WILLOWTREE PLANNING

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The Hills Development Control Plan 2012 Control	Comment
	Comment
Part B Section 2 Residential	
2.5 Streetscape and Character	
 (a) The proposed development must: ¬ contribute to an attractive residential environment with clear character and identity; ¬ address the street and boundaries to the site with a building form compatible with adjoining development in terms of street elevation and presentation; and ¬ retain, complement and sensitively harmonise with any heritage item o conservation area in the vicinity that are identified in Council's Local Environmenta Plan. (b) The proposed development should maintain neighbourhood amenity and appropriate residential character by: ¬ providing building setbacks that progressively increase as wall heights increase to reduce bulk and overshadowing; ¬ using building form and siting that relates to the land form; ¬ retaining where possible and providing landscaping in the front and rear yards in particular tall planting in scale with the building proposed; and ¬ considering where buildings are located on neighbouring properties. (c) Additional site specific controls apply to Hunterford Estate, Oatlands and Gilroy College (Appendix C). 	The development presents to the street frontage of Murray Farm Road as two (2) storeys and it sympathetic to adjoining two (2) storey residentia dwellings. The development is setback significantly to the rear boundary allowing for appropriate separation to 21 Watton Road and enabling community garden for residents and visitors. The application is accompanied by an Urban Design Report at Appendix 8 which demonstrate the development is capable of integrating appropriately within the existing context and setting. Refer to further discussion within Part E of accompanying SEE.
Development Controls	The DA is accompanied by detailed Stormwate
 (a) Areas possibly subject to movement or slip are identified by The Hills LEP 2012 Landslide Risk Maps or identified by Council to be considered subject to movemen or slip. (b) Prior to the determination of any subdivision or Development Application, or geotechnical appraisal prepared by an Engineer qualified as a corporate Member of the Institution of Engineers of Australia or similar recognised industry body (and who is experienced in the fields of landslides, soil and rock mechanics, slope stabilisation and residential developments) must be submitted by the applicant and may, as determined by Council, be subject to assessment by an independent experiencew panel at the expense of the applicant. 	Engineering and Environmental Site Assessment within Appendix 4 to 6. The reports and documentation conclude that the developmen will be within acceptable limits for adjoining development and is an appropriate response to existing site conditions.

The Hills Development Control Plan 2012	
Control	Comment
(c) The geotechnical appraisal must certify that the design of all the structures the	
subject of the application is suitable to withstand the effects of high plasticity clays	
subject to shrink/swell	
(d) The geotechnical appraisal must satisfy Council that an acceptable level of risk	
is achieved with respect to the possibility of movement or slip adversely affecting the	
proposed subdivision or development or being caused by the proposed subdivision or development.	
(e) An 'acceptable risk level' is defined in accordance with the ACS Guidelines for	
Landslide Susceptibility, Hazard and Risk Zoning for Land Use Planning (ACS 2007a)	
as the loss of life for the person most at risk (from the landslide) as 1 in a million per	
annum and for property loss the risk is to be 'low' as identified in Appendix C of the	
Practice Note Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007 (AGS 2007c). The	
application must demonstrate that any proposed remedial works will satisfy these	
requirements.	
(f) For land zoned E3 Environmental Management, refer to Development Controls in	
section 2.14.2 in this Section of the DCP.	
2.9 Erosion and Sediment Control	
Development Controls	The application is accompanied by an erosion and
(a) Use best management practices available to avoid or mitigate land degradation	sedimentation plan at Appendix 4 to 6 to
associated with development.	demonstrate compliance with this control
(b) Applications for residential development including subdivision are to be	Additionally, it is anticipated that standard
accompanied by an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) which will describe	conditions of consent may be imposed to minimise
the measures to be taken at development sites to minimise land disturbance and	land disturbance and any sediment pollution.
erosion and control sediment pollution of waterways. ESCPs are to clearly identify	
the erosion and sediment control measures to be used.	
(c) Erosion and Sediment Control Plans shall be prepared in accordance with	
"Managing Urban Stormwater - Soils and Construction", produced by the NSW	
Department of Housing. (d) The erosion and sediment control measure proposed may need to change during	
the development process. The erosion sediment control plan should address all	
phases of the development process.	
(e) Erosion and sediment controls must be in place before work commences and be	
retained and revised to reflect changes in site conditions, until the development is	
finalised and the site stabilised.	
2.12 Stormwater Management	1
(a) Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) measures should be employed in the	The application is accompanied by detailed
management of the site's/development's stormwater in terms of water retention,	Stormwater Engineering Plans at Appendix 4 to 6
reuse and cleansing.	to demonstrate compliance with Counci

The Hills Development Control Plan 2012 Control	Comment
(b) In all development, consideration should be given to utilising one of the following	
water sensitive urban design measures:- M1Low Impact Building Design M2Low	stormwater management provisions in accordanc with the HDCP 2012.
Impact Landscape Design A detailed description of the actions required to	with the HDCP 2012.
implement each of these measures is included in Appendix B - Water Sensitive	
Urban Design of The Hills Shire Development Control Plan. Where only BASIX	
exemption is relied on, rain water tanks to reuse rainwater must be installed for each	
new dwelling outside the Kellyville Rouse Hill Release Area. The requirements for	
their installation and use are included in Appendix B - Water Sensitive Urban Design	
under the heading: M3Rainwater Utilisation – toilet, irrigation	
(c) Rainwater tanks are not required in the Kellyville - Rouse Hill Release Area	
because a recycled water system has been installed in this area. However owners	
may choose to install a rainwater tank if they consider it appropriate for their	
property.	
(d) Drainage systems are to be designed and constructed in accordance with the	
design guidelines set out in "Australian Rainfall and	
2.16 Waste Management	
(a) Waste collection and separation facilities must be provided for each dwelling.	The application is accompanied by a Was
Each dwelling should have a waste storage cupboard in the kitchen capable of	
holding at least a single days waste, and be sufficient to enable separation of	
recyclable material.	generated by the development and methods
(b) Adequate storage for waste materials must be provided on site.	removal and disposal.
(c) All waste storage areas must be screened from view from any adjoining property	
or public place.	
(d) Waste storage areas must be kept clean, tidy and free from offensive odours at all	
times. (e) Bin storage space is to be: $ eg$ incorporated into the landscape design of each	
dwelling; and $ eg$ adequate for one 240 litre garbage bin and one 240 litre recycling bin	
per dwelling.	
(f) Location of the bin storage space: \neg is to be convenient to the occupant(s) of the	
dwelling; and \neg must allow the bins to be wheeled to the street kerb over flat or	
ramped surfaces with a maximum grade of 7% and not over steps, landscape edging	
or gutters or through the dwelling.	
Part B Section 5 Residential Flat Building	
3.2 Setbacks - Building Zones	
Development Controls	
	The application is accompanied by a Tree Impa
a) Where trees are identified in the site analysis and are located within the 10 metre front	
etback, 8 metre rear setback and 6 metre side setback, the Building Zone boundaries will	

The Hills Development (control Plan 2012	
Control		Comment
	ne greater distance. The distance must be measured from the outside	
of the tree trunk at grou		
	ement No 2 - Building Alignment Table 1 apply to residential flat building sites. Figures 4 and 5 provide • these may be applied.	It is noted that the proposed development, beir construction of a RCF pursuant to the provision SEPP Seniors is not specifically identified within th HDCP 2012. Accordingly, the built form controls a deferred to SEPP Seniors.
Front (one street frontage)	10 metres	Notwithstanding, the development provides th following setbacks:
Front (two street frontages) Primary Frontage Secondary Frontage	10 metres 6 metres 6 metres	North (rear): 33.7 to 34.7m East (63 Oakes Road and 41A Murray Farm 6m to 8.2m South (frontage): 13.3m to 14.6m
Rear	8 metres	West (49 Murray Farm Road and 11 Watto Road): 2.4m to 14.4m
		The side setback is 2.4m to 11 Watton Road. A demonstrated, within the accompanying plans a Appendix 1 , the setback is considered to be within acceptable limits given there will be no undu overshadowing or overlooking impacts given the element is limited to ground floor level.
		As discussed within the accompanying SEE, the side setback to 49 Murray Farm Road is a important consideration under this application. is noted that since previous LEC proceeding that the north western wing has been significant scaled back to ensure views from 49 Murray Road are maintained and to ensure the continue openness of the adjoining rear private open space of the residential dwelling. Refer to detailed discussion of visual and privacy impacts with accompanying SEE.
3.4 Building Heights		
Development Controls		The proposed development has a split level desig meaning that dwelling units to be provided in th

The Hills Development Control Plan 2012	
Control	Comment
(a) Developments on sloping sites are to be stepped so that the ground floor does not exceed	'lower ground level' of the site would actually be at
one metre above natural ground level immediately below any point on the ground floor.	ground level, or within 1m of the ground level
(b) The floor level of any residential room must be no lower than one metre below natural	surface.
ground level.	
(c) No building shall contain more than 4 storeys above natural ground level.	
Submission Requirements	Refer to Appendix 1 of the SEE.
Shadow diagrams	
3.6 Landscape Area	
Development Controls (a) The landscape area shall be a minimum of 50% of the area of the site. Such areas shall exclude building and driveway areas. Terraces and patios within one metre of natural	The DA Package is accompanied by Landscape Plans prepared at Appendix 3 in accordance with this control.
 ground level will be included in landscape area, including common open space above basement car park provided the area is grassed and suitably landscaped. (b) Landscaped areas must have minimum dimensions of 2 metres. Areas less than 2 metres in width will be excluded from the landscape area calculation. (c) Existing trees and vegetation should be preserved especially those in the front setback. The existing tree canopy should be retained and enhanced wherever possible. (d) All setbacks and any above ground car parking areas are to be landscaped and maintained to a high standard. (e) Landscaping is to be provided in accordance with the provisions set out in Part C Section 3 - Landscaping of this DCP. (f) Landscape treatments are to harmonise with building designs. They should reflect the scale of the building and should consist of trees, shrubs, groundcovers and grass. (g) Native species are to be used to maintain a strong natural theme for the neighbourhood and owing to their low maintenance characteristics, relative fast growth, aesthetic appeal and suitability to the natural habitat. 	The existing vegetation on the Site has been retained where possible in the proposed design. Proposed landscaping encourages the continuity of the landscape pattern through retention of trees for the purposes of screening to minimise overlooking between properties. Accordingly, the application is accompanied by a Tree Impact Assessment and Flora and Fauna Assessment which details the removal of 23 trees of low to moderate retention value trees as a result of the development. Refer to detailed discussion in accompanying Appendix 11 and 12 .
(h) The landscape design should take into consideration the safety of residents and permit natural surveillance of common areas and pathways.	
Views and Siting	The Site is not identified as comprising views
 (u) Siting of the building is to take advantage of any views to nearby/adjoining landscaped open space or any public reserve. (v) The siting and design of dwellings should also take advantage of any views to open space, public reserves and bushland to promote natural surveillance and to enhance the visual amenity of residents. Blank courtyard walls along boundaries shared with open space or 	pursuant to the HDCP 2012. Notwithstanding, it is noted that views from 49 Murray Farm Road and a sense of openness were important considerations for the adjoining private open space areas looking north within the prior LEC Judgement. In light of this it should be noted that the built form has been
reserves should be avoided and opportunities to create and orient dwellings to permit direct	significantly scaled back to allow appropriate
views from living areas into the open space/reserve should be pursued in design.	views from 49 Murray Farm Road and to ensure the

Control			
			Comment
		ing a street or public place should be avoided. Where	protection of amenity in the rear private open
		need for a fence facing a public street or space. The	space.
		specified in section 3.27 - Fencing of this Section of the	
		to streetscape and visual impact issues.	Refer to Appendix 1 for details elevations plans. I
Submission Requirements		is noted that a SEPP 65 statement is not required to support the proposed development give	
			 Elevations P
		by SEPP 65 (Refer to section 1.2).	
3.9 Urban Design Gu			
Development Contr	rols		The application is accompanied by a detailed
			Urban Design Report at Appendix 8 whic
		onformity with "Baulkham Hills Multi Unit Housing -	demonstrates compliance with this control.
		has been adopted by Council as a guide for the design	
		nent also details desired future character statements	
for each precinct an	a sup-precinct.		
3.10 Density			
Development Contr			this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurat
(a) The maximum p	opulation density	permitted is 175 persons per hectare with a desirable ectare. The density is based upon the occupancy rates	As above it is noted that the density controls under this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurate of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consisten with ordinary RFB development.
a) The maximum per range between 150- in Table 2:	opulation density		this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurate of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consistent with ordinary RFB development. The 110 bed facility is considered to be an appropriate response given the size of the site and
(a) The maximum per range between 150- in Table 2: Table 2 Occupancy Rates	opulation density 175 persons per he Occupancy Rate		this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurat of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consisten with ordinary RFB development. The 110 bed facility is considered to be a
(a) The maximum per range between 150- in Table 2: Table 2 Occupancy Rates Dwelling Type	opulation density 175 persons per he Occupancy Rate (Persons)		this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurate of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consisten with ordinary RFB development. The 110 bed facility is considered to be an appropriate response given the size of the site and compliance with the numerical built form control
(a) The maximum per range between 150- in Table 2: Table 2 Occupancy Rates Dwelling Type Existing dwelling	opulation density 175 persons per he Occupancy Rate (Persons) 3.5		this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurate of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consisten with ordinary RFB development. The 110 bed facility is considered to be an appropriate response given the size of the site and compliance with the numerical built form control
(a) The maximum per range between 150- in Table 2: Table 2 Occupancy Rates Dwelling Type Existing dwelling 1 bedroom unit	opulation density 175 persons per he (Persons) 3.5 1.3		this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurate of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consisten with ordinary RFB development. The 110 bed facility is considered to be an appropriate response given the size of the site and compliance with the numerical built form control
(a) The maximum per range between 150- in Table 2: Table 2 Occupancy Rates Dwelling Type Existing dwelling 1 bedroom unit 2 bedroom unit	opulation density 175 persons per he Occupancy Rate (Persons) 3.5 1.3 2.1		this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurate of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consisten with ordinary RFB development. The 110 bed facility is considered to be an appropriate response given the size of the site and compliance with the numerical built form control
(a) The maximum per range between 150- in Table 2: Table 2 Occupancy Rates Dwelling Type Existing dwelling 1 bedroom unit 2 bedroom unit 3 bedroom unit	opulation density 175 persons per he (Persons) 3.5 3.5 1.3 2.1 2.7 3.5		this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurate of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consisten with ordinary RFB development. The 110 bed facility is considered to be an appropriate response given the size of the site and compliance with the numerical built form control
(a) The maximum per range between 150- in Table 2: Table 2 Occupancy Rates Dwelling Type Existing dwelling 1 bedroom unit 2 bedroom unit 3 bedroom unit 4 bedroom unit Submission Require	opulation density 175 persons per he (Persons) 3.5 1.3 2.1 2.7 3.5 ements		this Section of the HDCP 2012, are commensurat of RFB's. The proposed development under thi application whilst being commensurate of an RFI scale would not comprise a population consisten with ordinary RFB development. The 110 bed facility is considered to be a appropriate response given the size of the site and compliance with the numerical built form control

The Hills Development Control Plan 2012	Commont
Control	Comment
Development Controls	The proposed building materials and finishes is in-
(a) All building construction much compute with the Leon Construct Act 1007 Leon	keeping within the wider context of the locality
(a) All building construction must comply with the Local Government Act 1993 Local	and adjoining development. Refer to Appendix 1
Government Regulations and the Building Code of Australia	for details of materials and finishes.
(b) Building materials and appearance play a significant role in establishing the character	
of new development. Consideration should be given to the existing character and	
streetscape in the design of new development. A mix of materials (at least two types not	
including glass windows) should be used in any elevation visible from the street or any	
adjoining property. Elevations dominated by rendered masonry finishes will not be	
acceptable.	
(c) Choice of materials should be based on consideration of both their environmental and	
economic costs.	
(d) Buildings materials should be selected carefully so as to reflect and complement the	
existing character of the street. (e) Craffiti resistant materials should be used in areas that	
are accessible by the general public and communal areas within the development.	
(f) Ensure that colours used are visually pleasing to the viewer and reflect the predominant	
colours in the area.	
(g) Avoid the use of materials and colours that would cause excessive glare.	
(h) The following factors must be considered when selecting materials:	
 Suitability for the purpose; 	
 Durability; 	
 Long term appearance; 	
 Local environmental impacts; Brander and language to magnetic impacts and 	
 Broader and longer term environmental impacts; and The supertity of restarting required. 	
 The quantity of material required. (i) Avaid restarting that are likely to contribute to poor internal air swallty such as these 	
(i) Avoid materials that are likely to contribute to poor internal air quality such as those	
generating formaldehyde or those that may create a breathing hazard in the case of fire (e.g.	
polyurethane). (i) Select restarials that will reining in the lange target any incomparish incomest over the whole	
(j) Select materials that will minimise the long-term environmental impact over the whole	
life of the development.	
(k) Preference is to be given to materials derived from renewable sources or those that are	
sustainable and generate a lower environmental cost, recycled material or materials with	
low embodied energy, better lifecycle costs and durability. For example, use of sustainable	
timbers rather than old growth or rainforest timbers. Submission Requirements	
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 Schedule of materials. 	
 Streetscape Perspective of proposed development including landscaping. 	
3.13 Open Space	

Control	Comment
Development Controls	Numerical controls are not provided for senior housing pertaining to open space within the HDCI
(a) Private open space must be readily accessible from living areas of dwelling units. At Ground Level:	2012. Notwithstanding, the proposed
(b) For dwellings with ground level access private open space shall be provided with a	
minimum width of 4 metres and depth of 3 metres. (c) This private open space shall be provided within one metre of natural ground and may	future occupants of the facility. Refer to detailed landscape plans provided at Appendix 3 .
be included as part of the minimum landscape area requirements. (d) Private (ground level) open space areas shall be enclosed with a wall/fence or landscape	
screen with an effective height of 1.8 metres from the finished ground level.	
(e) The design of the building and landscaping treatment should ensure the privacy of these ground level spaces. Enclosing screen walls or fences shall be designed to ensure privacy,	
both from communal open space or access ways and from dwellings and their courtyards.	
(f) Design techniques that protect the privacy of the courtyards by restricting overlooking from above are also encouraged. Potential techniques are shown in Figure 9 below. Above Ground Level:	
(g) In order to provide useable open space to dwellings above ground level, any balcony or terrace shall have a minimum area of 10m2 and a minimum depth of 2.5 metres.	
Common Open Space	As above, the HDCP 2012 does not prescribe
Development Controls	numerical controls for seniors housing development. Notwithstanding, the proposed development provides generous private oper
(a) In order to provide for the recreational needs of the residents a common open space area is to be provided in a singular large parcel. Such open space area is to include opportunities	space areas throughout the development fo
for both active and passive recreation facilities (i.e. equipment such as seating, shade structures, BBQ and children's play equipment for passive recreational use).	of the Site. Refer to detailed landscape plan
(b) Large developments (greater than 20 dwellings) shall consider provision of a swimming pool, common room and hard stand outdoor play area.	provided at Appendix 3.
(c) The common open space is to be centrally located and such area shall be capable of surveillance from at least two dwellings for safety reasons.	
(d) The orientation and location of the open space should also take into consideration	
opportunities to maximise solar access to the open space during winter. It must receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.	
(e) The area provided shall be equivalent to the rate of 20m2 per dwelling.	
(f) Common open space must be sufficient in size to enable it to be used for recreational activities, or be capable of growing substantial vegetation.	
(g) Common open space must be designed in conjunction with pedestrian pathways.	
Submission Requirements	

Development Controlsaccess di achieves(a) Orient and design buildings to maximise the number of dwellings with direct sunlight where possible. Ideally, face the long axis of the development up to 30 degrees east and 20 degrees west of true north. This is illustrated in Figure 10. (b) Face living spaces to the north wherever possible. (c) Narrow footprint buildings and split level floor plans permit good solar access (Refer to Figure 9). (d) Main windows should have suitable shading or other solar control to avoid discomfort (shutters/blinds/screens/retractable awnings). (e) Use horizontal shading devices (for north facing windows) including eaves, verandas, pergolas, awnings and external horizontal blinds to allow low summer sun whilst providing shade from high summer sun. (f) East and west facing windows can cause excess heat in summer. Minimise the size of east and west facing windows, or consider external vertical shading devices such as vertical blinds, blade walls and thick vegetation. (g) Shading elements are to be integrated into the overall elevation design.access di achieves Seniors daylight the vicini the vicini the rear of Living ar provided appropria considere	
used for private and common open space.3.14 Solar AccessSolar Access Design ConsiderationsAs demoDevelopment Controlsaccess di(a) Orient and design buildings to maximise the number of dwellings with direct sunlight where possible. Ideally, face the long axis of the development up to 30 degrees east and 20(b) Face living spaces to the north wherever possible. (c) Narrow footprint buildings and split level floor plans permit good solar access (Refer to Figure 9).(d) Main windows should have suitable shading or other solar control to avoid discomfort (shutters/blinds/screens/retractable awnings).(e) Use horizontal shading devices (for north facing windows) including eaves, verandas, and west facing windows can cause excess heat in summer. Minimise the size of east and west facing windows, or consider external vertical shading devices such as vertical blinds, blade walls and thick vegetation.(g) Shading elements are to be integrated into the overall elevation design.OvershadowingDEVELOPMENT CONTROLS(h) The common open space area must receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.(i) Buildings must be designed to ensure that adjoining residential buildings and the major part of their landscape receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.	ıt
Solar Access Design Considerations As demonance Development Controls access diachieves (a) Orient and design buildings to maximise the number of dwellings with direct sunlight where possible. Ideally, face the long axis of the development up to 30 degrees east and 20 degrees west of true north. This is illustrated in Figure 10. the vicinit degrees west of true north. This is illustrated in Figure 10. (b) Face living spaces to the north wherever possible. (c) Narrow footprint buildings and split level floor plans permit good solar access (Refer to Figure 9). Living ar provided appropriation access (Refer to Figure 9). (d) Main windows should have suitable shading or other solar control to avoid discomfort (shutters/blinds/screens/retractable awnings). Living ar provided appropriation appropriation access fleat in summer. Numinise the size of east and west facing windows can cause excess heat in summer. Minimise the size of east and west facing windows, or consider external vertical shading devices such as vertical blinds, blade walls and thick vegetation. Refer to a SEE whi would not blinds, blade walls and thick vegetation. (g) Shading elements are to be integrated into the overall elevation design. would all access in the adjoining residential buildings and the major part of their landscape receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June. (h) Buildings must be designed to ensure that adjoining residential buildings and the major part of their landscape receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.	
Development Controlsaccess di achieves(a) Orient and design buildings to maximise the number of dwellings with direct sunlight where possible. Ideally, face the long axis of the development up to 30 degrees east and 20 degrees west of true north. This is illustrated in Figure 10. (b) Face living spaces to the north wherever possible. (c) Narrow footprint buildings and split level floor plans permit good solar access (Refer to Figure 9). (d) Main windows should have suitable shading or other solar control to avoid discomfort (shutters/blinds/screens/retractable awnings). (e) Use horizontal shading devices (for north facing windows) including eaves, verandas, pergolas, awnings and external horizontal blinds to allow low summer sun whilst provided appropria consider external vertical shading devices such as vertical blinds, blade walls and thick vegetation. (g) Shading elements are to be integrated into the overall elevation design.Refer to G SEE whi would all access inOvershadowingDEVELOPMENT CONTROLS(h) The common open space area must receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June. (i) Buildings must be designed to ensure that adjoining residential buildings and the major part of their landscape receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.access di achieves 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	
 (h) The common open space area must receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June. (i) Buildings must be designed to ensure that adjoining residential buildings and the major part of their landscape receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June. 	onstrated within the accompanying solar iagrams at Appendix 1 the development compliance with clause 35 of the SEPF and ensures that there is adequate to the main living areas of neighbours in ity including private open space areas at of the development. Teas of the proposed development are with adequate solar access and ate natural cross ventilation has been ed by the proposed development. detailed discussion within accompanying ich details the proposed development of unduly impinge on adjoining residentia is landscape and private open space and low a minimum of four (4) hours of solar the winter solstice period.
and 3pm on 21 June. (i) Buildings must be designed to ensure that adjoining residential buildings and the major part of their landscape receive at least four hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.	
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 Shadow Diagrams. 	

The Hills Development Control Plan 2012	
Control	Comment
Development Controls	The application is accompanied by a Traffic Impact Assessment at Appendix 14 which demonstrates
(a) Access to the site is to be in accordance with the requirements within Part C Section 1 – Parking of this DCP.	proposed vehicular access will be constructed in accordance with the relevant Australian
(b) Adequate vehicular entry and exit and circulation areas are to be provided. The design must:	Standards.
 Provide a safe environment for both pedestrians and vehicles using the site and surrounding road networks; 	
 Ensure vehicular ingress and egress to the site is in a forward direction at all times; Provide for service vehicles where possible; and 	
 Be designed to minimise the visual impact of hard paved areas. (c) The driveway shall be centrally located within the development and be a minimum of 10 metres from any side boundary or street. 	
 (d) Driveways are to have a minimum width of 6 metres at the property boundary for a distance of 6 metres within the development to ensure easy entry/exit of vehicles. (e) Driveway gradients shall be in accordance with Australian Standard - AS 2890.1 - 1993 - Part 1 - Parking Facilities - Off Street Car Parking. Submission Requirements 	
 Applicants are required to submit plans and details with the development application of proposed vehicular access and circulation for Council's approval. Details must specifically relate to vehicular movement, layout and turning circles. 	
3.19 Car Parking	
Development Control (a) All car parking required by Council shall be provided on-site in accordance with the requirements of Part C Section 1 - Parking of this DCP. (b) On site car parking is to be provided at the following rates: 1 bedroom unit 1 space 2 or 3 bedrooms unit 2 spaces 	It is noted that HDCP 2012 does not prescribe car parking rates for seniors housing development. Accordingly, car parking controls are deferred to SEPP Seniors. As above, the application is accompanied by a Traffic Impact Assessment at Appendix 14 which
 (c) Any car parking provided at ground level shall: Comprise lockable single garages with minimum clear dimensions of 5.5 metres x 3.0 metres (exclusive of any storage area) and lockable double garages of 5.5 metres x 5.4 metres exclusive of storage area (not applicable to visitor parking); Be enclosed in a manner that screens the vehicles from the street; and Be separated from any adjoining property boundaries by a 2 metre wide landscaped strip. (d) Visitor parking: 	demonstrates proposed vehicular access will be constructed in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards.

 The Hills Development Control Plan 2012 Control Must be provided at the rate of 2 per 5 dwellings. The number required will be rounded up to the nearest whole number; Have minimum dimensions of 5.5 metres x 2.6 metres; and Must be made accessible at all times. Where visitor parking is proposed behind 	Comment
rounded up to the nearest whole number;Have minimum dimensions of 5.5 metres x 2.6 metres; and	
 Have minimum dimensions of 5.5 metres x 2.6 metres; and 	
 Must be made accessible at all times. Where visitor parking is proposed behind 	
- must be mude accessible at an annes, where visitor parking is proposed berning	
security gates, the access to visitor parking must be maintained through the	
operation of an intercom system installed at or near the gate.	
(e) The intercom shall be located to allow a free movement of traffic around the stationary	
vehicle using the intercom to ensure queuing does not adversely affect traffic or pedestrian	
movement on the street. A maximum driveway gradient of 5% for 6 metres before the	
intercom is required to minimise problems associated with using the intercom on steep	
driveway gradients.	
(f) A separate vehicle turning facility should be provided between the intercom location and	
the security door to ensure visitor vehicles are able to manoeuvre and leave the site in a	
forward direction using a 3 point turn manoeuvre should the resident be unavailable or deny	
access to the visitor.	
(g) If the side boundary of any car parking space is a wall or fence or if it is obstructed (i.e.	
column) so that door opening is restricted 300mm must be added to the width. If the space	
is obstructed on both sides 600mm must be added.	
(h) Manoeuvring areas to all car parking spaces shall comply with the standards in Part C	
Section 1 - Parking. The layout must be designed to ensure vehicles utilising any parking	
spaces can enter and leave the site in a forward direction.	
(i) Parking areas within the front setback are discouraged and in this regard, no more than	
2 spaces shall be provided within the setback area.	
(j) Developments in excess of 10 units are to provide pedestrian access from the street	
separate from the vehicular access.	
(k) Vehicle reversing bays or an alternative arrangement is to be provided at the end of aisles	
to ensure all parking spaces can be accessed in a satisfactory manner.	
(I) Resident car parking shall be safely secured with any opportunity for unauthorised entry	
minimised.	
(m) A carwash bay must be provided in accordance with Part C Section 1 - Parking.	
(n) All internal stairs that connect the car parking areas to the residential units are to be	
accessible only to the residents and their authorised visitors. All fire exits from the car parking	
areas must be designed to be independent from stairs that provide access to residential	
units.	
Submission Requirements	
 Site Plan showing the number of car parking spaces, calculations and the 	
dimensions of all parking spaces and driveway widths.	
3.21 Access and Adaptability	

 (a) All units in a building two storeys and above are to be served by a lift, which must be accessible to the front door of each unit. (b) Units with a lowest floor level within 1.5 metres of the natural ground must be accessible to the front door of each unit. (c) One visitor parking bay and one pick-up and drop-off bay for mobility impaired people must be provided complying with the provisions of AS 2890 for people with a disability additional to the requirements for any visitor parking elsewhere in this DCP. (d) At least one unit in development with less than 20 units, or 5 percent of the units in any development of 20 or more units, must be either: An accessible unit to AS 1428 Part 2, suitable for occupation by a wheelchair user; or Meeting Class B adaptability under AS 4299. (e) Each unit so provided above shall have an accessible car-parking bay complying with AS 2890 for people with a disability, and be accessible to a pick-up and drop-off point. An accessible route between the car parking space and unit shall be provided. 	Control	Comment
an accessible link to the footpath network. Refer to the definition below. (g) Any unit built under SEPP (Seniors Living) 2004 or as housing for people with a disability	 (a) All units in a building two storeys and above are to be served by a lift, which must be accessible to the front door of each unit. (b) Units with a lowest floor level within 1.5 metres of the natural ground must be accessible to the front door of each unit. (c) One visitor parking bay and one pick-up and drop-off bay for mobility impaired people must be provided complying with the provisions of AS 2890 for people with a disability additional to the requirements for any visitor parking elsewhere in this DCP. (d) At least one unit in development with less than 20 units, or 5 percent of the units in any development of 20 or more units, must be either: An accessible unit to AS 1428 Part 2, suitable for occupation by a wheelchair user; or Meeting Class B adaptability under AS 4299. (e) Each unit so provided above shall have an accessible car-parking bay complying with AS 2890 for people with a disability, and be accessible to a pick-up and drop-off point. An accessible route between the car parking space and unit shall be provided. (f) Any building located in a designated 'Accessible Precinct or Accessible Zone' must have an accessible link to the footpath network. Refer to the definition below. 	Comment The application is accompanied by an access review report at Appendix 14 which demonstrates the proposed development will be capable of complying with the relevant Australian Standards
	or RMS permission) or on the site, but it must allow for vehicles up to a Coaster size bus to pick up and drop off. (1) Residential units should be designed to provide for future low-cost modifications to bathrooms and kitchen. (m) Units are to be designed to permit adaptation of units so that they can change to meet	
 (k) An accessible pick-up and drop-off point can be located on the public road (with Council or RMS permission) or on the site, but it must allow for vehicles up to a Coaster size bus to pick up and drop off. (I) Residential units should be designed to provide for future low-cost modifications to bathrooms and kitchen. (m) Units are to be designed to permit adaptation of units so that they can change to meet 	 Lightweight non-load bearing walls that can be removed to reconfigure rooms; Panels that can be removed to connect adjoining residential flat buildings and cater for larger extended families. 	
or RMS permission) or on the site, but it must allow for vehicles up to a Coaster size bus to pick up and drop off. (I) Residential units should be designed to provide for future low-cost modifications to bathrooms and kitchen. (m) Units are to be designed to permit adaptation of units so that they can change to meet future needs. Design features that might be included are: Lightweight non-load bearing walls that can be removed to reconfigure rooms; Panels that can be removed to connect adjoining residential flat buildings and cater for larger extended families.	Submission Requirements	
or RMS permission) or on the site, but it must allow for vehicles up to a Coaster size bus to pick up and drop off. (I) Residential units should be designed to provide for future low-cost modifications to bathrooms and kitchen. (m) Units are to be designed to permit adaptation of units so that they can change to meet future needs. Design features that might be included are: Lightweight non-load bearing walls that can be removed to reconfigure rooms; Panels that can be removed to connect adjoining residential flat buildings and cater		
or RMS permission) or on the site, but it must allow for vehicles up to a Coaster size bus to pick up and drop off. (I) Residential units should be designed to provide for future low-cost modifications to bathrooms and kitchen. (m) Units are to be designed to permit adaptation of units so that they can change to meet future needs. Design features that might be included are: Lightweight non-load bearing walls that can be removed to reconfigure rooms; Panels that can be removed to connect adjoining residential flat buildings and cater for larger extended families. Submission Requirements	 Documentation to demonstrate how the objectives and controls are satisfied. 	

The Hills Development Control Plan 2012	
Control	Comment
Development Controls	Clause 34 - Visual and acoustic privacy of SEP
a) Minimise direct overlooking of main internal living areas and private open space of dwellings both within and adjoining the development through building design, window ocations and sizes, landscaping and screening devices (Refer to section 3.13 Open Space).	Seniors provides design principles for RC development. Accordingly, the HDCP 2012 contro is subverted by the provisions of SEPP Seniors.
b) Consider the location of potential noise sources within the development such as common	Refer to detailed Visual and Acoustic Privac
open space, service areas, driveways, and road frontage, and provide appropriate measures	Impacts within SEE at Table 7 and Part E .
o protect acoustic privacy such as careful location of noise-sensitive rooms (bedrooms, main	
iving areas) and double glazed windows.	The DA is accompanied by an Acoustic Impac
c) Dwellings that adjoin arterial roads are to be designed to acceptable internal noise levels,	Statement at Appendix 15 which demonstrate
pased on AS 3671 - Road Traffic Noise Intrusion Guidelines.	the proposed development's acoustic impact i
Submission Requirements	within acceptable limits and complies with th relevant standards.
 Statement addressing AS 3671 – Road Traffic Noise Intrusion Guidelines. 	
3.25 Waste Management - Storage and Facilities	
Development Controls	The application is accompanied by a Wast
	Management Plan at Appendix 26 which detail
General	the types and amounts of waste that will b
	generated by the development and methods of
a) Waste collection and separation facilities must be provided for each dwelling. Each	
dwelling should have a waste storage cupboard in the kitchen capable of holding at least a	
single days waste, and sufficient to enable separation of recyclable material.	
b) On-site storage and collection of waste must be provided and integrated with the design of the development.	
c) Sufficient clearance and manoeuvring space must be provided to allow Council's (or its contractor's) waste collection vehicles to enter and exit in a forward direction, collect waste and recyclables with minimal or no need for reversing and without impeding upon general	
access to, from or within the site. Applicants should liaise with Council's Resource Recovery Department on truck sizes, required turning paths and access/servicing arrangements.	
d) Where Council is satisfied that on-site collection is not possible, bin storage areas must	
be located to allow bins to be wheeled to the street kerb over flat or ramped surfaces with a	
maximum grade of 7% (5% for bulk garbage bins) to be serviced by a garbage truck on a	
lat surface and not over steps, landscape edging or gutters.	
e) All waste must be removed at regular intervals and not less frequently than once per week	
or garbage and fortnightly for recycling.	
	As above, the application is accompanied by
or garbage and fortnightly for recycling.	As above, the application is accompanied by Waste Management Plan at Appendix 26 whic details the types and amounts of waste that will b

ontrol 1) Waste storage		
i) waste storage		Comment
o waste garbage) Adequate sto	e and facilities must be convenient and accessible to the eas must be accessible by wheelchair where dwellings do e chutes or recycling cupboards. rage is to be provided for the number of bins required in ed below or as advised by Council's Resource Recovery Dep	o not have access removal and disposal.
GARBAGE	RECYCLING	
An equivalent of 120 litres (minimum) available per unit per week (in the form of a shared bulk garbage bin)	For one bedroom units: 1 x 240 litre bin per four units	
	For two bedroom units: 1 x 240 litre bin per three units	
	For three bedroom units: 1 x 240 litre bin per two units	
	For four bedroom units: 1 x 240 litre bin per unit	
ews of the facil ome natural sui nti-social activit istance from all Waste storage D'The design of to be addressed anagement Pla anagement Pla	d designing waste storage areas consideration must be g ity from any adjoining property or public place while still veillance from within the development to minimise vanc ty. Communal storage areas should be located within r dwellings within a development. areas must be kept clean, tidy and free from offensive ode the bin storage and collection facilities and on-going use of in the Design of Facilities and OnGoing Management sect an as required in the Submission Requirements of sect anning. The design is to be in accordance with Council's Bi- tion available on Council's website.	ensuring there is dalism and other reasonable travel ours at all times. by the occupants tions of the Waste ion 3.26 - Waste

Control	Comment
Demolition	The application is accompanied by a Waste Management Plan at Appendix 26 which detail
Development Controls	the types and amounts of waste that will be generated by the development and methods o
(a) Site operations should provide for planned work staging, at source separation, re-use a recycling of materials and ensure appropriate storage and collection of waste.	nd removal and disposal.
(b) Straight demolition should be replaced by a process of selective deconstruction and reu of materials. Careful planning is also required for the correct removal and disposal hazardous materials such as asbestos.	
(c) Project management must seek firstly to re-use and then secondly to recycle solid was materials either on or off site. Waste disposal to landfill must be minimised to those materia	
that are not re-useable or recyclable. (d) When separated, materials are to be kept uncontaminated to guarantee the highe possible reuse value.	est
(e) Details of waste sorting areas and vehicular access are to be provided on plan drawing Construction	gs.
Development Controls	
(a) Avoid oversupply and waste of materials by careful assessment of quantities needed. (b) The use of prefabricated components may reduce waste.	
(c) Re-use of materials and use of recycled material is desirable where possible. (d) Site operations should provide for planned work staging, at source separation, re-use a recycling of materials and ensure appropriate storage and collection of waste.	nd
(e) All asbestos, hazardous and/or intractable wastes are to be disposed of in accordan with WorkCover Authority and Office of Environment and Heritage and Water requiremer	
Submission Requirements	
 Waste Management Plan 	