacts and enable views to the sky in streets and public places.
- P.07 Design the tower to be elegantly proportioned and maximise its slenderness of form.
- P.08 Protect amenity, daylight penetration, views to the sky and privacy between adjoining developments and minimise the negative impacts of buildings on the amenity of the public domain.
- P.09 Design and select the materials of buildings and the public domain to contribute to a high quality, durable and sustainable urban environment.
- P.10 Satisfy the standards of SEPP 65 and the Apartment Design Guide (ADG).

6.10.12.1 BUILDING ENVELOPES

Objectives

- O.01 Reinforce the spatial definition of the streets.
- O.02 Design the street walls with an appropriate human scale and sense of enclosure for the streets.
- O.03 Ensure that the axial view corridors from the entry to St John's cemetery and along Aird Street are respected through the podium and recessed tower built form.
- O.04 Protect daylight access at street level and permit views of sky from the streets by providing setbacks above street frontage height that promote separation between buildings.
- O.05 Ensure that building form achieves comfortable public domain conditions for pedestrians, with adequate daylight, appropriate scale, and mitigation of wind effects of the tower building.
- O.06 Ensure that the ground level interface provides shelter for pedestrians in the form of an awning as well as adequate space for street trees.
- O.07 Ensure that built form achieves contextual fit with adjacent buildings on Aird and Campbell St.
- O.08 Ensure that built form enables a healthy environment for street trees.

Controls

- C.01 Building envelopes must be consistent with Figure 6.10.12.1.

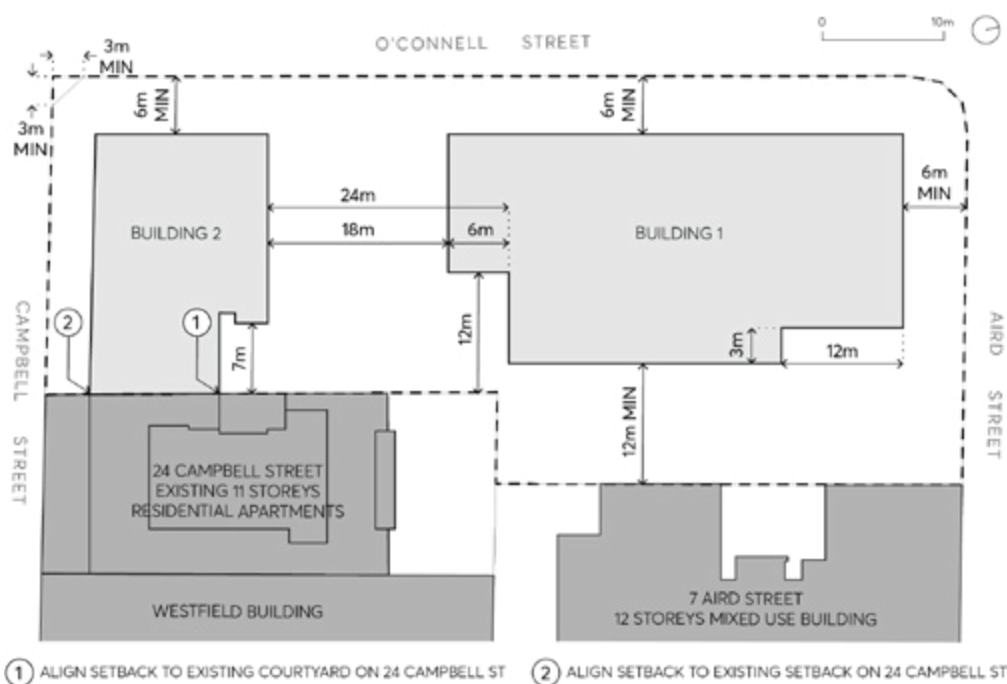


Figure 6.10.12.1 – Building Envelopes

- C.02 The street wall must be built to the street boundary along its full frontage on Aird, O'Connell and Campbell Streets, except at Ground Level which must be set back 1.2m from the boundary, refer to Figure 6.10.12.2.

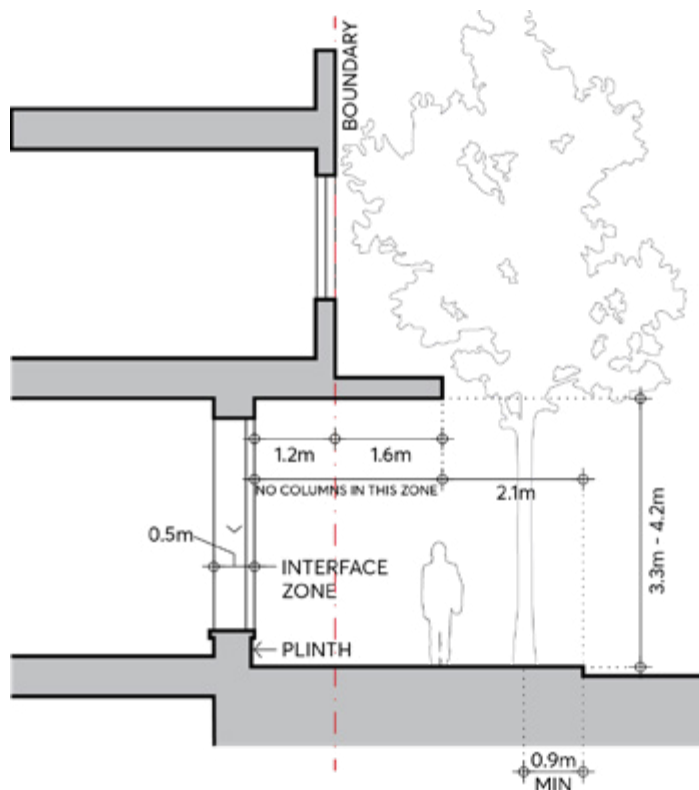


Figure 6.10.12.2 – Street Section Aird St, O'Connell St and Campbell St

- C.03 The street wall must incorporate a minimum splayed setback of 3 metres from the corner intersections for its full height.

- C.04 Minor recesses in the street wall profile for modulation and articulation are permissible.
- C.05 Above the street wall:
 - a) Building 1 must be set back a minimum of 6 metres on O'Connell St and Aird St.
 - b) Building 2 must be set back a minimum of 6 metres on O'Connell St and line up with the existing adjacent building to the East on 24 Campbell St.
- C.06 Setbacks must be measured perpendicular to the boundary to the outer faces of the buildings.
- C.07 The height of the street wall must be a minimum of 12.5 metres and a maximum of 21 metres from natural ground at footpath level. The height of the street wall at Aird and Campbell Streets must relate to the existing adjacent buildings.
- C.08 Building 2 must be limited in height to 39 metres.

6.10.12.2 STREET WALL DESIGN

Objectives

- O.01 Define the space of the streets and articulate their edges.
- O.02 Design the street walls to provide appropriate scale and detail.
- O.03 Design the street walls to achieve fine grain modulation in the street.
- O.04 Provide comfort and shelter for pedestrians.
- O.05 Minimise large expanses of inactive frontage.

Controls

- C.01 The street walls must:
 - a) be modulated in vertical increments that relate to a fine grain subdivision pattern.
 - b) be of predominantly masonry character with limited amounts of glass and no lightweight panel construction.
 - c) be articulated with depth, relief and shadow on the street façade. A minimum relief of 150mm between the masonry finish and glazing face must be achieved.
 - d) utilise legible architectural elements and types - doors, windows, loggias, reveals, pilasters, cills, plinths, frame and infill, etc. - not necessarily expressed in a literal traditional manner.
 - e) include semi-recessed awnings for pedestrian shelter, refer to Figure 6.10.12.2.
 - f) include a ground floor façade design which intensifies the walking experience with particular richness in detail, refer to The Ground Floor below.
- C.02 Under crofts or disruptions of the street wall which expose the underside of the tower and amplify its presence on the street are not permitted.

6.10.12.3 THE GROUND FLOOR

Objectives

- O.01 Provide for the amenity, interest and liveliness of the pedestrian street environment.
- O.02 Ensure a positive experience for pedestrians with the necessary fine grain environment of the street.
- O.03 Integrate an engaging street interface with the design of the public domain, taking account of the topography of the site.
- O.04 Optimise the extent of active frontages in the public domain.
- O.05 Ensure appropriate scale and proportion of foyers and lobbies in relation to site frontage.
- O.06 Promote activity, connectivity and variety in the public domain.
- O.07 Contribute to the economic vitality of the city.
- O.08 Ensure security measures do not inhibit passive surveillance on the street.

Controls

- C.01 Active uses must fully occupy the ground floor frontage not taken up by services which should be minimised.
- C.02 Any carparking or related functions on the ground floor frontage are not permitted.
- C.03 The minimum depth of tenancy must be 4 metres, with an unobstructed view to a depth of 4 metres.
- C.04 Foyers and lobbies must be a minimum of 3 metres and a maximum of 5 metres of the frontage width.
- C.05 Semi-recessed awnings as well as street trees must be provided, refer to Figure 6.10.12.2.
- C.06 The existing street trees adjoining the O'Connell Street frontage of the site are to be replaced with species identified within the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) as part of an enhanced public domain adjoining this part of the site using Council's standard street tree pit details, available on request. Enhancement of the public domain also includes the upgrading of the footpath pavement identified within the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#) adjoining this part of the site.
- C.07 The design of the Campbell St public domain and frontage must remove the existing split level footpath.
- C.08 Columns must not be located within the awning zone outside of the glazed frontage.
- C.09 Double height awnings are not permitted.
- C.10 Glass awnings are not permitted.

- C.11 The ground floor frontage must be designed in detail and the following must be incorporated in its design:
- a) The ground floor levels and façade structure and rhythm must be designed to present a fine grain street frontage.
 - b) A nominal 500mm interface zone at the frontage must be set aside to create interest and variety in the streetscape, to be used for setbacks for entries, opening of windows, seating ledges, benches, and general articulation, refer Figure 6.10.12.2.
 - c) The frontage must have a high level of expressed detail and tactile material quality.
 - d) Facades must be vertically articulated.
 - e) The modulation and articulation of the facade should include a well resolved meeting with the ground plane that also takes account of the slope. A horizontal plinth, integrated in the design, must be incorporated at the base of glazing to the footpath.
 - f) The frontage must take account of the need to provide a clear path of travel for disabled access.
 - g) Legible entrances must be formed in the frontage.
 - h) Fire escapes and services must be seamlessly incorporated into the frontage with quality materials.
- C.12 Security doors or grilles must be designed to be:
- a) Fitted internally behind a shopfront;
 - b) Fully retractable; and
 - c) A minimum 50% transparent when closed.
- C.13 Parking security grilles or doors must be aligned to the building edge.
- C.14 The frontage must not have deep recesses for entry lobbies that compromise safety.

6.10.12.4 HERITAGE

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure development demonstrates an appropriate transition to any heritage items or heritage conservation areas.

Controls

- C.01 Development is to provide a transition in building height from the St Johns Anglican Cemetery to the tower structure through the use of podiums, awnings and other design features. A podium and awning that complies with control C0.7 under the heading "Building Envelopes" is considered to provide an appropriate transition for the purpose of this control.

6.10.12.5 MATERIALS

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure the development does not compromise the amenity or safety of the public domain and surrounding building occupants.

Controls

- C.01 Development is to comply with the controls relating to Building Exteriors and Section 6.8. In particular, materials selection is to minimise reflectivity and glare impacts.

6.10.13 12 HASSALL STREET

This Section applies to land at 12 Hassall Street, Parramatta (formally described as Lot 156 DP1240854) as shown in Figure 6.10.15.



Figure 6.10.13 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other sections of this DCP and the relevant provisions within *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other sections of this DCP, this section prevails.

This Section provides site-specific objectives and design controls to achieve development that is consistent with the desired future character.

6.10.13.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

The location of the site is within a street that is undergoing transition to higher density development. The site is adjacent to the Police Headquarters building which includes a large void of the car parking ramps directly to the west and substantial building behind.

Future uses on this site have regard to the proximity and scale of the Police Headquarters building. The site is located within close proximity to Parramatta Railway Station and the Parramatta bus interchange and therefore supports the increased intensity of uses and encourages public transport usage to minimise private car dependency.

The mixed use character complements the transitioning nature of the south-western area, within the Parramatta City Centre. The development of this site provides a mix of uses including retail, commercial and the opportunity for community facilities and residential.

The building form provides a 4 storey podium with a recessed tower above to reduce bulk and scale, provide articulation and concentrate building form to the west to maintain and enhance daylight to the future mixed use building and adjoining sites.

The building form provides an active street front along Hassall Street integrates with adjoining development.

Development complies with the objectives and controls set out below and any other relevant objectives and controls of this Section.

Objectives

Site Objectives

All development is to be consistent with the following site objectives:

- O.01 To respond to the role of Parramatta as Metropolitan Centre for the Central City District under the [Central City District Plan](#).
- O.02 To provide a mix of uses that support the role of the Parramatta City Centre reinforcing and complimenting the centre's core employment role.
- O.03 To strengthen the built form relationship and provide appropriate development along the transitioning south-western edge of the Parramatta City Centre.
- O.04 To contribute to the revitalisation of the Parramatta City Centre and to support activation of the public domain.
- O.05 To encourage design excellence and high quality built form.
- O.06 To provide a safe, active and landscaped public domain.

6.10.13.2 BUILDING FORM

The provisions in this section are intended to encourage a high quality mixed use building form that will complement the city centre and support centre's core employment role. A new building form should contribute to an active and improved public domain that will create a positive transition with existing development along the south-eastern edge of the Parramatta City Centre.

The building form is required to have a four storey podium at street level to define the street edge and narrow to a tower form above to maximise daylight and ensure the development and adjoining properties receive a high level of solar access.

Objectives

- O.01 To provide an appropriate building scale that will provide appropriate setbacks to ensure a high level of amenity for future residents and adjoining sites;
- O.02 Create a street edge consistent with surrounding development and provide street definition;

- O.03 Ensure the building allows for appropriate setbacks to maintain high levels of solar access, maintain privacy and allow for view sharing; and
- O.04 Ensure that building form is appropriately articulated and modulated to minimise building bulk and scale.

Controls

Refer to Figures 6.10.13.2 to 6.10.13.4 which illustrate built form diagrams to support the setbacks outlined below.

Maximum Street Frontage Height

- C.01 Maximum podium height of 4 storeys (15 metres), to match adjoining podium at 14 Hassall Street.

Maximum Tower Height

- C.02 Maximum tower height of 61 storeys (192 metres).

Street Frontage Setbacks

- C.03 The podium shall have a nil setback from Hassall Street.

Basement Setback

- C.04 The basement carpark shall be setback from the northern boundary to provide opportunity for deep soil landscaping along the boundary.

Building Setbacks above Maximum Street Frontage Height

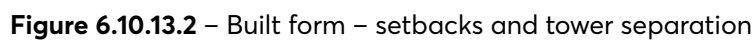
- C.05 The tower shall have a minimum setback of 6 metres from Hassall Street.
- C.06 Balconies are generally to be located within the building envelope, however may extend beyond the envelope to provide articulation to the building form.
- C.07 Minor projections into the front building line setback for sun shading devices, entry awnings and building elements are permissible, but shall not extend further than 450mm.

Podium Side and Rear Setbacks

- C.08 The podium shall have a flexible setback of between nil to 6 metres from the western boundary.
- C.09 The podium shall have a minimum rear setback of 12 metres, variation to the rear setback to achieve a better urban design outcome may be considered.
- C.10 The podium shall have no setback from the eastern boundary.

Tower Side and Rear Setbacks

- C.11 The tower shall have a minimum setback for 6 metres from the western boundary.
- C.12 The tower shall be setback in accordance with the separation distance requirements of the Apartment Design Guide. The setbacks of the tower should ensure compliant solar access to the proposed units.



6.10.13.3 MIXED USES

A mix of uses shall be provided within the building to complement that character of the Parramatta City Centre. The podium shall contain a mix of retail, commercial and consideration be given to community uses that will assist in activating the ground level. Residential uses shall be located within the tower to maximise amenity for future residents.

Objectives

- O.01 Activate the Hassall Street frontage to enhance public safety and increase pedestrian activity.
- O.02 Minimise potential conflicts between uses.
- O.03 Ensure the position of each use will maximise residential amenity and support non-residential uses.
- O.04 Ensure the building appropriately addresses and enhances the public domain.

Controls

- C.01 Ground level shall contain a mix of retail, food and drink premises and/or business premises.
- C.02 Non-residential uses that activate the street shall be located along Hassall Street.
- C.03 Community facilities are encouraged and where provided should be located within the podium.
- C.04 The podium shall contain commercial floor space equivalent to a minimum of 1:1 floor space ratio.
- C.05 Residential floor space shall be located within the tower to maximise solar access.

6.10.13.4 PUBLIC DOMAIN AND LANDSCAPING

The development will improve the public domain with non-residential uses located at ground level. Improved pedestrian amenity will activate Hassall Street and create a place where people will interact to support the non-residential core of the City Centre. The ground level will be designed to enhance the environment along Hassall Street and provide pedestrian movement around the site and into the site to access non residential uses at ground level.

Objectives

- O.01 To encourage pedestrian movement at street level along the street frontage to provide increased natural surveillance; and
- O.02 Improve the natural environment to create a pleasant and desirable place to attract pedestrians and residents.

Controls

- C.01 Publicly accessible spaces should incorporate public art, seating and other facilities to enhance the space;
- C.02 The service zone shall be located adjacent to the eastern boundary to minimise conflict between vehicles and pedestrians, as shown in Figure 6.10.13.4 below.
- C.03 Street tree planting shall be provided along Hassall Street in accordance with the Parramatta City street tree planting policy.

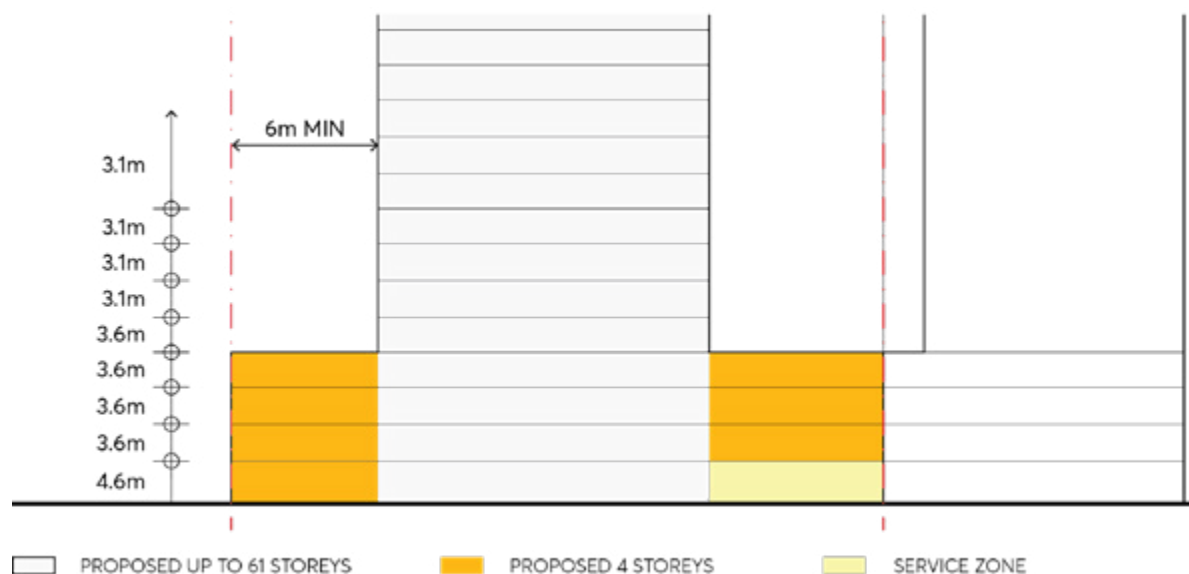


Figure 6.10.13.4 – Vertical view of the podium and service zone

6.10.13.5 CAR PARKING AND ACCESS

The access and movement throughout the site is characterised by both pedestrian and vehicular movement. It is vital to minimise conflict to maintain pedestrian safety.

Public and private access should be clearly defined and direction provided.

Objectives

- O.01 Minimise conflict between pedestrians and vehicle movements.
- O.02 Activate shared spaces and the public domain.
- O.03 Provide alternate private access for future residents directly to private open space.

Controls

- C.01 All vehicle/service vehicle access is to be via a driveway at the eastern end of the Hassall Street frontage.

- C.02 Vehicle and service access widths to be minimised and integrated into the building design without causing queuing of vehicles into the public domain;
- C.03 Car parking, loading and garbage areas are to be located within the basement levels.
- C.04 The shared area along the eastern boundary shall ensure that the vehicular and private pedestrian accesses are suitably separated to avoid conflict and maintain safety.
- C.05 Vehicles, including service vehicles, shall enter and exit the site in a forward direction.
- C.06 All loading and servicing need are to be catered for on-site and not rely on the surrounding kerbside on Hassall Street.
- C.07 The design and location of vehicular access should minimise potential impacts to the operation of traffic signals at the intersection of Hassall Street and Charles Street.

6.10.14 20 MACQUARIE STREET

This Section applies to land at 20 Macquarie Street, Parramatta (formally described as Lot 1 DP 503651 and Lot 1 DP 501663) - the subject site - as illustrated in Figure 6.10.14.



Figure 6.10.14 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other sections of this DCP and the relevant provisions within *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other sections of this DCP, this section prevails.

This part establishes site specific principles, objectives and controls to be interpreted during preparation and assessment of development applications for the site.

The yield anticipated for the site via Clause 7.40 in *Parramatta LEP 2011* comprises:

- Base FSR of 10:1
- Maximum building height of 90 metres
- Design Competition Bonus of 15% relating to Height and FSR to achieve 103.5m and FSR of 11.5:1.

Note – This is subject to Clause 7.5 Sun access provisions in *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*).

This Section sets relevant development controls for the form of the building, taking into account the anticipated yield in floor space. This bonus height and FSR will be achieved via Part 7, Division 3 Design excellence in *Parramatta LEP 2011* at the development application stage.

Options for Development

The following Desired Future Character, Built Form, Design and Massing, Land Uses, Traffic and Transport Objectives can be presented for two development options, the options include:

- Option A – Retail and commercial uses on the lower floors and hotel and commercial uses above with underground parking below.
- Option B – Retail and commercial uses on the lower floors and residential uses above with underground parking below.

OPTION A – RETAIL, COMMERCIAL USES ON THE LOWER FLOORS AND HOTEL AND COMMERCIAL USES ABOVE WITH UNDERGROUND PARKING BELOW.

6.10.14.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

Future mixed use development is consistent with the NSW Government policies to facilitate a renewed Parramatta CBD.

The mixed use character of development complements the Parramatta City Centre and provides a positive design outcome. The proposed mix of land uses includes retail, commercial uses on the lower floors and hotel and commercial uses above with underground parking below.

The following design principles are incorporated into the future design of the building:

- Create a street wall which demonstrates design excellence and contributes to the design quality of space and streets in the CBD;
- The street wall has been designed to provide a well-modulated pedestrian experience at street level. A smaller, more detailed scale is used in its articulation;
- The tower is designed to ensure solar protection to the key public spaces of Parramatta Square;
- Emphasis is placed on the corner position of the site compliant with this DCP section's objectives;
- The tower engages directly with the secondary street frontage;
- The development comprises a podium edge to Macquarie Street, with recessed tower form to minimise negative street amenity impacts, especially wind mitigation;

- Zero setback is provided to Marsden Street, with high quality (shingle) façade design to ameliorate negative street amenity impacts especially wind mitigation and quality design gestures is provided in the architectural skeleton;
- A Shingle Façade System is used to eliminate wind downdraft to Marsden Street;
- Incorporate a street wall and canopy to Macquarie Street;
- The ground floor facade is rich in variation and detail. Vertical relief in the façade is provided to maximise the walking experience, with awnings included and integrated in the design to provide adequate pedestrian shelter; and
- The development provides an opportunity to attract a premier retailer to the high street, to transform Macquarie Street into a high-quality boulevard; and

Development complies with the objectives and controls set out below and any other relevant objectives and controls of this DCP.

Site objectives

- O.01 To provide a mix of uses that support the role of Parramatta CBD as Sydney's Central City.
- O.02 To revitalise Macquarie Street and Marsden Street.
- O.03 To encourage high quality built form outcomes and achieve design excellence.
- O.04 To minimise adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining uses.
- O.05 To allow sunlight access to the key public spaces of Parramatta Square.

6.10.14.2 BUILT FORM, DESIGN AND MASSING

Objectives

- O.01 To ensure that the built form:
 - Responds positively to the subject site's location in relation to the Parramatta CBD and the streetscape;
 - Has a positive and cohesive relationship with surrounding land and uses;
 - Has adequate separation to minimise visual bulk and to ensure adequate amenity within the site and to neighbouring development; and
 - Achieves usable and pleasant street and podium environment in terms of daylight and solar access, scale and wind mitigation.
 - Responds to the potential for future road widening on Marsden Street.

Controls

Street Frontage Heights

- C.01 Maximum street wall height of 14 metres (3 storeys) fronting Macquarie Street.

Building Setbacks

C.02 The minimum building setbacks are to be in accordance with the control table below:

Minimum setback (m ²)	
PODIUM	
All boundary (except Marsden Street)	0m for the first 3 storeys or any building up to 14m in height
Western boundary (Marsden Street)	
TOWER (UPPER LEVEL) COMMERCIAL	
Western boundary (Marsden Street)	2m
Eastern boundary	9m or 6m if criteria are met – see table below **
Northern boundary	6m
Southern boundary (Macquarie Street)	3m

Western boundary (Marsden Street) podium setback

C.03 The podium may overhang the 2 metres setback area, however, this will only be considered in the case that the proposed building satisfies the design excellence provisions within Part 7, Division 3 Design excellence in *Parramatta LEP 2011* and complies with the 2 metres setback for a maximum of 4.2 metres above the finished level of the future footpath as per Figure 6.10.14.4: Section 2 and Figure 6.10.14.5: Detailed Section.

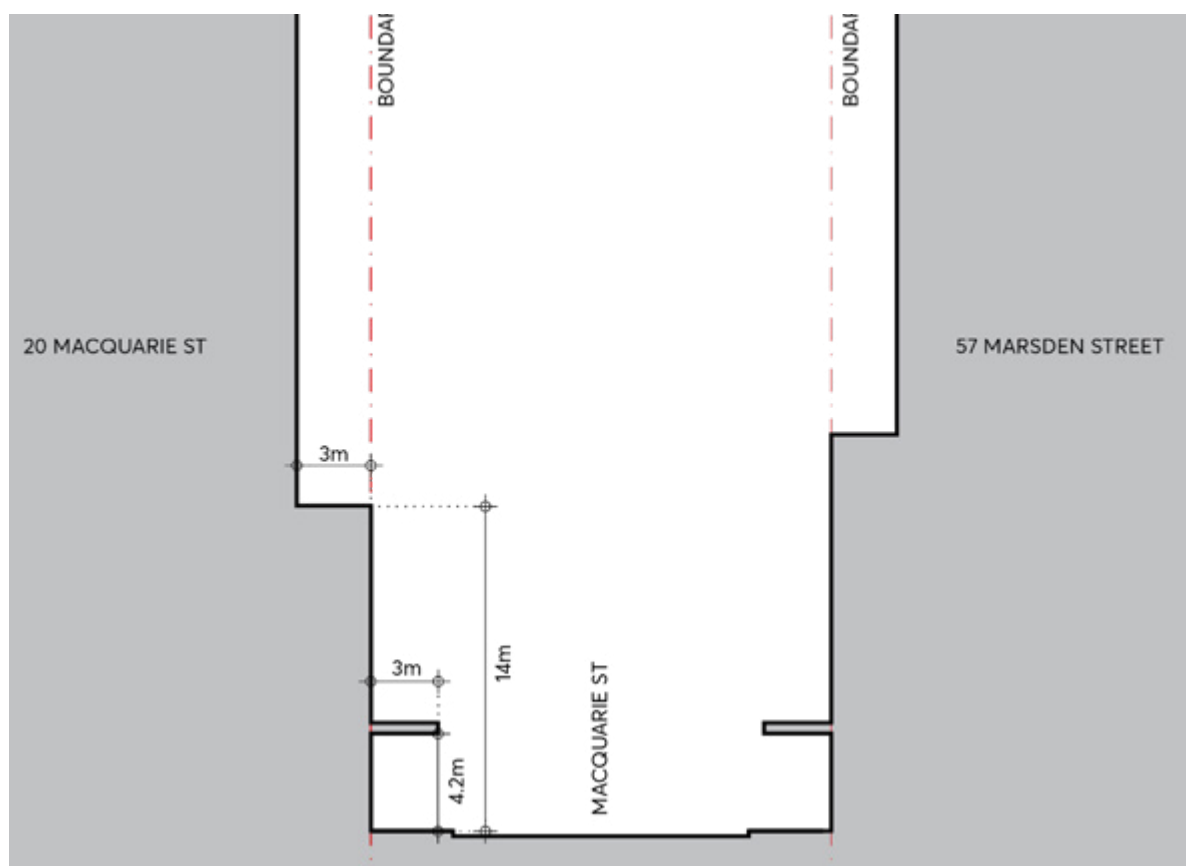


Figure 6.10.14.2 – Section 1 through Macquarie Street

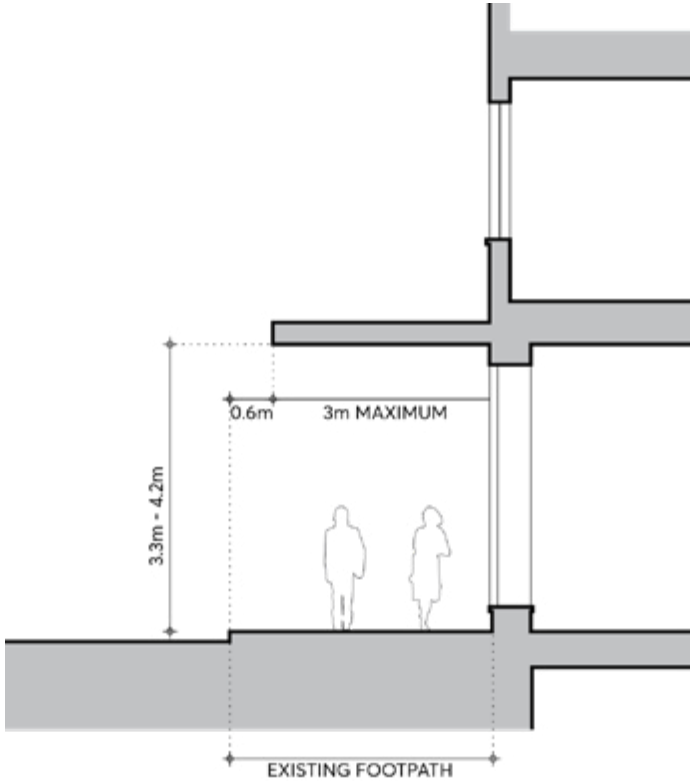


Figure 6.10.14.3 – Detailed Section through Macquarie Street

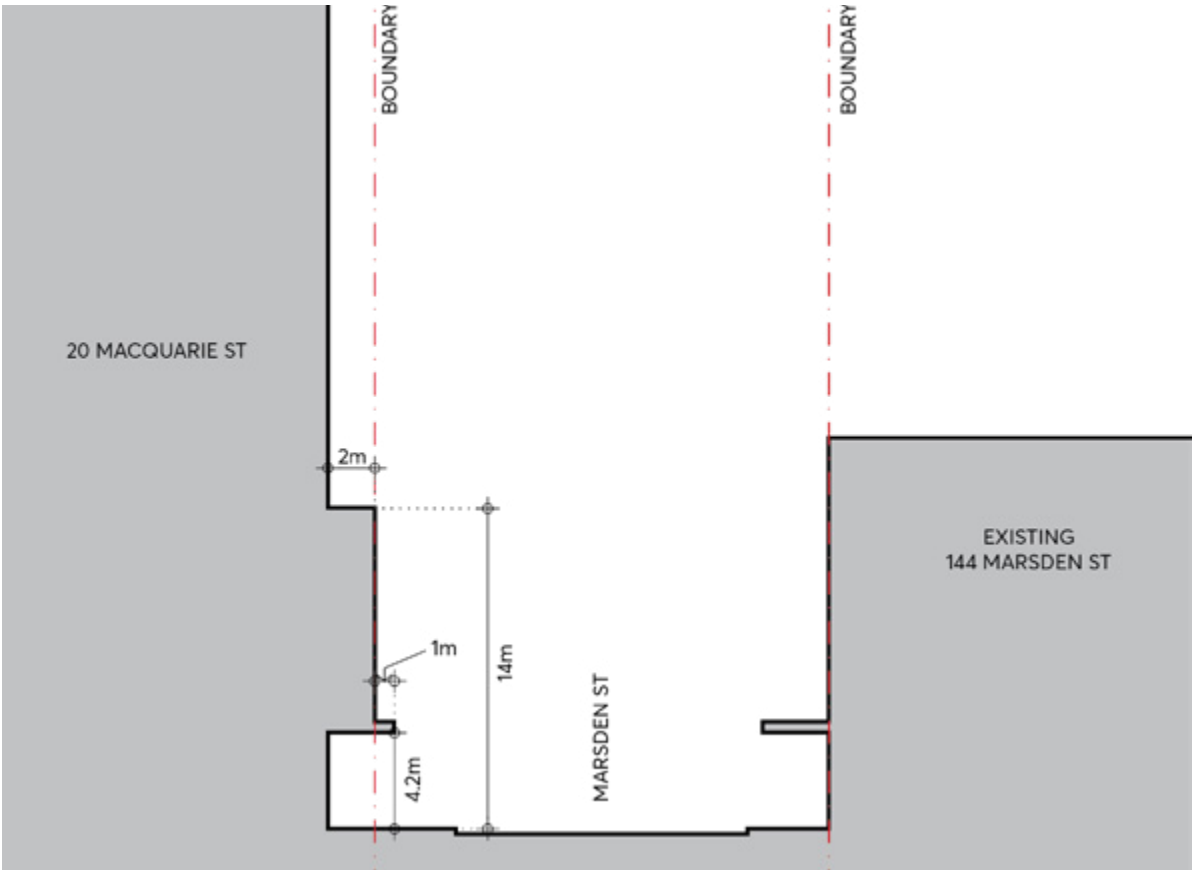


Figure 6.10.14.4 – Section 2 through Marsden Street

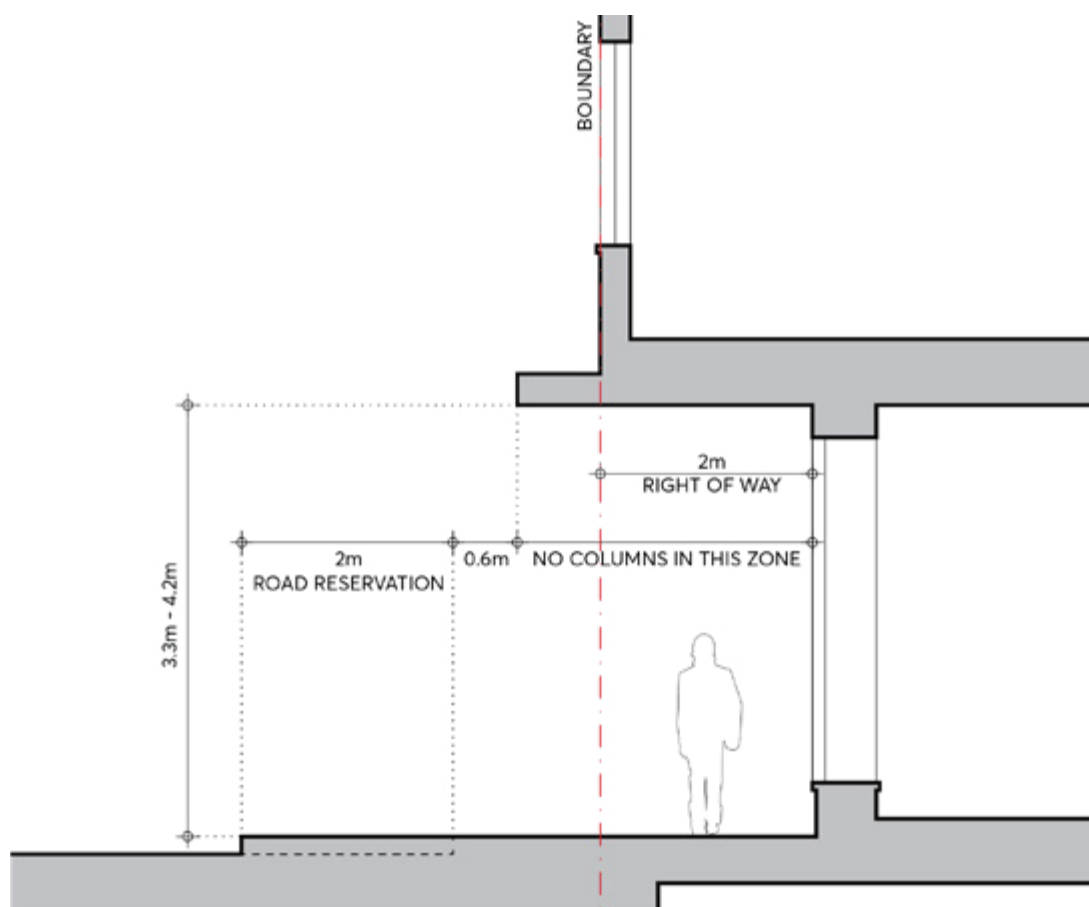


Figure 6.10.14.5 – Detailed Section through Marsden Street

Tower (upper level) Eastern Boundary – 6 metre Minimum Setback Criteria

- C.04 A lesser side setback on the eastern side boundary than 9 metres may be considered in the case that the proposed building satisfies the design excellence provisions within Part 7, Division 3 Design excellence of *Parramatta LEP 2011* and the following specific criteria in the control table below:

THEME	CONTROLS
Minimum side setback on the eastern boundary	The side setback is not less than 6 metres.
Minimum tower separation	The proposed tower is separated a distance of no less than 18m from any existing or proposed tower on the adjoining site to the east at 197 Church Street.
Public Domain Amenity	<p>The proposed development ensures that the amenity of the public domain is retained and enhanced through adequate building separation such that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light can adequately penetrate between buildings • Breezes can flow between buildings • There are high quality and well-designed facades which can be seen and contribute to the visual amenity of the locality, the cityscape and beyond.

Design Quality	The proposed development achieves the highest level of design quality and design excellence such that it visually enhances the locality, the city scape and beyond.
Visual privacy	The proposed development achieves building separation to ensure reasonable levels of external and internal visual privacy.
Internal amenity	The proposed development achieves a high level of internal amenity and can provide adequate access to light and ventilation.
Heritage	The proposed development does not have an unreasonable impact on the heritage significance of the heritage listed shop adjoining at No. 197 Church Street, Parramatta.

Tower floor plate

- C.05 The tower setbacks will accommodate a tower with a floorplate of approximately 750 square metres.

Building design

- C.06 The street wall /podium is to be a separate architectural element, that is distinct and different in character from the tower element.
- C.07 High quality design and materials are to be used for the security shutters into the car park and loading areas.
- C.08 Should residential land uses be included, a vegetated rooftop terrace is to be provided in the podium that is usable taking into account solar access and wind mitigation.
- C.09 Overshadowing is to be minimised within the area of Parramatta Square outlined in the blue hatched area of Parramatta Square identified as "No additional overshadowing" within the Sun Access Protection Map in Parramatta LEP Plan 2011. The building shall be designed so that no single point of the area identified above is in shadow between 12.00pm and 2.00pm in mid-Winter.

6.10.14.3 LAND USES

Objectives

- O.01 To provide for useable and functional floor space that can support the desired use, achieve internal spaces appropriate to their function and support the Parramatta City Centre.

Controls

- C.01 The ground floor street frontage is used for active commercial uses.
- C.02 Commercial/retail tenancies are of a sufficient size and layout to cater for their desired use and function.

6.10.14.4 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

Objectives

- O.01 To ensure adequate parking is provided on site.
- O.02 To minimise pedestrian and vehicle conflict by locating vehicle access away from the Macquarie Street and Marsden Street intersection.
- O.03 To ensure parking design is integrated into the design of the building.

Controls

- C.01 Servicing, loading and set down/pick up activities are to be accommodated on site.
- C.02 Car parking is to be provided in accordance with the rates of parking prescribed in clause 7.16 in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. Bicycle parking is to be provided in accordance with Section 3.6.2 of this DCP.

OPTION B – RETAIL USES ON THE LOWER FLOORS AND RESIDENTIAL USES ABOVE WITH UNDERGROUND PARKING BELOW.

6.10.14.5 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

Future mixed use development proposed at the site is consistent with the State Government policies to facilitate a renewed Parramatta CBD.

The mixed use character of development complements the Parramatta City Centre and provides a positive design outcome. The proposed mix of land uses includes retail uses on the lower floors and residential uses above with underground parking below.

The following design principles are incorporated into the future design of the building:

- A street wall is created which demonstrates design excellence and contributes to the design quality of space and streets in the City Centre;
- The street wall is to be designed to provide a well-modulated pedestrian experience at street level. A smaller, more detailed scale should be used in its articulation;
- The tower is to be designed so as to ensure solar protection to the key public spaces of Parramatta Square.
- Emphasise the corner position of the site compliant with the DCP objectives;
- Comprise a podium edge to Macquarie Street and Marsden Street, with recessed tower form to minimise negative street amenity impacts, especially wind mitigation;
- The street wall to be designed to provide a well-modulated pedestrian experience at street level. A smaller, more detailed scale should be used in its articulation;
- Incorporate a street wall and canopy to Macquarie Street;
- Ground floor facade to be rich in variation and detail. Vertical relief in the façade to maximise

the walking experience, with awnings included and integrated in the design to provide adequate pedestrian shelter;

- Provide an opportunity to attract a premier retailer to the high street, to transform Macquarie Street into a high-quality boulevard;
- Development is to comply with SEPP 65; and
- Development is to comply with the objectives and controls set out below and any other relevant objectives and controls of this Section.

Site objectives

- O.01 To provide a mix of uses that support the role of Parramatta City Centre.
- O.02 To revitalise Macquarie Street and Marsden Street.
- O.03 To encourage high quality built form outcomes and achieve design excellence.
- O.04 To minimise adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining uses.

6.10.14.6 BUILT FORM, DESIGN AND MASSING

Objectives

- O.01 To ensure that the built form:
 - a) Responds positively to the sites location in relation to the city centre and the streetscape.
 - b) Has a positive and cohesive relationship with surrounding land and uses.
 - c) Has adequate separation to minimise visual bulk and to ensure adequate amenity within the site and to neighbouring development; and
 - d) Achieves usable and pleasant street and podium environment in terms of daylight and solar access, scale and wind mitigation.
 - e) Responds to the potential for future road widening on Marsden Street.

Controls

Street frontage heights

- C.01 Maximum street wall height of 14 metres (3 storeys) fronting Macquarie Street and Marsden Street.

Building setbacks

- C.02 The minimum building setbacks are to be in accordance with the control table below:

	Minimum setback (m)
Podium	
All boundary (except Marsden Street)	0m for the first 3 storeys or any building up to 14m in height
Western boundary (Marsden Street)	2 m
Tower (upper level)	Residential
Western boundary (Marsden Street)	6m
Eastern boundary	12m
Northern boundary	6m
Southern boundary (Macquarie Street)	3m

Western boundary (Marsden Street) podium setback

The podium may overhang the 2 metres setback area, however, this will only be considered in the case that the proposed building satisfies the provisions in Part 7, Division 3 Design excellence in *Parramatta LEP 2011* and complies with the 2 metre setback for a maximum of 4.2 metre above the finished level of the future footpath as per Figures 6.10.14.4 and 6.10.14.5.

Tower floor plate

- C.03 The tower setbacks will accommodate a tower with a floorplate of approximately 600 square metres.

Building design

- C.04 The street wall/podium is to be a separate architectural element, that is distinct and different in character from the tower element.
- C.05 High quality design and materials are to be used for the security shutters into the car park and loading areas.
- C.06 To ensure a landscape courtyard in the podium that is usable taking into account solar access and wind mitigation.

6.10.14.7 LAND USES

Objectives

- O.01 To provide for useable and functional floor space that can support the desired use, achieve internal spaces appropriate to their function and support the Parramatta City Centre.

Controls

- C.01 The ground floor street frontage is used for active commercial uses.

- C.02 Commercial/retail tenancies are of a sufficient size and layout to cater for their desired use and function.

6.10.14.8 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

Objectives

- O.01 To ensure adequate parking is provided on site.
- O.02 To minimise pedestrian and vehicle conflict by locating vehicle access away from the Macquarie Street and Marsden Street intersection.
- O.03 To ensure parking design is integrated into the design of the building.

Controls

- C.01 Servicing, loading and set down/pick up activities are to be accommodated on site.
- C.02 Car parking is to be provided in accordance with the rates of parking prescribed in clause 7.16 in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. Bicycle parking is to be provided in accordance with Section 3.6.2 of this DCP.

6.10.15 197 AND 207 CHURCH STREET AND 89 MARSDEN STREET

This Section applies to land at 197 and 207 Church Street and 89 Marsden Street, Parramatta (197 Church Street) as illustrated in Figure 6.10.15. The subject land is formally described as Lot 1 DP 710335 and Lot 1 DP 233150.



Figure 6.10.15 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other sections of this DCP as well as with the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other section of this DCP, this section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be interpreted for the preparation and assessment of any development application for the subject site and supports the objectives of *Parramatta LEP 2011*.

6.10.15.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

The site occupies a significant corner within the Parramatta City Centre. The intersection of Church Street and Macquarie Street has historically played a major role in Parramatta's life as a city. The Greater Sydney Commission's Central City District Plan envisages that this vicinity of the City Centre will continue to play an important role as the unifying heart of the Central River City.

The City of Parramatta Council also foresees *a future for Parramatta as a centre of excellence... This means forward planning, innovation and investment to ensure that public infrastructure and future development meets the needs of our residents, visitors and worker.* This includes the redevelopment in and around Parramatta Square, the connection with Centenary Square and the provision of new Civic Link between the Parramatta River and Parramatta Square.

Future development at the subject site shall be designed to respond to the flood conditions of the site and surrounding roads.

Site Objectives

- O.01 Capitalise on the site's strategic location within the Parramatta City Centre.
- O.02 Facilitate the fine grain network of pedestrian links through the site.
- O.03 Respect the heritage items on the site and the social significance of these items.
- O.04 Ensure the built form outcome is appropriate, having regard to Council's and the community's vision for the Parramatta CBD, and ensure the built form responds to the emerging built form context.
- O.05 Ensure development provides built form articulation and an attractive composition of building elements with an appropriate relationship between buildings and streetscape.
- O.06 Ensure building height is distributed across the site having regard for orientation and overshadowing.
- O.07 Provide opportunities for an appropriate level of active ground floor uses to be accommodated to increase pedestrian activity and use of public domain areas.
- O.08 Include stormwater management measures which appropriately address the level of flood affectation on the site and immediate surrounds.
- O.09 Ensure the design of the building addresses the local flood conditions and does not impede local overland flow paths.
- O.10 Minimise the risk to life by ensuring appropriate safe areas within the building to shelter during a flood, and safe access from the building during a medical or fire emergency.
- O.11 Allow uses and development on the site that are appropriate to the flood hazard.
- O.12 Facilitate redevelopment of the site as a high quality mixed use development.
- O.13 Ensure the building interfaces positively with the public areas and contributes to an attractive public domain and desirable setting for its intended uses.

6.10.15.2 BUILT FORM

The reference design is a guide to future development on the site and is based on a proposal that provides for two towers above a podium which will cover the entire site. The tower on the south and eastern part of the site comprises commercial floor space. The tower on the north western part of the site (fronting Marsden Street) comprises hotel accommodation.

Retail floor space may be provided on the ground floor of the podium, as well as within a lower ground/ basement level, which has been designed to accommodate a small format supermarket. Site servicing (loading, unloading, waste collection) may also occur on basement level 1. Car parking will be located within basement levels accessed from Macquarie Street.

Objectives

- O.01 The following design objectives are to be considered in relation to development on the site:
- O.02 Towers are to be designed to ensure solar access to the key public space within Parramatta Square is maintained.
- O.03 Activation of street frontages to Church Street, Macquarie Street and Marsden Street is to be provided.
- O.04 Opportunities to connect with the development on 20-22 Macquarie Street at ground level to be considered.
- O.05 The existing facade of the Murray Bros building along Church Street and Macquarie Street (including the awning) is to be retained. Access arrangements are to respect the heritage values of the facade.
- O.06 Incorporate design features to eliminate wind downdrafts on Marsden and Macquarie Streets.
- O.07 Provide awnings along all street frontages, where these can be incorporated without compromising heritage features.
- O.08 Provide opportunities to accommodate a major retail tenant within the ground floor or lower ground floor areas.

Controls

- C.01 The setbacks along Marsden Street are to be consistent with those shown in Figures 6.10.15.2 and 6.10.15.3.
- C.02 The parapet wall along Marsden Street is to align with the parapet height of the Marsden Street frontage of the adjoining development on 20 Macquarie Street. Refer Figures 6.10.15.2 and 6.10.15.3.

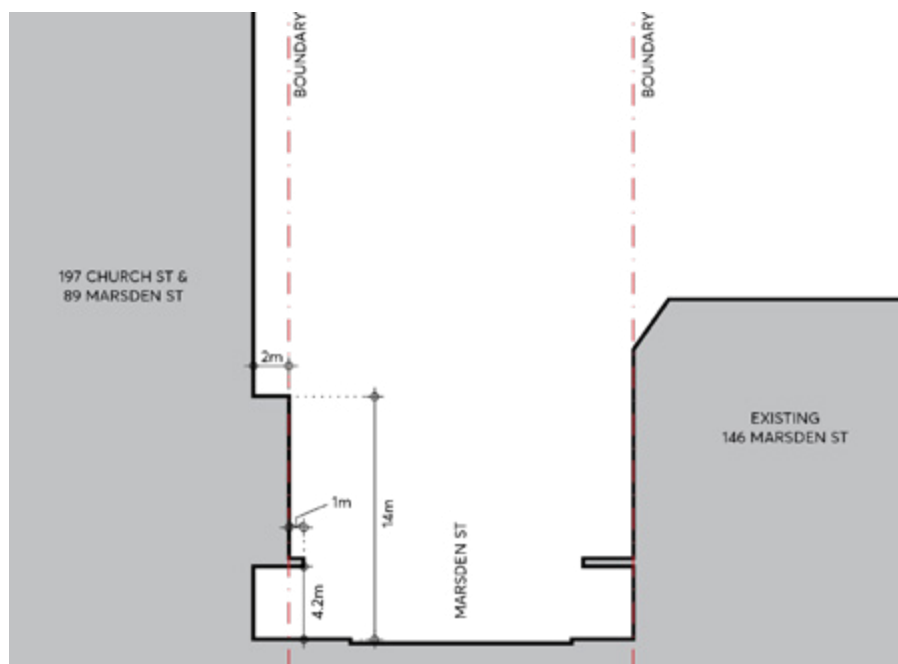


Figure 6.10.15.2 – Marsden Street Frontage – Setbacks to Podium and Tower

- C.03 A zero setback to Macquarie Street for the podium, with the tower element being setback a minimum of 6 metres to Macquarie Street.
- C.04 A zero setback to Church Street for the podium, with the tower element being setback a minimum of 12 metres from Church Street.
- C.05 The separation between towers used for non-residential uses on the site shall be a minimum of 12 metres.
- C.06 Setbacks to adjoining property boundaries will generally be a minimum of 6 metres for non-residential uses.
- C.07 If residential uses are proposed, setbacks to adjoining property boundaries will be a minimum of 9 metres, and inter-building separation of 18 metres between residential uses and compliant with the design criteria specified in Part 2F of the Apartment Design Guide.

Note – The above controls are illustrated on the Site Reference Site Plan at Figure 6.10.15.4.

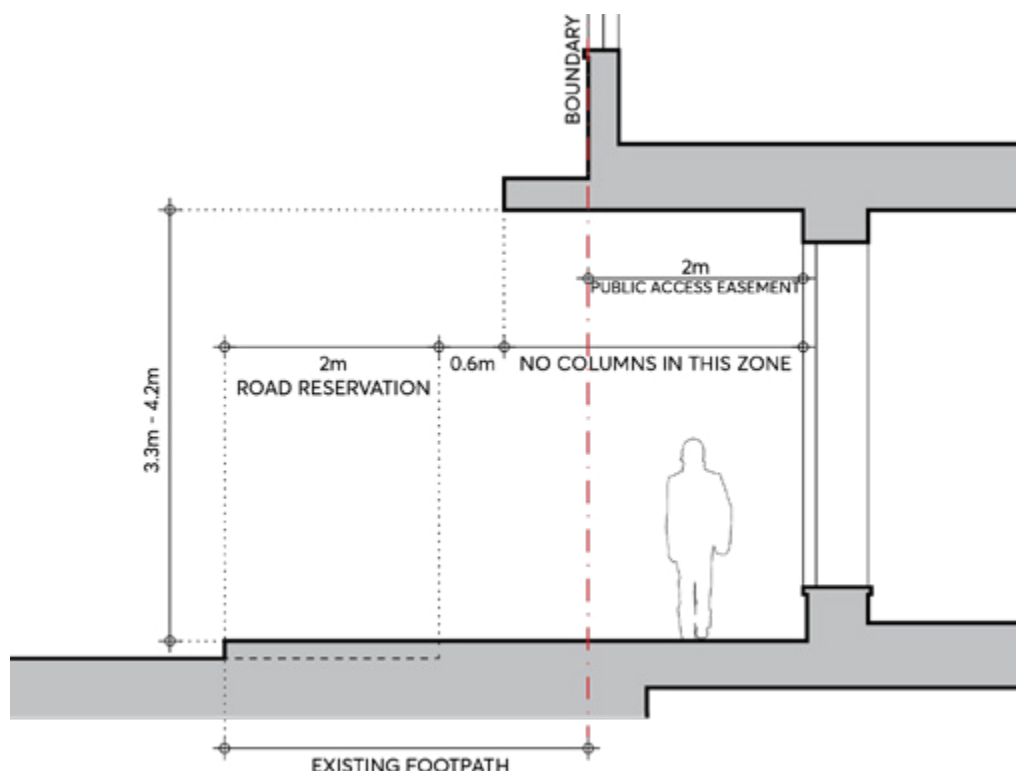


Figure 6.10.15.3 – Detailed Section through Marsden Street

6.10.15.3 PUBLIC DOMAIN

The fine grain pedestrian network is a key aspect of the public domain. The pedestrian amenity provisions in this section are intended to achieve a high quality of urban design, pedestrian comfort and safety in the city centre.

Parramatta's streets, lanes, arcades and through-site links should form an integrated and legible pedestrian network providing choice of routes at ground level for pedestrians. The design of individual developments will be required to contribute to and integrate with this network.

The site offers an opportunity to enhance the public domain by the provision of through-site pedestrian links to and from key destinations within the City Centre.

Objectives

- O.01 The following design principles are to be considered in relation to public domain features within any future development:
- O.02 Improve access within and through the City Centre by providing new through-site links.
- O.03 Contribute meaningfully to the legibility of the pedestrian network.
- O.04 Provide active frontages to through-site links.
- O.05 Design through-site links having regard to pedestrian amenity and safety.
- O.06 Design to separate vehicular entries from primary pedestrian thoroughfares.

Controls

- C.01 A through-site pedestrian link from Church Street to Marsden Street is to be incorporated.
- C.02 A through-site pedestrian link from Macquarie Street, to the Church Street/Marsden Street through-site link is to be provided.
- C.03 Arcades must be located in a mid-block position or where connections can be made between other public spaces as agreed with Council.
- C.04 Arcades must not compromise, or take precedence over, the activation of adjacent streets.
- C.05 Where possible, arcades must be aligned with existing arcades or laneways across blocks.
- C.06 Arcades must provide clear access and sight lines from one end to the other and be designed so as to:
 - a) Be well-proportioned with a minimum width of 4 metres and minimum ceiling height of 4.5 metres.
 - b) Have a 1:20 maximum gradient.
 - c) Connect one public space to another in a clear and obvious way.
 - d) Act as a supplementary connection rather than a primary one.
 - e) Conform to the relevant controls relating to active ground floor frontage contained elsewhere in this Section.

Note – The above controls are illustrated on the Site Reference Site Plan at Figure 6.10.15.4.

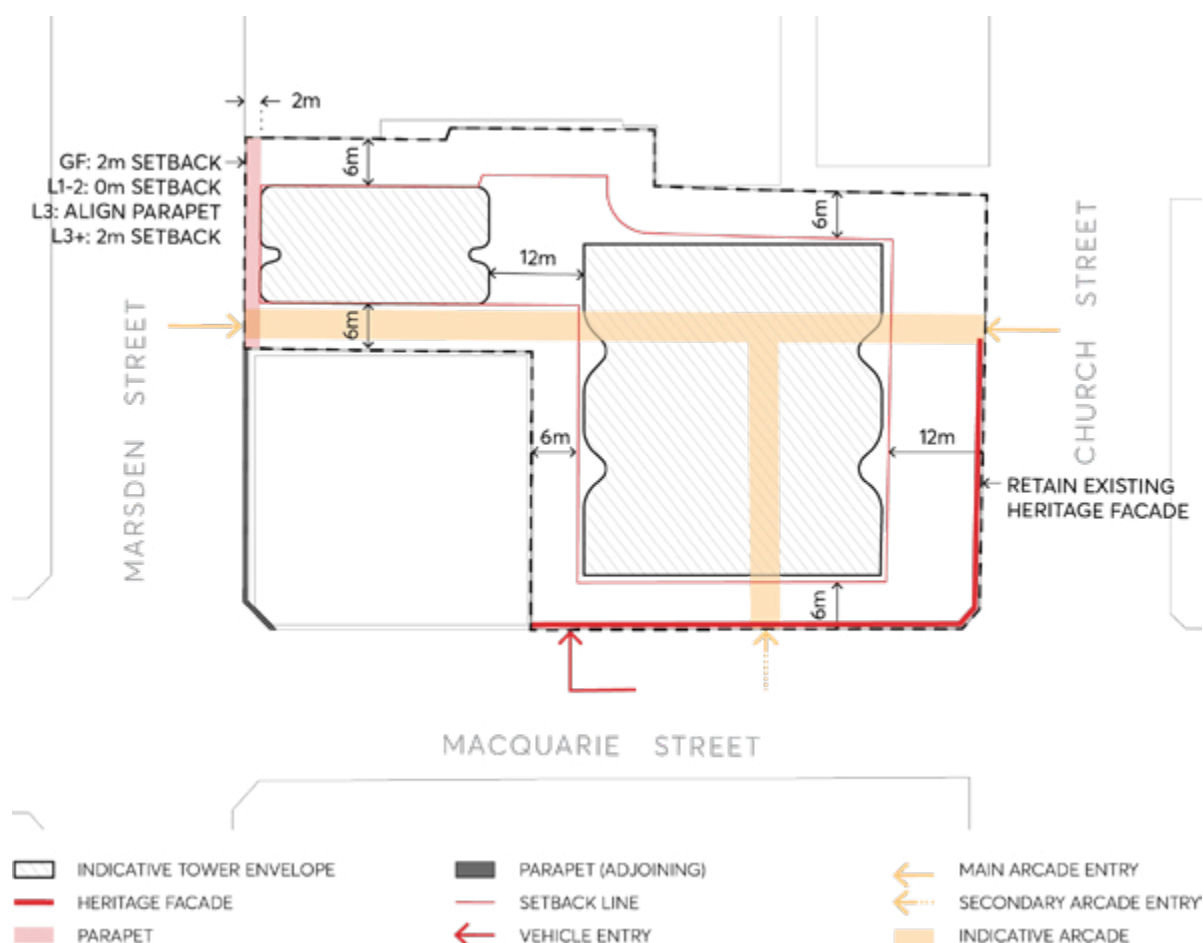


Figure 6.10.15.4 – Site Reference Plan and Footprint

6.10.15.4 TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORT

The site is ideally located to take advantage of existing and future public transport options including heavy rail and light rail. In light of this, a reduction in the provision of on site car parking can be considered.

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure adequate parking is provided.
- O.02 Discourage reliance on private vehicles.
- O.03 Minimise pedestrian and vehicle conflict and flooding impacts.
- O.04 Ensure parking design is integrated with the design of the building.

Controls

- C.01 Provide car parking, on site loading and bicycle parking in accordance with Section 3.5.2 of this DCP.

- C.02 Loading/unloading facilities are to be designed to facilitate efficient use of dock areas.
- C.03 All loading and servicing parking, vehicle set down/pick up for point-to-point transport and bus/coach and bus/coach layover parking of adequate capacity to accommodate the demand of the development, is to be located within the site in accordance with the RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments.

Note – A control relating to vehicle access has not been included as access arrangements are still to be determined. However, Council's current policy position on this matter is to support vehicle access arrangements whereby vehicles enter from Macquarie Street and exit onto Marsden Street, noting the following:

- a) This position should form the basis of assessment of this matter for any Design Competition or DA at the site.
- b) The matter of vehicle access at the site will be re-exhibited as part of the draft Parramatta CBD DCP, or a DA at this site, whichever comes first.

6.10.15.5 HERITAGE

The site contains listed heritage items. There are also a number of heritage items in the vicinity of the site.

There is also the potential for archaeological items to be found on the site.

Objectives

- O.01 The existing facade of the Murray Bros building along Church Street and Macquarie Street (including the awning) is to be retained.
- O.02 Opportunities to incorporate existing heritage fabric is to be considered.
- O.03 Creation of new access arrangements will seek to minimise impacts on the heritage facade.
- O.04 Acknowledge heritage items to the north of the site and across Church Street, the heritage view corridor along Church Street, and the broader context of Centenary Square.
- O.05 Opportunities to conserve local and State significant archaeological items are to be considered.

Controls

- C.01 The recommendations detailed in the Rappoport Heritage Consultants Statement of Heritage Impact dated March 2015 are to be incorporated during the detailed design.
- C.02 An archaeological assessment will be prepared for the site and the recommendations of the assessment incorporated into the detailed design. This includes the conservation of local and State significant archaeology. Where this is not possible or practical, excavation, salvage, reuse and/or interpretation of the archaeology in accordance with an approved archaeological research design and excavation methodology is to occur.

6.10.15.6 STREET WALL DESIGN

Objectives

- O.01 Define the space of the streets and articulate their edges.
- O.02 Design the street walls to provide appropriate scale and detail.
- O.03 Design the street walls to achieve fine grain modulation in the street.
- O.04 Provide comfort and shelter for pedestrians.
- O.05 Minimise large expanses of inactive frontage.

Controls

- C.01 The street walls must:
 - a) Be modulated in vertical increments that relate to the fine grain subdivision pattern of the surrounding context.
 - b) Be of predominantly masonry character with limited amounts of glass and no lightweight panel construction.
 - c) Be articulated with depth, relief and shadow on the street facade. A minimum relief of 150mm between the masonry finish and glazing face must be achieved.
 - d) Use legible architectural elements and types – doors, windows, loggias, reveals, pilasters, cills, plinths, frame and infill, etc – not necessarily expressed in a literal traditional manner.
 - e) Include semi-recessed awnings for pedestrian shelter (refer to Figure 6.10.15.3).
 - f) Include a ground floor facade design which intensifies the walking experience with particular richness in detail.
- C.02 Under crofts or disruptions of the street wall which expose the underside of the tower and amplify its presence on the street are not permitted.

6.10.15.7 GROUND FLOOR

Objectives

- O.01 Provide for the amenity, interest and liveliness of the pedestrian street environment.
- O.02 Ensure a positive experience for pedestrians with a fine grain environment of the street.
- O.03 Integrate an engaging street interface with the design of the public domain, taking account of the context of the site.
- O.04 Optimise the extent of active frontages in the public domain.
- O.05 Ensure appropriate scale and proportion of foyers and lobbies in relation to site frontage.
- O.06 Promote activity, connectivity and variety in the public domain.

- O.07 Contribute to the economic vitality of the city.
- O.08 Ensure security measures do not inhibit passive surveillance on the street.

Controls

- C.01 The ground floor frontage should have active uses for a minimum of 70% of its length.
- C.02 Semi-recessed awnings must be provided on Marsden Street frontage (refer to Figure 6.10.15.3).
- C.03 The public domain on O'Connell Street to acknowledge the needs of Parramatta Light Rail Stage 1.
- C.04 Double height awnings are not permitted.
- C.05 Glass awnings are not permitted.
- C.06 The ground floor frontage must be designed in detail and the following must be incorporated in its design:
 - a) The ground floor levels, and facade structure and rhythm, must be designed to present a fine grain street frontage.
 - b) A nominal 500mm interface zone at the frontage should be set aside to create interest and variety in the streetscape, to be used for setbacks for entries, opening of windows, seating ledges, benches, and general articulation.
 - c) The frontage must have a high level of expressed detail and tactile material quality.
 - d) Facades must be vertically articulated.
 - e) The modulation and articulation of the facade should include a well resolved meeting with the ground plane that also takes account of the slope. A horizontal plinth integrated in the design must be incorporated at the base of glazing to the footpath.
 - f) The frontage must take account of the need to provide a clear path of travel for disabled access.
 - g) Legible entrances must be formed in the frontage.
 - h) Fire escapes and services must be seamlessly incorporated into the frontage with quality materials.
- C.07 Security doors or grilles must be designed to be:
 - a) Fitted internally behind a shopfront;
 - b) Fully retractable; and
 - c) A minimum 50% transparent when closed.
- C.08 Parking security grilles or doors must be recessed and aligned to the building edge.
- C.09 The frontage must not have deep recesses for entry lobbies that compromise safety.

6.10.15.8 FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Objectives

- O.01 Ensure the design of the building addresses the local flood conditions and does not impede local overland flow paths.
- O.02 Minimise the risk to life by ensuring appropriate safe areas within the building to shelter during a flood, and safe access from the building during a medical or fire emergency.
- O.03 Allow uses and development on the site that are appropriate to the flood hazard.
- O.04 Facilitate redevelopment of the site as a high quality mixed use development.
- O.05 Ensure the building interfaces positively with the public areas and contributes to an attractive public domain and desirable setting for its intended uses.

Controls

Building Footprint and Uses

- C.01 DA submission requirements must include architectural design details for the landscaped open space and its interface with the building that:
 - a) Have regard to the immediate flooding environment, including flooding both from Parramatta River and from local overland flow;
 - b) Have regard to the [Parramatta Public Domain Guidelines](#);
 - c) Have regard to the City of Parramatta's Council's Document: Best Practice Urban Design in Flood Prone Areas; and
 - d) Are to the satisfaction of the Design Excellence Jury.
- C.02 Any development application must be supported by an adequate overland flow flood study satisfactory to Council from which the 1% AEP flood levels for overland flow may be determined. The Flood Planning Level (FPL) is the higher of either the Council adopted 1% AEP flood water surface level plus 0.5m freeboard from Parramatta River flooding, or the overland flow flood level as agreed by Council, plus 0.5m freeboard. It is probable that the FPL will vary around the perimeter of the site corresponding to the various applicable 1% AEP flood levels at each location. The architectural design must reflect this variation.
- C.03 The habitable floors of all residential uses within the building must be above the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) for Parramatta River flooding as adopted by Council for this site. No freeboard is required for the PMF.
- C.04 'Sensitive Uses and Facilities' and 'Critical Uses and Facilities' as defined in Table 2.4.2.1.1, Section 2.4.2 Water Management of this DCP are not permitted within the building.
- C.05 Basement car parking is discouraged but may be permitted subject to satisfying the requirements set out below.
- C.06 Loading docks, garbage transfer areas, plant rooms, bicycle storage plus end of trip facilities, storage of low value items and other non-habitable uses may be permitted below the FPL subject to the following safeguards.

Building and Basement Design

- C.07 To minimise the chance of a fire during a flood situation, the building must have a fire management system which meets the Australian Building Code Board (ABCB).
- C.08 External fire doors must be located above the FPL.
- C.09 The following details must be included as a minimum in the DA (Submission of this material will not necessarily result in Council approving basement car parking or the DA):
- Demonstrate that high hazard floodwaters will not occur in a 1% AEP event in the area adjacent to the driveway.
 - The basement must be protected from the ingress of floodwater by passive measures at least up to the FPL. These measures are likely to include provision of a driveway crest at or above the FPL with associated wing / or bund walls to this level to prevent floodwaters flowing into the basement.
 - The basement must be protected from the ingress of floodwater via the driveway up to the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) level for Parramatta River. These measures are likely to include provision of a self-triggering and self-powered flood gate at or near the driveway crest that reaches the level of the PMF, together with corresponding wing wall bunds etc. to the same PMF level.
 - The basement must be protected from the ingress of floodwater via stairwells and other openings up to the PMF level. These measures are likely to include a combination of a self-closing flood doors, flood gates and bund walls. Flood doors may be combined with fire doors.
 - Provision of flood-free escape stairs from the basement up to a place of refuge/ shelter in place within the building above the PMF level with adequate facilities for users during and after a flood.
 - Provision of adequate car parking for the disabled and an escape path that can be followed to safety.
 - Submission of a comprehensive Flood Emergency Management Plan incorporating all of the above.
- C.10 Wherever possible, critical services infrastructure that could be damaged by flooding such as electrical, lifts, sewer and water are to be placed above the PMF level, or, where that cannot reasonably be achieved, effectively floodproofed.
- C.11 DA submission requirements must:
- Demonstrate that the building and basement will be protected from floodwaters up to the PMF;
 - Include evidence demonstrating why all or some of the critical infrastructure services cannot be located above the PMF and the floodproofing measures to be taken instead.

Areas of Refuge and Evacuation Routes

- C.12 All building occupants (residents, workers and visitors) must have access to a safe area of refuge or 'shelter in place' above the PMF where they can remain until the flood event has passed and any subsequent disruption after the flood has been rendered safe and serviceable. Residents may choose to remain in their own apartments as a safe area of refuge. A communal safe area(s) of refuge for residents, workers and visitors must also be provided and suitably equipped.

- C.13 A communal safe area of refuge must have emergency electricity supply, clean water, food, personal washing facilities, medical equipment including a first aid kit, a battery-powered radio and relevant communications equipment.
- C.14 All safe areas of refuge (residents own apartment or a communal area) must have:
- Fail safe access from anywhere in the building including the basement (lift access is not allowed) that is protected from floodwaters up to the PMF by suitable flood doors, flood gates and the like; and
 - Fail safe access to an exit/entry point located above the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5m freeboard that enables people to exit the building during a fire and/or flood, and allows emergency service personnel to enter a building to attend to a medical emergency.
- C.15 DA submission requirements must include a Flood Emergency Management Plan (FEMP) consistent with that for the City Centre. The FEMP must outline:
- Both warning and evacuation measures for occupants in the building including the most appropriate 'safe areas' and 'safe evacuation routes';
 - Measures to prevent evacuation from the site by private vehicle;
 - The most appropriate emergency response for flood and fire events that occur together;
 - A building flood emergency management plan, similar to a building fire evacuation drill, and measures to ensure this is tested at least annually; and
 - Consultation undertaken with relevant state and local agencies in the preparation of the FEMP.
- C.16 The Building Management System and Plan for the development must include all necessary measures to maintain, test and operate the flood protection devices including flood gates, doors and barriers, flood sensors, flood refuges and FEMP. Details of this will be required to support any DA.

6.10.16 18-40 ANDERSON STREET

This Section applies to 18-40 Anderson Street, Parramatta. The site comprises Lot 20 DP792518 which flanks the western side of Jubilee Park as shown in Figure 6.10.16.



Figure 6.10.16 – Land application map

This Section must be read in conjunction with other sections of this DCP and the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other sections of this DCP, this Section prevails.

6.10.16.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

The site is redeveloped into a high-quality mixed-use development with potential for hotel, residential and ground floor retail uses. Future development responds to the site's unique characteristics as a flood-prone site fronting Jubilee Park by providing appropriate stormwater and flooding management and minimising overshadowing to the park.

An improved public domain is a key component of future development. The site provides a pedestrian link along its eastern boundary with connection to Jubilee Park and a new public park for passive recreation, which will contribute to the walkability and amenity of the immediate locality.

Site Objectives

- O.01 To create a high quality urban environment that provides a mix of uses including hotel, commercial and high density residential.
- O.02 To allow for viable hotel and residential floor plates while ensuring that built form responds to site constraints related to flooding, overshadowing and tree protection.
- O.03 To improve the quality and function of the public domain through provision of new pedestrian links and new park for passive recreation.
- O.04 To minimise overshadowing to Jubilee Park.
- O.05 To protect the mature fig trees in the northern portion of the site.
- O.06 To encourage activation of the street and public domain.
- O.07 To enable adequate flood conveyance and management while providing for the embellishment of portions of the Clay Cliff Creek corridor.
- O.08 In the case that two vehicle crossings over the footpath to access basements and service areas are unavoidable, to create a place for pedestrian respite when negotiating the two vehicle crossings, that also accommodates street trees within the respite space, without impeding the view of oncoming traffic.

Site Controls

Public Domain and Landscaping

- C.01 Provide a 3 metre-wide public pedestrian access path along the eastern boundary of the site as identified in Figure 6.10.16.2. The path should include a pedestrian bridge over Clay Cliff Creek connecting to Jubilee Park in the location identified in Figure 6.10.16.3.
- C.02 Provide a public park in the south of the site as identified in Figure 6.10.16.2. The park should be designed to cater for passive recreation and to minimise flood flow obstructions. The park should also provide a continuous tree canopy between Jubilee Park and Anderson Street.

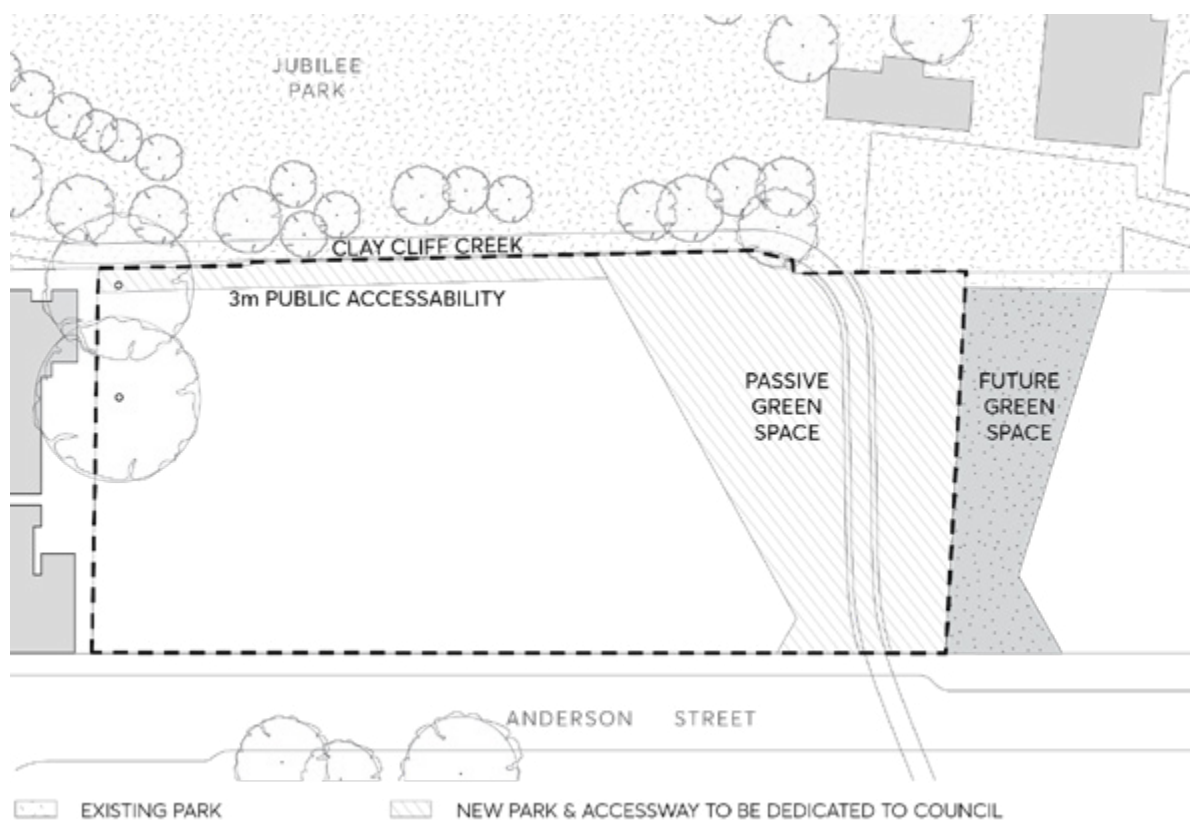


Figure 6.10.16.2 – Public domain plan

- C.03 Public pathways that are named with street signage, lighting and street address are to be provided along the Jubilee Park interface and the park to the south. Development should be designed to address, and provide an accessible and public interface to, the pedestrian access path and southern park identified in C.01 and C.02.
- C.04 Landscaping is to reflect the level of solar access through the site. Shade tolerant species and permeable hard surfaces are to be used in heavily shaded areas.
- C.05 Provide an active frontage along Anderson Street. Active frontage is defined as one or a combination of the following at street level:
 - a) Retail premises or business premises with entry from the street.
 - b) Active office uses, such as reception, if visible from the street.
 - c) Glazed lobby entries.

Areas for vehicular access are excluded from this requirement.

- C.06 Minimise the extent of vehicular access presenting to the street. Access is to be limited to a porte-cochere and a single two way entry point off Anderson Street for both hotel and residential uses. The vehicular entry should be discrete and recessive. Façade materials should be applied to the interior of vehicular entries.
- C.07 Design of the raised pedestrian lane and pedestrian connection as per Figure 6.10.16.3 must meet the following requirements:
 - a) Be raised above the 1% flood level, as per Council's Flood Engineers advice, using retaining walls design to withstand flood effects. Special consideration and horticultural advice should be applied when designing and constructing the footway within the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) of the adjacent Ficus trees.

- b) Align with building ground floor and provide for and ensure 24/7 safe public accessible access within the building during an emergency flood period.
- c) Meet existing ground level using footway graded no steeper than 1:20 (V:H), steps and ramps should be avoided. The raised footway must provide access to existing ground level beyond the 1% flood extent, to allow emergency evacuation if required.
- d) Design and material selection of the raised footway and associated hardware ie railings, be commensurate to a 24/7 publicly accessible space, to be of high quality and standard of finish, and that the building design compliment.
- e) Lighting should be provided from the building and avoid light spill into the adjacent park spaces.

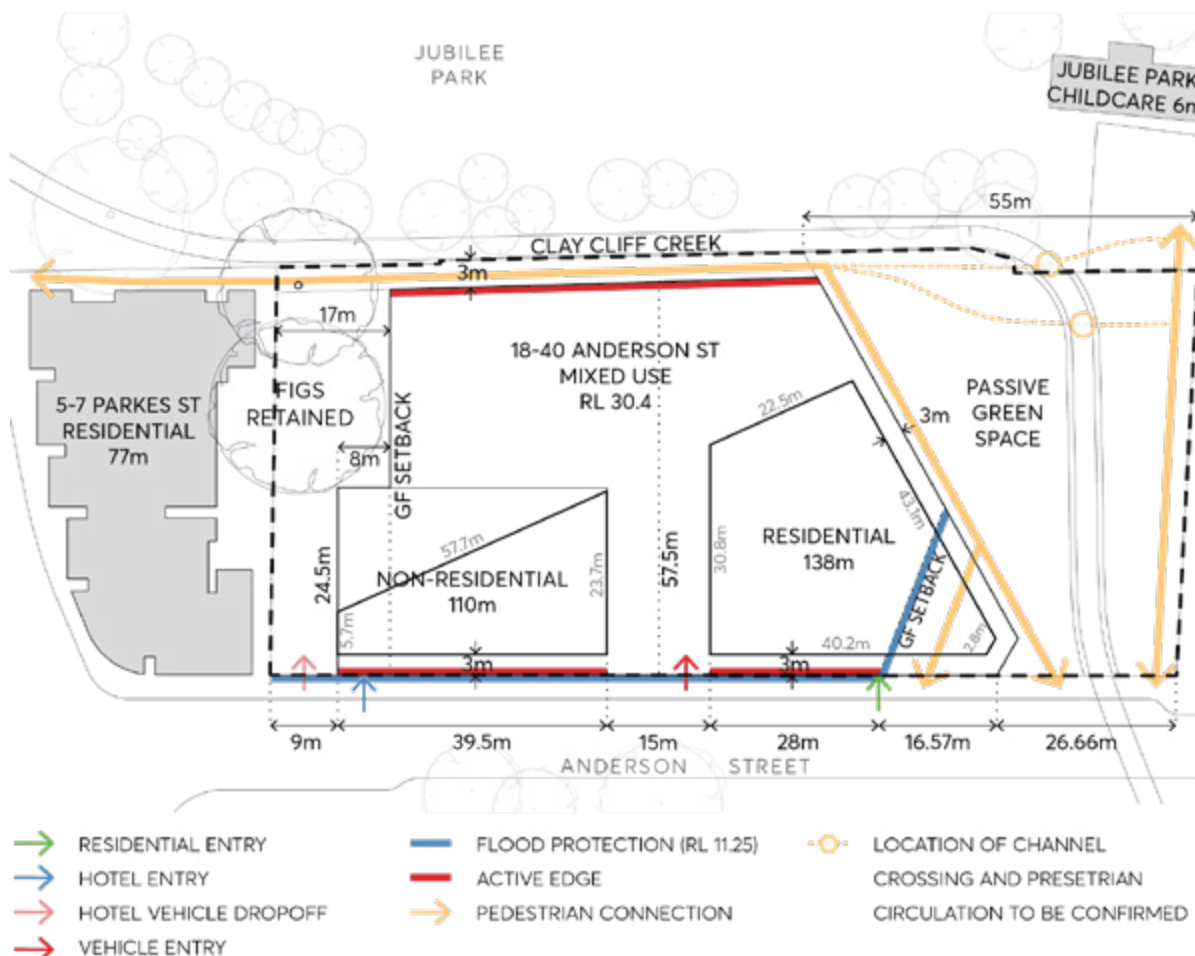


Figure 6.10.16.3 – Land use plan

- C.08 Use of space within the setbacks associated with the Fig trees must ensure the long term viability and sustainability of the fig trees. A Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan must be provided prior to any design, prior to construction and post construction. The report must also include recommendations to reuse and transplant existing vegetation such as the palms.
- C.09 If two vehicle crossings over the footpath to access basements and service areas are unavoidable, they must be separated and there should be sufficient space between the vehicle crossings so that:

- a) the space between the vehicle crossings must be a minimum 4 metres to allow for the installation of CoP Street tree planting in StrataVault with Mass Planting detail, subject to Council advice.
- b) This detail and surface finish of the tree pit may be modified to use a tree grate, subject to Council advice;
- c) the vehicle crossing must be installed as per Council Heavy Vehicle detail DS9 or DS45, subject to Council advice,
- d) the placement of the vehicle crossing should not impose on the overall dimensions and performance of the street tree(s) planter bed, subject to Council advice.

Building Envelope

- C.10 Building heights must be consistent with the building envelopes in Figure 6.10.16.4 to Figure 6.10.16.9.

Note – additional height for the northern tower may be available through LEP provisions.

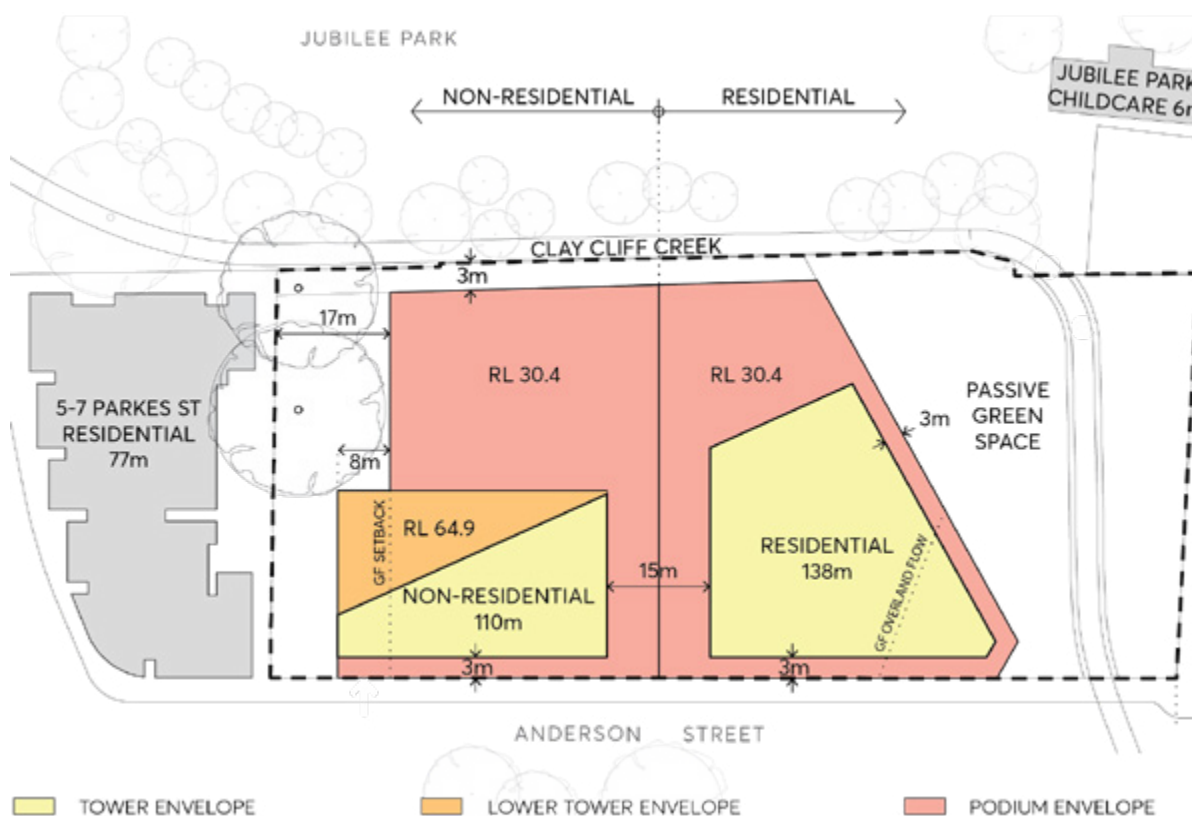


Figure 6.10.16.4 – Building envelope plan

- C.11 Building setbacks must be consistent with Figure 6.10.16.5 to Figure 6.10.16.10. Setbacks must be measured perpendicular to the boundary to the outer faces of the building including balconies, sunscreens and the like.
- C.12 Provide a podium to a maximum height of RL 30.4 and 0m setback along Anderson Street and the new southern park (subject to C.16), with a minimum 3 metre setback above the podium.

- C.13 Provide a minimum 9 metres setback from the northern boundary for the northern tower and the western portion of the northern podium form as shown in Figure 6.10.16.5.
- C.14 Provide a minimum 17 metres setback from the northern boundary for that part of the podium adjacent to the mature fig trees, as shown in Figure 6.10.16.4.

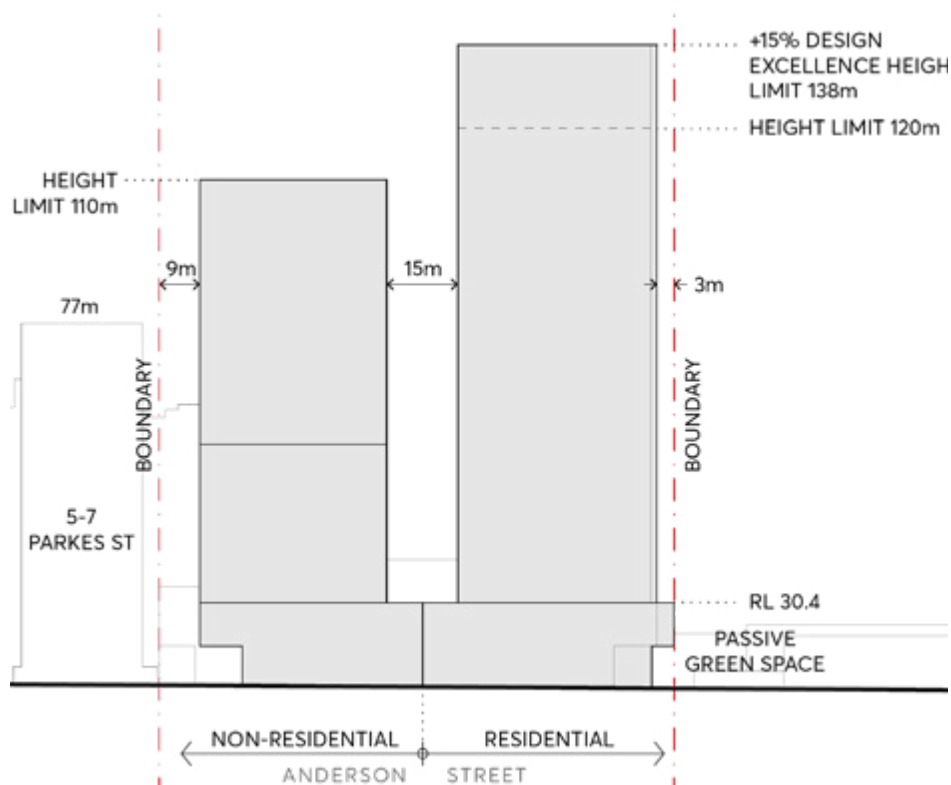


Figure 6.10.16.5 – Building envelope Anderson Street elevation

- C.15 Provide a minimum 15 metres of building separation between the commercial and residential tower forms within the site so that tower buildings appear 'in the round' as shown in Figure 6.10.16.5. The 15 metres setback is based on the northern hotel tower not having primary sources of light and ventilation to habitable uses located on the southern façade. Should habitable uses accessing light and ventilation be proposed on both sides of this setback, a minimum inter building separation of 18 metres must be provided.

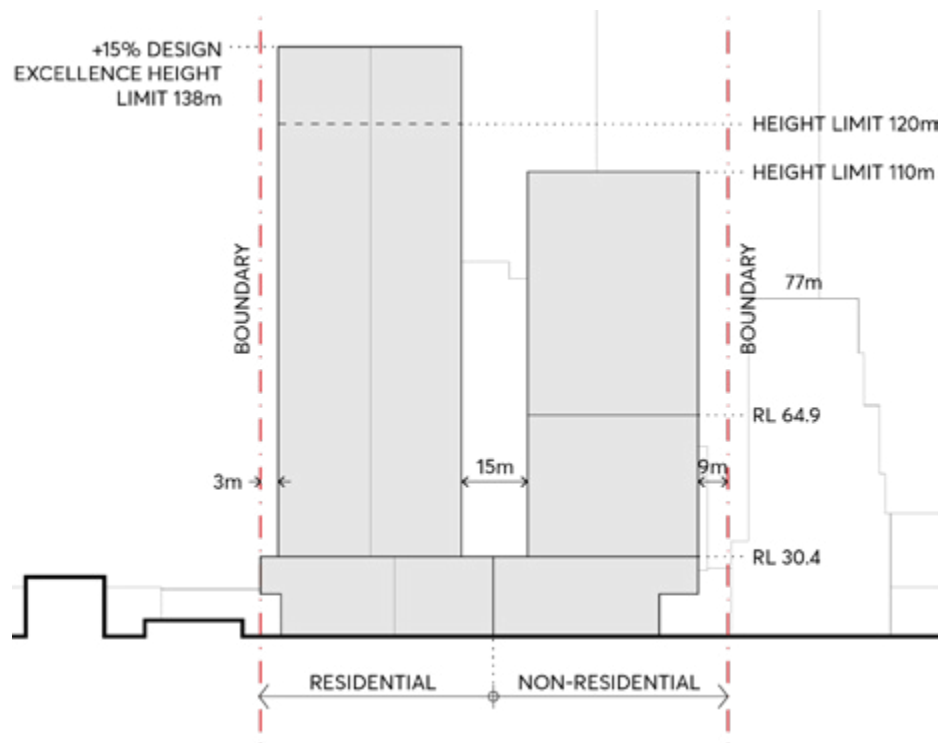


Figure 6.10.16.6 – Building envelope Jubilee Park elevation

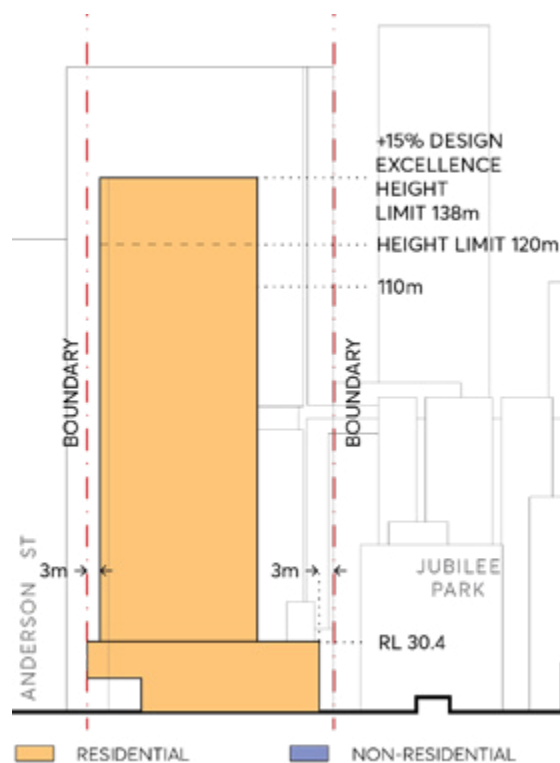


Figure 6.10.16.7 – Building envelope south elevation

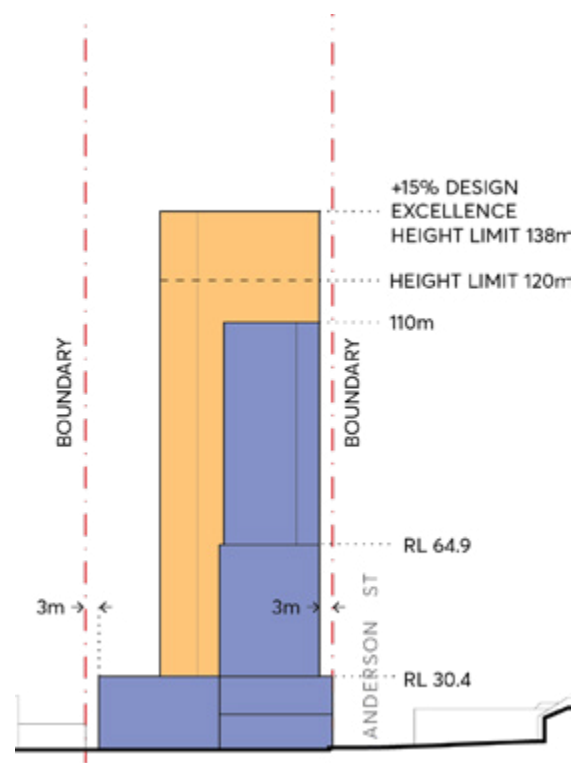


Figure 6.10.16.8 – Building envelope north elevation

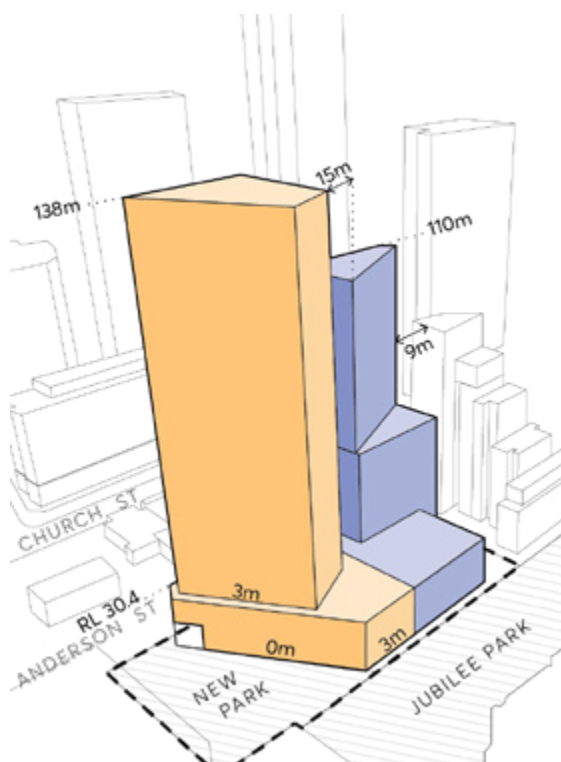


Figure 6.10.16.9 – Envelope perspective from south east

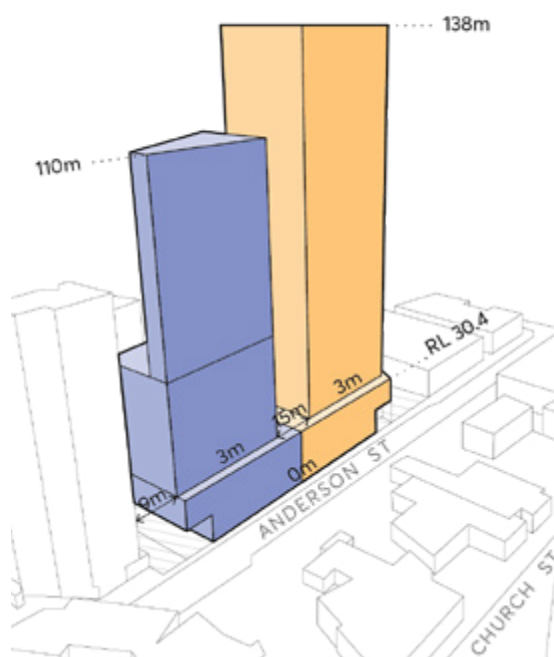


Figure 6.10.16.10 – Envelope perspective from north west

- C.16 Development in the area identified as '1' on Figure 6.10.16.11 must not cause any additional overshadowing, on 21 June in any year, to Jubilee Park (shown hatched grey) between 12:00 and 14:00.



Figure 6.10.17.11 – Jubilee Park Sun Access Protection Map

Flooding and Stormwater Management

- C.17 Implement measures to convey floodwaters in the Clay Cliff Creek Corridor through the property such that development causes minimal adverse flooding impacts on adjoining properties during the 1% AEP event compared to existing conditions.
- C.18 Provide landscaping embellishments to the surroundings of Clay Cliff Creek on the eastern and southern sides of the development site and within the park in the southern end of the site in order to enhance the character of the creek environment. The landscaping should result in no adverse impacts on adjoining properties during the 1% AEP event compared to existing conditions.
- C.19 In order to achieve minimal adverse flooding impacts on adjoining properties in Anderson Street during the 1% AEP event compared to existing conditions, development must have a ground floor that is set back from the southwest corner of the site generally in accordance with Figure 6.10.16.4 to Figure 6.10.16.10. Any cantilever element above the setback (excluding any structural support columns or similar) must have a minimum 4 metre clearance above the ground surface level of the overland flow path.

Parking and Access

- C.20 A porte-cochere driveway entry may be provided if it is well integrated into the site layout and includes appropriate landscaping to improve the driveway's interface to the public domain.
- C.21 All areas for vehicle passenger set down/pick up, car parking, loading, deliveries and servicing shall be located within the boundaries of the site.
- C.22 All vehicles, including service vehicles, shall enter and exit the site in a forward direction.
- C.23 In addition to the porte-cochere, a single two way entry point off Anderson Street is permitted to serve both hotel and residential uses.

Architectural Resolution

- C.24 The northwest corner of the northern tower must be designed to recognise its prominent location at the viewpoint terminus for eastbound traffic along Great Western Highway. Emphasis should be placed on views to sky and visibility beyond as much as the building presentation. This aspect must be incorporated in any roof level signage if provided.
- C.25 The setback area at ground level required under Control C.11 must be expressed architecturally as an "urban room" with a positive interface to the adjoining public domain.
- C.26 A defined street wall with the towers set clearly back must be provided along all public interfaces to the east, south and west as per detailed sections shown in Figure 6.10.16.12, Figure 6.10.16.13 and Figure 6.10.16.14. This street wall must:
 - a) Be built to the street alignment at all levels along its full frontage except where identified for a porte cochere and flood conveyance.
 - b) Be modulated in vertical increments that relate to a traditional subdivision pattern.
 - c) Be of predominantly masonry character with limited amounts of glass and no lightweight panel construction.
 - d) Be articulated with depth, relief and shadow on the street façade. A minimum relief of 150mm between the masonry finish and glazing face must be achieved.

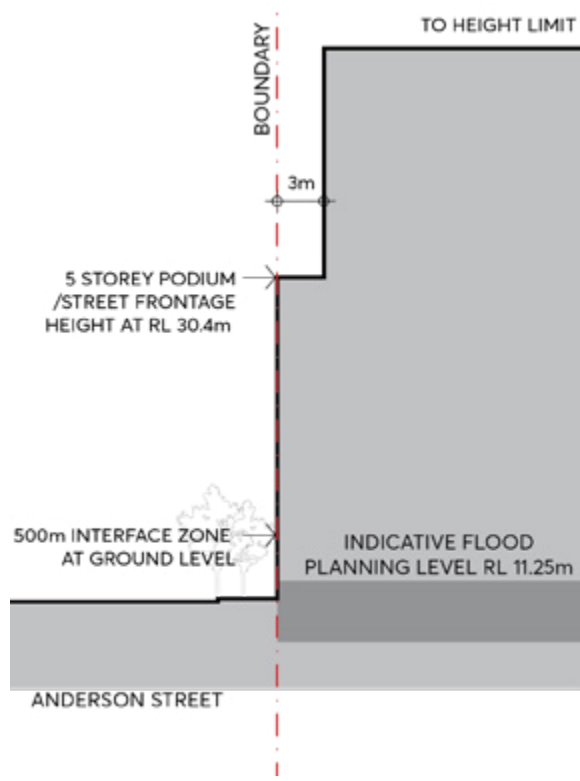


Figure 6.10.16.12 – Anderson Street (East) Street Wall

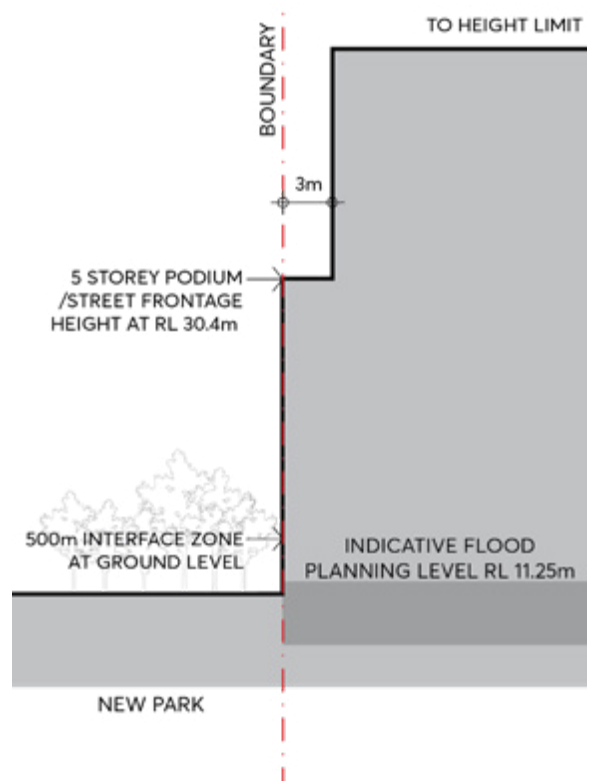


Figure 6.10.16.13 – New Park (South) Street Wall

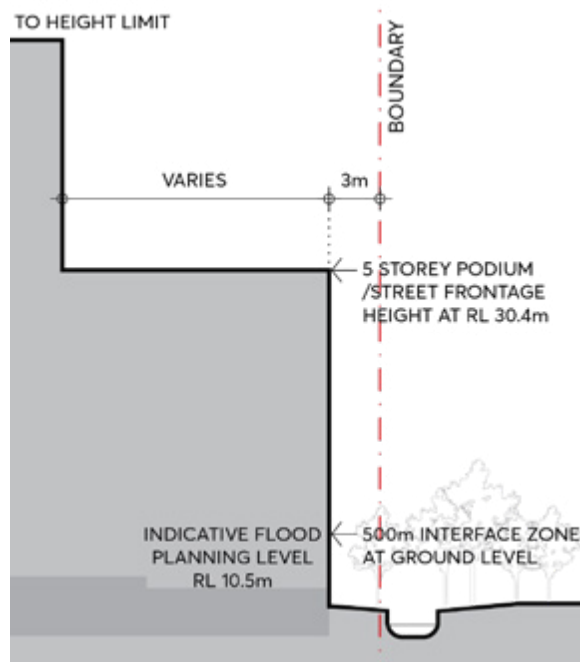


Figure 6.10.16.14 – Jubilee Park (West) Street Wall
Indicative Flood Planning Level is 10.74m AHD

- e) Utilise legible architectural elements and spatial types (doors, windows, loggias, reveals, pilasters, cills, plinths, frame and infill, etc.) not necessarily expressed in a literal traditional manner.
 - f) Include a ground floor facade design which intensifies the walking experience with particular richness in detail.
- C.27 Under crofts or other interruptions of the street wall which expose the underside of the tower and amplify its presence on the street are not permitted.
- C.28 The active ground floor frontage must be considered in detail, and the following must be incorporated in its design:
- a) A nominal 500mm interface zone at the frontage must be set aside to create interest and variety in the streetscape. This zone is for design elements such as setbacks for entries, opening of windows, seating ledges, benches and general articulation.
 - b) The facade must have a high level of expressed detail and tactile material quality.
 - c) The articulation of the facade must include a well resolved meeting with the ground that also takes account of any slope. A horizontal plinth, integrated in the design, must be incorporated at the base of glazing to the footpath.
 - d) Building entries should be clearly legible.
 - e) Fire escapes and service doors must be seamlessly incorporated into the facade with quality materials.
 - f) All required services must be incorporated in the design of the ground floor frontage at DA stage.

6.10.17 89-91 GEORGE STREET

This Section applies to 89 to 91 George Street, Parramatta comprising two parcels of land fronting George Street, legally known as Lot 1 DP 505486 and Strata Plan 71180, as shown in Figure 6.10.17.



Figure 6.10.17 – Land application map

This Section is to be read in conjunction with other sections of this DCP and the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this Section and other sections of the DCP, this section prevails.

6.10.17.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

The redevelopment of the site delivers an A-grade commercial building. The design achieves an elegant tower that contributes to the revitalisation of George Street and reinforces the character of the Parramatta City Centre as a centre for employment, and business. The office tower in the heart of Parramatta's CBD will meet the needs of office space users to support the Parramatta City Centre in its role as a Sydney's Central Metropolitan Centre.

Redevelopment of the site provides an appropriate relationship to the state significant heritage item known as 'Perth House' to the west of the site whilst responding to the future envisaged scale of the City Centre. The sense of place comes from the significant heritage and culture characteristics of the local context, whilst retail services and public space amenity are critical to the success of the site and surrounding precinct.

The redevelopment establishes an active street frontage to George Street. The design of the building at ground level embraces and enhances the setting of the heritage item and the special qualities of

the adjacent streetscape context including the historic Fig tree and Olive tree. Convenient, vibrant, and high-quality retail spaces and publicly accessible spaces service the community in the building and in surrounding buildings.

Floor plates are designed to respect the heritage objectives and meet the needs of government and corporate tenancy workplace requirements. The workplace environment celebrates natural light, fresh air, indoor and outdoor space, worker flexibility, efficiency, comfort, and views of the greater Parramatta region. The design accommodates opportunities for bicycle parking and end of trip facilities.

6.10.17.2 HERITAGE

The subject site does not comprise a listed heritage item on the *Parramatta LEP 2011* or the State Heritage Register (SHR); however as identified in Figure 6.10.17.2, it is located in the vicinity of a number of state and locally listed heritage items, including:

- Perth House, stables, carriageway (SHR no. 00155) - 85 George Street, Parramatta
- Moreton Bay Fig (heritage tree) (SHR no. 00155) – 85 George Street, Parramatta
- Convict Barracks Wall and Potential Archaeological Site (Item no. I717) – 80-100 Macquarie Street, Parramatta
- Convict Drain (Item no. I647) – George Street
- Arthur Phillip High School (Item no. I1720) at 175 Macquarie Street, Parramatta.
- Olive Tree (unidentified item subject to future investigation due to potential to be original planting) – 85 George Street, Parramatta.

Parramatta LEP 2011 sets out the controls for development within the vicinity of heritage items.



Figure 6.10.17.2 – State and local heritage items in the vicinity of the subject site

Objectives

- O.01 Embrace the distinctive local context by recognising the contextual relationship with the surrounding heritage listed items through a scale and form that is contextually appropriate and for Perth House to be visually prominent when viewed against the podium of new development.
- O.02 Conserve the heritage significance of 85 George and 80-100 Macquarie Street by respecting the heritage buildings and settings.
- O.03 Ensure future development of the site limits its impact on the setting of nearby heritage items and allows Perth House to be visually prominent against the podium of new development.
- O.04 To create a commercial building with setbacks and articulation that are compatible with maintaining a strong streetscape presence for the adjoining heritage item "Perth House".

Controls

- C.01 The development should respond to and protect the significance of Perth House and identified trees, considerate of the heritage interface as shown in Figure 6.10.17.3 in the following ways:
 - a) Podium setbacks to the north (George Street) and west (Perth House – 85 George Street) should comply with the following design principles:
 - i. Views from George Street to the eastern façade of Perth House should be maximised and enhanced by articulation and selection of materials and finishes; and

- ii. Setbacks should maintain and enable continued maturity of the Olive Tree associated with Perth House.
- b) The tower form should have a minimum 3 metre separation from the property boundary adjoining Perth House;
- c) The western façade of the podium is to be designed to respect the scale and maintain legibility of the eastern façade of Perth House through articulation and appropriate selection of materials and finishes;
- d) Subject to design excellence and environmental impact studies, the western façade of development should have vertical walls, with protrusions and recesses minimised to create a subdued and composed podium that allows Perth House to be visually prominent;
- e) Landscaping should generally be based on historic landscaping layouts and schemes, and should be used to enhance Perth house presentation
- f) Ground floor areas of the future building should provide a direct outlook to the Perth House curtilage, with visual clutter adjacent to Perth House minimised; and
- g) New buildings must incorporate interpretation of heritage significance of the place.

Note – Proponents are referred to best-practice guidelines including Design in Context guidelines for infill development in the historic environment, prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (now Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage) and RAIA (now Australian Institute of Architects).

- C.02 Any proposal that includes the use of any part of the grounds of Perth House adjoining the site is to minimise impacts on heritage significance having regard to the principles of the Conservation Management Plan for Perth House.
- C.03 Provide opportunities for views of Perth House from George Street (east) with the provision of a heritage view corridor along the frontage of the subject site to maintain the appreciation of the state heritage item and significant trees from the George Street.
- C.04 The fig and olive trees listed as being of heritage significance on 85 George Street as well as existing trees that contribute to the setting of Perth House, must be retained and protected.
- C.05 Materials, finishes and colours for the new development must be carefully selected to ensure that they will not be visually intrusive in the setting of Perth House.
- C.06 Signage must be located so that it does not obscure Perth House or adversely affect its setting.

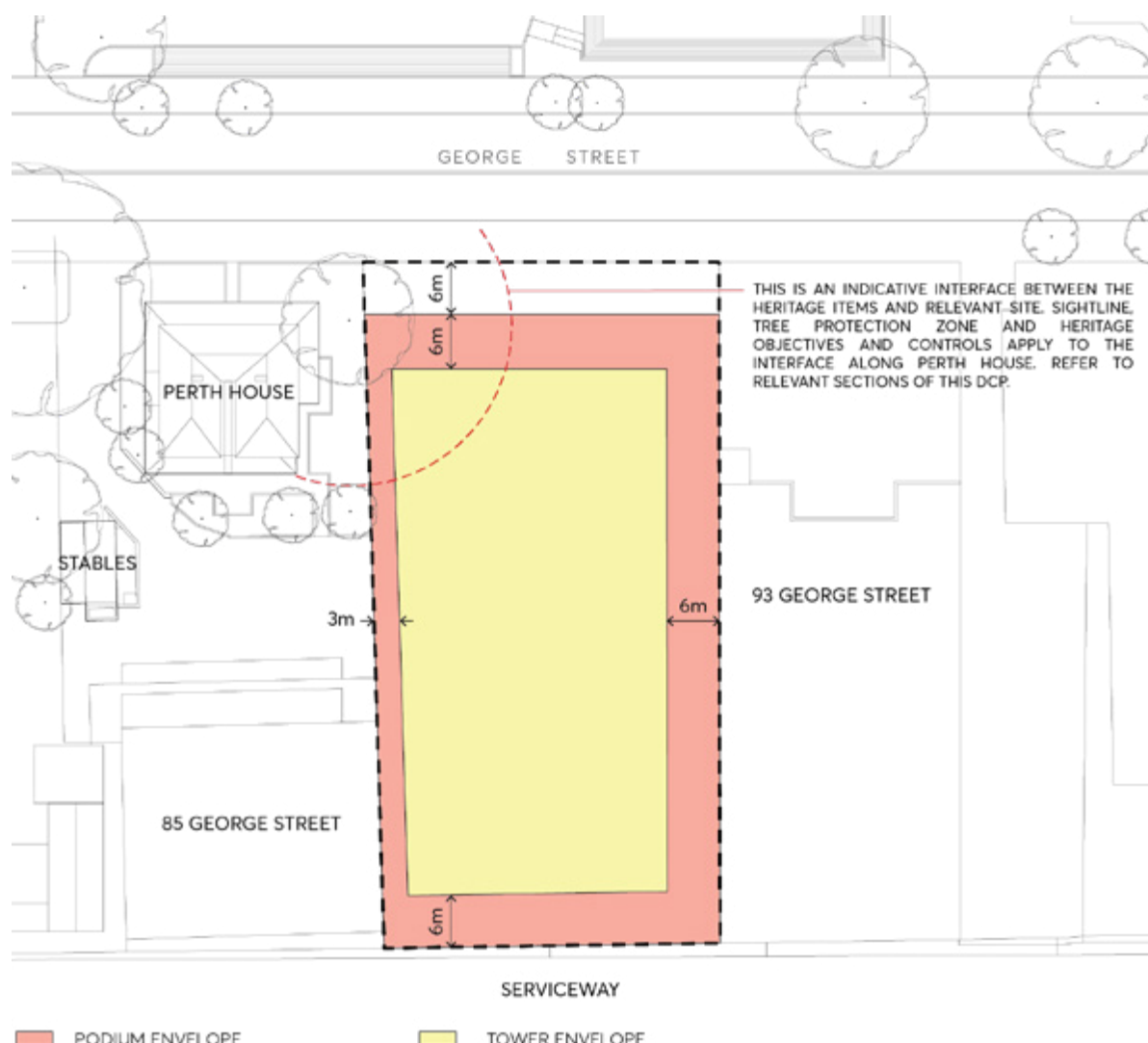


Figure 6.10.17.3 – Heritage Interface (Source: Fender Katsalidis Architects)

6.10.17.3 BUILT FORM

This section seeks to establish built form controls for the site to deliver a development which exhibits architectural design excellence and will positively contribute to the emerging and future character of the Parramatta City Centre. The urban form will enable commercial uses to support a thriving economic city centre and promoting modern and flexible workplaces.

Objectives

- O.01 Facilitate the redevelopment of the site to achieve a high-quality urban form which respects the heritage significance of adjoining sites and exhibits design excellence.
- O.02 Establish the building envelope requirements for 87-91 George Street, Parramatta and facilitate designers as part of a future design excellence competition.

- O.03 The built form is to provide for flexible and efficient commercial floorplates suitable for achieving A grade office space without compromising the heritage objectives of the DCP controls.
- O.04 Provide for a range of retail uses for the activation of the ground floor plane along George Street suitable for day and night-time activities.
- O.05 Respond to the potential for future road widening and footpath construction within the George Street frontage.

Controls

- C.01 Development should be in accordance with the identified Maximum Building Envelope Diagram as shown in Figures 6.10.17.4 and 6.10.17.5. The following setback requirements are applicable with consideration of the relevant design excellence and heritage objectives:

Podium Setbacks to be observed are:

- Zero Net Carbon in operation.
- 6 metres to the North (front) George Street Podium Setback
- 0 metres West (side) Podium Setback
- 0 metres East (side) Podium Setback
- 0 metres South (rear) Podium Setback
- Podium setbacks at the north-west corner will be subject to additional design controls relating to the interface with the adjacent heritage item and are to address the heritage objectives and controls within the DCP.

Tower Setbacks to be observed are:

- 12 metres to the North (front) George Street Tower Setback
- 3 metres West (side) Tower Setback
- 6 metres East (side) Tower Setback
- 6 metres South (rear) Tower Setback

- C.02 The podium height is to be between 14 metres to 21 metres above the ground level.
- C.03 The podium setbacks to the north (George Street) and west (Perth House – 85 George Street) should comply with the following design principles as shown in 6.10.17.6:
 - a) Views from George Street to the eastern façade of Perth House should be maximised and enhanced by articulation and selection of materials and finishes.
 - b) Setbacks should maintain and enable continued maturity of the heritage protected Olive Tree associated with Perth House.
- C.04 The new development is to provide suitable levels of solar access to 85 George Street.
- C.05 Roof design is to make a positive contribution to the quality of the CBD skyline.
- C.06 Opportunities for outdoor areas and terraces should be considered in order to enhance the amenity for future building occupants.
- C.07 Future development should also have regard to the potential wind impact on George Street and publicly accessible areas on the site and adjoining properties.

MAXIMUM BUILDING ENVELOPE DIAGRAM
NORTH-EAST VIEW

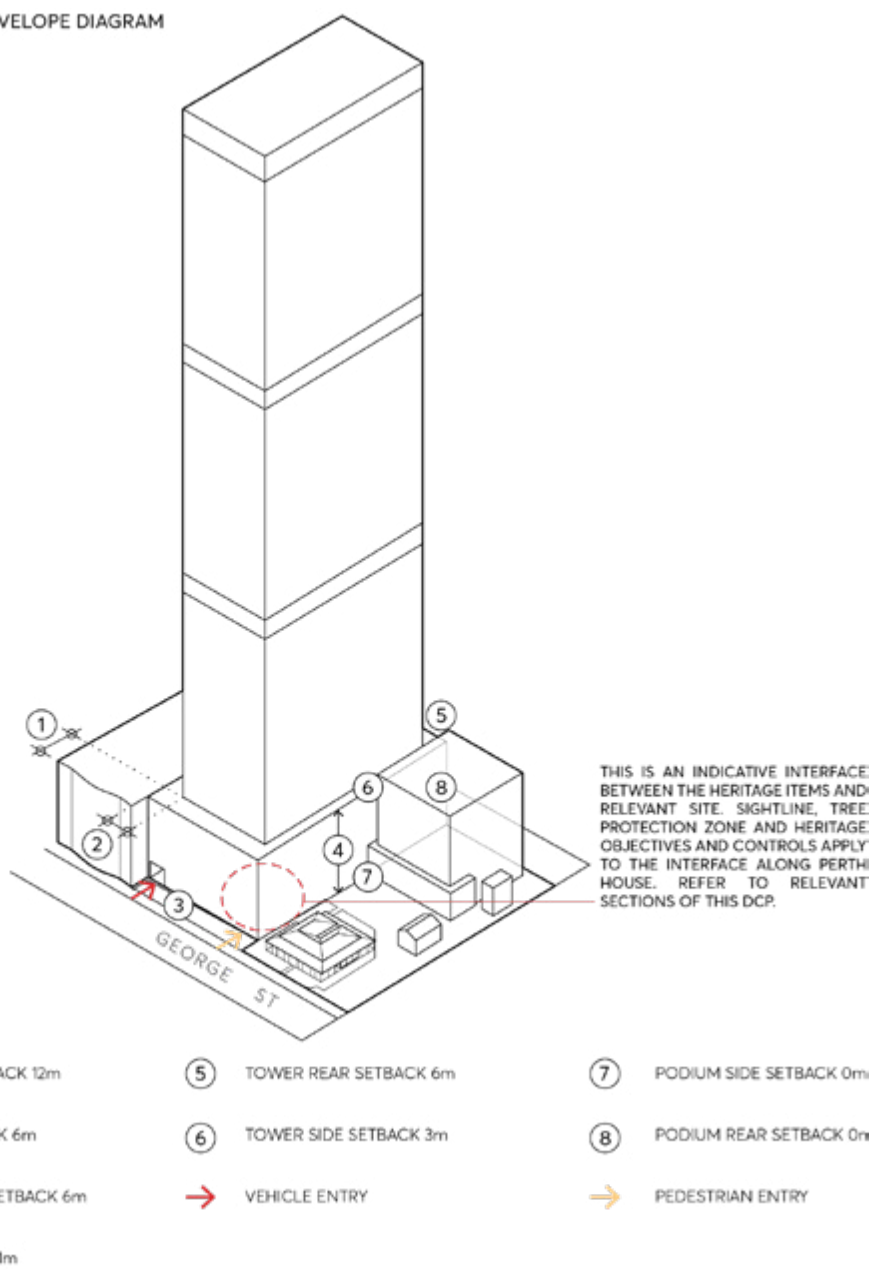
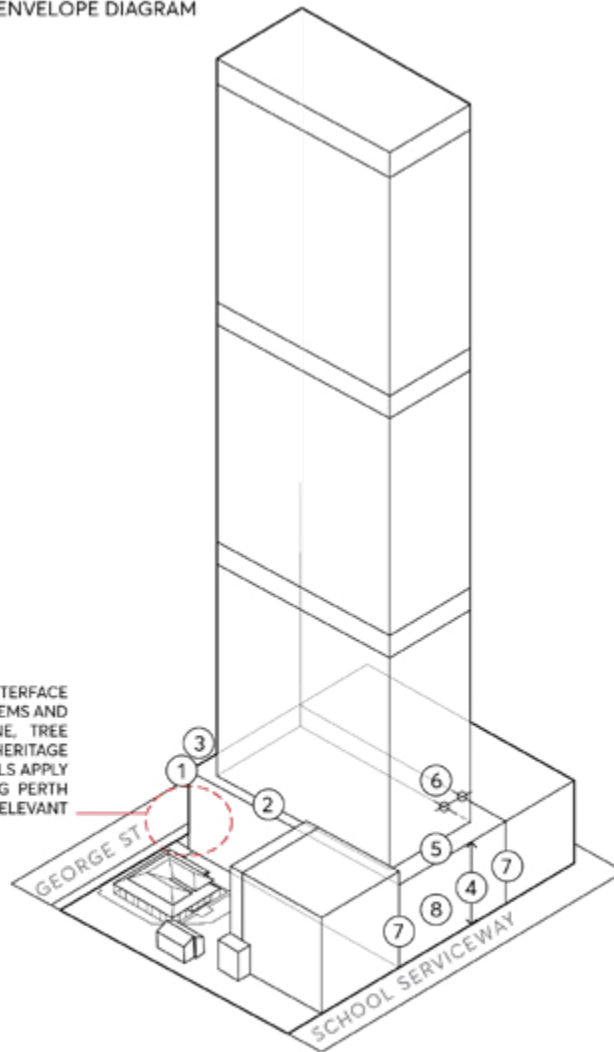


Figure 6.10.17.4 – Maximum Building Envelope Diagram, view from North East (Source: Fender Katsalidis Architects)

MAXIMUM BUILDING ENVELOPE DIAGRAM
NORTH-WEST VIEW

THIS IS AN INDICATIVE INTERFACE BETWEEN THE HERITAGE ITEMS AND RELEVANT SITE. SIGHTLINE, TREE PROTECTION ZONE AND HERITAGE OBJECTIVES AND CONTROLS APPLY TO THE INTERFACE ALONG PERTH HOUSE. REFER TO RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THIS DCP.



- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① PODIUM FRONT ST SETBACK 6m | ④ PODIUM HEIGHT 14-21m | ⑦ PODIUM SIDE SETBACK 0m |
| ② TOWER SIDE SETBACK 3m | ⑤ TOWER REAR SETBACK 6m | ⑧ PODIUM REAR SETBACK 0m |
| ③ TOWER FRONT SETBACK 12m | ⑥ TOWER SIDE SETBACK 6m | |

Figure 6.10.17.5 – Maximum Building Envelope Diagram, view from North West (Source: Fender Katsalidis Architects)

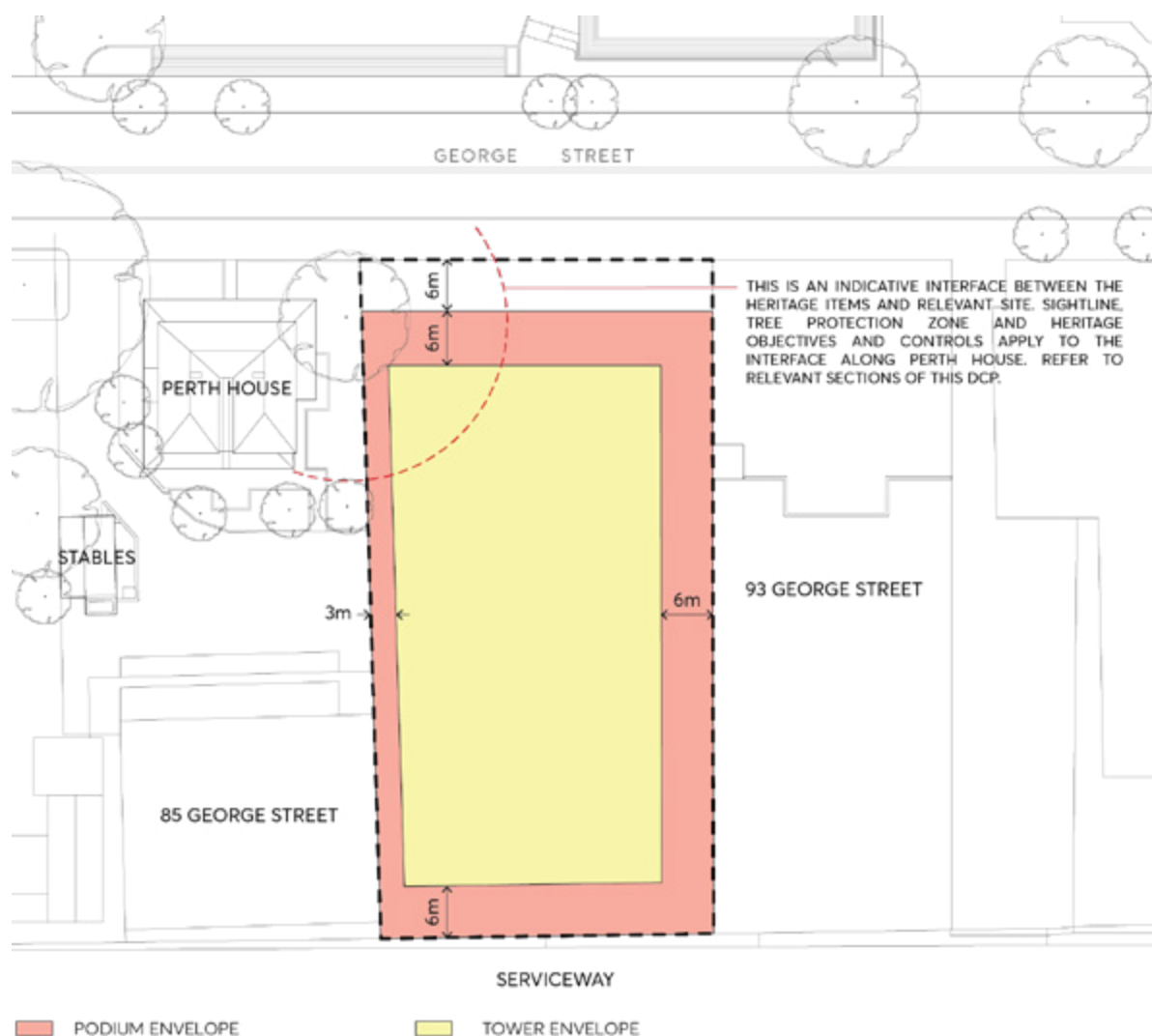


Figure 6.10.17.6 – Building Setback Control Diagram (Source: Fender Katsalidis Architects)

6.10.17.4 SUSTAINABILITY

This section seeks to deliver an ecological sustainable building which responds to the local climate conditions and seeks to combat the effects of the urban heat island affecting Western Sydney. This will implement a best practice sustainability approach based on recognised industry frameworks to deliver the ESD outcomes throughout the design, construction, commissioning, and occupation stages, that respond to the rapidly emerging consciousness of ESD principles both globally and locally.

Objectives

- O.01 Deliver a commercial development that exhibits sustainable design practices and is a legacy for future generations.
- O.02 The development should be resilient to the impacts of climate change and urban microclimate, including extreme heat, storm events, energy uncertainty, water scarcity and bushfires.

- O.03 The design should seek to maximise the quality of the indoor environment and wellness for building occupants and visitors.
- O.04 Building envelopes and façade articulation that are expressive and achieve high levels of solar protection and minimise reflected heat into public areas.
- O.05 Evolve building design to best position the future asset to accommodate a pandemic environment

Controls

- C.01 Development is to achieve the following best practice sustainability standards for the site, including:
 - Zero Net Carbon in operation.
 - 6 Star Green Star (Design and As Built) for commercial office buildings under Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA).
 - 5.5 Star NABERS Energy Base Building Rating.
 - 4 Star NABERS Water Base Building Rating.
 - Resilience and flexibility of energy supply.
 - Maximise natural ventilation, daylight and winter sun access.
- C.02 The façade should be designed to minimise energy use by reducing heat gain while improving user comfort through glare control.
- C.03 Design with a circular economy approach to minimise consumption of finite resources both during construction and for the lifecycle of the building. Such as:
 - Minimising construction waste to landfill
 - Selecting recycled materials or with low embodied carbon
 - Dematerialising or reducing materials which do not add performance or functional value
 - Introducing design initiatives to reduce operational waste.
 - Designing energy and water efficient systems
- C.04 Explore carbon positive pathways by relying on passive design strategies and exploring high efficiency solutions for building services, maximising the site's potential to integrate renewable energy systems and designing for a fully electrical building (not reliant on gas) and require tenants to deliver fitouts which do not utilise gas.
- C.05 Implement socially sustainable and community engagement practices, following best practice guidelines of early and continued engagement.

6.10.18 8-14 GREAT WESTERN HIGHWAY

This Section applies to land at 8-14 Great Western Highway, Parramatta and described as known as Lot 10 DP 1097949 and SP 8700, as illustrated in Figure 6.10.18.

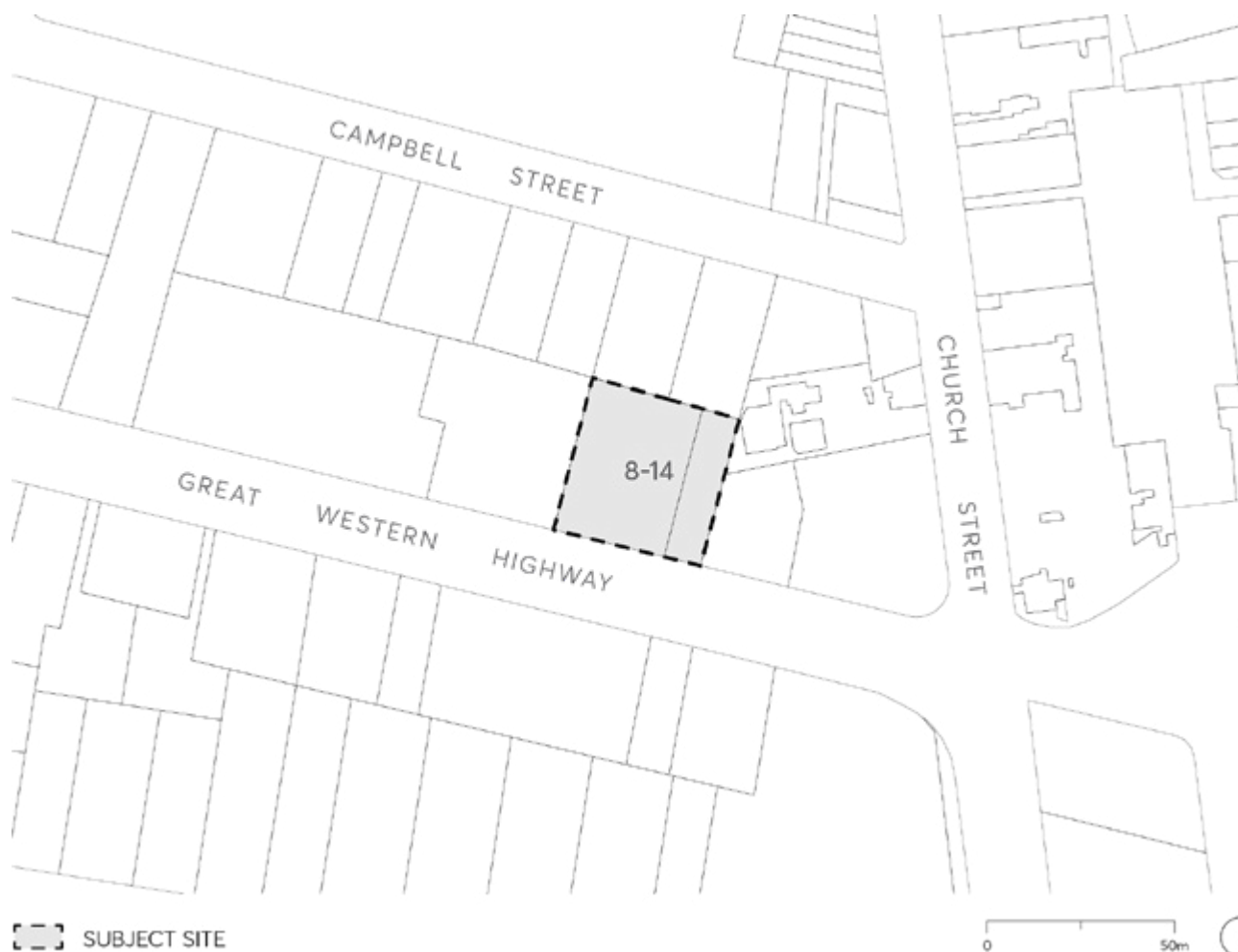


Figure 6.10.18 – Land application map

This Section must be read in conjunction with other sections of this DCP and the relevant provisions in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. If there is any inconsistency between this section and other sections of the DCP, this section prevails.

This Section establishes objectives and controls to be applied to the preparation and assessment of a development application for the site. It establishes development controls for the built form and urban design objectives for the subject site including building form and massing, setbacks, building separation, heritage interface, landscaping, and potential road widening and vehicular access requirements.

It should be noted that re-development of the site will be subject to a design excellence competition process under Part 7, Division 3 Design excellence in *Parramatta LEP 2011*. The scope of this brief will be informed by the urban design outcomes and principles of this Section.

6.10.18.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

The site is redeveloped into a high-quality, water and energy efficient, mixed-use development with residential and commercial uses, including ground floor retail uses which activates the site's frontage to the Great Western Highway. Future development aligns with the vision for the Parramatta City Centre which realises Parramatta as an urban and high-density and high-amenity city centre.

This Section provides controls on the built form outcomes, vehicular access arrangements, heritage and landscape requirements. This Section recognises the site's location along the Great Western Highway as a major arterial road and seeks to ensure safe ingress and egress and maintain the efficient functioning of traffic along this road corridor.

Site Objectives

- O.01 To facilitate the development of a mixed use building on the site which provides an activated street frontage, commercial floor space within a building podium, and a residential tower above.
- O.02 Ensure that built form achieves contextual fit with adjacent buildings, both existing and future.
- O.03 Protect and manage the impact of development on the public domain and neighbouring sites.
- O.04 To ensure the nominated setback to the Great Western Highway can accommodate the potential for future road widening.
- O.05 Provide vehicular access points and circulation that is safe and minimises impact to the operation of the intersection between Great Western Highway and Church Street.
- O.06 Ensure that the building design is sympathetic to nearby heritage items and does not detract from their value.
- O.07 Ensure that nearby heritage items are protected during the redevelopment of the subject site.
- O.08 Require that any potential archaeology is managed in accordance with the requirements of Heritage NSW.
- O.09 Provide deep-soil zones across the site to allow for adequate landscaping and allow for large tree plantings at the front and rear of the development.
- O.10 Ensure that built form enables a healthy environment for street trees within the front setback.

6.10.18.2 BUILT FORM AND MASSING

Principles

- P.01 To define built form and massing principles that achieve good urban design outcomes for the site context.
- P.02 Set back buildings above the street wall and side and rear boundaries to allow daylight penetration, mitigate wind impacts and enable views to the sky in streets and public places.
- P.03 Design street walls to create streets that are legible, comfortable, safe, functional and attractive.
- P.04 Design towers to be elegantly proportioned and maximise its slenderness of form.

Design Controls

Maximum Building Height

- C.01 The building will present a commercial podium of 4 to 5 storeys to Great Western Highway with residential tower setback above.

Building alignment and setbacks

- C.02 The building is to be aligned parallel with the Great Western Highway.
- C.03 Street setbacks and street wall heights are to comply with Figure 6.10.18.2 and Figure 6.10.18.3, whereby development is to have a 6 metre setback at ground, and a 3 metre upper level setback for tower above.
- C.04 The building (podium) setback is to have a 6 metre setback to the existing boundary with the Great Western Highway, 3 metre from the eastern boundary, 6 metre to the northern boundary and a 3 metre setback to the western boundary.
- C.05 The basement is to be located wholly within the build footprint, with the exception of the western boundary and a portion of the northern boundary as shown in Figure 6.10.18.2. A nil setback is permitted at these locations for basement levels that generally marry with the ground floor level of the development on 18 – 20 Great Western Highway.
- C.06 The 6 metre front setback is to be measured from the existing boundary in accordance with Figure 6.10.18.3. The front setback is to ensure adequate deep-soil planting, and where possible, the retention of existing trees. In the event of any future widening of Great Western Highway is required, the setting of the building is not required to change.
- C.07 The residential tower above commercial podium is to be setback 9 metre from all existing site boundaries.

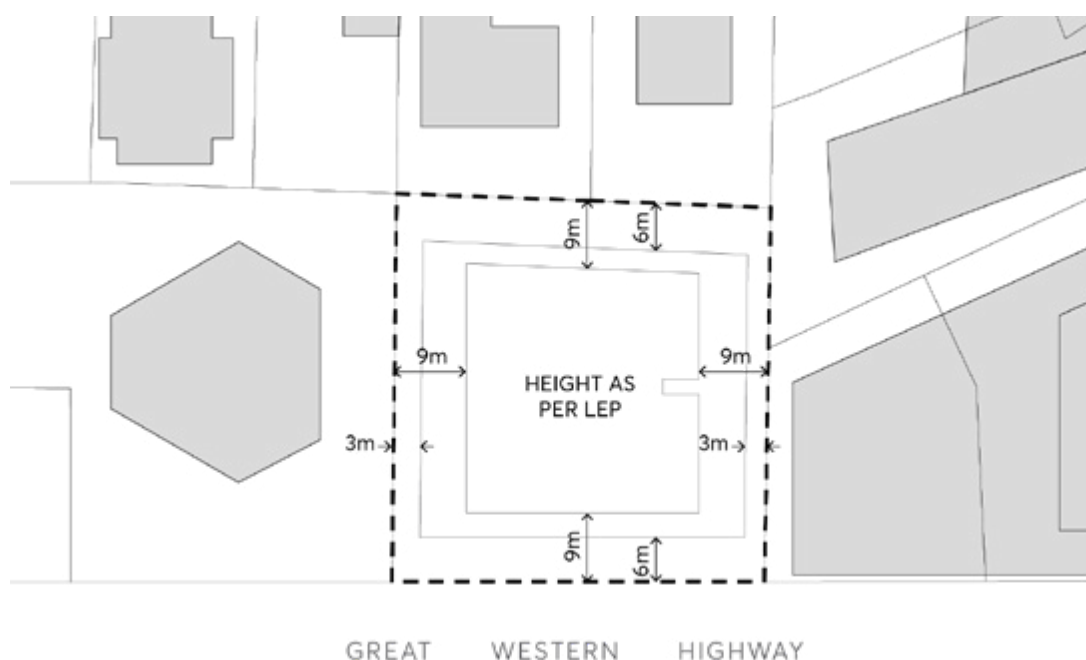


Figure 6.10.18.2 – Building alignment and setbacks

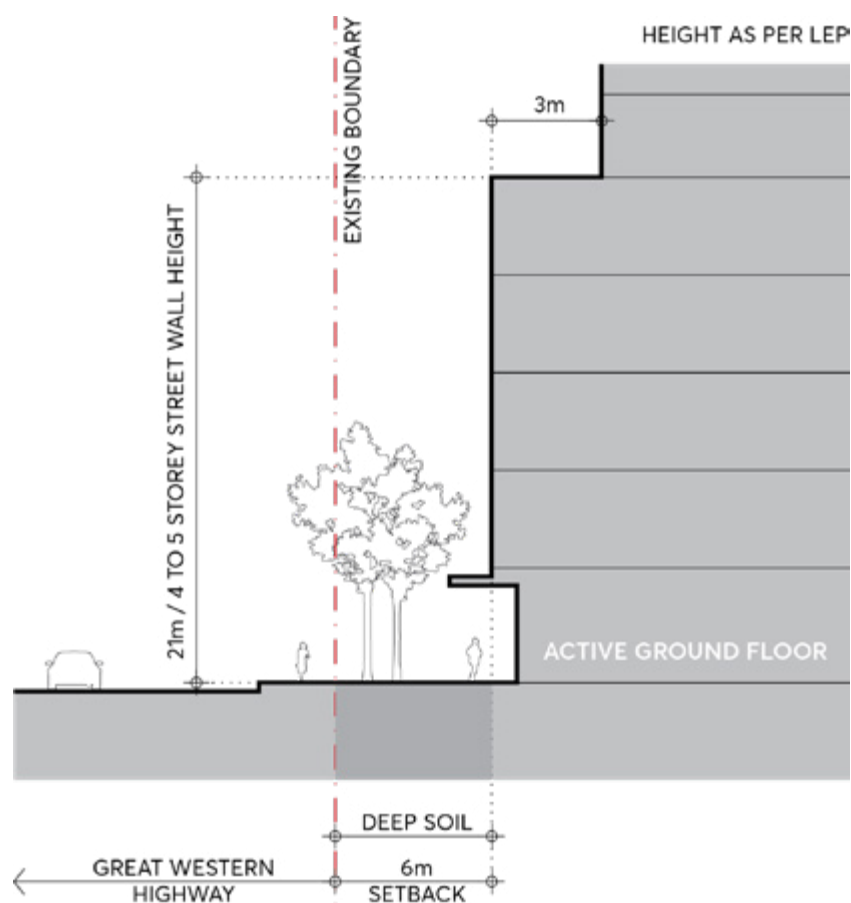


Figure 6.10.18.3 – Street Setbacks to Great Western Highway

- C.08 Future development must provide for a minimum building separation above street wall height of 18 metres, where separation distances must be apportioned equally between adjacent sites.

6.10.18.3 STREET WALL DESIGN AND GROUND FLOOR

- C.01 The street walls must:
- be modulated vertically in increments that relates to a fine grain subdivision and negotiates any stepping in the ground floor level.
 - be of predominantly masonry character with no lightweight panel construction or curtain walling.
 - be articulated with depth, relief and shadow on the street façade. A minimum relief of 150mm between the masonry finish and glazing face must be achieved.
 - utilise legible architectural elements and types - doors, windows, loggias, reveals, pilasters, sills, plinths, frame and infill, etc. - not necessarily expressed in a literal traditional manner.
 - include semi-recessed awnings for pedestrian shelter, in accordance with Figure 6.10.18.5

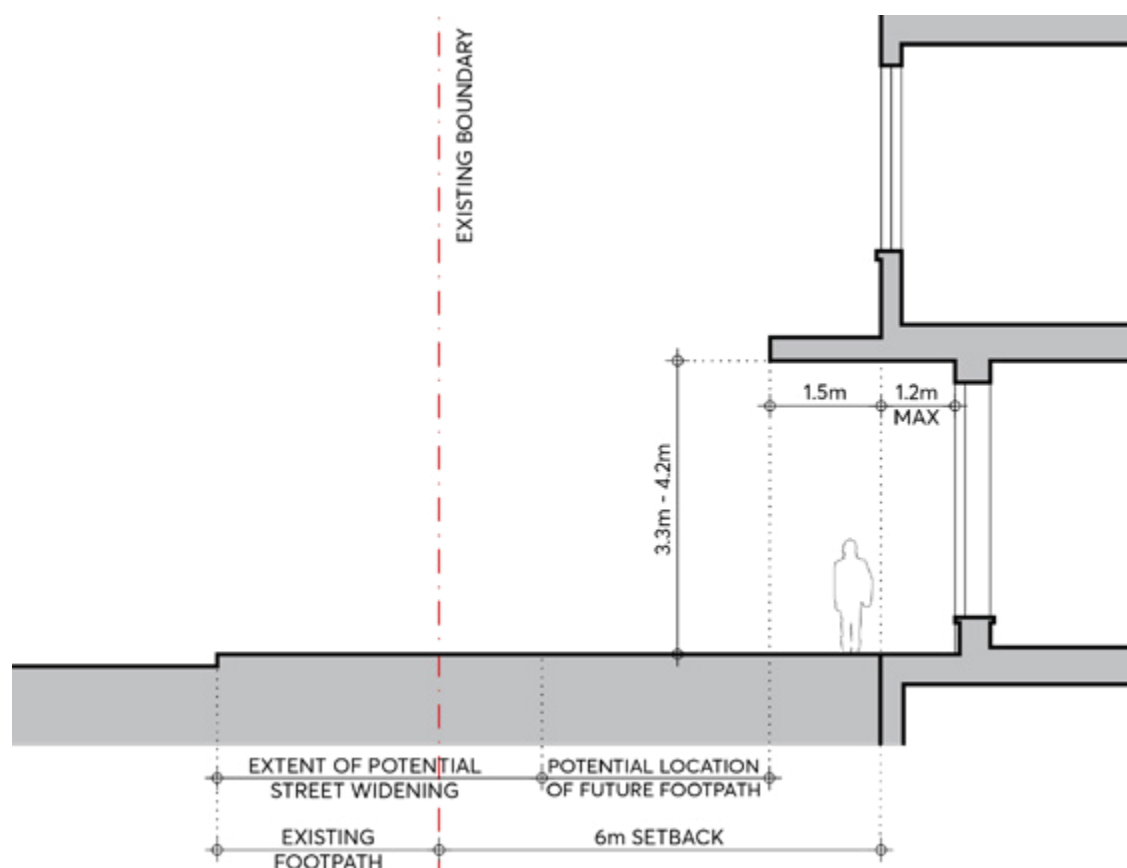


Figure 6.10.18.4 – Ground Floor Interface Zone

- C.02 The active ground floor frontage must be considered in detail and the following must be incorporated in its design, as per Figure 6.10.18.4:
- Active uses must fully occupy the ground floor frontage and not taken up by services.
 - A nominal 500mm interface zone at the frontage must be set aside to create interest and variety in the streetscape, to be used for setbacks for entries, opening of windows, seating ledges, benches, and general articulation.
 - The façade must have a high level of expressed detail and tactile material quality.
 - The articulation of the façade must include a well resolved meeting with the ground that also takes account of any slope. A horizontal plinth, integrated in the design, must be incorporated at the base of glazing to the natural ground level or footpath.
 - Design solutions need to maintain and reflect the levels of the existing footpath, incorporating a fine grain response that allows the ground floor tenancies to step with the sloping public domain.

6.10.18.4 ACCESS, PARKING AND SERVICING

Access controls

- C.01 Vehicular ingress and egress into the site must be provided near the site's western boundary so that the access point does not impact on the operation of the Great Western Highway and Church Street intersection (Figure 6.10.18.5 and Figure 6.10.18.6).
- C.02 The driveway from the Great Western Highway must be a minimum of 12m wide and comply with Council's engineering standards.
- C.03 All vehicles, including service vehicles, must enter and exit the site in a forward direction.
- C.04 All areas for car parking, loading, deliveries and servicing shall be located within the boundaries of the site. A swept path analysis must demonstrate that the largest vehicle likely to access the site can safely and efficiently manoeuvre in these areas.



Figure 6.10.18.5 – Location of proposed vehicular access along the western site boundary and landscaping impact

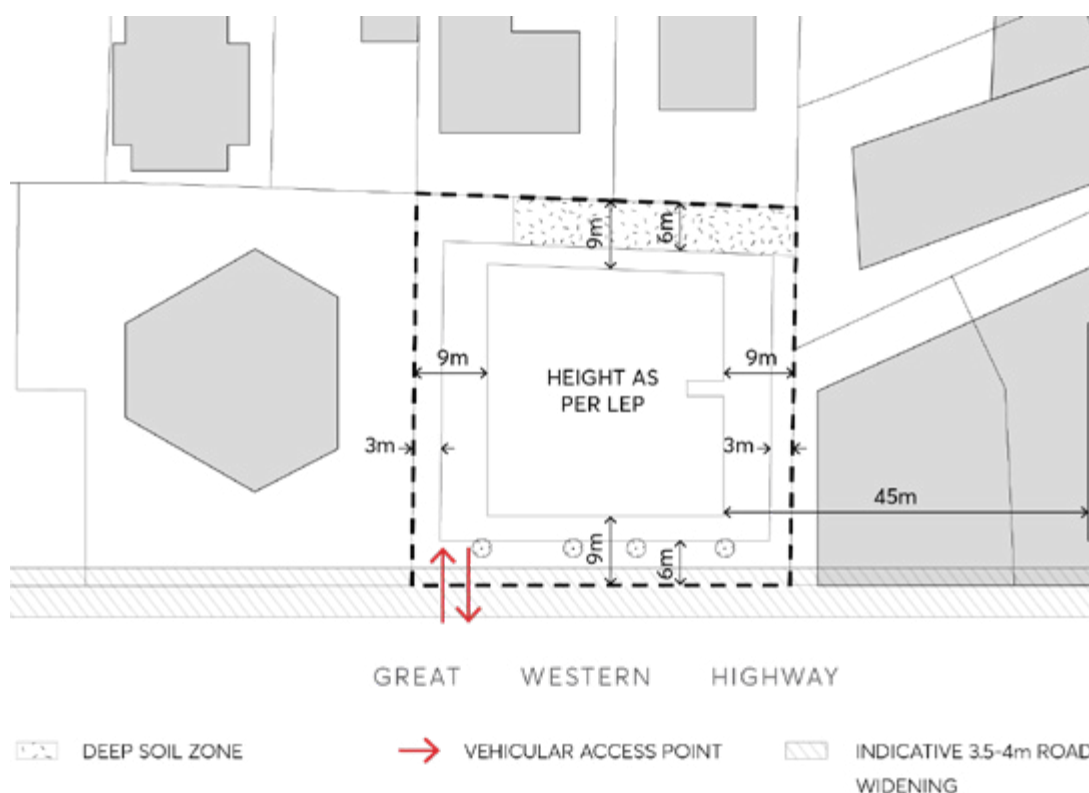


Figure 6.10.18.6 – Indicative extent of road widening on Great Western Highway and landscaping impact

6.10.18.5 HERITAGE

The area subject to the proposal is located in vicinity of two State heritage listed items: Lennox House at 39 Campbell Street and Parramatta Masonic Centre at 47 Campbell Street. Part of the subject area (specifically No 8 Great Western Highway) is identified as being of local significance, and having moderate archaeological research potential.

Heritage controls

- C.01 Any development on the site must be accompanied by a geotechnical report and a structural engineer's report, to assess impact of works on the suitability of grounds, and structural stability of the two adjacent heritage items during and after construction.
- C.02 During any construction works, protection of significant fabric of the adjacent heritage items must be ensured and any damaged or weakened fabric repaired or reconstructed to Council's satisfaction.
- C.03 An assessment of heritage impact, including models and photomontages, must be prepared and submitted with any development application, to ensure the buildings form, proportions, view lines, materials, colours and design respond to the heritage items.
- C.04 Archaeological requirements must be confirmed with Heritage NSW, and evidence of their support provided to Council before determination of any Development Application.

6.10.18.6 LANDSCAPING

Landscaping controls

- C.01 Deep-soil planting should be maximised at the front and rear setbacks the site, including tree planting.
- C.02 Screen planting, tree pits and planter boxes may be provided along the side boundaries, but only in instances where it is not possible to provide deep-soil planting.
- C.03 Existing trees located along the Great Western Highway within the site boundary are to be retained unless it is demonstrated that they are impacted the potential road widening or access driveways along this frontage.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



GLOSSARY

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

GLOSSARY

Term	Description
Adequate Warning Systems, Signage and Exits	<p>is where the following is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ an audible and visual alarm system which alerts occupants to the need to evacuate, sufficiently prior to likely inundation to allow for the safe evacuation of pedestrians and vehicles; ■ signage to identify the appropriate procedure and route to evacuate; and ■ exits which are located such that pedestrians evacuating any location during any flood do not have to travel through deeper water to reach a place of refuge above the 100 year flood away from the enclosed car parking.
Adverse flood impact	<p>Flooding that adversely affects human safety, environmental impact/damage or the value or use of land, whether public or privately owned.</p> <p>Adverse flooding may result from a change in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ peak discharge ■ run-off volume ■ impervious area ■ rate of run-off, ie the travel time of stormwater run-off through the catchment
At-grade	Any form of parking provided either on the ground level of a building or at ground level outside a building.
Average Recurrence Interval (ARI)	The long term average number of years between of the occurrence of a flood as big as or larger than the selected event.
Balcony	Includes any porch, patio, covered deck or verandah, but does not include any deck area which is not provided with a roof.
Biodiversity	<p>The different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they are a part.</p> <p>The concept of biodiversity emphasises the inter-relatedness of the biological world, and encompasses the terrestrial, marine, and aquatic environments.</p>
Building Sustainability Index (BASIX)	A web-based planning tool for the assessment of the potential performance of new residential development in terms of its efficiency in energy and water use. It enables the production of a rating for a project on the sustainability index and where the required targets are met, the issuing of a BASIX certificate which must be submitted with development applications and complying development certificates. BASIX is implemented under State Environmental Planning Policy, Building Sustainability Index 2004.
Building envelope	The three dimensional space within which a building can be built.
Building line or setback (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	<p>The horizontal distance between the property boundary or other stated boundary (measured at 90 degrees from the boundary) and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a building wall, or ■ the outside face of any balcony, deck or the like, or ■ the supporting posts of a carport or verandah roof, whichever distance is the shortest.

Term	Description
Catchment	The entire area of land drained by a river and its tributaries bounded by a defined ridge line
Children's service	As defined in the Children's Services Regulation 2004.
Children's Services Regulation	Meaning Children's Services Regulation 2004.
Communal open space	An area on the site set aside for the purposes of providing deep soil zones, passive and active recreation areas and landscaping but does not include private open space.
Context	The broader setting of a place, the extent of which is influenced by the scale of development and the nature of surrounding land uses and patterns.
Concessional development	Definition in Table 2.6 Land Use Category in Section 2.4.2.1.
Cultural trees	Trees that can be indigenous, native or exotic and are important for cultural reasons.
dBA	Decibels of the "A-scale"- a set frequency weighted scale of noise which allows for lack of sensitivity to the ear to sound at very high and very low frequencies.
Deep soil zone	A specified area of the development site, not covered by an impervious surface, that allows water on the site to infiltrate naturally to the groundwater and allows for the future provision of mature vegetation.
Design floor level	Meaning the minimum floor level that applies to the development. If the development is concessional, this level is determined based on what land use category would apply if it was not categorised as Concessional Development. The floor level standards specified for the relevant land use category (excluding Concessional Development) in the low flood risk precinct are to be applied.
Eco-industrial development	Where local businesses work together and with their community to reduce waste and pollution whilst increasing resource efficiencies and sharing.
Effective warning time	The time available after receiving advice of an impending flood and before the flood waters prevent appropriate flood response actions being undertaken. The effective warning time is typically used to move farm equipment, move stock, raise furniture, evacuate people and transport their possessions.
End of pipe	Stormwater quality controls that are designed to treat pollutants at the point of discharge rather than at source
Façade	The major portion of the building that addresses the principal street frontage on the site upon which the building is located
Fascia sign	A sign attached to the fascia or return of an awning

Term	Description
Flood	<p>A relatively high stream flow which overtops the natural or artificial banks in any part of a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam, and/or local over land flooding associated with major drainage as defined by the Floodplain Development Manual (FDM) before entering the water course.</p> <p>NOTE: Consistent with the FDM, this Policy does not apply in circumstances of local drainage inundation as defined in the FDM and determined by Council. Local drainage problems can generally be minimised by the adoption of urban building controls requiring a minimum difference between finished floor and ground levels.</p>
Flood compatible building components	Meaning a combination of measures incorporated in the design and/or construction and alteration of individual buildings or structures subject to flooding, and the use of flood compatible materials for the reduction or elimination of flood damage.
Flood compatible materials	Include those materials used in building which are resistant to damage when inundated.
Flood education, awareness and readiness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Flood education seeks to provide information to raise awareness of the flood problem so as to enable individuals to understand how to manage themselves and their property in response to flood warnings and in a flood event. It invokes a state of flood readiness. ■ Flood awareness is an appreciation of the likely effects of flooding and knowledge of the relevant flood warning, response and evacuation procedures. ■ Flood readiness is an ability to react within the effective warning time.
Flood evacuation strategy	Meaning the strategy for the evacuation of areas within effective warning time during periods of flood as specified within Council's Floodplain Risk Management Plan, the relevant State Emergency Services (SES) Flood Plan, by advice received from the SES or as determined in the assessment of individual proposals.
Flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The potential danger to personal safety and potential damage to property resulting from flooding. The degree of risk varies with circumstances across the full range floods. Flood risk in the Floodplain Management Manual is divided into 3 types, existing, future and continuing risks. They are described below. ■ Existing flood risk is the risk a community is exposed to as a result of its location on the floodplain. ■ Future flood risk is the risk the community is exposed to as a result of new development on the floodplain. ■ Continuing flood risk is the risk a community is exposed to after floodplain management measures have been implemented.
Flood risk management plan or study	The catchment wide flood study prepared under the direction of the NSW Government Development Manual (2005) or previous versions, for the sustainable management of the floodplain including the management of existing flood risk, future flood risk and continuing flood risk.

Term	Description
Flood storage areas	Those parts of the floodplain that are important for the temporary storage of floodwaters during the passage of a flood. The extent and behaviour of flood storage areas may change with flood severity, and loss of flood storage can increase the severity of flood impacts by reducing the natural flood attenuation.
Flood prone land	Being synonymous with 'flood liable land' and 'floodplain' is the area of land which is subject to inundation by floods up to and including an extreme flood such as a probable maximum flood (PMF).
Floodway areas	Those areas of the floodplain where a significant discharge of water occurs during floods. They are often aligned with naturally defined channels. Floodways are areas that, even if only partially blocked, would cause a significant redistribution of flood flow, or significant increase in flood levels.
Flush wall sign	A sign which is attached to the wall of a building (other than the transom of a doorway or display window) and not projecting more than 300mm from the wall.
Freeboard	A factor of safety expressed as the height above the flood used to determine the design floor level or ground level. Freeboard provides a factor of safety to compensate for uncertainties in the estimation of flood levels across the floodplain, such as wave action, localised hydraulic behaviour and impacts that are specific event related, such as levee and embankment settlement, and other effects such as "greenhouse" and climate change.
Frontage	A boundary of a lot which abuts a road.
Gentrification	The redevelopment of existing housing stock with new housing forms, thus improving property values, but often displacing low-income residents and small businesses.
Gross floor area (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	<p>The sum of the floor area of each floor of a building measured from the internal face of external walls, or from the internal face of walls separating the building from any other building, measured at a height of 1.4 metres above the floor, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the area of a mezzanine, and ■ habitable rooms in a basement or an attic, and ■ any shop, auditorium, cinema, and the like, in a basement or attic, <p>but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ any area for common vertical circulation, such as lifts and stairs, and ■ any basement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ storage, and ■ vehicular access, loading areas, garbage and services, and ■ plant rooms, lift towers and other areas used exclusively for mechanical services or ducting, and ■ car parking to meet any requirements of the consent authority (including access to that car parking), and ■ any space used for the loading or unloading of goods (including access to it), and ■ terraces and balconies with outer walls less than 1.4 metres high, and ■ voids above a floor at the level of a storey or storey above.

Term	Description
Ground level (existing) (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	The existing level of a site at any point.
Ground level (finished) (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	For any point on a site, the ground surface after completion of any earthworks (excluding any excavation for a basement, footings or the like) for which consent has been granted or that is exempt development.
Ground level (mean) (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	For any site on which a building is situated or proposed, one half of the sum of the highest and lowest levels at ground level (finished) of the outer surface of the external walls of the building.
Groundwater	All water that occurs below the land surface in aquifers.
Habitable floor area	in a residential situation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a living or working area, such as a lounge room, dining room, rumpus room, kitchen, bedroom or workroom; ■ in an industrial or commercial situation ■ an area used for offices or to store valuable possessions ■ susceptible to flood damage in the event of a flood.
Habitable room	Any room used for normal domestic activities other than a bathroom, toilet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, lobby, photographic darkroom, clothes drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods
Hazard	Source of potential harm or a situation with a potential to cause loss. In relation to this manual, the hazard is flooding which has the potential to cause harm or loss to the community
Height of building (or building height) (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	The vertical distance between ground level (existing) at any point to the highest point of the building, including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, masts, flagpoles, chimneys, flues and the like.
High pollution risk	Development sites that are considered to have a potential to impact on the receiving water quality. The following sites have been determined as being 'high pollution risk'. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ fast food, drive in or take away restaurants with an uncovered floor area greater than 100sqm ■ shopping centres on allotments greater than 1000sqm ■ service stations ■ car wash bays ■ industrial developments or industrial units ■ developments with uncovered car parking for more than 12 cars ■ medium density residential developments (units/villas/town houses) having an impermeable surface area greater than 1000m² (not including roof area)
Illuminated Sign	A sign which is internally or externally lit by artificial lighting whether that lighting is integral or separate from the sign, including signs that have flashing or sequenced lighting, spotlighting, directional, projected or laser lighting.

Term	Description
Impervious surface	Surfaces which do not allow rainwater to penetrate into the underlying soil.
Indigenous species	A plant or animal species that occurs at a place within its historically known natural range and that forms part of the natural biological diversity of a place.
Indoor unencumbered space	Indoor unencumbered play space as defined in Clause 30 of the Children's Services Regulation 2004.
Isolated site	A site that has limitations on its future potential development because of its size and shape, proximity to other development and its ability to be consolidated with other properties for development purposes.
Landscaped area (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	<p>A part of a site used for growing plants, grasses and trees, but does not include any building, structure or hard paved area. To measure landscaped open space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ impervious surfaces such as driveways, paved areas, roofed areas, carparking and stormwater structures, decks and the like and any area with a width or length of less than 2m are excluded ■ the water surface of swimming pools is included ■ landscaping is to be at ground level ■ the minimum soil depth of land that can be included as landscaped open space is 1m.
Legibility	The extent to which people can understand the layout of a place and find their way, including cues from three-dimensional forms and patterns in the landscape.
Local drainage	Smaller scale problems in urban areas. They are outside the definition of major drainage in this glossary.
Local overland flooding	Inundation by local runoff rather than overbank discharge from a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam.
Mainstream flooding	Inundation of normally dry land occurring when water overflows the natural or artificial banks of a stream, river, estuary, lake or dam.
Major drainage	<p>Council has discretion in determining whether urban drainage problems are associated with major or local drainage. Major drainage involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the floodplains of original watercourses (which may now be piped, channelised or diverted), or sloping areas where overland flows develop along alternative paths once system capacity is exceeded; and/or ■ water depths generally in excess of 0.3m (in the major system design storm as defined in the current version of Australian Rainfall and Runoff). These conditions may result in danger to personal safety and property damage to both premises and vehicles; and/or ■ major overland flowpaths through developed areas outside of defined drainage reserves; and/or ■ the potential to affect a number of buildings along the major flow path.
Multi dwelling housing (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	Three or more dwellings (whether attached or detached) on one lot of land each with access at ground level, but does not include a residential flat building.
Native	Indigenous to Australia but not necessarily to the area.

Term	Description
Natural Channel Design (NCD)	Maintain the hydraulic conveyance requirements of engineered or affected channels while improving environmental values. NCD combines the disciplines of hydraulic engineering, fluvial geomorphology, in-stream and riparian ecology and community requirements. NCD involves the creation of channels with attributes of natural channels, including a meandering plan, pool and riffle zones, use of natural materials and riparian/floodplain vegetation.
Natural functions	Functions associated with water movement such as water flow distribution, volume and quality.
Natural ground level	Means the ground level of a site before any site works have been undertaken to alter the naturally occurring height and/or contours of the land.
Outdoor unencumbered space	Outdoor unencumbered play spaces as defined in clause 30 of the Children's Services Regulation 2004.
Parramatta LEP 2011	Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011.
Private open space	The portion of private land which serves as an extension of the dwelling to provide space for relaxation, dining, entertainment and recreation.
Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	The largest flood that could conceivably occur at a particular location.
Public domain	Comprises the shared urban area and spaces, the structures that relate to those spaces and the infrastructure that supports and serves them (e.g. railway corridors, streetscapes, public car parks, parks and reserves, waterways and river systems).
Reliable access	Reliable access during a flood means the ability for people to safely evacuate an area subject to imminent flooding, having regard to the depth and velocity of flood waters, the suitability of the evacuation route, and without a need to travel through areas where water depths increase.
Risk	Meaning the chance of something happening that will have an impact. It is measured in terms of consequences and probability (likelihood). In the context of this plan, it is the likelihood of consequences arising from the interaction of floods, communities and the environment.
Robust	Refers to the durability of buildings and structures.
Site Emergency Response Flood Plan	A management plan prepared in consultation with the State Emergency Services (SES) and approved by Council which demonstrates the means to minimise the likelihood of flood damage, including demonstrated ability to move goods above flood level within the likely available flood warning time and a requirement for flood drills for larger commercial/industrial premises. This could be in the form of an individual Flood Plan.

Term	Description
Site Stormwater Management Plan (SSMP)	A plan identifying the potential impacts associated with stormwater run-off for a proposed development and providing a range of management strategies and appropriate measures for water quantity, water quality, water re-use and environmental concerns. SSMP needs to be developed in accordance with Council's Design and Development Guidelines and may form part of the development's overall Environmental Management Plan.
Spatial	The relationship of space.
Streetscape	The composition of elements in a street which create the urban form and includes elements such as building forms and styles, landscaping, street furniture, pavements etc.
Storey (has the same meaning as the Parramatta LEP 2011)	A storey is a space within a building that is situated between one floor level and the floor level next above, or if there is no floor above, the ceiling or roof above, but does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ space that contains only a lift shaft, stairway or meter room, or ■ A mezzanine, or ■ An attic.
Stormwater	Run-off from land during and after rain. Stormwater removes accumulated material including litter, soil, nutrient, pathogens, chemicals, pesticides, oils and grease.
Subfloor space	The space between the underside of a suspended floor and the ground.
The City	The area defined as the Parramatta Local Government Area.
Top Hamper Sign	A sign attached to the transom of a doorway or display window of a building.
Under Awning Sign	A sign located below or otherwise supported from the underside of an awning.
Wall height	The vertical distance between the top of the eaves at the wall line (excluding dormer windows), parapet or flat roof (not including a chimney), whichever is the highest, and the natural ground level immediately below that point.
Waterway (has the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011)	The whole or any part of a watercourse, wetland, waterbody (artificial) or waterbody (natural). These individual terms are defined in the Parramatta LEP 2011.
Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)	WSUD offers an alternative to the traditional conveyance approach to stormwater management. WSUD is a philosophy which aims to mitigate environmental impacts particularly on water quantity, water quality and receiving waterways, conventionally associated with urbanisation. Thus WSUD incorporates holistic management measures that take into account urban planning and design, social and environmental amenity of the urban landscape and stormwater management which are integrated with stormwater conveyance by reducing peak flows, protection of natural systems and water quality, stormwater reuse and water conserving landscaping.

APPENDIXES



CONTENTS

A1	Section 79C - Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979	4
A2	Views and Vistas	6
A3	Vegetation Communities and Remnant Trees	22
A4	Neighbourhood Character Areas	26
A5	Notification Procedures	38
A6	Heritage Information: Terms, Responsibilities and Procedures	52
A7	Water Sensitive Urban Design Strategy Guide	58
A8.1	Waste Management Guidelines	62
A8.2	Waste Management Plan	84
A9	Guide to Plans of Management for Boarding House Developments	96
A10	Acoustic Privacy - Child Care Centres	100
A11	Aboriginal Sensitivity	106

APPENDIX 1

SECTION 79C – ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

APPENDIX 1

A1 Section 79C - Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

79C Evaluation

1. Matters for consideration - general

In determining a development application, a consent authority is to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application:

- a. the provisions of:
 - i. any environmental planning instrument, and 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 (unless the Director-General has notified the consent authority that the making of the proposed instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved), and
 - ii. 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 (unless the Director-General has notified the consent authority that the making of the proposed instrument has been deferred indefinitely or has not been approved), and
 - iii. any development control plan, and
 - iv. any development control plan, and any planning agreement that has been entered into under section 93F, and
 - v. the regulations (to the extent that they prescribe matters for the purposes of this paragraph), that apply to the land to which the development application relates,
- b. the likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality,
- c. the suitability of the site for the development,
- d. any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations,
- e. the public interest.

NOTE: This extract is current at the date of printing of this DCP, but should not be relied upon. Please refer to the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

APPENDIX 2

VIEWS AND VISTAS

APPENDIX 2

A2 Views and Vistas

A2.1 Harris Park (refer section 4.4.3)

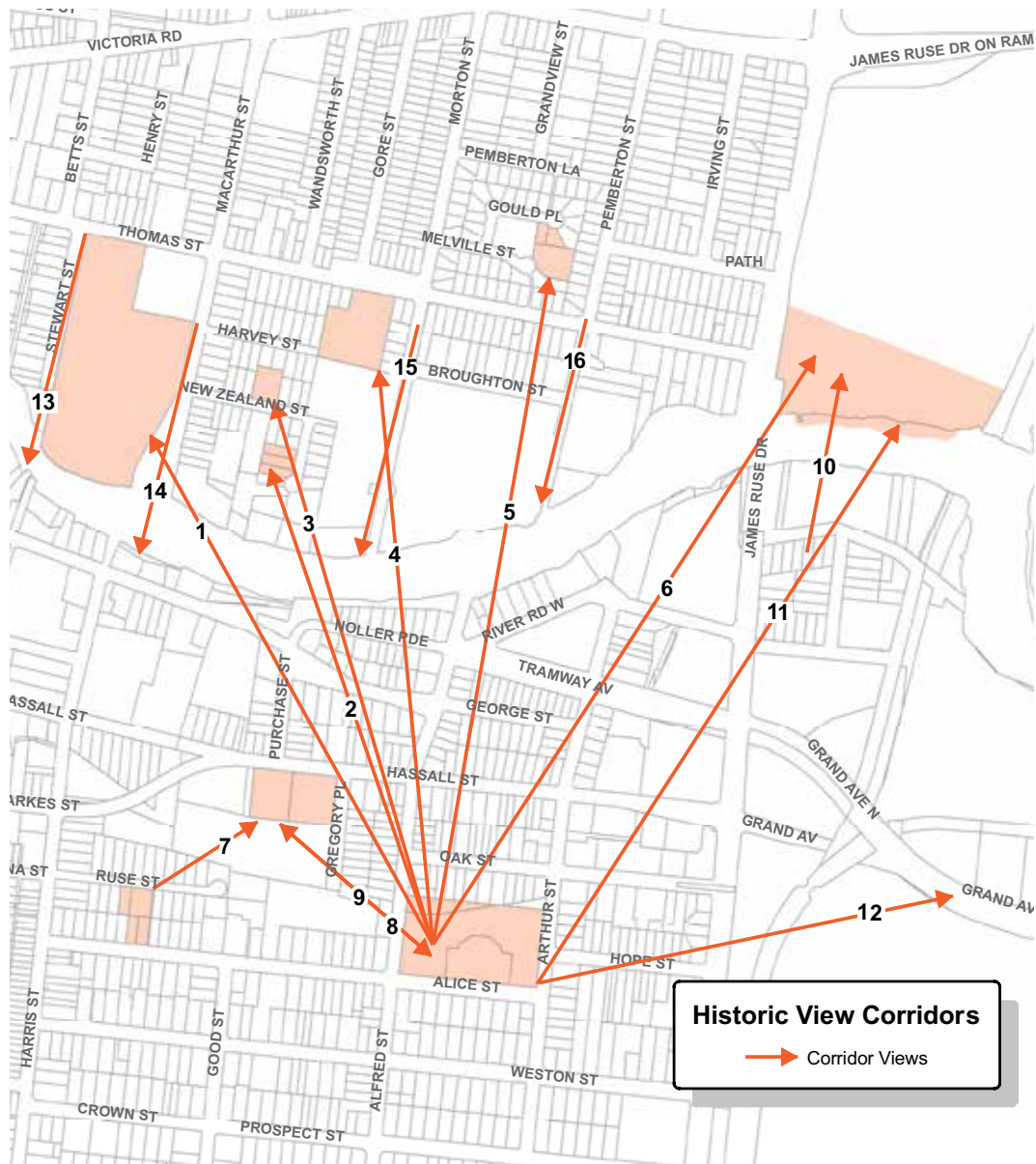
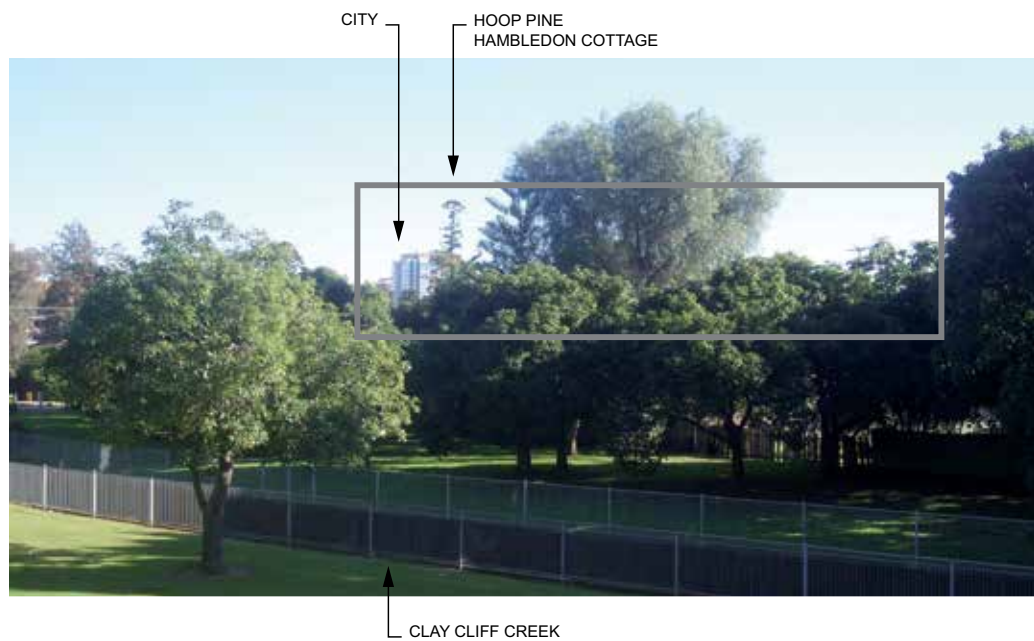


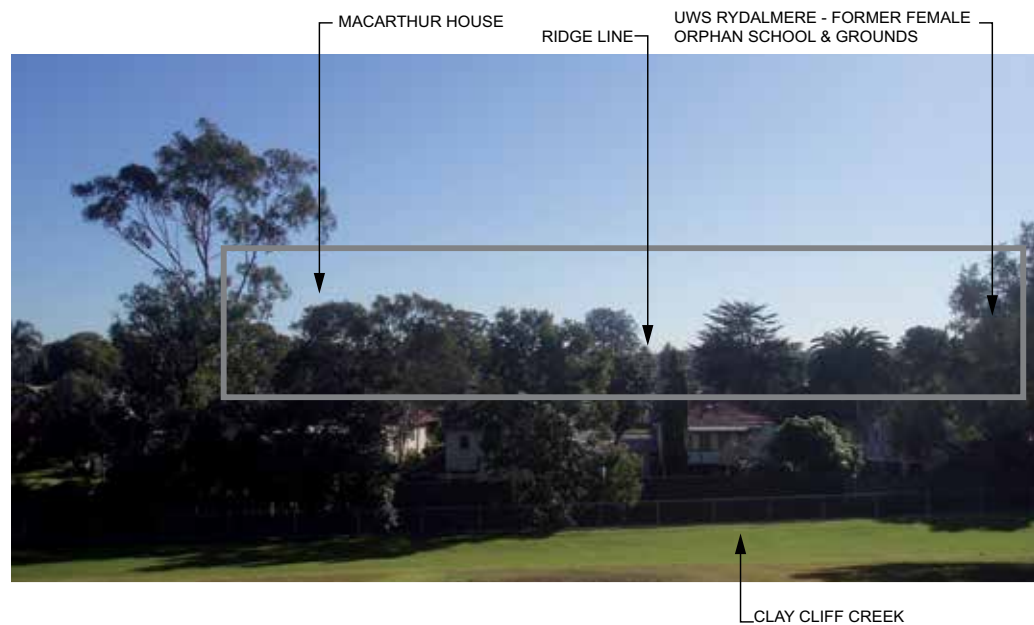
Figure A2.1.1
Historic View Corridors

Table A2.1.2
Historic View Corridors

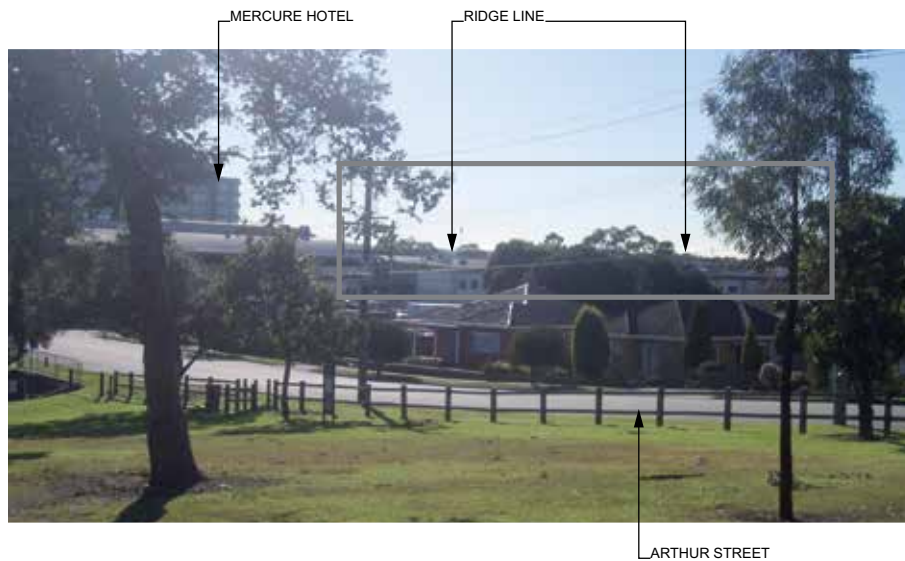
View Number	Description	Significance
No. 1-5, 11 and 12 on views map	Views from Elizabeth Farm and Harris Park colonial precinct north to the ridgeline of hills, river basin (area bounded by Victoria Road, James Ruse Drive, Prospect and Harris Streets) to trees along river, former Newlands, trees of former Rangihou, Wavertree, Macarthur Girls High School, marked by tall tree plantings, including bunya and hoop pines, visible above surrounding suburban development.	Broadest panorama views in Parramatta, of hills to the north allowing appreciation, river valley landscape setting, the siting and interrelationships between key colonial farms and remnant early houses (marked by historic tall tree plantings of Elizabeth Farm, Newlands, Wavertree, Macarthur House, Rangihou). Also modern views of key historic farm plantings from major roads.
No. 6 and 10 on views map	Views of the former Female Orphan School/ UWS Rydalmere from southwest, from James Ruse Drive, Elizabeth Farm and Experiment Farm.	Views to a key heritage item, the former Female Orphan School, retention of historical visual connections to Elizabeth Farm and Experiment Farm.
No. 7 on views map	View from Experiment Farm northeast to trees of Hambledon Cottage.	Demonstrates interrelationship between two key colonial cottages.
No. 8 on views map	Views from Hambledon Cottage to trees of Elizabeth Farm.	Demonstrates interrelationship between master and servant, the Macarthur family and governess.
No. 9 on views map	Views from Elizabeth Farm to trees of Hambledon Cottage.	
No. 13-16 on views map	Views from riverbank ridge defined by Thomas Street, North Parramatta, looking south down Stewart, Macarthur, Morton and Pemberton Streets to tall tree plantings of Hambledon Cottage, Experiment Farm, Elizabeth Farm and ridgeline of Harris Park colonial precinct.	Retain modern views of landmark tree plantings from the riverbank edge.

**Figure A2.1.3**

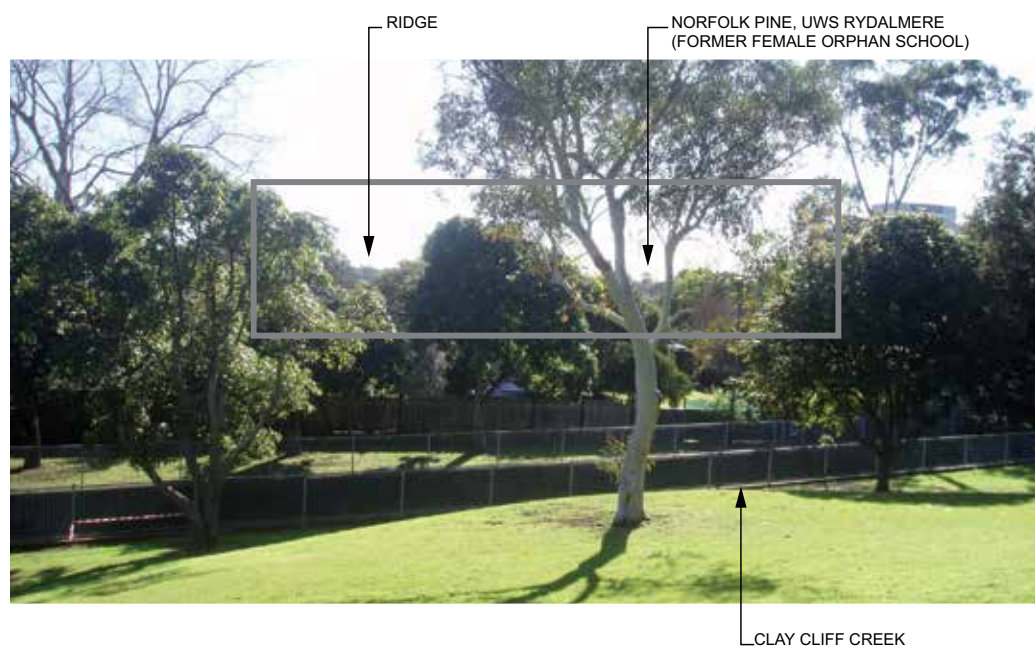
VIEW FROM NORTH OF ELIZABETH FARM RESERVE (outside garden fence) TOWARDS N/NNW; CLAY CLIFF CREEK, CITY, TREES OF HAMBLEDON COTTAGE

**Figure A2.1.4**

VIEW FROM NORTH OF ELIZABETH FARM RESERVE (outside garden fence) TOWARDS CLAY CLIFF CREEK, TREES ALONG PARRAMATTA RIVER, MACARTHUR HOUSE & RIDGE LINE BEYOND

**Figure A2.1.5**

VIEW FROM NORTH OF ELIZABETH FARM RESERVE (outside garden fence) TOWARDS CLAY CLIFF CREEK, TREES ALONG PARRAMATTA RIVER, MACARTHUR HOUSE & RIDGE LINE BEYOND

**Figure A2.1.6**

VIEW FROM NORTH OF ELIZABETH FARM RESERVE (outside garden fence) TOWARDS CLAY CLIFF CREEK, TREES ALONG PARRAMATTA RIVER, MACARTHUR HOUSE & RIDGE LINE BEYOND

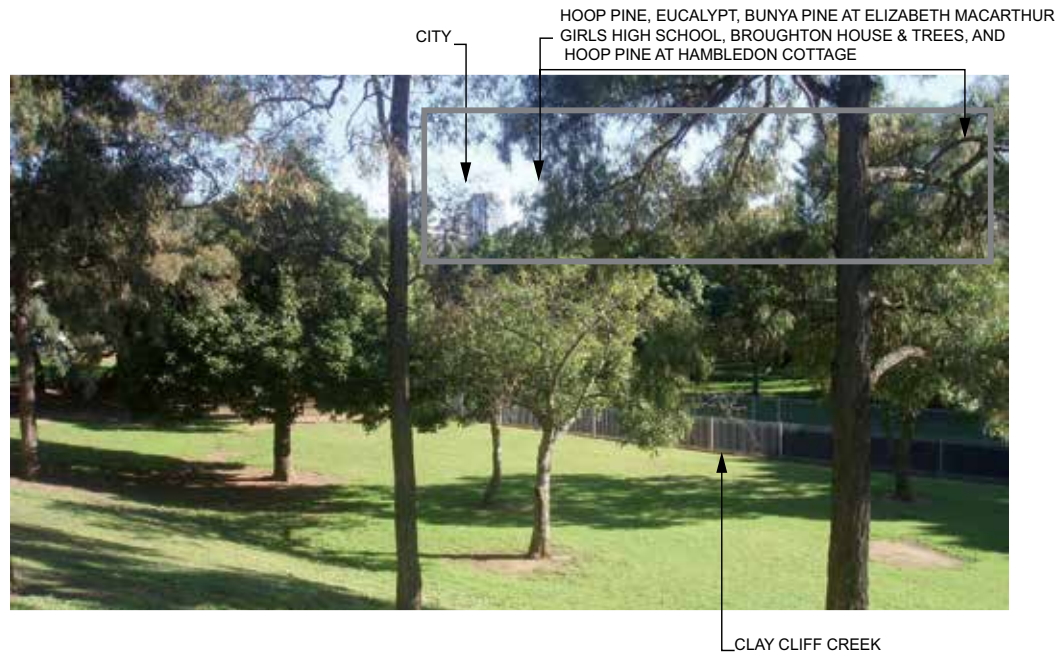


Figure A2.1.7

VIEW FROM NORTH OF ELIZABETH FARM RESERVE (outside garden fence) TOWARDS CLAY CLIFF CREEK, CITY, TREES OF HAMBLEDON COTTAGE, TREES OF ELIZABETH MACARTHUR GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL (former grounds of Newlands), & TREES OF BROUGHTON HOUSE (former Newlands)

A2.2 Other Suburbs

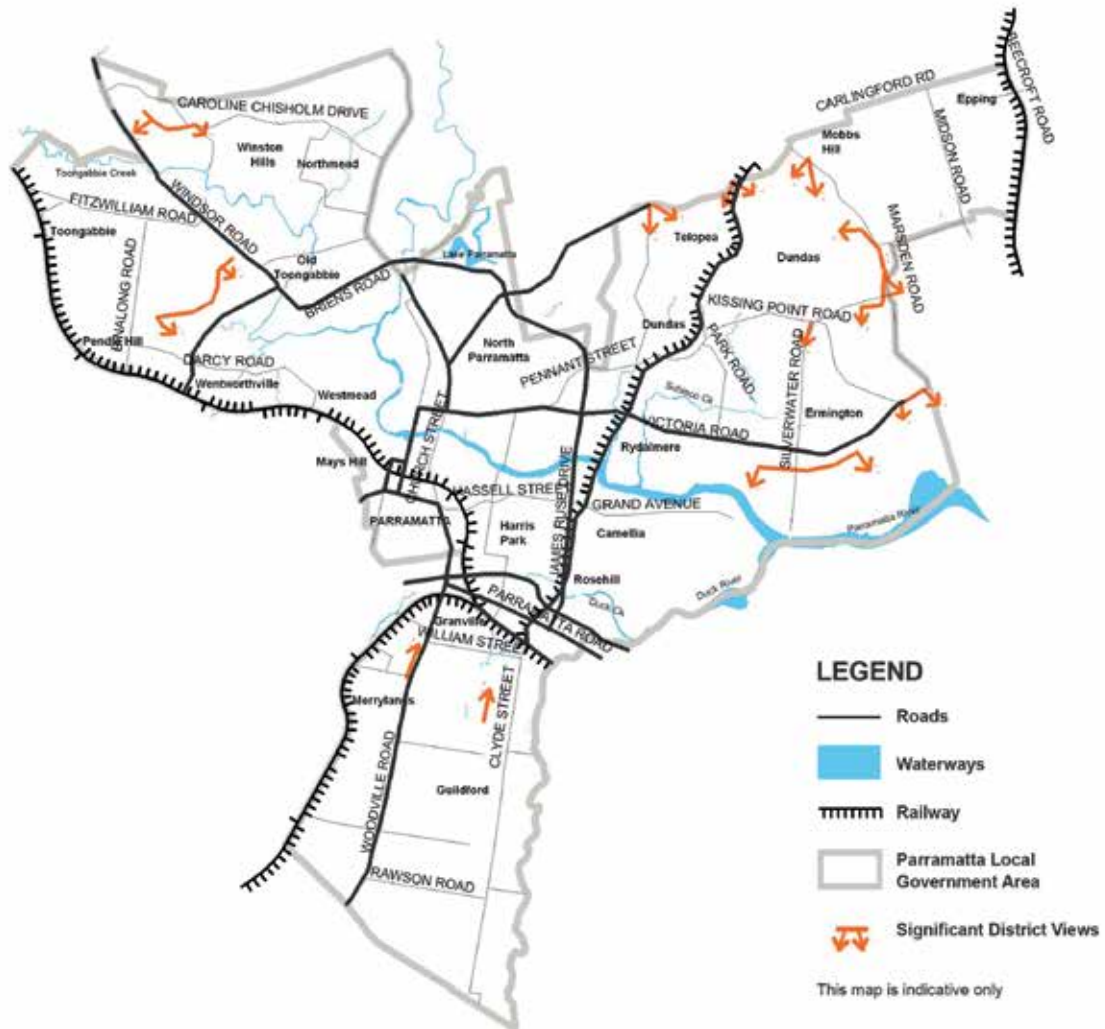


Figure A2.2.1
Views and Vistas



Figure A2.2.2
District view looking South, corner Bettington and Pennant Hills Road, Telopea



Figure A2.2.3
Panoramic view of Camellia and Rydalmere looking South, corner Adderton and Pennant Hills Road, Telopea

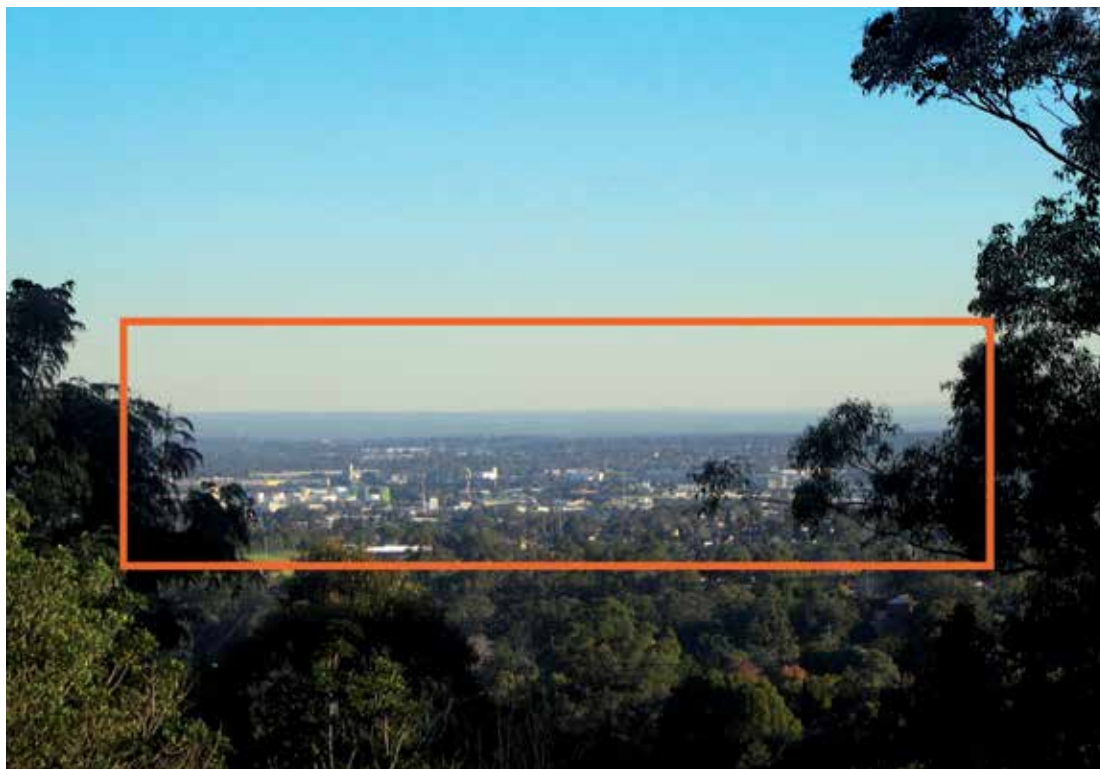


Figure A2.2.4
District view looking South West, Eric Mobbs Reserve, Mobbs Hill

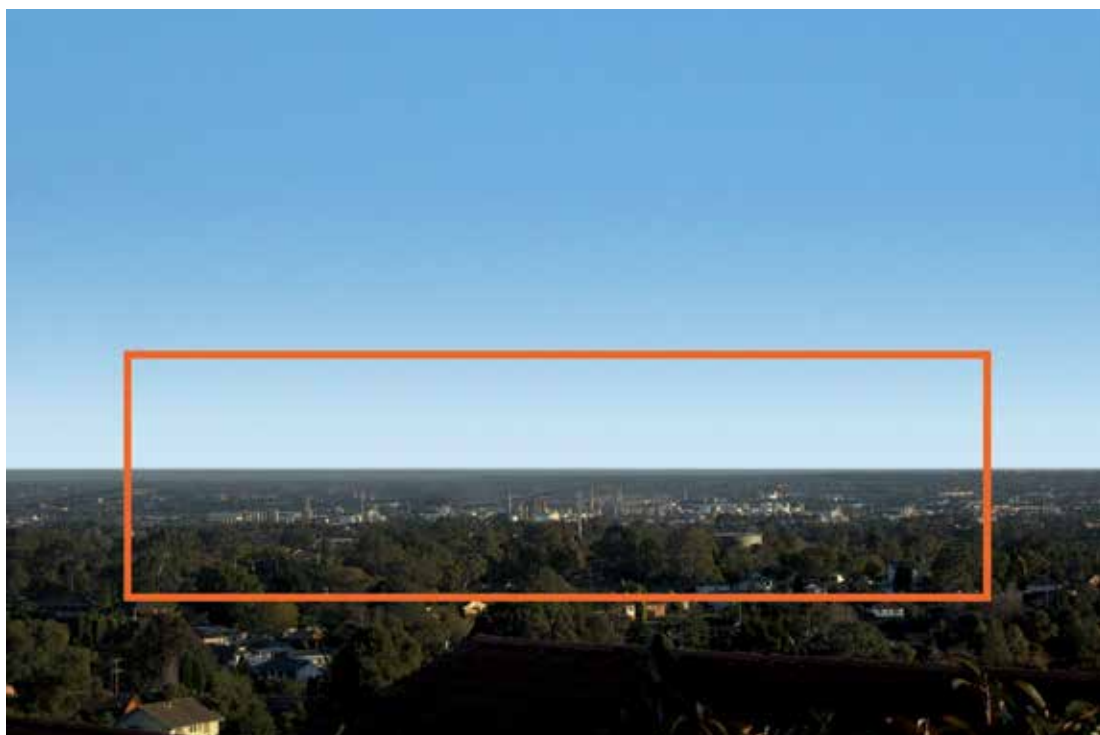


Figure A2.2.5
Looking South West towards Camellia industrial area, Perry Street, Dundas

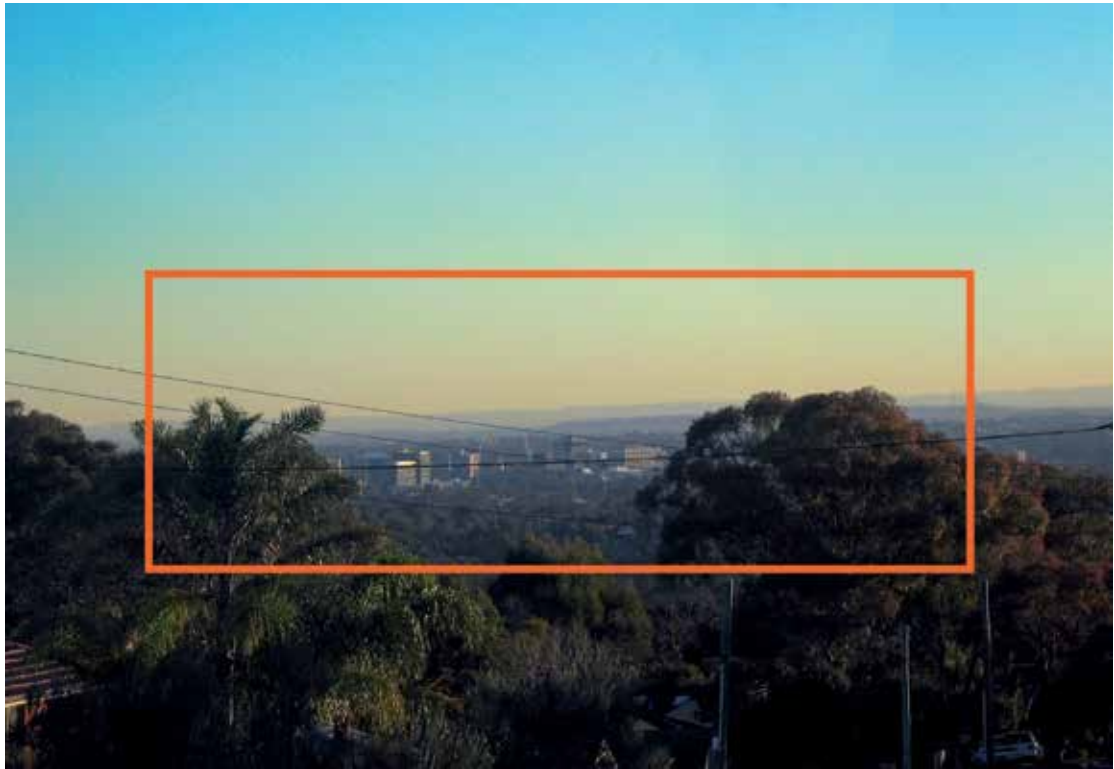


Figure A2.2.6

Parramatta district view looking South towards Parramatta City Centre, Perry Street, Dundas.



Figure A2.2.7

Looking South towards the Homebush Olympic Centre, Marsden Road, Dundas

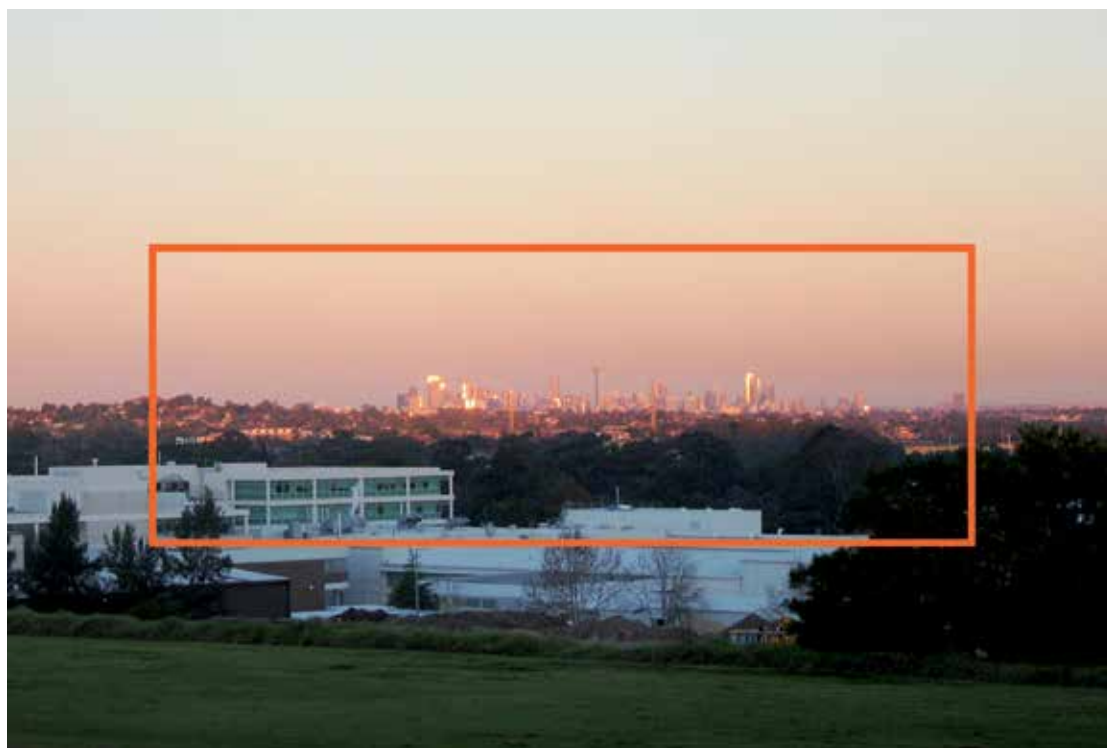


Figure A2.2.8

Looking South East towards Sydney City, Victoria Road, Ermington

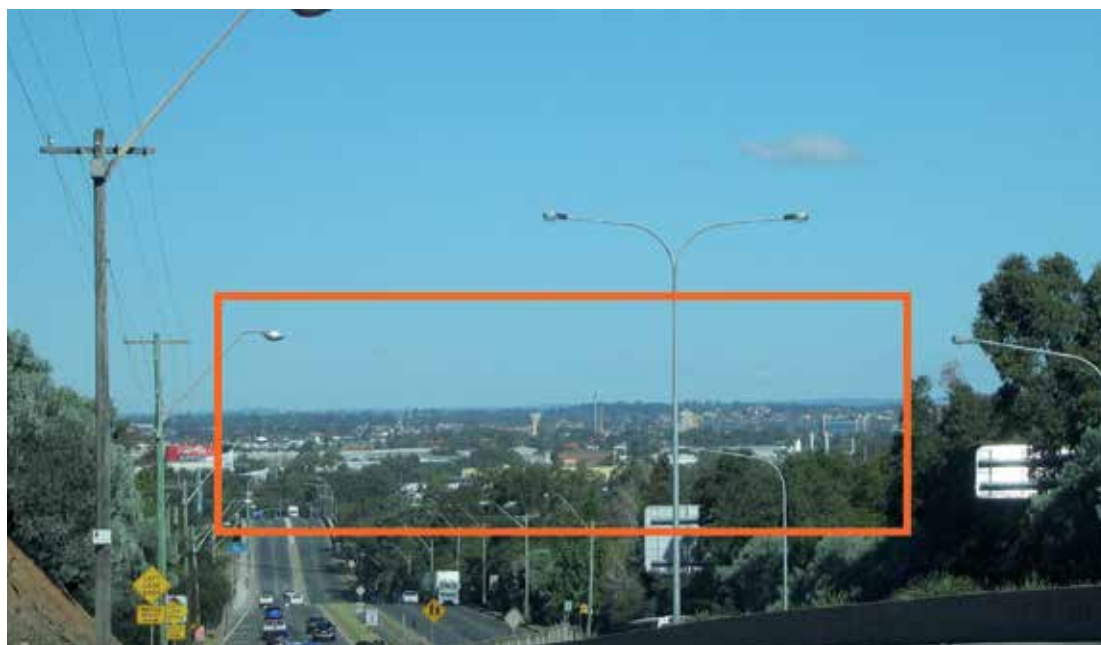


Figure A2.2.9

Looking South towards the Homebush Olympic site, Silverwater Road, Ermington

**Figure A2.2.10**

Looking South towards the Homebush Olympic site, Spurway Street, Ermington

**Figure A2.2.11**

Looking South towards the Homebush Olympic site, Coffey Street, Ermington



Figure A2.2.12

Looking South towards Camellia industrial area, corner of Patricia and Gladys Street, Ermington

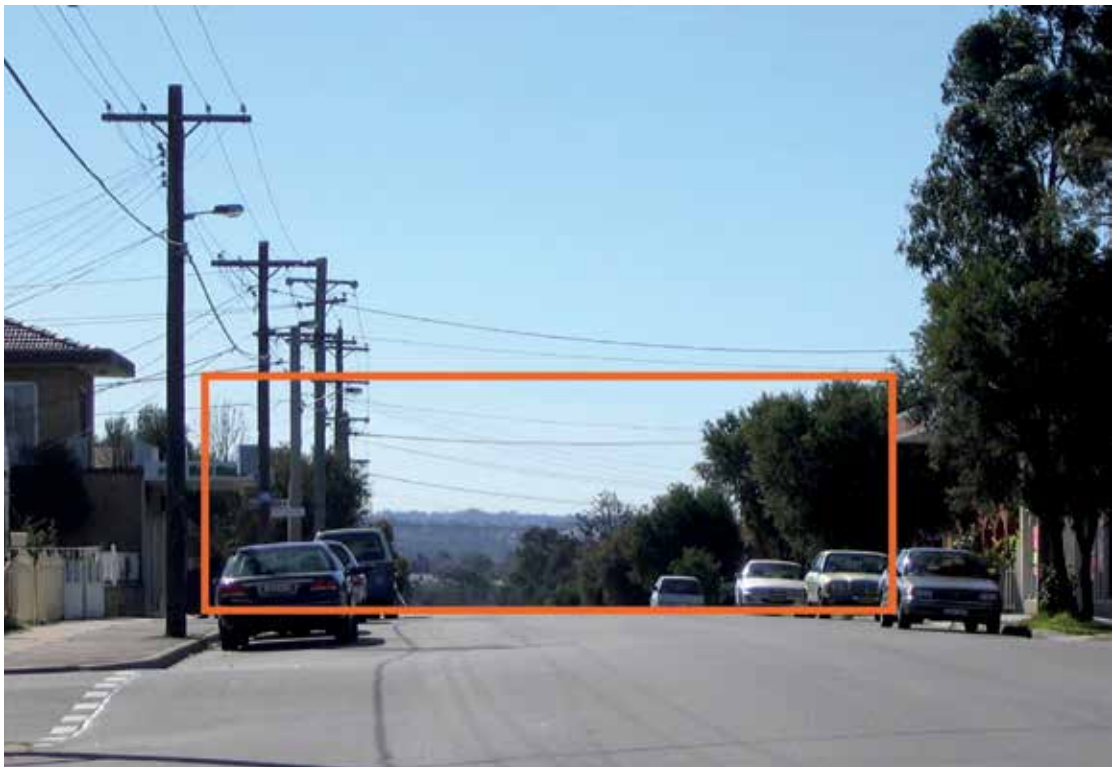


Figure A2.2.13

District view looking North from The Trongate, Granville

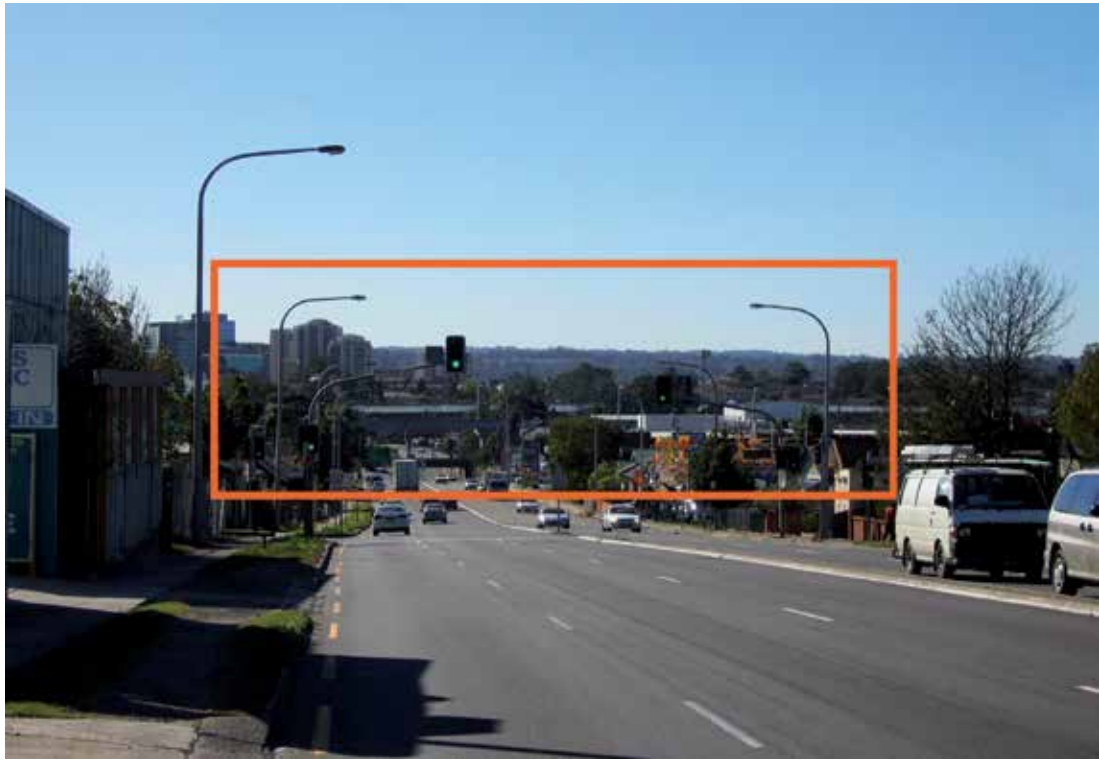


Figure A2.2.1

Looking North towards Parramatta City Centre, Woodville Road, Granville



Figure A2.2.1

Looking South East towards Sydney City, Constitution Road Wentworthville



Figure A2.2.1
Looking South East towards Parramatta City Centre, Wessex Lane, Wentworthville



Figure A2.2.1
Looking South West towards Prospect Hill, Buckleys Road, Winston Hills



Figure A2.2.2

Looking South East towards Parramatta City Centre, Buckleys Road, Winston Hills

APPENDIX 3

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND REMNANT TREES

APPENDIX 3

A3 Vegetation Communities and Remnant Trees

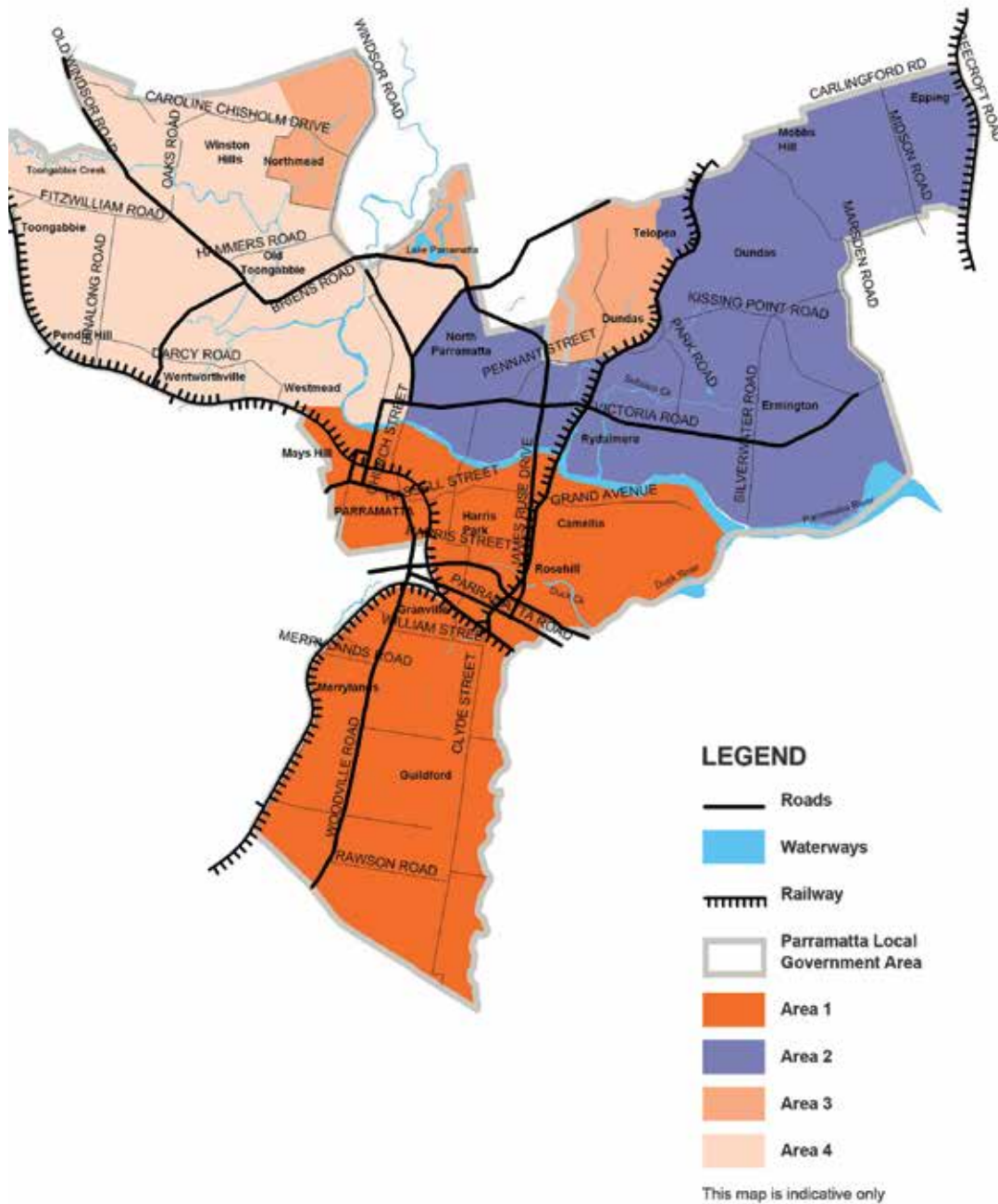


Figure A3.1
Vegetation Communities

A3.1 Area 1 - Southern Zone

Vegetation Communities

- Cumberland Plain Woodland

- Cooks River Clay Plain Scrub Forest

Tree species found in the above communities:

Creeks and Swales	Drier Flats and Slopes
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>
<i>Melaleuca linarifolia</i>	<i>Eucalyptus fibrosa</i>
<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus moluccana</i>
<i>Melaleuca decora</i>	<i>Eucalyptus eugenioides</i>
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>
<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus longifolia</i>
<i>Eucalyptus amplifolia</i>	
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	

A3.2 Area 2 - Eastern Zone

Vegetation Communities

- Blue Gum High Forest
- Turpentine Ironbark Forest
- Shale Sandstone Transition Forest
- Sydney Coastal River Flat Forest

Tree species found in the above communities:

Creeks and Swales	Slopes
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>
<i>Melaleuca linarifolia</i>	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>
<i>Melaleuca styphelioides</i>	<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>
<i>Eucalyptus salignus</i>	<i>Angophora costata</i>
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	<i>Allocasuarina torulosa</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>
	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>

A3.3 Area 3 - Northern Zone

Vegetation Communities

- Sydney Sandstone Gully Complex
- Shale Sandstone Transition

Tree species found in the above communities:

Gullies and Slopes
<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>
<i>Eucalyptus gummifera</i>
<i>Eucalyptus punctata</i>
<i>Angophora costata</i>
<i>Angophora bakeri</i>
<i>Eucalyptus resinifera</i>

Gullies and Slopes

Allocasuarina torulosa

Ceratopetalum gummiferum

Elaeocarpus reticulatus

Syncarpia glomulifera

A3.4 Area 4 - Western Zone

Vegetation Communities

- Cumberland Plain Woodland
- Shale / Sandstone Transition Forest
- Sydney Coastal River Flat Forest

Tree species found in the above communities:

Creeks and Swales

Angophora floribunda

Melaleuca linarifolia

Eucalyptus saligna

Eucalyptus punctata

Callistemon salignus

Eucalyptus amplifolia

Casuarina glauca

Backhousia myrtifolia

Stenocarpus salignus

Eucalyptus tereticornis

Drier Flats and Slopes

Eucalyptus tereticornis

Eucalyptus fibrosa

Eucalyptus moluccana

Eucalyptus eugenioides

Eucalyptus floboidea

Eucalyptus crebra

Eucalyptus punctata

APPENDIX 4

NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER AREAS

APPENDIX 4

A4 Neighbourhood Character Areas

Traditional residential development patterns of detached houses are a distinguishing feature of the identity of suburban areas of Parramatta LGA. The setback, landscaping, overall form, proportion, materials and detailing of the buildings contributes towards the character of residential neighbourhoods.

Although the housing and landscaping forms and styles vary from street to street and even within each block, recurrent themes have been identified to enable the design of new residential development to fit more sympathetically with the existing local context.

As new housing development takes place, it should not simply mimic the decorative, surface features of past styles, nor restrict freedom of expression of individual householders, but rather should broadly continue the themes, forms and patterns that have helped to establish the character of the locality. By understanding the overall form, proportion and colour range that makes the existing character, it is possible, and indeed desirable, to interpret them in contemporary design.

Four housing character types have been identified, and their characteristics described. A map showing the location of housing character types is included. The housing character types primarily serve as a guide, because within these types there is variation, and because in most suburbs there is a mix of types. The character descriptions are intended to be used to help a development proponent and the community identify the features of housing character type(s) prevalent in proximity to a development proposal and provide guidance on compatible design themes.

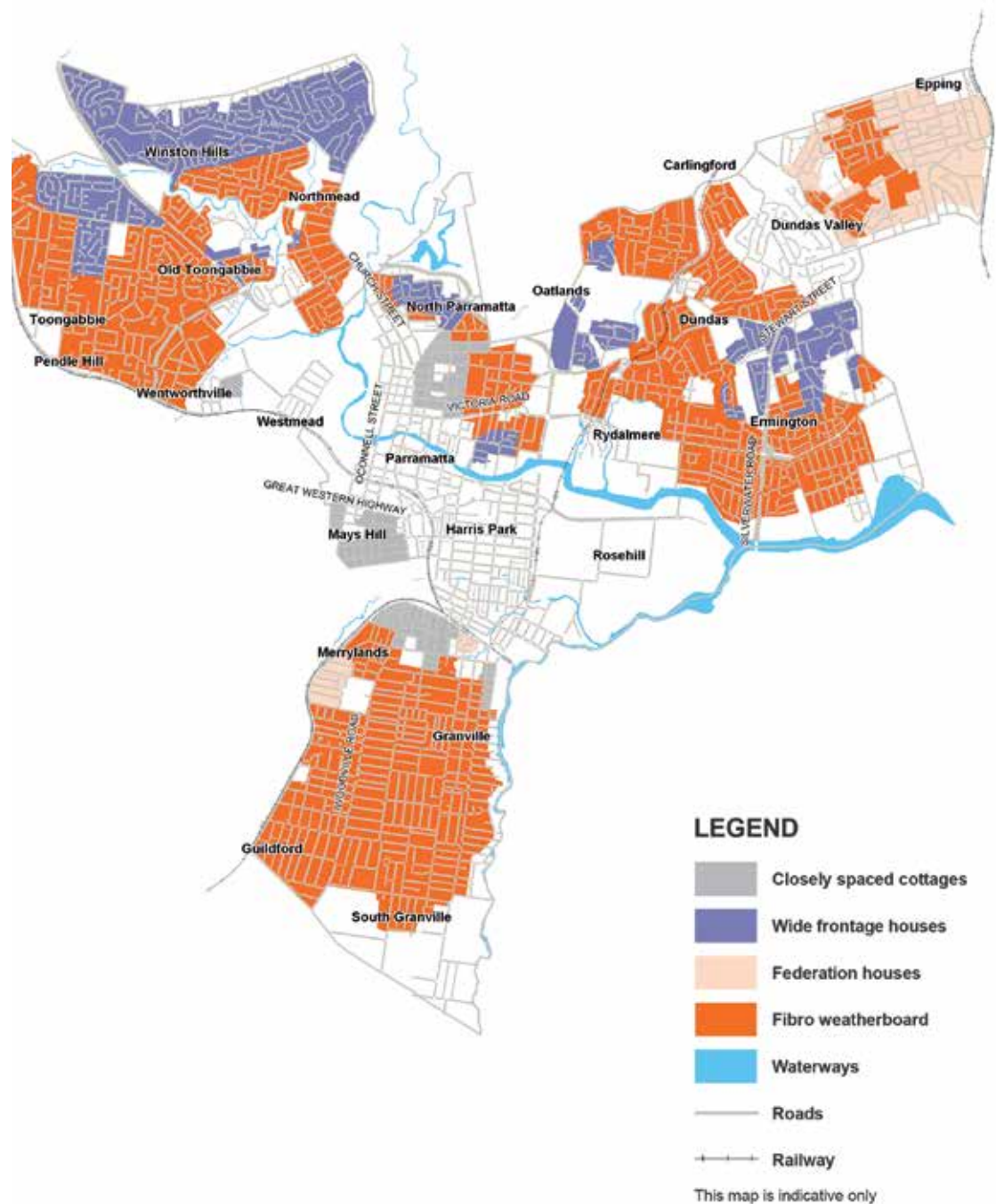


Figure A4.1
Building Types

A4.1 TYPE 1: Fibro/Weatherboard, Brick Cottages



Figure A4.1.1
Fibro cottage

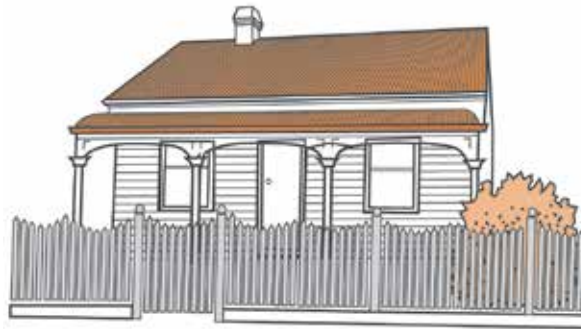


Figure A4.1.2
Weatherboard cottage

These buildings generally occur within a grid street pattern on relatively flat or gently sloping land with small to medium rectilinear lots, prevalent in:

- Guildford
- Merrylands
- Granville
- Rydalmere
- Ermington

Variations along curvilinear streets and/or sloping sites, larger blocks are prevalent in:

- Ermington
- Rydalmere
- Pendle Hill
- Toongabbie
- Wentworthville

Building frontage and setback

- Building design is to enhance the existing built character by translating into contemporary design solutions the themes found in the neighbourhood regarding:
 - the building setback and landscape character of the street frontage
 - front fences are low and transparent, sympathetic with the prevailing materials and
 - detailing of surrounding properties.
- Street setback similar to neighbouring buildings
- Low front fences (usually a mixture; occasionally consistent use of one of the following):
 - brick, with piers and capping, 300-750 high
 - picket
 - wire mesh with steel, timber or brick posts
 - low hedges and shrubs
 - embankments or retaining walls of low brick, random rubble or stone.
- Side setback is generally wider on one side (3m) providing regular gaps between houses

Massing

- The massing, i.e. the arrangement of the building bulk and articulation of building parts
- Low, simple forms, divided mostly into two and occasionally three bays, with simple entry feature/recess usually in the longer, setback bay
- Base of the buildings is usually expressed by brick base up to floor structure and lightweight cladding above or corbelled course in brickwork

Design Controls

Roofs

- The roof shape, pitch and overhangs
- Roofs are the most consistent elements characterised by:
 - single, pitched and hipped roofs, with minimum articulation given by a return hip facing the street above projecting bay
 - generally, small (approximately 450mm) roof eaves overhang
 - flat or skillion roof over entry feature and rear utility areas, verandahs and extensions.

Entries

- Entry porches, verandahs, balconies and terraces. A variety of entries characterised by:
 - steps to small porch, within front door recess
 - small flat concrete roof over projecting entry porch
 - steps to verandah with screen feature panel, railing, skillion roof or pergola
 - verandah wrapping around front and side of the longer, recessed bay.

Car parking, access and garages

- Form, materials and detailing of car parking structures should be consistent with the associated building, preferably at rear, with rear lane or side driveway access.
- Car park entry or garage to be setback beyond the building line from the street to reduce its visual dominance, and to reinforce building articulation along street frontage.
- Garage entries to be no more than one-third of building frontage width.

Windows and doors

- Regular pattern of rectilinear openings surrounded by solid walling in each bay.
- Variety of window and door types, ranging from vertical proportioned to almost square, horizontal proportion - divided by mullions or into vertical panels.

Materials, finishes and details

- Materials finishes, fixtures, patterns, colours and detailing. There is a wide, yet restricted palette range:
 - red/brown brick, pale-pastel coloured painted, rendered masonry, cement fibro or weatherboard cladding
 - terracotta roof tiles, red-brown prevalent
 - eaves and soffit lined, pale pastel colour painted finish
 - timber or aluminium window framing - sections feature or contrasting colour to wall and to glass, to highlight division of glazing into panels
 - minimum or no decorative features, e.g. vertical timber screen at entry, wrought iron
 - balustrading around entry porch and stair.

A4.2 TYPE 2: Federation Houses and Californian Bungalows



Figure A4.2.1
Federation house

These building types generally occur on small to medium/large rectilinear lots within a grid street pattern on flat or gently sloping land. Front fences are generally low brick and pier, transparent, such as picket fencing, or retaining walls.

This housing type is characteristic in:

- Epping
- Eastwood

It occurs in smaller groupings in:

- Ermington
- Merrylands/Guildford
- Granville
- Pendle Hill
- Wentworthville

Building frontage and setback

- Building design is to enhance the existing built character by translating into contemporary design solutions the themes found in the neighbourhood regarding:
 - the building setback and landscape character of the street frontage
 - front fences are low and transparent, sympathetic with the prevailing materials and detailing of surrounding properties
 - Buildings parallel to street similar frontage to neighbouring buildings

- Low front fences - brick with capping course and piers - same colour as building with timber or metal rail, or timber paling, low retaining walls
- Open lawn with ornamental flowering shrubs and specimen trees - palms, pencil pines, bound canopied flowering trees
- Side setback is generally wider on one side - 3m - providing regular gaps between houses.

Massing

- The massing, i.e. the arrangement of the building bulk and articulation of building parts. Articulated built form, divided into bays along frontage, one bay with front verandah or projecting bay with feature window
- Regular pattern formed by building width, spacing and stepped facade
- Ground floor slightly raised

Design Controls

Roofs

- The roof shape, pitch and overhangs, composite steeply pitched hipped roof with one or two gables towards street, wide, varied overhands
- Regular sequence of gables along street

Entries and verandahs

- Entry porches, verandahs, balconies and terraces - generous width verandah gabled or flat roofed, front of one or both bays of frontage, part of rhythm of repeated forms along street frontage
- Solid masonry base and balustrade, and decorative column above

Car parking, access and garages

- Form, materials and detailing of car parking structures should be consistent with the associated building
- Car parking at rear or setback far beyond building line
- Garage gable ended roof and similar roof pitch as the house

Windows and doors

- Windows and doors - location and proportion - projecting, solid bay has central feature window with horizontal projection, divided into three or more vertical panels and highlights
- Window treatment varies from house to house with a consistent building massing giving individuality, e.g. project beyond facade, hoods over bay windows, varying mullion arrangement, use of leadlight

Materials, finishes and details

- Materials finishes, fixtures, patterns, colours and detailing
- Dark brick walls, darker brick varied bonding pattern decorative banding or trim
- Recessed panelling with gable roof tile or slate roof
- Timber or masonry feature columns on verandah, and window framing contrasts with masonry to provide decorative relief and richness in detail

A4.3 TYPE 3: Wide Frontage Ranch-Style Houses

**Figure A4.3.1**

Wide Frontage Ranch-style house

**Figure A4.3.2**

Wide Frontage Ranch-style house cottage

These buildings generally occur on medium to medium/large lots within a curvilinear street pattern with streets winding along contours connected by steeper side streets. Cul-de-sacs are common, often leading towards an open space system along a valley or ridge.

The diversity of building forms, roof shapes, window and entry styles, and the palette of materials is much wider, reflecting the expansion of building technologies through the 1960s and 70s. Unity is provided by the horizontal massing, the front lawn and landscape, and the fashion of the times, such as the popularity of red texture bricks and cream/yellow-ochre bricks in some areas.

Boundary definition between the properties and the street is absent, or very subtly achieved through level changes, such as embankments or low retaining walls and planting. This form of housing is prevalent in:

- Dundas
- Dundas Valley
- Eastwood
- Oatlands
- Wentworthville
- Toongabbie
- Pendle Hill
- Winston Hills

Building frontage and setback

- Building design is to enhance the existing built character by translating into contemporary design solutions the themes found in the neighbourhood regarding the building setback and landscape character of the street frontage
- front fences are low and transparent, sympathetic with the prevailing materials and detailing of surrounding properties.
- Setback from the street is similar to neighbouring buildings
- No front fence; boundary definition, if any, is achieved by shrubs, embankments or low, stone retaining walls
- Lawns extend from entry to the kerb.
- Mixed species of shrubs and trees - eucalyptus, ornamental shrubs and flower beds are prevalent
- Garages are often integrated within the main building, therefore, the wider setback on one side prevalent in earlier housing forms is not common

Massing

- The massing, i.e. the arrangement of the building bulk and articulation of building parts
- Double or triple fronted houses
- The low, horizontal lines of the frontage width is accentuated by one or more of the following measures: eaves overhang, verandahs extending along frontage, garage or carport integrated with building

Design Controls**Entries**

- Entry porches, verandahs, balconies and terraces
- Houses open towards and overlook the street
- Entries are expressed by one or more of the following:
 - front verandah, i.e. roof overhang continues with the main roof, generous fascia, verandah
 - posts widely spaced
 - entry porch and pergola
 - recessed front door with feature glass panelling above and to one or both sides of the door
 - if verandah or entry porch is raised, wrought iron balustrading is provided
 - base of verandah or porch may be lined and paved with special feature material

Car parking, access and garages

- Form, materials and detailing of car parking structures should be consistent with the associated building
- Garages or carports are integrated with the main building by:
 - split level arrangement, with garage at lower level to one side of the house
 - main roof, or pergola/verandah roof extends over garage/carport emphasising
 - horizontality

Roofs

- The roof shape, pitch and overhangs
- Roofs are the most consistent elements characterised by:
 - simple low pitched roofs
 - ridge parallel with the street, gable ended, occasionally, a feature gable faces the street
 - wide eaves or verandah along front.

Car parking, access and garages

- Garage doors, roller door or tilt panels with colour to match other details, trims, doors or window frames
- Driveways paved as part of entry feature paving
- Edges of driveways and paths are often landscaped with flower beds and shrubs

Windows and doors

- Windows and doors - location and proportion
- Windows divide the predominantly horizontal wall surfaces into vertical bays
- Windows and doors accentuate horizontality by a number of means:
 - windows extend to underside of eaves
 - horizontally proportioned windows divided into vertical and horizontal panels
 - corner windows feature, giving greater emphasis to the eaves overhang.

Materials, finishes and details

- Materials finishes, fixtures, patterns, colours and detailing
- There is a wide palette of materials and finishes, within which, certain themes dominate each area and include:
 - red texture brick, cream or yellow brick walls, timber or CFC feature panelling. The base of the building, up to floor slab, occasionally expressed with sandstone cladding
 - concrete, terracotta and occasionally ribbed or corrugated sheet roofing; grey, dark brown/red predominate, horizontal timber panelling of gable ends
 - timber or aluminium window frames, usually white or natural finish
 - minimum decorative features painted light colour to match window frames and other trims
 - wrought iron rails or balustrades
 - cast iron or timber verandah columns.

A4.4 TYPE 4: Closely Spaced Cottages, Semi and Terraces



Figure A4.4.1

Semi-attached cottage

This building type predominantly occurs on small lots with a rectilinear or distorted grid street pattern on gently slopping or near-flat land, prevalent in:

- Granville, north of William Street
- Merrylands
- South Parramatta

Buildings are closely spaced; setback from the street is usually less than 5m. Buildings adjoin, as semis, or side setbacks are minimal (900mm). Wider side setback for car access to the rear

is not always provided.

Building frontage and setback

- Building design is to enhance the existing built character by translating into contemporary design solutions the themes found in the neighbourhood regarding:
 - the building setback and landscape character of the street frontage
 - front fences are low and transparent, sympathetic with the prevailing materials and detailing of surrounding properties.
- Setback from the street is similar to neighbouring buildings (usually 5m or less)
- Low to medium height (1-2m), see-through front fence, similar to neighbouring buildings such as timber picket fence, low brick fence with piers and timber rails, wrought iron or cast iron fences
- Paving in front gardens is kept to a minimum, to pathway and driveway only, and soft landscape is provided utilising lawn, flower beds, ornamental shrubs and small trees
- Minimum side setbacks (900mm) and zero setbacks are common

Massing

- The massing, i.e. the arrangement of the building bulk and articulation of building parts
- Simple form, parallel to the street, projections and articulation is more common at the rear of the building
- Ground floor is often elevated slightly
- Consistent rhythm of dwelling width and spacing
- Articulation provided by party walls, double frontage and verandahs, feature gable above entry porches or above verandahs

Design Controls

Roofs

- The roof shape, pitch and overhangs
- Simple steep primary roof, usually hipped in semis. In attached row housing and semis, ridge is usually parallel to the street
- Articulation provided by gables in part of roof facing street and occasionally by chimneys. This form of articulation can be used to provide a sympathetic relationship between two storey infill and existing single storey buildings
- Dormer windows to attic rooms may be allowed, if they reflect the scale and form prevalent in this type of building

Entries

- Entry porches, verandahs, balconies and terraces
- Houses open to and overlook the street
- Continuous verandahs along front, verandah roof lower and usually shallower pitch than primary roof
- Entry given emphasis with gable or portico

Car parking, access and garages

- Form, materials and detailing of car parking structures should be consistent with the associated building
- Car park or garages are setback beyond the building line.

- Access drive, or new lane, to carports or garages at the rear, is preferred.

Windows and doors

- Windows and doors - location and proportion
- Opening with vertical proportions are arranged in a symmetrical pattern within verandah bays. Front doors are given visual prominence with high lights and side lights and are sometimes recessed
- Vertical proportion or bay windows, symmetrically placed beneath gable divided into vertical panels and highlights

Materials, finishes and details

- Materials finishes, fixtures, patterns, colours and detailing
- Walls similar with neighbouring buildings, usually dark brick or rendered masonry with decorative banding and trims
- Roofs compatible with tile or slate gable ends panelled and recessed
- Verandahs have timber posts, may provide brick base, up to balustrade height, timber frieze

APPENDIX 5

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

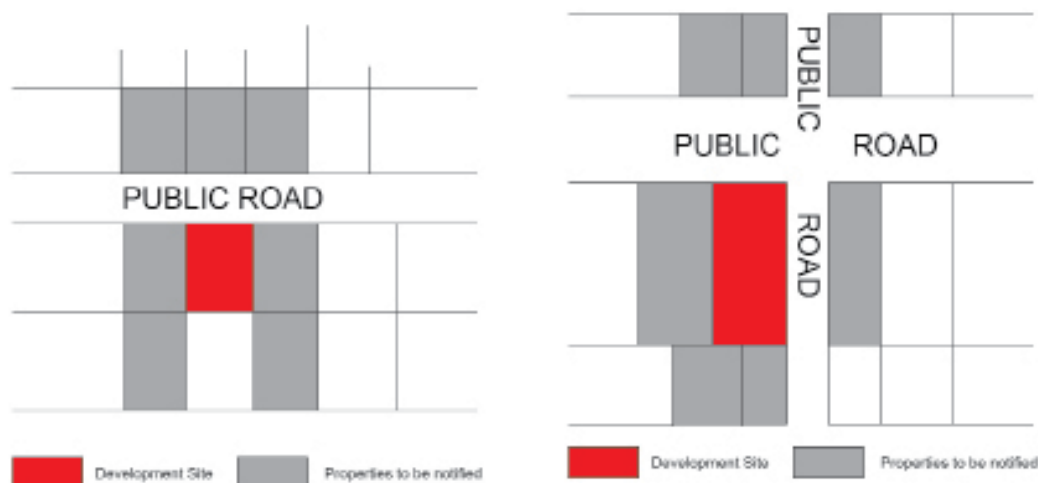
APPENDIX 5

A5 Notification Procedures

A5.1 Notification of Development Applications

The minimum standard for notification of development applications is as follows: This section applies to development including single and two storey dwelling houses, alterations and additions to dwelling houses, swimming pools, carports and garages, dual occupancies, land subdivisions, and minor alterations and additions to multi-dwelling housing, residential flat buildings and other advertised development.

- a. A letter will be sent to all adjoining property owners and occupiers, and where possible the name of the owner/occupier will be used. Adjoining land means land that abuts or is directly opposite a development site or is separated from it only by a pathway, driveway, road, lane or similar thoroughfare. Adjoining land does not include land separated by a highway, major or arterial road. The general extent of notification by letter is shown in Figure A5.1.1.
- b. In cases where the property is a strata titled building, Council will notify all owners and occupiers.
- c. Where the development site adjoins or is in the nearby vicinity of a Heritage Conservation Area, at least two properties into the Heritage Conservation Area will be notified.
- d. Where the development site fronts a park where there is a Parks Committee, that committee will be sent a notification letter.
- e. Where the development site is within a town or neighbourhood centre that is the focus of a Civic Trust, neighbourhood association or similar, that is known to Council, that group will be sent a notification letter.
- f. As a minimum, the letter will include the following advice:
 - Identification/description of the relevant parcel of land (lot description and address).
 - a description of the proposed development
 - an A4 size plan including a site plan and the elevations of the building and number of storeys (if relevant)
 - the place and times the application can be inspected
 - name of applicant
 - the registered number of the application
 - the closing date for submissions
 - a statement that submissions will be disclosed to any person requesting information under the Freedom of Information guidelines
 - multi-lingual advice alerting that the letter contains important information about a development proposal and that a translation service is available.
- g. The notification period is 14 calendar days.

**Figure A5.1.1****Properties to be notified**

The Manager, Development Services has the discretion to expand the amount of properties notified having regard to the nature, scale, intensity, and the context of the development proposal.

A5.2 Public Exhibition of Certain Development Applications

A5.2.1 Advertised Development

What is advertised development?

The EP&A Act enables Council to identify “advertised development” which includes notification processes over and above the minimum notification procedures.

- i. Advertised development under Clause 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 is:
 - a. State significant advertised development, which will be advertised in accordance with Clauses 82-85 of the EP&A Regulation 2000.
 - b. Nominated integration development which requires approval under the Heritage Act 1977, the Water Act 1912 or the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997; Threatened Species Development and Class 1 Aquaculture Development, which will be advertised in accordance with Clauses 87-89 of the EP&A Regulation 2000.
- ii. In addition, this DCP identifies the following as advertised development:
 - a. Residential flat buildings
 - b. Multi dwelling housing
 - c. SEPP (Seniors Living)
 - d. Non residential development in or adjoining a residential area that may impact on residential amenity.
 - e. Mixed use development
 - f. the demolition of a heritage item or a building, work, relic, tree, or place in a heritage conservation area
 - g. the carrying out of development referred to in Clause 5.10.10 of Parramatta LEP 2011.

but excludes minor additions or alterations to the above.

How will advertised development be publically notified?

Advertised development under this DCP as specified above will be advertised in accordance with criteria set out below:

- a. A letter containing the information outlined in Section B(c) will be sent to all adjoining property owners and occupiers and surrounding owners and occupiers whose possible use or enjoyment of their land may be detrimentally effected by the development. Where possible the name of the owner/occupier will be used. As a minimum, letters will be sent to owners and occupiers of five (5) properties either side of the development site, any other adjoining properties and five (5) properties on the opposite side of the street. Where application is for a brothel, notification letters will be sent to schools, aged persons residential developments and churches in the nearby vicinity.
- b. In cases where the development application proposes to exceed the height limit specified in Council's planning instruments, a letter will be sent to property owners and occupiers within a 100 metre radius as a minimum.
- c. In cases where non-residential development within residential zones may impact on a residential amenity and operates outside business hours of 9am to 5pm Monday to Saturday, a letter will be sent to property owners and occupiers within a 100 metre radius as a minimum.
- d. In cases where the property is a strata titled building, Council will notify all owners and occupiers.
- e. A notice will be published in a local newspaper circulating in the area of the development.
- f. A notice will be placed on the Council's website.
- g. Relevant material, including copies of the plans and supporting information will be displayed at Council's Central Library and the Branch Library closest to the development site.
- h. A suitably protected notice (at least laminated) will be placed on the land in an area that is highly visible. Cost of the notice to be paid by the applicant as part of the advertising fee.
- i. A letter will be sent to public authorities, which may have an interest in the application.
- j. The notification period is 21 calendar days commencing the day after the notice appears in the local paper.

A5.2.2 Designated Development

Designated Development refers to certain types of high impact development that are identified under Schedule 3 of the EP&A Regulation 2000. The requirements for public exhibition of development applications for designated & A Act and Clauses 77-81 of the EP&A Regulation 2000.

A5.3 Notification by Major Land Use Types

Table A5.3.1

Development Applications - Residential Development

Reference Number	Development (which requires development consent)	Notification Method	Minimum period
1.1	Single and 2 storey dwelling houses, alterations and additions to dwelling houses, carports, garages, outbuildings and swimming pools.	a. Letter to adjoining owners and occupiers.	14 days
1.2	Dual occupancies	a. Letter to adjoining owners and occupiers	14 days
1.3	Multi dwelling housing Residential flat buildings Senior's housing	a. Letter to adjoining owners and occupiers of five (5) properties either side of the development site, any other adjoining properties on the opposite side of the street. Plus surrounding owners and occupiers whose use or enjoyment of their land may be detrimentally affected by the development. b. Where the development application proposes to exceed the height limit specified in Council's planning instruments, letter to owners and occupiers within a 100 metre radius as a minimum. c. A notice published in a local newspaper circulating in the area of development. d. A notice placed on the Council's website. e. Exhibited at central library and branch library closest to development site. f. A sign placed on the land. g. Letter to public authorities which may have an interest.	21 days

Table A5.3.2

Development Applications - Non-Residential Development in Residential Zones

Reference Number	Development (which requires development consent)	Notification Method	Minimum period
2.1	<p>Non residential development within residential zones that may impact on residential amenity, which will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Educational establishments ■ Places of public worship ■ Child care centres ■ Hospitals ■ Hotels, motels, and shops with existing use rights. 	<p>a. Letter to adjoining owners and occupiers of five (5) properties either side of the development site, any other adjoining properties and five (5) properties on the opposite side of the street. Plus surrounding owners and occupiers whose use or enjoyment of their land may be detrimentally affected by the development.</p> <p>b. Where the development application proposes to exceed the height limit specified in Council's planning instruments, or operates outside business hours of 9am to 5pm limit Monday to Saturday, letter to owners and occupiers within a 100 metre radius as a minimum.</p> <p>c. A notice published in a local newspaper circulating in the area of development.</p> <p>d. A notice placed on the Council's website.</p> <p>e. Exhibited at central library and branch library closest to development site.</p> <p>f. A sign placed on the land.</p> <p>g. Letter to public authorities which may have an interest.</p>	21 days

Table A5.3.3

Development Applications - Business and Industrial Zones

Reference Number	Development (which requires development consent)	Notification Method	Minimum period
3.1	Mixed use development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Letter to adjoining owners and occupiers of five (5) properties either side of the development site, any other adjoining properties and five (5) properties on the opposite side of the street. Plus surrounding owners and occupiers whose use or enjoyment of their land may be detrimentally effected by the development. b. Where the development application proposes to exceed the height limit specified in Council's planning instruments, letter to owners and occupiers within a 100 metre radius as a minimum. c. A notice published in a local newspaper circulating in the area of development. d. A notice placed on the Council's website. e. Exhibited at central library and branch library closest to development site. f. A sign placed on the land. g. Letter to public authorities which may have an interest. 	21 days

Reference Number	Development (which requires development consent)	Notification Method	Minimum period
3.2	Non-residential development in Business and Industrial Zones adjoining a residential area that may impact on residential amenity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Letter to adjoining owners and occupiers of five (5) properties either side of the development site, any other adjoining properties and five (5) properties on the opposite side of the street. Plus surrounding owners and occupiers whose use or enjoyment of their land may be detrimentally affected by the development. Where the application is for a brothel, this is to include schools, aged persons residential developments and churches in the nearby vicinity. b. Where the development application proposes to exceed the height limit specified in Council's planning instruments, letter to owners and occupiers within a 100 metre radius as a minimum. c. A notice published in a local newspaper circulating in the area of development. d. A notice placed on the Council's website. e. Exhibited at central library and branch library closest to development site. f. A sign placed on the land. g. Letter to public authorities which may have an interest. 	21 days

Table A5.3.4

Development Applications - Demolition or Development of Heritage Items/Places

Reference Number	Development (which requires development consent)	Notification Method	Minimum period
4.1 4.2	Demolition or substantial demolition of a heritage item or a building, work, relic, tree or place in a heritage conservation area. Carrying out of development allowed in Clause 5.10.10 of the Parramatta LEP 2011.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Letter to adjoining owners and occupiers of five (5) properties either side of the development properties and five (5) properties on the opposite side of the street. Plus surrounding owners and occupiers whose use or enjoyment of their land may be detrimentally effected by the development. b. Where the development application proposes to exceed the height limit specified in Council's planning instruments, letter to owners and occupiers within a 100 metre radius as a minimum. c. A notice published in a local newspaper circulating in the area of development. d. A notice placed on the Council's website. e. Exhibited at central library and branch library closest to development site. f. A sign placed on the land. g. Letter to public authorities which may have an interest. 	21 days

Table A5.3.5

Development Applications - Subdivision

Reference Number	Development (which requires development consent)	Notification Method	Minimum period
5.1	Land subdivision	a. Letter to adjoining owners and occupiers.	14 days

A5.4 Development that is not notified under this DCP

The following development will NOT be notified under this DCP:

- a. Exempt development as referred to in Parramatta LEP 2011. (Examples of exempt development under Parramatta LEP 2011 include decks, fences, barbeques and carports that meet certain standards.)
- b. Complying development as referred to in Parramatta LEP 2011. (Examples of complying development under Parramatta LEP 2011 include single storey dwelling houses and ground floor single storey additions or alterations to single story dwelling houses that meet certain standards.)
- c. Applications for modification of development consent, where the modification involves minor error, misdescription or miscalculation (Section 96(1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment (EP&A) Act).
- d. Where the proposal is for internal alterations and does not alter or modify the height or external configuration of the building.
- e. Strata subdivision applications and torrens title subdivisions where the erection of a dual occupancy has been approved.
- f. Changes of use in a business zone where there will be no detrimental impact on the neighbourhood. Note: Uses such as brothels, adult bookshops and hotels will be notified.
- g. Development within industrial zones that is not adjacent to or adjoining residential zoned land.

A5.5 Applications for Modification of Development Consent

A5.5.1 Modification applications involving minimal environmental impact

Applications for modification of development consent where the modification involves minimal environmental impact fall under two sections of the EP&A Act, these being Section 96(1A) or Section 96AA (Section 96AA applications refer to those applications for modification by Council of consents granted by the Land & Environment Court).

For S96(1A) applications, public notification requirements are as follows:

- a. Where no physical changes to an original consent/no visible external change to an approved development is proposed, no notification or advertising is required.
- b. Where physical changes proposed or modifications generate appreciable impacts to surrounding development, notification and advertising as per the original development application is required.

These applications will be publicly notified as follows under this DCP:

Section 96AA Applications will be publically notified

Where section 96(1A) applications require public notification under this DCP, they are to be notified as follows:

- a. A letter to adjoining land owners and occupiers, and where possible the name of the owner/occupier will be used. As a minimum, the extent of surrounding properties receiving a letter shall be as shown in Figure A5.1.1.
- b. A letter to each person who made a submission to the original development application.
- c. The notification period is 14 calendar days.

NOTE: Clause 117 of the EP&A Regulation specifies requirements for notification to the Land & Environment Court of Section 96(1A) modification applications where the development consent was granted by the Land & Environment Court.

A5.5.2 Other Modification Applications

A5.5.2.1 This section of the DCP addresses:

- a. Section 96(2) modification applications, being modifications other than those involving “minor error, misdescription or miscalculation” and those involving minor environmental impact, and
- b. Section 96AA applications other than those where the modification is of minimal environmental impact.

A5.5.2.2 Where modification applications under this section are for designated development, State significant advertised development or any other development where the application was made to a consent authority other than Council the following is required:

- a. Public notification in accordance with Clause 118 of the EP&A Regulation 2000. This involves publishing a notice in a local newspaper and a letter to each person who made a submission in relation to the original application, with a notification period of at least 14 days, commencing on the day after which the notice is published in the local newspaper.
- b. Such notification period shall be the same as for the original application, but not less than 14 days.
- c. A letter will be sent to adjoining property owners and occupiers, and where possible the name of the owner/occupier will be used. As a minimum, the extent of surrounding properties receiving a letter shall be as shown in Figure 5.1.1.

A5.5.2.3 Other modification applications that are not addressed in Parts A5.5.2.1 and A5.5.2.2 of this section (ie. applications under Section 96(2) and 96AA that are not addressed under Clause 117 or 118 of the EP&A Regulation 2000) will be notified as follows:

- a. Public notification in accordance with Clause 119 of the EP&A Regulation 2000. This involves notification of the modification application for a period not exceeding 14 days but otherwise in the same manner as the original application was notified or advertised.
- b. In addition, a letter will be sent to each person who made a submission in relation to the original application.
- c. NOTE: Clause 119 of the EP&A Regulation 2000 also specifies requirements for notification by Council of Section 96(2) and Section 96AA modification applications where the development consent was granted by the Land and Environment Court.

A5.5.3 Notification Requirements for Building Certificate Applications for Unauthorised Work

A building certificate application is made to Council to determine whether the buildings erected on a parcel of land are consistent with the appropriate regulations.

Council may issue a building certificate under Section 149A of the EP&A Act if it is satisfied that it would not require any unauthorised works to be demolished, altered, added to or rebuilt.

In considering an application for a building certificate for unauthorised works, notification of the application will be carried out as follows:

- a. letter will be sent to all adjoining property owners and occupiers, and where possible the name of the owner/occupier will be used. As a minimum letters will be sent to the owners and occupiers of properties as shown in Figure 5.1.1.
- b. Notification period will be 14 calendar days.

A5.5.4 Notification Requirements for Applications for Review of Council’s Determination Under Section 82a of the EP&A Act

An applicant may request that determination of a development application whether by way of refusal or approval be reviewed by Council within 12 months of the date of the issue of the

Notice of Determination under Section 82A of the EP&A Act.

Under Clause 113A of the EP&A Regulation and this DCP, notification and advertising requirements are:

- a. An application to which this clause applies must be notified or advertised for a period not exceeding 14 days, but otherwise in the same manner as the original development application was notified or advertised.
- b. A letter will be sent to each person at the last known address who made a submission in relation to the original development.
- c. The notification will include a description of the development application and the land to which it relates.

A5.5.5 Public Exhibition of Master Plans

Stage 1 development applications will be advertised and publicly exhibited as follows:

- a. A notice will be placed in a local newspaper circulating in the area of development, on the Council website and on the land which is proposed to be developed.
- b. Copies of the DA will be submitted to any public authorities or community organisations which in Council's opinion are likely to be affected by the development.
- c. As a minimum a letter will be sent to all property owners and occupiers within 100 metre radius of the perimeter of the masterplan development site and where possible the name of the owner/occupier will be used.
- d. Will be exhibited at Council offices, Council's Central Library and the Branch Library closest to the development site.
- e. Notification period is 21 calendar days commencing the day after the notice appears in the local paper.

A5.5.6 Planning Proposals

Draft Planning Proposals, which are prepared for the purpose of amending planning controls that apply to land, will be publicly exhibited in accordance with the requirements of the EP&A Act. A letter will also be sent to property owners and occupiers within the area affected by the change proposed to be amended. Planning Proposal documents which are reported to Council prior to consultation being undertaken must contain an outline of the public consultation to be undertaken in respect of the planning proposal.

A5.5.7 Discretion to Expand Standards

The Manager, Development Services has the discretion to expand the standards of notification/exhibition in this DCP having regard to the nature, scale, intensity and the context of development proposals. The Manager Development Services cannot reduce the notification period below the minimums stated in this policy.

NOTE: The period of notification cannot be extended for certain applications where the EP&A Regulation stipulates a maximum notification/advertising period, ie. for Section 82A reviews and applications for modification of consent under Sections 92(2) and 96AA of the EP&A Act referred to in Section A5.5.2.3 of this DCP.

Note also that the discretion will be used in instances such as to notify a greater area of properties to the minimum standard when a development is likely to have a wider impact on the community.

A5.5.8 Copies of Plans

If a member of the public requires more information about a development application, and is unable to access City of Parramatta Council's e-planning portal on City of Parramatta

Council's website via private internet access or public internet access in City of Parramatta Council Libraries, copies of the relevant plans will be mailed to them on request. Development applicants should be aware that such information can be supplied to a member of the public under the Freedom of Information legislation.

A5.5.9 Notification of Amended Development Applications Where the Development is Substantially Unchanged

- If a development application is amended, and
- the original application has been notified/advertised in accordance with this DCP, and
- the amended application is substantially the same development and does not result in a greater environmental impact, the amended application need not be notified, such decision being at the discretion of the Manager Development Services.

A5.5.10 Notification of Development With Amendments Deemed To Be Substantial

Amended applications, other than those referred to in Section 5.5.9 of this Plan, will be notified/advertised in the same manner as the original application and to each person who made a submission to the original application. In the case of submissions being made by petition, only the principal author or first signatory will be notified.

A5.5.11 Time Period for Notification Over the Christmas/ New Year Period

During the Christmas Notification Period (three weeks commencing at the start of the NSW Public School Holidays and concluding no earlier than 5 January) Council does not undertake notification / advertising of applications. All applications lodged with Council during this time will not commence their notification / advertising until the conclusion of the three week Christmas Notification Period. However if an application's notification / advertising is scheduled to close during the Christmas Notification Period, the notification / advertising period will be extended to the end of the three week Christmas Notification Period.

A5.5.12 What Happens When an Application Has Been Determined?

Written notice will be given of the determination of a development application to each person who made a written submission in relation to that application. This notice will specify when the determination was made and whether the application was refused or approved. The notice to the applicant will specify conditions of approval or reasons for refusal.

In the case of petitions submitted to Council, the principal author will be notified of Council's decision. If the principal author is not readily identifiable then the first identifiable signatory will be notified.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPENDIX 6

HERITAGE INFORMATION: TERMS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

APPENDIX 6

A6 Heritage Information: Terms, Responsibilities and Procedures

A6.1 Terms and Definitions

Heritage

The word heritage means different things to different people. One of the best definitions of heritage at a broad level is 'those things that we value now, which we wish to retain for future generations'. In the context of this plan, it means places that relate to the European and Indigenous history of Parramatta.

Conservation

Conservation means caring for what you have and includes such activities as maintenance, restoration and, where necessary, reconstruction. It also includes providing an appropriate use for the place, providing for its long term security and maintaining an appropriate setting. Conservation of our heritage is in part an acknowledgment that pleasant environments make good financial sense: they attract investment and increase land value. Old buildings, parks and gardens, old trees and subdivision patterns all make a contribution in this regard.

Heritage Listing

Lists of places that are considered to have heritage significance are held by several different bodies, including the National Trust, the State Government, and the Commonwealth Government. However, when we refer to a place being 'heritage listed' in this plan, we mean that it is listed in the Parramatta LEP 2011. If you want to check whether your property is heritage listed, you need to check the Parramatta LEP 2011. You need to determine whether it is listed individually as a heritage item, or is within a conservation area. In very few cases, you may find that your property is also listed on the State Heritage Register, or protected by an Interim Heritage Order made under the NSW Heritage Act 1977. You should contact Council to determine whether this is the case, or you may contact the Heritage Office of NSW.

Information about all of the heritage items that are listed in Parramatta LEP 2011 can be found on the State Heritage Inventory, which can be accessed through the website of the Heritage Office of NSW at www.heritage.nsw.gov.au. You will find information about the history of the property, and why it is considered to be significant. This information can also be obtained from Council.

The following terms have the same meaning as in the Parramatta LEP 2011:

- Heritage conservation area
- Heritage conservation management plan
- Heritage impact statement
- Heritage item
- Heritage significance
- Maintenance
- Place of Aboriginal heritage significance
- Relic

A6.2 Council's Role

Legal Framework

The Local Government Act NSW (1993) provides a mandate for, and in fact confers a responsibility on, all Local Councils in NSW to 'properly manage, develop, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the environment of the area for which it is responsible'. The Parramatta LEP 2011 identifies heritage items and heritage conservation areas, and includes provisions which are designed to provide legal protection for listed sites and to clarify the procedures involved when considering development. These provisions are standard provisions used by most local Councils in NSW, and are similar to provisions which apply elsewhere in Australia.

Council's Approach To Heritage Management

Council is committed to protecting Parramatta's heritage as a major element in its present day identity, and to integrating its conservation into its day-to-day planning decisions. It is important to note that heritage listing does not mean that heritage items or buildings within conservation areas cannot be modernised, altered or developed. It simply means that such changes need to be considered more carefully and that applicants need to consult with Council before plans proceed too far.

Restrictions that apply within conservation areas are more flexible than those affecting heritage items. Many properties will be 'contributory', but others will 'neutral' or even 'intrusive' in terms of the contribution they make to the values of the area. Development on such properties will be considered on a case-by-case basis, with the aim being to maintain the character and 'heritage significance' of the area as a whole.

The guidelines for each of the conservation areas include a list of buildings which are considered 'contributory'. Council will generally be cautious about approving changes which destroy original parts of a heritage-listed building, particularly where such changes would be readily visible from the street. New work will not be approved which is unsympathetic to the character and heritage significance of a heritage item or a conservation area. It is highly unlikely that Council will give permission to demolish a heritage item, and applications to demolition will also be considered very cautiously within conservation areas.

A6.3 The Development Approval Process

General

Where work is being considered to a heritage listed property, then the process of getting approval from Council will in many ways be the same as for other properties. However, there are some important differences. Applicants need to consider proposed changes more carefully, and may be required to follow some additional steps in the approval process. There may be a requirement to submit an application for minor work. A Heritage Impact Statement will almost certainly be requested by Council in order to help it decide whether to approve the proposed work. In a few cases referrals to other authorities may be required.

Minor Work

Council has the authority to ask for a Development Application (DA) for almost any type of work that is likely to affect the external appearance or the structure of a heritage-listed building. However there are certain types of work that do not concern Council and where it is not necessary to make any sort of application. This would include most minor maintenance work, and almost any interior work that does not affect the structure of the building.

There are minor types of work where Council may have some concerns, but where it is possible for Council to give approval without a DA being required. Examples would include replacing roof gutters, a new fence, or repainting a house in a new colour scheme. For this type of work, the Council will need to be advised in writing of the proposal, and if it is acceptable, Council will

then write back giving approval for the work. This is quicker and easier than going through the DA process. If the proposal is not acceptable to Council a DA will be requested. If owners are unsure whether an application is required for proposed work, they should contact Council to seek clarification.

Heritage Impact Statement

If a DA is being submitted for work that is likely to affect a heritage-listed property, additional information in the form of a Heritage Impact Statement will be required.

A Heritage Impact Statement should:

- clarify why the building is significant
- describe what the impact will be of the proposed work
- explain what measures have been taken to minimise that impact.

The detail required in a Heritage Impact Statement varies depending on the situation. For a typical situation such as renovations and extensions to a heritage-listed house of local significance, it may be only a page or two long. In other situations much more detail may be required. The Heritage Impact Statements must be prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Office of NSW. These Guidelines are available from Council.

Referrals to other Authorities

If a property is on the State Heritage Register, or if it is subject to an Interim Heritage Order under the Heritage Act, then a referral is required to the Heritage Office of NSW as part of the approval process. This applies in very few cases. For almost all privately owned heritage-listed properties in Parramatta, Council has the full responsibility for all decision-making, and no referrals are required.

Demolition

It is possible under certain circumstances for Council to give consent to demolish a heritage item or a building in a conservation area. Such demolition, even if it is partial demolition, must be subject to a Development Application. Council will consider not just the outside appearance of the building and whether or not it looks run down. Council will weigh up the heritage significance of the property, its contribution to the history and identity of its street and neighbourhood, and its importance to Parramatta as a whole. The loss of any one heritage property identified in the Heritage Study will reduce the heritage value of Parramatta as a whole, so Council is unlikely to approve demolition unless the property is incapable of reasonable use or would be too costly to make usable.

A6.4 Benefits and Incentives

Introduction

If you are the owner of a heritage-listed property, you are contributing towards preserving our heritage. There are other positive aspects to a property being heritage listed which are often overlooked, including the following:

- Assistance with DA fees
- Financial assistance through the Local Heritage Fund
- Planning concessions in relation to allowable uses
- Possible reductions in council rates and land tax.

Assistance With DA Fees

Council has a scheme in place which offers assistance in two ways:

- A rebate of 10% on the cost of the DA fee may be paid when a Statement of Heritage Impact is required,
- An amount equal to the entire DA fee may be reimbursed in cases where the application is required only because the building or place is heritage listed.

Owners proposing renovations and extensions to their properties will find that Council will probably require a DA whether or not the property is heritage-listed. The key difference with a heritage-listed property is that applicants are required to provide extra information in the form of a 'Statement of Heritage Impact'. In such cases, applicants may apply for a rebate of 10% on the cost of the DA fee to help offset the effort of preparing the Statement of Heritage Impact. In some cases, a DA may be required by Council for minor work to a heritage-listed property, when in normal circumstances a DA would not be required. An example of this would be a proposal for a new front fence. Council would almost certainly require a DA to make sure the proposed new fence is appropriate, but applicants may apply to be reimbursed for an amount equal to the entire DA fee. This scheme only applies to work on privately-owned residential properties.

Local Heritage Fund

The aim of the Local Heritage Fund is to assist with appropriate conservation work to privately owned heritage items in Parramatta. Council can provide direct financial assistance of up to \$2,500 as varied by Council from time to time for each project. Funding guidelines and an application form are available on request from Council.

Planning Concessions

In certain circumstances, Council may allow a building listed as a heritage item to be used for a use which would not normally be allowed in the zone. For example, it may be possible for Council to give consent for a house to be used as small commercial offices or a gallery, or for a warehouse to be converted to flats. It is important to note that Council will only consider issuing such a consent as a measure of last resort, and where it is satisfied that the retention of the building depends on the granting of the consent. The applicant must also meet a number of other tests, including showing that the amenity of the area will not be affected. Details are set out in Clause 5.10 of the Parramatta LEP 2011.

Rates and Land Tax

Reductions in rates and land tax will only apply in very few cases, but it may be worth investigating for those who are eligible. Rates reductions are not offered by Council for heritage-listed properties. However, if a property is listed as a heritage item or is within a conservation area, the Valuer-General will automatically calculate an artificial reduction in the value of the property. This will have the effect of reducing your Council rates, since the calculation of those rates is based on the value of the property as provided by the Valuer-General. For some properties, this can represent a significant saving over time.

Property owners do not pay land tax on their principle place of residence. However, owners who are paying land tax on an investment property that is heritage-listed can apply for a reduction in land tax. It is important to remember that in this case, there is no automatic reduction; owners must apply to obtain the reduction. A letter needs to be obtained from Council confirming the status of the property in terms of heritage listing, and then an application made to the Office of State Revenue.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPENDIX 7

WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN STRATEGY GUIDE

APPENDIX 7

A7 Water Sensitive Urban Design Strategy Guide

Source: Adapted from Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority 2009, Water Sensitive Urban Design LEP/DCP Template.

Pre-Application Consultation for Water Sensitive Urban Design Strategy

Discussions with Council are encouraged at an early stage in the development application process to discuss and agree on the overall design approach before a detailed Water Sensitive Urban Design Strategy (WSUD) is prepared. The aim of the consultation process is to provide direction and guidelines to the applicant, and to provide advice on Council's requirements. The level of consultation required will largely depend on the size and the complexity of the development

Water Sensitive Urban Design Strategy

A WSUD Strategy is a written report detailing potable water saving and stormwater management/treatment measures that are to be implemented on the site. The strategy is to include, at a minimum, the following detail:

- Background information – Summarise any background information available, including previous studies, concurrent studies, mapping data.
- Site context – Identify catchments, drainage lines and receiving environments (both within and downstream of the site). Characterise the ecological values of the site and its receiving environments.
- Proposed development – Describe the proposed development at the site, including site boundaries, proposed land uses, densities, population, infrastructure and development staging.
- WSUD objectives – Identify the WSUD principles and targets that apply to the proposed development.
- Constraints and opportunities – Identify the key constraints and opportunities for water management on the site, including flooding. This should include the identification of natural watercourses and other sensitive environments within the site that should be preserved and/or remediated by the development. Integration with the landscape requirements should be considered to maximise the site opportunities.
- Best planning practices – The capital and life-cycle costs of infrastructure required to meet WSUD targets can be minimised by considering site planning opportunities early in the planning process.
- Water conservation – This section should demonstrate how the potable water conservation targets will be met, and how potable water will be supplemented with roofwater, treated stormwater and/or wastewater.
- Stormwater management – This section should demonstrate how the WSUD stormwater quality targets will be met. It should include stormwater quality and flow modelling results and identify the location, size and configuration of stormwater treatment measures proposed for the development.
- Integration with urban design – The WSUD Strategy should outline how WSUD elements will integrate with the urban design of the development.
- Costs – Prepare capital, operation and maintenance cost estimates of proposed water cycle management measures. Both typical annual maintenance costs and corrective maintenance or renewal/adaptation costs should be included.

- Operation and Maintenance Plan – should outline inspection and maintenance requirements to ensure proposed measures remain effective. The ongoing operation and maintenance requirements should be borne by the respective property owner or Community/Strata body depending on the property title.

Additional Requirements

Modelling parameters for the determination of the size and configuration of WSUD elements must be in accordance with MUSIC Modelling Guidelines for New South Wales (eWater Corporative Research Centre, 2009). Electronic copies of the modelling are to be submitted to Council with the Development Application.

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

APPENDIX 8

WASTE MANAGEMENT

A8.1 Waste Management Guidelines

A8.2 Waste Management Plan

APPENDIX A8.1

Waste Management Guidelines for new Development Applications 2016

This guidelines document provides information of the waste management requirements for new Development Applications lodged with City of Parramatta Council. The requirements set out in this guide are based on Council's Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011 and current best practice waste management recommendations.

CONTENTS

1.0	Waste Management Plans	63
2.0	Demolition & Construction	63
3.0	Detached Dwellings, Dual Occupancies, Villas & Multi-dwelling housing	64
4.0	Residential Flat Buildings	66
5.0	Mixed Use Developments	71
6.0	All Commercial Developments	71
7.0	Food Businesses	73
8.0	Healthcare/Skin Penetration Facilities	74
9.0	Child Care Facilities	74
10.0	Boarding Houses	75
11.0	Sex Services and Restricted Premises	76
	References	77
	Appendix A: Performance Criteria by development type	79
	Appendix B: Terms of Easement	83

1.0 Waste Management Plans

A Waste Management Plan (WMP) must be submitted with all development applications that involve demolition work, construction work, and/or the generation of waste. The WMP is to address the controls that apply to the specific type of development as outlined in this document, and must be in accordance with the template provided on Council's website at <https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/development-building-forms>

Development applications which involve demolition and/or the construction of new buildings must comply with the Performance Criteria at Appendix A and include a Waste Management Plan.

2.0 Demolition & Construction

Applicability

This section applies to applications that involve:

- Demolition works;
- Construction works, including alterations/additions to existing buildings.

Submission Requirements

2.1 Waste Management Plan

Applicants are required to complete stages 1 and 2 of Council's Waste Management Plan Template. This plan must address:

- 2.1.1 Expected volumes and types of waste to be generated;
- 2.1.2 Details of how this waste will be re-used, recycled or disposed of. Name and contact details for each receiving waste facility are required;
- 2.1.3 Details of how waste will be managed on site during demolition and construction so that waste is adequately separated, stored and reused/recycled/disposed of. For example through staff training, requirement in contracts, signage, etc.

2.2 Site Plans/Drawings

Applicants are required to submit plans with their application which show:

- 2.2.1 Location of areas where waste will be sorted for disposal or recycling;
- 2.2.2 Location of areas where waste and soil stock piles will be stored on site;
- 2.2.3 Access path for vehicles removing waste from the site.

2.3 Controls

- 2.3.1 Documentation (such as receipts) for the transport and disposal of waste and recycling materials from the site must be retained. This documentation must be made available to Council on request to monitor compliance with the approved Waste Management Plan.
- 2.3.2 The removal and transport of asbestos containing materials must be conducted by an EPA licensed contractor, and the materials must be disposed of at an appropriately licensed facility. These activities must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of SafeWork NSW, the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 and EPA Waste Classification Guidelines 2008.

- 2.3.3 The Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 has requirements for waste transporters to record the movement of more than 100 kilograms of asbestos waste or more than 10 square metres of asbestos sheeting. Transporters must use the online Waste Locate system. For more information see <https://wastelocate.epa.nsw.gov.au/>
- 2.3.4 Hazardous or intractable wastes arising from the demolition process shall be removed and disposed of in accordance with the requirements of SafeWork NSW and the EPA, and with the provisions of the Work Health and safety Act 2011, NSW Protection of the Environment and Operations Act 1997 (NSW) and the NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change Environmental Guidelines; Assessment, Classification and Management of Liquid and Non Liquid Wastes (1999).
- 2.3.5 Any contaminated material to be removed from the site shall be disposed of to an EPA licensed land fill.
- 2.3.6 Stockpiles of topsoil, sand, aggregate, soil or other material are not to be located on any drainage line or easement, natural watercourse, footpath or roadway and shall be protected with adequate sediment controls.

3.0 Detached & Secondary Dwellings, Dual Occupancies, Villas & Multi-dwelling housing

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- New single detached/secondary dwelling developments;
- New dual occupancy developments;
- New villa developments and multi-dwelling housing (where 3 or more dwellings are on the same parcel of land, each with access at ground level including town houses).
- Amendments to existing multi-dwellings housing developments that will significantly affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

3.1 Waste Management Plan

Applicants are required to complete Stage 3 of Council's Waste Management Plan Template. This plan must address:

- 3.1.1 Expected volumes and types of waste to be generated from use of the site. Waste generation rates of **80 Litres/unit/week for general garbage and 40 Litres/unit/week for co-mingled recycling** should be applied when calculating this figure.
- 3.1.2 Details of how this waste will be stored on site, including provisions for the separation of general waste, recycling and garden organics;
- 3.1.3 Details of how ongoing management of waste will be conducted (e.g. caretaker, tenant as part of lease agreement).

3.2 Site Plans/Drawings

Applicants are required to submit plans with their application which show:

- 3.2.1 Location of an indoor waste/recycling cupboard for each dwelling;
- 3.2.2 Location and design of an on-site bin storage area.

3.3 Controls

- 3.3.1 Each dwelling must be provided with an indoor waste/recycling cupboard that is large enough to accommodate a single day's waste and provides for the separation of garbage and recycling.
- 3.3.2 For single detached dwellings, dual occupancies, and villas/townhouses with less than 8 units, individual bin storage areas must be provided. The area must be capable of accommodating Council's waste, recycling and green waste bins. The waste bin storage area is to be located on the ground level for these developments.
- 3.3.3 For multi-dwelling housing developments containing 8 or more units, a communal storage area is required. Storage area/s must be located so as to not adversely affect the amenity of the premises, must not immediately adjoin private open space, windows or clothes drying areas, must be provided with water supply (tap) and drainage facilities (to sewer) for cleaning. If enclosed the area must also have lighting and ventilation also. The size is to be calculated on the basis of waste generation rates and proposed bin sizes. Table 1 outlines communal bin area bin and room size requirements. Please contact Council's Waste Management Team to discuss options for appropriate bin configurations.
- 3.3.4 Where bins are to be placed on the kerb for collection a suitable location must be provided where individual bins can be placed in a position where a distance of 1m is allowed between other bins and obstacles such as parked cars or trees. 3.5m must be provided between the top of the bin and overhead power lines.
- 3.3.5 Bins are to be placed out on a kerb for collection no earlier than the night before a collection, and must be returned to the storage area on the premises no later the night after the collection. Between collection days, all waste and recycling generated on the premises must be contained within the designated bins secured closed with lids and stored within the designated waste storage area.

TABLE 1 Requirements for communal bin areas			
<i>Bin Capacity (L)</i>	140L	240L	360L or larger
<i>Bin Dimensions (m²)</i>	Height: 0.926 Width: 0.536m Depth: 0.615m	Height: 1.060m Width: 0.730m Depth: 0.585m	Height: 1.1m Width: 0.680m Depth: 0.848m
<i>Size of storage area (m²) for all bin sizes</i>	Design storage areas so that there is easy access for residents and caretakers including allowance for the manoeuvrability of bins including minimum aisle space of 1.2m. Area must be large enough to accommodate all waste generated. e.g. number of bins x size of bins + space for manoeuvrability Please see Appendix A of the DECC "Best Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-unit Dwellings" 2008 for layouts of bin storage areas.		

- 3.3.6 Dwelling occupants are responsible for moving bins to and from the kerb for collection where each dwelling has their own bins.
- 3.3.7 Where bins are shared between resident's signage indicating the appropriate use of bins must be provided and a caretaker appointed who is responsible for managing waste including:
- moving of bins to and from the collection point
 - washing of bins
 - keeping the bin area clean and tidy

- 3.3.8 To avoid impact on pedestrian safety and traffic congestion during collection periods, only developments that contain up to 8 dwellings should present their bins for kerbside collection.
- 3.3.9 Developments containing more than 8 dwellings are required to have an onsite communal storage area and designated collection point (either at grade on the driveway or in the basement). Where on-site collection is not possible or impractical, kerbside collection for more than 8 dwellings may be supported where it is demonstrated that there will be no adverse impact on safety, traffic flows and amenity.
- 3.3.10 In the case where bins are not presented kerbside, Council shall determine the need for either on site access by collection vehicles or the requirement for bins to be wheeled to an agreed collection point for servicing. The transfer of bins to a collection point and their return can either be the responsibility of a caretaker or body corporate, or can be arranged by Council in accordance with Council adopted Fees and Charges.
- 3.3.11 Council does not usually offer services to private roads or building basements. However, Council may provide on-site collection and enter private property with vehicles, but this would require prior approval and the transfer of an authorised easement restricted to the common property on the strata plan (see Appendix B). The easement would provide indemnity against liabilities, losses, damages and other costs arising from the on property collection service provided.
- 3.3.12 Where on-property collection is required to service the development, adequate and safe access must be provided for Council's Standard Waste Collection Vehicles as follows:
- The site must be designed to allow collection vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction and to adequately manoeuvre once onsite;
 - The route of travel for the waste vehicle is to be of sufficient strength and quality to support a standard waste collection vehicle;
 - The minimum basement and entry height must be 3.5m clearance for Small Rigid Vehicles (SRV) access (for up to 5 storeys residential height) and 4.5m basement height clearance for Heavy Rigid Vehicles (HRV) access into residential developments of 6 storeys or greater, as well as mixed use and commercial and industrial developments; and
 - The grades of entry and exit ramps and manoeuvrability (including turning circles) must not exceed the capabilities of the waste collection vehicle and are to comply with AS2890.2 Parking Facilities: Off-Street Commercial Vehicle Facilities.
- Applicants should contact Council's Waste Services section to confirm truck sizes and advise of current servicing arrangements.
- 3.3.13 Additional dedicated areas for temporary storage of unwanted bulky items (e.g. cardboard, furniture, mattresses or appliances) are to be provided adjacent to waste storage rooms/areas, and must be accessible to all residents. These areas are to be sized at 10 square metres for up to and including 40 units, with an additional 2 square metres for every extra 10 units (e.g. 48 units will require 12sq.m; 70 units will require 16sq.m).

4.0 Residential Flat Buildings

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- Buildings containing 3 or more dwellings, but does not include an attached dwelling or multi dwelling housing;
- Amendments to existing residential flat building (RFB) developments that will significantly affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

Applicants are required to complete Stage 3 of Council's Waste Management Plan Template. This plan must address:

4.1 Waste Management Plan

- 4.1.1 Expected volumes and types of waste to be generated from use of the site. Waste generation rates of **80 Lit res/unit/week for general garbage and 40 Litres/unit/week for co-mingled recycling** should be applied when calculating this figure.
- 4.1.2 Details of how this waste will be stored on site, including provisions for the separation of waste and recycling, and details of any garbage chutes (designed in accordance with the requirements of the Building code Australia and the Department of Environment and Climate Change Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-Unit Dwellings) or compaction equipment;
- 4.1.3 Details of how ongoing management of waste will be conducted (e.g. caretaker, tenant as part of lease agreement).

4.2 Site Plans/Drawings

Applicants are required to submit plans with their application which show:

- 4.2.1 Location of an indoor waste/recycling cupboard for each dwelling;
- 4.2.2 Location and design of all communal waste storage area/s, capable of accommodating all waste generated on the premises;
- 4.2.3 Location of any garbage chutes, compaction equipment, bin pulls or interim storage rooms on each floor;
- 4.2.4 Location of any service lifts used for waste/recycling transport;
- 4.2.5 Identification of collection point, including path of travel for moving bins from storage area to collection point (if kerbside collection) or vehicular access path to storage area (if on-property collection).

4.3 Controls

- 4.3.1 Each unit must be provided with an indoor waste/recycling cupboard that is large enough to accommodate a single day's waste and provides for the separation of garbage and recycling.
- 4.3.2 Communal waste storage room/s must be provided on the premises and shall be constructed to comply with all the relevant provisions of Council including:
 - a. The size being large enough to accommodate all waste generated on the premises, with allowances for the separation of waste types;
 - b. Be located on either the ground floor or basement with a minimum 1.2m aisle space for access;
 - c. The floor being graded and drained to an approved drainage outlet connected to the sewer and having a smooth, even surface, coved at all intersections with walls;
 - d. The walls being cement rendered to a smooth, even surface and coved at all intersections;
 - e. Cold water being provided in the room with the outlet located in a position so that it cannot be damaged and a hose fitted with a nozzle being connected to the outlet;
 - f. The room shall be adequately ventilated (either natural or mechanical) in accordance with the Building Code of Australia; and
 - g. The maximum travel distance from any dwelling to the waste services room is not to exceed 75 metres.

- 4.3.3 All RFB developments are required to provide separate bins for both general and recycling waste with a minimum size of 240 Litres which are to be shared between units. The size is to be calculated on the basis of waste generation rates and proposed bin sizes. Table 2 outlines communal bin area bin and room size requirements.
- 4.3.4 The bin carting route must allow bins to be wheeled directly to the collection point over solid, flat or ramped surfaces with a maximum grade of 7% (3% for bulk garbage bins 360L or greater); not over steps, landscape edging or gutters; to be free of obstructions; and a minimum 2 metres wide (see Table 3).
- 4.3.5 All waste must be removed at regular intervals and not less frequently than once per week for garbage and fortnightly for recycling.

TABLE 2
Requirements for communal bin areas

<i>Bin Capacity (L)</i>	240L	360L	660L and larger Contact a bin supplier for sizes
<i>Bin Dimensions (m²)</i>	Height: 1.060m Width: 0.730m Depth: 0.585m	Height: 1.1m Width: 0.680m Depth: 0.848m	
<i>Size of storage area (m²) for all bin sizes</i>	<p>Design storage areas so that there is easy access for residents and caretakers including allowance for the manoeuvrability of bins including minimum aisle space of 1.2m. Area must be large enough to accommodate all waste generated.</p> <p>e.g. number of bins x size of bins + space for manoeuvrability Please see Appendix A of the DECC "Best Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-unit Dwellings" 2008 for layouts of bin storage areas.</p>		

- 4.3.6 Kerbside waste collection is considered unsuitable in most circumstances given the high number of bins and the associated time taken to service the bins. Where this is not possible due to site-specific constraints, kerbside collection may be supported if it can be demonstrated that this arrangement will not create any adverse issues.
- 4.3.7 To avoid impact on pedestrian safety and traffic congestion during collection periods, only developments that contain up to 8 dwellings should present their bins for kerbside collection.
- 4.3.8 Developments containing more than 8 dwellings are required to have an onsite communal storage area and designated collection point (either at grade on the driveway or in the basement). Where on-site collection is not possible or impractical, kerbside collection for more than 8 dwellings may be supported where it is demonstrated that there will be no adverse impact on safety, traffic flows and amenity.

- 4.3.9 In the case where bins are not presented kerbside, Council shall determine the need for either on site access by collection vehicles or the requirement for bins to be wheeled to an agreed collection point for servicing. In the case of the latter, the storage room/area must be within 6 metres of a property boundary fronting a public road or internal access way, in a level position of less than a 1 in 14 grade. The transfer of bins to a collection point and their return can either be the responsibility of as caretaker or body corporate, or can be arranged by Council in accordance with Council adopted Fees and Charges.
- 4.3.10 Council does not usually offer services to private roads or building basements. However, Council may provide on-site collection and enter private property with vehicles, but this would require prior approval and the transfer of an authorised easement restricted to the common property on the strata plan (see Appendix B). The easement would provide indemnity against liabilities, losses, damages and other costs arising from the on property collection service provided.
- 4.3.11 Vehicular access to bin collection areas must be considered in terms of road gradients, horizontal alignments, vertical curves, cross-falls, verges, pavement widths, turning areas, clearance heights, manoeuvring clearance and road strength (load bearing). Where on-property collection is required to service the development, adequate and safe access must be provided for Council's Standard Waste Collection Vehicles as follows:
- The site must be designed to allow collection vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction and to adequately manoeuvre once onsite;
 - The route of travel for the waste vehicle is to be of sufficient strength and quality to support a standard waste collection vehicle;
 - The minimum basement and entry height must be 3.5m clearance for Small Rigid Vehicles (SRV) access (for up to 5 storeys residential height) and 4.5m basement height clearance for Heavy Rigid Vehicles (HRV) access into residential developments of 6 storeys or greater, as well as mixed use and commercial and industrial developments; and
 - The grades of entry and exit ramps and manoeuvrability (including turning circles) must not exceed the capabilities of the waste collection vehicle and are to comply with AS2890.2 Parking Facilities: Off-Street Commercial Vehicle Facilities.
- Further details can also be found in Appendix D of the DECC "Best Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-unit Dwellings" 2008 for vehicle access and turning circles.
- Applicants should contact Council's Waste Services section to confirm truck sizes and advise of current servicing arrangements.
- 4.3.12 Additional dedicated areas for temporary storage of unwanted bulky items (eg. cardboard, furniture or appliances) are to be provided adjacent to waste storage rooms, and must be accessible to all residents. These areas are to be sized at 10 square metres for up to and including 40 units, with an additional 2 square metres for every extra 10 units (e.g. 48 units will require 12sq.m; 71 units will require 16sq.m).
- 4.3.13 All waste and recycling materials are to be wholly contained within the designated bins and secured closed with lids to prevent leaks and spills.
- 4.3.14 If using Council's kerbside waste service, the following restrictions apply:
- All bins must be placed out, with lids firmly closed, and presented at the kerb the evening before a collection and must be returned the next evening;
 - The frontage must be sufficient to accommodate all bins placed on the kerb 1 metre apart;
 - Where bins are to be placed out and collected on land subject to community title, a letter of indemnity is required to be submitted to Council as part of any development application; and
 - Where bins are to be placed out on a cul-de-sac, a turning circle of at least 25m diameter kerb to kerb (27.8m diameter wall to wall, swept circle) is required.

- 4.3.15 For developments comprising less than 4 residential storeys (or 8 dwellings), residents can be made responsible for transporting garbage and recycling from their unit to the communal storage room.
- 4.3.16 For developments with over 8 dwellings, the movement of waste to the communal storage room is to be achieved through either:
- an interim room provided on each floor for storage of garbage and recycling material. An appointed caretaker transports material from the interim rooms to the communal storage room via a service lift; OR
 - a chute system installed to transport garbage to the communal storage room and interim rooms on each floor for storage of recycling. An appointed caretaker transports recycling from the interim rooms to the communal storage room. Chutes are not suitable for recycling due to the risk of glass breakage or blockage of chute by bulky cardboard (see Section 4.3.20).
- 4.3.17 Where bins are shared between residents signage indicating the appropriate use of bins must be provided and a caretaker appointed who is responsible for managing waste including:
- moving of bins to and from the collection point
 - washing of bins
 - keeping the bin area clean and tidy
- 4.3.18 Between collection periods, bins and associated waste must be stored within the designated storage room/s. For developments with less than 8 dwellings bins are to be placed out on a kerb for collection no earlier than the night before a collection, and must be returned to the storage area on the premises no later than the night after the collection.
- 4.3.19 If bins are required to be moved from the storage area to a collection point, the path provided must not contain any steps, and must comply with the specific requirements set out in the Table 3 below:

TABLE 3
Requirements for bin movement path

<i>Bin Capacity (L)</i>	≤ 360L	360L – 1000L	> 1500L
<i>Max. distance of path to be moved along</i>	Height: 1.060m Width: 0.730m Depth: 0.585m	5m	3m
	50m (for aged or disabled persons)		
<i>Grade of path to be moved along</i>	1:14 (7%)	1:30 (3%)	1:30

- 4.3.20 Where on-site collection is not possible because of topographic or access constraints, and/or restrictive site dimensions, adequate arrangements need to be made for the convenient, safe and direct access between the waste storage room and the collection point. These arrangements need to be discussed at a pre-lodgement meeting with Council's Waste Services section.

- 4.3.21 For developments comprising four or more storeys (8 or more dwellings), the development can incorporate a waste chute system to the following specifications:
- The waste chute system will provide a chute for garbage only.
 - Waste Disposal points are to be provided on each residential level of the development in an accessible and readily identifiable location.
 - The chute is to be designed to minimise noise and fire risks being cylindrical in section and having a diameter of at least 500mm. The chute is to be completely enclosed in a fire-rated shaft and constructed in accordance with the Building Code of Australia.
 - The chute is to terminate in a garbage room and discharge directly into a receptacle/bin that prevents spillage and overflow. The waste chute service room must be located directly under where the chute terminates.
 - A site caretaker/manager will be required to transfer all bins from the chute service room to the agreed waste bin storage area ready for collection.
 - For developments comprising greater than or equal to 10 storeys, the applicant must seek advice from Council on the type of chute system proposed and its suitability for high rise developments.

5.0 Mixed Use Developments

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- Mixed use developments comprising a combination of residential and commercial units (or two or more different land uses) within the one development
- Amendments to existing mixed use developments that will affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

In addition to the requirements set out for Multi Dwelling housing and Residential Flat Buildings, the following submission requirements apply to applications for mixed use developments:

5.1 Controls

- 5.1.1 Separate waste facilities must be provided for residential and commercial tenants. These are to be designed and located so that the residential tenants cannot access the commercial waste facilities and vice versa.
- 5.1.2 A caretaker must be appointed to manage the separate residential and commercial waste facilities and ensure ongoing management of the development.
- 5.1.3 Waste management for the residential units must comply with the requirements as outlined in Section 4 – Residential Flat Buildings.
- 5.1.4 Each commercial unit must be provided with a clearly defined storage area that is of a size that easily accommodates all waste and recycling generated from that unit for at least one day. Waste management for commercial units must comply with the requirements for commercial developments outlined in Sections 6.0 – 11.0.

6.0 All Commercial Developments

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- All new commercial developments;

- Amendments to existing commercial developments that will affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

Applicants are required to complete Stage 3 of Council's Waste Management Plan Template. This plan must address:

6.1 Waste Management Plan

- 6.1.1 Expected volumes and types of waste to be generated from use of the site.
- 6.1.2 Details of how this waste will be stored on site, including provisions for the separation of waste types, and details of any specialised waste services (e.g. disposal of trade waste or hazardous waste).
- 6.1.3 Details of how ongoing management of waste will be conducted.
- 6.1.4 Nomination of the private waste contractor to provide waste collection service.

6.2 Site Plans/Drawings

Applicants are required to submit plans with their application which show:

- 6.2.1 Location of indoor waste/recycling receptacles on the premises.
- 6.2.2 A waste storage room/s must be provided on the premises and shall be constructed to comply with all the relevant provisions of Council including:
 - a. The size being large enough to accommodate all waste generated on the premises, with allowances for the separation and/or compaction of different waste types;
 - b. Be located on either the ground floor or basement with a minimum 1.2m aisle space for access;
 - c. The floor being graded and drained to an approved drainage outlet connected to the sewer and having a smooth, even surface, coved at all intersections with walls;
 - d. The walls being cement rendered to a smooth, even surface and coved at all intersections;
 - e. Cold water being provided in the room with the outlet located in a position so that it cannot be damaged and a hose fitted with a nozzle being connected to the outlet; and
 - f. The room shall be adequately ventilated (either natural or mechanical) in accordance with the Building Code of Australia.
- 6.2.3 Location and design of the designated waste storage area/s, capable of accommodating all waste generated on the premises and allowing for separation of waste types.
- 6.2.4 Location of any grease traps.
- 6.2.5 Identification of collection point, including path of travel for moving bins from storage area to collection point (if kerbside collection) or vehicular access path to storage area (if on-property collection). The transfer of bins to a collection point and their return can either be the responsibility of as caretaker or body corporate, or can be arranged by Council in accordance with Council adopted Fees and Charges.
- 6.2.6 In the case where Council is requested to provide a service on-property via a private road or basement, the development would need to meet the requirements as outlined in Sections 4.3.10 and 4.3.11.

7.0 Food Businesses

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- New food business, including, but not limited to restaurants, cafes, supermarkets, butchers, fish shops, packaged food outlets, and canteens;
- Amendments to existing food businesses that will affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

In addition to the requirements set out for 'All Commercial Developments', the following submission requirements apply to applications for food businesses:

7.1 Controls

- 7.1.1 Design, construction and fit out of all waste facilities must comply with AS 4674 – 2004 Design, Construction and Fit-out of Food Premises.
- 7.1.2 A grease trap must be provided for all premises, except for temporary premises and those only providing pre-packaged food. The grease trap must be located away from food preparation, storage and packaging areas. Access to the grease trap for emptying must not be through these areas. A trade waste agreement with Sydney Water must be acquired before discharge of any waste water to the sewer system, including grease trap waste.
- 7.1.3 A garbage storage area or designated garbage room is to be provided on the premises and must be capable of accommodating all waste generated on the premises for at least one day.
- 7.1.4 If an external garbage storage area is to be provided, it must be:
- a. provided with a hose tap connected to a water supply
 - b. paved with an impervious material
 - c. graded and drained to an approved waste disposal system
- 7.1.5 If a designated garbage room is to be provided, it must be:
- a. provided with a hose tap connected to a water supply
 - b. consist of impervious floors and walls
 - c. be coved at the intersection of the floor and walls
 - d. graded and drained to floor waste connected to sewer
 - e. sufficiently ventilated and well lit
 - f. proofed against pests
- 7.1.6 If the premises produces more than 50L per day of meat, fish or poultry waste, waste must be collected daily or stored in a refrigerated garbage room until collection.
- 7.1.7 If the premises is to produce waste cooking oil, an appropriate private waste contractor is to be engaged for its collection. A bunded, covered area is to be provided on the premises for the storage of waste oil.
- 7.1.8 Garbage must be removed with sufficient frequency so as to avoid nuisance from pests and odours with bins regularly being cleaned in an area that drains to sewer.

8.0 Healthcare & Skin Penetration Facilities

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- New healthcare facilities and premises where skin penetration activities are to be conducted, including but not limited to dentists, medical centres, tattoo parlours and beauty salons;
- Amendments to existing healthcare and skin penetration facilities that will affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

In addition to the requirements set out for 'All Commercial Developments', the following submission requirements apply to applications for healthcare and skin penetration businesses:

8.1 Controls

- 8.1.1 Waste facilities and management practices for healthcare facilities are to comply with NSW Health publication "Waste Management Guidelines for Health Care Facilities" (1998).
- 8.1.2 Waste facilities and management for skin penetration premises are to comply with the requirements set out in the Public Health Act 2010, Public Health Regulation 2012.
- 8.1.3 A designated waste storage room is to be provided on the premises. The room must be:
 - a. provided with a hose tap connected to a water supply
 - b. consisted of rigid impervious flooring
 - c. inaccessible to the public and secured with a lockable door
 - d. graded and drained to floor waste connected to sewer
 - e. sufficiently ventilated and well lit
 - f. proofed against pests
 - g. designed to allow for segregation of waste into correct streams
- 8.1.4 All waste receptacles, including bins and sharps containers, must be inaccessible to the public and sealed when not in use. Waste receptacles must be appropriately lined and bags of waste must be tied closed before being placed in bins for collection.
- 8.1.5 Garbage chutes are not permitted to be installed or used for the transport of waste in healthcare or skin penetration premises.
- 8.1.6 A sufficient number of waste receptacles must be provided on the premises to accommodate the volume and type of waste generated. If sharps are to be used on the premises, a designated sharps container must be provided and serviced by an appropriately licensed sharps waste contractor. Details of the private waste contractor must be provided to Council as part of the waste management plan.
- 8.1.7 Hazardous waste, including sharps and clinical waste (bulk body fluids and blood, material containing blood, etc.), is not permitted to be disposed of through the general waste stream. Council cannot receive hazardous waste and therefore an appropriately licensed private contractor must be engaged to provide this service. Details of the private waste contractor must be provided to Council as part of the waste management plan.

9.0 Child Care Facilities

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- New child care facilities;

- Amendments to existing child care facilities that will affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

In addition to the requirements set out for 'All Commercial Developments', the following submission requirements apply to applications for child care facilities:

9.1 Waste Management Plan

- 9.1.1 Details of the arrangements for the ongoing maintenance and cleaning of the bins;
- 9.1.2 Details on the frequency and times of collection of waste, and the proposed measures to minimise impacts on neighbouring properties;
- 9.1.3 In the absence of Council being the nominated waste service provider, the applicant must submit written evidence demonstrating that they have contacted at least three (3) waste contractors regarding waste collection, and the details of the preferred private waste contractor to provide the service.

9.2 Site Plans/Drawings

- 9.2.1 Location of garbage and recycling bins in relation to the outdoor play spaces and neighbouring properties.

9.3 Controls

- 9.3.1 Waste can be collected by either Council or a private waste contractor and collections must occur at least once per week or more, depending on the bin size combinations agreed upon.

10.0 Boarding Houses

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- New boarding house facilities;
- Amendments to existing boarding house facilities that will affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

In addition to the requirements set out for 'All Commercial Developments' the following submission requirements apply to applications for boarding houses:

10.1 Controls

- 10.1.1 Communal garbage and recycling facilities are to be provided within the development site. The waste storage area must be suitably enclosed, screened from view from the street, and located behind the front setback line. Facilities to cleanse storage containers on site are to be provided.
- 10.1.2 Waste storage areas shall be provided in an accessible location, and must achieve at grade access to the street for collection;
- 10.1.3 New boarding houses and the intensification of existing boarding houses must comply with the design principles in Section 3.3.7 of this DCP and must submit a Waste Management Plan with the development application.
- 10.1.4 At minimum waste storage must be provided at the following rate:

- Class 1(b) buildings (up to 12 residents) must provide 2 x 240 litre waste bins; and 2 x 240 litre recycling bins; and 1 x 240 litre green waste bin, or the equivalent capacity.
- Class 3 buildings (over 12 residents or 300m²) must provide waste storage in accordance with requirements for Class1(b) buildings, for up to 12 residents, with an additional capacity of 40 litres waste storage and 40 litres recycling storage per person over 12 persons.
- Provision of additional green waste bins will be determined on the size and nature of outdoor areas

10.1.5 If contaminated sharps are generated, non-reusable sharps containers shall be provided in accordance with relevant Australian Standards for disposal. Final disposal must be undertaken by licensed contaminated waste contractors.

11.0 Sex Services & Restricted Premises

Applicability

This section applies to applications for:

- Sex services premises, restricted premises and businesses and entertainment premises providing adult entertainment;
- Amendments to sex services premises, restricted premises and businesses and entertainment premises providing adult entertainment that will affect waste generation and/or management.

Submission Requirements

In addition to the requirements set out for 'All Commercial Developments', the following submission requirements apply to applications for Sex Services and Restricted Premises:

11.1 Controls

- 11.1.1 Waste facilities and management practices are to comply with Work Cover NSW requirements detailed in "Health and Safety Guidelines for Brothels" (2001) and City of Parramatta Council's Development Control Plan 2011.
- 11.1.2 A designated waste storage room is to be provided on the premises. The room must be:
- a. provided with a hose tap connected to a water supply
 - b. consisted of rigid impervious flooring
 - c. inaccessible to the public and secured with a lockable door
 - d. graded and drained to floor waste connected to sewer
 - e. sufficiently ventilated and well lit
 - f. proofed against pests
 - g. designed to allow for segregation of waste into correct streams
- 11.1.3 If contaminated sharps, eg needles are used in a brothel, then non-reusable sharps containers which comply with Australian Standard-AS 4031 should be provided for their disposal.
- 11.1.4 All waste receptacles, including bins and sharps containers, must be inaccessible to the public and sealed when not in use. Waste receptacles must be appropriately lined and bags of waste must be tied closed before being placed in bins for collection.
- 11.1.5 There should be provision for disposal of used condoms, dams, gloves, soiled tissues and the like in the rooms where sexual services are provided to clients. Preferably use bins with sliding lids to eliminate odours.

- 11.1.6 A sufficient number of waste receptacles must be provided on the premises to accommodate the volume and type of waste generated. If sharps are to be used on the premises, a designated sharps container must be provided and serviced by an appropriately licensed sharps waste contractor. Details of the private waste contractor must be provided to Council as part of the waste management plan.
- 11.1.7 Hazardous waste, including sharps and clinical waste (bulk body fluids and blood, material containing blood, etc.), is not permitted to be disposed of through the general waste stream. Council cannot receive hazardous waste and therefore an appropriately licensed private contractor must be engaged to provide this service. Details of the private waste contractor must be provided to Council as part of the waste management plan.

Further Information

For further information please contact Council's customer service centre on 9806 5050 and ask for either:

1. Council's Environmental Health Officer (Waste) - if your enquiry is directly related to waste information required in your application.
2. Council's Waste and Sustainability Team – if your enquiry is about waste services offered by Council.

References

1. City of Parramatta Council Development Control Plan 2011. <https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/business-development/planning/developmentplanning-controls>
2. Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW (2008). *Better Practice Guide to Waste Management in Multi-Unit dwellings*. www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/warrlocal/080042-MUD-waste-mgt.pdf
3. Work Cover NSW requirements detailed in "Health and Safety Guidelines for Brothels" (2001). <http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/search?query=brothel+guidelines&btnSearch=Submit>

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix A: Performance Criteria by Development Type

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	DEVELOPMENT TYPE							
STORAGE		Subdivision with engineering works	Demolition	Single dwellings, semi-detached and dual occupancy	Multi-unit dwellings residential flat buildings	Mixed Use Development	Business Use	Industrial Use
Stockpile	Siting to take account of environmental factors, e.g. slope, drainage, location of waterways and native vegetation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Facilitate on-site source separation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Facilitate re-use of materials on-site	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	The establishment and maintenance of a resource recovery system and the completion of a waste stream analysis to identify waste materials that have the potential to be reduced, reused or recycled							✓
Site Waste Bins	Provide sufficient space for storage of recyclables and garbage on-site	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Facilitate on-site source separation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Facilitate re-use of materials on-site	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Design and locate so as to be accessible and useable			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Design and locate to cater for change of use				✓	✓	✓	✓

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	DEVELOPMENT TYPE							
STORAGE		Subdivision with engineering works	Demolition	Single dwellings, semi-detached and dual occupancy	Multi-unit dwellings residential flat buildings	Mixed Use Development	Business Use	Industrial Use
On Site Waste Area	Locate an onsite waste/ recycling storage area for each dwelling that is of sufficient size to accommodate the required number of Council waste, recycling and garden waste bins			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Multiple or communal storage rooms are required where the development is 8 or more dwellings or where the site characteristics warrant				✓	✓	✓	✓
	Locate waste compaction equipment where proposed				✓	✓	✓	✓
	Waste storage area is to be easily accessible and have unobstructed access to Council's usual collection point			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Locate waste containers in a suitable location so as to complement the design of the development			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	DEVELOPMENT TYPE							
STORAGE		Subdivision with engineering works	Demolition	Single dwellings, semi-detached and dual occupancy	Multi-unit dwellings residential flat buildings	Mixed Use Development	Business Use	Industrial Use
On Site Waste Area	Locate waste areas so to avoid vandalism, nuisance and adverse visual impacts on residents, neighbours and the streetscape			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Provide access to a cold water supply for the cleaning of bins and the waste storage area(s). Wastewater is to be discharged to the sewer				✓	✓	✓	✓
	Allow space for signs and educational material to be displayed in waste storage areas				✓	✓	✓	✓
	Provide area(s) for storage of bulky waste (eg. clean up materials) and adequate servicing				✓	✓	✓	✓
Waste cupboard	Provide an indoor waste cupboard or sufficient space within the kitchen (or an alternate location) for the interim storage of waste and recyclables for each dwelling/unit			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	DEVELOPMENT TYPE							
STORAGE		Subdivision with engineering works	Demolition	Single dwellings, semi-detached and dual occupancy	Multi-unit dwellings residential flat buildings	Mixed Use Development	Business Use	Industrial Use
Collection Point	Identify a sufficiently sized kerbside collection point for the collection and emptying of Council's waste, recycling and garden waste bins. The collection point should not impede up on traffic and pedestrian safety			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ensure the bin transfer route to the collection point does not exceed a grade of 1:14 where bin sizes are less than 360L and 1:30 grade for greater than 360L.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Provide Council with onsite demolition and construction waste receipts to confirm which facility received the material for recycling or disposing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	On-property collection by Council (private roads or basements) will require transfer of an authorised easement restricted to the common property on the strata plan (see Appendix B). Minimum requirements for basement heights, ramp grades, turning circles and access apply			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix B: Terms of Easement

Annexure to transfer granting easement from
to the City of Parramatta Council over the land in certificate of
 title volume.....Folio

Full and free right for the Transferee its servants and agents and all persons authorised by the Transferee to go, pass and repass over the whole of the land hereinbefore described as the servient tenement at all times with or without vehicles for the purpose of collecting and removing garbage, recycling and refuse from the servient tenement and for the purposes incidental thereto PROVIDED ALWAYS that nothing herein contained shall entitle any person exercising the aforesaid rights to enter any building private open space/courtyard except to the extent necessary to gain access to garbage/recycling receptacles located therein in positions approved by the Transferee or to drive any motor vehicle on to any part of the servient tenement which has not apparently been constructed or provided for the purpose of a carriage way or parking area for vehicles and PROVIDED FURTHER that if the servient tenement is hereafter subdivided pursuant to the Strata Titles Act (as amended) the rights hereby granted shall be further restricted to the common property comprising in such strata plan and any lot comprised therein shall be released from the easement hereby transferred.

The rights hereby granted may be exercised by the Transferee its servants, agents and all persons authorised by the Transferee to enter the servient tenement without being liable for damage which may be occasional to the servient tenement or any improvements thereon including any paving,, driveways, footpaths, lawns, gardens, fences, walls, buildings or to the property of any person therein or thereon otherwise than by reason of the negligence of the Transferee, its servants and agents and/or of persons authorised by the Transferee.

Without limiting the generality of and notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if any carriage way or parking area and/or the adjacent land supporting the same is damaged by reason of the movement thereon of any vehicle being used in connection with the collection of garbage/recycling from the servient tenement neither the Transferee its servants and agents nor any person authorised by the Transferee shall be liable in respect thereof. the Transferee its servants and agents and all persons authorised by it to exercise the rights hereby granted shall be indemnified and be kept indemnified by the Transferor its successors and assigns against all actions, suits, causes or action or suits, claims, demands, proceedings, costs, charges, damages, or expenses whatsoever which may be brought or made, instituted or claimed against and from them or any of them by the Owner or occupier of the servient tenement or any part thereof or by any person in respect of any loss or injury sustained or threatened or damages suffered or feared by any such person whether in property or person as a consequence of any act or thing done or omitted by any person whilst upon the servient tenement for the purpose of collecting garbage/recycling from the same or for a purpose incidental thereto except where such loss, injury or damages result from the negligence of the Transferee its servants, agents or of any person authorised by the Transferee as aforesaid.

Nothing herein contained shall oblige the Transferee to have garbage/recycling collections from points within the servient tenement or shall prevent the Transferee from discontinuing collection from within the servient tenement PROVIDED ALWAYS that if the Transferee discontinues collection of garbage from within the servient tenement the Transferee and the registered proprietor for the time being of the servient tenement shall respectively have the same rights and obligations with regard to the removal of garbage/recycling from the servient tenement as they would have had if this transfer had not been executed.

NOTE:- Council will accept a modified form of the easement in which the site of the easement is specifically defined by a plan which will be annexed to the transfer.

APPENDIX A8.2

Waste Management Plan

Demolition, Construction and Use of Premises

The applicable sections of this table must be completed and submitted with your Development Application.

Completing this table will assist you in identifying the type of waste that will be generated and will advise Council of how you intend to reuse, recycle or dispose of the waste.

Please refer to the City of Parramatta Waste Management Guidelines for new applications for the specific requirements for your type of application. This can be downloaded from <https://www.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/about-parramatta/key-council-documents/development-building-forms>

If you choose to provide an alternative waste management plan to the attached template please ensure all of the required information is addressed. Failure to provide all the required information may lead to further information being requested and a hold up in the final decision of your application.

The information provided will be assessed against the objectives of the City of Parramatta Council's Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011.

If space is insufficient, please provide attachments.

Waste Management Plan for Demolition, Construction and Use of Premises**Outline of Proposal**

Site Address

**Applicant's name and
address**

Phone

Mobile

Email

Building and any other
structures on site

Brief description of proposal

The details provided on these forms, plans and attached documents are the intentions of managing waste relating to this project.

Name

Signature

Date

Demolition and Construction

Council is seeking to reduce the quantity of waste and encourage the recycling of waste generated by demolition and construction works. Applicants should seek to demonstrate project management which seeks to:

1. Re-use excavated material on-site and disposal of any excess to an approved site
2. Green waste mulched and re-used on-site as appropriate, or recycled off-site
3. Bricks, tiles and concrete re-used on-site as appropriate, or recycled off-site
4. Plasterboard waste returned to supplier for recycling
5. Framing timber re-used on site or recycled off-site
6. Windows, doors and joinery recycled off-site
7. All asbestos, hazardous and/or intractable wastes are to be disposed of in accordance with WorkCover Authority and EPA requirements
8. Plumbing, fittings and metal elements recycled off-site
9. Ordering the right quantities of materials and prefabrication of materials where possible
10. Re-using formwork
11. Careful source separation of off-cuts to facilitate re-use, resale or recycling

How to Estimate Quantities of Waste

There are many simple techniques to estimate volumes of construction and demolition waste. The information below can be used as a guide by builders, developers & homeowners when completing a waste management plan:

To estimate Your Waste:

1. Quantify materials for the project
2. Use margin normally allowed in ordering
3. Copy these amount of waste into your waste management plan

When estimating waste the following percentages are building 'rule of thumb' and relate to renovations and small home building:

Estimated waste percentages

Material	Waste as a Percent of the Total Material Ordered
Timber	5-7%
Plasterboard	5-20%
Concrete	3-5%
Bricks	5-10%
Tiles	2-5%

Converting Volume into Tonnes : A Guide for Conversion

Material	Conversion
Timber	0.5 tonnes per m ³
Concrete	2.4 tonne per m ³
Bricks	1.0 tonne per m ³
Tiles	0.75 tonne per m ³
Steel	2.4 tonne per m ³

To improve/provide more reliable figures:

- Compare your projected waste quantities with actual waste produced;
- Conduct waste audits of current projects;
- Note waste generated and disposal methods;
- Look at past waste disposal receipts;
- Record this information to help estimate future waste management plans.
- On a waste management plan amounts of waste may be stated in – m² or m³ or tonnes (t).

IMPORTANT

- The following tables should be completed by applicants proposing any demolition or construction work including the change of use, fit-out as well as alterations and additions of existing premises.
- The location of temporary waste storage areas and soil stockpiles during demolition and construction are to be shown on the submitted plans.
- Vehicle access to and from the site must be shown on the submitted plans.
- Stage three – Design of facilities should be completed by all applicants including change of use, fit-out as well as alterations and additions.

Stage One - Demolition

To be completed for proposals involving demolition

Materials On-Site		Destination		
		Reuse & Recycling		Disposal
Type of material	Estimated Volume (m ³) or Area (m ²) or weight (tonnes)	On-Site Specify how materials will be reused or recycled on-site	Off-Site Specify the contractor and recycling outlet	Specify the contractor and landfill site
*Example only * Bricks	*2m ³	* Clean and reuse for footings	*Broken bricks sent by XYZ demolishers to ABC Recycling company (including address and contact number)	* Nil to landfill *or sent by XYZ demolishers to ABC Recycling company (including address and contact number)

Excavation material

Green waste

Bricks

Tiles

Concrete

Timber

Plasterboard

Metals

Asbestos

Other waste

How will waste be separated and/or stored onsite for reuse and recycling? How will site operations be managed to ensure minimal waste creation and maximum reuse and recycling?

e.g. Staff training, selected deconstruction v. straight demolition, waste management requirements stipulated in contracts with sub-contractors, on-going checks by site supervisors, separate area set aside for sorted wastes, clear signage for waste areas etc .
Note: Details of the site area to be used for on-site separation, treatment and storage (including weather protection) should be provided on plan drawings accompanying your application.

Stage Two - Construction

To be completed for proposals involving construction

Materials On- Site		Destination		
		Reuse & Recycling		Disposal
Type of material	Estimated Volume (m ³) or Area (m ²) or weight (tonnes)	On-Site Specify how materials will be reused or recycled on-site	Off-Site Specify the contractor and recycling outlet	Specify the contractor and landfill site
*Example only * Bricks	 *2m ³	 * Clean and reuse for footings	 *Broken bricks sent by XYZ demolishers to ABC Recycling company (including address and contact number)	 * Nil to landfill *or sent by XYZ demolishers to ABC Recycling company (including address and contact number)

Excavation material

Green waste

Bricks

Tiles

Concrete

Timber

Plasterboard

Metals

Other waste

How will waste be separated and/or stored onsite for reuse and recycling? How will site operations be managed to ensure minimal waste creation and maximum reuse and recycling?

e.g. Staff training, selected deconstruction v. straight demolition, waste management requirements stipulated in contracts with sub-contractors, on-going checks by site supervisors, separate area set aside for sorted wastes, clear signage for waste areas etc .
Note: Details of the site area to be used for on-site separation, treatment and storage (including weather protection) should be provided on plan drawings accompanying your application.

Stage Three - Design of facilities (Use of site)

To be completed for all proposals including change of use, fit out as well as alterations and additions

- Applicants should refer to Councils document 'Waste Management Guidelines for New Development Applications' for specific requirements related to the type of development proposed. This is available on Councils website.
- In the case of change of use, fit out as well as alterations and additions, if the proposal involves existing waste management practices then full details of current methods are to be provided.
- All proposals are to show the waste storage areas on plan drawings which should accompany your application.

Design of facilities (Use of site)

Type of waste to be generated	Expected volume per week, number and size of bins	Proposed on-site storage and treatment facilities	Destination and contractor
Please specify. e.g. glass, paper, food waste, green waste, compost etc.	Volume (Litres – L)	For example: waste storage room, garbage chute, compaction equipment	For example: Recycling, landfill by council or private contractor (include name of contractor)
*Example only *Non-recyclable	*480L/week 2 x 240 L bins	*Waste storage room	*Landfill and recycling collected by XXX Collection company

Describe how you intend to ensure on-going management of waste on-site (e.g. lease conditions, caretaker, strata manger) as well as provide details of how the bin store area complies with councils bin storage area requirements relevant to the type of proposed development.

Final Check

Please read and tick the box to ensure all required information has been provided

1. Have you checked the waste requirements for the proposed type of development in Council's document 'Waste Management Guidelines for New Development Applications' and provided all of the required information? ☐
2. Have you completed the relevant sections to your application of the above waste management plan template or provided an alternative waste management plan addressing the required information? ☐
3. Have you shown use of site waste storage areas, garbage chutes, bin pulls and compaction equipment on plans accompanying this application? ☐
4. Have you shown the location of temporary waste storage areas, soil stock piles and vehicle entry/exit points during construction and demolition on the plans accompanying this application? ☐
5. Have you shown the waste collection vehicle access to the collection point on-site (if applicable) on the plans accompanying this application? ☐
6. Have you shown the pathway taken to move the bins to and from the on street collection point and the location of the on street collection point on the plans accompanying this application? ☐

APPENDIX 9

GUIDE TO PLANS OF MANAGEMENT FOR BOARDING HOUSE DEVELOPMENTS

APPENDIX 9

A9 Guide to Plans of Management for Boarding House Developments

A Plan of Management must be provided with all development applications for new boarding houses, including intensification of existing boarding house developments. The Plan of Management will form part of any development consent. The Plan of Management shall address the criteria detailed below.

Management Arrangement and Staff

- a. Type of management arrangement (e.g. on-site manager).
- b. Name, address and contact details of the managing agent (if known).
- c. Detail how managing agent's details will be made available to residents and neighbours.
- d. Details of any other staff associated with the boarding house.
- e. Detail frequency of boarding house inspection/visitation by managing agent.

Lease Agreements

- a. Describe lease agreements to be entered into with residents.
- b. Detail the process for choosing residents. Note: Preference should be given to low and moderate income earners and socially disadvantaged persons where appropriate.
- c. Detail minimum required stay.
- d. Policy for handling difficult residents.

Compliance with Minimum Standards of the DCP

- a. Identify BCA class.
- b. Provide a schedule detailing compliance with the DCP including:
 - i. Minimum bedroom sizes;
 - ii. Minimum bedroom furnishings, including furniture plan;
 - iii. Maximum occupancy per bedroom;
 - iv. Maximum number of total residents;
 - v. Size of communal internal and external areas;
 - vi. Provision of kitchen and laundry facilities;
 - vii. Number of rooms for people with a disability;
 - viii. Number of communal waste and recycling bins; and
 - ix. Number of parking spaces.

Furniture / Equipment

- a. Provide documentation of all furniture, fittings and fixtures to be provided within the boarding house.
- b. Detail of process for cleaning, maintenance and replacement of furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Fire Safety

- a. Detail fire safety regime to be implemented, including:
 - i. Annual certification;

- ii. Provision, inspection frequency and maintenance of smoke alarms; and
- iii. Actions to reduce fire risk (e.g. prevent smoking indoors; prevent use of open flames, cooking or heating devices within individual rooms; fire rating of individual rooms).

Cleaning / Maintenance / Gardening / Pest Control

- a. Name and contact details of cleaner/s, maintenance person/s, and gardener/s etc. (if known).
- b. Detail responsibility of contracted staff/service providers.
- c. Detail responsibility of residents.
- d. Frequency and cleaning standard of individual rooms, bathrooms and communal indoor and outdoor areas.
- e. Frequency of cleaning inspections and details of person/s responsible to undertake inspections.
- f. Frequency of building maintenance and repairs.
- g. Frequency and type of gardening services (including lawn mowing, garden watering and maintenance etc).
- h. Frequency of pest inspection and control.
- i. Frequency of linen change.
- j. Detail recording and management of breakages and required repairs.
- k. Detail cleaning/maintenance programme of individual rooms and furniture between tenants.

Waste and Recycling

- a. Detail person/s responsible for the emptying of waste and recycling bins within individual rooms and communal areas (internal and external).
- b. Detail person/s responsible for wheeling bins to street for collection (if Council collection service used).
- c. Detail person/s responsible for keeping waste storage area clean
- d. Detail methods to encourage proper recycling by residents.
- e. Detail frequency of waste collection.
- f. Detail if sharps bin will be provided on site, and nominate collection contractor.

Maximum Occupation

- a. Detail measures to ensure occupant numbers (including guests) do not exceed those permitted by Council.

Safety, Security and Amenity

- a. Detail how noise impacts upon neighbours and residents will be minimised and managed, including use of communal outdoor areas.
- b. Detail safety and security measures to be implemented (e.g. provision of emergency contact list, access for emergency services, provision of perimeter lighting, fencing etc).
- c. Detail proposed security measures to individual rooms and communal entries.

Neighbour Interaction / Complaints Handling

- a. Detail proposed regime to interact with residents and adjoining neighbours to discuss any concerns (e.g. monthly meetings).
- b. Detail person to which complaints should be made to and how these details will be given to residents and neighbours.

- c. Detail how complaints will be recorded and actioned.
- d. Detail how the complainant be notified of any action taken.
- e. Detail how residents and neighbours be provided with a copy of the Plan of Management.

Kitchen / Meals Provision

- a. Detail provision of food/meals (if any).
- b. Detail kitchen usage rules. N.B Kitchen facilities must be available to residents 24 hours per day.

House Rules

- a. Provide house rules addressing:
 - i. Maximum room occupation;
 - ii. Maintenance of rooms;
 - iii. Use of common areas;
 - iv. Resident and guest behaviour;
 - v. Guest policy;
 - vi. Access to rooms for inspection;
 - vii. Cooking and dining;
 - viii. Waste disposal;
 - ix. Damage / breakages / loss of keys;
 - x. Fire safety;
 - xi. Smoking, consumption of alcohol and drugs;
 - xii. Noise Control; and
 - xiii. Keeping of animals.

Parking Statement

- a. Provide details of how parking demand that cannot be accommodated on the site will be managed.

Emergency Evacuation Plan

- a. Detail the evacuation procedures in the event of an emergency, including:
 - i. Emergency egress routes for each room/common area.
 - ii. Resident assembly point.
 - iii. How resident presence will be checked/recorded in the event of an emergency (e.g. provision of resident log book).
 - iv. Provision of emergency contact details.
 - v. Detail of how residents will be trained in the relevant procedures.

APPENDIX 10

ACOUSTIC PRIVACY – CHILD CARE CENTRES

APPENDIX 10

A10 Acoustic Privacy - Child Care Centres

Table A10.1

Acoustic Criteria for Child Care Centres

Noise Criteria	Applicable to:	Notes
<p>Intrusiveness: A source noise (sound pressure) level of 75dB(A) at 1m, positioned a minimum of 1m above the ground, must be adopted for noise from children's activities (internal and external). LAeq 15 minute from the child care centre must not exceed the pre-existing background LA90 noise levels plus 5 dB(A), at 1 m from the facade of sensitive receivers.</p>	Noise emissions from activities at the child care centre (including noise from external and internal play/teaching/sleeping areas, car parking and fixed plant).	Applies at all sensitive receptors with a potential to be affected by noise emissions from all activities at the child care centre.
<p>Internal Noise - Sleeping Rooms LAeq 15 minute of 35 dB(A)</p>	Rooms at the centre which are primarily utilised for sleeping.	Existing ambient noise levels at the site must not result in internal noise levels in excess of the criterion.
<p>Internal Noise - Other rooms LAeq 15 minute 40dB(A)</p>	Rooms at the centre that are not primarily used for sleeping.	Existing ambient noise levels at the site must not result in internal noise levels in excess of the criterion.
<p>External Noise - Playgrounds and Activity Areas LAeq 1 Hour 55 dB(A)</p>	All external areas at the centre that are utilised by children or babies for external recreation and learning activities.	Existing ambient noise levels at the site must not result in internal noise levels in excess of the criterion.

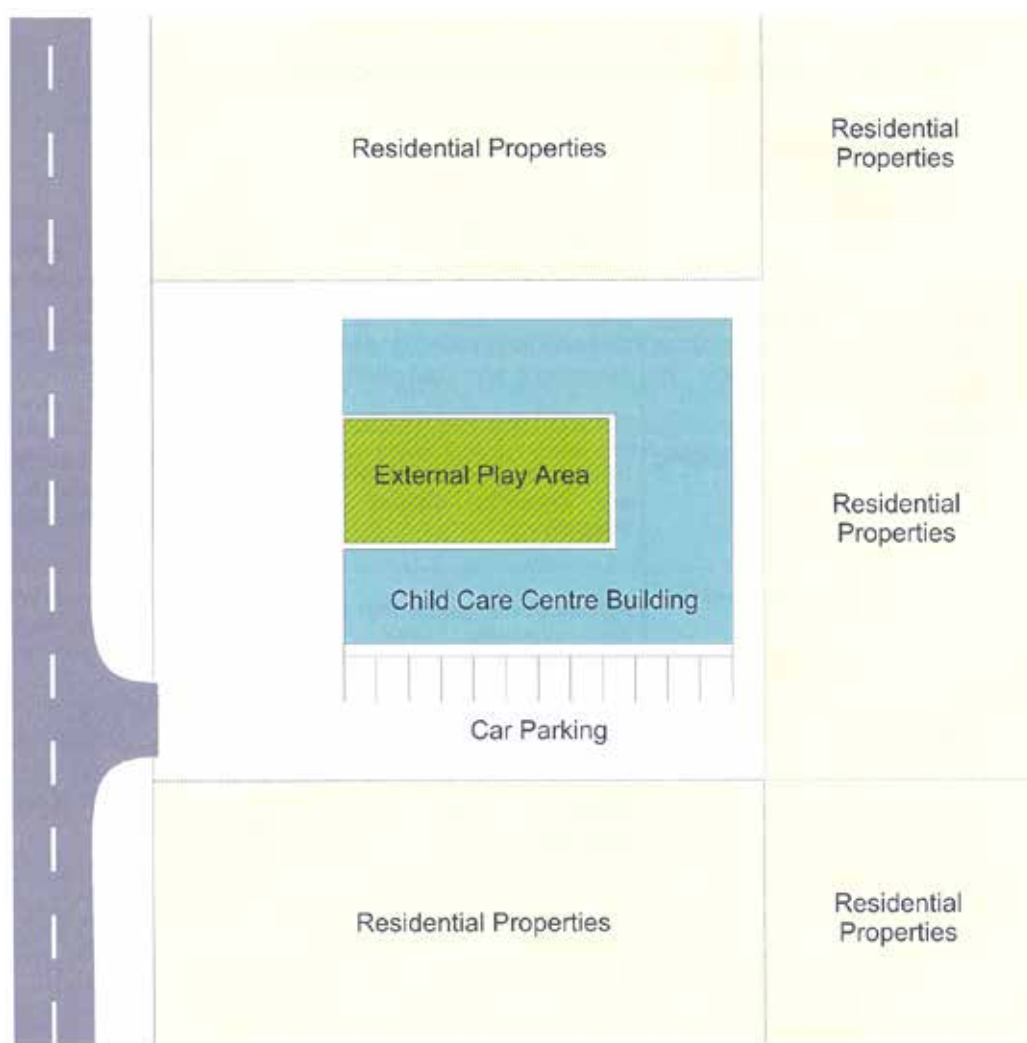


Figure A10.1
'U' shape child care centre layout

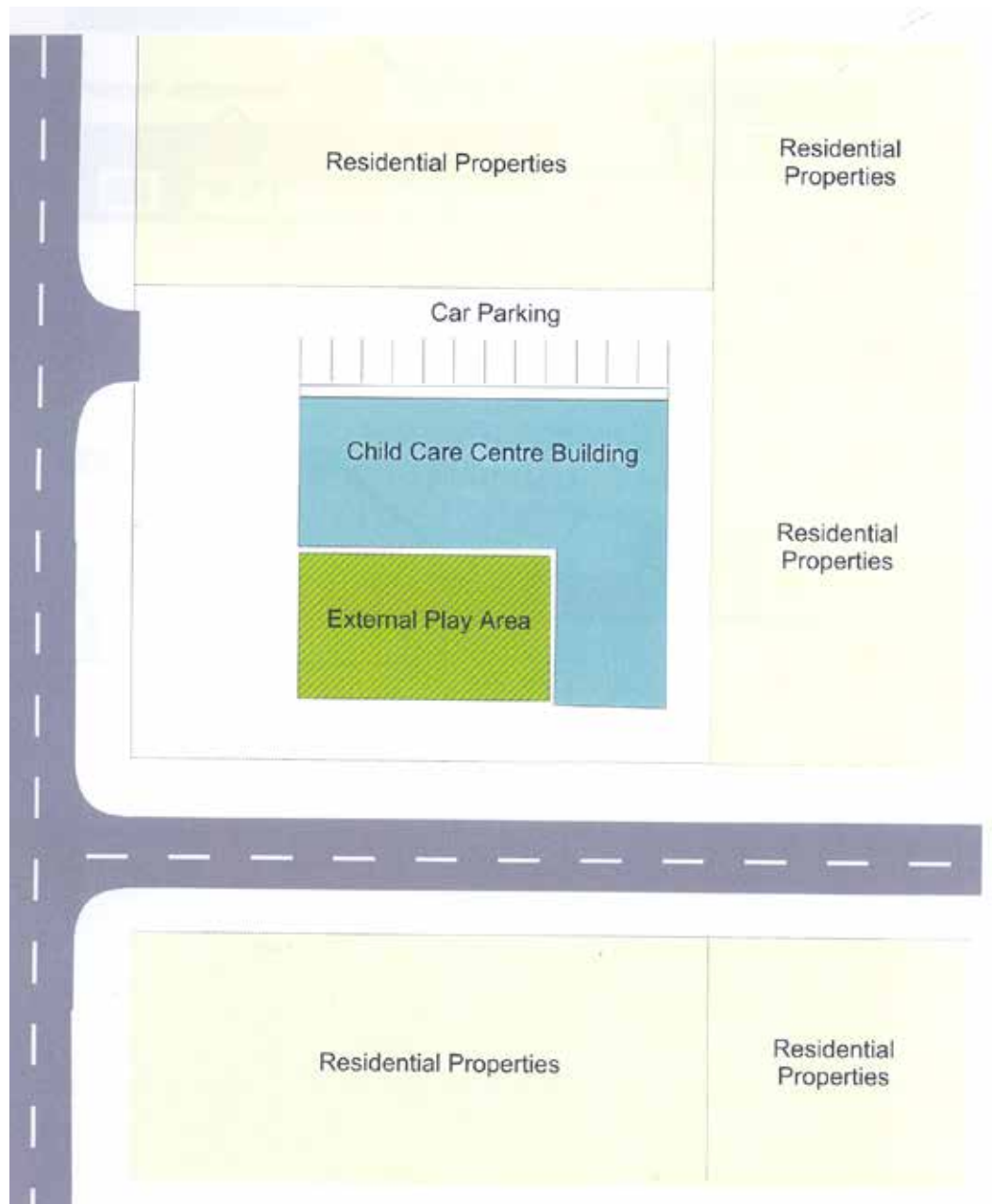


Figure A10.2
'L' shape child care centre layout

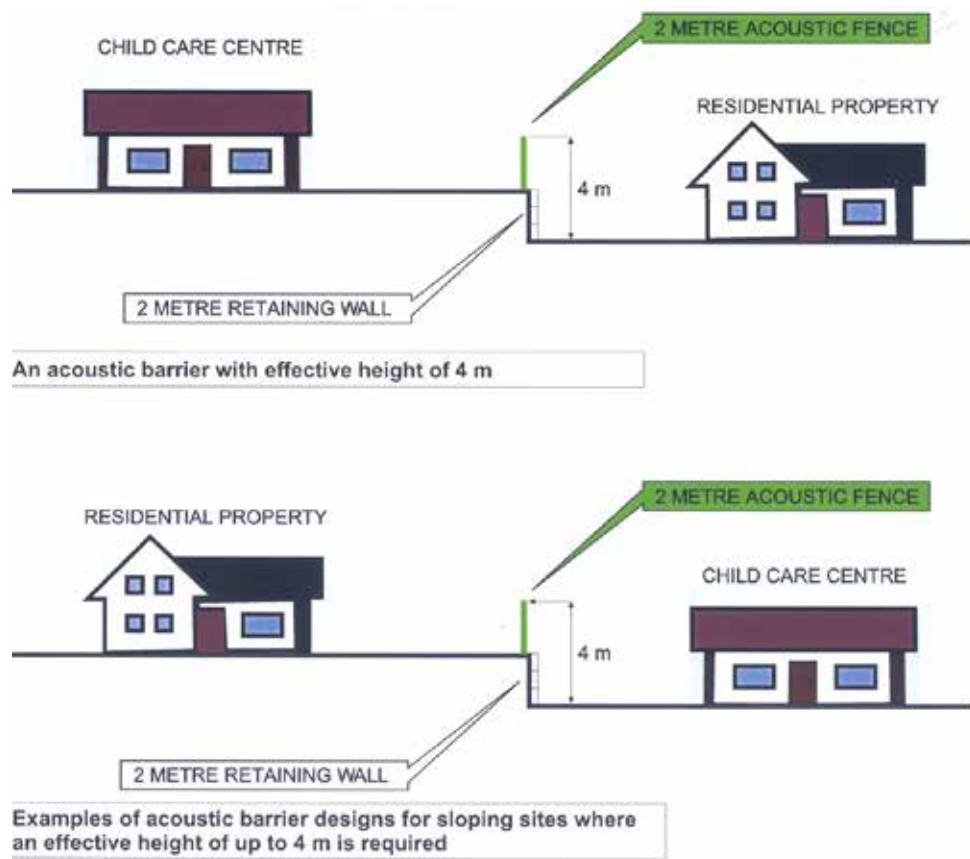


Figure A10.3
Examples of Barrier Design Options

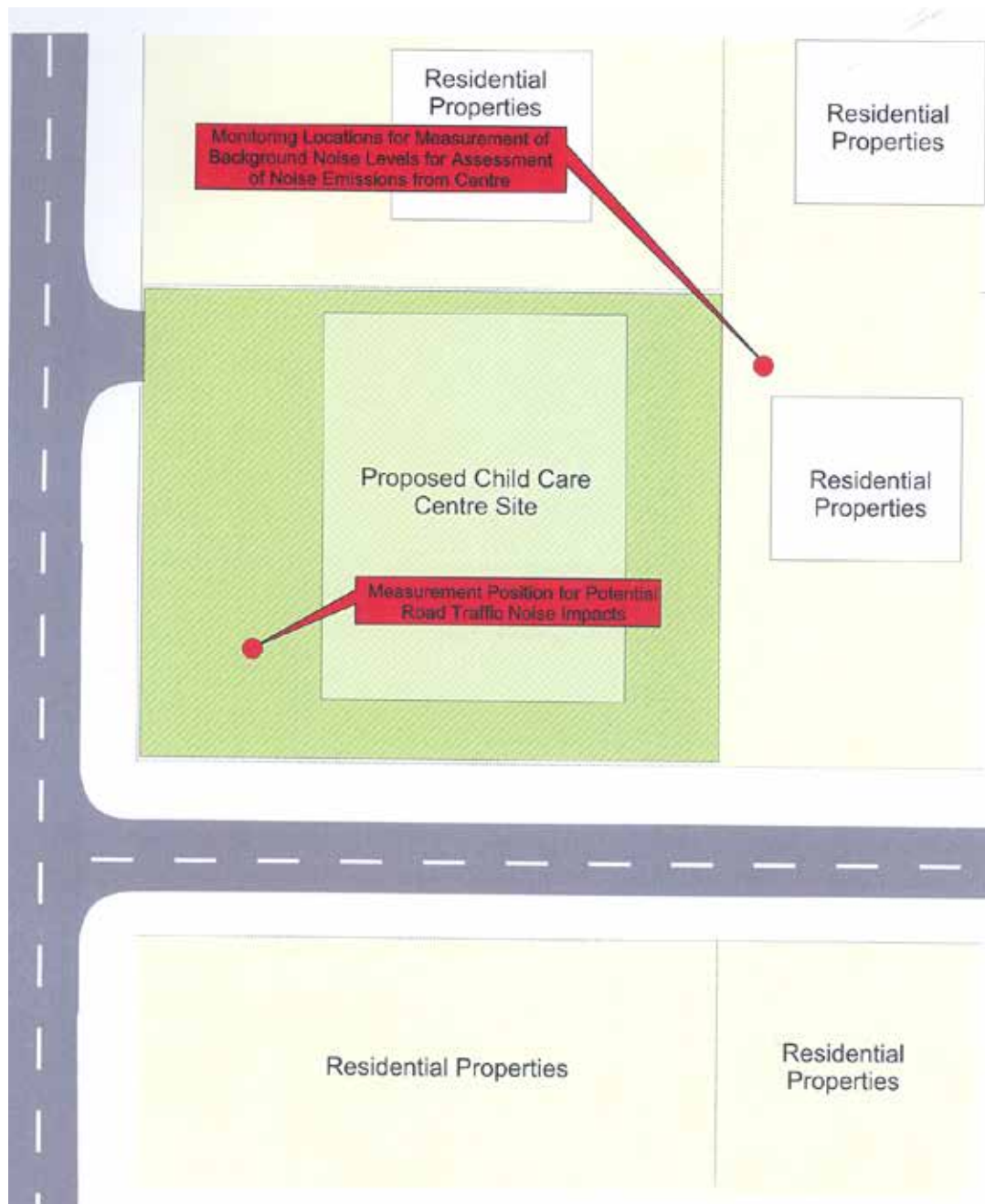


Figure A10.4
Appropriate Noise Monitoring Locations for a Proposed Child Care Centre

APPENDIX 11

ABORIGINAL SENSITIVITY

APPENDIX 11

A11 Aboriginal Sensitivity

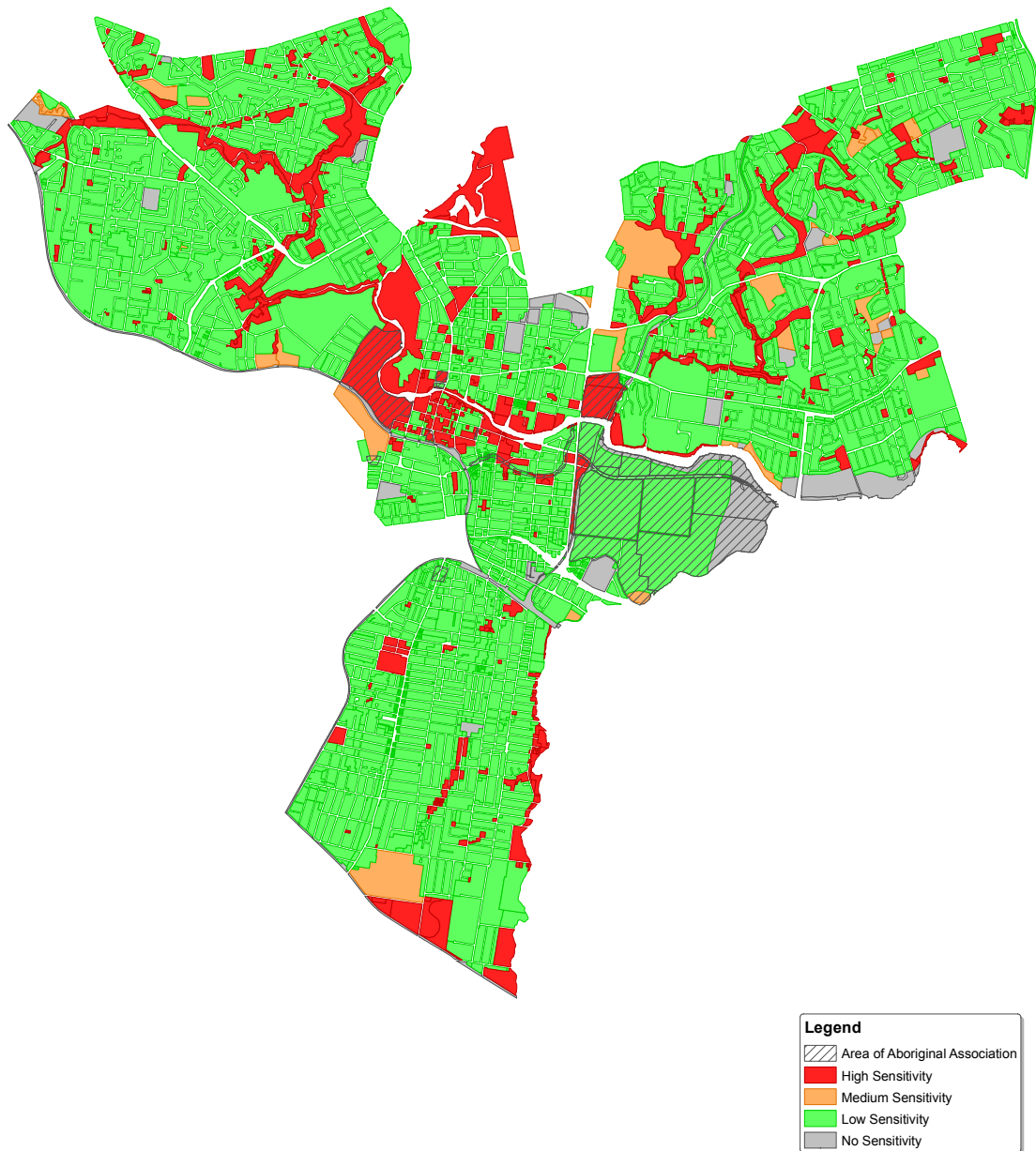


Figure A11.1
Aboriginal Sensitivity Map