



# rockdale

## development control plan

### 2011



# Amendment Schedule

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Amended as per table below

<b>Amendment Number</b>	<b>Date of Adoption</b>	<b>Date of Effect</b>	<b>Description</b>
2	5/6/2013	20/6/2013	Part 7.4 Ramsgate Beach Commercial Area - Controls pertaining to Ramsgate Beach commercial area
1	6/2/2013	13/12/2013	Part 4.3 Landscape Planning and Design  Part 5.1 Low and Medium Density Residential  Controls for <b><i>Attached Dwellings</i></b> and <b><i>Semi-detached Dwellings</i></b>
3	15/10/2014	05/06/2015	Part 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

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part 1  
preliminary

## 1.1 Background

Rockdale Council has prepared this development control plan to ensure compliance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Infrastructure and Other Planning Reform) Act 2005. The Reform Act allows only one development control plan (DCP) for each planning authority to apply to a site. Accordingly, this DCP is the only one that has been prepared for, and applies to, the entire Rockdale Local Government Area.

## 1.2 Name of this DCP

This plan is called Rockdale Development Control Plan (DCP) 2011.

## 1.3 Purpose of this DCP

The purpose of this DCP is to:

- Communicate the planning, design and environmental objectives and controls against which Council will assess future Development Applications (DAs);
- Promote high quality urban design outcomes within the context of environmental, social and economic sustainability;
- Encourage innovative design with particular emphasis on the integration of buildings and landscaped areas that contribute to the character of neighbourhoods.

## 1.4 Application

This plan applies to all the land covered by Rockdale Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011.

## 1.5 Commencement

This Plan was adopted by Council on 4 May 2011 and came into effect on 5 December 2011, the date of gazettal of Rockdale Local Environmental Plan 2011.

## 1.6 Relationship to other Plans and Policies

Rockdale Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2011 applies to the land to which this DCP applies. Rockdale LEP 2011 is a statutory instrument that sets out the land use zones and broad development controls for development within the Local Government Area, including controls for height, floor space ratio and heritage items.

This DCP contains detailed provisions and controls that supplement the provisions of the LEP. If there is any inconsistency between this DCP and the LEP, the LEP will prevail.

This DCP should also be read in conjunction with the following State and Rockdale City Council (RCC) policies and/or guidelines:

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW) (as amended);

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 (NSW) (as amended);
- Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) (as amended);
- Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 (NSW) (as amended);
- Relevant State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and deemed SEPPs.

Certain types of development such as boarding houses, senior housing and affordable housing are covered by SEPPs. These types of development will be assessed against the relevant SEPP and Part 3, 4 and 5 of this DCP.

## 1.7 How to Use this Plan

This Plan identifies objectives and design requirements for all aspects of development permissible under Council's LEP and comprises the following:

### Part 1 – Preliminary

This section explains the purpose of the DCP, its relationship to other plans and policies and where it applies.

### Part 2 – City Vision

This section explains the strategic framework of the LEP and DCP and Council's objectives for the City of Rockdale.

### Part 3 – Site Analysis

Site analysis assists applicants to determine the opportunities and constraints of a site prior to commencing design of a proposal. It also provides the means for Council to determine that the proposal will achieve desired outcomes for development. In order to gain Council approval, applicants need to demonstrate that they have fulfilled the relevant site analysis objectives.

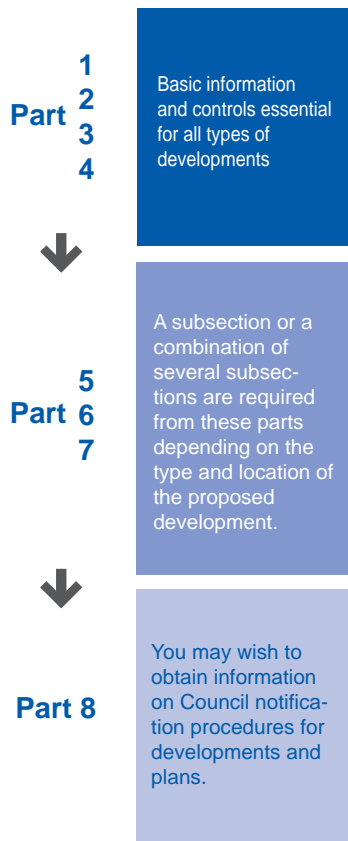
### Part 4 – General Principles for Development

General principles apply to all sites regardless of the building type. Developments are required to fulfil the relevant requirements of all general principles.

### Part 5 – Building Types

Each section in Part 5 represents a specific building typology, of which there are five types in this DCP

- Low and medium density residential which includes detached dwellings, dual occupancies, ancillary dwellings and villas and townhouses. These buildings are low scale and typically are located in a residential setting.
- Residential flat buildings which are a form of higher density development upwards of three storeys in height, that are typically located in close proximity to facilities and services.



How to use this plan

- Mixed use buildings which are designed for a range of uses and are typically located in shopping centres.
- Industrial development
- Highway commercial which is commercial development located outside of the main centres along the Princes Highway.

Part 5 contains controls for building size and location, building articulation and specific requirements that are relevant to a particular building type. Generally, applicants need only to refer to the type of development that is relevant to their proposal. However, for a development that includes different building types, applicants may need to refer to more than one development type. For example, a building that has retail on the ground floor and residential apartments on the upper levels would require compliance with the controls in the mixed use and residential flat building sections of Part 5.

### **Part 6 – Other Development**

This section contains provisions for certain types of development, such as signage and child care centres.

### **Part 7 – Special Precincts**

This section contains additional design requirements for certain places that require special consideration. Development in these areas is to be designed having regard to the provisions of Parts 4 and 5, and with emphasis on the additional design requirements of this Part.

### **Part 8 - Notifications**

This section provides information on Council notification procedures for development applications, draft LEP and DCP.

Any development application prepared in accordance with this Plan must address all relevant parts, including City Vision, Site analysis and the general and specific controls that apply to the development type.

## 1.8 Development Contributions

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 authorises Council to levy contributions from developments towards the provision of public amenities and facilities within the City by the following means:

- section 94 contributions, or
- section 94A levies, and / or
- voluntary planning agreements

Any requirements for a development to make a section 94 contribution or pay a section 94A levy are set out in Council's approved development contributions plans, which specify the types of developments to which the contribution will apply, the amount of the contribution and the way in which the contribution will be used.

Council's Voluntary Planning Agreements Policy sets out the way in which Council will consider, accept and implement offers by applicants

to provide public amenities and facilities through voluntary planning agreements.

### 1.9 Saving Provision

This plan applies to development applications lodged with Council following the gazettal of Rockdale Local Environmental Plan 2011 (5 December 2011).

### 1.10 Repeal of Instruments

Rockdale Development Control Plan 2011 repeals the following DCPs, Codes and Policies:

## Part 1 Preliminary

### Development control plans

DCP 1	2-20 Princess St, Brighton	DCP 3	26B-34 Wolli Creek Rd Banksia
DCP 4	Lydham Hall	DCP 6	Kingsland Rd, Oriental & Godwin Streets, Bexley
DCP 8	Washington St and Harrow Rd Bexley	DCP 9	Land bounded by Fontainebleau, Meriel, Lawson & Brantwood Sts, Sans Souci
DCP 10	146-180 Stoney Creek Rd, Bexley	DCP 11	5-9 Trafalgar St, Brighton-Le-Sands
DCP 13	Meriel St, Fraters Ave, Dorrigo Lane & Southern Freeway, Sans Souci	DCP 14	Park & Rocky Point Rds, Selmon & Campbell Sts, Sans Souci
DCP 15	Industrial code	DCP 17	1-8 Cecil St & 30 Solander St, Monterey
DCP 18	Brighton Town Centre	DCP 19	81-85 Villiers St, Rockdale
DCP 22	69 Marshall St, Kogarah	DCP 27	Barclay Lounge
DCP 28	Requirements for access	DCP 29	Outdoor advertising
DCP 30	84 Wollongong Rd, Arncliffe	DCP 31	Child Care Centres
DCP 32	Ashton & Chandler Sts, Rockdale	DCP 33	158-164 Princes Hwy, Arncliffe
DCP 34	Villa and townhouse development	DCP 35	Residential flat buildings
DCP 36	Brothels	DCP 37	Land bounded by Bay, Chapel, Aboukir and Cairo Sts, Rockdale
DCP 38	44-52 Fraters Ave, Sans Souci	DCP 39	Dual occupancy and granny flat development
DCP 40	Housing for Older People and People with a Disability	DCP 41	7-9 Watkin St, Rockdale
DCP 42	Boarding houses, hostels and group homes	DCP 43	54-62 Fraters Ave, Sans Souci
DCP 44	Bexley Infants' School	DCP 45	Railway Precinct, Wolli Creek (Discovery Point)
DCP 46	Amusement centres	DCP 47	32, 32A & 34 Wolli Creek Rd, Banksia
DCP 49	Land bounded by Princes Hwy, Wolli Creek, SWSOOS & Thompson St, North Arncliffe	DCP 50	Community consultation in development decisions
DCP 52	Goods and signs on public places	DCP 53	Site Waste management and minimisation
DCP 55	Bryant and George Street, Rockdale	DCP 56	Dwelling House Development
DCP 57	Exempt and complying development	DCP 58	Arncliffe and Banksia town centres
DCP 59	10-12 Allen Street & 11-13 Ann Street, Arncliffe	DCP 60	Amendments to Residential Development controls
DCP 61	Amendment to Council's Development Control Plans	DCP 62	Wolli Creek Redevelopment Area
DCP 63	344 West Botany Street, Rockdale	DCP 64	213 Princes Highway and 4 Wardell Street, Arncliffe
DCP 65	5-25 Lusty Street, Wolli Creek	DCP 67	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
DCP 68	Bexley Town Centre	DCP 70	Tele-communications and Radio-communications
DCP 71	Landscape Design Principles and Guidelines	DCP 72	Mixed Use Premises
DCP 77	145 & 147 Russell Avenue, Dolls Point	DCP 78	Stormwater Management
DCP 80	Bonar Street Precinct	DCP 83	104-128 Princes Hwy, Arncliffe "EFCO Site"



**Codes and policies**

Carparking Provisions Relating to Restaurants	Demolition and Erection of Buildings Code
Drainage of Low Level Properties	Drainage Requirements for Single Unit Dwellings and Small Development
Enclosure of Balconies on Residential Flat Buildings	Erection of Pergolas/Vergolas in the Private Courtyard Area of Villas and Townhouses
Erection of Carports in Relation to Residential Flat Buildings	High Front and Side Return Fence Code
Interim Mixed Use Development Policy	Interim Parking Code
Interim Parking Policy	Parking & Loading Code
Pool & Spa Code	Parallel Parking in Front of Dwelling
Residential Amenity Improvement Strategy (RAIS)	Residential Subdivision Code
Rock and Stone Outcrops and Stone Fences	Subdivision of Dual Occupancy Developments
Tree Preservation Order	Vehicular Entrance Policy



part 2  
urban strategy

# Part 2 Urban Strategy

## Introduction

This DCP, in conjunction with Rockdale LEP 2011 and the City Plan, provides detailed controls and guidelines for future development to achieve Council's objectives for the City.



Enhance the City's primary centres of **Rockdale and Brighton Le Sands** to create vibrant centres with improved linkage along Bay Street.

Concentrate future development around the City's existing **villages and local centres**, improving their vibrancy and character through an increase in the local residential population, and reducing the need to travel



Protect and utilise the City's natural resources in the three **open space corridors** which run through the City, to improve recreational opportunities, foster biodiversity, and add to the character of the City.

Ensure that all aspects of development within the City are of a high **design quality**, creating a more attractive and liveable urban environment.





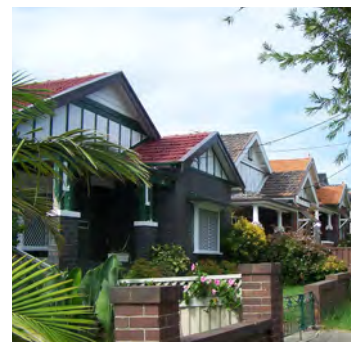
Foster the growth of the emerging town centre at **Wolli Creek** which will accommodate much of the City's future population growth, and form a northern gateway to the City.

Encourage revitalisation of the **Princes Highway Corridor** to improve employment opportunities and present a more attractive image along this prominent vehicle route through the City.



Improve the City's **sustainable transport** network to encourage alternative transport modes and provide better access to the City's attractions.

Protect and enhance the **residential character** of the City's suburbs and neighbourhoods, to ensure they remain pleasant and amenable.



### Quality of Life

- Provide an attractive and comfortable urban environment that is safe and has a friendly ambience.
- Ensure services and facilities are readily accessible to a broad range of people.

### Quality of Development

- Ensure new development is of a high design standard which responds to and enriches the existing built environment.
- Enhance the image of Rockdale and encourage pride in the city.

### Sustainability

- Reduce the environmental impact of all new development.
- Ensure the implementation of best practice sustainability principles.

### Heritage

- Conserve the indigenous and non indigenous cultural heritage of the City.

### Range of Housing Choice

- Facilitate the provision of a range of housing choice within the city, catering for a diverse community.
- Ensure that housing provided is of a high amenity and design quality.

### Economic Prosperity

- Encourage growth of retail and commercial space within existing commercial centres.
- Ensure that retail and commercial space provided within new development is of a high quality, able to attract businesses and add to the vibrancy of the City's centres.
- Encourage mixed use development within existing commercial centres to provide housing density close to services and providing greater activity within the centres.
- Ensure that new development maintains the retail and commercial activity required for thriving centres and allows for future needs and expansion of the retail role of the centres.

part 3  
site analysis

### Introduction

The design process begins with site analysis to identify and interpret the key features of the site and its surrounds. Site analysis is used to assess how future dwellings will relate to the immediate surroundings and to each other to produce a design that will minimise negative impacts on adjoining developments and the neighbourhood.

Site analysis involves drawing a plan to show the key characteristics of the site and neighbouring properties and the site's relationship to the neighbourhood and the street. An explanatory statement which explains how the applicant's design responds to the site analysis plan accompanies the plan. The level of detail required for a site analysis plan and explanatory statement depends on the scale and nature of the proposed development. The explanatory statement may be provided as a part of the Statement of Environmental Effects (SEE).



### Objectives

- A. To ensure site layout and building design considers existing characteristics, opportunities and constraints of the site and its surroundings.
- B. To ensure new development fits into the surrounding environment and pattern of development by responding to:
  - a. urban form
  - b. local topography and landscape
  - c. view corridors
  - d. surrounding neighbourhood character and streetscape, and
  - e. the local street and pedestrian networks.

### Controls

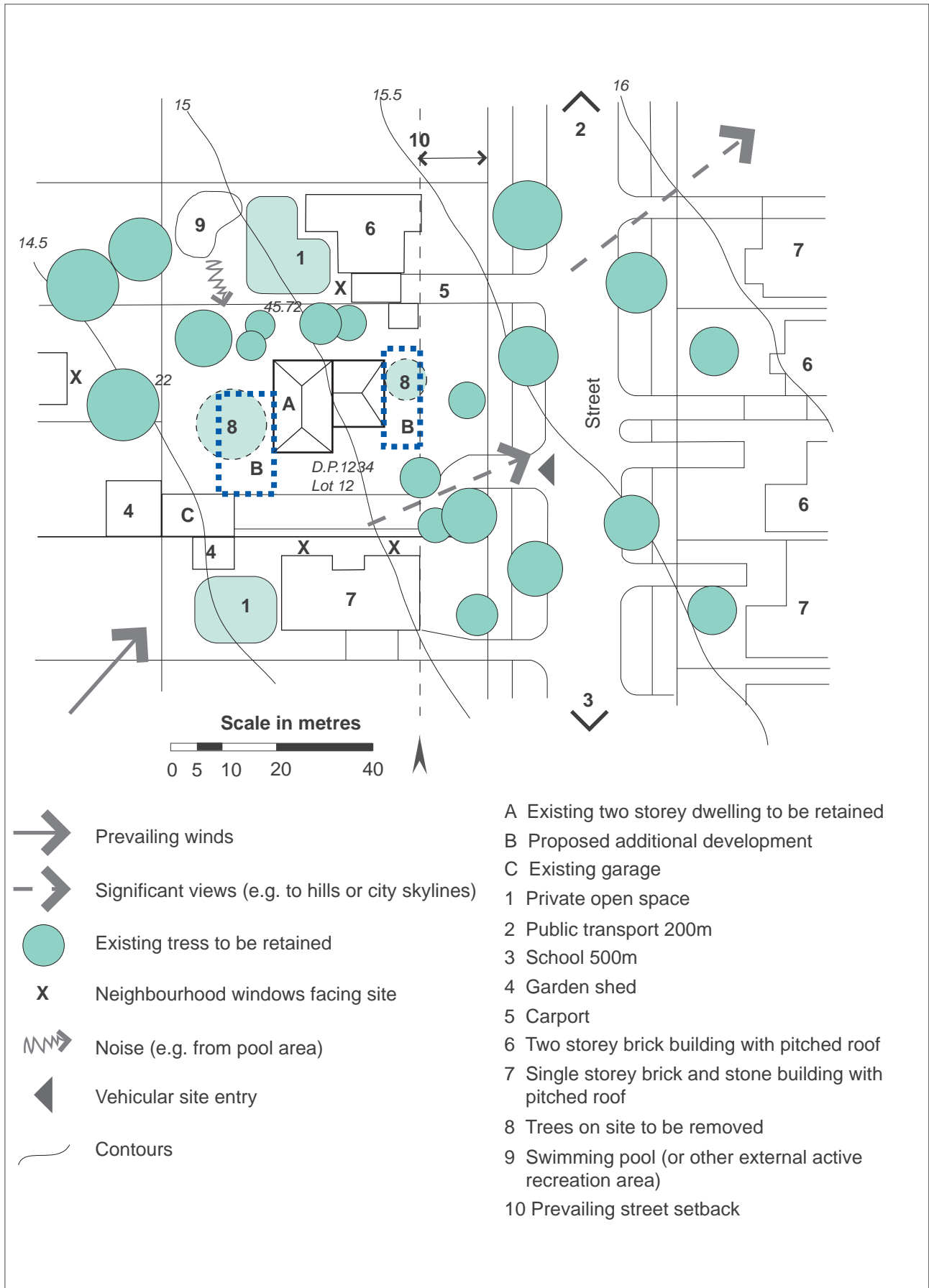
1. The Site Analysis Plan is to be drawn to a scale of either 1:100 or 1:200 and must include the following information.

**With regard to the site:**

- a. the legal description of the site, including the lot and DP number
- b. site dimensions and site area;
- c. spot levels, contours and north point;
- d. location of easements for drainage and services;
- e. location of existing vegetation, including the height and spread of established trees;
- f. location of buildings and other structures;
- g. heritage features, including archaeology;
- h. orientation, micro climates and significant noise sources;
- i. views to and from the site;
- j. pedestrian and vehicle access;
- k. identification of previous use and any contaminated soils or filled areas;
- l. location of fences, boundaries and any other notable features (natural or historical);
- m. prevailing winds;
- n. natural drainage;
- o. indicative footprint of the proposed buildings; and
- p. overshadowing of the site by neighbouring structures.

### With regard to the land surrounding the site:

- q. the location, height and use of buildings (including location of any facing doors and windows) and out-buildings on adjoining properties;
- r. abutting secluded private open spaces and living room windows that have outlooks towards the site, particularly those within 9 metres of the site;
- s. the heritage significance of surrounding buildings and landscape;
- t. characteristics of any adjacent public open space;
- u. location and height of walls built to the site's boundary;
- v. views and solar access enjoyed by adjacent residents;
- w. major trees on adjacent properties, particularly those within 9 metres of the site;
- x. street frontage features such as poles, street trees, kerb crossings, bus stops and other services;
- y. directions and distances to local shops, schools, public transport, parks and community facilities;
- z. identify adjacent or nearby parkland, bushland and wetlands; including potential wildlife corridors;
- aa. the difference in levels between the subject land and adjacent properties at their boundaries;
- ab. location of neighbouring solar roof panels (if any);
- ac. significant street landscaping;
- ad. typical roof form of adjacent and nearby buildings; and
- ae. front setback treatment, fencing and front garden characteristics.



Example of a site analysis plan



part**4**  
general principles  
for development

## Part 4 General Principles for development

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### Introduction

General principles apply to all sites within Rockdale City Council regardless of the type of development. Developments are required to fulfil the relevant requirements of all general principles.

The general principles in Part 4 comprise three elements.

- an explanation of the topic
- a set of objectives; and
- a set of controls

The explanation for each topic provides background information on why the topic is important and how it is relevant to planning and design. The explanation will help to determine in what ways the general controls should be applied to development.

The objectives for each topic describe the outcomes that proposed developments are required to achieve. In order to gain Council approval, developments need to demonstrate that they have fulfilled the relevant objectives for each topic.

The controls specify ways in which a development proposal can meet the objectives for the topic. Development proposals are required to address all relevant controls.

# 4.1

## site planning

# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.1 Site Planning

### 4.1.1 Views and Vistas

#### Explanation



The City of Rockdale forms the backdrop to Botany Bay and the foreshores of the Cooks River. The ridgelines and higher points within the municipality were amongst the earliest parts of the City to be developed. Typically, prominent buildings such as churches and grand mansions, were located on these high points and today they still form distinctive landmarks within the City. More recent development at Brighton Le Sands and Wolli Creek has seen the creation of new landmark buildings on the shores of the bay and Cooks River.



There are many significant natural features, heritage items and buildings in the City that contribute to its identity. The preservation, and wherever possible, enhancement of public views of these assets helps to maintain legibility and allows an interpretation of the City's landscape and cultural features.

“View sharing” concerns the equitable distribution of views between properties. View sharing also needs to be considered in site planning and building design.



#### Objectives

- A. To maintain and enhance existing views to and from the Cooks River and Botany Bay
- B. To protect significant view corridors to landmarks and heritage items that contribute to a sense of place
- C. To ensure the appearance of development at highly visible sites complements the character of the area and its skyline
- D. To encourage view sharing as a means of ensuring equitable access to views from neighbouring properties
- E. To provide additional views and vistas from streets and other public spaces where opportunities arise |

*Views to Botany Bay from the Forest Road ridgeline*

#### Controls

1. Development must consider any significant views to, from and across the site.







*View of the CBD from Arncliffe*



*Views of the Novotel, Botany Bay and the CBD from Cook Park*



*View of church steeples located on Forest Road ridgeline*



*View of St Francis Xavier Church from Banksia*

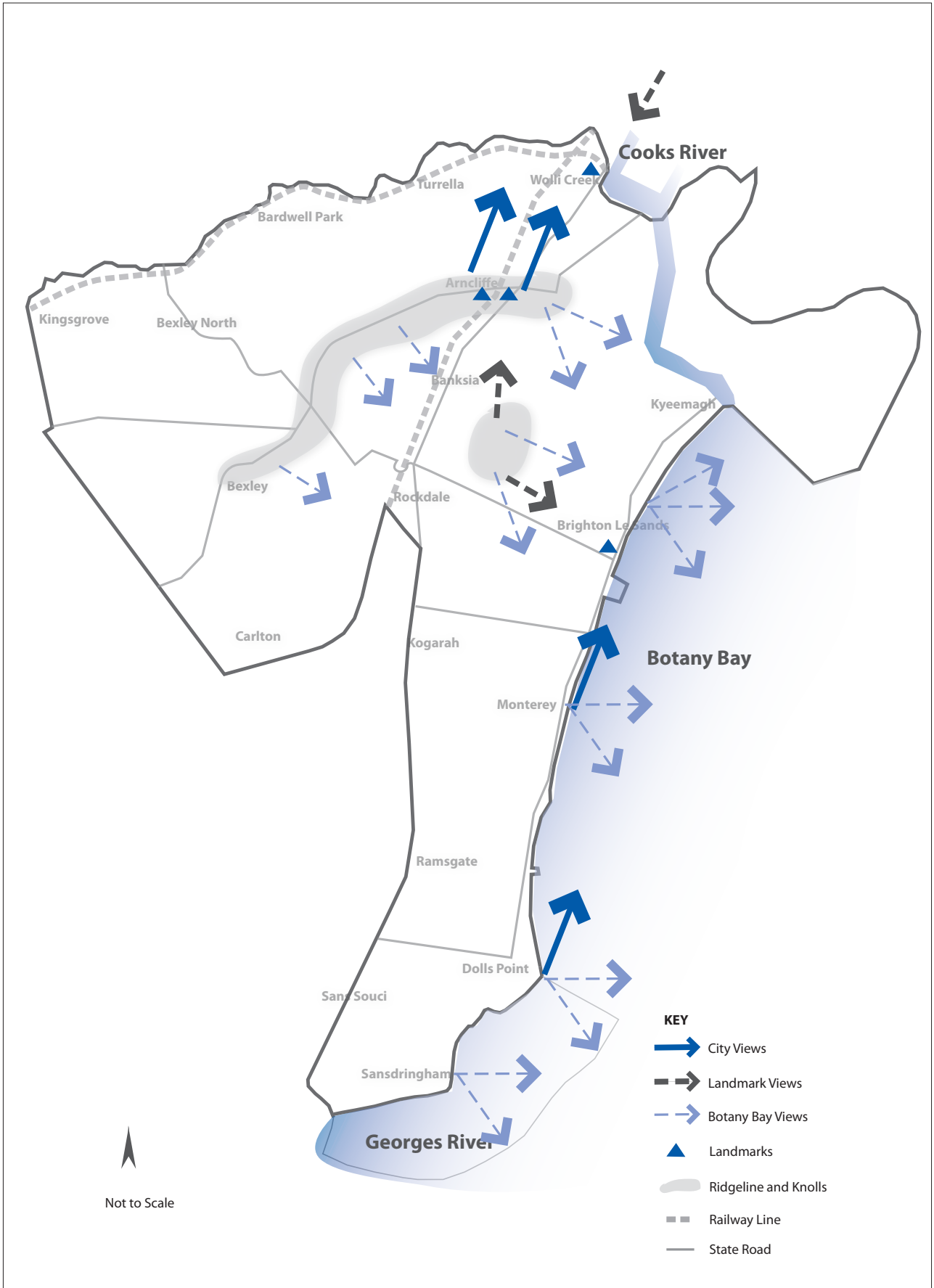
2. Development must retain existing views to Botany Bay, and where possible enhance views through site planning and building design.
3. Development on highly visible sites, such as ridgelines, must be carefully designed so that it complements the character of the area and its skyline.
4. View corridors to landmarks and significant heritage items must be protected where possible. Applicants may be required to prepare photo montages of the proposed development to illustrate the impact on views.
5. Building forms and setbacks permit views from public streets and open spaces. In particular, views from public open spaces to the bay and district are preserved.
6. Roof forms on the low side of streets are well articulated to allow public views and add interest to the scenic outlook. Large, flat expansive roofs with vents, air conditioning units and similar structures are inappropriate.
7. Building forms enable a sharing of views with surrounding residences, particularly from the main habitable rooms of surrounding residences.



*Expansive views of the Bay from Cook Park*

# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.1 Site Planning



Significant views in the City

### 4.1.2 Heritage Conservation

#### Explanation



*Toomevara Market Garden, Kogarah*

Rockdale Council supports the conservation of significant buildings, landscape elements and special places within the City that contribute to its heritage significance.

Rockdale is significant for providing evidence of its prior occupation by the Cadigal, the Biddegall and the Kameygal clans of the Eora nation whose travel routes, food sources and settlement patterns were influenced by the landscape in terms of the river and coastal systems.

Rockdale is significant for providing evidence of the history and pattern of development when it was a fringe area of Sydney, particularly the evidence of development prior to small lot subdivision.

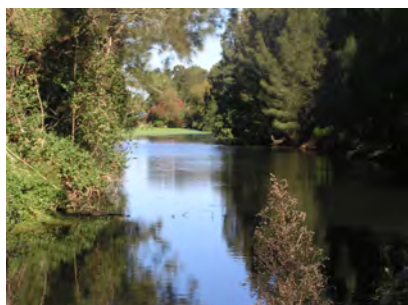


*Stotts Reserve, Bardwell Park*

Rockdale is significant for its rocky terrain as evidenced in its rocky outcrops, cuttings, quarry faces and for the use of stone in fences and retaining walls, house foundations and cottages.

Rockdale is significant for its natural features such as the beach and foreshore, Cooks River and Wolli Creek; and the remnant bushland and wetlands.

Rockdale is significant for areas of consistent scale and character from a particular period which provide good examples of such development in the Sydney region.



*Kings Wetland*

Rockdale LEP 2011 contains controls relating to the conservation of heritage items and areas, including development incentives for heritage items. This plan supplements the provisions of LEP 2011 and it also provides controls for development adjacent to or near heritage items. These documents aim to ensure that the significant elements of Rockdale's past are appropriately managed and respected by new development. Heritage conservation does not preclude change but rather responds to different constraints and opportunities.

For a detailed list of all heritage items in the City refer to LEP 2011.



*Vice regal picnic party, Lady Robinson's Beach 1875*

#### Objectives

- A. To ensure that new development respects the natural and built heritage significance of Rockdale
- B. To conserve heritage items, including significant fabric, their curtilage and settings
- C. To ensure new development does not have an adverse impact upon the heritage significance of heritage items
- D. To encourage the reconstruction of heritage items that have been unsympathetically altered, including reinstatement of missing elements
- E. To ensure there is a sympathetic relationship between new built form and the historic streetscape in which a heritage item is located



## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.1 Site Planning

*Example showing retention of original detailing on a Victorian house on Godfrey Street, Banksia*



*Example showing detail on Federation house, Oakura Street Rockdale*



## Controls

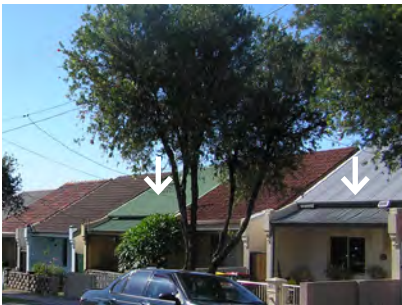
### Requirement for Heritage Reports

1. A heritage impact statement prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant must be submitted with the lodgement of a development application that seeks consent for development of a heritage item that:
  - a. demolishes or alters the building or work or its setting, or
  - b. damages or moves the tree, or
  - c. erects a building on the land that comprises the place, or
  - d. subdivides the land on which the building, work, relic or tree is situated or that comprises the place.
2. A heritage impact statement may be required for development adjacent to or within the vicinity of a heritage item.

3. If a conservation management plan or a heritage impact statement identifies the potential for significant archaeology then an archaeological assessment report may be required. The assessment must identify the archaeological opportunities and constraints for the proposed development.

#### Development of Heritage Items

4. Any proposed development must conserve the setting of the heritage item and the significant views to and from the heritage item.
5. Development of a heritage item must ensure that the scale, form, materials, finishes and fenestration of the new work does not have a negative impact upon the heritage significance of the item.
6. Additions to a built heritage item must be located at the rear. Additions or alterations to the front are not permitted unless for the purpose of restoration or reconstruction.
7. Two storey additions to a single storey heritage item must be in the form of a pavilion or an extension at the rear which is not highly visible from the public domain. Second storey additions to the principal building form are not permitted; however rooms in the roof with rear facing dormer windows appropriate to the building style may be acceptable.
8. Original verandah roof forms must be maintained. Where the roof of a building is to be replaced it must be done using the same material and the separation between the main roof and any verandah roofs must be maintained.
9. Original face brick work or stone must not be rendered or painted.
10. Original finishes and materials must be retained. Some examples of original materials are: tessellated tiles on paths and verandah floors; front stair riser tiles; tuck pointed brickwork; rock-faced sandstone foundation walls; quoins with vermiculation; gable ends decorated with timber battens and shingles; timber or iron valences, posts, brackets and balustrades; slate roof tiles; terracotta Marseille roof tiles; leadlight glazing; spear headed iron picket fences.
11. Reconstruction must only be undertaken where physical and/or documentary evidence provides adequate information regarding the original building detail.
12. Development of a heritage item must conserve original landscape features of significance such as original fences, sandstone retaining walls and sandstone walls. The original level of front yards must not be raised to the same height as the front verandah.
13. Where off street car parking is required elsewhere in this plan it may not be a requirement if the property is a heritage item and the provision of parking would have a detrimental impact upon the significance of the item.
14. New garages are to be located behind the rear building line of the principal building form.



*Example showing original separate verandah roof retained, Gibbes Street, Banksia*



*Example of a consistent streetscape of single storey houses, Brighton Street, Brighton Le Sands*

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.1 Site Planning

15. Satellite dishes, air conditioning units, solar collectors and water tanks must be located so as not to be visible from the public domain.
16. If an archaeological assessment identifies the potential for significant archaeology then the applicant must comply with the provisions of the Heritage Act 1977 and the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974. The opportunities and constraints identified in the assessment must then inform the proposed development.

#### Development in the Vicinity of Heritage Items

17. Any proposed development located adjacent to or nearby a heritage item must not have an adverse impact on the heritage item including its setting and curtilage.
18. Development adjacent to a heritage item must be designed:
  - a. to be of a similar scale and proportion so that the item or place of heritage significance is not dominated or overwhelmed, and
  - b. to pay particular attention to the design elements such as the style and pitch of roofs, parapet walls, proportions of window and door openings and external materials and colours.
19. Where new development is proposed adjacent to a heritage item in a street of buildings similar to the heritage item, then the new development must maintain the historic streetscape pattern.

#### **Further Information:**

*For development which may have an impact on Indigenous heritage, consultation and negotiation with Indigenous stakeholders is important in addressing Indigenous heritage issues. Refer to Ask First: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values, published by Australian Heritage Commission.*

#### 4.1.3 Water Management

##### Explanation

The City of Rockdale is an older urban area that had much of its stormwater infrastructure constructed nearly 100 years ago. The early pipe designs conveyed relatively small frequent storms from the low density development of the day. With increasing development and impervious areas there are less opportunities for infiltration which results in increased runoff and reasonably frequent overland flows.

Council requires onsite stormwater retention as its principal method of reducing flows and flooding throughout the Rockdale area. Retention aims to retain stormwater on the site through the permanent storage of roof or surface water runoff and through the use of absorption pits. Rainwater tanks are used to reduce these adverse impacts for all developments and for all areas. Absorption pits are used on sites that have typically sandy soils with medium to high permeability rates. Where sites are unsuitable for absorption, or for certain types of development, these adverse impacts are controlled through on-site detention.

As well as conserving the quantity of water, water quality must also be protected. This section also provides direction as to how water can be managed to improve the natural environment by the incorporation of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles.

For details of design criteria and standards, refer to Technical Specification – Stormwater Management.

##### Objectives

- A. To ensure development has minimal impacts on the natural water cycle and the environment, including natural water systems, water quality and surface/ground water flow regimes
- B. To ensure development has minimal impacts on Council's existing drainage network
- C. To minimise run-off volumes and discharge rates from new developments to reduce stormwater drainage flows and flood risk in urban area
- D. To ensure the safety of people in flood risk areas and limit the potential damage to property and infrastructure
- E. To manage continuing flood risk and cumulative impacts of developments
- F. To reduce the development's reliance on mains supplied water and encourage more efficient use of water
- G. To encourage water conservation and reuse through the provision of water reuse facilities, conservation practices, recycling and groundwater recharge
- H. To minimise pollution from the development during and after construction

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.1 Site Planning

#### Controls

##### Stormwater Management

1. Development must comply with Council's Technical Specification – Stormwater Management which provides detail of drainage requirements for different development types. Consultation with Council is recommended.
2. Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles are to be incorporated into the design of stormwater drainage, on-site retention and detention and landscaping and in the design of development.

##### Flood Risk Management

3. Development must comply with Council's – Flood Management Policy which provides guidelines of controlling developments in different flood risk areas. It should be read in conjunction with the NSW Government's 'Floodplain Development Manual 2005'.
4. The filling of land up to the 1:100 Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) flood level (or flood storage area if determined) is not permitted, unless specifically directed by Council in very special and limited locations. Filling of land above the 1:100 ARI up to the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) (or in flood fringe) is discouraged however it will be considered providing it does not adversely impact upon flood behaviour.
5. Development should not adversely increase the potential flood affectation on other development or properties, either individually or in combination with the cumulative impact of similar developments likely to occur within the same catchment.
6. The impact of flooding and flood liability is to be managed, to ensure the development does not divert the flood waters, nor interfere with flood water storage or the natural functions of waterways. It must not adversely impact upon flood behaviour.
7. A flood refuge may be required to provide an area for occupants to escape to for developments where occupants require a higher standard of care. Flood refuges may also be required where there is a large difference between the PMF and the 1 in 100 year flood level that may place occupants at severe risk if they remain within the building during large flood events.

##### Water Conservation

8. Residential development is to demonstrate compliance with the Building Sustainability Index (BASIX).
9. All new commercial and industrial development is to demonstrate the measures proposed, using water sensitive urban design principles to reduce water consumption.
  - a. Development is to include provisions for the retention and reuse of stormwater for non-potable purposes, and consideration



should be given to dual reticulation for non potable water use such as the irrigation of landscaped areas, car washing, toilet flushing, cooling tower.

- b. Water efficient appliances and devices must meet the minimum standards defined by the Water Efficiency Labelling and Standards (WELS) Scheme and be detailed on plans. The minimum standards are:
  - 4 star taps and 3 star shower head roses;
  - 4 star dual flush toilets; and
  - 3 star urinals.

#### Water Quality

10. Measures to control pollutants in stormwater discharge from development sites are to be included in any development. Refer to Council's Technical Specification - Stormwater Management for details of design criteria for pollutant control.
11. Runoff entering directly to waterways or bushland is to be treated to reduce erosion and sedimentation, nutrient and seed dispersal.

#### Groundwater Protection

12. Operating practices and technology must be employed to prevent contamination of groundwater.
13. Development which has high potential risk to groundwater, e.g. development in the Botany Sands Aquifer must submit a geotechnical report to address how possible impacts on groundwater are minimised.
14. Certain types of development in areas subject to the Botany Sands Aquifer may be considered as Integrated Development and must be referred to the relevant State Government Authority.

#### **Further Information:**

*Area of the Botany Sands Acquifer of Botany Bay is identified in Council's Technical Specifications - Stormwater Management*

*Groundwater Management Handbook by Sydney Coastal Council Group*

*Sydney Water website regarding water wise products: [www.sydneywater.com.au/Water4Life/WaterWiseProducts.cfm](http://www.sydneywater.com.au/Water4Life/WaterWiseProducts.cfm)*

*Water Sensitive Urban Design in the Sydney region website: [www.wsud.org](http://www.wsud.org)*

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.1 Site Planning

#### 4.1.4 Soil Management

##### Explanation

The scale of development in Rockdale and its close proximity to Botany Bay and other waterways means that there is the potential for sediment to be washed into waterways. Planning in advance and using simple control measures will reduce this impact.

##### Objectives

- A. To protect the environmental quality of waterways
- B. To reduce erosion hazard and prevent soil, building material and pollutants leaving the site and entering waterways
- C. To prevent reduction in the hydraulic capacity of drainage systems

##### Controls

1. Development must minimise any soil loss from the site to reduce impacts of sedimentation on waterways.
2. Development that involves site disturbance is to provide an erosion and sediment control plan which details the proposed method of soil management and its implementation. Such details are to be in accordance with The Blue Book - *Managing Urban Stormwater: Soils & Construction* by Landcom.
3. Development is to minimise site disturbance, including impacts on vegetation and significant trees and the need for cut and fill.

**Further Information:**

*Planning for Erosion and Sediment Control on Single Residential Allotments*  
- 1st Edition available at Landcom's website: <http://www.landcom.com/whats-new/publications-reports/the-blue-book.aspx>

### 4.1.5 Contaminated Land

#### Explanation

Council is required to consider the suitability of a site for development including any potential risk to health and the environment. Sites may be contaminated due to existing and former land uses and imported site fill. In low-lying areas, migration of contaminants over site boundaries may have occurred through ground water movement or surface runoff..

#### Objectives

- A. To ensure the development of contaminated and potentially contaminated land is undertaken in a responsible manner according to the Environment Protection Authority requirements.

#### Controls

1. Development on land that is or has previously been used for a purpose which is likely to have contaminated the site is to follow the procedures and guidelines contained in State Environmental Planning Policy 55 – Remediation of Land.

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.1 Site Planning

#### 4.1.6 Development on Sloping Sites

##### Explanation

Site excavation and filling should be minimised so as not to affect the ecology of the site and to minimise excessive stormwater runoff. Building form should generally be stepped in accordance with the slope of the land to minimise these environmental impacts and the amenity impacts on adjoining neighbours.

##### Objectives

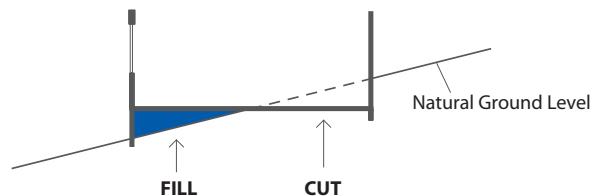
- A. To limit site excavation and minimise cut and fill to ensure that building form relates to topography
- B. To protect the amenity of adjoining properties

##### Controls

1. The building footprint is designed to minimise cut and fill by allowing the building mass to step in accordance with the slope of the land.
2. To minimise cut and fill on sloping sites and to encourage good quality internal environments, any habitable room of a dwelling must have at least one external wall entirely above existing ground level.



*Medium density development responds to topography*



*Development is to minimise cut and fill on sloping sites*  
**Fill = Cut**

### 4.1.7 Tree Preservation

#### Explanation

Council recognises the aesthetic, environmental and financial benefits of urban trees. Trees can:

- create a 'sense of place' and provide a distinctive character to an area
- visually soften hard surfacing of the built environment and screen undesirable sights
- help enrich the environment through seasonal variations of foliage colour and floral displays
- reflect cultural preferences and particular architectural and historical periods of an areas development.
- provide habitat for birds, possums, insects and other native animals
- help absorb water and reduce the volume of water run-off entering watercourses and Botany Bay
- reduce ultra-violet radiation and reduce heat energy absorption from surfaces such as bitumen or concrete areas
- keep summer temperatures lower and reduce the need for energy consuming air conditioners
- absorb carbon dioxide, entrap airborne pollutants and return oxygen back to the atmosphere
- provide shade to residents and pedestrian using public footpaths.
- enhance economic land value
- stabilise soils, contributing to healthy soil structure and reducing soil erosion.



*Trees in the City's natural areas*



*Significant street trees enhance amenity*

#### Objective

- A. To ensure the existing urban forest amenity within the Rockdale City Council area is maintained and preserved.

#### Controls

1. Council consent is required to undertake tree work including removing, pruning, cutting down, lopping, and ringbarking of any tree if the tree:
  - is more than 3 metres tall, or
  - has a circumference in excess of 300mm at a height of 1 metre above the ground.
2. Council consent can be granted either by way of development consent or by a permit.

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.1 Site Planning

3. You do not need Council's consent to cut down or prune a tree if:
  - a. The tree is no higher than 3 metres and has a girth of no more than 300 mm at a height of 1 metre above the ground
  - b. The tree is, in Council's opinion, dying or dead or has become dangerous. (If such a tree is cut down or pruned without Council's consent, you may have to satisfy Council that the tree was dying or dead or had become dangerous).
  - c. The tree is a species declared to be a noxious weed under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993
  - d. The tree is one of the following non-native trees: Angel's trumpet (*Datura suaveolens*), Coral tree (*Erythrina indica*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra italica*), Rubber tree (*Ficus elastica*), Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).
  - e. The tree is a fruit tree which may be affected by fruit fly, as identified in the Plant Diseases Act 1924.
4. Existing significant trees and vegetation are incorporated into proposed landscape treatment. An arborist report may be required for a development that impacts on the health of significant trees.
5. Building setbacks preserve existing significant trees and vegetation and allow for new planting. Where significant mature trees and vegetation are to be retained, buildings are located at least 3.0m from the base of the tree to minimise root damage.



### 4.1.8 Biodiversity

#### Explanation



Bardwell Valley

The amount of land that sustains native plants and animals in the City of Rockdale has been progressively reduced since European settlement. However, and despite being heavily urbanised, the City of Rockdale has important remnant bushland and wetland areas that sustain endangered ecological communities and vulnerable or endangered flora and fauna. Indigenous, native and cultural vegetation within public and private lands also contributes to the City's biodiversity.

#### Objective

- A. To sustain and enhance biodiversity through the protection and conservation of locally occurring flora and fauna, the environment they live in and the way they interact.



Hawthorne Street

#### Controls

1. Development is to be sited and designed to minimise and preferably avoid the impact on indigenous flora and fauna on the development site or on land adjacent to it.
2. The planting of indigenous plant species is encouraged (for list of suitable species, refer to Council's Technical Specification - Landscape.)
3. Development abutting bushland, creeklines or wetland areas is to utilise local indigenous plant species to protect bushland and wildlife corridors, particularly those areas identified in Rockdale Bio-Links Study.
4. Council may require the submission of a Statement of Flora/ Fauna Impact (SFFI) for development in or adjacent to bushland or wetlands with respect to the impact on biodiversity.
5. Where development is to occur adjacent to the location of threatened species and endangered ecological communities, Council will undertake an "Assessment of Significance". If there is likely to be a significant impact on threatened species or endangered ecological communities, the applicant will be required to prepare a Species Impact Statement.



Scarborough Ponds

#### Further Information

*Rockdale Bio-Links Study by Australian Wetlands, 2007*

*Wildlife Friendly Landscape Design Guidelines by Australian Wetlands 2008*

*Rockdale Biodiversity Strategy available on Council's website: <http://www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au/pages/pdf/AboutCouncil/Biodiversity-Strategy.pdf>*

*Website regarding threatened species profile: <http://www.threatenedspecies.environment.nsw.gov.au/tsprofile/index.aspx>*

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.1 Site Planning

#### 4.1.9 Lot size and Site Consolidation

##### Explanation

Higher density development types typically require greater lot sizes to achieve efficient use of the land and high quality environmental and public domain outcomes. In addition, development should not leave a legacy of an isolated site that cannot achieve its development potential under the planning controls.

##### Objectives

- A. To promote the efficient use of land
- B. To encourage where necessary the amalgamation of land parcels into larger development sites for medium and high density developments
- C. To ensure allotment size is sufficient for development and associated provision of landscaping, parking, vehicular and pedestrian access
- D. To maintain amenity in relation to overshadowing, privacy and views by having sensitive layout of buildings
- E. To ensure surrounding sites can be economically developed

##### Controls

##### Lot Size and Minimum Site Frontage

1. The development must satisfy the relevant minimum lot size and minimum site frontage requirements specified below:

###### Low and medium density residential

- a. For dwelling house development, a minimum lot size of 450m<sup>2</sup> and a minimum width of 15m at the front building alignment is required. However, a dwelling house may be erected on:
  - a parcel of land which existed as a separate parcel on 30 March 1973; or
  - an allotment of land having frontage to Xenia Avenue, Carlton, or the southwestern side of Fleet Street, Carlton, which has an area of not less than 340m<sup>2</sup> or a width of not less than 12m at the front alignment of the building; or
  - an allotment of land having frontage to the southwestern side of Caledonian Street, Bexley, between Park Avenue and Harrow Road, Bexley, or to the northwestern side of Watkin Street, Bexley, between Park Avenue and Harrow Road, Bexley, (excluding lots 41 and 42 in DP 531156) which has an area of not less than 230m<sup>2</sup> or a width of not less than 6m at the front alignment of the building.
- b. For dual occupancy development, a minimum lot size of 700m<sup>2</sup>

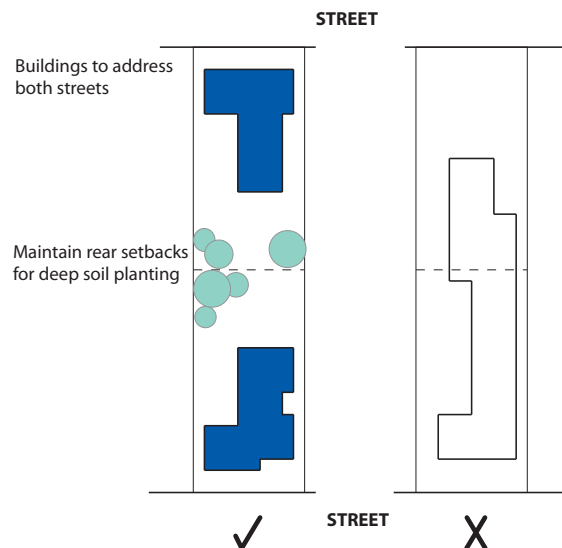


and a minimum site frontage of 15m is required.

- c. There is no minimum lot size requirement for secondary dwellings.
- d. For multi dwelling housing, a minimum site frontage of 18m is required, unless the site fronts a classified road, in which case, the width is to be a minimum of 27m.

### Residential flat buildings

- e. A minimum lot width of 24m at the street frontage is required for residential flat buildings.
- f. Where a group of allotments is proposed to be developed for the purpose of residential flat buildings, those allotments should share a common road frontage. If 'end to end' amalgamation occurs, the building setbacks and building footprint will be considered as if they were separate sites. Refer to the following diagram.



### Mixed use

- g. For all development of 4 storeys or greater, a minimum frontage width of 18m is required.

### Industrial

- h. For industrial buildings, a minimum lot size of 840m<sup>2</sup> and a minimum site frontage of 18m is required.

### Child care centres

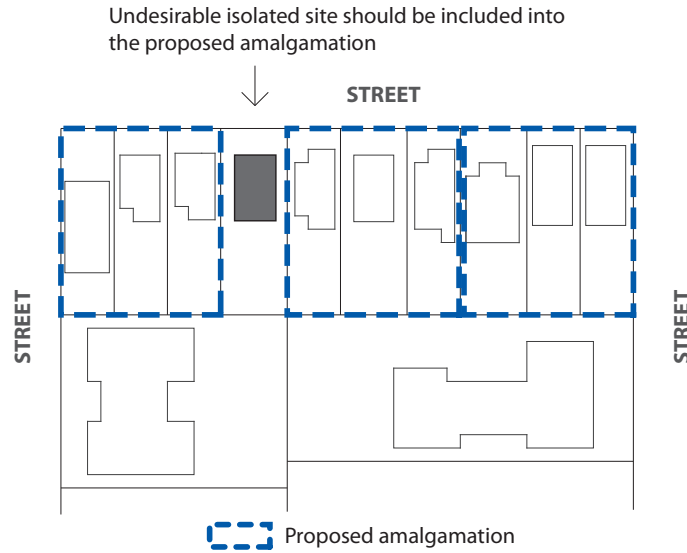
- i. Sites other than corner sites need to have a minimum allotment width of 18m. The minimum dimensions (width or depth) of corner sites are 15m.

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.1 Site Planning

#### Avoidance of Isolated Sites

2. Developers must satisfy Council that adjoining parcels not included in their development site are capable of being economically developed.



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 residential amenity for its occupants. Development of existing isolated sites may not achieve the maximum potential, particularly height and floor space ratio and will be assessed on merit.

# 4.2

## streetscape and site context

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.2 Streetscape and Site Context



*Period house contributes to the character of the street through materials, roof pitch and landscaped setback*

### Explanation

Streetscape is the interrelationship between buildings, the public domain including the road and footpath, landscape elements and vegetation. Streetscape character helps to define local amenity and identity. As neighbourhood character can vary from street to street, new development should recognise predominant streetscape qualities, such as building form and front setbacks, scale, materials and colour to ensure a cohesive streetscape character.

The creation of attractive and safe street environments can foster the use of streets as places for social interaction and encourage pedestrian rather than motorised activity.

### Objectives

- A. To ensure new development responds to, reinforces and sensitively relates to the spatial characteristics and legibility of the existing urban environment.
- B. To ensure development responds to predominant streetscape qualities
- C. To ensure development conserves or enhances items and areas of special architectural, landscape or cultural interest, including rocky outcrops and sandstone retaining walls
- D. To ensure a safe environment by promoting crime prevention through environmental design
- E. To ensure fences complement and conserve the visual character of the street and neighbourhood
- F. To encourage the intergration of transport services into the streetscape and public domain

### Controls

#### Site Context

1. Development is to respond and sensitively relate to the broader urban context including topography, block patterns and subdivision, street alignments, landscape, views and the patterns of development within the area.
2. Development adjoining land use zone boundaries should provide a transition in form, considering elements such as height, scale, appearance and setbacks.
3. Buildings addressing or bordering public open space must relate positively to it through the provision of windows, openings, access points and outlook. Overshadowing of public spaces must be minimised.



*Development addresses the park and provides surveillance of the public space*

### Streetscape Character

4. The building design and use of materials, roof pitch and architectural features and styles must have regard to those of surrounding buildings to ensure a cohesive streetscape.

*New development*



*New development responds to existing streetscape and adjacent buildings*

5. Building setbacks from the street boundary are to be consistent with prevailing setbacks of adjoining and nearby buildings.
6. Buildings on corner sites are to be articulated to address each street frontage and are to define prominent corners.
7. Access to garages should not necessitate a major alteration of the natural ground level at the front of the allotment. The front yard is to remain at natural ground level and be landscaped to enhance the front elevation.
8. Where a first floor addition is proposed within a street of predominantly single storey homes, the impact of the increased scale is minimised by:
  - locating the addition towards the rear of the site
  - incorporating the addition into the existing roof space
  - using similar proportions of existing windows and doors in the new work
9. Garages and carports are not permitted between the front building line and the front property boundary.



*First floor additions should have regard to the impact on the existing streetscape*

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.2 Streetscape and Site Context

#### Pedestrian Environment

10. Residential buildings adjacent to the street must address the street by having a front door and/or living room or kitchen window addressing the street. The frontage of buildings and their entries are to be readily apparent from the street.
11. Buildings are designed to overlook streets and other public areas to provide casual surveillance. Buildings adjacent to a public area must have at least one habitable room window with an outlook to that area.
12. Pedestrian and cycle thoroughfares are reinforced as safe routes through:
  - appropriate lighting
  - casual surveillance from the street
  - minimised opportunities for concealment
  - landscaping which allows clear sight-lines between buildings and the street
  - avoidance of blind corners.
13. Site planning, buildings, fences, landscaping and other features clearly define public, common, semi-private and private space.
14. Vehicle entries are discrete and minimise conflicts with pedestrians
15. Where possible, development is to take advantage of opportunities to provide driveway access from rear laneways.

#### Further Information

*The NSW Police Service has initiated a “Safer by Design” strategy which promotes consultation and cooperation between the police and councils in implementing the principles of crime prevention through environmental design.*

*As part of the strategy, Rockdale City Council has entered into a protocol with the local Police which requires Council to refer significant development applications, as detailed below, to the CPO (crime prevention officer) and must take their comments into consideration when determining these applications.*

- Residential flat buildings and multi dwelling housing (20 or more dwellings)
- Mixed use developments (with 20 or more dwellings)
- New or upgraded commercial/retail development (major work)
- New industrial complex (i.e. 10 industrial units)
- New or upgraded schools (major work)
- Large sports/community facilities
- Club/hotels (i.e. extended hours, gaming rooms)
- Service stations/convenience stores
- Hospitals
- Any other development, including amusement centres, railway stations, sex services premises and significant upgrades of Housing NSW estates, which the Council considers needs to be reviewed by the Police in the interests of community safety.



#### Fencing



*Low front fences enable surveillance*

16. Sandstone fences and walls that are determined by Council to be significant and/or to represent important character elements for a locality are to be retained and if necessary repaired. Any modifications to existing stone fencing and walling are to utilise the same materials and construction technique.
17. Front fences and walls are to enable surveillance of the street from the dwelling.
18. Front fences are to be a maximum height of 1.2m above footpath level.
19. Open construction front fences (with minimum 30% transparency) to a maximum height of 1.8 m may be considered, such consideration will have regard to the circumstances of the case. The solid portion in open construction fences is to be no higher than 600mm. Refer to the following diagram.

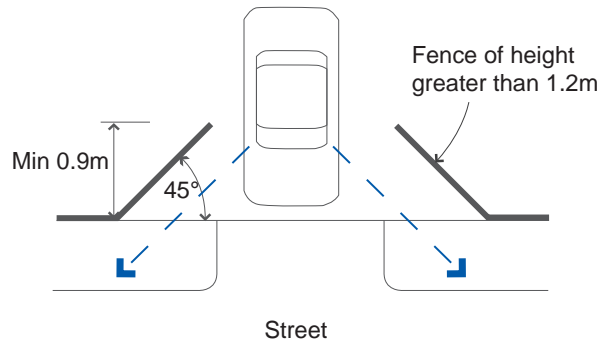


20. New fences and walls are to be constructed of robust and durable materials which reduce the possibility of graffiti.
21. For sloping streets, the height of fences and walls may be regularly stepped, such that there is an average height above footpath level of 1.2m.
22. Fences should not be constructed in floodways. Where this is unavoidable fences are to be of open construction that will not restrict the flow of floodwaters.
23. Gates must not encroach over the street alignment when opening or closing.
24. Side and rear fences are to have a maximum height of 1.8m on level sites or 1.8m measured from the low side where there is a difference in level either side of the boundary.
25. Side fences between the street alignment and the front wall of the building are to be a maximum height of 1.2m or up to 1.8m if they are of open construction.
26. For low and medium density residential development, where a vehicular entrance is proposed in conjunction with a fence of height

# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.2 Streetscape Character and Site Context

greater than 1.2m, a 45 degree splay or its equivalent is provided either side of the entrance to ensure driver and pedestrian safety. The splays are to have minimum dimensions of 0.9m by 0.9m.



- 27. Sheet metal fencing is not to be used at the street frontage or forward of the building line.

### Sandstone Walling, Rock Outcrops and Kerbing

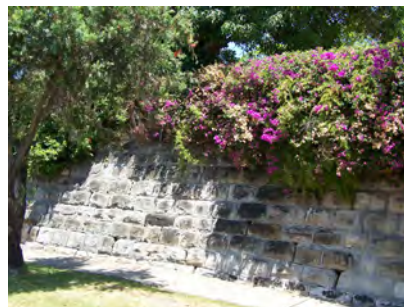


*Bull nosed kerbing and brick crossover*

- 28. No brick or stone kerbing and guttering or crossovers is to be removed without the approval of Council.
- 29. The excavation of sandstone or rock outcrops for the purpose of providing a garage is not permitted where:
  - a. the rocky outcrop forms a significant part of the streetscape and character of the locality; or
  - b. adequate on street parking is available; or
  - c. alternative access to a site is available.
- 30. Where excavation of a rock outcrop to provide off-street car parking is considered acceptable, the design and construction of the garage entry is to utilise sandstone, stone coloured mortar and a recessive coloured door.



*Sandstone walling and rock outcrop*



*Sandstone retaining wall contributes to the character of the street*



4.3

landscape planning  
and design

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.3 Landscape Planning and Design

#### 4.3.1 Open Space and Landscape Design

##### Explanation

Open space and landscape design play important roles in the preservation of wildlife habitat, the establishment of community identity and amenity, the provision of recreation opportunities and stormwater management.

Landscape design builds on the existing site's natural and cultural features to contribute to a development's positive relationship to its context and site. It can improve the energy efficiency and solar efficiency of buildings and the microclimate of private open space.

Landscape planning and design has the potential to link open space reserves with wildlife corridors and reduce habitat fragmentation and loss.

Landscape design also takes into account the practical establishment of plants and their long term management.

Council has developed a Technical Specification - Landscape, which provides detailed information relating to surface finishes, roof top gardens and other design considerations.



*Tree planting and landscaped front gardens make a significant contribution to environmental amenity*

##### Objectives

- A. To conserve significant natural features of the site, including existing mature trees and vegetation
- B. To protect and enhance indigenous wildlife populations and habitat through appropriate planting of indigenous vegetation species.
- C. To promote energy efficiency, conserve natural resources and contribute to ecological sustainability
- D. To provide privacy and enhance environmental amenity
- E. To enhance the existing streetscape and promote a scale and density of planting that is appropriate to the surrounding built form.
- F. To enhance stormwater management and water quality by incorporating Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles into the landscape design
- G. To apply the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
- H. To promote quality landscape design solutions that do not rely on high levels of maintenance
- I. To ensure that the location and use of swimming and spa pools does not have a detrimental impact on the amenity of private and public space

##### Controls

1. Development must comply with Council's Technical Specification - Landscape.

2. Council requires a Landscape Plan prepared by a qualified Landscape Architect to be included with development applications for all developments except single dwelling houses and secondary dwellings.
3. Significant existing trees and natural features such as rock formations should be retained and incorporated into the design of the development wherever possible.
4. The amount of hard surface area is to be minimised to reduce run-off by
  - a. directing run-off from the overland flow of rainwater to pervious surfaces such as garden beds, and
  - b. utilising semi-pervious paving materials wherever possible
5. Landscape must relate to building scale and assist integration of the development with the existing street character.
6. Planting design solutions are to:
  - a. provide shaded areas in summer, especially to west facing windows and open car parking areas;
  - b. provide screening for visually obtrusive land uses or building elements;
  - c. provide vegetation and tree cover within large expanse of car parking areas;
  - d. provide privacy between dwellings;
  - e. not cause overshadowing of solar collectors on rooftops;
  - f. incorporate plant species in locations and in densities appropriate for their expected size at maturity;
  - g. rely primarily on plants that have a low water demand and nil or low fertilizer requirements; and
  - h. use appropriate indigenous plant species wherever possible.
7. Trees must be planted within properties to maximise tree cover.
8. Landscaped areas, as defined in Rockdale LEP, must be provided at the following rates :

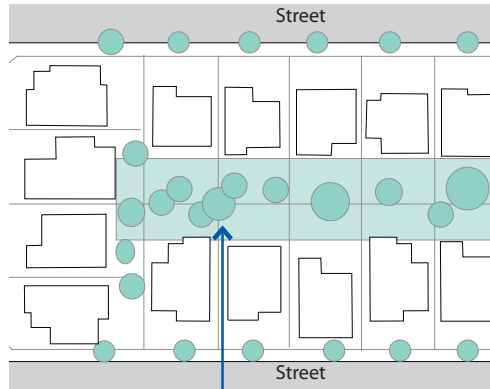
Development/Building Type	Minimum landscaped area (of the site area)
Low and medium density residential	25%
Residential flat buildings	15%
Mixed use (with shoptop housing)	10%
Highway commercial	10%
Industrial	10%
Child care centres	20%

**Note:** Landscaping above basement car park is not to be calculated as part of the landscaped area.

# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.3 Landscape Planning and Design

- 9. At least 20% of the front setback area of a residential development is to be provided as landscaped area. If it is provided between driveways/pathways and side boundaries, it must have a minimum width of 1m.
- 10. Landscaped areas should adjoin the landscaped area of neighbouring properties so as to provide for a contiguous corridor of landscape and vegetation.



Continuous corridor of landscape and vegetation



Planting screens above ground basement car parking walls

- 11. Where a basement car park protrudes above ground level and is not wrapped in residential or retail uses, the walls are to be screened with appropriate treatments, such as planting.
- 12. With the exception of development applications for single dwellings, street trees are to be provided in accordance with Council's Street Tree Masterplan.
- 13. Council requires the footpath area adjacent to the site to be restored at the time of the development. This includes grading, trimming and the planting of suitable turf and trees.
- 14. Development must comply with the streetscape requirements in relevant public domain plans, such as Wolli Creek and Bonar Street Precinct Public Domain Plan and Technical Manual.

### 4.3.2 Private Open Space

#### Explanation

Private open space contributes towards the amenity of individual dwellings and should be clearly delineated from public and communal areas. Private open space may be provided at ground or above ground level. Above ground private open space may comprise balconies and/or rooftop areas.

#### Objectives

- A. To ensure private open space is clearly defined, usable and meets user requirements for privacy, solar access, outdoor activities, accessibility and landscaping

#### Controls

1. Each dwelling must be provided with a minimum private open space area as specified in the following table:

Dwelling Type	Minimum Private Open Space Required	Required Dimensions
<b>Dwelling House / Dual Occupancy / Attached Dwelling / Semi-detached Dwelling</b>		
Dwelling with GFA up to and including 125m <sup>2</sup>	60 m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum width of 3m
Dwelling with GFA greater than 125m <sup>2</sup>	80 m <sup>2</sup>	
Secondary Dwelling	80m <sup>2</sup> (may be shared with the existing dwelling)	
<b>Multi Dwelling Housing</b>		
1 bedroom	30 m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum width of 3m for villas and 5.5m for townhouses.
2 bedrooms	40 m <sup>2</sup>	
3 or more bedrooms	50 m <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Residential Flat Building / Shoptop Housing</b>		
Each dwelling	as per recommended external area for the relevant apartment type set out in Part 3 of the Residential Flat Design Code	Minimum depth of 2m



Balconies can provide quality open space and extend the living space of units

2. Private open space is to be clearly defined for private use through planting, fencing or landscape features.

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.3 Landscape Planning and Design

3. Development should take advantage of opportunities to provide north-facing private open space to achieve comfortable year-round use.
4. Private open space must take account of the visual and acoustic privacy of its occupants and neighbours. Development must ensure that the usability of private open space of adjoining buildings is not reduced through overlooking and overshadowing.
5. Private open space areas are to act as extensions of indoor living areas.
6. For residential flat building and shoptop housing, private open space is to be provided for each dwelling in the form of balconies, roof terraces or in the case of ground floor units, courtyards. The primary private open space of each unit must directly connect to the living area.
7. Balcony design is to:
  - a. maximise habitability;
  - b. provide privacy, e.g. the use of adjustable screens; and
  - c. provide for a variety of uses, including clothes drying in open air.



### 4.3.3 Communal Open Space

#### Explanation

Communal open space comprises shared open space available for use by all residents of a housing development. Communal open space may include landscaped open space, swimming pools or tennis courts and is typically controlled by a body corporate.

#### Objectives

- A. To provide residents with passive and active recreational opportunities and reduce social isolation
- B. To ensure that communal open space is consolidated and designed to be usable and accessible to all residents
- C. To ensure soft landscaping and deep soil planting is provided

#### Controls

1. A primary communal open space area of adequate dimensions must be provided for use by all residents, for
  - a. multi dwelling housing which has 12 or more dwellings;
  - b. residential flat buildings which has 12 or more dwellings; and
  - c. shoptop housing of a mixed use development which has 12 or more dwellings.
2. The development must provide a communal area for the benefits of its residents at the rate of 5m<sup>2</sup> for each dwelling within the development. Where a development is unable to reasonably meet this minimum requirement (or a development containing less than 12 dwellings) an equivalent area of additional private open space is to be provided for each dwelling.
3. Communal areas should:
  - a. contribute positively to the amenity of the development,
  - b. be conceived as part of the overall design of the building,
  - c. be north facing and receive adequate solar access,
  - d. have a minimum area of 40% that has sunlight at 1pm on 21 June,
  - e. be clearly defined to distinguish between communal and private open space,
  - f. be of dimensions to suit the proposed use and requirements of the occupants,
  - g. provide for a range of recreational uses and activities, act as a catalyst for social interaction, and be supplemented with seating and shading,
  - h. be cost effective to maintain, and



*High quality usable communal open space provides recreational opportunities and enhances the built environment and residential amenity*

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.3 Landscape Planning and Design

- i. contribute to stormwater management and be integrated with the on-site drainage detention system.
4. Any internal communal area must have regard to its relationship to outdoor communal areas. It should be designed to provide for a range of uses such as meetings, leisure, recreational and sporting activities. In this respect it may be appropriate to incorporate kitchenette and toilet facilities.
5. Communal open space may be accommodated on a podium or roof in a residential mixed use building provided it has adequate amenity and convenient access.



# 4.4

## sustainable building design

# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.4 Sustainable Building Design

### 4.4.1 Energy Efficiency

#### Explanation

Energy consumption is the greatest environmental impact of any property development. Almost half of the energy use in buildings can be attributed to producing an artificial indoor climate through heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting. Mechanical systems that supply air conditioning and heating, lighting systems and other building technologies should be designed to consume less energy, minimise greenhouse gas emissions and enable substantial savings to be made on running costs. Such measures have the potential of greatly reducing the energy consumption of a building.

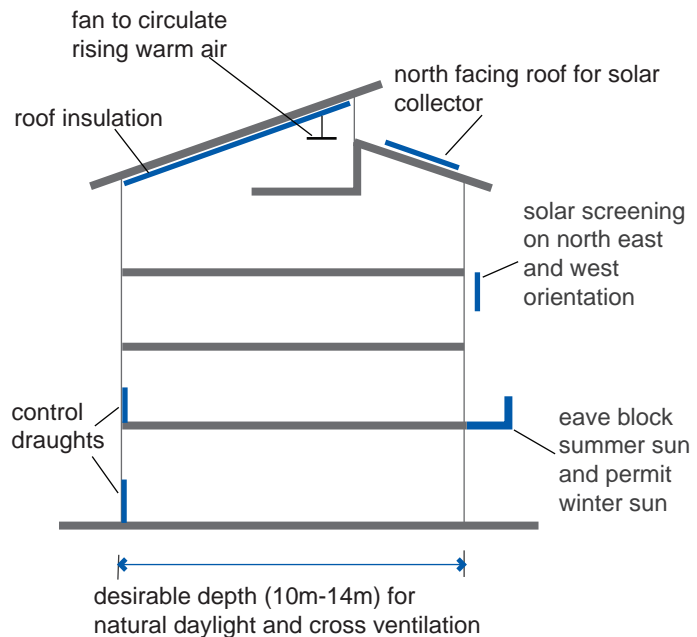
#### Objectives

- A. To promote energy efficiency and renewable energy in the design and construction of buildings
- B. To maximise the benefits of passive solar design
- C. To encourage the selection, use and disposal of building materials with the least cumulative adverse environmental impact

#### Controls

##### Residential development

1. A BASIX certificate is to be submitted with the development application for residential development.



#### Retail, commercial and industrial development

2. A report on energy and water efficiency is to be submitted with the development application for any building works with a construction cost of \$1,000,000 or more. The report must address the following:
  - a. compliance with the current BCA
  - b. re-use of existing buildings or building design capable of adaptation in the longer term
  - c. passive solar design principles used to avoid the need for additional heating and cooling
  - d. substitution of non-renewable fuels for renewable fuels such as solar hot water heating
  - e. use of recycled building materials
  - f. use of materials that are non-polluting in manufacture, use and in disposal
  - g. use of building articulation (courtyards and light wells) that allow daylight into ground and first floor levels
  - h. use of windows that can be opened rather than skylights as a means of providing natural light and ventilation
  - i. use of roof lights and vents to internal service rooms at roof top level to minimise reliance on artificial light and ventilation
  - j. use of advanced air conditioning systems and new technologies such as chilled beam air conditioning and waste heat recovery systems for larger buildings
  - k. the principles of passive design and the properties of thermal mass, glazing and insulation
  - l. incorporate water conservation measures as referred to in section 4.1.3 Water Management of this DCP.

#### **Further Information:**

*BASIX is the environmental standard that must be attained to reduce water consumption and energy emissions. To obtain a certificate, applicants must complete an on-line assessment using the BASIX tool. Details are at [www.basix.nsw.gov.au](http://www.basix.nsw.gov.au)*

*Website regarding energy efficiency: [www.environment.gov.au/settlements/energyefficiency/index.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/settlements/energyefficiency/index.html)*

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.4 Sustainable Building Design

#### 4.4.2 Solar Access

##### Explanation

Solar access is a major determinant of environmental comfort and residential amenity. Good passive solar design offers financial and environmental benefits by reducing the need for mechanical heating and cooling. Where possible, main living spaces including lounge, dining, kitchen and family rooms should be located to have a northern aspect.

##### Objectives

- A. To ensure that sunlight access is provided to private open space and habitable rooms within the development
- B. To ensure that development does not unreasonably diminish sunlight to neighbouring properties and within the development site

##### Controls

1. Development must 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 parkland and bushland reserves;
  - solar collectors of adjoining development; and
  - habitable rooms within the development and in adjoining developments.
2. Building form, separation and plan layout facilitates good solar access to internal and external living spaces.
3. Buildings must be sited to reduce overshadowing on adjoining properties by increasing setbacks, staggering of design, variations in roof form and/or reducing building bulk and height.
4. Development must have adequate solar access as per the following standards. Where existing adjoining properties currently receive less sunlight than these standards, sunlight must not be reduced by more than 20%.

##### **Low and medium density residential**

- a. Dwellings within the development site and adjoining properties should receive a minimum of 3 hours direct sunlight in habitable rooms and in at least 50% of the private open space between 9am and 3pm in mid winter.

##### **Residential flat buildings and shop top housing**

- b. Living rooms and private open spaces for at least 70% of apartments in a development and adjoining properties should receive a minimum of 3 hours direct sunlight between 9am and



*Operable louvres provide climate control*

3pm in mid winter.

*Note: Developments which seek to vary from the minimum standards must demonstrate how site constraints and orientation prohibit the achievement of these standards.*

5. Shadow diagrams are to be submitted with the development application for any building of two or more storeys to illustrate the impact on adjoining properties and/or the public domain.
6. The diagrams should provide information relating to the effect of the proposed development at 9 a.m., 12 p.m. and 3 p.m. on
  - a. 21 June (mid-winter),
  - b. 21 December (mid-summer) and
  - c. 21 March/September (equinox).
  - d. where a significant level of overshadowing occurs, elevational shadow diagrams are to be submitted. The diagrams show where shadows fall on walls containing windows of adjoining buildings.

# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.4 Sustainable Building Design

### 4.4.3 Natural Lighting and Ventilation

#### Explanation

The design of buildings provides an opportunity to reduce long term energy consumption through the incorporation of mechanisms to achieve natural lighting and ventilation in buildings.

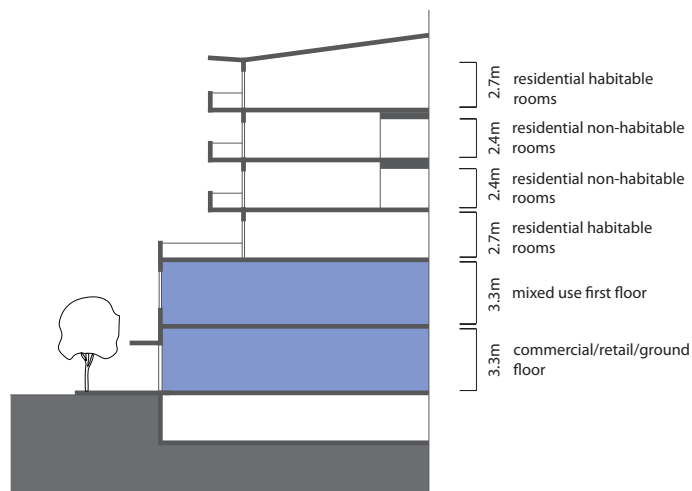
#### Objectives

- A. To ensure all development is designed to achieve natural lighting and ventilation
- B. To require floor heights which achieve quality internal environments and optimise light penetration

#### Controls

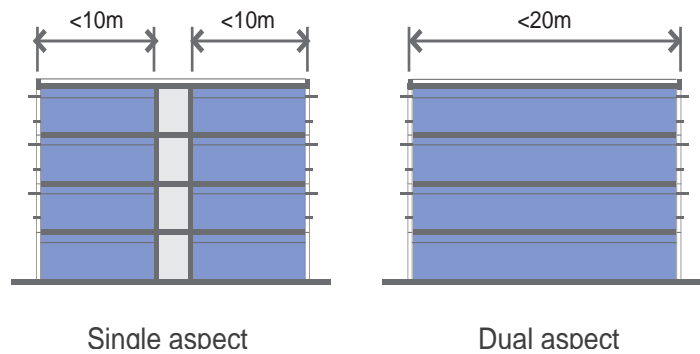
1. Buildings must comply with the following minimum ceiling heights to facilitate adequate natural lighting and ventilation

Development type	Minimum height Habitable space	Minimum height Non-habitable space
Residential	2.7m	2.4m
Retail and commercial	3.3m	2.4m
First floor of a mixed use building	3.3m	2.4m



2. Buildings must be designed to maximise opportunities for cross flow ventilation by providing clear breeze paths and shallow building depths. The maximum internal plan depth of a residential apartment should be 18m from glass line to glass line. Developments that propose greater than 18m must demonstrate how satisfactory daylight and natural ventilation is achieved.

3. Windows that can open and which are designed to provide controlled air flow must be installed.
4. Office premises must be designed to receive natural light and ventilation. Office floor plates are to have a depth of no greater than 20m if dual aspect, or 10m if single aspect.



5. Office spaces should be designed, through orientation and the inclusion of environmental control devices, to achieve maximum daylight without compromising the internal amenity through glare or heat gain from direct sunlight
6. On deep sites, courtyards and light wells should be provided on the lower levels of mixed use and commercial buildings to achieve natural lighting of every level and cross ventilation and/or stack effect ventilation.



# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.4 Sustainable Building Design

### 4.4.4 Glazing

#### Explanation

Buildings should be oriented to reduce solar gain in summer and allow for solar gain in winter. Ideally, the northern faces of the building are to allow for maximum sunlight access to enable the sun to penetrate the buildings in the cooler months and to increase natural lighting in office space.

#### Objectives

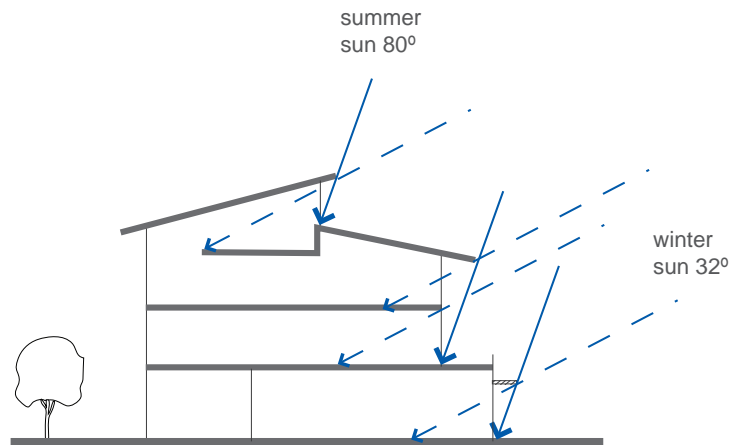
- A. To reduce the necessity for mechanical heating and cooling

#### Controls

1. Areas of glazing are located to avoid energy loss and unwanted energy gain.
2. Development provides appropriate sun protection during summer for glazed areas facing north, west and east. Extensive areas of glazing that are unprotected from sun during summer are not permitted. Shading devices include eaves, awnings, balconies, pergolas, external louvers, and projecting sunshades. Unprotected tinted windows are not acceptable.



Deep ledges protect glazing from energy loss and gain



Shading devices admit low angle winter sunlight and exclude high angle summer sunlight

3. Commercial buildings must not compromise the amenity of the public domain through excessive glare and reflection.

### 4.4.5 Visual and Acoustic Privacy

#### Explanation



*Use of trees and screens ensures visual privacy is protected*

Privacy is a major determinant of the ability of occupants and neighbours to enjoy their homes or work premises and refers to both acoustic and visual privacy. Privacy needs should influence all stages of design, from the location of dwellings and the placement of windows and private open space through to the selection of materials and construction techniques.

Visual privacy can be enhanced by:

- layout that avoids overlooking
- screening, and
- separation of buildings and uses.

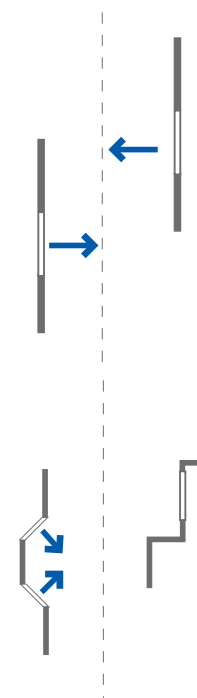
The level of acoustic privacy depends upon the location of habitable rooms relative to noise sources such as busy roads. Acoustic privacy can also be enhanced by internal layout and appropriate use of materials.

#### Objective

- A. To site and design buildings to ensure acoustic and visual privacy for occupants and neighbours

#### Controls

##### Visual Privacy



*Offset windows to prevent direct views*

1. The windows of a habitable room with a direct sightline to the windows of a habitable room of an adjacent dwelling and located within 9.0m:
  - a. are sufficiently off-set to preclude views into the windows of the adjacent building; or
  - b. have sill heights of 1.7m above floor level; or
  - c. have fixed obscure glazing in any part of the window below 1.7m above floor level.
2. Balconies, terraces, rooftop recreation areas and the like should be located to minimise overlooking of an adjoining property's open space or windows. Techniques such as recessing, screens or landscaping may be used to prevent direct views into habitable rooms or private open space of adjacent dwellings.
3. The use of the roof top area for recreational purposes is permissible subject to the following:
  - a. internal stair access must be provided to the roof top area from within the building; and
  - b. the usable area of roof must be set back at least 1500mm from the edge of the building. Other devices such as privacy

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.4 Sustainable Building Design

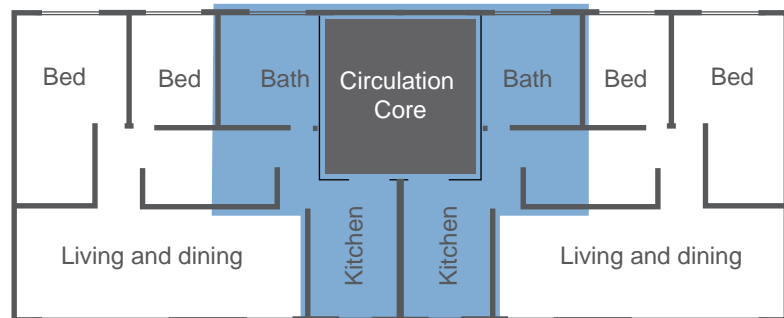
screens and planter boxes should be incorporated to protect the visual and acoustic amenity of neighbouring properties.

#### Acoustic Privacy

4. The location of driveways, open space and recreation areas and ancillary facilities external to the dwelling must be carefully planned to ensure minimal noise impact on adjoining residential properties.
5. Bedrooms of one dwelling should not share walls with living rooms or garages of adjacent dwellings. Bedrooms of one dwelling may share walls with living rooms of adjacent dwellings provided appropriate acoustic measures are documented.
6. Where party walls are provided they must be carried to the underside of the roof.
7. All residential development except dwelling houses are to be insulated and to have an Impact Isolation between floors to achieve an Acoustical Star Rating of 5 in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Association of Australian Acoustical Consultants (AAAC).

An Acoustic Report is to be submitted at Development Application stage & post construction stage to ensure that the above standards have been achieved.

8. In attached dwellings and multi-unit development the internal layout should consider acoustic privacy, by locating circulation spaces and non-habitable rooms adjacent to party walls.



*Circulation spaces and non habitable rooms used to preserve acoustic privacy*

### Building Separation

9. For residential flat buildings and shoptop housing, the building separation for internal courtyards and between adjoining sites increases in proportion to building height in accordance with the following minimum dimensions:

Height	Between habitable rooms and balconies	Between habitable rooms/ balconies and non-habitable rooms	Between non-habitable rooms
Three to four storeys (12m)	12m	9m	6m
Five to eight storeys (25m)	18m	13m	9m
Nine storeys and above (over 25m)	24m	18m	12m

10. Zero building separation is permitted for residential flat buildings in mixed use areas where the development is a street wall building type with party walls.

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.4 Sustainable Building Design

#### 4.4.6 Noise Impact

##### Explanation



*Loggias provide protection from road noise*

There are a range of noise sources which could affect the amenity of residential properties, such as railways, busy roads, industrial uses and aircraft noise from Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport, which affects many parts of the LGA.

Appropriate noise mitigation measures need to be incorporated into developments affected by these noise sources.

##### Objectives

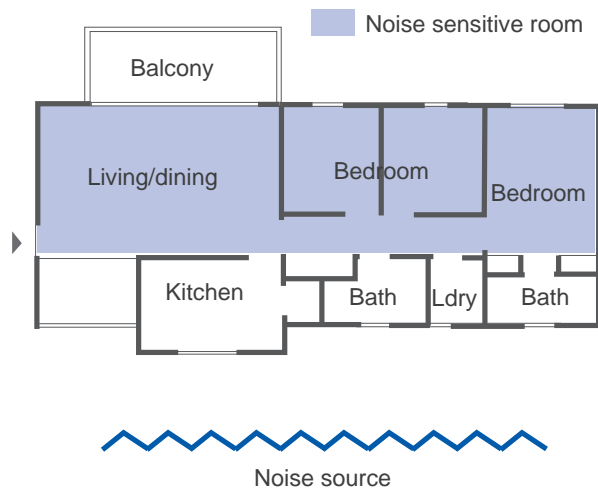
- A. To minimise adverse impacts from noise from Sydney Airport and other noise generating land uses
- B. To ensure appropriate noise mitigation measures are incorporated into residential developments
- C. To achieve an acceptable acoustic environment in habitable rooms, without sealing openings and relying on air conditioning

##### Controls

1. Where development must comply with the Australian Standard 2021 – 2000 Acoustic – Aircraft Noise, in relation to interior noise levels, the applicant is to provide an Acoustic report prepared by a suitably qualified Noise Consultant to advise on appropriate measures to be incorporated into the design of the building so it will meet this standard.

***Note:** Applicants are warned that in some areas severely affected by aircraft noise, the difficulties in satisfying this standard may, in practice, preclude the proposed development. It is therefore suggested that for areas exceeding ANEF 30, prospective applicants seek expert advice from a Noise Consultant before committing themselves financially to their project.*

2. Details of any mitigation measures must be included with the Development Application submission. The mitigation measure must be consistent with the BASIX certificate.
3. Non-residential development is not to adversely affect the amenity of adjacent residential development as a result of noise, hours of operation and/or service deliveries.
4. External walls facing potential sources of noise are to be constructed of materials with good sound insulating quality and have no large openings that would transmit noise.
5. The building plan, walls, windows, doors and roof are to be designed to reduce intrusive noise levels from potential sources of noise emanating from adjacent non-residential uses, such as:
  - a. having a thinner building width fronting the noise source and containing non-habitable spaces;
  - b. orientating noise sensitive rooms, including living, dining and bedrooms, away from the noise source.



*Noise sensitive rooms are to be located away from potential sources of noise*

6. Balconies and other external building elements are to be located, designed and treated to minimise noise infiltration.
7. Where new windows face potential sources of noise, they are required to be fitted with noise attenuating glass to minimise the impact of background noise from non-compatible development.
8. Design landscaping of communal and private open space to create a buffer between new residential development and adjacent potential sources of noise.
9. Residential flat buildings are to be designed to minimise any potential conflicts with existing industrial uses in terms of acoustic and visual privacy:
  - a. the setback of any proposed residential building from the boundary of any adjoining industrial premises is to be a minimum of 5m.
  - b. single aspect apartments facing and within 10m of industrial/warehouse uses are to be avoided.

#### **Further Information:**

*For additional provisions relating to noise and vibration where the site is in close proximity to a busy road or railway line, refer to State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 and the “Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads - Interim Guideline”.*

#### 4.4.7 Wind Impact

##### Explanation

As buildings get taller, they interrupt airflows, concentrating the air between buildings and forcing it to flow to the ground. Wind impacts can make the human experience at ground level unpleasant and render public and private outdoor spaces unusable. Assessment of wind needs to take into account the height of the building and the acceptable wind standards for various spaces.

##### Objectives

- A. To ensure that adverse wind conditions in streets, public spaces and private open spaces are minimized through appropriate built form to provide pedestrian comfort in these spaces.

##### Controls

1. Buildings must be designed and proportioned to consider the wind generation effects.
2. Buildings of 5 or more storeys in height (or over 16 m) require wind tunnel testing, irrespective of whether they are built to the street frontage or not, which demonstrates the following:
  - a. in open areas to which people have access, the annual maximum gust speed should not exceed 23 metres per second, which is the speed at which people begin to be blown over;
  - b. in walkways, pedestrian transit areas, streets where pedestrians do not generally stop, sit, stand, window shop and the like, annual maximum gust speed should not exceed 16 metres per second;
  - c. in areas where pedestrians are involved in stationary short-exposure activities such as window shopping, standing or sitting (including areas such as bus stops, public open space and private open space), the annual maximum gust speed should not exceed 13 metres per second;
  - d. in areas for stationary long-exposure activity, such as outdoor dining, the annual maximum gust speed should not exceed 10 metres per second.



# 4.5

## social equity

# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.5 Social Equity

### 4.5.1 Housing Diversity and Choice

#### Explanation



Diverse community in the City

There is a need to provide a range of housing options in the Rockdale LGA to accommodate 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

The City of Rockdale has a larger proportion of older people (60 years plus) compared with the Sydney average. In addition, the City has a significantly high proportion of home owners which suggests that many residents may wish to stay living in their own homes for as long as possible. Consideration needs to be given to housing design that facilitates “aging in place”.

#### Objectives

- A. To maximise housing choice to meet the needs of diverse household types
- B. To make provision for equality of access to new housing
- C. To promote the design of buildings that are adaptable and flexible in design to suit the changing lifecycle housing needs of residents over time

#### Controls

1. Residential flat buildings and shoptop housing are to comply with the following dwelling mix:

Dwelling type	Of total dwellings
3 bedroom and/or more	10%-20%
2 bedroom	50%-75%
1 bedroom and/or studio	10%-30%

2. The required dwelling mix may be refined having regard to:
  - a. the location of the development in relation to public transport, public facilities, employment areas, schools and retail areas;
  - b. population trends; and
  - c. whether the development is for the purpose of public housing or the applicant is a community housing or not-for-profit organisation.
3. Developments containing less than 10 dwellings may vary the required dwelling mix, providing a range of dwelling sizes are represented.
4. For multi-dwelling housing, residential flat buildings and shoptop

housing, adaptable housing complying with AS 4299 is to be provided in accordance with the following:

No of dwellings in development	No of adaptable dwellings required
less than 10	1
10 - 30	2
more than 30	10%

5. For residential flat buildings and shoptop housing, development is to provide barrier free access to at least 20% of dwellings.

**Further Information:**

Landcom's *Built Form Design Guidelines 2008 - Section 2.10 Planning for All Ages* provides design guidelines to facilitate aging in place. Landcom web site: [www.landcom.com.au](http://www.landcom.com.au)

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.5 Social Equity

#### 4.5.2 Equitable Access

##### Explanation

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

- A. To ensure that all people within the City of Rockdale 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
- B. To ensure that applicants are aware that they have obligations under the Disability Discrimination Act

##### Controls

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 the premises. Access is to meet the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act, the relevant Australian standards and the Building Code of Australia.
2. An Access Report may be required to be submitted with a development application for development other than single dwellings and dual occupancies.

**Note:** Compliance with this DCP, the Australian Standards and the Building Code of Australia does not necessarily guarantee that a development will meet the full requirements of the DDA. Applicants should make the necessary enquiries to ensure that all aspects of the DDA legislation are met.

##### **Further Information:**

*Disability Discrimination Act., 1992*

*Building Code of Australia*

*Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission web site: [www.hreoc.gov.au](http://www.hreoc.gov.au)*

*Relevant Australian Standards (website: [www.standards.com.au](http://www.standards.com.au)), such as*

- AS1428.1 to AS1428.4 – Design for Access and Mobility
- AS 2890.1 (1993) – Off street parking

4.6

car parking, access  
and movement

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.6 Car Parking, Access and Movement

#### Explanation

This section of the DCP provides controls for all aspects of a development concerning the movement and access of vehicles and pedestrians.

Council's on-site car parking requirements aim to satisfy the parking demand likely to be generated by the development while discouraging unnecessary car use and encouraging other modes of transport. Developments are to facilitate and encourage greater pedestrian, bicycle and public transport usage to improve local amenity and to minimise pollution and the use of non-renewable resources.

Parking areas, garages and driveways must be carefully designed so that they do not detract from the appearance of the development and the surrounding streetscape.

For technical requirements and required documentation for the layout and design of parking and access within a development refer to Council's Technical Specification - Traffic, Parking and Access.

#### Objectives

- A. To provide sufficient, convenient and safe on-site car parking while encouraging alternative modes of transport, such as walking and cycling
- B. To ensure that on-site car parking, loading facilities and driveways do not dominate or detract from the appearance of the development and the local streetscape
- C. To limit the amount of excavation required for the purpose of car parking so that impacts on ground water flows are minimised and the amount of landscaped area is maximised
- D. To ensure adequate egress and ingress to the site and parking facilities
- E. To discourage excessive parking in development close to public transport

#### Controls

##### Parking Rates

1. Development is to provide on-site parking in accordance with the following rates.

Where a parking rate has not been specified in the table, the RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Developments shall be used to calculate the parking requirements for the proposed development. Alternatively, a parking study may be used to determine the parking, subject to prior approval by Council.

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.6 Car Parking, Access and Movement

Land Use	Vehicle	Bicycle	Motorcycle
<b>Residential</b>			
Dwelling House/Dual Occupancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 space/dwelling with 2 bedrooms or less</li> <li>2 spaces/dwelling with 3 bedrooms or more</li> </ul>	-	-
Secondary Dwelling	-	-	-
Multi Dwelling Housing/ Residential Flat Buildings/ Shoptop Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 space/studio, 1 and 2 bedrooms apartments</li> <li>2 spaces/3 bedrooms apartments or more</li> <li>Visitor parking: 1 space/5 dwellings</li> </ul>	1 space/10 dwellings	1 space/15 dwellings
<b>Retail and Commercial</b>			
Shops			
Retail Premises			
Take-away Food and Drink Premises			
Restaurants			
Amusement Centres			
Office Premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 space/40 m<sup>2</sup> GFA</li> </ul>	1 space /200m <sup>2</sup> GFA, with 15% to be accessible by visitors	1 space/20 car spaces
Home Business			
Health Service Facilities			
Recreational Facilities (indoor)			
Sex Service Premises			
Nightclubs			
Showrooms			
Bulky Goods Premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 space/75 m<sup>2</sup> GFA</li> </ul>	-	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 space/ 20 children</li> </ul>		
Child Care Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 space/2 members of staff (part or full time)</li> <li>1 space/residential component</li> </ul>	1 space/10 children	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 space/ 130 m<sup>2</sup> site area</li> </ul>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 spaces/service bay</li> </ul>		
Motor Showrooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 space/50 m<sup>2</sup> GFA</li> <li>1 space/10 m<sup>2</sup> for auction room</li> </ul>	-	-

**Note:** parking calculations that are not whole numbers are to be rounded up.



## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.6 Car Parking, Access and Movement

#### 2. Shared parking concession for mixed use development

A shared parking concession allows parking to be shared within the development based on the temporal parking demand between uses. Assessing the parking requirement for a development using a shared parking concession aims to provide the development with a more efficient parking supply, which ultimately provides a more sustainable development.

- a. The applicant must provide justification for all temporal parking demand assumptions applied within the Shared Parking Register;
- b. All residential parking shall be freely accessible to residents at all times and not used for any other use on the site;
- c. All land uses and subsequent peak parking demand periods must be included within the Shared Parking Register;
- d. The minimum parking requirement as per the Shared Parking Register is the absolute minimum and should not necessarily be the acceptable minimum provided on-site. Consideration must be taken into account for future changes of use within the development and conservative variations within the peak times; and
- e. Council may request further information to justify the proposed developments parking assumptions used within the Shared Parking Register.
- f. Developments that use shared parking concessions to reduce the parking provision of a development may be restricted from the future Strata Title subdivision of the tenancies involved in the shared parking arrangements.

**Note:** An example template to be used by applicants who wish to apply for a shared parking concession is available in the *Technical Specification for Traffic, Parking, and Access*.

#### 3. Travel Demand Management Concession

A 20% reduction of the 'non-residential' component of the parking requirement shall be applied to any development within the Rockdale Town Centre and Wolli Creek Town Centre.

#### 4. Parking provisions for "change of use" developments

Where a development involves a change of use that would generate a greater car parking requirement than the previous development, additional parking is required to be provided equivalent to the difference between the two parking requirements. This approach results in the calculation of a historical deficiency in parking that is then applied as a credit to the parking calculation for the new use.

Additional parking requirements are exempt for all change of use development involving commercial uses on existing sites that are less than 100m<sup>2</sup> GFA.

#### 5. Parking provisions for 'alterations and additions' to existing development

Where a development involves alterations and additions, additional parking is required to be provided equivalent to the increase in gross floor area, number of seats, number of beds, or whichever specific unit upon which car parking demand is measured. This approach results in the calculation of a historical deficiency in parking that is then applied as a credit to the parking calculation for the expanded use.

In the case of substantial alterations and additions that effectively involve the virtual reconstruction of a building, the historical deficiency will not be permitted to be credited to the parking calculation.

Additional parking requirements are exempt for all alterations and additions development involving commercial uses on existing sites that increase gross floor area by not more than 80m<sup>2</sup>.

Alterations and additions to existing premises in Bexley Town Centre will not be required to provide additional car parking provided the gross floor area of the premises is not increased by more than 75% and it is not otherwise possible to provide the parking on site.

#### 6. Prior Contributions

Where a contribution has previously been made to Council towards the provision of car in respect of a particular property, such contribution shall be taken into account when assessing the parking requirement for any redevelopment of the land.

### Car Park Location and Design

#### 7. Vehicle access points and parking areas are to be:

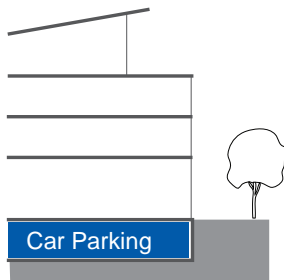
- a. easily accessible and recognisable to motorists
- b. located to minimise traffic hazards and the potential for vehicles to queue on public roads
- c. not located off the primary frontage of a development where a secondary frontage exists
- d. located to minimise the loss of on-street car parking and to minimise the number of access points. Multiple driveway crossings are not permitted.
- e. designed to minimise conflict with pedestrians, particularly in locations with heavy pedestrian traffic such as shopping centres.

#### 8. Car parking and service/delivery areas are to be located so that they do not visually dominate either the development or the public domain

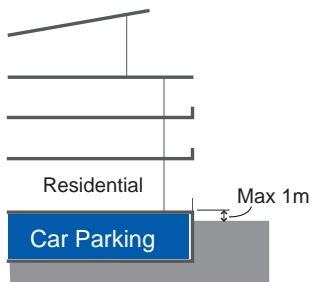
#### 9. Carparking areas must be well lit, well laid out and facilitate convenient manoeuvring into and out of spaces and should have a legible circulation pattern with adequate signage.

# Part 4 General Principles for Development

## 4.6 Car Parking, Access and Movement



*Parking is located underground and within the building footprint*



*Half basement parking to residential development elevates dwellings above the street and allows some natural light and ventilation to the basement. This may be suitable for flood prone sites*



*Garage doors are integrated with the streetscape*

- 10. The following developments shall be designed with internal manoeuvring areas so that vehicles can enter and exit the site in a forward direction:
  - a. developments of four or more dwellings
  - b. child care centres
  - c. developments with vehicle access from a classified road
  - d. industrial development, and
  - e. other street locations where Council considers it necessary,

- 11. Basement car parking is to be:
  - a. adequately ventilated, preferably through natural ventilation;
  - b. located within the building footprint. Construction must be carried out in a way to enable deep soil planting to be provided on the site;
  - c. located fully below natural ground level. Where site conditions mean that this is unachievable, the maximum basement projection above natural ground level is to be 1m at any point on the site, or in flood prone areas, to the minimum floor level required by Council;
  - d. designed for safe and convenient pedestrian movement and to include separate pedestrian access points to the building that are clearly defined and easily negotiated; and
  - e. provided with daylight where feasible.

- 12. The widths of access driveways shall comply with Council's Technical Specifications.
- 13. For development on land fronting a Classified Road, the applicant must demonstrate that the development would not conflict with the traffic flow by reason of vehicles entering or leaving the site, or from parking congestion. Where available, all vehicular access to the land must be by way of a service lane or road other than the Classified Road.
- 14. All car parking for residential flat buildings is to be provided within a basement car park, with the exception of any required accessible or visitor parking which may be provided at-grade.
- 15. Mechanical parking systems may be supported subject to compliance with the requirements from Council's Technical Specifications.
- 16. All visitor car parking must be clearly marked, and must not be behind a security shutter unless an intercom system is provided for access.
- 17. Parking spaces for people with a disability are to be provided in close proximity to lifts or access points.
- 18. Garage doors must be treated as an integrated element of the building design.
- 19. Where building uses will require the provision of loading facilities they are to be designed in such a way as to permit all loading and



*The vehicular entry is treated as part of the elevation. It narrows the width of the entry and defines an opening in proportion to the other facade elements.*

unloading to take place wholly within the site and prevent conflict with pedestrian and vehicular movement within or surrounding the site.

#### Car Wash Facilities

20. For buildings with 5 dwellings or more, at least one visitor car parking space is to be equipped with car wash facilities which has a cold water tap and is connected to the sewer system.

#### Pedestrian Access and Sustainable Transport

21. Pedestrian access within a development must be legible and separated from vehicular access wherever possible.
22. Provide safe and convenient pedestrian access from car parking and other public areas, with well co-ordinated signage, lighting, security, direct paths of travel with stairs and disabled access ramps.
23. Provide legible bicycle access between the cycle network and bicycle parking areas, which does not create conflict with pedestrian traffic.
24. All bicycle parking is to be secure and where provided within the public domain must be designed to minimise obstruction of pedestrian movement.
25. Design of bicycle parking is to cater to the various users of the development and their differing modes of bicycle parking required, such as:
  - a. parking for employees or residents, and
  - b. visitor parking, which is conveniently located preferably in areas which provide passive surveillance at ground level.
26. Where bicycle parking is to be provided for residents in basement car parks, it is to be in the form of individual bicycle lockers or within a caged or gated secure area.
27. Bicycle parking for non-residential development is to be provided as bike racks within publicly accessible areas or within the parking area.
28. New developments must maintain and enhance existing pedestrian, cycle and public transport networks including bus stops.
29. Design initiatives which promote sustainable transport are encouraged and can include:
  - a. small car parking spaces
  - b. dedicated communal or shared car spaces
  - c. bicycle exchanges or communal bicycles
  - d. dedicated and convenient motorcycle and scooter parking
30. Applicants of larger developments should liaise with Council and



*Bicycle parking does not obstruct pedestrian movement within the public domain*

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.6 Car Parking, Access and Movement

transport organisations regarding public transport opportunities such as shuttle bus services or new bus stops.

31. Use ground surfaces throughout the pedestrian network that are slip-resistant, traversable by wheelchairs and indicate changes of grade by use of materials which provide a visual and tactile contrast.

**Further Information:**

*There are additional parking requirements that relate to specific building or development types, such as mixed use and child care centres. These requirements are detailed in the corresponding sections of this DCP.*

# 4.7

## site facilities

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.7 Site Facilities

#### Explanation

Site facilities include:

for all development

- air conditioning and communication structures,
- waste storage and recycling facilities,
- service lines/cables, and

for residential development

- laundry facilities and drying areas,
- letterboxes,
- storage areas, and
- hot water system.

Adequate provision of site facilities should be provided to meet the needs for different developments. They should also be appropriately located to have minimal negative impacts on the streetscape and the amenity of the surrounding environment.

#### Objectives

- A. To ensure that adequate provision is made for site facilities in development
- B. To ensure that site facilities are integrated into the design of the development and do not have negative impacts on streetscape or the amenity of the surroundings
- C. To ensure that site facilities are suitably sited for the convenience of the occupants and servicing
- D. To maximise reuse and recycling of household waste and industrial/commercial waste

#### Controls

##### Air Conditioning and Communication Structures

1. Satellite dishes, TV antennas, air conditioning units and any ancillary structures:
  - a. are not visually intrusive to the streetscape;
  - b. are located in positions that have a minimal impact on the amenity of adjoining properties and neighbouring lands; and
  - c. do not have a negative impact on the architectural character of the building to which they are attached.
2. For each building comprising more than 2 dwellings, a master TV antenna or satellite dish is to be provided. Individual antennas or dishes may not be placed on balconies or verandahs.



#### Waste Storage and Recycling Facilities

3. Development must comply with Council's Technical Specification – Waste Minimisation and Management regarding construction waste and on going management of waste facilities.
4. Waste must be minimised through source separation of waste, reuse and recycling by ensuring appropriate storage and collection facilities.
5. Waste storage areas/facilities must be appropriately located so that they are easily accessed by tenants and do not have negative impacts on the streetscape or the residential amenity of occupants and neighbours with regards to smell, visual appearance or noise disturbance.
6. Development must incorporate convenient access for waste collection.
7. For mixed uses, industrial and other non-residential uses, waste storage facilities should be designed to cater for different needs of multiple tenants as well as future changes in uses.

#### Service Lines/Cables

8. Substation facilities must meet Energy Australia's requirements and if able to be viewed from the street, must be screened by landscaping to a height of at least 1.5m.  
  
*Note: Energy Australia requires that buildings maintain clearances to high voltage electricity supply cables, and therefore may require a developer to place high voltage cables underground in any location at no cost to Council or Energy Australia.*
9. In Wollli Creek and Bonar Street precincts, the developer is required to relocate underground electricity cables on the frontages at no cost to Council.
10. Internal communication cabling must be installed for telephone, internet and cable television uses.

#### Laundry Facilities and Drying Areas

11. Laundry facilities are to be incorporated into each dwelling unit.
12. Drying areas are not to be located forward of the building line or within the setback to any street frontage and should be screened from public view.
13. Design should allow residents to hang clothes to dry in an open and

#### Further Information on Waste Management

"Better Practice Guide for Waste Management in Multi-unit Dwellings" by DECC 2008

## Part 4 General Principles for Development

### 4.7 Site Facilities

preferably sunny part of the site.

14. Each dwelling in a dual occupancy or multi dwelling housing must be provided with a separate clothes line with a minimum length of 7.5m.

#### Letterboxes

15. Letterbox points are to be integrated with building design and are preferably to be located in a covered area attached to or within the building.
16. Letterboxes are to be centrally located either/or close to the major street entry and lockable.
17. For development with multiple dwellings, letterboxes are to be visible from at least some of the dwellings, and located where residents can meet and talk, preferably with seating and pleasant ambience.



*Letter boxes located in covered area adjacent to building entry*

#### Storage Areas

18. For residential flat buildings and shop top housing, a minimum of 10m<sup>3</sup> storage area must be provided for each apartment. The storage area is to be exclusive of bedroom wardrobes, kitchen cupboards and services. At least 50% of the required storage within each apartment must be accessible from either the hall or living area.

#### Hot Water Systems

19. All hot water systems/units located on the balcony of a dwelling must be encased in a recessed box on the balcony with the lid/cover of the box designed to blend in with the building. All associated pipe work is to be concealed.

part **5**  
building types

## Part 5 Building Types

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### Introduction

Part 5 provides additional controls for building size and location, building articulation and specific requirements that are relevant to a particular development type.

Generally, applicants need only to refer to the type of development that is relevant to their proposal. However, for a development that includes different development types, such as a mix of residential and retail uses, applicants may need to refer to more than one section of Part 5.

Primary controls for building size and location are contained in Rockdale LEP 2011, including floor space ratios (FSR) and height controls. This DCP contains the following elements:

- maximum building height in storeys for dwelling houses, dual occupancy, secondary dwellings and multi-dwelling housing;
- front, side and rear setback controls; and
- building footprint controls for residential flat buildings.

The maximum permissible floor space ratios as set down in Rockdale LEP 2011 are not “as of right”. To achieve the maximum permissible floor space ratio a development must satisfy all relevant controls applicable to the land. It is intended that the gross floor area be contained within the building envelope established by this DCP and the LEP.

Applicants may choose where to locate the building footprint, provided that it occurs within the outer limits of the front, side and rear setback controls and provided that it satisfies other relevant controls. Important considerations that relate to the building’s scale and location are the protection of privacy, access to sunlight and views, the protection of existing trees and vegetation and the establishment of future plantings. These controls are contained in Part 4 of this DCP.

The purpose of the front, side and rear setback controls is to:

- recognise existing streetscape character;
- relate new development to existing boundary lines along the street frontage;
- protect the visual and acoustic privacy of occupants of adjoining buildings;
- ensure satisfactory access to sunlight and views;
- avoid an unreasonable sense of enclosure; and
- ensure an adequate area of the site is vegetated.

# 5.1

## low and medium density residential

## Part 5 Building Types

### 5.1 Low and Medium Density Residential

#### Explanation

Most streets in Rockdale are characterised by single dwelling houses on individual blocks of land. Our neighbourhoods and suburbs across the City have a pleasant and amenable character where communities have a sense of pride and wellbeing.

There is a need to ensure precincts and streets develop in ways that are unified and reinforce the overall character of their neighbourhood. It is also important that the amenity of neighbours is protected particularly in relation to privacy and overshadowing.

This section applies to the following residential development types:

#### Low density residential

- dwelling house,
- dual occupancy,
- secondary dwelling (granny flat development), and

#### Medium density residential

- attached dwelling,
- semi-detached dwelling,
- multi dwelling housing, generally in the form of villas and town houses.

#### Objectives

- A. To encourage development of a high standard of architectural merit and design
- B. To ensure the size and location of new dwellings allow for the sharing of views and preserve privacy and sunlight for neighbouring and new residents
- C. To minimise the impacts of dual occupancy and multi dwelling housing in areas where there is substantial detached housing
- D. To encourage innovative housing which is pleasant to live in, relates to the existing and future neighbourhood character, is responsive to the site and is environmentally sensitive
- E. To ensure orderly development of land on large sites and promote good economic use of land with a high standard of site layout and design
- F. To improve the range and quality of housing and residential environments which meet the diversity of peoples' needs and community expectations about health, safety and amenity

## Controls

### Storey Height and Setbacks

1. Development must comply with the height and setback requirements specified in the following table, provided that it satisfies all relevant controls in Part 4, such as solar access, landscape and vehicular access.

	Dwelling house & Attached dwelling	Dual occupancy & Semi-detached dwelling	Secondary dwelling	Multi dwelling housing
<b>Max height in storeys</b>	two on battle axe lot - one storey	two dwelling located at rear - one storey	one	two
<b>Street Setback</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must be consistent with the prevailing setbacks in the street</li> <li>• if there is not a consistent or established setback, a 6m setback applies</li> </ul>		n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must be consistent with the prevailing setbacks in the street</li> <li>• If there is not a consistent or established setback, a 6m setback applies</li> </ul>
<b>Secondary Street Setback</b>	min 1.5m	min 3m	min 3m	min 3m
<b>Side setback</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min 0.9m for single storey building or ground floor of a two storey building</li> <li>• min 1.5m for first floor of a two storey building, except on lots with street frontages less than 15m, it may be set back a min of 1.2m</li> <li>• 0m between Attached Dwellings and Semi-detached Dwellings</li> </ul>		min 0.9m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min 4.5m, except where dwellings does not primarily address side boundaries, side setbacks may be a min of 3m, and</li> <li>• min 7.5m where setback includes side driveway</li> </ul>
<b>Rear setback and rear lane setback</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min 3m for single storey building or ground floor of a two storey building</li> <li>• min 6m for first floor of a two storey building, except when fronting a lane may be set back 3m</li> </ul>		min 0.9m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min 3m for single storey building or ground floor of a two storey building</li> <li>• min 6m for first floor of a two storey building, except when fronting a lane may be set back 3m</li> </ul>

**Note:**

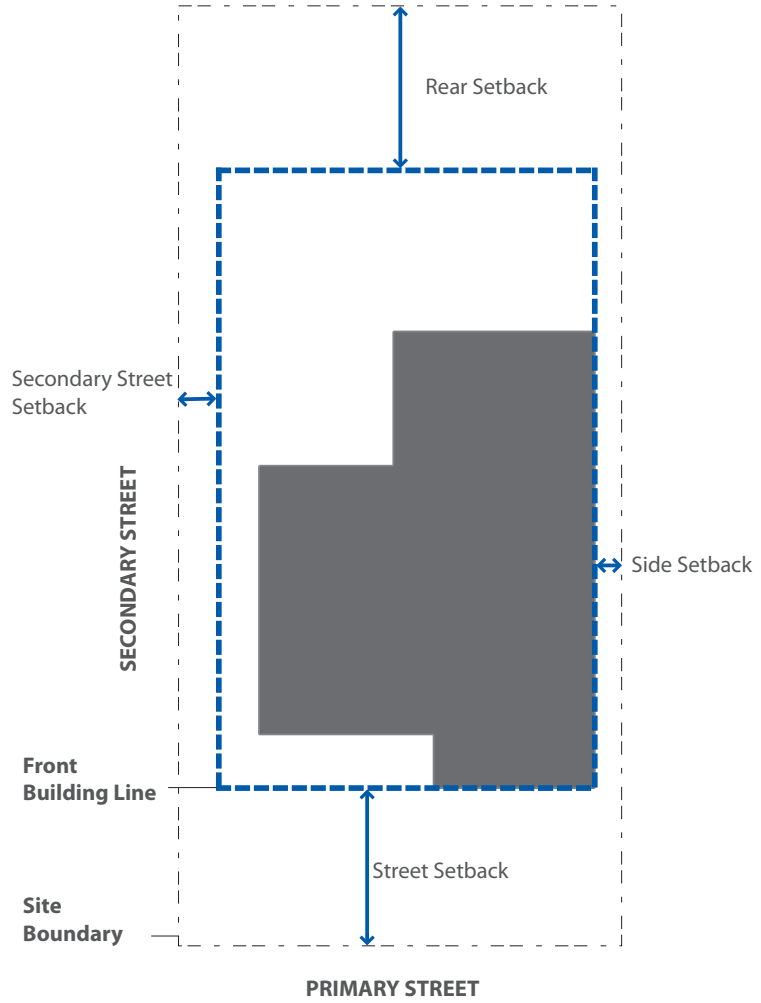
Special consideration may be given to the rear setback for buildings on shallow depth allotments (ie allotments less than 30m)

Space used for carparking will be considered as a storey if the ceiling of the car parking level extends more than 1 metre above natural ground level.

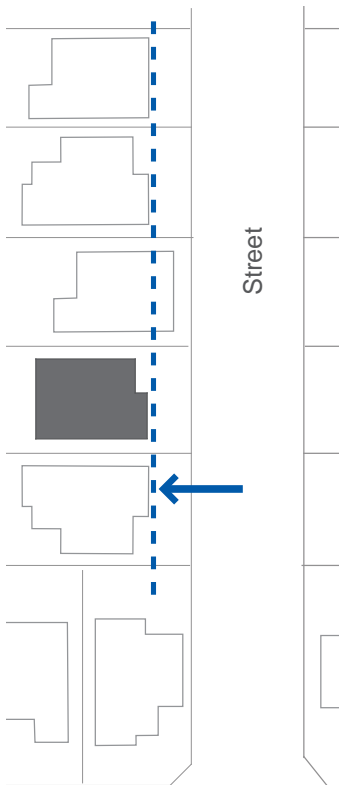


# Part 5 Building Types

## 5.1 Low and Medium Density Residential



Setbacks restrict the location of building footprint



Prevailing street setbacks

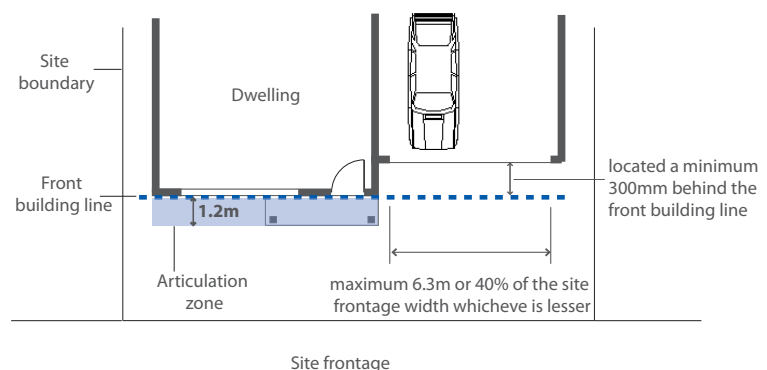
2. In areas where overland flooding is identified, greater side and rear setbacks may be required.
3. For development of a dwelling house on a battle axe shaped allotment, a minimum building setback of 4.5 m is required from the rear boundary of the front allotment.
4. In single-sided multi dwelling housing developments, a buffer strip of 7.5m wide is to be provided along one side of the site. The strip may incorporate driveways, visitor parking spaces, entrance porches, balconies and steps, but is to be otherwise landscaped, including a planting area of minimum 1m width along the side boundary.
5. For dual occupancy, secondary dwelling and multi dwelling housing when fronting a lane, the building is to address the lane as if it were a primary street frontage. Development is to be set back 3m with a private garden and fence to the laneway.

#### Building Design



*Townhouse development maintains a consistent setback to the street*

6. 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.
7. Building articulation must respond to environmental conditions such as orientation, noise, breezes, privacy and views, through the use of appropriate sun shading devices, noise barriers, privacy screens, and the careful location of balconies, terraces and loggias.
8. Large expanses of blank walls are to be avoided through the use of architectural design features, modelling and fenestration.
9. For multi dwelling housing, the front dwelling must address the street and not present a blank side elevation to the street.
10. Building heights should be sympathetic to the natural land form and topographical features of the site and to existing buildings in the immediate vicinity.
11. Staircases leading to the first floor should be internal.
12. Split level dwellings should be considered in situations where a two storey building will be out of character with adjoining and nearby properties. Alternatively, additional habitable space may be accommodated within the roof space.
13. Supported porches, bay windows and balconies that are not enclosed or other design features that provide appropriate architectural benefit to the building may be provided forward of the building line up to a maximum distance of 1.2m into the front setback.
14. Garages must be integrated with the overall design of the building in terms of height, form, materials, detailing and colour. They should not be a dominant feature of the building façade and detract from the streetscape.
15. Garages and carports are to be located a minimum distance of 300mm behind the front building line. The total width of the garage doors which address the street must be a maximum width of 6.3m or 40% of the site frontage width, whichever is lesser. Refer to the following diagram.



16. Roof forms are to respond to the local context, in particular scale and pitch.

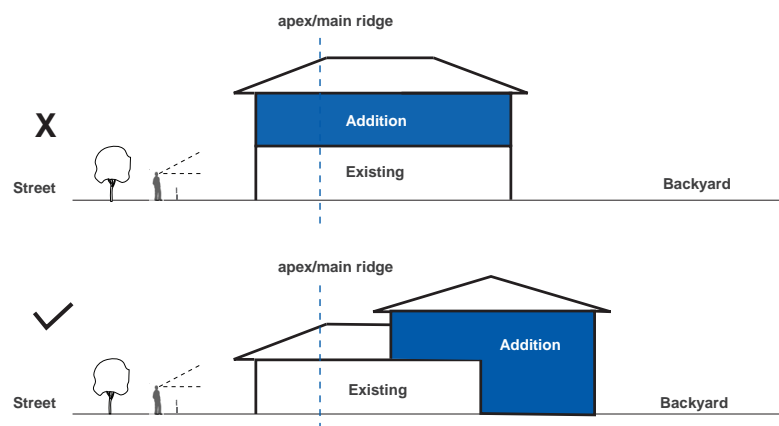
## Part 5 Building Types

### 5.1 Low and Medium Density Residential

17. Attention must be given to the roof as an important architectural element in the street which can provide continuity and character.
18. Mansard roofs are prohibited.

#### Additions to Semi-detached Buildings

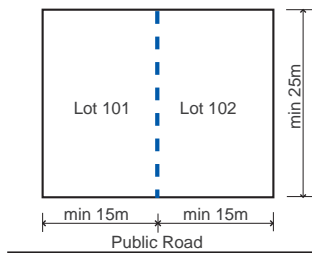
19. Alterations and additions to one of a pair of semi-detached cottages must not dominate or compromise the uniformity or geometry of the principal or street front elevation.
20. First floor additions to one of a pair of semi-detached cottages should be set back beyond the apex or main ridge of the principal roof form of the building.



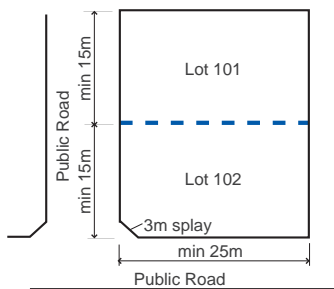
#### Attics

21. Attics may be used as habitable areas provided that windows are limited to small dormer windows.
22. Attic roof space may be used when it is contained wholly within the roof pitch and is part of the dwelling unit immediately below and is incapable of being used as a separate dwelling unit.
23. The use of an attic must not create adverse impacts on the privacy of occupants of adjoining properties.

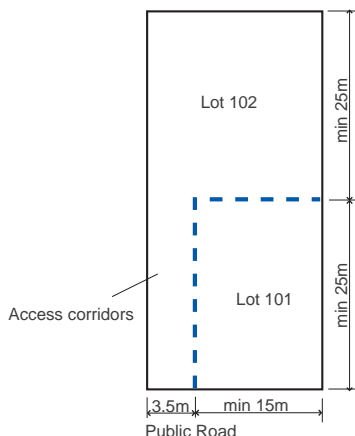
### Residential Subdivision



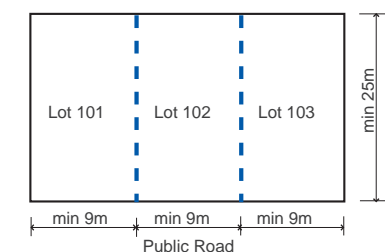
Mid Block Subdivision



Corner Block Subdivision



Battle Axe Subdivision



Attached Dwelling Subdivision

24. Torrens, Strata or Community title subdivision for dwelling houses, attached dwellings and semi-detached dwellings must take into account the principles in 4.1 Site Planning and other provisions in Part 4 of this DCP to achieve a desirable development outcome with minimal adverse impacts on the environment.
25. Each allotment in a proposed Torrens, Strata or Community title subdivision for dwelling houses, attached dwellings and semi-detached dwellings must have a frontage to a public road under the Local Government Act which has a width greater than 6m.
26. The proposed subdivision must comply with the requirements specified in the following table:

Development type	Minimum lot width and depth for subdivision
Dwelling house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min 15m at the front alignment of the building</li> <li>• min 25m depth</li> </ul>
Attached dwelling and Semi-detached dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min 9m at the front alignment of the building</li> <li>• min 25m depth</li> </ul>
Battleaxe subdivision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min 15m at the front alignment of the building</li> <li>• min 25m depth</li> <li>• min width of 3.5m for access corridor</li> </ul>
Dual occupancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• min 15m street frontage</li> </ul>

27. Access corridors are to:
  - a. provide safe and practical vehicular access to a formed public road,
  - b. allow vehicles enter and leave the driveway in a forward direction,
  - c. make provision for vehicles to pass where exceeding a length of 30m,
  - d. include appropriate landscaping to maintain the amenity of the area,
  - e. be accessible for service providers and emergency services
28. New allotments must make adequate provision for infrastructure service.
29. On corner allotments, the dedication to Council for road widening purposes is a minimum 3 metres splay.
30. Where roads are intended for public use under a Community or Strata Tile subdivision they are required to comply with the current AUS – SPEC 1.

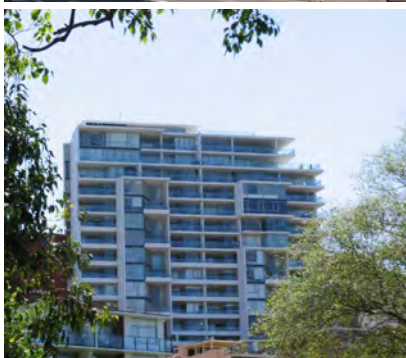


# 5.2

## residential flat buildings

## Part 5 Building Types

### 5.2 Residential Flat Buildings



Example of high quality residential flat buildings

### Explanation

High quality residential flat buildings can make a lasting contribution to the building stock of the City. They can accommodate housing demand for a variety of household types including the elderly and one or two person households as well as for families with children and shared households for more than two persons. Residential flat buildings are encouraged in certain locations that are in close proximity to existing public transport and/or services.

This section of the DCP applies to residential flat buildings and to shoptop housing in a mixed use development. Development must also address the ten design principles in SEPP 65 - Design Quality of Residential Flat Development.

### Objectives

- A. To encourage development of a high standard of architectural merit and design
- B. To promote buildings of articulated design and massing, with building facades that contribute to the character of the street and provide useable external spaces
- C. To ensure the size and location of residential flat buildings allow for the sharing of views and preserve privacy and sunlight for neighbouring and new residents
- D. To encourage innovative housing which is pleasant to live in, relates to the existing and future neighbourhood character, is responsive to the site and is environmentally sensitive
- E. To improve the range and quality of housing and residential environments that meet the diversity of peoples' needs and community expectations about health, safety and amenity
- F. To promote orderly development of land on large sites in preference to development on small narrow sites
- G. To accommodate a range of different household types within each development
- H. To ensure residential flat buildings are accessible to all occupants and visitors and that goods and furniture can be readily moved throughout the building
- I. To encourage the design of housing with spaces for the "community" of residents as well as individual living units
- J. To promote high density residential development which has good access to public transport services

#### Further Information

State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) 65 - Design Quality of Residential Flat Development and Residential Flat Design Code are available on the Department of Planning's website: [www.planning.nsw.gov.au](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au)



### Controls

#### Site Coverage

1. Building footprints for residential flat buildings are limited to 35% of the site area. The building footprint fits within the front, side and rear setback requirements and responds to site features, privacy, solar access and outdoor space design principles. Exceptions to this requirement may be considered in flood prone areas where podium development is warranted.

#### Development Setbacks

2. The building footprint of residential flat buildings is established in accordance with the following building setbacks:

Setback	Requirement
Street Setbacks	to be consistent with the prevailing setback along the street within the range of 3-9m
	secondary street/lane 3-5m
Side Setback	min 3m for buildings up to three storeys
	min 4.5m for all levels for buildings more than three storeys
Rear Setback	min of 12m or 15% length of site, whichever is the greater

**Note:**

*Compliance with these setbacks alone may not necessarily ensure visual and acoustic privacy between residential units from one block to another and greater separation and/or other measure may be required to ensure privacy between units.*

*The side and rear setback requirements also apply to the residential component of a mixed use building, see Part 5.3 Mixed Use.*

3. Balconies that are not enclosed, and do not adversely affect adjoining properties in terms of privacy or overshadowing, may encroach on the side setback by up to 300mm.



*Setback of top level enables penthouse expression*



*Balconies improve amenity and facade articulation*



*Richly modelled facade*

# Part 5 Building Types

## 5.2 Residential Flat Buildings

### Apartment Size

4. Buildings are to be designed in accordance with the following apartment size standards as recommended by the Residential Flat Design Code:

Apartment Type	Area	m <sup>2</sup>
Studio	internal area	38.5
	external area	6
One bedroom, cross through	internal area	50
	external area	8
One bedroom, masionette/loft	internal area	62
	external area	9.4
One bedroom, single aspect	internal area	63.4
	external area	10
Two bedroom, corner	internal area	80
	external area	11
Two bedroom, cross through	internal area	89
	external area	21
Two bedroom, cross over	internal area	90
	external area	16
Two bedroom, corner with study	internal area	121
	external area	33
Three Bedroom	internal area	124
	external area	24

5. The apartment must meet the following minimum room size requirements:
- the size of the bedroom in a one bedroom apartment and of the main bedroom in a two or more bedroom apartment must be a minimum of 13m<sup>2</sup> in area with a minimum dimension of 3m;
  - the floor area of the second and all other bedrooms must be a minimum 9m<sup>2</sup> with a minimum dimension of 2.7m;
  - the floor area of living rooms must be a minimum 16m<sup>2</sup> with a least dimension of 3m, and the area must be increased by 4.6m where the living and dining areas are combined;
  - the size of all other habitable rooms must be a minimum 6.5m<sup>2</sup> in area with a minimum dimension of 2.4m;
  - A main bathroom must have a minimum area of 4.5m<sup>2</sup>, and are to be increased by 0.7m<sup>2</sup> with a toilet, 0.7m<sup>2</sup> with a washing machine, and 1.1m<sup>2</sup> with a washing machine and tub.

#### Building Design



*Combination of solid and glazed balustrades enlivens facades and provides opportunities for screening*



*Expression of double storey apartment is encouraged*



*The use of sandstone at ground level provides a solid building base and enriches the public domain*

6. Facade design must respond to environmental conditions such as orientation, noise, breezes, privacy and views, through the use of appropriate sun shading devices, noise barriers, privacy screens, and the careful location of balconies, terraces and loggias.
7. Strengthen the relationship of the building with the street through the use of entry lobbies, entry porches, loggias, balconies, bay windows.
8. Solid balustrading should be included in the facade design to provide screening of clothes line and other paraphernalia.
9. The design should consider expressing a hierarchy of floor levels by defining a base, middle, and top to the building, including podium and penthouse expression.
10. Large expanses of blank walls are to be avoided through the use of architectural design features, modelling and fenestration.
11. The building line of a street wall building should generally be parallel with the street boundary alignment.
12. Private open space elements such as balconies should be predominantly north, east and west facing and should be designed to ensure visual and acoustic privacy.
13. Express important corners by giving visual prominence to parts of the façade through a change in building articulation, material, colour, roof expression or increased height.
14. Existing residential flat buildings with no existing balcony enclosures are not permitted to enclose any balcony. Applications for balcony enclosures may only be considered when the enclosures are:
  - a. integrated with a design for the entire building; and
  - b. improve internal amenity through environmental control.
15. All external plumbing must be recessed or concealed and all internal plumbing must be ducted or concealed. Copper pipes must be exclusively used between the meter and service points.
16. All proposed staircases to the upper levels of buildings must be internal.
17. Façade fixtures such as sun shading devices and blade walls should not be the only means of façade modelling, and must instead be integrated with the overall facade composition to add another layer of detail and interest.
18. The selection and mix of building materials must complement the overall composition and emphasise the scale, proportion and rhythm of the façade. Heavy materials such as brick, stone and concrete can provide a solid building base or express key elements, whilst lighter materials such as glazing, cladding and lightly coloured rendered surfaces reduce perceived bulk and add relief to the façade.

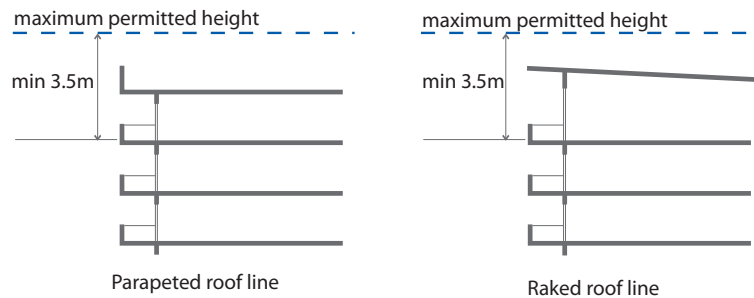
# Part 5 Building Types

## 5.2 Residential Flat Buildings



Interesting roof form is to be incorporated into building design

19. The floor level of the upper most storey must be at least 3.5m below the maximum permitted height to achieve a variety of roof forms.



20. Use the roof level for communal purposes or articulate the upper storeys, with differentiated roof forms, maisonettes or mezzanine penthouses and the like

21. Plant rooms, lift overruns and mechanical ventilation rooms must not be located on the roof of a building where they can be visible from a public place. Such services must be integrated into the design of the building, or alternatively located in the basement of the building.

22. The profile and silhouette of parapets, eaves and roof top elements must be considered in roof design.

23. The roof design must be sympathetic to the existing streetscape, and have regard to existing parapet and roof lines of adjoining properties that are of a similar building height.



Building entries are clearly defined

### Building Entry

24. The entry is to be designed so that it is a clearly identifiable element of the building in the street.

25. Utilise multiple entries – main entry plus private ground floor apartment entries to activate the street edge. At least 50% of ground floor dwellings are to have individual gates and direct access off the street.

26. Provide as direct a physical and visual connection as possible between the street and the entry.

27. At least one main entry with convenient, barrier-free access must be provided in all new development.

28. Provide separate entries from the street for:

- pedestrians and cars; and
- different users, for example, for residential and commercial users in a mixed use development.

29. Design entries and associated circulation space of an adequate size to allow movement of furniture between public and private spaces.

30. Pedestrian entries should be located on primary frontages.





*Ground floor apartments have direct access to the street*

#### Lift Size and Access

31. Lifts are to be provided in all residential flat buildings. Multiple stairlift cores should be provided to encourage multiple street entries and ease of access to apartments. Where units are arranged off a double-loaded corridor, the number of units accessible from a single core/corridor should be limited to 8.
32. Lift cars are to have minimal internal dimensions of 2.1m x 1.5m, capable of carrying stretchers, with lift door openings wide enough to enable bulky goods (white goods, furniture etc) to be easily transported.
33. Lifts are to be accessible from all levels of the building, including all basement levels. Level access to the lift from all basement levels must be provided.
34. Each dwelling on a level above the sixth storey is to have access to two lifts.
35. All common corridors are to have a minimum width of 2 metres to enable bulky goods (white goods, furniture etc) to be easily transported through the building.
36. All common corridors are to be provided with natural light and ventilation where feasible.



# 5.3

## mixed use

#### Explanation

Rockdale Council encourages a range of uses within its commercial and local centres. These centres serve a vital role in the fabric of the city as they provide convenient retail and services as well as a variety of public spaces which serve as a focus for the community. Mixed use centres are located and designed to encourage pedestrian patronage and improve the local economy by dispersing retail and commercial space across a number of centres within the city.

Mixed use centres can also provide additional residential density in well served areas, as they are generally close to public transport nodes. Good access to public transport encourages more sustainable living, as well as adding life and vibrancy to the centres themselves. The residential component of a mixed use building is referred to as “shoptop housing” and can take the form of a single dwelling unit above a shop to a large number of residential units above retail and/or commercial space.

#### Objectives

- A. To facilitate development within the centres to foster growth and improvement
- B. To promote a range of employment uses and retail diversity which contribute to the vitality and economic viability of centres
- C. To support the evolution of building styles within the centres through the introduction of well designed contemporary buildings that respond to local context and environmental conditions
- D. To create a safe and amenable public domain that is vibrant and active
- E. To create an active interface between ground level retail or commercial properties and the street
- F. To ensure a built form that creates a well defined and legible public domain
- G. To ensure spaces within a building are functional and offer a high level of amenity and quality
- H. To ensure buildings are flexible and adaptable and able to accommodate changes of use to meet future demands
- I. To enhance the permeability of centres by expanding the pedestrian network
- J. To increase the number of people living in mixed use developments within the centres
- K. To protect the amenity of existing and future neighbouring residential uses
- L. To provide a more sustainable mode of living where residential linked to the workplace

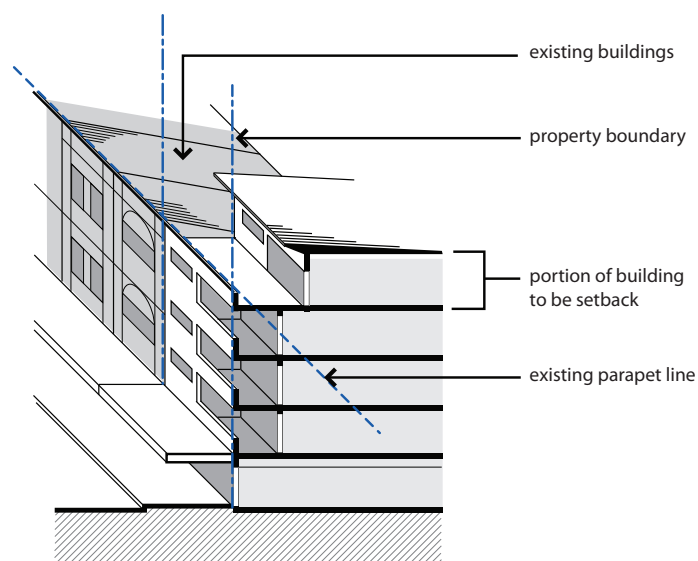


## Controls

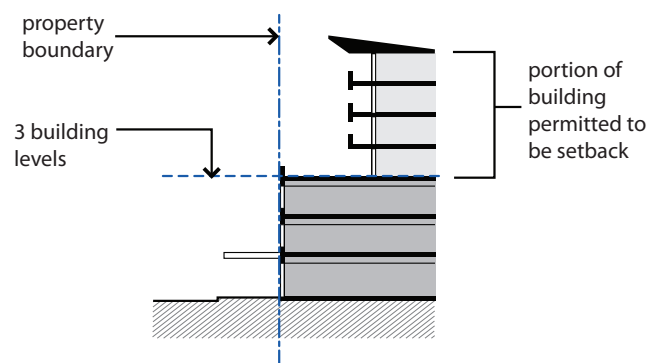
### Development Setbacks

#### Front setbacks

1. Front setbacks must define a coherent alignment to the public domain and accentuate street corners.
2. Development is to be built to the street alignment with a zero setback. The uppermost floor level may be set back. If there is a predominant parapet line in the street, a setback from this line may be required to achieve a cohesive streetscape.



3. Development on a busy road is to have a zero setback for at least the first three levels. A setback may be provided above the third level to ameliorate the impact of traffic noise and pollution.



#### Side and rear setbacks

4. For minimum side and rear setbacks for shoptop housing refer to 5.2 Residential flat buildings of this DCP.
5. At the street frontage a zero side setback is required to achieve a street wall building.
6. Generally the lower levels of buildings are to be built to side and

# Part 5 Building Types

## 5.3 Mixed Use

rear boundaries or be set back no less than 3m. For development on a site immediately adjoining an allotment zoned residential or public open space, the development provides:

- a. a minimum side setback of 1.5m where the side boundary immediately adjoins the residential zoned allotment;
  - b. a minimum rear setback of 4.5m at the ground and first floor of a building.
7. For development on a site with rear lane access, development facing the lane should be built to the boundary.

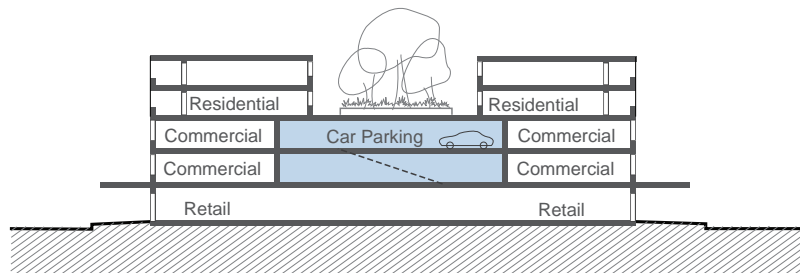
### Building Uses

#### Ground level uses

- 8. Building uses fronting the public domain at ground level are to be active uses wherever possible.
- 9. Residential uses are prohibited on the ground floor with the exception of access to upper level residential uses.
- 10. Access to upper level uses does not occupy more than 20% of the ground floor frontage.
- 11. Development on a site that has a sloping frontage is to be designed to step with the longitudinal grade of the street.
- 12. Where non-active uses, including building services and loading docks, are located on ground level, they must be 'wrapped' in retail or commercial uses at the street frontage.
- 13. Any development which contains above ground car parking must 'wrap' the car parking with active building uses on any street frontage. All above ground car parking must be internal to the building; no at-grade car parking is permitted.



Mixed use buildings enliven the public domain by providing active uses on the ground floor



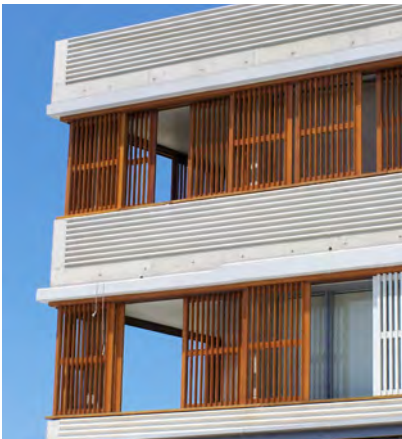
#### Retail

- 14. A minimum of 10% of the gross floor area of a mixed use development is to be for retail and/or commercial uses.
- 15. Retail premises are to be regularly shaped with minimal intrusions from building services and circulation. All retail premises must have internal access to the loading dock if provided.

16. Retail premises of less than 200m<sup>2</sup> must have a depth to width ratio between 1:1 and 3:1.

#### Commercial

17. Upper level commercial uses are encouraged in all centres, particularly fronting classified roads and higher order retail streets. Commercial spaces are designed for maximum flexibility of use and adaptability through co-location of services and regular floor plans.
18. Commercial premises over 200sqm must provide staff toilets and showering facilities within the premises to encourage bicycle usage as well as amenity for staff.
19. Commercial premises under 200sqm must have internal access to staff toilets and showering facilities and such facilities may be shared with other tenancies.
20. Consideration is to be given to horizontal as well as vertical separation of uses in larger developments. Design solutions include separate commercial and residential towers with separate street address.
21. In buildings which contain more than three floors of commercial or retail space, separate access and circulation to commercial and residential spaces is required, including the separation of residential and commercial car parking where possible.



*Building design provides flexible privacy control devices*



*Development on a busy road is articulated using recessed balconies, operable louvres and a roof overhang*



*Building articulation in a heavily modelled street wall building*

#### Flexible space

22. Where upper level commercial is not provided, the first floor must be designed as flexible space to allow future adaptation. It must have a minimum floor to ceiling height of 3.3m
23. Flexible space is to include design features which allow future adaptability including: minimisation of structural internal walls, co-location of services, design of window and external door locations that allow multiple configurations, and larger bedroom spaces or multiple living areas for future home office areas. The applicant is to provide an alternative scheme that shows how the development could be modified for other uses.

#### Shop-top housing

24. All shop top housing must address at least one street frontage, and have its main access off the primary street frontage and not a public internal circulation space.
25. The building must be designed to minimise potential impacts of commercial uses (eg restaurants and bars) on the amenity of residential users.

#### Building Design

26. Façade and roof design is to comply with relevant controls in Section 5.2 Residential Flat Buildings of this DCP.

## Part 5 Building Types

### 5.3 Mixed Use



*The residential component of a mixed use building is set back from the street frontage.*



*Prominent corner enhanced by curved elements of facade design*

27. Blank party walls should be avoided and some modelling is to be provided to party walls.
28. Adjacent to a highway or railway line, the building articulation is to be a lightly modelled street wall building using recessed balconies, expressed openings, projecting sills, roof overhangs and the like.
29. On retail streets, the building articulation is to be a heavily modelled street wall building, using projecting and/or recessed balconies, expressed window openings, deep reveals, roof overhangs and the like.
30. Floors of a building above the sixth floor may have the building wall predominantly set back from the street boundary with projecting balconies or rooms.
31. Where buildings are situated on a corner site they have greater visual prominence and are to be designed to respond to street geometry, topography and sightlines. The façade treatment at the corner is to be designed to differentiate it from the street facades.
32. The massing of a building on a corner site is to be distributed to enhance the street corner.

#### Public Domain Interface

##### Ground floor articulation

33. Building design avoids dead spots at ground floor level, such as car parking frontages, blank walls and recessed spaces.
34. Areas of blank façade for structural and articulation purposes are only permitted with a width of no greater than 600mm.
35. Finer construction detailing and more textural materials, such as face brick, stone and timber, are encouraged at ground floor to add richness to the pedestrian experience of the built environment.
36. For major retail developments including supermarkets and discount department stores, such stores are to avoid having any blank wall fronting the street frontage. Any blank walls are to be 'wrapped' by specialty shops fronting the public domain.
37. Operable shopfronts for cafes and restaurants are encouraged to promote lively interaction between the public and private domains.

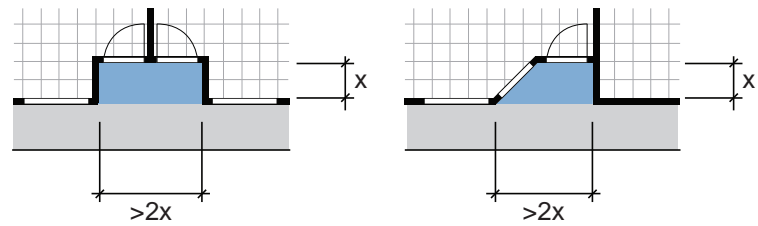
##### Access to premises

38. Buildings must provide access to all ground floor retail or commercial premises which front the street. This must be the primary means of accessing a given tenancy. On sloping sites, the levels must be contiguous at the entries, but may vary elsewhere by no more than 600mm.
39. At pedestrian access points, the ground floor façade may be set back up to 1.2m provided that the resulting space is at footpath level (or graded from footpath level to the building entry) and has a depth to frontage (at building line) ratio of not more than 1:2.

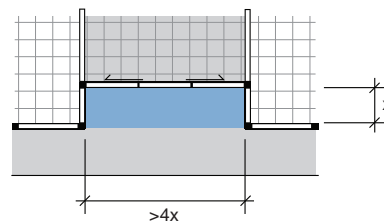




*Recessed entry door increases area of window display*



40. Any development containing a public internal circulation space from which retail premises are accessed must ensure that the street access to such circulation space contributes positively to the public domain. The entry point must be flanked by active uses and may be set back up to 2m to provide an extension to the public domain, provided the resultant space is at footpath level and has a depth to frontage (at building line) ratio of not more than 1:4.



41. Garage doors should be set back. All vehicle entries are to have security shutters and be designed to integrate with the overall façade composition.

### Visual connection

42. Development includes display windows with clear glazing to ground floor retail and commercial premises with a maximum window sill height of 700mm. Glazing is not to be frosted or otherwise obscured at eye level; between the heights of 0.7-2.1m.
43. Upper level building uses are to be designed so that they overlook the public domain particularly where continuous awnings are not provided, allowing opportunities for casual surveillance.
44. All ground floor lobbies are to have direct visual connection with the street, with clear sight lines.
45. Security features at ground level complement the design of the façade and allow window shopping and the spill of light into the street out of business hours.
46. Roller shutters over windows and entry doors are not permitted.

### Arcades, Laneways and Through Site Links

Arcades, laneways and through site links can enhance the permeability of centres by expanding the pedestrian network. They have the

# Part 5 Building Types

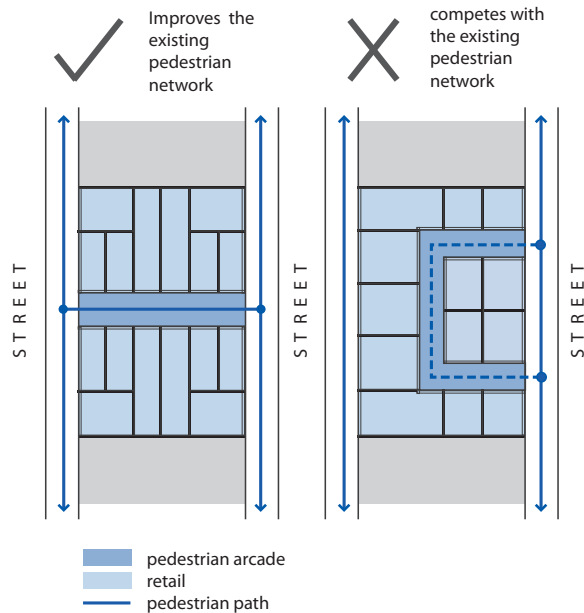
## 5.3 Mixed Use



*Pedestrian walkways improve a centre's permeability*

potential to contribute to a vibrant pedestrian shopping environment. Through site links, arcades, shared ways and laneways are to be provided as shown in special precinct structure plans in Part 7.

47. New through site links should be connected with existing and proposed through block lanes, arcades and pedestrian ways and opposite other through site links.



48. Existing arcades and walkways must be retained or replaced when a site is redeveloped.

49. Pedestrian through site links and arcades are to:

- have active frontages,
- be clear and direct throughways for pedestrians,
- have a minimum width of 3.5m non-leasable space clear of all obstructions (including columns, stairs and escalators),
- where practicable, have access to natural light for at least 50% of their length,
- where air conditioned, have clear glazed entry doors comprising at least 50% of the entrance

50. Consider supplementing walkways and arcades with outdoor areas such as courtyards and outdoor rooms.

51. Laneways that form part of the pedestrian network are to:

- have as a minimum 50% active frontage to the lane. Development on narrow lots may vary this requirement.
- have separate and clearly articulated vehicle access points and building entrances to avoid pedestrian and vehicular conflicts
- have service areas that are unobtrusive. Preferably orientate service areas perpendicular to lane frontage.

52. In Ramsgate Centre, to facilitate service and pedestrian access, a

new laneway is to be provided between Dillon Street and Meurants Lane along the rear property boundary of business properties fronting Rocky Point Road. The proposed laneway is 6m in width and is to be achieved through dedication to Council at the rear of the properties at 236-290 Rocky Point Road, Ramsgate.

The applicant is to indicate how any temporary access to properties on Rocky Point Road can be converted to retail uses once the lane is constructed and access is gained to development from the lane.



*Awning design highlights building entry.*



*The awning of this building accentuates the corner*

### Awnings

53. Continuous awnings are to be provided to all retail streets. and are to provide protection from both sun and rain
54. Awnings meet the following requirements:
  - a. minimum soffit height of 3.3m;
  - b. maximum fascia height of 600mm;
  - c. minimum setback from edge of kerb of 600mm; and
  - d. maximum step of 900mm on sloping sites, which must not compromise environmental protection.
55. Awning height provides continuity with adjoining properties and follows the street gradient. It is to be of sufficient depth to provide good shade and shelter to pedestrians.
56. Under awning lighting is included, either recessed into the soffit of the awning or wall mounted on the building.
57. Variation in the awning treatment at lobbies and entries to upper level building uses is encouraged to improve the legibility of the building.

### Parking

58. Where a building contains residential and non-residential uses, separate lift access must be provided from basement car parking to the residential and non-residential areas.
59. Residential parking spaces must be secure and separate from non-residential vehicle parking and servicing areas.

#### Further Information

Development Near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads – Interim Guideline” available on the Department of Planning’s website: [www.planning.nsw.gov.au](http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au)





5.4

highway commercial

## Part 5 Building Types

### 5.4 Highway Commercial



*Example of commercial development along highways*

### Explanation

This section of the DCP applies to development on land zoned B6 Highway Corridor. This land is situated along the Princes Highway between Rockdale Town Centre and Wolli Creek.

Highway commercial development provides employment opportunities within the city and fills a need for large floor plate retail and commercial space which is not dependant on walk in trade and central locality.

The Princes Highway corridor is well served by the road network and is situated to attract passing vehicular trade, potentially from outside the city. Its highly visible location means that developments along the corridor are critical in promoting a positive image for the city; one of high environmental amenity and design standard as well as economic prosperity.

The design of highway commercial development should respond to the speed and perception of passing motorists as the predominant viewer and potential user of the development.

### Objectives

- A. To ensure development is flexible, adaptable and robust enough to cater for a variety of future light industrial, retail and commercial uses
- B. To ensure development creates a positive streetscape which responds to heavy vehicle usage at higher speeds and achieves a high quality architectural design that promotes business enterprise along the corridor
- C. To ensure the environmental and streetscape amenity of surrounding streets and adjoining properties is protected
- D. To ensure development can cater for service vehicles without adverse impact on the ingress and egress of building users or the existing traffic network

### Controls

#### Development Setbacks

1. On primary frontages to the Princes Highway continuous uniform street setbacks are to be followed where evident.
2. Buildings must be at least 4.5m from the side boundary where adjoining any residential development. If adjoining business development, zero side setbacks are permissible.
3. Buildings must be at least 6m from the rear boundary where adjoining any residential zoned land.

### Building Siting and Layout

4. Development must respond to topography, views and sight lines.
5. The preferred location for retail display space is in internal showrooms.
6. The location and means of access to customer car parking should be clearly visible to passing motorists.
7. Developments are to avoid locating vehicle driveways adjoining residential zoned properties without a landscape buffer or suitable acoustic insulated fence.
8. Building layout must avoid any potential for overlooking or overshadowing of adjoining residential zoned properties.
9. Developments must locate any potential noise sources away from any adjoining residential uses.

### Building Design



*Environmental control devices add interest to facade design and protect glazing*



*Interesting building facade elements and showroom displays can this type of development*

10. The façade modelling of a development should utilise large expressed elements to relate to passing motorists and articulate the key components of the building such as entries, showrooms and the like. Finer detail expressing environmental control, individual tenancies and building levels should be used to add richness to the architectural design.
11. Buildings are to be designed with a strong relationship to the street through glazing. Extensive blank walls are to be avoided.
12. Signage must be integrated into the overall façade design.
13. Sun shading is to be provided appropriate to orientation for glazed portions of the facade.
14. Roof design is to be incorporated into the overall building design and built form modelling.
15. Consider environmental sustainable design features such as exhaust vents for natural ventilation to be incorporated into the roof form.
16. Roof space is not to be used for car parking or external retail space.
17. Free standing lightweight sail structures for sun shading are permitted where integrated into the overall landscape design.
18. Showrooms are to have a minimum floor to ceiling height of 4.0m and preferably higher.

### Public Domain Interface

19. Car parking should preferably be located:
  - a. At the rear of building away from the street frontage.
  - b. Behind the front building line.

## Part 5 Building Types

### 5.4 Highway Commercial



*Car parking is to be incorporated into landscaping design*

- c. Within a basement car parking structure.
20. Any parking located within the front setback area must be suitably landscaped to add positively to the streetscape and not detract from the building's relationship with the street.
21. Where a building is set back, a landscaped strip (min width 1.2m) is to be provided along front property boundary. The landscaped strip must not obscure buildings or obstruct the opportunities for passive surveillance of the buildings from the street and visa versa. The preferred planting will be ground covers and low bushes with larger canopy trees which allow clear sight lines at eye level.
22. Where fences are provided to street frontages they must be no greater than 1.8m high and be of steel palisade type or similar.

# 5.5

## industrial

## Part 5 Building Types

### 5.5 Industrial



*Industrial development includes building articulation and landscaping*

### Explanation

This section of the DCP applies to light industrial development. Industrial development generates a significant amount of employment opportunities and thus plays an important role in the economy of the City. However, given the nature of the uses, there are often associated impacts with respect to noise, traffic and environmental amenity issues on adjacent and nearby areas.

The light industrial precincts in Rockdale are generally located in clusters out of the City's commercial centres. The major industrial precincts are:

- West Botany Street Industrial Precinct,
- Turrella Industrial Precinct,
- Production Avenue, Kogarah,
- Bonar Street and Wolli Creek areas.

### Objectives

- A. To ensure industrial development is functional, flexible and achieves a high standard of design
- B. To ensure the siting and design of industrial buildings contribute to personal safety, property security and environmental sustainability
- C. To ensure industrial development has minimal impacts on adjacent sensitive land uses such as residential and recreational uses
- D. To ensure the use of appropriate landscaping within industrial areas to provide a pleasant environment that complements the design of the building

### Controls

#### Building Heights

1. The height of any building or portion of a building within 12m of a boundary (including any setback zone) with a residential or open space zoned property is not to exceed 9m.

#### Development Setbacks

2. The street setback of an industrial building must respond to the dominant street setback and the character of the street.
3. Where development is opposite a residential zone and not separated by a Classified Road, buildings must be set back from the street boundary at least 7.5m if it is a primary frontage or 4.5m if it is a secondary street frontage.
4. Where the development has a common boundary with a residential zone the building must set back 4.5m from the side boundary and 6m from the rear boundary.

#### Building Siting and Layout

5. An active frontage use such as a building entry, show room, administration office or customer service area should be located at the front of the building to articulate the front building facade and provide surveillance of the street.
6. Development layout must avoid any potential for overlooking or overshadowing of adjoining residential properties and private open space.
7. Noise generating activities should be located away from office and staff rest areas, and away from nearby sensitive land uses such as residential land or recreational open space.

#### Building Design

8. A development must use architectural elements to articulate the front and other façades visible from the public domain. Large expanses of blank wall must be avoided.
9. Building design should incorporate decorative façade treatments such as projecting wall elements, shading devices and legible building entrances.
10. Unfinished concrete is not permitted on any façade visible from the public domain.
11. No service plumbing pipes, other than downpipes for the conveyance of roof water are to be visible from any public place.
12. All open storage areas are to be located so as to be not visible from any public place and clearly defined on plan application.
13. Roof design must be incorporated into the overall building design and consider features to maximise natural day light and ventilation.

#### Public Domain Interface

14. A minimum 2m wide landscape strip must be provided along all street frontages and boundaries that adjoin a railway corridor, residential or open space zone.
15. The landscape strip at the street frontage must not obstruct opportunities for passive surveillance of the street. The preferred planting is ground covers and low shrubs with larger canopied trees which allow clear sightlines at eye level.
16. The boundary adjoining open space or a railway corridor must be planted to avoid graffiti. The preferred planting is shrubs that grow to a minimum height of 2m.
17. Security fencing is to be constructed of materials that enhance the visual amenity of the area. Solid fences are avoided to discourage graffiti and enhance surveillance.
18. Parking within the front setback is to be accessed from the street by a driveway and must be incorporated into the overall landscape design.

## Part 5 Building Types

### 5.5 Industrial

#### Main Road Street Frontages

19. Developments fronting West Botany Street or Princes Highway should provide tenancies with a greater proportion of commercial space.
20. The commercial space in these developments is to be located along the West Botany Street or Princes Highway frontage and is to have a strong visual connection with the street.
21. Individual tenancies and building entries must be clearly articulated and expressed in the building design to establish a commercial streetscape character.
22. Building facades fronting West Botany Street or Princes Highway are to create a strong street presentation through greater levels of façade articulation and building design quality.



part 6  
other development

## Part 6 Other Development

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### Introduction

In addition to previous parts of this DCP, this part provides additional controls relating to specific types of sensitive land uses. They are:

- Child care centres;
- Restricted premises and sex services premises;
- Telecommunication facilities; and
- Advertising and signage.

Certain types of development such as boarding houses, senior housing and affordable housing are covered by State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP). These types of development will be assessed against the relevant SEPP and Part 3, 4, and 5 of this DCP.

# 6.1

## child care centres

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.1 Child Care Centres

#### Explanation

This section of the DCP applies to the construction, use and operation of a child care centre. It is to be read in conjunction with all parts of this DCP. Child care centres provide essential infrastructure in the City that addresses the community's needs and fosters the local economy.

Applicants wanting to operate a child care centre need to obtain approval from Rockdale Council and NSW Department of Community Services (DoCs) to satisfy current State Government regulations, namely:

- development consent under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 is required from Rockdale Council; and
- a licence to operate is required under the Children's Services Regulation 2004 from the (DoCs).

The Children's Services Regulation 2004 requires that an application for a licence cannot be made until development consent has been obtained. Therefore a development application for a child care centre is to be approved prior to lodgement of a licence application to DoCs.

Development consent is required for the following:

- establishment of new purpose built child care centres;
- conversion of existing buildings to child care centres;
- extensions / alterations to existing child care centres;
- extensions of the operation hours or outdoor play time of existing child care centres; and
- increasing the number of children attending an existing child care centre.

#### Objectives

- A. To encourage the provision of high quality child care centres which meets the needs of the community, including users of the facility and owners and users of surrounding land uses
- B. To encourage the provision of child care centres in commercial and residential developments
- C. To identify appropriate locations for the provision of child care centres, that are convenient to public transport nodes, as a key element in the development of sustainable communities
- D. To ensure that child care centres are appropriately located on sites where high levels of safety, security, environmental health and amenity for children are achieved

#### **Further information**

*Applicants should ensure the design of the development satisfy the licensing requirements of new centres, refer to Department of Community Service (DoCS) website: [www.community.nsw.gov.au](http://www.community.nsw.gov.au).*

- E. To minimise the adverse impacts associated with child care centres on adjoining properties and surrounding areas, such as those created by noise, traffic generation and on-street parking
- F. To ensure a safe environment for pedestrians, particularly children, motorists and cyclists around child care centres
- G. To ensure the child care centre integrates with the character of the streetscape and local built form
- H. To ensure that well designed spaces are provided that are safe and functional, and enable staff supervision of children at all times

## Controls

### Provision of Child Care Places

1. Child care centres must provide a minimum of 33% of their child care spaces for children under the age of 2 years.
2. The breakdown of ages of the proposed number of children and the clarification in relation to group sizes are required to be provided with the Development Application.
3. A maximum number of 50 children is permitted in a child care centre in residential zones, unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant that any additional children will not result in unreasonable impact on the amenity of adjoining properties and/or streetscape.

### Location

4. In locating a new child care centre the following guideline should be considered:

#### Child care centre location guideline

##### Child care centres are preferably located:

- within or close to commercial/town centres/major places of employment;
- near public transports;
- in residential areas adjacent to commercial or mixed use developments;
- close to schools, libraries, churches and other community facilities;
- in/adjacent to public open space ;
- on large corner sites or sites which adjoin no more than 2 residential properties;
- within purpose built buildings for child care.

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.1 Child Care Centres

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#### Child care centres should not be located:

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- in close proximity to existing or approved child care centres in residential zones;
  - on the same street in residential zones, depending on the nature and length of the street, where another centre (including a centre that has been approved) already exists;
  - where there are unsatisfactory on street parking/traffic conditions or restrictions (for example, on bus stops, no standing areas, unsafe traffic volumes or with poor sight distances);
  - on narrow, one way, dead end roads or cul de sacs (unless the property has a double street frontage with a drive-through capability);
  - on sites with a boundary to Classified Roads;
  - on steep sites;
  - in view of the entrance to drug clinics, sex industry, adult entertainment premises and other such uses;
  - in/adjacent to industrial areas/contaminated sites or other similar site where health hazard may occur;
  - within 100 metres from high voltage transmission lines, pylons and electrical substations or any other electromagnetic radiation;
  - in flood risk areas.
- 

6. Centres in the vicinity of existing/approved centres must demonstrate that there are no negative cumulative impacts on;
  - a. traffic movement, on street parking and pedestrian safety;
  - b. noise; and
  - c. residential streetscape.
7. Child care centres should be located where there is maximum pedestrian safety, such as:
  - a. foot ways adjacent to the site are wide enough for prams to pass;
  - b. pedestrian access is segregated from any vehicular access to the site;
  - c. dropped kerbs are provided for pram or wheelchair access where necessary;
  - d. adequate pedestrian crossing facilities are provided to access the site from nearby train stations/bus stops.
8. Child care centres are not permitted on properties:
  - a. subject to a high hazard 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1

- in 100 year) flood or high hazard overland flows; or
- b. subject to a 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1 in 100 year) flood or overland flows that are not high hazard, unless there is an area within the development above the Probable Maximum Flood of sufficient size to comfortably accommodate all the children and staff.
9. Child care centres are not to be located on sites with any boundary to classified roads or at busy intersections.
  10. Council may consider a reduction in allotment width for a child care centre accommodating no more than 20 children. However, the applicant must demonstrate in the application that the required indoor/outdoor space, car parking and landscaping have been provided.

#### Building Design

11. Child care centres must be designed in character with the existing streetscape (ie buildings located in residential areas must maintain an appearance consistent with the nearby residential streetscape).
12. In residential areas, child care centre development must observe the prevailing street setbacks and the side/rear setbacks required for a dwelling house. See Part 5.1 Low and medium density residential in this DCP.
13. Children under 2 years of age must be cared for on the ground floor of a building to facilitate ease of access and safety.
14. An above ground floor child care centre may only be considered where there is no alternative location on the ground floor. It will be assessed on its merits with respect to child safety and/or impacts on residential amenity.
15. Building design is to provide linkages between indoor and outdoor spaces that enable uninterrupted lines of sight and visual interaction with the outside environment from each activity centre, providing a high degree of supervision throughout, both indoors and outdoors.
16. Details are to be provided of all advertising structures that are proposed to be located on the site.
17. All new child care centres, building conversions and additions to existing premises must comply with the minimum access requirements outlined in Section 4.5.2 of this DCP.

#### Visual and Acoustic Impact

18. Buildings must be orientated and designed to minimise potential impacts on the residential amenity of adjoining property with regards to visual privacy and noise. Adequate screening should be provided where balconies and decks cause privacy concerns for adjoining properties.
19. A number of factors must be considered to ameliorate noise generation from child care centres. These include:

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.1 Child Care Centres

- a. layout and orientation of the building;
  - b. erection of noise barriers;
  - c. insulation of external noise sources (e.g. air conditioners);
  - d. window glazing;
  - e. fencing placement, design and materials.
20. An Acoustic Report undertaken by a suitably qualified acoustic consultant is required for centres in/adjacent to residential zones. The report must demonstrate how the site planning and building design minimise noise impacts, and that noise levels (measured at any point on the boundary of the site between the centre and adjoining property over a 15-minute period) will not exceed 5dBA above the background level. The report should include recommended noise attenuation measures.
21. A Plan of Management is required for centres in/adjacent to residential zones indicating the hours and specifics of indoor/outdoor play and how noise impacts upon neighbours will be minimised. The use of outdoor playing areas may be limited subject to site and adjoining property circumstances.
22. All boundary fencing to play areas must provide sound insulation equal to a lapped timber fence.
23. Where the centre is affected by excessive noise, the centre must be designed to minimise the impact of that noise source, for example, using appropriate screening devices or locating sensitive areas (e.g. sleeping rooms) away from the source of noise.
24. Child care centres must be insulated according to AS 2021-2000 Acoustics Aircraft Noise Intrusion if it is located on land that exceeds 20 Australian Noise Exposure Forecast (ANEF) contours.

### Indoor and Outdoor Space

25. The child care centre must comply with the minimum indoor space and the minimum outdoor space provisions as prescribed by the Children's Services Regulation 2004 and included in the following table:

Extract from Children's Services Regulation 2004

#### Indoor Play Space

A minimum of 3.25 square metres of unencumbered indoor play space\* per child that is exclusively for the use of the children is to be provided.

*\* Unencumbered space does not include items such as any passage ways or thoroughfares, door swing areas, kitchen, cot rooms, toilet or shower areas located within the building or any other facility such as cupboards and areas set aside for sleeping, staff and administration.*



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#### Outdoor Areas

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A minimum of 7m<sup>2</sup> of useable outdoor play space\* per child that is exclusively for the use of children is to be provided. However, in accordance with Best Practice Guidelines in Early Childhood Physical Environments a minimum rate of 15m<sup>2</sup> of useable outdoor space per child is recommended. Depending on the size and layout of the proposed child care centre it is encouraged to provide in excess of the minimum 7m<sup>2</sup>. This may however not be possible depending on the circumstances of the case.

*(\* For the purposes of calculating useable outdoor space, items such as car parking, storage sheds and other fixed items which prevent children from using the space or that obstruct the view of staff supervising children using the space, are to be excluded.)*

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26. Indoor spaces and facilities such as office, staff room and nappy change area are to comply with the provisions of the Children's Services Regulation 2004.
27. The outdoor play spaces are to be:
  - a. located at ground level and at the rear of the Centre;
  - b. located away from the main entrance of the child care centre, car parking area or vehicle circulation areas;
  - c. located so as to have immediate access to toilets;
  - d. located (where practicable) to the northern or north-eastern end of the site and not to the south of the building. It should be able to receive a minimum of 3 hours direct sunlight during the centre's operating hours;
  - e. of a design and layout that enables clear sight lines to all areas from other areas of the child care centre for easy supervision at all times;
  - f. provided with adequate separation from the living/bedroom windows of surrounding dwellings;
  - g. adequately fenced on all sides. All gates are to be self-closing and child proof with child proof locks. All fencing to adjoining public spaces is to be a minimum height of 1800mm;
  - h. provided with a rainwater tank (minimum capacity of 2,000 litres) installed on site;
  - i. at least half the outdoor area is to be unencumbered and available for free vigorous play and is to include a variety of surfaces such as grass, sand, hard paving and mounding; and
  - j. adequately shaded in accordance with Shade for Child Care Services published by the NSW Cancer Council and NSW Health Department. Physical shading devices are to provide sun protection to children and be integrated into the design of the building and the outdoor area.
28. Sandpits are to be a minimum size of 12m<sup>2</sup> to allow a number of children to congregate at one time. They are to be surrounded by a ledge (minimum 800mm) for play and maintenance purposes.

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.1 Child Care Centres

29. Tree and shrub planting must not expose children to toxic, spiky or other hazardous plant species.

#### Parking and Pedestrian Safety

30. Development must comply with the car parking, access and movement requirements contained in Part 4 General Principles for Development of this DCP.
31. All on-site parking arrangements must ensure the visual attributes of the streetscape are maintained, particularly having regard to the street character, existing landscaping, tree removal and number of vehicle crossings.
32. On-site vehicular movements must be separated from pedestrian access by safety fencing, gates or other means.
33. Where on-site parking and a drop off and pick up area can not be provided due to site constraints, adequate provision of on street parking and kerbside drop off and pick up must be demonstrated.
34. All applications for child care centres must be supported by a Traffic Report prepared by a suitably qualified traffic engineer/company addressing as a minimum the following factors:
  - a. the prevailing traffic conditions
  - b. the likely impact of the proposed development on existing traffic flows and the surrounding street system
  - c. pedestrian and traffic safety
  - d. justification of any variation to the parking requirements (if any proposed) and
  - e. how impacts of drop-off and pick up will be accommodated.
35. The use of the kerb side parking lane may be permitted for set down and pick up of children subject to meeting the following criteria:
  - a. the road carriageway has a minimum width of 12m; and
  - b. parking restrictions and/or traffic controls do not prevent the lawful use of the street for parking; and
  - c. the street is not a classified road; and

#### **Further information on indoor and outdoor space:**

*The installation of playground equipment must conform to the appropriate Australian Standards:*

- *playground surfacing specifications, requirements and test methods: AZ/NZS 4422:1996;*
- *playground equipment development, installation inspection, maintenance and operation: AS/NZS 4486:1997;*
- *playground design safety aspects: AS 1924:198.*

- d. the dedication of the on-street parking for set down and pick up does not extend beyond the side property boundaries of the site, and does not encroach within 10m of a corner of another street; and
  - e. a Road Safety Audit (Stage 5 Audit) has been undertaken by an accredited auditor in accordance with AUSTRROADS and the audit result is satisfactory; and
  - f. the parking is not used by staff or a resident.
36. Traffic calming devices in heavily trafficked routes or places where there is potential of traffic hazards are to be provided at the cost of the applicant.

#### Hours of Operation

37. Specific hours of operation are required to be submitted with the Development Application.
38. In residential zones the hours of operation are limited to between 7 am and 7 pm, Monday to Friday. Extensions to the hours will only be considered where there will be minimal conflicts with surrounding properties, such as traffic and noise impact.

#### Dual use – Child Care Centre/Residential Dwelling

39. If a residential component is included, the residence must be occupied by either the owner/operator or a member of staff.
40. The dual use of the site must not result in over development of the site to the detriment of the users of the site and the amenity of surrounding residential areas.

#### Further information on parking

*In determining the number of parking spaces required for a Child Care Centre in terms of the number of children attending the centre and the number of staff working at the centre, the following DoCS requirements can be used to establish an approximate figure:*

*The maximum number of children that may be specified is:*

- 30 children under the age of 2 years, and
- 60 children of or above the age of 2 years but under the age of 6 years who do not ordinarily attend school.

*Staff to Child Ratios:*

- 1:4 in respect of all children who are under the ages of 2 years,
- 1:8 in respect of all children who are 2 or more years of age but under 3 years of age, and
- 1:10 in respect of all children who are 3 or more years of age but under 6 years of age.

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.1 Child Care Centres

41. Where a residence forms part of the centre, private open space with a minimum 30 square metres and a minimum width of 6 metres is required to be designed to provide privacy for the exclusive use of the residents of the dwelling. This area can be provided as a ground level courtyard. Ideally, this private open space should be designed so that it receives 3 hours of sunlight between the hours of 9 am and 3 p.m. in midwinter.
42. The provision of one off-street parking space must be provided for exclusive use of the residents. This space may not be 'stacked'.
43. Separate access to the dwelling house must be provided.

#### **Further information on child care centre development:**

*New buildings and existing buildings (such as one having a change of use) must meet the requirements of the BCA. Child care centres are defined in the BCA as "Early Childhood Centres", and requirements can vary depending upon the building design and other factors.*

*Applicants must refer and comply with the requirements of the Child Care Centre Fire Safety Manual, NSW Fire Brigades Public Education Section, Child Safety Unit, 1992.*

# 6.2

restricted premises  
and sex services  
premises

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.2 Restricted Premises and Sex Services Premises

#### Explanation

Council's responsibilities in relation to restricted premises and sex services premises are primarily concerned with land use planning under the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979 and the operation of premises in accordance with conditions of consent.

This section provides guidelines for the regulation of restricted premises and sex services premises to minimise amenity impacts on adjoining land uses, particularly residential and other sensitive land uses.

In addition to addressing the specific requirements under this section, applicants must also observe the relevant Part 4 General Controls of this DCP, particularly with respect to sustainable building design, social equity and movement and vehicular access.

#### Objectives

- A. To ensure that the design and external appearance of restricted premises and sex services premises (including colour scheme and lighting) does not have an adverse impact on the architectural character of the surrounding built environment and streetscape appearance
- B. To ensure that the safety of all staff and visitors to restricted premises and sex services premises is maintained when approaching, entering and leaving the premises
- C. To ensure that restricted premises and sex services premises are provided with appropriate facilities in accordance with the relevant occupational health and safety provisions, in particular, the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2001
- D. To ensure that adequate and suitable facilities are provided within restricted premises and sex services premises to ensure the privacy, comfort, safety and security of staff and patrons
- E. To ensure that advertising and signage associated with restricted premises and sex services premises is discreet, does not draw attention to the use and does not result in visual clutter or other adverse visual impacts on the surrounding area
- F. To minimise the potential for the operation of sex services premises to cause a disturbance in the surrounding area because of its size, location, hours of operation, number of employees or clients, or proximity to another sex services premises in the area
- G. To ensure the safe and adequate storage, handling and disposal of contaminated waste

#### Controls

##### Design of Premises

1. Restricted premises and sex services premises must be designed so that there is only one visible pedestrian entrance to the premises from the primary street frontage. In instances where there is no

front access and/or front access is impractical, Council will consider a side or rear pedestrian access where adequate attention has been given to safety and security matters.

2. Rear or side pedestrian access is to be limited to one only, unless it can be demonstrated to Council's satisfaction that more than one access contributes to the amenity and functional efficiency of the restricted premises or sex services premises and surrounding uses and does not result in safety and security concerns or visual clutter via the need for additional signage.
3. The external appearance of restricted premises and sex services premises must respect the character and appearance of the streetscape, such that they do not become a prominent feature in the street. In this regard, the external colour schemes of premises are to be in keeping with the surrounding colour schemes (i.e. vivid and/or ostentatious colour schemes are not to be used).
4. Restricted premises and sex services premises must not display sex related products, books, pictures, mannequins and the like in the windows, doors, outside the premises, or any other location visible from a public place.
5. All entrances and exits of restricted premises and sex services premises must have appropriate lighting to ensure the safety of all staff and visitors as they arrive and leave the premises. Any flashing, intermittent etc lighting used in conjunction with a restricted premises and sex services premises must not be visible from a public place.

#### Signage

6. Signs are to be limited to identification of the premises by its name and/or address.
7. There is to be only one sign, not exceeding 1.5m<sup>2</sup> in area per premises.
8. In instances where the primary pedestrian access is from the rear of the site (and subject to Council's assessment as to the safety aspects) a second sign may be provided at the rear of the site, indicating only the business name and the street number or address.
9. The content, illumination and shape of the sign must not interfere with the amenity of the locality. In this regard, signs are not to include suggestive or offensive material, or include colours or designs that may distract passing motorists. Signs may only be illuminated if they will not cause nuisance to any adjoining premises or interfere with the amenity of the area.
10. In addition to a business identification sign, a clearly visible street number is to be displayed on the premises in order to avoid disturbances to surrounding premises that may arise out of confusion as to the location of the restricted premises or sex services premises.



## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.2 Restricted Premises and Sex Services Premises

#### Health

11. All applications for sex services premises must comply with the requirements of the Public Health Act 1991 and the requirements of the New South Wales Health Department.
12. The use of the sex services premises must not give rise to:
  - a. transmission of vibration to any place of different occupancy;
  - b. a sound level at any point on the boundary of a site greater than the background levels specified in Australian Standard AS 1055 - Acoustics - Description and measurement of environmental noise, or;
  - c. an “offensive noise” as defined in the Noise Control Act 1975.

#### Parking

13. Reduced parking requirements may be considered for sex services premises if the applicant provides sufficient evidence that there is adequate on street car parking and/or public transport services close to the premises. It will also be necessary for the applicant to demonstrate that a reduction in the on site parking will not result in an adverse affect to the amenity of the adjoining residential locality or properties caused by on street parking.
14. The design of off street car parking for a sex services premises must ensure the safety and security of workers, clients and the general public. The design of the premises must consider the installation of security cameras in the car parking area.

#### Operation of Sex Services Premises

15. Effective good management and operation of sex services premises is fundamental to limiting any detrimental impact on the amenity of the neighbouring premises, in reducing the impact on the character of the area, and for ensuring the safety and security of all staff and visitors. An Operational Plan can assist in identifying the potential impacts and the measures to be taken to reduce these, and in clearly defining responsibilities and procedures.

An Operational Plan must be included with any development application for a sex services premises.

#### Waste Disposal

16. Waste may be collected by Council or nominated waste contractor. Prior to the lodgement of DAs, applicants should contact Council's Waste Services Unit to discuss relevant arrangements.
17. Development must comply with Council's Technical Specification - Waste Minimisation and Management.
18. All waste contaminated with bodily fluids, excretions or the like, and sharps waste is to be stored in appropriate containers suitable for collection and disposal and in compliance with any WorkCover

requirements.

19. Waste containers are to be stored and collected from within the site.

#### Review of Operation

20. All development consents granted to sex services premises applications must be initially limited to a period of 12 months. At the completion of this period, Council will re-evaluate the proposal in terms of any complaints received regarding the approved operations and compliance with any conditions of development consent.
21. If Council is satisfied that the sex services premises has operated in an orderly manner and with limited impact upon surrounding and nearby land uses, it will then grant a development consent under s.80(1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
22. Council may also impose conditions of consent relating to the hours of operation. This will also be the subject of review after 12 months. If after the 12 months trial, the approved hours of operation are causing a disturbance in the neighbourhood, Council may further restrict operating hours.
23. Where consent is granted, a specified operator will be nominated on the consent. If the operator changes, Council must be notified prior to the new operator commencing. This will be required as a condition of consent.
24. If the number of sex workers, or hours of operation, are proposed to be changed, a new development application will be required.
25. In addition to the existing powers of Council to serve notice upon the premises operating without consent or outside existing conditions of development consent, an application can be made by Council to the Land and Environment Court under Section 17 of the Restricted Premises Act 1943 seeking an Order that the premises not to be used as a *sex services premises*.

**Note:** *Section 17 of the Restricted Premises Act 1943 sets out the grounds under which an application to close a sex services premises can be made.*

#### Further Information

Legislation website: [www.legislation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au)

The NSW Department of Health provides various Fact Sheets at [www.health.nsw.gov.au](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au)



# 6.3

## telecommunication facilities

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.3 Telecommunication Facilities

#### Explanation

This section applies to telecommunication facilities, including any fixed transmitter / receiver, its supporting infrastructure and ancillary development detailed under the Telecommunications Act 1997 that require the development consent of Council.

Telecommunication facilities including mobile phone towers, roof top antennae and broadband aerial cabling have become an integral part of the modern built environment. However, these types of facilities have the potential for significant adverse impacts on Rockdale's amenity and streetscapes.

The consent requirements for telecommunication facilities are determined by:

- Telecommunications Act 1997,
- Telecommunications (Low Impact Facilities) Determination 1997, and
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007.

Low impact facilities covered in the Telecommunications (Low Impact Facilities) Determination 1997 do not need to comply with State Planning and Environmental Laws. Low impact facilities do not require development consent from Council. Typical examples of low impact facilities include:

- Satellite dishes and antennae attached to existing buildings,
- In building coverage infrastructure,
- Underground cabling, and
- Small equipment shelters.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (Clauses 113 to 116) sets out the consent requirements for telecommunications facilities that are not designated as low impact facilities.

This section of the DCP provides controls for the siting, design and installation of these telecommunications facilities and associated infrastructure that require development consent from Council.

#### Objectives

- A. To apply a precautionary approach\* to the site selection, design, installation and operation of telecommunications infrastructure, particularly with respect to minimising the potential for Electromagnetic Radiation exposure to the public and avoidance of community sensitive locations

**Note:** As set out in Section 5.1 of the ACIF Code (C564:2004) – *Deployment of Mobile Phone Network Infrastructure*.

- B. To guide carriers in the siting and design of telecommunications facilities
- C. To encourage the practice of co-location of facilities, whereby a number of different telecommunication facilities are installed on one structure

- D. To achieve equity for the various stakeholders by endeavouring to balance their various needs
- E. To implement principles of urban design in respect to telecommunications infrastructure
- F. To provide infrastructure that is visually compatible with surrounding character and locality/visual context

## Controls

### Location

1. In selecting a site for the deployment of telecommunication infrastructure, applicants are to adopt a precautionary approach, particularly in regards to minimising electromagnetic radiation exposures and avoiding community sensitive locations, consistent with Section 5.1 of the ACIF Code. Preferred land uses (as determined by this Council) include:
  - Industrial areas; and
  - Commercial areas.
2. An Electromagnetic Radiation assessment, prepared in accordance with the ARPANSA EMR prediction methodology and report format, as described in Appendix B of the ACIF Code, is to be submitted with the development application.
3. Wherever possible, telecommunication infrastructure should be co-located with other existing telecommunications facilities. Notwithstanding, where co-location is proposed, the applicant is to provide documentation to demonstrate consideration has been given to the cumulative impacts of all co-located facilities, with respect to electromagnetic radiation exposure, visual amenity and structural safety.
4. If telecommunication infrastructure is not to be co-located with existing facilities, details of the process employed in identifying opportunities for co-location and the reasons why this was unsuitable or inappropriate must be included with the development application.

### Design and Construction

5. Proposals must consider provision for the range of available alternate infrastructure including new technologies, to minimise unnecessary or incidental electromagnetic radiation emissions and exposures, as required under Section 5.2.3 of the ACIF Code.
6. The design and construction of a facility must include measures to restrict public access to the facility. Approaches to the structure must contain appropriate signs warning of electromagnetic radiation exposure and providing contact details for the facility owner/manager.
7. The minimum requisites that shall apply where relevant are the Building Code of Australia for purposes of construction

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.3 Telecommunication Facilities

and the relevant exposure levels as directed by the Australian Communications Authority. The applicant must provide Council with certification about the standards with which the facility will comply.

8. Telecommunication facilities and supporting infrastructure are to be designed in such a way as to minimise or reduce their visual impact from the public domain and adjacent areas.
9. Infrastructure must:
  - a. be designed in consideration of the local context;
  - b. be integrated with the existing building structure;
  - c. have concealed cables where practical and appropriate;
  - d. be unobtrusive where possible; and
  - e. be consistent with the character of the surrounding area.
10. Where a facility is located at ground level, suitable landscaping/ screening is to be provided to soften the appearance of the facility.

# 6.4

## advertising and signage



## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.4 Advertising and Signage

#### Explanation

This section of the DCP applies to signage within the entire City. Signage helps people find their way around the City, find specific locations and can enhance the streetscape.

The controls contained within this section complement the provisions of State Environmental Planning Policy No.64 – Advertising and Signage, State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 and Rockdale Local Environmental Plan 2011.

Generally, the permissibility of signage is determined by Rockdale Local Environmental Plan 2011, including signage that can be carried out as exempt development, except where superseded by a State Environmental Planning Policy.

#### Objectives

- A. To ensure that design of all signage is of a high quality and that it relates to building architecture and streetscape character
- B. To convey advertisers' messages and images while complementing and conforming to both the development on which it is displayed and the character of the surrounding locality
- C. To prevent inappropriately designed and uncoordinated advertising which will detract from an area's visual character

#### Controls

##### Inappropriate Sign Types

1. The erection of the following types of signs is not permitted:
  - a. flashing, moving or video signs;
  - b. signs other than building identification signs above the awning in a Commercial zone;
  - c. a sign erected on or above the parapet of a building, other than a building identification sign;
  - d. a sign attached to a building and capable of movement;
  - e. projecting wall sign (attached to a wall and projecting horizontally more than 300mm).

##### Streetscape and Amenity

2. Any signage proposed within an open space or infrastructure zone will be assessed on its merit, with consideration including the effect

##### **Further Information**

*A structure on public land or on or over a public road requires the prior approval of the relevant authority administering the Roads Act 1993, the Local Government Act 1993, the Crown Lands Act 1989 or any relevant legislation, regardless of whether development consent is required or not.*

on the amenity of adjacent residential properties.

3. In order to protect the amenity of residential uses adjoining commercial area, advertising in commercial zones are not permitted on walls or structures facing adjoining residential zones.
4. In circumstances where the amenity of nearby residential areas will not be detrimentally affected, illumination may be permitted.

However, special care will need to be taken so as to avoid any likely nuisance to nearby residents as a result of glare or light spillage. If necessary, such advertisements will need to be time clocked to turn off at 10pm and possibly fitted with suitable light baffles and screened as appropriate.

5. Electrical conduits to illuminated signs are to be taken directly into the building or otherwise screened to the satisfaction of Council.
6. The size, scale and number of advertisements and advertising structures respond to their context, and integrate with the streetscape rather than dominating it.
7. The colours used in the design of an advertising sign or structure must complement the colour finish of the building to which it will be attached.
8. Corporate colours should be limited to the advertising sign or structure, and should not be applied to the painted surface of the building.
9. Advertising should not impact upon natural features and any trimming or lopping of significant trees should be avoided at all times. Where this is absolutely necessary details of the extent of the lopping and identification of the specific trees will be required with the application.

#### Size

10. The maximum advertising area for:
  - a. Commercial zones is 0.5m<sup>2</sup> of advertising area per 1m of shopfront;
  - b. Enterprise Corridor and Industrial zone is 1m<sup>2</sup> of advertising area per 3m of street frontage.
11. Signs must be of a size and proportion which complements the scale and proportion of the existing facade, as well as surrounding buildings and signs.
12. Health Consulting Rooms in a residential zone are permitted a single advertisement located wholly within the boundary of the subject property and with a maximum size of 0.75 m<sup>2</sup>.

#### Design

13. A signage strategy is to be submitted with a development

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.4 Advertising and Signage

application for any building that requires advertising or signage and must include details of the location, type, construction and total number and size of signs on the building/site.

**Note:** *All future signs on the building or site must be consistent with the approved signage strategy.*

14. Where a building or site contains multiple tenancies or uses, a coordinated approach for all signs is required.
15. All advertisements in a foreign language must contain a legible English equivalent.
16. Advertising structures are to form an integrated part of the facade of buildings and must reinforce architectural elements and design.
17. Signage must not obscure decorative forms or mouldings and must observe a reasonable separation distance from the lines of windows, doors, parapets, piers, and the like.
18. Materials used must be durable, fade and corrosion proof and of a high aesthetic quality.

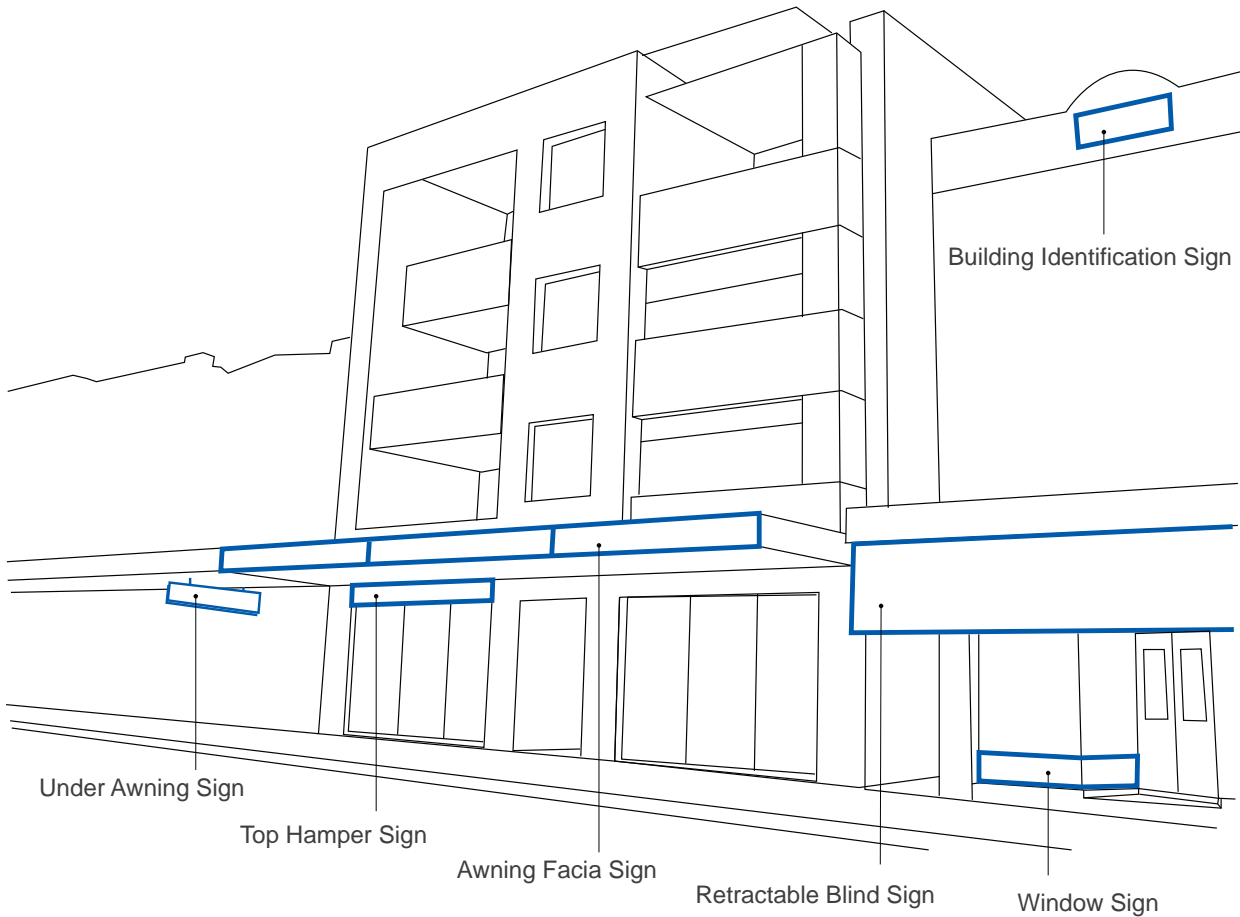
#### Impact on Heritage Significance

19. Advertising proposed for heritage items must have regard to its heritage significance and must complement the item. The architectural characteristics of a building should always dominate.
20. Signs on buildings or in areas of heritage significance must not by their size, design or colour detract from the character or significant qualities of individual buildings, their immediate context or the wider streetscape context of the area.
21. Historic signs may have their own significance and must not be obscured or diminished by later signage.

#### Safety

22. Advertising signs and their supporting structures must not be:
  - a. hazardous to passers-by;
  - b. located so as to be hazardous for traffic safety and must not obscure a driver's or pedestrian's view of road or rail vehicles, pedestrians or features of the road, railway or footpath (e.g. junctions, bends, changes in width);
  - c. so highly illuminated that they cause discomfort to, or inhibit vision of drivers or pedestrians;
  - d. mistaken as an official traffic sign and must not distract a drivers attention or be confused with instructions given by traffic signals.

**Note:** *Advertisements located near traffic signals or on roads subject to high traffic volumes will be considered on the basis of likely effect upon road safety. The views of the Police Traffic Branch and Roads and Traffic Authority may be sought.*



Types of sign

### Specific Sign Types

#### 23. Awning Fascia Sign

- a. must be attached to the fascia or return of an awning;
- b. must form part of the awning;
- c. must not be illuminated;
- d. must not project above or below the awning fascia;
- e. must contain sign writing that is limited to the street number, name and general nature of the business;
- f. must not include product identification.

#### 24. Directory Board

- a. must be designed and constructed of high quality material and incorporated into the architecture of the site;
- b. must be of a size proportionate to that of the site on which it is located;

## Part 6 Other Development

### 6.4 Advertising and Signage

- c. must not dominate landscaped areas.

#### 25. Flush Wall Sign

- a. must be attached to the wall of a building (other than the transom of a doorway or display window);
- b. must not projecting more than 300mm from the wall;
- c. the design and scale of lettering must be in proportion to the area of the building to which it will be applied, and of a complementary character.

#### 26. Painted Wall Sign

- a. advertisements which are to be painted directly onto external wall surfaces of commercial buildings will be judged on the merits of the particular case taking into consideration the objectives of this plan.

#### 27. Pole or Pylon Sign

- a. must be erected on a pole or pylon independent of any building or other structure;
- b. must have a maximum height of 6m;
- c. building must be setback from the street alignment;
- d. limited to one pole sign erected on each street frontage of the site.

#### 28. Portable Sign (including a-frame)

- a. must be a portable, freestanding sign consisting of one or two boards;
- b. must have a maximum height of 1m, length and width of 500mm;
- c. if displayed on public land, must be in accordance with Council's Commercial Use of Footways policy.

#### 29. Retractable Blind Sign

- a. must be used for business identification purposes only.

#### 30. Top Hamper Sign

- a. must be attached to the transom of a doorway or display window of a building;
- b. maximum of one per premises;
- c. maximum projection of 100mm from the building facade;
- d. must have a minimum clearance of 2.13m above ground level;
- e. must have dimensions proportionate to the size of the top hamper fascia;
- f. must not exceed 600mm in height, with a maximum length of 4m;
- g. must not obscure the top hamper, by allowing a proportion of

the wall surface area of the top hamper to be exposed.

#### 31. Under-Awning Sign

- a. must be attached to the underside of an awning (other than the fascia or return end);
- b. maximum dimensions 2.5m in length and 0.5m in height;
- c. located in a horizontal position at right angles to the building facade;
- d. minimum clearance of 2.6m above the pavement level;
- e. must not project beyond the edge of the awning;
- f. must have a separation distance between signs of one suspended under-awning sign for every 3m of shopfront length;
- g. must be securely fixed to the awning by means of suitable metal supports not exceeding 50mm in width or diameter.

#### 32. Window Sign

- a. A sign attached to, or displayed on, the shop window must not exceed 40% coverage of that window.



part 7  
special precincts



## Part 7 Special Precincts

7.1 WOLLI CREEK	7   3
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### Introduction

This part of the DCP provide additional design requirements for certain areas in the City that require special consideration. Development in these area is to be designed with regards to the provision of Part 4 and Part 5, and with emphasis on the additional requirements of this Part. In the event of any inconsistency between this part and Part 4 or 5, this part will prevail.

The areas included in this part are:

- Wolli Creek;
- Bonar Street Precinct;
- Bexley Town Centre;
- Ramsgate Beach commercial area.
- Rockdale Town Centre

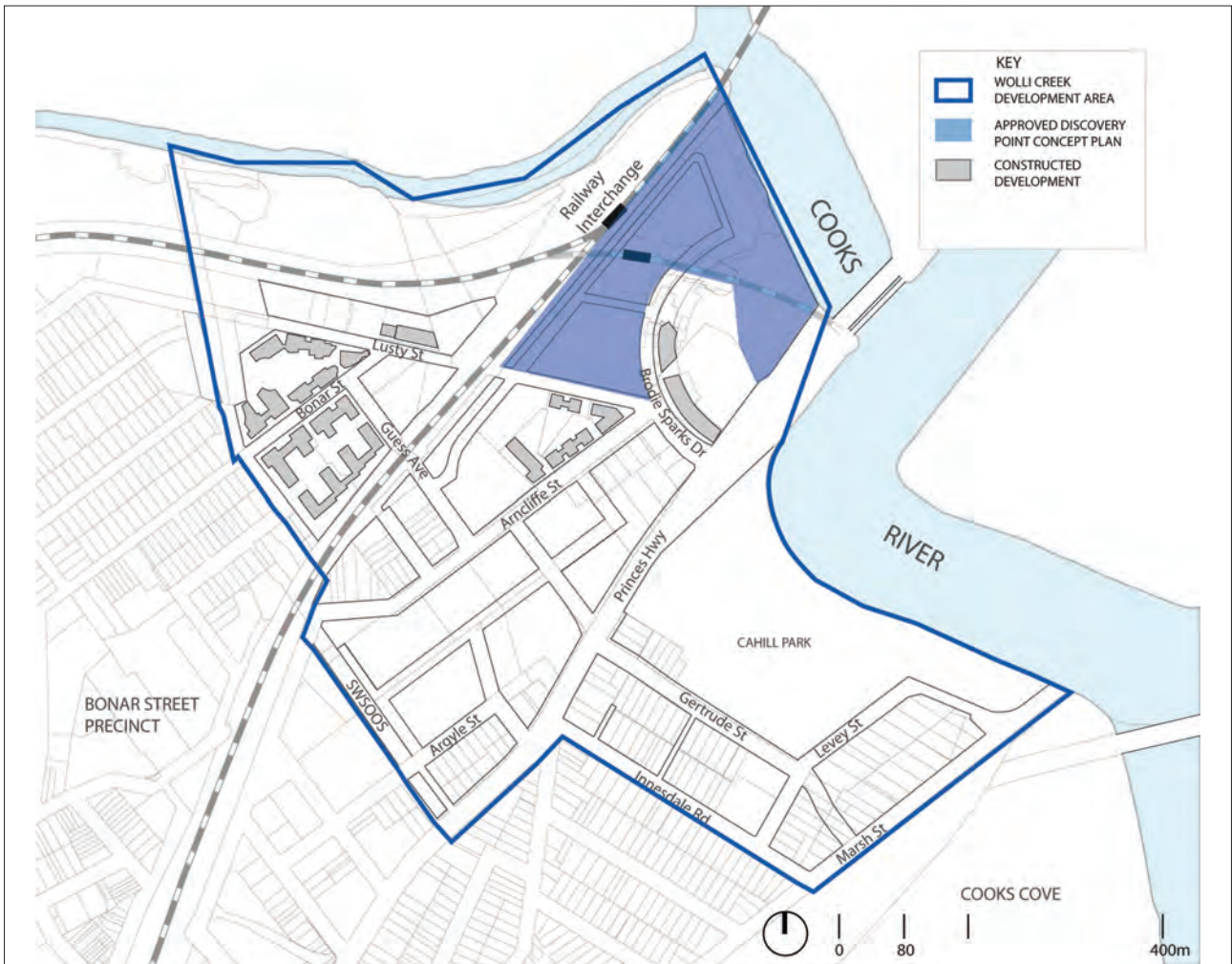
# 7.1

## wolli creek

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.1 Wolli Creek

### 7.1.1 Background and Context



Wolli Creek Redevelopment Area

### Explanation

This section provides detailed provisions for development in the Wolli Creek area that:

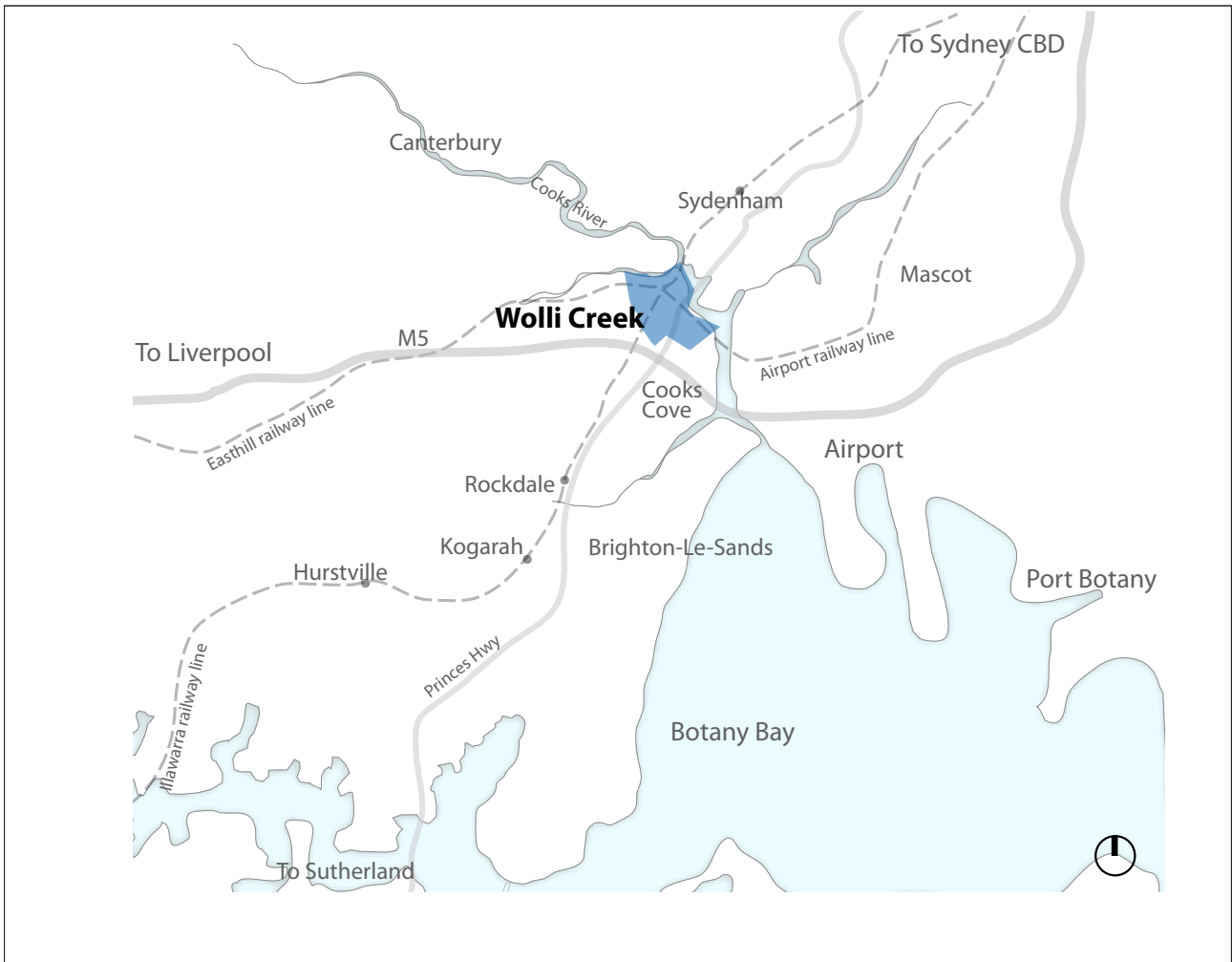
- a. establishes a vision and key strategies to guide development;
- b. provides detailed urban design objectives and performance criteria to ensure that development responds to its context and the overall vision;
- c. ensures design is environmentally sustainable and takes into account the sensitivity of environmental issues which affect the area; and
- d. provides for flexibility and an integrated approach to the development process.

“Wolli Creek Redevelopment Area” to which this section applies, is generally bounded by Wolli Creek and the Cocks River to the north, the Southern & Western Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (SWSOOS) to the west, Innesdale Road to the south and Marsh Street to the east, as shown on Wolli Creek Redevelopment Area map.

An approved Concept Plan applies to the Discovery Point site which is located within the north western sector of Wolli Creek. The site includes Discovery Point Park, the Cocks River foreshore, and the Wolli Creek Railway Station providing access to the Illawarra and East Hill rail lines.

Development within Discovery Point must comply with the approved Concept Plan and this DCP. In the event of any inconsistency between the Concept Plan and the DCP, the Concept Plan will prevail.

Regional Context



Regional Context

Wolli Creek forms the southern anchor of Sydney’s major employment corridor by virtue of its location and major public infrastructure elements including the Wolli Creek Railway Station, M5 motorway and close proximity to Sydney Airport.

This provides Wolli Creek with direct access by rail to south-western, southern and eastern Sydney, direct motorway access to Port Botany, south-western and eastern Sydney and the CBD, thus making it one of the most accessible places to live and work in the Sydney Metropolitan Region. Its location, adjacent to the proposed Cooks Cove development, will ensure the area reinforces the southern extent of Sydney’s economic hub of activity.

Wolli Creek has the potential to link to an extended regional open space network that includes Botany Bay, Cooks Cove, Cahill Park and the Cooks River foreshore, the Alexandra Canal and out to

Homebush Bay.

Wolli Creek is evolving from an industrial area into a high density mixed use, residential and commercial area. In keeping with its unique location and accessibility to public transport, Wolli Creek will achieve some of the highest densities within Rockdale City. To ensure that this occurs in a way that benefits the city both economically and aesthetically, a Vision and Structure Plan have been developed which, along with specific controls, will guide the achievement of this goal.

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.1 Wolli Creek

### Local Context

Wolli Creek is located on the southern banks of the Cooks River and Wolli Creek. The land is very low lying and flood liable in most parts.

Fortunately, land adjoining the main waterways has been spared from industrial development, providing great opportunity to capitalise on the area's unique setting. Existing open space and environmental protection zones along the Cooks River and Wolli Creek have protected these locations and retained them as open space environments. Opportunities therefore exist for creating and capturing significant views of the region and waterways.

Wolli Creek contains some significant heritage items, namely the Wolli Creek Wetlands, the Tempe House Precinct incorporating Tempe House, St. Magdalen Chapel and their setting on the Cooks River, and the Southern and Western Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (SWSOOS). These items illustrate Wolli Creek's historical development and provide key reference points and landmarks in the area.

Historically, a range of industrial and urban activities have had a substantial impact on the natural environment and land contamination will be an issue during Wolli Creek's redevelopment. Although located adjacent to the Airport, it is outside the flight path configuration thereby avoiding serious aircraft noise. However noise generated by the three railway lines and arterial roads will need to be mitigated.



*Natural and heritage features of Wolli Creek*

#### 7.1.2 Vision



*Constructed development within the area*

The vision for Wolli Creek is to create a high quality, high density urban environment, for living, working and recreation. An activity hub will evolve around Wolli Creek Railway Station and along Brodie Sparks Drive, with ground floor retail, a rail interchange, street dining and cafes. This area will be the focus and heart of Wolli Creek supporting activity day and night.

New development will be designed to define open space and streets. It will capitalise on the strategically important location of Wolli Creek and engage positively with busy roads and intersections and will respond sensitively to existing residential, foreshore and park settings. Wolli Creek will be clearly legible as the gateway to the St George region when viewed from the Princes Highway and Marsh Street.

Streets will be attractive and pleasant and support ground floor activity where appropriate particularly at major “hubs” such as Brodie Spark Drive. Good surveillance of public spaces and streets will be provided from residential and office uses. A sense of community will evolve through shared use of public spaces and a cohesive design of the public domain.

Wolli Creek residents and workers will walk, cycle and use public transport and will have access to a wide range of recreation, entertainment and shopping facilities within Wolli Creek.

The heritage items and natural features of the area will be conserved and celebrated. The network will encourage use of the extensive recreation and open space facilities within Wolli Creek and provide good connections from outside the area.

Wolli Creek’s location, being 8km from Sydney CBD, containing a major railway interchange - one stop from the airport, and being close to the M5 Motorway - will help to establish it as an important employment base within the region.



# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.1 Wolli Creek

### 7.1.3 Structure Plan



Wolli Creek Structure Plan

The Structure Plan for Wolli Creek responds to the Vision and the objectives for the area and provides the overriding principles for the future development of the area.

The key elements that drive the Structure Plan are described further in the following sections:

- Land use strategy
- Road network and vehicular access
- Open space and movement
- Building form: building heights and density
- Street character and development setbacks
- Environmental Management

7.1.4 Land Use Strategy



Land Use

Wolli Creek has traditionally been an employment area and its transition into a mixed use and high density residential area should not lose that tradition of employment uses. On that basis Council requires all development within the B4 Mixed Use Zone to consider the mix of uses that are feasible for that development and particularly the opportunities for employment generating development.

Retail, transport and urban street life activity is focused on the northern end of the precinct, creating a “heart” around Brodie Spark Drive and the railway station. Busy pedestrian areas and non-residential uses such as shops, studios, offices, cafes, recreation and promenade opportunities will promote this activity hub.

A mixed use precinct will be established in the southern portion of the area between the Illawarra Railway and the Princes Highway. This area will provide for either residential, retail or

commercial uses within a development. Retail uses on the ground floor will not be mandatory in this precinct. As this area is flood liable, careful design consideration will need to be given to the requirement for elevated ground floor levels.

High density residential development will be promoted throughout Wolli Creek, including purely residential developments opposite Cahill Park and on the western side of the Illawarra Railway Line and in the southern portion of the precinct.

Highway business will be located along Princes Highway to provide a range of large floorplate retail and commercial spaces that take advantage of their highly visible and accessible locations.



## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.1 Wolli Creek

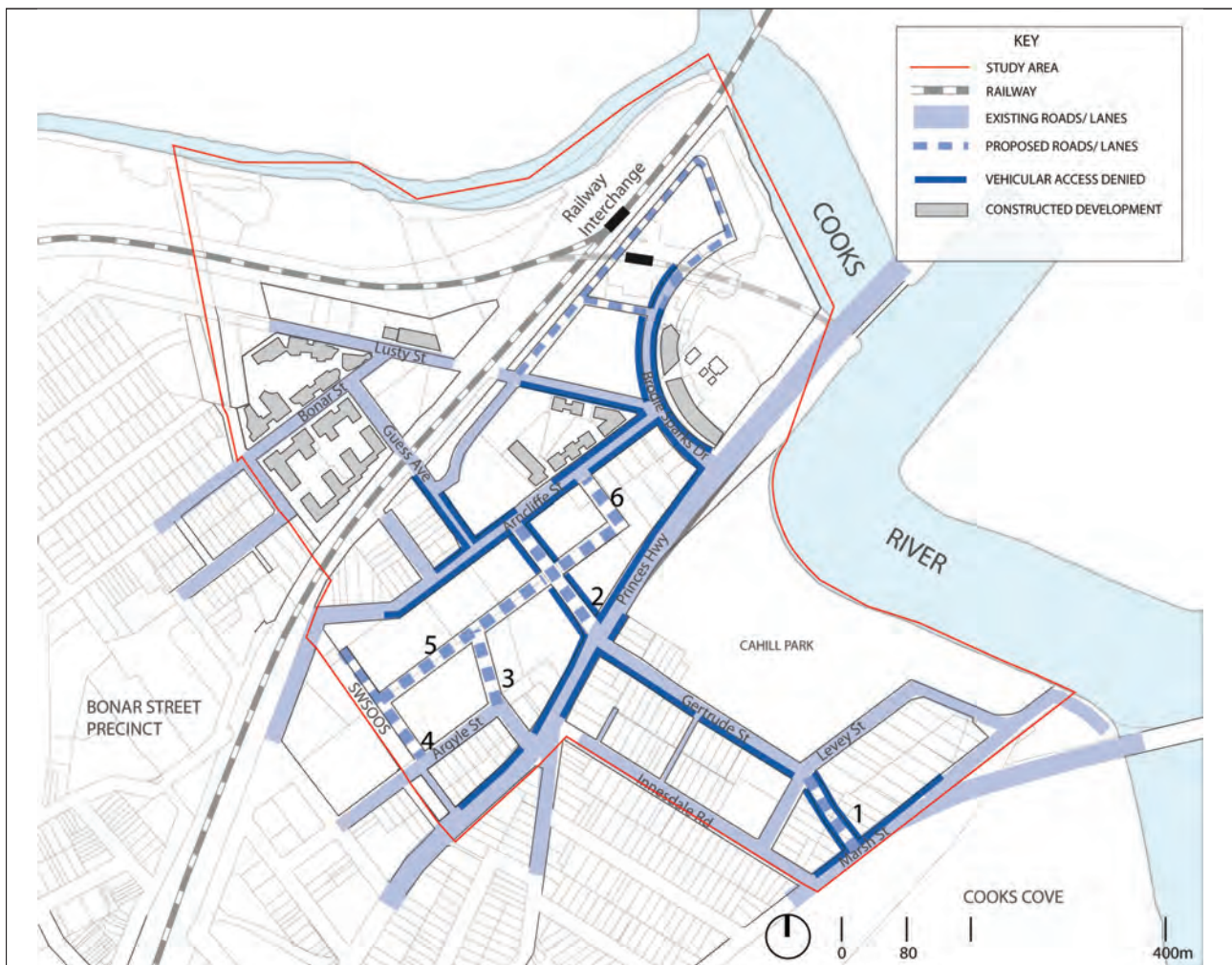
#### Objectives

- A. To provide a wide range of opportunities for different types of employment generating activities to meet regional and local needs
- B. To provide for the day-to-day shopping and service needs of the local community
- C. To change the character of the area from a degraded industrial environment to a high quality residential and commercial precinct, with a vibrant retail node

#### Controls

1. Development is encouraged to provide commercial development in the area designated as town centre on the Land Use diagram.
2. Where height difference between the street and the ground level of a building occurs (due to flooding constraints), ground floor uses should promote surveillance of the public domain by locating entrances, balconies, garden areas or locating steps between the street and dwellings.

### 7.1.5 Road Network and Vehicular Access



Road Network and Vehicular Access

A series of well integrated new streets are proposed to facilitate movement and access around the precinct. Wolli Creek is to be unified with a legible district link road running east-west between Marsh Street, along Gertrude Street and through to Arncliffe Street. The new road will provide a direct connection between Arncliffe and the proposed Cooks Cove development. Gateways to Wolli Creek will be located at Marsh Street and on the Princes Highway to assist in orientation and way finding.

To assist vehicular movement, vehicular access to development sites will be restricted on main traffic routes.

### Objectives

- A. To create a permeable road network that facilitates efficient vehicular access to and circulation within the area which can be conveniently used by all modes of transport
- B. To encourage use of public transport and alternative transport modes to help prevent further congestion of the regional road system

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.1 Wolli Creek

## Controls

1. New roads/road widenings are to be provided as per the Road Network and Vehicular Access diagram and the following table:

Table - Proposed new roads/road widenings

Road	Location	Width
New road 1	extension of Gertrude Street between Marsh and Levey Street	23m
New road 2	extension of Gertrude Street between Princes Highway and Arncliffe Street	23m
New road 3	between northern end of Argyle Street and Bonnie Doon Channel	18.4m
New road 4	extension of Argyle Street adjacent to SWSOOS	12m
New road 5	both sides of Bonnie Doon Channel	10.5m each side
New road 6	between northern end of new road 5 and Arncliffe Street	18m
Princes Highway	widening of west side between No. 47 and 123	4.5m
Gertrude Street	widening of north side between Princes Highway and Levey Street	3.1m
Arncliffe Street	widening of north side between No. 15 and 29 widening of south side between No. 34 and 94	5m
Lusty Street	widening of north side	2m
Argyle Street	widening adjacent to SWSOOS	2m
Robert Lane	widening of both sides	2m
Innesdale Lane	widening of both sides	2m

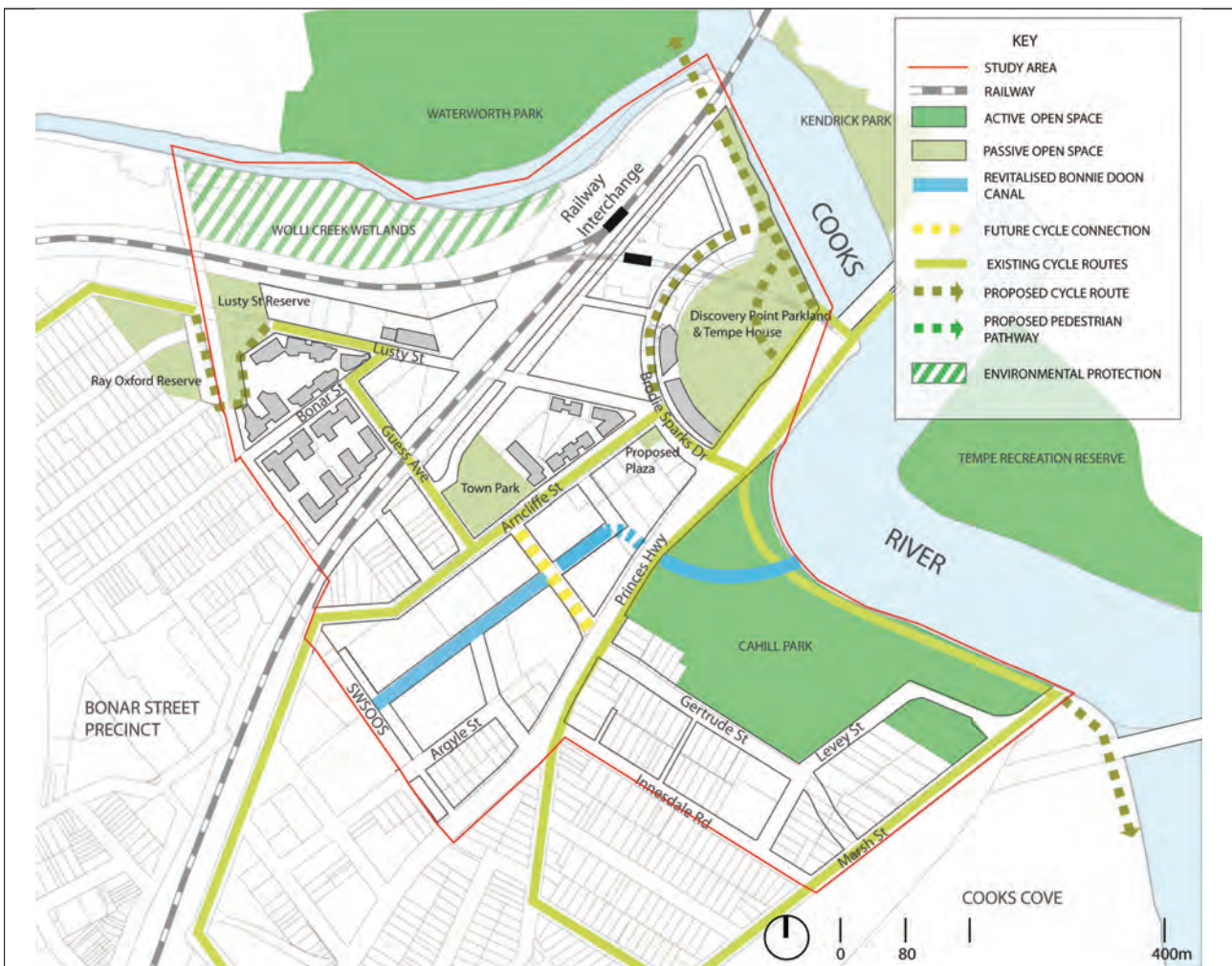
2. Vehicular access to development sites is to comply with the Road Network and Vehicular Access diagram.
3. Vehicular entries should be located on secondary frontages with a preference to rear lane access, where possible.

#### Further information

Council's current development contributions plan requires all development within the Wolli Creek area to make monetary contributions towards the upgrading of the area's road network. In addition, the contributions plan requires access roads within development sites to be constructed at no cost to Council. The land for these access roads and for all proposed road widenings is to be dedicated at no cost to Council. Council may accept offers for the provision of road works identified in the contributions plan as works-in-kind in full or part satisfaction of the monetary contributions. Refer to the contributions plan for details.



### 7.1.6 Open Space and Movement



Open space and pedestrian/cycle network

#### Open Space

Wollie Creek contains a number of significant local open space opportunities including Cahill Park, the Cooks River foreshore and Wollie Creek Wetlands. The acquisition of land for new or extended open space areas has also been identified, including land for the Lusty Street Reserve, the Town Park and the extension of Cahill Park along Gertrude Street. The Discovery Point site and grounds of Tempe House contains publicly accessible open space areas and the Cooks River foreshore.

The Wollie Creek and Bonar Street Precinct Public Domain Plan and Technical Manual has also been prepared and supplements the provisions of this Plan. The intent of the Public Domain Plan is to change the urban quality of Wollie Creek from a brownfields industrial site to a high quality urban precinct through streetscape improvements including landscaping, street furniture and the undergrounding

of utility services. The Public Domain Plan will assist in creating a sense of continuity and cohesiveness in the area by establishing a theme and landscape character conducive to each precinct’s strategy, built form and land use.

#### Pedestrian Paths and Cycleways

The Wollie Creek area is located at, or near a number of regional open space corridors which mostly follow local waterways. These include the Cooks River valley (which links downstream with Cook Park and the Botany Bay foreshore), the Wollie Creek valley (which will become the focus of a new regional park), the Rockdale Wetlands Corridor and the Alexandra Canal (proposed by Marrickville and City of Sydney Councils as a future recreation corridor). The Kurnell to Homebush Bay cycleway passes close to Wollie Creek.

The area therefore has excellent opportunities to

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.1 Wolli Creek

take advantage of its local and regional accessibility for pedestrians and cyclists, and to promote them as viable alternative transport modes to and from Wolli Creek.

Linkages have been identified to better connect streets and open space for easy access and increased choice of movement, including an east-west axis and creation of a new Town Park at the centre of the axis in the heart of Wolli Creek. The SWSOOS and Bonnie Doon Canal will form part of this network as unique heritage and recreation opportunities.

Additional pedestrian and cycle facilities proposed in Wolli Creek include:

- Bridge over Wolli Creek to Waterworth Park, Earlwood;
- Underpass beneath Princes Highway at Cooks River;
- Pedestrian and cycle path along Cooks River foreshore and link path to Arncliffe Street.

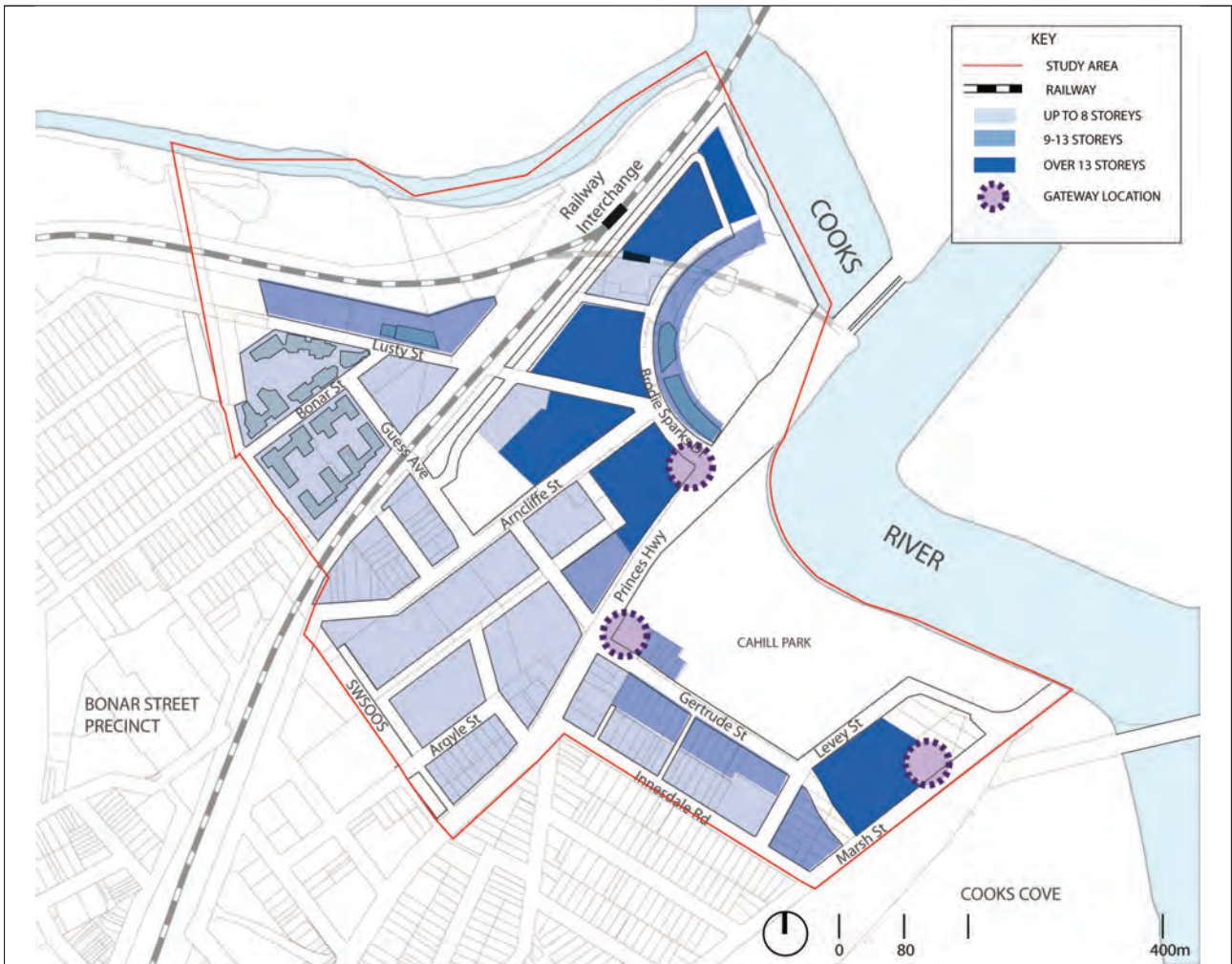
### Objectives

- A. To ensure that the nature and distribution of public spaces, buildings and facilities enhances the public domain and links key features and activities within Wolli Creek
- B. To promote pedestrian and cycle links to encourage sustainable travel in the precinct
- C. To enhance local pedestrian and cycle routes and link them with regional networks, residential areas, work, shopping and recreation activities and public transport nodes.
- D. To consider and take advantage of the SWSOOS and its location by incorporating it into an open space network
- E. To retain, manage and upgrade environmentally significant areas, including Wolli Creek Wetlands and the Cooks River

### Controls

1. Pedestrian and cycle ways must be implemented as shown on the Open Space and Pedestrian/Cycle Network diagram.
2. Provide safe pedestrian and cycle access across streets with ground level crossings preferable to pedestrian bridges and overpasses.
3. Provide two street level crossings across the Princes Highway at Gertrude Street and Brodie Spark Drive to maximise pedestrian and cycle connections at grade.
4. Provide a small plaza (min size 200sqm) on the corner of Arncliffe Street and Brodie Spark Drive at 94 Arncliffe Street.

7.1.7 Built Form: Building Heights and Density



Building Height

The heights and floor space ratio controls of buildings in Wolli Creek generally provide for high density development. The LEP controls nominate a range of permissible heights and floor space ratios throughout the precinct that respond to particular site characteristics. The controls seek to locate taller building heights at key gateway locations and retail activity nodes.

Objectives

- A. To provide a reasonable incentive to achieve high quality development with a range of uses

Controls

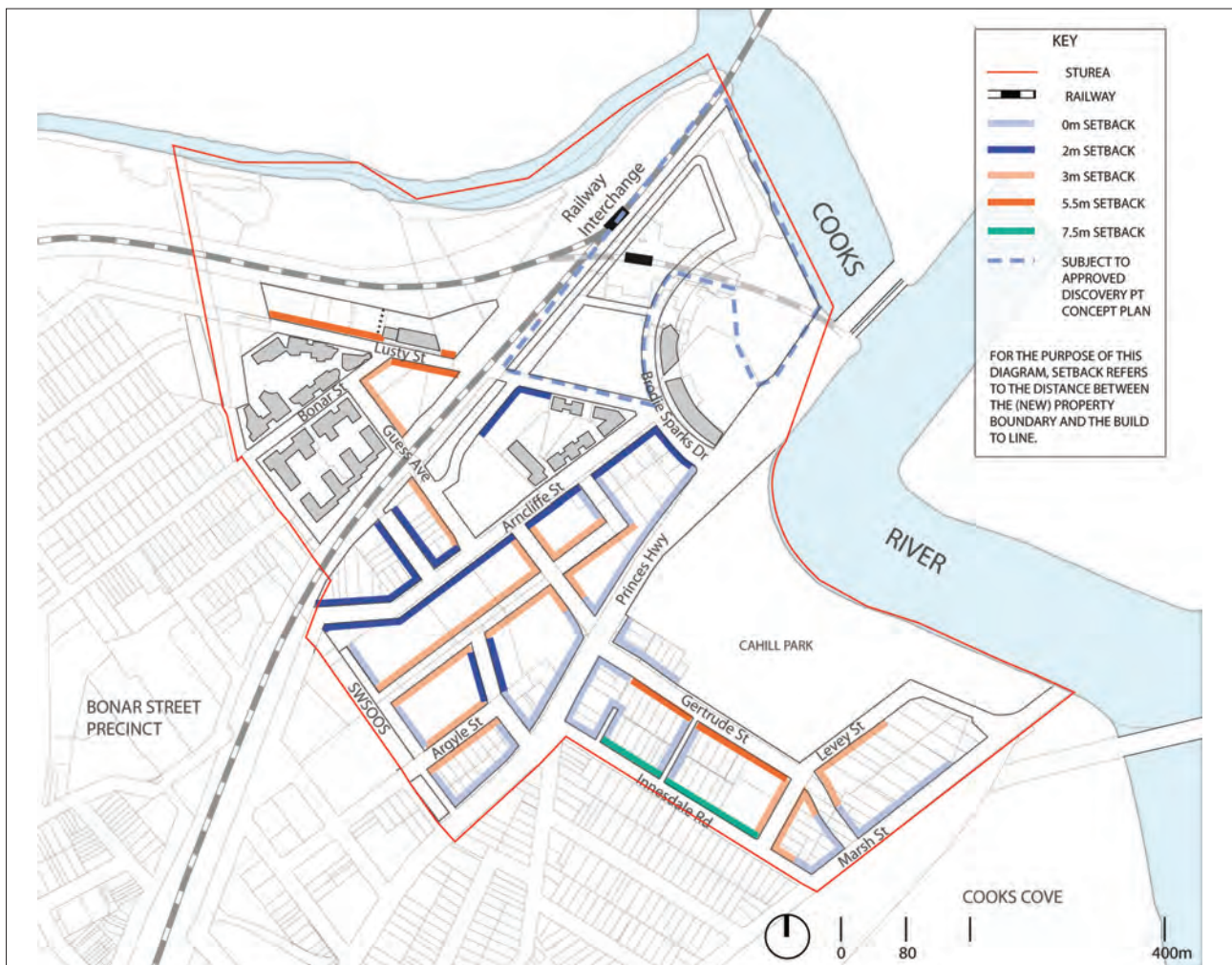
1. Key sites as identified in the Building Height diagram are developed as prominent gateway sites to announce the precinct from beyond the area.
2. Preserve solar access to Cahill Park, public plazas and other parks between 12noon to 2pm on June 21.



## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.1 Wolli Creek

#### 7.1.8 Street Character and Setbacks



Development Setback

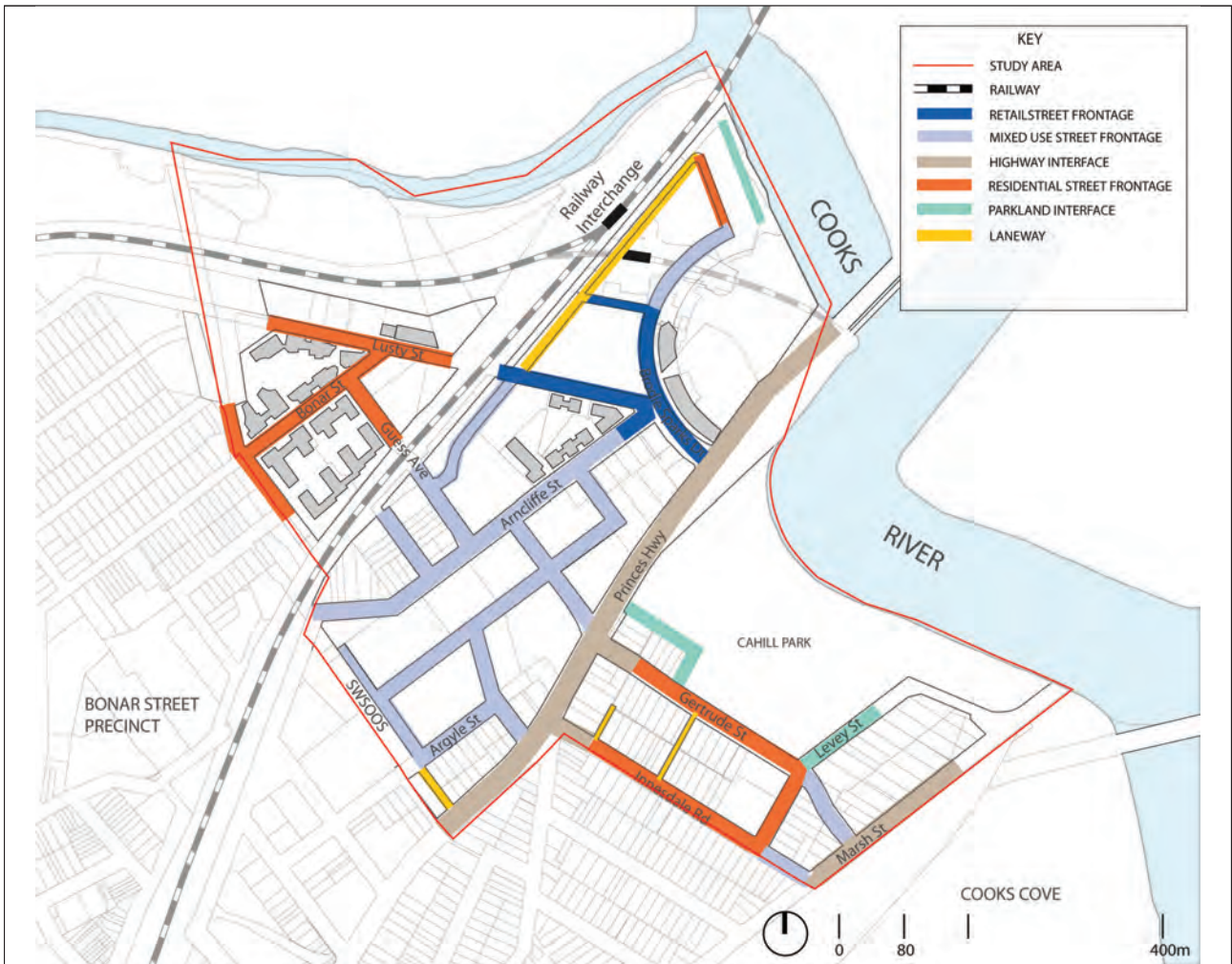
Setbacks within Wolli Creek will allow for pedestrian friendly environments that offer public amenity and ensure that entries to buildings are defined and inviting. On upper levels, setbacks and building articulation provide an environmental design response.

### Objectives

- A. To promote consistent edge treatment to streets and open space so that the built form reinforces the public domain
- B. To create a town centre that is the heart of the precinct with high quality streetscapes, active building edges, high quality pedestrian environment and good access to transport links
- C. To ensure developments have active frontages to streets to increase security and passive

surveillance for the safety of pedestrians and property

- D. To provide streets that facilitates a variety of ground floor uses and is attractive and comfortable for pedestrians
- E. To provide a fitting entry into the St Georges region and the City of Rockdale and to reinforce the importance of Princes Highway and Marsh Street as gateways to the Rockdale LGA
- F. To encourage a range of commercial and retail uses along Princes Highway and Marsh Street that capitalise on close proximity to the airport and the future redevelopment of Cooks Cove
- G. To create streets that are characterised by distinctive residential apartment buildings within a landscaped setting
- H. To provide a 'green finger' through the precinct,



Street Character

reinforced with street tree planting and the new town park at Arncliffe Street

- I. To encourage retail and commercial uses along the street and adjacent to parkland that activate the space and provide views across Cahill Park and the Cooks River
- J. To improve pedestrian access along laneways and to facilitate vehicular access to development on the laneways
- K. To achieve adequate residential amenity for development along the laneway

### Controls

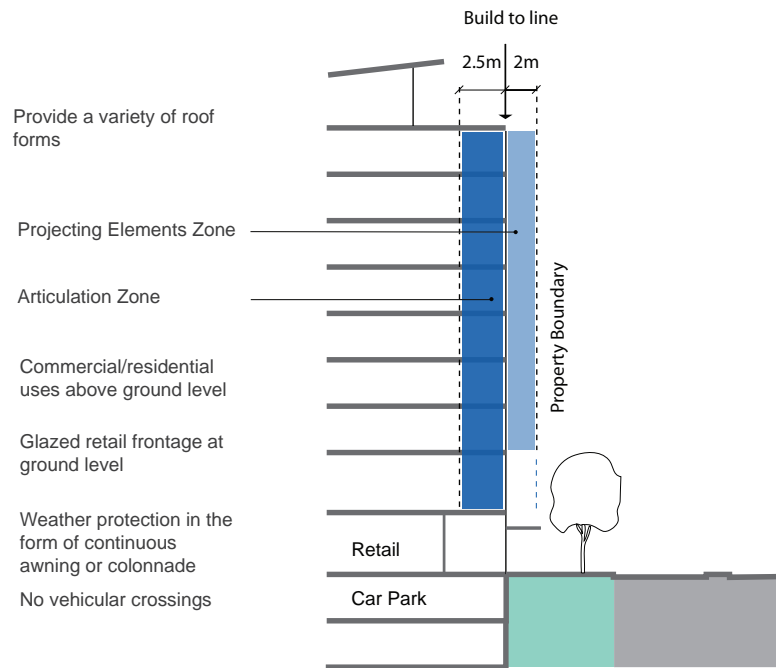
1. Building design is to provide street wall buildings with zero side setback at the street frontage.
2. Development is to comply with the specific setback and design requirements as indicated in the diagrams:
  - Development Setback;
  - Street Character; and
  - relevant Street Frontage Sections.
3. Development is to comply with the Wolli Creek and Bonar Street Precinct Public Domain Plan and Technical Manual.



# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.1 Wolli Creek

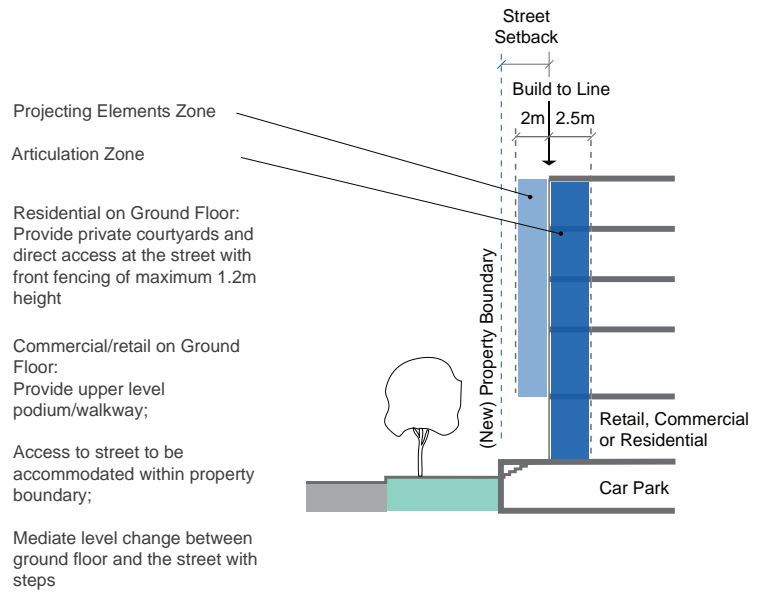
### Retail Street Frontage



Section: Retail Street Frontage

4. Development identified as having a Retail Street Frontage by the Street Character diagram is to:
  - a. ensure buildings address corners and engage the public domain at street level and provide pedestrian amenity with a consistent awning or shelter;
  - b. activate ground floor with retail and commercial uses; and
  - c. ensure building design must achieve an outstanding level of design excellence.
5. Brodie Spark Drive is to be a lively retail street that provides opportunities for social interaction, such as cafes and outdoor dining.
6. Street wall building(s) complement the built form and architectural character of existing buildings on the northern side of Brodie Spark Drive and southern side of Magdalene Terrace.

Mixed Use Street Frontage



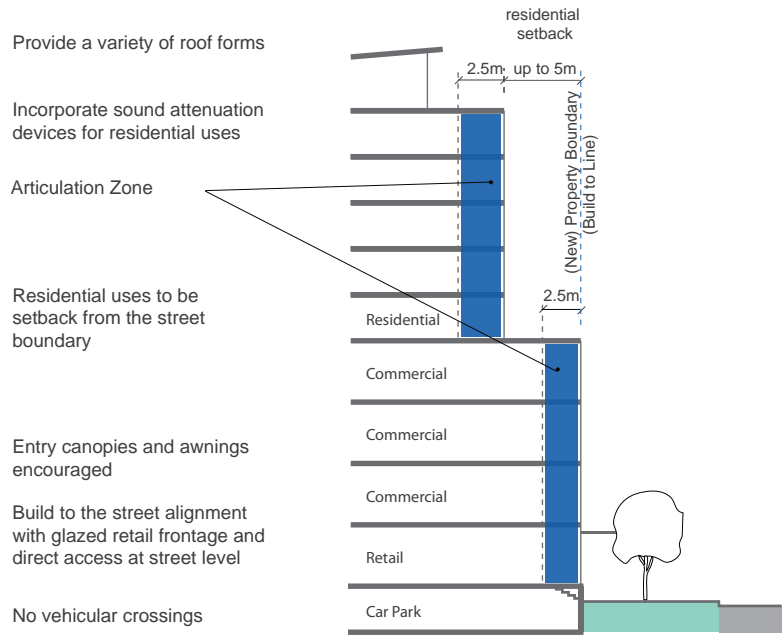
Section: Mixed Use Street Frontage

7. Development identified as having a Mixed Use Street Frontage by the Street Character diagram is to:
  - a. activate the ground level whilst satisfying flooding constraints;
  - b. provide access stairs where there are height differences between the street and the ground floor;
  - c. provide active uses related to residential entrances and commercial uses on street level floor space to assist in creating a lively and active street; and
  - d. ensure ground floor uses interact with the public domain and incorporate any of the following features: pedestrian areas; outdoor trading areas; walkways; garden and planted areas fronting residential uses; main entrances to buildings and suites.

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.1 Wolli Creek

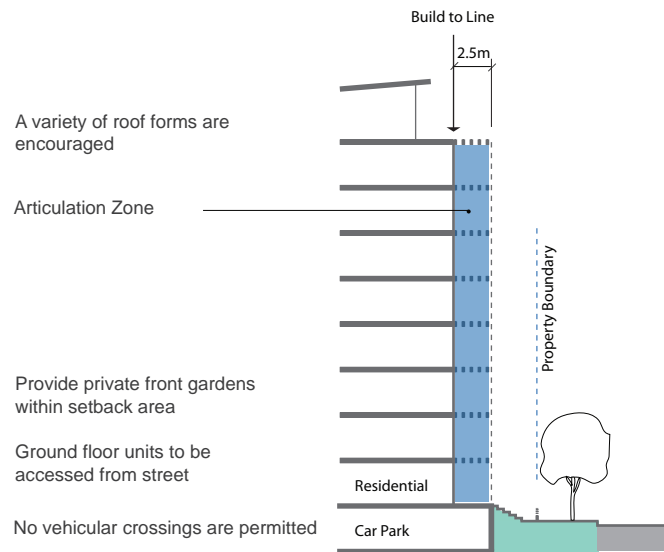
### Highway Interface



Section: Highway Interface

8. Development identified as having a Highway Interface by the Street Character diagram is to:
  - a. ensure building design achieve an outstanding level of design excellence;
  - b. accommodate uses that benefit from exposure to passing traffic in lower storeys, such as retail, showrooms, studios and galleries;
  - c. offer water and park views suited to upper storey commercial and residential development; and
  - d. use building design to minimise conflicts between highway and users.

**Residential Street Frontage**



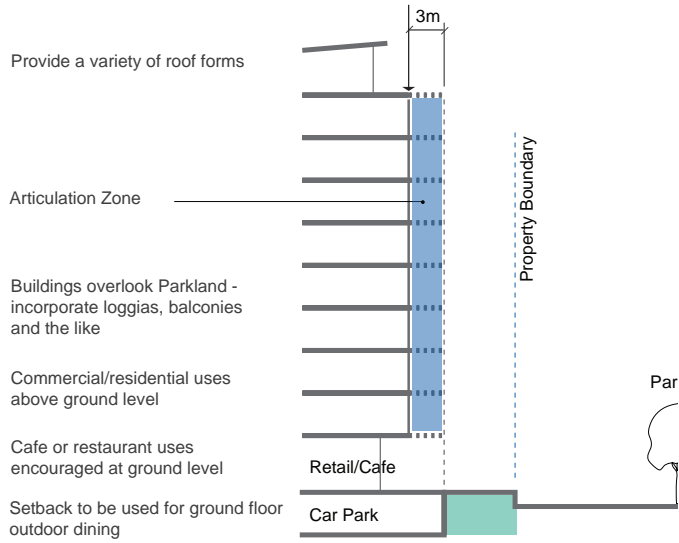
*Section: Residential Street Frontage*

9. Development identified as having a Residential Street Frontage by the Street Character diagram is to:
  - a. address the street with balconies, building entrances and living rooms or bedrooms on the ground floor; and
  - b. provide a front fence with a maximum height of 1.2m.
10. Development on Innesdale Road is to
  - a. set back the fifth level from the property boundary by additional 3m to preserve solar access to buildings on the south side of Innesdale Road.
11. Development on Gertrude Street is to
  - a. set back the top level from the building edge fronting the communal open space by 3m.
12. Development on Lusty Street is to
  - a. provide gaps between buildings (min 12m) on the north side to facilitate view corridors;
  - b. provide a setback between the zoning boundary and any building to reduce overshadowing of the public park; and
  - c. provide a minimum 3m setback between the railway line corridor and any multi level parking structure to allow deep soil planting to screen the structure.

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.1 Wolli Creek

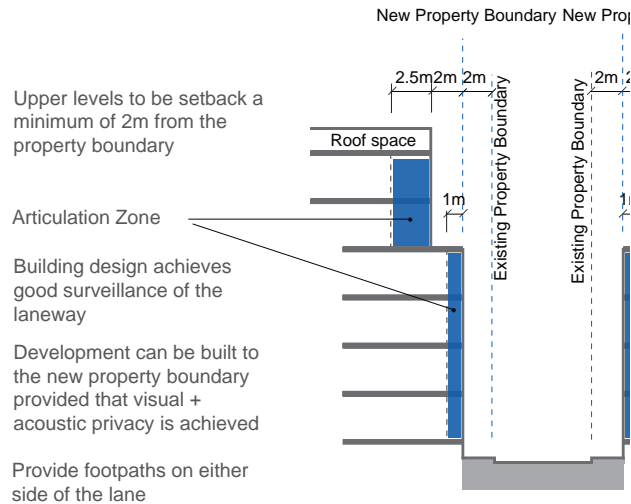
### Parkland Interface



Section: Parkland Interface

13. Development identified as having a Parkland Interface by the Street Character diagram is to:
  - a. activate ground floors with retail and commercial uses;
  - b. provide good surveillance of the park; and
  - c. be predominantly glazed on ground floor to promote views to the park.

### Lane Frontage



Section: Lane Frontage

14. Development identified as having a Lane Frontage by the Street Character diagram is to provide pedestrian footpath on both sides of the lane.

### 7.1.9 Environmental Management

It is imperative that both during and post construction and when the area is ultimately developed that the environmental quality of Wolli Creek is not adversely affected, and improved if possible. Site development must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of all relevant Government Agencies, environmental legislation and Part 4 of this DCP.

The following specific environmental issues are relevant to Wolli Creek area and must be considered in development:

#### Stormwater management

The Wolli Creek area is currently an older style industrial environment. The existing drainage system is not appropriate for the high density and high quality development that will occur in this area in the future.

Council has undertaken a drainage study to identify what additional drainage works will be required in this area. Included in these works will be improvements needed to convey stormwater from other areas through Wolli Creek without causing local flooding.

Stormwater management for the area will need to include the provision of water quality management measures, such as the installation of gross pollutant traps. To facilitate water reuse, the first 10-20mm of stormwater run-off is to be retained on site for on-site irrigation and perhaps limited toilet flushing.

Stormwater treatment devices will need to be provided on individual sites by proponents to treat on-site generated pollutants, while broader scale devices to treat pollutants generated on public areas will be funded through the Section 94 Plan.

On-site "detention" is not encouraged in this area, as the land is located at the lower end of catchments and detaining stormwater could exacerbate the risk of local flooding.

New development in Wolli Creek will be expected to meet the cost of upgrading drainage in the area and of the provision of water quality improvement measures, through contributions under Section 94.

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.1 Wolli Creek

#### Flood management

Wolli Creek is generally low-lying, with ground levels predominantly between RL 2.00 and 5.00 (Australian Height Datum). Flooding is known to occur in all parts of Wolli Creek. The “Wolli Creek, Bardwell Creek and Bonnie Doon Channel Flood Study” indicates that most of the area would be inundated in a 1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood (ie. the “1 in 100 year” flood). Council’s flood policy however, requires buildings to be built to a design floor level which is the design level plus freeboard. The design flood is established at the 0.5% AEP (annual exceedance probability) flood and the freeboard 500mm.

#### **Further information on flood management:**

*Eve Street- Cahill Park Flood and Drainage Study (July 1996),*

*Wolli Creek, Bardwell Creek, Bonnie Doon Channel and Cahill Park Floodplain Management Study” (March 1998)*

*North Arncliffe Drainage Study (May 2000).*

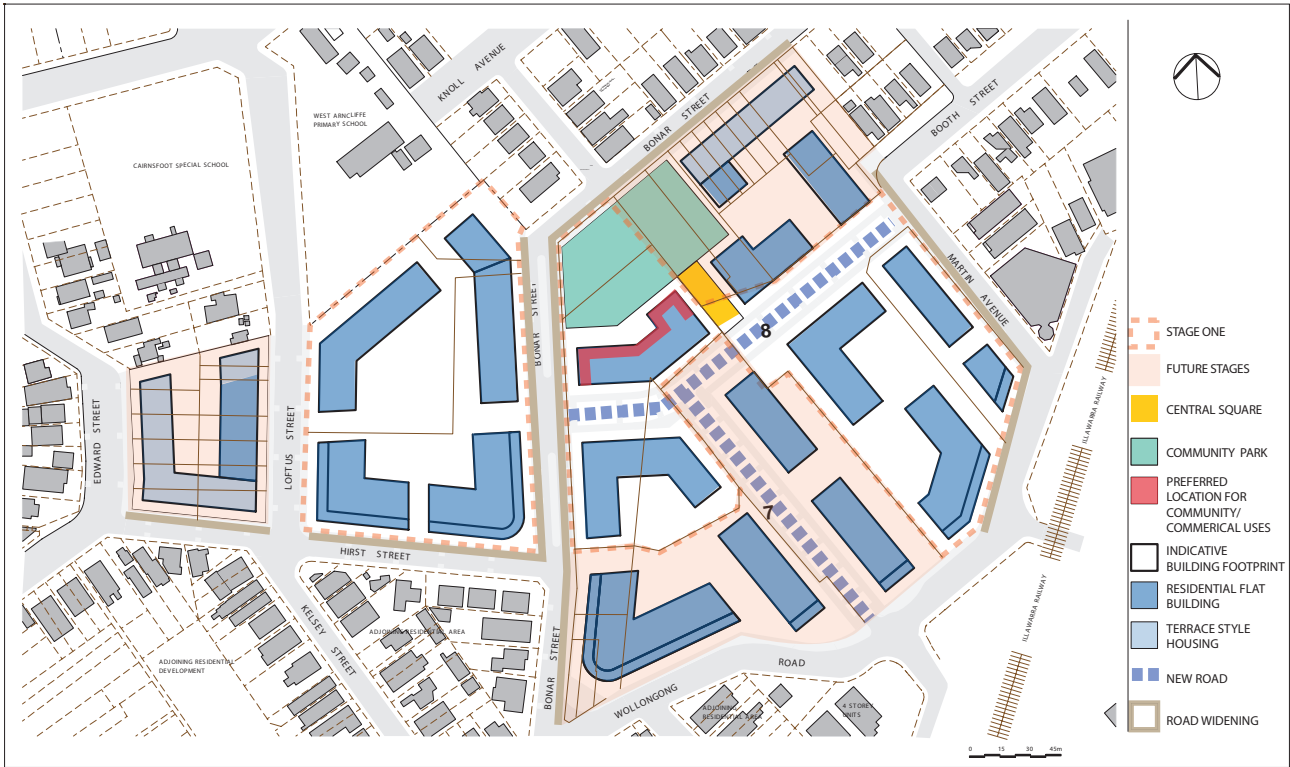


7.2

bonar street precinct

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.2 Bonar Street Precinct



Structure plan

### Explanation

The Bonar Street precinct in Arncliffe is well served with public transport and is located in close proximity to Arncliffe shopping centre and Wollongong. The precinct will be transformed from an underutilised industrial area into a medium to high density residential environment. It is envisaged that the redevelopment of the precinct will be staged and that existing uses within the precinct will continue to operate.

This section supplements Parts 2, 3.4, 5 and 7 of this DCP and contains site specific controls for the precinct. In the event of any inconsistency between the controls in this section and the controls in other sections of the DCP, this section prevails.

Refer to the Wollongong and Bonar Street Precinct Public Domain Plan and Technical Manual for detailed controls for streetscape design, street tree planting and concept designs for the community park and plaza.

### Objectives

- A. To promote the development of the land predominantly for medium-high density residential use with a mix of dwelling types, with a limited amount of compatible uses including retail, child care, community facilities and open space to serve local residents
- B. To allow for underutilised properties to be redeveloped while existing viable businesses in the precinct continue operations in the short term

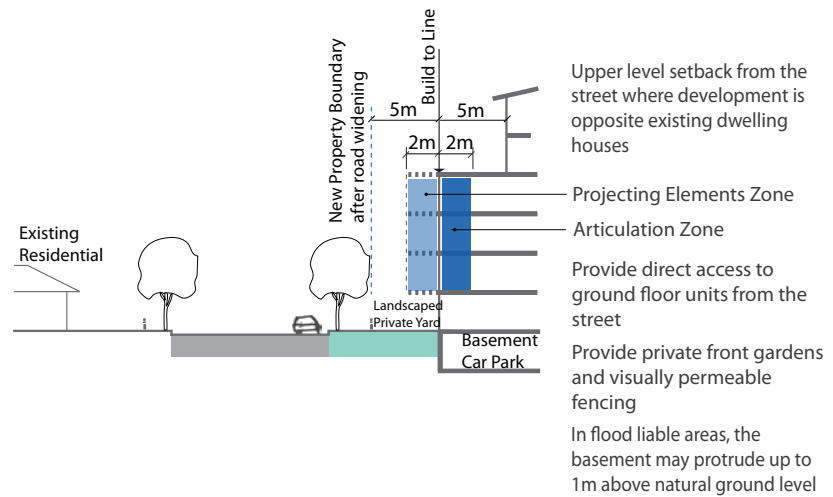
- C. To ensure that new residential development provides an acceptable level of amenity where located adjacent to non-residential land uses, through appropriate design responses
- D. To achieve buildings of a distinctive contemporary character articulated in response to the local and environmental context to ensure a safe, permeable and legible public domain
- E. To create attractive landscape settings for buildings with a clear definition between public and private spaces
- F. To integrate the stormwater drainage corridors with landscape features as far as practical
- G. To provide a range of open spaces for all age groups including a community park and central square
- H. To maximise public safety and provide adequate protection of property against flood events
- I. To ensure existing floodplain users do not experience any increase in flood level

### Controls

1. Commercial uses, local shops, restaurants/ cafes or child care facilities should be located on at least part of the ground level of the building next to the Bonar Street/ New Road West intersection and the central square and community park.
2. Provide a street edge building form that defines streets and ensures legibility of the streetscape, provides street addresses for all buildings, view corridors through the precinct, and adequate setbacks for landscape treatment to the street edge.
3. Building setbacks from road frontages are to be wholly available as deep soil planting zones clear of car parking structures. Building façade articulation zones should be co-ordinated with deep soil planting zones and landscape plans to optimise root and canopy space for large trees along street frontages.
4. Provide direct access to the street from private yards where possible to maintain connection between public and private domains.
5. Provide passive surveillance of the street from the buildings. Definition between the private frontages and the public domain is to include visually permeable fencing and walling. Fencing is to be designed to allow filtered views of the street to maintain passive surveillance.
6. Development is to comply with the Wolli Creek and Bonar Street Precinct Public Domain Plan and Technical Manual.
7. Development is to incorporate setbacks at the street frontage in accordance with the following street section diagram:

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.2 Bonar Street Precinct



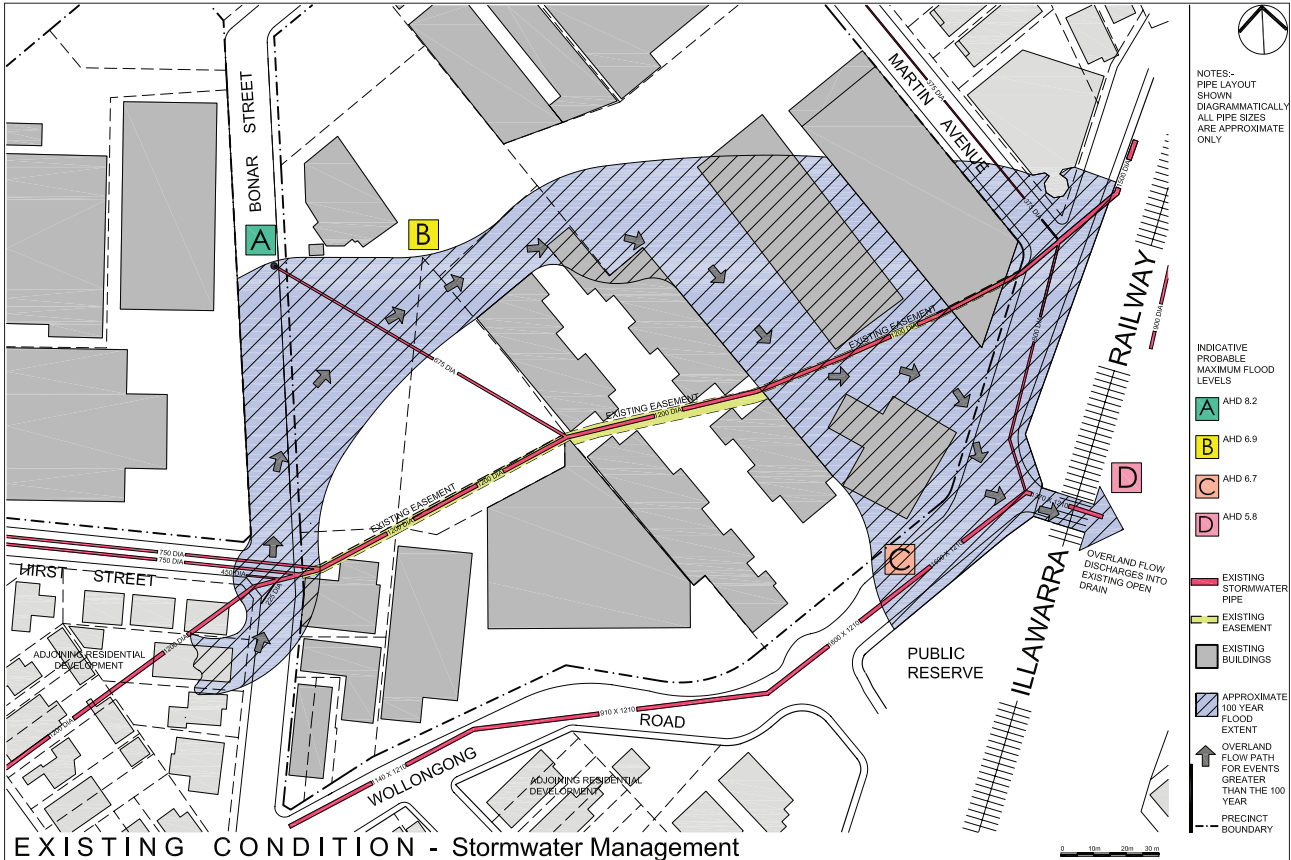
Street Section

- New roads are to be provided as per the Bonar Street Precinct Structure Plan and the following table:

Table - Proposed new roads/road widenings

Road	Location	Width
New road 7	connecting Wollongong Road at Firth Street to the new road 8	18.4m
New road 8	connecting Bonar Street to new road 7 and extending to Martin Avenue	18.4m
Hirst Street	widening of north side, Edward Street to Loftus Street	2.05m
	widening of north side, Loftus Street to Bonar Street	1.1m
Bonar Street	widening of east side, Wollongong Road to Hirst Street	1.12m
	widening of west side, Hirst Street to right hand bend	3.43m
	widening of east side, Hirst Street to right hand bend	1.4m
	widening of south east side, right hand bend to No. 63 - 69	2.7m
Wollongong Road	widening of west side, Allen Street underpass to Martin Avenue	1.27m
Martin Avenue	widening of south west side	1.6m

- Development is to provide on-site detention of water in accordance with Council’s specific requirements for this precinct.
- The stormwater management system identified in the Stormwater Management Plans (as shown on the following diagrams) is to be implemented in conjunction with new development in the precinct.
- As part of any development on the eastern side of Bonar Street, all of the Stage 1 stormwater works (as shown on the following diagrams) must be completed to the satisfaction of Council prior to



the construction of footings or basements for any new residential development.

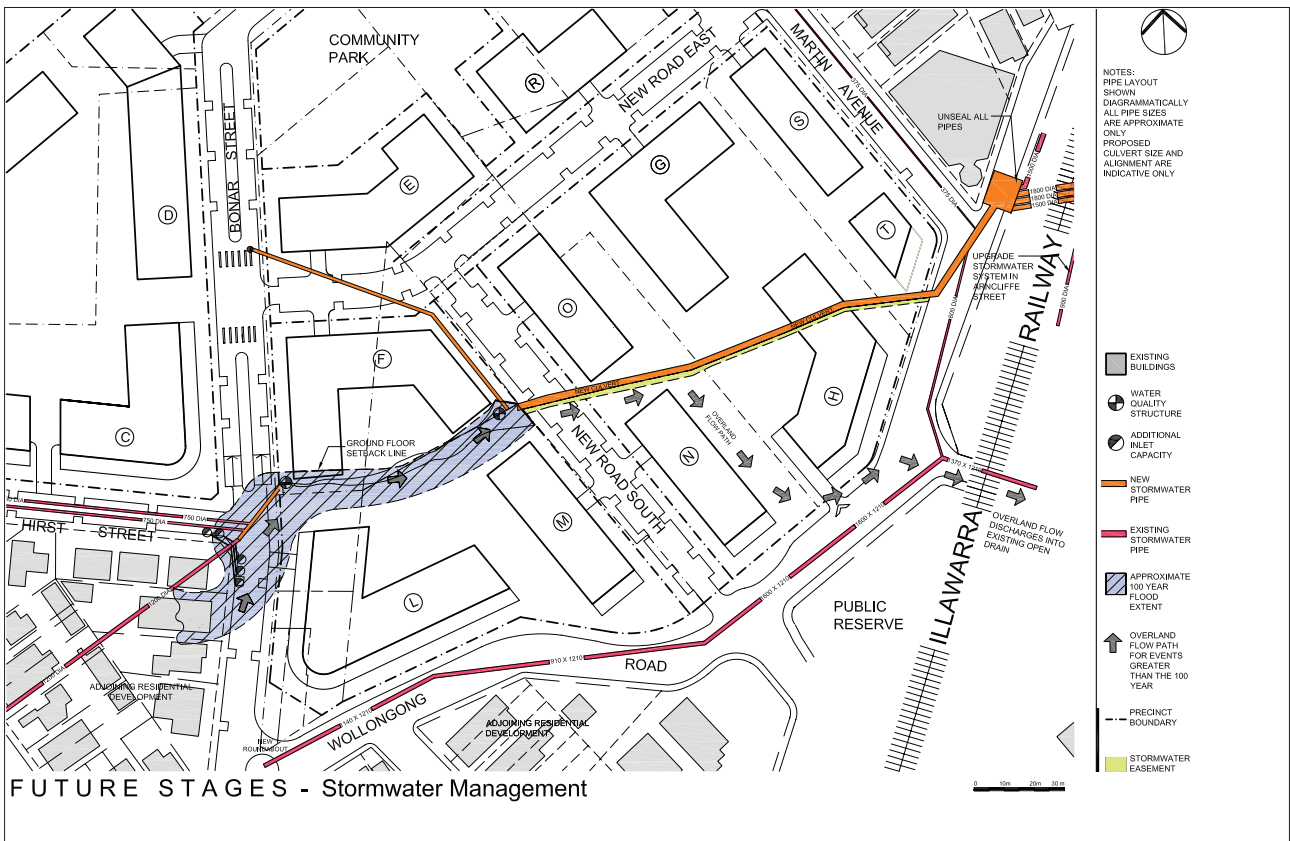
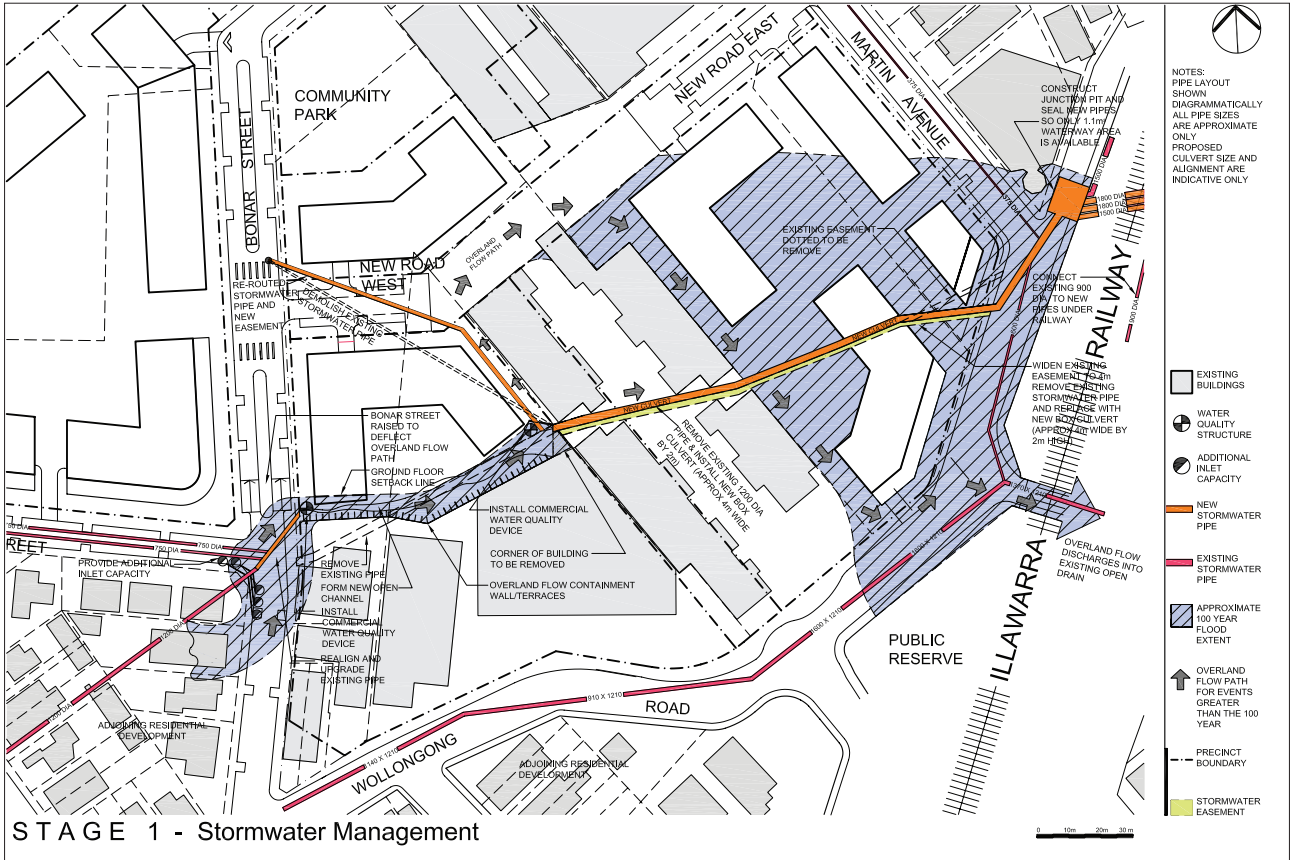
- Development on the western side of Bonar Street can be completed and occupied without implementing the Stage 1 stormwater works.

**Further information on new roads/road widenings**

Council's current development contributions plan requires all development within the Bonar Street Precinct to make monetary contributions towards the upgrading of the precinct's road network. In addition, the contributions plan require each development to construct any road widenings adjacent to their site at no cost to Council. The land for these road widenings and the proposed new roads is to be dedicated at no cost to Council. Council may accept offers for the provision of road works identified in the contributions plan as works-in-kind in full or part satisfaction of the monetary contributions. Refer to the contributions plan for details.

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.2 Bonar Street Precinct



7.3

bexley town centre



## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.3 Bexley Town Centre

#### Explanation

Bexley Town Centre is an important centre in the City of Rockdale, situated on a major roadway and surrounded by a large residential population within its walking catchment.

The centre is currently dominated by the busy Forest Road which impacts upon the amenity of pedestrians and adjoining shopfronts and residences. However, the centre has convenient vehicle access and parking.

Bexley Town Centre has an opportunity through redevelopment to gain greater pedestrian permeability and amenity, as well as improved character and function.

#### Objectives

- A. To facilitate the transformation of Albyn Street and Albyn Lane into active and vibrant retail areas, and provide an alternative pedestrian experience to Forest Road
- B. To improve the pedestrian permeability of the centre, particularly between Albyn Street and Forest Road
- C. To provide usable and lively public space at the heart of the centre that enhances the character of the town centre and provide places of gathering

#### Controls

##### Pedestrian Connection

The pedestrian permeability of the centre would be improved by the provision of a pedestrian connection between Forest Road and the Albyn Street car park, which will expand the pedestrian network. This will contribute to a vibrant pedestrian shopping environment.

1. A through site pedestrian arcade is encouraged within the area indicated on the Bexley Town Centre Structure Plan.
2. A through site pedestrian arcade is to:
  - a. have active frontages on both sides, with retail units having a minimum depth of 8m;
  - b. be a clear and direct throughway for pedestrians;
  - c. have a minimum width of 4m non-leasable space clear of all obstructions (including columns, stairs and escalators);
  - d. where practicable, have access to natural light; and
  - e. where air conditioned, have clear glazed entry doors comprising at least 50% of the entrance.

##### Public Domain

The existing open space area at the intersection of Oriental Street



- KEY**
- Town Centre Boundary
  - Pedestrian connection to be provided within hatched area
  - New public space
  - Upgraded public domain
  - New Active retail frontage
  - Albyn Lane extension
  - Setback to facilitate lane extension
  - Albyn Lane setback

Not to scale

Bexley Town Centre Structure Plan

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.3 Bexley Town Centre

and Forest Road will be improved to provide greater opportunities for gathering and outdoor dining, with protection from the noise of Forest Road.

A new public open space will be established as part of any redevelopment of Albyn Street public carpark to contribute to the creation of a heart to the centre, that is connected to the proposed pedestrian arcade between Forest Road and Albyn Street.

3. Development of Albyn Street Public Carpark is to provide an area of public open space which will:
  - a. connect with the pedestrian arcade between Forest Road and Albyn Lane;
  - b. facilitate the extension of Albyn Lane to connect with Albyn Street;
  - c. be fronted by active retail uses;
  - d. be open to the sky; and
  - e. have a minimum area of 100m<sup>2</sup>.

#### Retail Activity

To provide a high quality pedestrian retail environment, Albyn Road and Albyn Lane will take on a retail character with active frontages and outdoor dining on a pleasant tree lined street.

4. Albyn Street and Albyn Lane are the preferred street frontages for vehicle and service access. Notwithstanding this, active retail frontages are to be provided along Albyn Street and Albyn Lane where possible, as indicated on the Bexley Town Centre Structure Plan.
5. Developments fronting Albyn Street and Albyn Lane are to:
  - a. have separate and clearly articulated vehicle access points and building entrances to avoid pedestrian and vehicular conflicts; and
  - b. have service areas that are unobtrusive and have minimal street presence. Preferably orientate service areas perpendicular to lane frontage.

#### Access

Convenient rear lane access will be maintained and enhanced to properties along Forest Road to improve amenity and encourage redevelopment. The improvement of Albyn Lane will also integrate with the pedestrian network increasing the permeability of the centre.

6. Developments on properties from 394 to 408 Forest Road are to provide a rear setback of 6m to allow the extension of Albyn Lane to connect with Albyn Street, as indicated on the Structure Plan. The setback area is to be dedicated to Council at no cost.

**7.4**

ramsgate beach  
commercial area

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.4 Ramsgate Beach commercial area

#### Explanation

This section applies to all development on land zoned B4 Mixed Use in the Ramsgate Beach commercial area.

Ramsgate Beach commercial area is a vibrant local centre situated adjacent to the Botany Bay foreshore. It is situated in the southern area of the City, and serves the regular shopping needs of residents living on the peninsula. The current lot subdivision, prime beach side location, and generous public domain at Ramsgate Road offer the potential for the Centre to grow as a local centre, providing a greater range of retail services to residents, as well as becoming a lively beach side destination.

#### Background

Ramsgate Beach commercial area is relatively young, built during the emergence of the private motor vehicle. This means that the commercial area is spread over a large area. It also contains an eclectic mix of buildings with differing characters and there is no consistent street edge or building height datum, which is typical of the City's other local centres.

This also means that Ramsgate Beach commercial area has a relatively large lot subdivision pattern compared to other older Centres, which typically grew more densely around public transport nodes. This means that it has a much greater potential for site consolidation necessary for redevelopment to be achieved.

The Centre is predominantly car based, although it is served by a number of bus routes. There is a significant supply of at-grade carparking off Ramsgate Road, as well as on-street parking in adjoining side streets. Despite this car centricity, pedestrian movement around the Centre is convenient due to wide footpaths and pedestrian crossings. This results in the Centre also being well patronised by residents within the Centre's walking catchment.

Commercial activity in the Centre is focused on Ramsgate Road, which is a major connection between Rocky Point Road and the foreshore. The commercial area benefits from a landscaped median, and wide verges with significant street tree planting. This particularly wide street arrangement, combined with the adjoining at-grade parking, creates a very generously scaled public domain that is not typical for the Rockdale LGA.

#### Vision

Ramsgate Beach commercial area will grow and be revitalised in a way that takes advantage of its unique character, and become a vibrant, lively and attractive beach side centre. Redevelopment on both sides of Ramsgate Road which complements the generous and well landscaped public domain will provide a boulevard feel. As well as the redevelopment of older building stock on the southern side of Ramsgate Road, new development on the north side will expand the Centre to create additional commercial opportunities and a 'loop' for pedestrian with improved connection to the foreshore.

The Centre will be characterised by diverse buildings with a sense of openness and lightness, typical of successful beach side centres. New buildings will create a generous scale to Ramsgate Road with breaks between them to ensure sunlight penetrates to the street, and overshadowing is minimised which will improve the centre's ambience.

The Centre will continue to be convenient to visit for pedestrians and private motor vehicle users. New developments will include sufficient carparking to meet demand, some of which will be provided at-grade to respond to the high water table which limits excavation for basement parking. Parking will be located so that it does not detract from commercial activity within the Centre.

#### Objectives

- A. To facilitate growth and revitalisation of Ramsgate Beach commercial area which enhances the Centre's commercial functions.
- B. To provide high quality buildings which create a varied and interesting streetscape which reflects to the Centre's beach side location.
- C. To ensure new development allows significant solar access to Ramsgate Road, and creates a sense of openness in the Centre, allowing distant skyline views from the public domain.
- D. To protect the amenity of the low and medium residential areas which adjoin the Centre.

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.4 Ramsgate Beach commercial area

## Controls

### Carparking

1. Where the water table restricts excavation for basement carparking necessary to meet the carparking requirements in Part 4.6, at-grade parking is permitted at the rear of the site.
2. At-grade parking is not to be visible from the street frontage, except for a single access driveway, and it is to be located behind active retail uses which are at least 12m deep and address the street frontage.
3. A landscape screen is to be provided between any open at-grade parking and adjoining residential properties.

### Built Form and Setbacks

4. All developments are to express a 3 storey podium along Ramsgate Road which is to be built to the front property boundary.
5. To create variation and articulation in street frontage facades, the levels of buildings above the podium should be setback at least 2m from the front property boundary.
6. The podium of all developments is to be built to the side boundary at the street frontage, except where vehicle or pedestrian access to the development is provided along the side boundary. Where this is required, the podium may be setback from the side boundary up to 4.5m.
7. The levels of all buildings above the podium are to have a side setback of 4.5m on sites with a street frontage width greater than 30m, and 3m on sites with a street frontage width less than 30m.
8. For development situated on the southern side of Ramsgate Road, any part of a building above the 4th floor must provide a minimum rear setback of 24m.

### Streetscape

9. The Ramsgate Road facade of any development is to be heavily articulated with variations to the building edge, and is to include a high proportion of balconies and avoid large expanses of blank walls.
10. Developments should respond to the Centre's beachside location by using a variety of environmental protection elements such as screens and louvres and a palette of materials which create a sense of lightness and openness and evoke a beachside feel.
11. For buildings with a width at the street frontage greater than 30m, the facade of the levels of building above the podium is to be broken with significant recesses. These are to be at intervals no greater than 24m and are to give the impression of breaks between buildings. They should be at least 4.5m wide and 3m deep.



**7.5**

rockdale town centre

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

#### Explanation

A Masterplan for the future role and character of Rockdale Town Centre was developed with the community and adopted by Council.

This section of the DCP provides detailed building design and built form controls to complement Rockdale LEP 2011 and facilitate the implementation of the Rockdale Town Centre Masterplan vision.

These controls work in conjunction with the Rockdale LEP Height of Buildings Map and Design Excellence and Competition clause which establishes development standards for height and further building envelope controls within the Town Centre.

This section applies to the area of land zoned B2 Local Centre and B4 Mixed Use in Rockdale Town Centre, including any roads and open space within this area. It supersedes the 'Development setback' controls in Part 5.3 Mixed Use for developments within the affected area. All other sections of Part 5.3 Mixed Use and DCP still apply, however where there are any discrepancies, the standards of this Part should be applied.

In addition to provisions of this DCP, any development in the Rockdale Town Centre must also be consistent with the adopted vision of the Rockdale Town Centre Masterplan and accompanying Public Domain Plan, including the Design Code and Technical Manual.

The controls in this section of the DCP are based on the vision and strategies in the Masterplan. Thorough urban design analysis and modelling as well as economic testing has informed the development of the Masterplan and the LEP and DCP controls for the Centre.

The strategies and plans in the Masterplan take into account the Centre's high levels of public transport service, the need to accommodate population growth, the economics of redevelopment in town centres, and the constraints placed on redevelopment by parking and servicing requirements.

The Masterplan is concerned primarily with establishing the Centre as an enjoyable and pleasant place through a convenient and pedestrian friendly street network with high levels of activity, that is attractive and interesting. To this end, this section of the DCP focuses on ensuring the desired role and character of streets and precincts in the Centre is achieved by the activation and engagement with the street by the layout and uses of buildings, as well as how the form and character of buildings affects the desired feel and experience of the public domain.

Befitting such a well served transport orientated centre, the controls in the section of the DCP also allow design flexibility and make redevelopment more viable by reducing inhibitions on development. They also encourage innovative solutions to housing supply, employment opportunities, and environmental sustainability.

#### 7.5.1 Building use and function

This section is concerned with ensuring the intended role and function of streets and precincts within the Centre are achieved.

It covers how the function and layout of the building contributes to the activation and vibrancy of the Centre as well as the provision of high quality and diverse housing choice, retail and commercial opportunities, and sustainable building design.

This section complements the permissible land uses set out in Rockdale LEP 2011. It controls how these uses are arranged and located within developments to ensure buildings interact with the street to achieve their desired role.

#### Objectives

- A. To ensure new development increases the level of activity and vibrancy of the Centre and positively addresses and engages with the public domain.
- B. To ensure new development is sustainable by minimising its environmental impact and being able to accommodate future changes to land use demands and social demographics.
- C. To provide higher density housing within the Town Centre with high levels of amenity.
- D. To ensure efficient carparking and vehicle access which maximises the Centre's existing service lane network and public parking, and does not detract from the quality and extent of retail services or street activity.

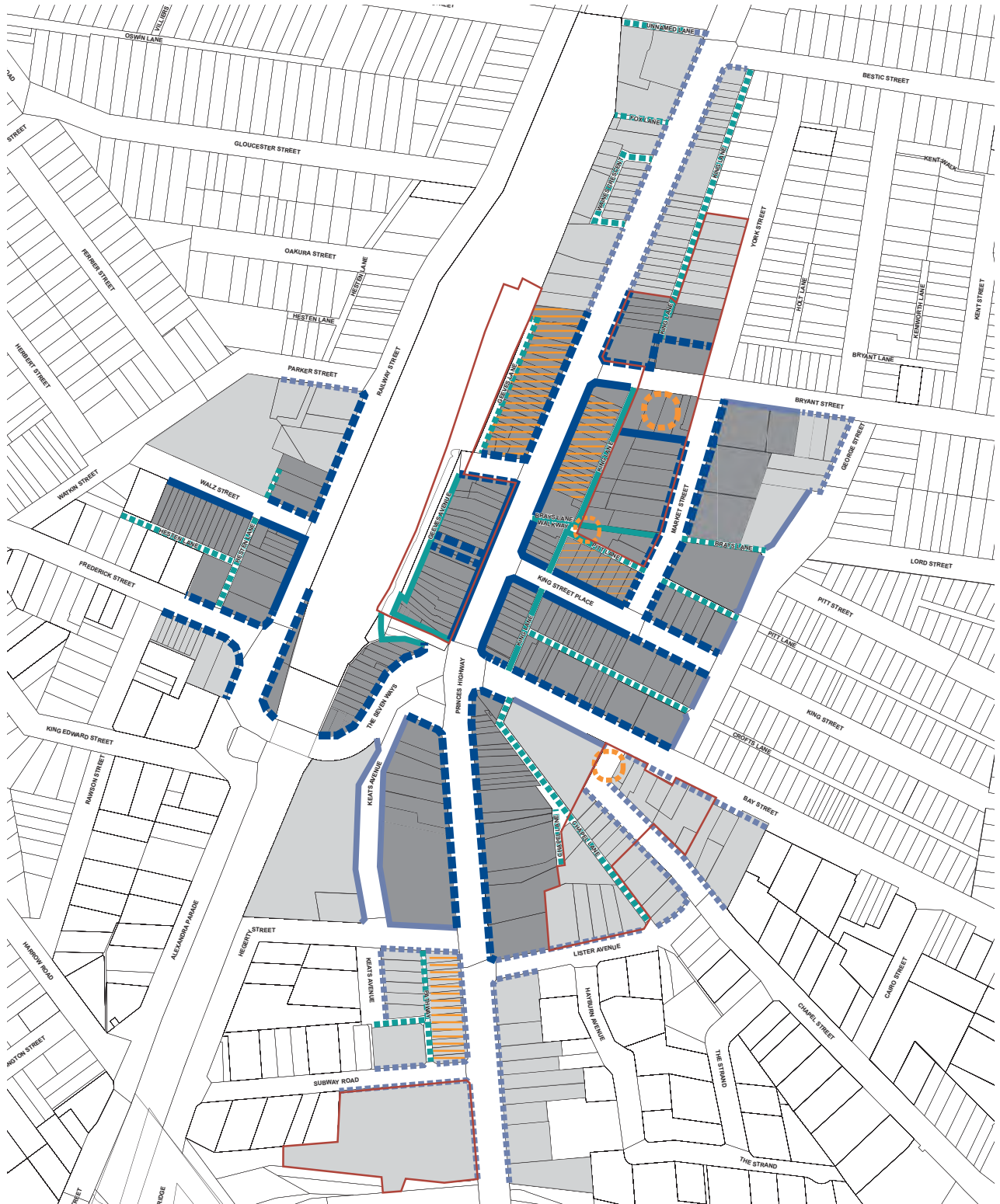
#### Street Role

The appropriate location and design of ground floor uses and access points for a development is a product of the intended role and function of the various streets in the Centre.

1. The following diagram illustrates the role of all streets in the Centre. Developments are to comply with the standards for ground floor building uses and access locations set out in the following table for all street frontages.

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre



Street Role Diagram

- |  |                         |  |   |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|
|  | Primary Retail          |  | Pedestrian connections are encouraged within hatched area |
|  | Contributory Retail     |  | Public Space identified in the Masterplan                 |
|  | Active Laneway          |  | Core  |
|  | Service Laneway         |  | Edge  |
|  | Centre Edge Commercial  |  |   |
|  | Centre Edge Residential |  |   |
|  | Key Precincts           |  |   |

Street role	Description	Standard
Primary Retail	High activity with continuous ground floor retailing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum 80% of the ground floor frontage to be activated by retail and business premises</li> <li>Residential lobbies can occupy no more than 20% of the total ground floor frontage</li> <li>No ground floor residential permitted</li> <li>No vehicle access permitted</li> <li>No service access permitted</li> </ul>
Contributory Retail	High activity with continuous active frontages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground floor frontage to be activated by retail and business premises</li> <li>Residential lobbies permitted off Street frontage</li> <li>No ground floor residential permitted (Except for properties under Schedule 1 in the RLEP 2011)</li> <li>No vehicle access permitted unless the development has no other street frontage</li> <li>No service access permitted unless the development has no other street frontage</li> </ul>
Active Laneway	Vibrant space activated by the co-location of pedestrian activity and service functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground floor frontage to be activated by retail and business premises</li> <li>Residential lobbies should be accessed off active laneways</li> <li>No ground floor residential permitted</li> <li>Vehicle access permitted</li> <li>Service access permitted</li> </ul>
Service Laneway	Primarily serves service function and provides vehicle access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active retail and business premises encouraged along the ground floor frontage</li> <li>Residential lobbies may be accessed off service lane</li> <li>No ground floor residential</li> <li>Vehicle access should be provided from service lane</li> <li>Service access should be provided from service lanes</li> </ul>
Centre Edge Commercial	Provides additional retail and commercial opportunities at the edge of the Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground floor frontage to be activated by retail and business premises</li> <li>Access to residential lobbies permitted and encouraged</li> <li>No ground floor residential (Except for properties under Schedule 1 in the RLEP 2011)</li> <li>Vehicle access permitted where the development does not front a Service Laneway or Centre Edge Residential street</li> <li>Service access permitted where the development does not front a Service Laneway or Centre Edge Residential street</li> </ul>
Centre Edge Residential	High density residential at the edge of the Centre with opportunities for retail or commercial uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active retail uses permitted on the ground floor frontage</li> <li>Access to residential lobbies should be from this frontage</li> <li>Ground floor residential with direct street access permitted</li> <li>Vehicle access permitted where the development does not front a Service Laneway</li> <li>Service access permitted where the development does not front a Service Laneway</li> </ul>

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

#### Pedestrian connection

Pedestrian movement within the centre is encouraged by retaining or providing additional pedestrian connections between Princes Highway or King Street Place and laneways. This will contribute to a vibrant pedestrian environment.

Therefore, provision of through site pedestrian links is encouraged within the area indicated on the Street Role Diagram.

1. Applicants are encouraged to liaise with Council to deliver a pedestrian link; in return Council may consider flexibility in the application of development standards or development controls.

#### New public open space

The Masterplan identifies a number of public open spaces in the Town Centre as shown in the Street Role Diagram.

2. Development fronts the public spaces identified in the Street Role Diagram must have a active retail frontage.

#### Residential apartment design

Given the Centre's high frequency and choice of public transport service and the available range of retailing, greater population density in the Centre is encouraged. Increased population within the Centre's walking catchment will also add to the Centre's activity and vibrancy. Rockdale Town Centre is the ideal location to provide dense inner city style apartment living for a variety of household demographics.

3. A diversity of housing choice is to be offered by mixed use developments by providing a variety of apartment types and sizes. Innovative solutions to meeting current and future housing demands and changing household structures is encouraged. This includes but is not limited to:
  - a. 3 bedroom units which can be divided into a 2 bedroom unit and studio unit, sharing a common entry,
  - b. 2 or 3 bedroom units with all bedrooms having ensuites,
  - c. Units with large home office space which is separable from private living areas,
  - d. Operable internal walls to allow multiple rooms or larger single rooms to be created as needed,

#### Parking and loading

Rockdale Town Centre benefits from an extensive laneway network which provides opportunities for convenient servicing of developments. The Centre also has a supply of on and off street public carparking to service visitors. These attributes reduce the demand on individual developments to provide visitor and shopper parking as well as loading and service space.

4. Shared vehicular access between developments, especially along Active Laneways, is encouraged.
5. No on site loading bay is required for developments with less than 1000m<sup>2</sup> of retail space.
6. Where no loading bay is provided on site, all retail tenancies are to have access to a street or lane with a marked loading bay, either directly or via a common retail servicing space separate from the residential basement parking area.
7. Visitor carparking provided on site must be provided behind a security gate or shutter accessed via intercom.
8. Despite the requirements of the Parking and Loading Technical Specification, developments which contain residential accommodation are only required to provide on-site loading for removalists for a small rigid vehicle.

#### Commercial Space

Given the anticipated growth of the Centre there is likely to be an increasing demand for commercial office space over time. Commercial space, home offices and units able to be converted to commercial suites in the future should be considered in new developments.

9. Where permitted, ground level residential units which are directly accessible from the street should include spaces suitable for use as a home office.
10. Innovative solutions to provide the flexibility to meet future commercial space demand are encouraged. This includes but is not limited to:
  - a. A series of large studio apartments on the same floor which could be fitted out for commercial use.
  - b. Two storey units designed so that one floor could operate as a home office separate from the private living spaces.
  - c. Utilising space within podiums to provide commercial tenancies where the building footprint is deeper than permissible for residential units.
  - d. Wrapping any above ground carparking in commercial space rather than residential units.



## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

- a. Splitting lobbies to provide both residential and commercial use on the same floor, providing the commercial space adjoining any railway or busy road and the residential space where the outlook is more amenable.
1. For those areas in the B2 Local Area (Refer to Schedule 1 in Rockdale LEP 2011), where ground floor residential apartments are permitted, the design of commercial/retail spaces should not be compromised. They should have enough space for sufficient internal circulation movement and able to accommodate a greater range of retail/commercial uses. This includes but is not limited to:
    - a. Commercial/retail uses must have a street frontage.
    - b. Each commercial/retail unit should be at least 6m in width and 13m in depth.

#### Communal open space and landscape design

The density and intensity of develop envisaged in the Centre means that opportunities should be sought to utilise space within developments for communal use with soft landscaping to improve the amenity for residents and the character of the Centre.

2. A minimum of 25% of the site area is dedicated for communal open space. At least one of the communal open spaces must be large enough for recreational uses.
3. At least 50% of the communal open space should be soft landscaping.
4. Refer to Part 4.3.3 Communal Open Space for design specifications.
5. A portion of the roof top of mixed use developments should communal open space are containing soft landscaping, accessible by all residents. It is to include adequate drainage and have access to Greywater or Rainwater.
6. All soft landscaping areas in a development must have access to Greywater or Rainwater to meet their watering needs.

#### 7.5.2 Building form and character

This section is concerned with ensuring the intended character of streets and precincts within the Centre is achieved

It covers how the form and character of buildings affects the quality and feel of streets and public spaces; how the height and separation of buildings creates a sense of space as well as how the modelling and articulation of buildings improves the Centre's appearance and adds interest to the built environment.

This section complements the maximum building height controls in Rockdale LEP 2011. It sets out within this height limit the permissible envelope of development to ensure adequate separation between buildings and appropriate size and scale for streets and open space.

This section also provides basic built form guidance for sites that are affected by clause 6.14 Design Excellence and Competition in Rockdale LEP 2011.

#### Objectives

- A. To ensure building heights relate to street widths to create a scale to the public domain which improves the sense of space and experience for the user.
- B. To ensure there is adequate separation between buildings to maintain a sense of openness and allow sunlight to penetrate into the public domain.
- C. To create buildings which interface with the street and provide a positive contribution to the built environment.
- D. Ensure the appearance of buildings adds to the richness and experience of the Centre.

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

#### Setbacks

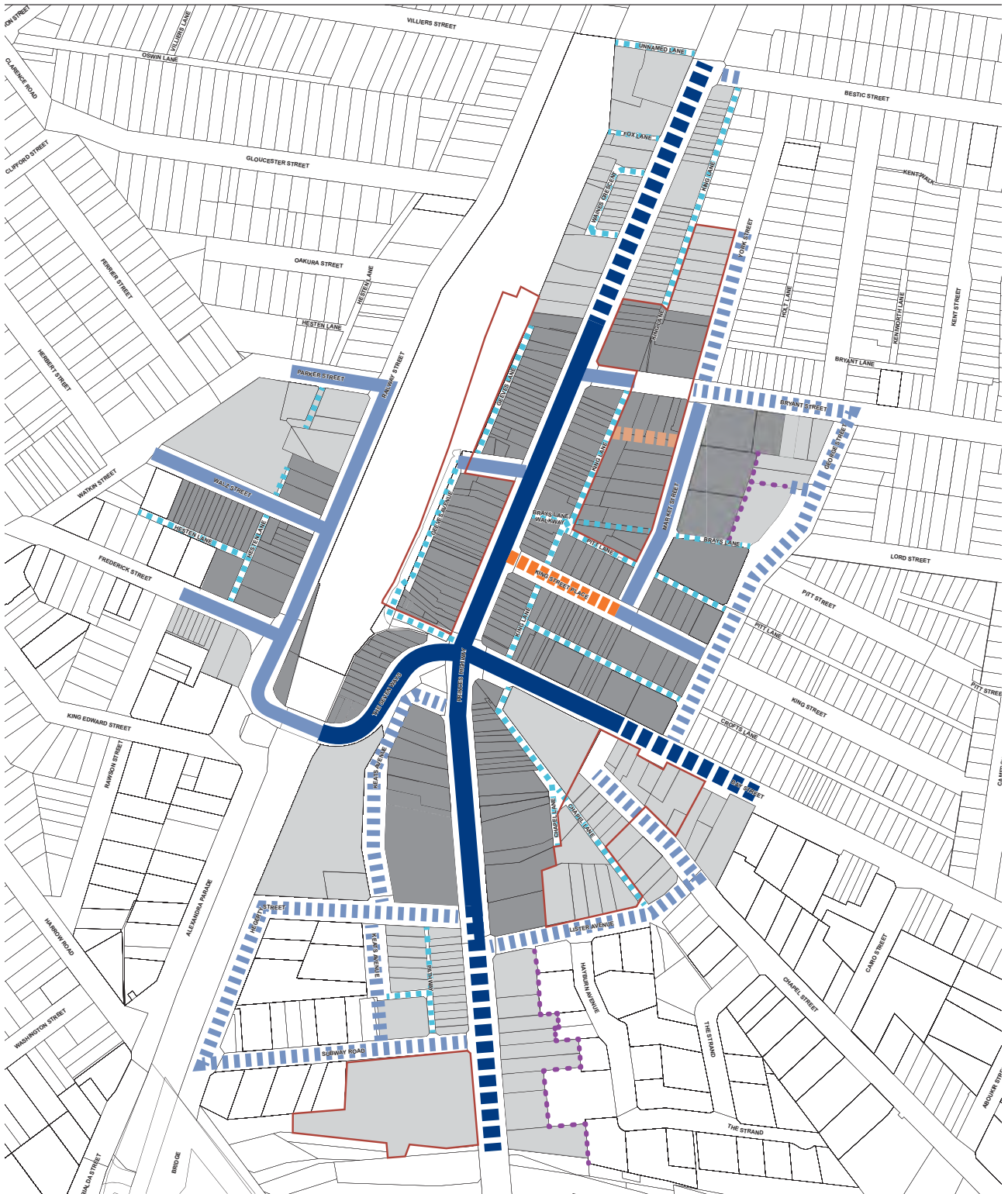
1. All developments in the town centre are to be built to the street edge on the lower level. The street edge is the street frontage boundary or where stipulated in the following table, the identified front setback.
2. All developments are to build to the side boundary and abut adjoining developments at the street edge and front build to line.
3. Portions of buildings away from the street edge may be setback from the side boundary. Where this is the case they must be setback far enough from the side boundary for adequate building separation to be achieved or be able to be equitably achieved with future adjoining redevelopment.

Street	Setback
Green Gateway (Arterial Edge)	3 meters
King Lane	1 metre (Western side) 3 metres (Eastern side)
Centre Edge Residential streets	2 metres
Interchange Precinct (Princes Highway West between Tramway Arcade and Geeves Avenue)	3 metre retail level setback for colonnade
Interchange Precinct (Tramway Arcade and Geeves Avenue)	Dedication for local road widening as per Rockdale LEP 2011. Width of dedication is 2.5m












#### Street Character

The appropriate street setbacks, building separation, and facade modelling and articulation are products of the intended character of the various streets and spaces in the Centre.

4. The Street Character diagram designates the character type of all streets in the Centre. Developments are to comply with the building envelopes and desired future character of the corresponding street type for all street frontages as per the following street sections and standards.
5. Unless otherwise stated the setbacks illustrated in the street sections are build to line, meaning that the facade of buildings must be built to this line to create a consistent, continuous and definite street edge.



### Street Character

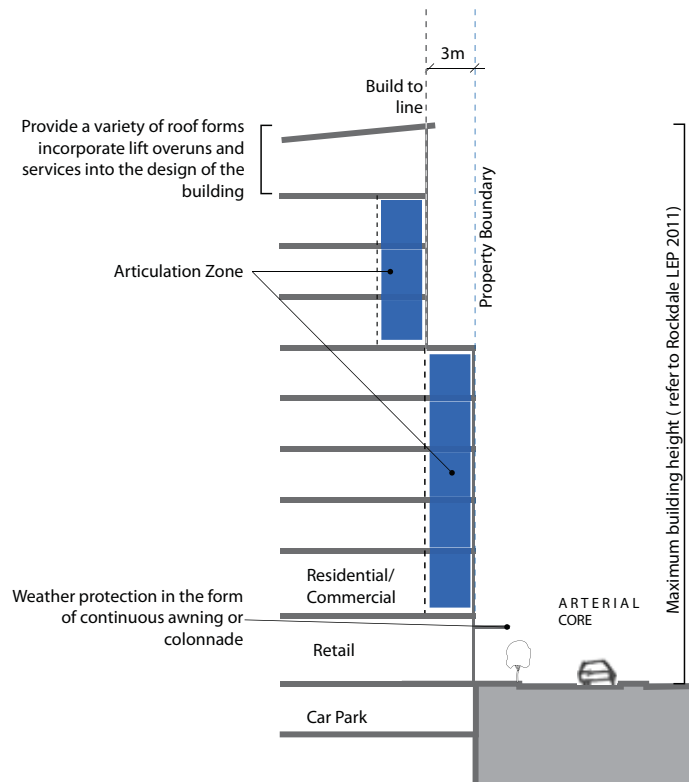
- |   |                   |   |                                 |
|---|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
|  | Arterial Core     |  | Interface with residential area |
|  | Arterial Edge     |  | Key Precincts                   |
|  | Local Core        |  | Core                            |
|  | Local Edge        |  | Edge                            |
|  | Laneway           |   |                                 |
|  | Open Space Type 1 |   |                                 |
|  | Open Space Type 2 |   |                                 |

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

### Arterial Core

Strong bold buildings with facades designed with regard to the speed of observer that read a single composition, containing large scale elements and features.

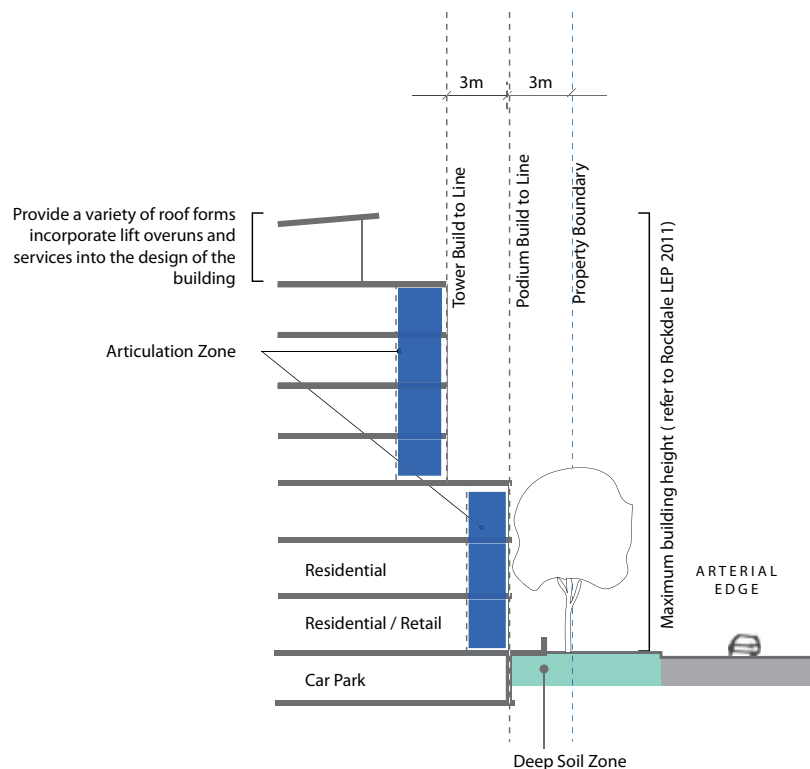


1. For Arterial Road frontages of any development as designated by the Street Character diagram, the building envelop is (as per the section above):
  - a. Lower 6 storeys are to be built to the property boundary
  - b. Levels above the 6th storey are to be built to the building line setback 3m from the front property boundary
  - c. The portion of the building above the 6th floor is to have a side setback of at least 4.5m, a separation between buildings of at least 9m, and a maximum building length of 40m.
  - d. Continuous weather protection (ie awning) should be applied to all development.
  - e. The design of the street wall buildings should complement the proportion/scale of the neighbouring street wall buildings.

### Arterial Edge

Street edge defined by modulated built form transitioning from the strong urban character in the Centre core to the more spacious and open character of the surrounding residential area.

Building will have regard to the high speeds of observers and be clearly read as a strong podium upon which sits a lighter, modulated building allowing vistas between buildings to the skyline beyond.



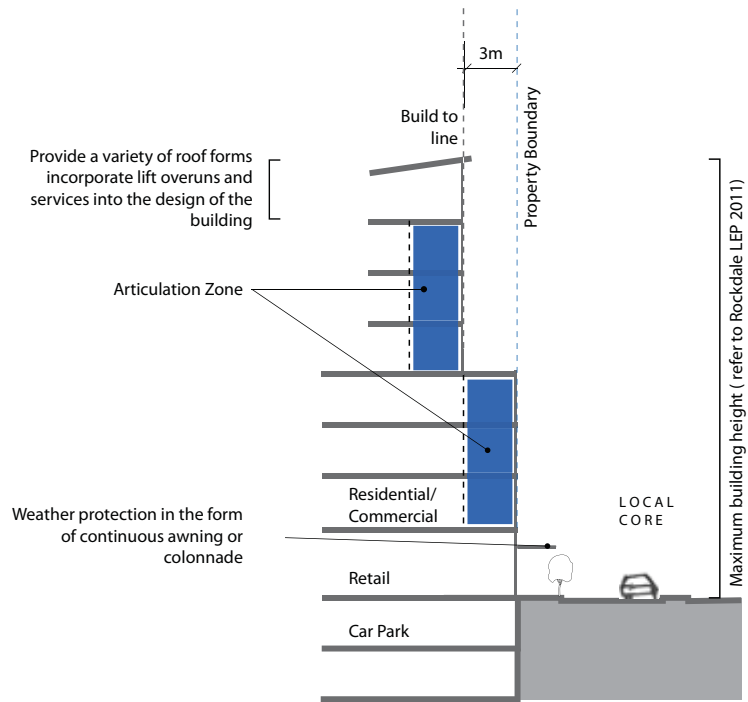
2. For Arterial Edge Road frontages of any development as designated by the Street Character diagram, the building envelop is (as per the section above):
  - a. Lower 3 storeys are to be setback 3m from the property boundary to support the landscape frontage of the Green Gateway.
  - b. Levels above the 3rd storey are to be setback at least 6m from the property boundary.
  - c. The portion of the building above the 3rd floor is to have a side setback of at least 4.5m, a separation between buildings of at least 9m, and a maximum facade length of 40m.
  - d. A minimum 9m rear setback is to be provided where development shares a boundary with a residential property.
  - e. The design of the street wall buildings should complement the proportion/scale of the neighbouring street wall buildings.
3. Comply with Arterial Edge-Green Gateway Style Sheet for the 3m frontage landscape design specifications.

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

### Local Core

Strong street edge defined by units addressing and overlooking the street. A solid urban character with robust materials and interest and variation provided by modulation or stepping of the facade achieved behind balconies or through the depth of openings to maintain a strong street wall.

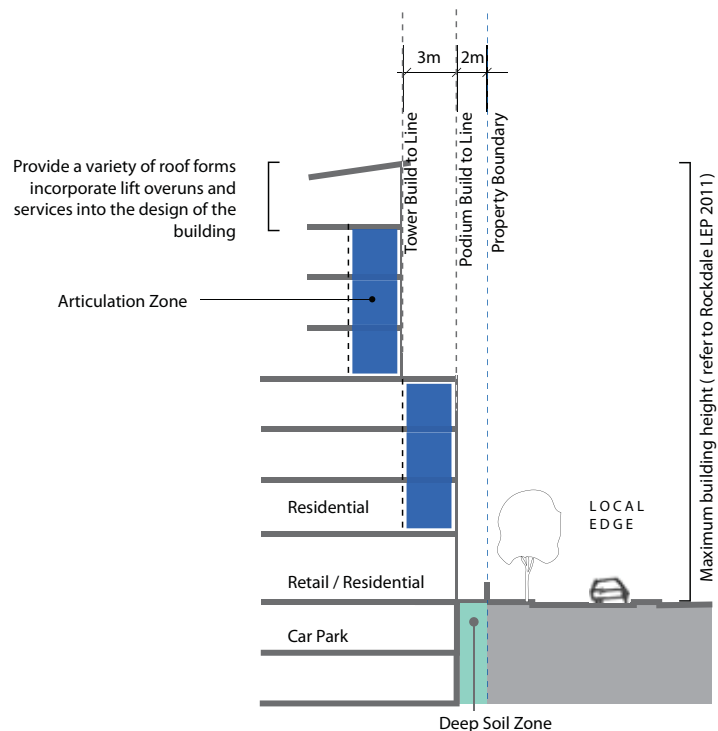


1. For Local Core frontages of any development as designated by the Street Character diagram, the building envelop is (as per the section above):
  - a. Lower 4 storeys are to be built to the property boundary.
  - b. Levels above the 4th storey are to be setback at least 3m.
  - c. A minimum 9m rear setback is to be provided where development shares a boundary with a residential property.
  - d. The design of the street wall buildings should complement the proportion/scale of the neighbouring street wall buildings.
  - e. Continuous weather protection (ie awning) should be applied to all development.



### Local Edge

Street edge defined by modulated built form transitioning from the strong urban character in the Centre core to the more spacious and open character of the surrounding residential area.



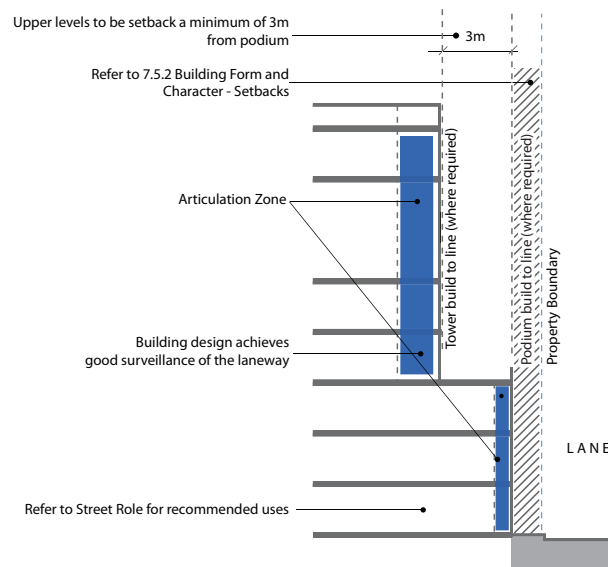
2. For Local Edge frontages of any development as designated by the Street Character diagram, the building envelop is to be (as per the section above):
  - a. Lower 4 storeys are to be setback 2m from the property boundary
  - b. Levels above the 4th storey are to be setback at least 3m from the lower build to line.
3. A minimum 9m rear setback is to be provided where development shares a boundary with a residential property.

# Part 7 Special Precincts

## 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

### Laneway

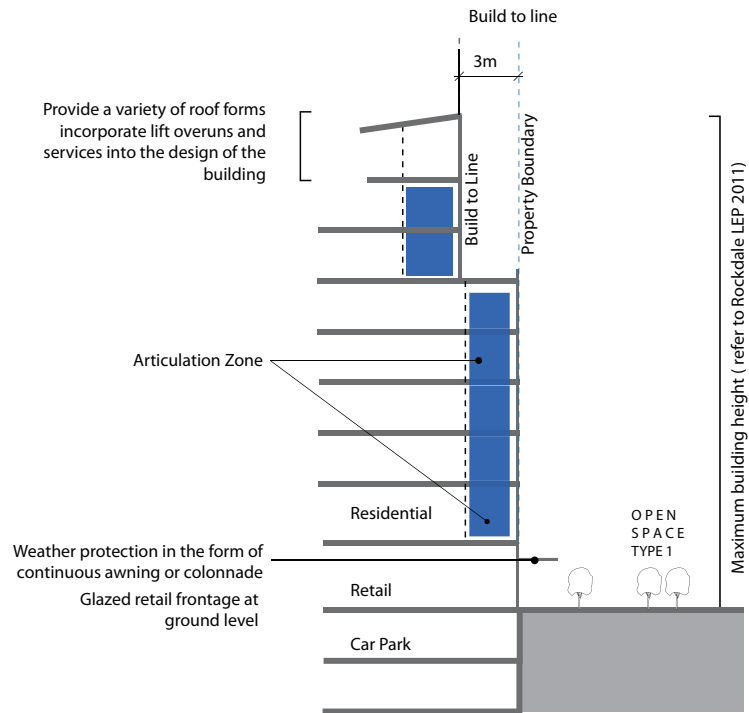
Strong street edge definition on lower levels creating a human scale to the narrow laneways with upper level units providing passive surveillance of the space. The whole podium will have a direct relationship with the lane and be composed to create interest and engage with laneway users.



1. For Laneway frontages of any development as designated by the Street Character diagram, the building envelop is to be (as per the section above):
  - a. Lower 3 storeys are to be built to the property boundary or setback as required in by the Street Setback Table.
  - b. Levels above the 3rd storey are to be setback at least 3m

## Open Space Type 1

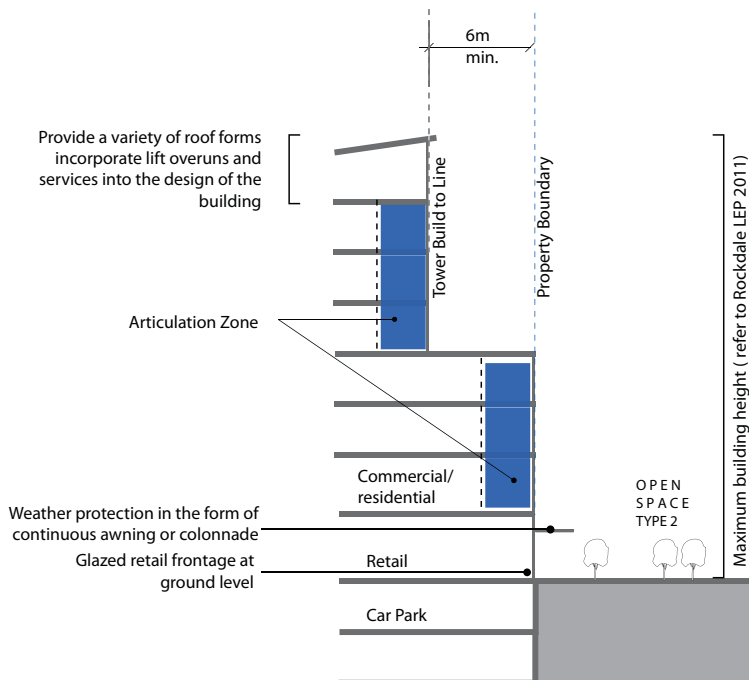
A definite edge to the open space with an internal layout and facade design with encourages interaction between occupants of the building and the street. Building activity visible from the open space, adding to the sense of vibrancy and creating further visual interes



2. For Open Space Type 1 frontages of any development as designated by the Street Character diagram, the building envelop is to be (as per the section above):
  - a. Lower 6 storeys are to be built to the property boundary.
  - b. Levels above the 6th storey are to be setback at least 3m.
  - c. Continuous weather protection (ie awning) should be applied to all development.
  - d. Glazed retail frontage should be provided at ground level.

### Open Space Type 2

A definite edge to the open space with an internal layout and facade design with encourages interaction between occupants of the building and the street. Building activity visible from the open space, adding to the sense of vibrancy and creating further visual interest. Sufficient solar access to King Street Place is vital to the success of this public space.



1. For Open Space Type 2 frontages of any development as designated by the Street Character diagram, the building envelop is to be (as per the section above):
  - a. Lower 4 storeys are to be built to the property boundary.
  - b. Levels above the 4th storey are to be set back at least 6m to maximise solar access to King Street Place.
  - c. The portion of building above the 4th floor is to have a side setback of at least 4.5m, a separation between buildings of at least 9m, and a maximum facade length of 40m.
  - d. Future development must maintain at least 3 hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm on 22 June (winter solstice) to King Street Place.
  - e. Continuous weather protection (ie awning) should be applied to all development.
  - f. Glazed retail frontage should be provided at ground level.

#### 7.5.3 Key Precincts

In addition to the building design and built form controls which apply across the Centre, there are also a number of Key precincts which have additional requirements. These precincts are illustrated on the Street Role and Street Character diagrams.

The following controls are required in addition to any setback, envelope and building design controls in Parts 7.5.1 and 7.5.2.

The Rockdale Town Centre Masterplan envisages significant improvement and expansion to the public domain network through the redevelopment of these precincts. Particular regard should be given to the relevant section of the Rockdale Town Centre Masterplan's Structure Plan and the Public Domain Plan for these precincts.

#### Town Heart and Civic Precinct

The Town Heart and Civic Precinct is defined as properties at 2, 2A Byrant Street, 19-25 York Street, 444,446, 448 Princes Highway, 1 5, 9, 9A, 18 Byrant street and 1 Market Street Rockdale.

1. A new Town Square is to be provided fronting Bryant Street as per the requirements of Parts 7.5.1 & 7.5.2, the Masterplan, and Public Domain Plan.
2. A public open space is to be provided at the corner of King Lane and Pitt Lane. Buildings fronting this public open space are to be designed with a 'Contributory Retail' role as per Part 7.5.1, and an 'Open Space' Type 1 frontage as per Part 7.5.2.
3. The ground floor of development in this precinct is to be for the purpose of a Food Providore Market. Vehicle access, servicing, and access to upper level uses is to be provided as per Part 7.5.1. The Market is to be designed in consultation with Council and:
  - a. Be accessible by pedestrians from multiple points on King Lane, Market Street, Pitt Lane, and the new Town Park.
  - b. Have its primary and secondary address and access from the new Town Park and open space at the corner of King Lane and Pitt Lane respectively.
  - c. Include a variety of spaces to cater for long term, short term, and temporary market tenants which address the surrounding street frontages as well as the internal market space.
  - d. Have a floor to finished ceiling height of at least 4.5 metres.

## Part 7 Special Precincts

### 7.5 Rockdale Town Centre

#### Chapel Street Precinct

The Chapel Street Precinct is defined as properties at No.s 13, 15-19, 21 and 21A Bay Street and 1-9 and 11 Chapel Street and 1 and 3 Chapel Lane: and No.s 6, 8, 10 and 12 Lister Avenue.

1. This Precinct is subject to clause 6.14 Design Excellence and Competition Clause in Rockdale LEP 2011. The purpose of a design competition is to deliver the highest standard of architectural and urban design over the Chapel Street Precinct. Refer to Council's Design Competition Guideline - Chapel Street Precinct for further information.
2. Public roads and pedestrian links are to be included in the redevelopment of this precinct and dedicated to Council which achieve:
  - a. Vehicle access to Chapel Lane from either Lister Avenue or Chapel Street,
  - b. Pedestrian access from Chapel Street to the new public open space and Bay Street,
  - c. Pedestrian access between Bay Street and Chapel Lane
3. At least 40 public carspaces are to be provided at-grade in a single location, either on or off street. These spaces are to be dedicated to Council.
4. A new public open space is to be provided fronting Bay Street. Buildings fronting this public open space are to be designed with a 'Contributory Retail' role as per Part 7.5.1, and an 'Open Space' frontage as per Part 7.5.2. The space is to be publicly accessible by pedestrians from both Chapel Street and the new public carparking. It is to be located either:
  - a. Adjoining the side boundary of Chapel of 1 Bay Street, or
  - b. Opposite the termination of George Street.

part 8  
notifications



## Introduction

Rockdale City Council is committed to involving the community in the planning and development process.

Community engagement promotes a shared responsibility in the planning and development process and encourages all groups and individuals interested in, or likely to be affected by a proposal, to work together to achieve the best possible outcome.

This section of the DCP outlines who will be notified of planning and development proposals, how submissions should be made and the time period in which submissions will be accepted.

## 8.1 Notifications

### Who will be notified of development applications?

#### Local Development

All local residents who may reasonably be affected by a development proposal are notified. The greater the likely degree of impact, the more people are notified. Adjoining Councils will also be notified if properties in an adjoining local government area fall within the notification area.

Where a development proposal may have more far reaching consequences, an advertisement will be placed in the local paper, the St. George and Sutherland Shire Leader and a sign on site. Advertisements appear in the Council Column every Thursday.

The Tables below indicate how many surrounding property owners and occupiers will be notified for various types of development (excluding exempt development and complying development).

Table 1 Dwelling Houses and Ancillary Development

Table 2 Dual Occupancies, Multi Dwelling Housing, Residential Flat Buildings and Mixed Use Premises

Table 3 Commercial and Light Industrial and other development

Table 4 Amendments to Development Consents and Applications

Letters will be sent to the owners and occupiers of surrounding properties as listed in the Tables. In cases where the adjoining property is a strata titled development, all strata unit owners and occupiers will be notified in addition to the Owners Corporation.

Where a development site is located on a corner or forms part of an irregular shaped subdivision, the number of properties notified will be based on the number listed in the Tables, with an allowance being made for properties directly opposite and adjoining having regard to the potential impact.

For high rise residential flat buildings, other forms of major development or development types which are not listed, the number of surrounding properties to be notified will be determined once a preliminary assessment of the potential impacts of proposal has been made.

For certain types of development, public authorities, such as RTA, Sydney Water and STA, may also be notified.

The Tables list the minimum number of properties which will be notified and should be used as a guide. If upon making a preliminary assessment of a proposal a greater number of surrounding properties should be notified, then the number of properties notified will be extended.

### **Designated Development and Integrated Development**

Designated development is development that is declared as such by an environmental planning instrument or by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000. Development of a certain type or scale is “designated” generally because of its potential impacts on the environment. Specific assessment and public consultation procedures are established for designated development by the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and include preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which must also be exhibited.

Integrated development is development (not being complying development) that, in order for it to be carried out, requires development consent and approval under other Acts.

Immediate neighbours of these types of proposed development and in addition other persons, who, in Council’s opinion may be affected by the development, will be notified by letter. A sign will be placed on site and an advertisement will be placed in the local newspaper on at least two separate occasions.

### **Exempt and complying development**

Exempt development does not require consent from Council to be carried out. Complying development is development that can be carried out once it is certified by Council or an Accredited Certifier.

Please refer to the Rockdale LEP and State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development) 2008 for the types of development identified as Exempt and Complying Development and the notification requirement.

Generally, there is no opportunity for the public to make a submission in relation to Exempt and Complying Development.

However, depending on the nature and type of the Complying Development, a condition may be placed on the Complying Development Certificate (CDC) which requires the person having the benefit of the CDC (ordinarily the applicant) to give at least two days’ notice in writing of the intention to commence works to the owner or occupier of each dwelling that is situated within 20 metres of the lot on which the works will be carried out.

### Who will be notified of rezoning proposals or development control plans?

#### Rezoning Proposals

If Council resolves to give support to a rezoning application and prepares a draft Local Environmental Plan, notification letter will be sent to the properties as indicated in Table 5. Notice will be given in the local paper, the St. George and Sutherland Shire Leader and placed on Council's website [www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au](http://www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au). The proposal will be exhibited for a period of time as determined by the Minister to invite comments from the community.

Rezoning proposals can also be initiated by the Council itself and can cover the whole local government area. In the cases of Council initiated rezoning, the Council may undertake other extensive forms of community engagement.

#### Development Control Plans

If Council prepares a draft Development Control Plan notice will be given in the local paper, the St. George and Sutherland Shire Leader and placed on Council's website [www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au](http://www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au). The draft Development Control Plan will be exhibited for at least 28 days to invite comments from the community.

After considering any submissions on the draft Development Control Plan Council may approve the plan in the form it was exhibited, approve the plan with alterations, or not proceed with the plan. Council will give public notice of its decision in the local paper within 28 days of the decision.

#### **Further information on notification**

*Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979 and Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000 available on NSW legislation website [www.legislation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au)*

## Part 8 Notifications

TABLE 1 - DWELLING HOUSES AND ANCILLARY DEVELOPMENT

DA Type	Same side of Street (half to be notified on each side of property)	Opposite side of Street	Street at Rear	Advertised in paper and sign placed on site
<b>Carport/Garage/Outbuilding or other Ancillary Structures</b>				
• If to side	1	0	0	No
• If in front	2	0	0	
• If to rear	2	0	1	
Single Storey Dwelling House	2	0	1	No
Alterations or Additions to Single Storey Dwelling House	2	0	1	No
Two Storey Dwelling House	2	3	3	No
Alterations or Additions to Two Storey Dwelling House	2	3*	3	No
Alteration or Additions to a Heritage Item or a building within a Conservation Area	4	4	3	Yes
Internal alterations and/or minor external changes with or without a minor increase in floor area (< 50m <sup>2</sup> )	2	0	1	No
Swimming Pools and Spas	2	0	1	No
<b>Decks</b>				
• If to side	1	0	0	No
• If in front	2	3	0	
• If to rear	2	0	1	
<b>Satellite dishes</b>				
• If visible from street	2	3	0	No
• If visible from rear	2	0	3	
• If visible from street and rear	2	3	3	
Front and Side Return Fences greater than 1 metre in height	2	0	0	No
Retaining Walls, Masonry or Brick Dividing Fences	1 on each affected side	0	1 if affected	No
Flag Poles	2	0	0	No
Demolition	0	0	0	No
Demolition of Heritage Item or building within a Heritage Conservation Area	4	4	3	Yes
Additional use in a dwelling house that is a Heritage Item	2	3	3	No
Home Occupation	0	0	0	No
<b>Subdivision</b>				
• Boundary Adjustment only	0	0	0	No
• New lots	4	3	3	

*\*If the alterations or additions are to the rear of the property and not visible from the street, the properties on the opposite side of the street may not be notified.*

TABLE 2 - DUAL OCCUPANCIES, MULTI DWELLING HOUSING, RESIDENTIAL FLAT BUILDINGS AND MIXED USE PREMISES

DA Type	Same side of Street (half to be notified on each side of property)	Opposite side of Street	Street at Rear	
Dual Occupancy incl. granny flats	4	3	3	No
Multi Dwelling Housing (Villas and Townhouses)				
• with less than 10 dwellings	4	All immediately opposite (plus 2 either side if with 10 or more dwellings)	All abutting or opposite	Yes
• with 10 or more dwellings	8			
Residential Flat Buildings up to 4 storeys or Mixed Use Premises up to 4 storey above ground floor Commercial	8	All immediately opposite plus 2 either side	All abutting or opposite	Yes
High Rise Residential or Mixed Use Premises	To be determined having regard to scale			Yes
Boarding Houses, Group Homes, Housing for Older People or People with a Disability	8	All immediately opposite plus 2 either side	All abutting or opposite	Yes
Ancillary Development incl. awnings, BBQ's, Pergolas, Outbuildings etc.				
• If to side	1	0	0	No
• If to front	2	0	0	
• If to rear	1	0	1	
Decks				
• If to side	1	0	0	No
• If to front	2	3	0	
• If to rear	2	0	1	
Satellite Dishes				
• If visible from street	2	3	0	No
• If visible from rear	2	0	3	
• If visible from street and rear	2	3	3	
Front and Side Return Fences greater than 1 metre in height excluding columns	2	0	0	No
Retaining Walls, Masonry or Brick Dividing Fences	1 on each affected side	0	1 if affected	No
Flag Poles	2	0	0	No
Demolition	0	0	0	No
Demolition of Heritage Item or building within a Heritage Conservation Area	4	4	3	Yes
Internal alterations and/or minor external changes with or without minor increases in floor area (< 50m <sup>2</sup> )	2	1	0	No
Alterations or additions	To be determined having regard to scale and potential impact			
Strata Title Subdivision	0	0	0	No
Torrens Title Subdivision of Dual Occupancy	0	0	0	No

## Part 8 Notifications

TABLE 3 - COMMERCIAL, LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT

DA Type	Same side of Street (half to be notified on each side of property)	Opposite side of Street	Street at Rear	Advertised in paper and sign placed on site
Construction of new Light Industry, commercial, Retail or Automotive Business				
• major (> 1000m <sup>2</sup> GFA)	4	3	5	Yes
• minor (< 1000m <sup>2</sup> GFA)	2	3	3	No
Major Alterations or Additions to Light Industry, Commercial, Retail or Automotive Business (> 1000m <sup>2</sup> GFA)	4	3	5	Yes
Minor Alterations or Additions to Light Industry, Commercial, Retail or Automotive Business including internal and/or external works with or without a minor increase in floor area (< 1000m <sup>2</sup> GFA)	0	0	0	No
Minor ancillary development or ancillary use	0	0	0	No
Commercial, Light Industrial Use or other Non-Residential Use in a Residential Zone or Mixed Use Zone (incl. initial use of a commercial premise)	4	3	3	Yes
Change of Commercial Use in a Commercial Zone where the use operates between 6.00a.m. and 12.00 midnight (except Brothels and Adult Book Shops)	0	0	0	No
Change of use of Light Industry to another Light Industry				
• operating between 6:00a.m. and 6:00p.m.	0	0	0	No
• operating outside of 6:00a.m. - 6:00p.m	4	3	3	No
Brothels and Adult Book Shops	10	10	5	Yes
Demolition of a Heritage Item or building within a Heritage Conservation Area	4	4	3	Yes
Demolition	0	0	0	No
Extension of trading hours beyond 12.00 midnight or before 6:00a.m. for Commercial Development	4	3	3	No
New Restaurant in Commercial Zone	0	0	0	No
New Restaurant with operating hours between 12.00 midnight and 6:00a.m. or extension of hours of a Restaurant	4	3	3	No
Child care centre				
• in Commercial Zone	0	0	0	No
• in Residential Zone	4	3	3	Yes
Signage/Advertising	4	3	3	No
New Hotels, Clubs and Places of Public Entertainment or extension of trading hours between 12.00 midnight and 6:00a.m (New or alterations & additions)	To be determined by Development Assessment Officers having regard to location			Yes
Community Facilities, Educational Establishments, Hospitals, Places of Assembly, Places of Public Worship, Recreation Areas (New or alterations & additions)	To be determined by Development Assessment Officers having regard to location			Yes



TABLE 4 - AMENDMENTS TO CURRENT DEVELOPMENT CONSENTS AND APPLICATIONS

DA Type	Same side of Street (half to be notified on each side of property)	Opposite side of Street	Street at Rear	Advertised in paper and sign placed on site
Amendment to a consent to correct an error or miscalculation (Application under Section 96(1) of EP&A Act 1979)	0	0	0	No
Amendment to a consent to reflect a minor change (Application under Section 96(1A) and Section 96(2) of EP&A Act 1979)	To be determined by Development Assessment Officers having regard to potential impact			
Minor amendment to an application before it is determined which is considered to have reduced or no greater impact on surrounding development	0	0	0	No
Major amendment to an application before it is determined	All persons previously notified and those who made submissions			No
Request for review of determination under Section 82A of the EP&A Act 1979	All persons previously notified and those who made submissions			No

TABLE 5 – DRAFT LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS OR DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLANS

Plan Type	Same side of Street (half to be notified on each side of property)	Opposite side of Street	Street at Rear	Advertised in paper	Sign placed
Site specific	8	All	All abutting or opposite	Yes (For the purpose of a statutory exhibition of a draft LEP/DCP)	No
Major rezoning or DCP that applies to a type of development or affects a large area	A range of community consultation methods will be undertaken by Council			Yes (For the purpose of a statutory exhibition of a draft LEP/DCP)	No

## 8.2 SUBMISSIONS

### How do I make a submission?

You may comment on any aspect of the development, rezoning or development control plan in your submission. You should make a submission if you are concerned that the proposal may adversely impact upon your property or affect your amenity. However, there is no legal requirement for you to make a submission.

Submissions must be made in writing and your name, address and contact phone number must be clearly shown. You must also state the address of the property where the development is proposed. In the case of a development application, the development application number should be stated. This will be shown on the notification letter to you, as well as in any advertisement or sign on the site.

Please note that a disclosure statement is required for a Development Application, an Environmental Planning Instrument, Development Control Plan or Development Contributions Plan:

- if the reportable political donation or gift is made within 2 years before the submission of the application;
- if the reportable political donation or gift is made after the lodgement of the application, a disclosure statement must be sent to the relevant consent or approval authority within 7 days;
- lodged statements are available for inspection at Council's Customer Service Centre, 2 Bryant St, Rockdale.

For further information refer to Council's website.

### How long do I have to make my submission?

Submissions must be in writing and received within the following timeframes from the date of the Council's letter, advertisement or site notice:

Exhibition	Timeframe
Development application	14 days (Min.10 working days)
Designated Development / Integrated Development	30 days
Local Environmental Plan	As determined by the Minister
Development Control Plan	28 days

Submissions can be mailed, faxed or emailed to Council as follows:

Mailing address:

General Manager

Rockdale City Council

P.O. Box 21

ROCKDALE NSW 2216

Fax number:

02) 9562 1777

Email address:

rcc@rockdale.nsw.gov.au

(You need to include your name, address and contact phone number)

### What happens with my submission?

#### Development Applications

All written submissions are assessed by the Development Assessment Officer and included in a report on the development application. This report goes to a more senior officer or to Council and is considered before the application is approved or refused.

Section 79C of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 requires that before determining a development application, Council must take into consideration any submissions made.

#### Rezoning Applications and Local Environmental Plans

All written submissions are assessed by a planning officer and a report detailing all submissions is prepared for Council's consideration before a decision is made whether to support the rezoning.

Council is required to have regard to submissions on draft Local Environmental Plans under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

If Council decides to proceed, the Local Environmental Plan is presented to the Minister for endorsement. The Minister also has regard to whether the draft Local Environmental Plan was properly exhibited and submissions considered by the Council.

#### Development Control Plans

All written submissions are assessed by a planning officer and a report detailing all submissions is prepared for Council's consideration before a decision is made whether to adopt a development control plan.

Clause 21 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation, 2000 requires Council to consider any submissions made before it makes a decision to make, alter or not proceed with a Development Control Plan.

### Will council contact me again?

Many development applications which comply with Council's plan and policies are determined by a delegated Council officer.

Those applications which significantly exceed the codes and policies, or where there is a request by the Mayor or any Councillor, Local Environmental Plans and Development Control Plans are considered at a Council meeting

In the case of a development proposal, LEP or DCP being considered at a Council meeting, anyone who made a submission will receive a letter notifying them of the date and time of the meeting. You may address this meeting and present your views personally.

### 8.3 Notice of Determination

All parties who made submissions are notified of Council's decision.

Regular public notice of consents for applications is given in the St George and Sutherland Shire Leader, in accordance with Section 101 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

definitions

## Definitions

The following definitions are in addition to those contained in Rockdale LEP 2011.

**Accessible housing** means housing that is designed and built to accommodate the needs of occupants with mobility impairment (Australian Standard 1428: Design for Access & Mobility Series).

**Active frontage** means that the ground floor of a building is used for one or a combination of the following:

- entrance to retail
- retail shopfront
- entrance to residential/commercial above
- café or restaurant if accompanied by an entry

Gaps in frontage, blank walls, louvre grilles for plant rooms or car parking areas are not considered to be active frontages.

**Active transport** refers to walking, cycling or using public transport. Active transport is an alternative to car travel and can provide benefits, such as increasing daily physical activity and reducing green house gas emissions. Ancillary benefits can also include an increase in the sense of community and improved mental health.

**Adaptable housing** housing that is designed and built to accommodate future changes to suit occupants with mobility impairment or life cycle needs (Australian Standard 4299: Adaptable Housing).

**Adaptive reuse** means the conversion of an existing building from one use(s) to another or from one configuration to another.

**Amenity** means the 'liveability' or quality of a place which makes it pleasant and agreeable to be in for individuals and the community. Amenity is important in both the public and private domain and includes the enjoyment of sunlight, views, privacy and quiet.

**ANEF** means the Australian Noise Exposure Forecast within the meaning of AS2021.

**Articulation zone** means the area of three dimensional modelling at the periphery of the building, including any changes in facade alignment, balconies, bay windows and sun shading devices.

**Building articulation** refers to the three dimensional design of a building and its surfaces. Building articulation can enrich the building's street address and character, and should respond to its orientation. Building articulation also includes modelling of the upper level and roof level of a building.

**Build to Line** means a front setback expressed as a required distance from the street edge of the building envelope. In urban areas the build to line often corresponds to a zero front setback, to establish a consistent streetscape.

**Building envelope** means the area within which a building can be built, usually represented in plan and section.

**Built environment** means the structures and places in which we live, work and play, including land uses, transportation systems and design features.

**Ceiling height** means the horizontal distance between finished floor level and the underside of the ceiling.

**Connectivity** is the degree to which networks, such as streets, railways, walking and cycling routes, services and infrastructure, interconnect. A highly-connected place will have many public spaces or routes linked to it.

**Core** means the vertical circulation (eg lift, stairs).

**Facade** means the external face of a building.

**Flexible space** means the space within a building that can be used as either residential or commercial space (or a combination of both) by virtue of its design and dimensions.

**Ground** means the existing ground level at the time of the development application.

**Habitable room** means a 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 of time.

**Indigenous plants or animals** means a plant or animal species occurring at a place within its historically known range and forming part of the natural biodiversity of the area.

**Legibility** means the extent to which people can understand the layout and find their way, including cues from built forms. In short, an environment which is easily understood by people.

**Lightwell** means a shaft for air or light, enclosed on all sides or which has the potential to be enclosed by future adjoining development, and either open to the sky or glazed.

**Non-habitable room** means spaces of a specialised nature not occupied frequently or for extended periods, including bathrooms, toilets, pantries, walk-in wardrobes, corridors, lobbies, photographic darkrooms and clothes drying rooms.

**On-grade** means on ground level (not on a building structure).

**Parapet** means a horizontal low wall or barrier at the edge of a balcony or roof. It is often taken to refer to the decorative element which establishes the street wall height of heritage buildings.

**Penthouse** means a separate dwelling located on the roof area of a residential flat building or shoptop housing.

**Permeability** (in an urban design context) means the degree of physical and visual accessibility; more specifically, maximising connections with surrounding streets and activities and making their role clear to potential users.

**Public domain** means places or buildings within an area which are available for public use and access, including streets, public spaces, open space and public buildings.

**Private open space** means an area of land or of a build (such as a balcony or uncovered roof terrace) which is appurtenant to a dwelling and intended for the exclusive use of the occupants of the dwelling and located and designed so as to offer visual privacy to the occupants. Private open space provided at above ground level must be located a minimum of 2m above ground level.

**Street wall buildings** means buildings built to a consistent alignment to define a street edge, generally with zero side setbacks at the street frontage.

**Terrace (outdoor area)** means an unroofed and usually paved area connected to an apartment and accessible from at least one room. May be on-grade or on a structure (podium).

**Transport system (also referred to as movement network)** is the physical infrastructure of roads, footpaths, bike paths and railway lines that provide the physical connection between places. Travel time, comfort and safety are factors that determine the quality of transport systems. It is also used as a term to describe the level of service provided (e.g. accessibility to public transport, routes, frequencies and connectivity).

**Walkability** is the measure of the overall walking conditions in an area. A place is walkable when it has characteristics that invite people to walk.



## Important

This document contains important information about Rockdale City Council. If you do not understand, please visit Council's Customer Service Centre at 2 Bryant Street Rockdale, Monday – Friday from 8.30am – 4.30pm, Saturday from 9am – 1pm. Council Staff will be happy to arrange interpreter services for you.

You may also contact Telephone Interpreter Services on 131 450 and ask them to ring Rockdale City Council on 9562 1666 on your behalf.

### Arabic

#### هام:

تحتوي هذه الوثيقة على معلومات هامة عن بلدية روكدايل. إذا لم تكن قادراً على فهمها، يرجى زيارة مركز خدمة زبائن البلدية على العنوان التالي: 2 Bryant Street في روكدايل من الإثنين إلى الجمعة بين الساعة ٨.٣٠ صباحاً و ٤.٣٠ مساءً، والسبت بين الساعة ٩.٠٠ صباحاً و ١.٠٠ بعد الظهر حيث سيقوم موظفو البلدية بتأمين مترجم لك بكل سرور. كما يمكنك الاتصال بخدمة الترجمة الهاتفية على الرقم 131 450 والطلب منهم الاتصال ببلدية روكدايل على الرقم 9562 1666 نيابةً عنك.

### Chinese

#### 重要消息

本文件載有關於 Rockdale 市政府的重要資訊，如果您有不明之處，請於星期一至星期五，上午 8 時 30 分至下午 4 時 30 分，及星期六上午 9 時至下午 1 時，前來位於 2 Bryant Street，Rockdale，市政府的顧客服務中心。市政府的職員會很樂意為您安排傳譯員的服務。

您也可以聯絡電話傳譯服務處，電話 131 450，並請他們代您致電 9562 1666 給 Rockdale 市政府。

### Greek

#### Σημαντικό:

Αυτό το έγγραφο περιέχει σημαντικές πληροφορίες για τη Δημαρχία Rockdale City Council. Αν δεν τις καταλαβαίνετε, παρακαλείσθε να επισκεφτείτε το Κέντρο Εξυπηρέτησης Πελατών [Customer Service Centre] του Δήμου στο 2 Bryant Street, Rockdale, Δευτέρα - Παρασκευή από 8.30πμ - 4.30μμ και Σάββατο από 9.00πμ - 1.00μμ. Το Προσωπικό του Δήμου θα χαρεί να κανονίσει υπηρεσίες διερμηνέων για σας.

Μπορείτε επίσης να επικοινωνήσετε με τις Τηλεφωνικές Υπηρεσίες Διερμηνέων [Telephone Interpreter Services] στο 131 450 και να τους ζητήσετε να τηλεφωνήσουν στο Rockdale City Council στο 9562 1666 για λογαριασμό σας.

### Italian

#### Importante:

Questo documento contiene importanti informazioni sul Comune di Rockdale City. Se avete difficoltà a comprenderne il contenuto, recatevi presso il Customer Service Centre del Comune a 2 Bryant Street, Rockdale dal lunedì al venerdì dalle ore 8.30 alle 16.30 e al sabato dalle 9.00 alle 13.00. Il personale del Comune sarà ben lieto di procurarvi un servizio interpreti.

Potete anche chiamare il Servizio telefonico interpreti (TIS) al numero 131 450 chiedendo che telefoni per vostro conto al Comune di Rockdale City al numero 9562 1666.

### Macedonian

#### Важно:

Овој документ содржи важни информации за Rockdale City Council (Градската општина на Rockdale). Ако не го разбирате, ве молиме, посетете го општинскиот Customer Service Centre (Центар за услуги на клиенти), кој се наоѓа на 2 Bryant Street, Rockdale, од понеделник до петок, од 8.30 наутро до 4.30 попладне и во сабота од 9.00 наутро до 1.00 попладне. Вработените во општината со задоволство ќе ви организираат да користите преведувач.

Исто така, можете да телефонирате во Telephone Interpreter Services (Служба за преведување по телефон) на 131 450, и да ги замолисте во ваше име да се јават во Градската општина на Rockdale на 9562 1666.

### Spanish

#### Importante:

Este documento contiene información importante sobre el Rockdale City Council (Municipio de Rockdale). Si no la entiende, le rogamos concurrir al Centro de Servicio al Cliente del Municipio, ubicado en 2 Bryant Street, Rockdale, atención de lunes a viernes, de 8:30 am a 4:30 pm y el sábado de 9:00 am a 1:00 pm. El personal del municipio se complacerá en obtener los servicios de un intérprete para usted.

Puede asimismo llamar al Servicio Telefónico de Intérpretes al 131 450 y pedirles que llamen de su parte al Rockdale City Council, teléfono 9562 1666.

**Caring for the Environment** – In the interest of protecting and preserving our environment, Rockdale City Council uses Nordset paper for all of its pre-printed paper requirements. Nordset has been awarded the Nordic Swan label for environmentally friendly pulp and paper manufacturing. It is manufactured with fibre obtained from sustainable plantation forest, it is oxygen bleached, Totally Chlorine Free (TCF), dioxin and acid free. Nordset can be recycled and is biodegradable.