Proposed Childcare Centre 72 Mulgoa Road, Jamisontown (Lot 200 DP 1230338)

Child Care Planning Guideline Assessment Tal	
Principles and Considerations	Assessment
Chapter 2 – Design Quality Principles	
Principle 1 - Context	The childcare centre would complement surrounding
Good design responds and contributes to its	employment-generating uses as well as nearby
context, including the key natural and built features	residential catchments, by delivering essential
of an area, their relationship and the character they	childcare services. This operational contribution
create when combined. It also includes social,	would be complemented by high quality,
economic, health and environmental conditions.	architecturally-designed built form and landscaping
Well-designed child care facilities respond to and	that would enhance the visual character of the site
enhance the qualities and identity of the area	and wider area. Accordingly, the proposal would
including adjacent sites, streetscapes and	integrate with, and positively contribute to, the local
neighbourhood. Well-designed child care facilities	context.
take advantage of its context by optimising nearby	context.
transport, public facilities and centres, respecting	
local heritage, and being responsive to the	
demographic, cultural and socio-economic makeup	
of the facility users and surrounding communities.	
Principle 2 - Built form	The scale of the proposed childcare centre would be
Good design achieves a scale, bulk and height	secondary compared to the established bulky goods
appropriate to the existing or desired future	centre on the site. Given its modest scale, single
character of the surrounding area. Good design	storey height and location toward the rear of the site
achieves an appropriate built form for a site and	and attached to the side elevation of the existing
the building's purpose in terms of building	building, the proposed built form would not be
alignments, proportions, building type, articulation	visually dominant in the streetscape.
and the manipulation of building elements. Good	
design also uses a variety of materials, colours and	Materials, finishes and colours for the proposed
textures. Appropriate built form defines the public	facility would be designed to integrate with the
domain, contributes to the character of	established Home Co centre on the site, and visual
streetscapes and parks, including their views and	amenity would be further enhanced through
vistas, and provides internal amenity and outlook.	landscaping.
Contemporary facility design can be distinctive and	landscapingi
unique to support innovative approaches to	
teaching and learning, while still achieving a visual	
appearance that is aesthetically pleasing,	
, 5 ,	
contributes positively to the public realm.	The childcare centre would be accommodated within
Principle 3 - Adaptive learning spaces	
Good facility design delivers high quality learning	a purpose-built facility which promotes flexibility and
spaces and achieves a high level of amenity for	adaptability through connected indoor-outdoor
children and staff, resulting in buildings and	environments, well-designed play spaces and fittings
associated infrastructure that are fit-for-purpose,	aimed at stimulated learning.
enjoyable and easy to use. This is achieved	
through site layout, building design, and learning	
spaces fit-out. Good design achieves a mix of	
inclusive learning spaces to cater for all students	
and different modes of learning. This includes	
appropriately designed physical spaces offering a	
variety of settings, technology and opportunities	
for interaction.	
Principle 4 - Sustainability	Sustainability would be promoted through design
Sustainable design combines positive	which allows for access to natural light and
environmental, social and economic outcomes.	ventilation through the orientation of indoor spaces
This includes use of natural cross ventilation,	to address the central outdoor play area. Materials
sunlight and passive thermal design for ventilation,	selection, construction techniques, landscaping and
heating and cooling reducing reliance on	sciection, construction techniques, idnuscapility dru
icaung and cooling reducing reliance On	
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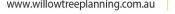
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technology and operation costs. Other elements	ongoing operational management practices, would
include recycling and re-use of materials and	consider sustainability.
waste, use of sustainable materials and deep soil	
zones for groundwater recharge and vegetation.	
Well-designed facilities are durable and embed	
resource efficiency into building and site design,	
resulting in less energy and water consumption,	
less generation of waste and air emissions and	
reduced operational costs.	
Principle 5 - Landscape	The landscape quality of the site would be enhanced
Landscape and buildings should operate as an	through the inclusion of landscaping as part of the
integrated and sustainable system, resulting in	new childcare centre. The outdoor play space would
attractive developments with good amenity. A	be designed to create an attractive and stimulating
contextual fit of well-designed developments is	outdoor experience for children, and perimeter
achieved by contributing to the landscape	landscaping would create a natural visual and
character of the streetscape and neighbourhood.	acoustic buffer that would enhance the overall
Well-designed landscapes make outdoor spaces	'green' attributes of the site.
assets for learning. This includes designing for	
diversity in function and use, age-appropriateness	
and amenity. Good landscape design enhances the	
development's environmental performance by	
retaining positive natural features which contribute	
to the local context, co-ordinating water and soil	
management, solar access, micro-climate, tree	
canopy, habitat values and preserving green	
networks.	The desire of the indeen and entitle meneral of the
Principle 6 - Amenity	The design of the indoor and outdoor spaces of the
Good design positively influences internal and	childcare centre would promote a high level of
external amenity for children, staff and neighbours.	amenity for future users. Physical and visual indoor- outdoor connectivity would be facilitated through the
Achieving good amenity contributes to positive	,
learning environments and the well-being of	layout of the building framing the outdoor space,
students and staff. Good amenity combines appropriate and efficient indoor and outdoor	which would also support access to natural light, natural ventilation and views of the outdoors. Visual
learning spaces, access to sunlight, natural	and acoustic amenity would be ensured through high
ventilation, outlook, visual and acoustic privacy,	quality built form, landscape screening and the siting
storage, service areas and ease of access for all	of the centre away from the primary road frontage
age groups and degrees of mobility. Well-designed	and neighbouring properties. Accessible design
child care facilities provide comfortable, diverse	would ensure equitable access for all.
and attractive spaces to learn, play and socialise.	
Principle 7 - Safety	The proposed childcare centre would promote
Well-designed child care facilities optimise the use	safety, whilst also creating a welcoming and
of the built and natural environment for learning	accessible environment, through the architectural
and play, while utilising equipment, vegetation and	design of the built form, perimeter landscaping, the
and play, while damsing equipment, vegetation and andscaping that has a low health and safety risk,	selection of appropriate and high quality fittings and
and can be checked and maintained efficiently and	fixtures, and the siting of the centre with respect to
appropriately. Good child care facility design	the established Home Co centre, car parking and the
balances safety and security with the need to	street frontages.
create a welcoming and accessible environment. It	
provides for quality public and private spaces that	In particular, the 'U' shape of the built form would
are inviting, clearly defined and allow controlled	create a secure, internalised outdoor space with
access for members of the community. Well-	minimal need for fencing, and would create a clear
designed child care facilities incorporate passive	delineation and buffer between the childcare play
surveillance and Crime Prevention Through	spaces and the other areas of the site. Secure
can change and chine revenuer inough	
Environmental Design (CPTED).	
<i>Environmental Design (CPTED).</i> Ige 2 of 17	WILLOW TR

Proposed Childcare Centre 72 Mulgoa Road, Jamisontown (Lot 200 DP 1230338)

	ole Assessment
rinciples and Considerations	fencing and additional landscape planting would be
	provided for the remaining 'edge' of the centre.
hapter 3 – Matters for Consideration	
.1 Site Selection and Location	
<u>Objective: To ensure that appropriate zone consider</u>	
 For proposed developments in or adjacent to a esidential zone, consider: The acoustic and privacy impacts of the proposed development on the residential properties; The setbacks and siting of buildings within the residential context; and, Traffic and parking impacts of the proposal on residential amenity. 	The site is separated from the nearest residential zone by the width of Mulgoa Road, an in addition the childcare centre would be situated away from the Mulgoa Road frontage. Therefore, the proposal would not impact on residential amenity or have any visual connection with the residential area.
 proposed developments in commercial and industrial zones, consider: potential impacts on the health, safety and wellbeing of children, staff and visitors with regard to local environmental or amenity issues such as air or noise pollution and local traffic conditions the potential impact of the facility on the viability of existing commercial or industrial uses. 	The proposed childcare centre would be compatible with surrounding land uses and would not give rise to land use conflict. Importantly, the site is not used for any intensive industrial purposes, instead serving as a low-intensity, non-polluting specialised retailed centre. Accordingly, the current use would not compromise the amenity or safety of the childcare centre, and reciprocally the proposed use would not impact on the viability of Home Co's ongoing operation.
	The design and siting of the facility, together with landscaping, would create a safe, secure, amenable buffer between the proposed childcare centre and adjoining carpark.
<u>Dbjective: To ensure that the site selected for a prop</u>	
 When selecting a site, ensure that: the location and surrounding uses are compatible with the proposed development or use; the site is environmentally safe including risks such as flooding, land slip, bushfires, coastal hazards; there are no potential environmental contaminants on the land, in the building or the general proximity, and whether hazardous materials remediation is needed; the characteristics of the site are suitable for the scale and type of development proposed having regard to: size of street frontage, lot 	The site is suitable for the proposed childcare centre, noting that the proposed childcare centre is permissible with consent in the zone. The childcare centre would be strategically positioned to service the surrounding workforce and residential catchments. The site is not burdened by any environmental constraints that would compromise its suitability for a childcare centre. The site is not identified as flood prone in the PLEP2010 maps or bushfire prone in the NSW RFS maps. Although the site previously comprised contaminants, it has been remediated in accordance with an approved RAP and a Validation Report has been issued certifying the suitability of the land for
configuration, dimensions and overall size number of shared boundaries	commercial use. An EMP is also in place for the ongoing management of the site. As confirmed by the ESA prepared specifically in relation to this DA (Appendix 7), the site conditions are suitable for



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 on the surrounding area, particularly in sensitive environmental or cultural areas where the proposal is to occupy or retrofit an existing premises, the interior and exterior spaces are suitable for the proposed use; there are suitable drop off and pick up areas, and off and on street parking; the type of adjoining road (for example classified, arterial, local road, cul-de-sac) is appropriate and safe for the proposed use; and, it is not located closely to incompatible social activities and uses such as restricted premises, injecting rooms, drug clinics and the like, premises licensed for alcohol or gambling such as hotels, clubs, cellar door premises and sex services 	The size and dimensions of the site suitably accommodate the proposed purpose-built centre which provides well-designed and adequately-sized indoor and outdoor play areas. The childcare centre would be situated away from Mulgoa Road and adequately setback from the secondary frontage. By attaching the proposed childcare centre to the existing Home Co building, the shared boundaries with the carpark have been minimised. For those areas of the centre adjoining the carpark, the building mass, landscaping and secure fencing would provide a secure and visually-acceptable buffer. As detailed in the TIA (Appendix 4), adequate parking and pick-up/drop-off facilities would be provided for the childcare centre. The existing access arrangements to the broader Home Co site would also support safe and efficient access to the centre from the surrounding road network.	
premises.	As noted above, the proposed childcare centre would be compatible with surrounding land uses. There are no known incompatible premises in the immediate vicinity.	
Objective: To ensure that sites for child care facilitie		
 A child care facility should be located: near compatible social uses such as schools and other educational establishments, parks and other public open space, community facilities, places of public worship; near or within employment areas, town centres, business centres, shops; with access to public transport including rail, buses, ferries; and, in areas with pedestrian connectivity to the local community, businesses, shops, services and the like. 	The site is situated in immediate proximity to residential catchments and employment lands that would generate demand for childcare services in order to support working parents. A number of parks, other educational establishments, community facilities and local shops, are disbursed throughout the surrounding suburb. The co-location of the childcare centre with Home Co bulky goods centre would promote multi-purpose visitation and convenience for local shoppers, workers and residents. Given its proximity to employment-generating activities and residential catchments, active travel modes would be encouraged.	
<u>Objective:</u> To ensure that sites for child care facilities do not incur risks from environmental, health and safety hazards		
A child care facility should be located to avoid risks to children, staff or visitors and adverse environmental conditions arising from: proximity to: heavy or hazardous industry, waste transfer depots or landfill sites; LPG tanks or service stations;	The proposed childcare centre is not located in close proximity to any hazardous elements that could pose a health or safety risk to children and staff. Although the surrounding area comprises employment- generating uses, there is a clear predominance of bulky goods centres, warehouses and light industrial type uses. Heavy and offensive industries are prohibited in the zone and also in surrounding zones.	





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 water cooling and water warming 	
systems;	
 odour (and other air pollutant) 	
generating uses and sources or	
sites which, due to prevailing land	
use zoning, may in future	
accommodate noise or odour	
generating uses.	
3.2 Local Character, Streetscape and the Publ	ic Domain Interface
	compatible with the local character and surrounding
	compatible with the local character and surrounding
streetscape.	
The proposed development should:	The proposed childcare centre includes ar
	aesthetically pleasing architectural and landscape
 contribute to the local area by being 	design, which is considered to be in line with the
designed in character with the locality and	surrounding locality and existing streetscape of the
-	
existing streetscape;	area.
 reflect the predominant form of 	
surrounding land uses, particularly in low	In any case, the positioning of the childcare centre
density residential areas;	away from the primary street frontage and attached
 recognise predominant streetscape 	to the existing building, together with its secondary
qualities, such as building form, scale,	scale compared to the established Home Co centre
	•
materials and colours;	would promote the visual recessiveness of the
 include design and architectural 	proposed childcare centre and ensure it integrates
treatments that respond to and integrate	well with the site.
with the existing streetscape;	
 use landscaping to positively contribute to 	
the streetscape and neighbouring	
amenity; and,	
 integrate car parking into the building and 	
site landscaping design in residential	
areas.	
Objective: To ensure clear delineation between the	child care facility and nublic spaces
Create a threshold with a clear transition between	Security, visual screening and amenity buffering
public and private realms, including:	would be achieved through the strategic design of
	the built form and landscape scheme. In particular,
 fencing to ensure safety for children 	the 'U' shape of the building would create a secure
entering and leaving the facility;	internalised outdoor space with minimal need for
 windows facing from the facility towards 	fencing, and would create a clear delineation and
the public domain to provide passive	buffer between the childcare play spaces and the
surveillance to the street as a safety	other areas of the site. Secure fencing and additiona
measure and connection between the	landscape planting would be provided for the
facility and the community; and,	remaining 'edge' of the centre.
 integrating existing and proposed 	
landscaping with fencing.	Given the childcare centre would be situated within
	the carpark, it is considered less relevant to focus or
	this outlook, with the indoor play spaces instead
	orientated toward the central outdoor space to
	facilitate visual and physical connectivity between
	the indoors and outdoors.
On sites with multiple buildings and/or entries,	The entry to the centre would be clearly
pedestrian entries and spaces associated with the	distinguished to promote legibility and visual interest
child care facility should be differentiated to	from the other areas of the Home Co site.
improve legibility for visitors and children by	
changes in materials, plant species and colours.	
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Child Care Planning Guideline Assessment Table Principles and Considerations Assessment Where development adjoins public parks, open The site does not adjoin any parks, open spaces or space or bushland, the facility should provide an bushland. appealing streetscape frontage by adopting some of the following design solutions: clearly defined street access, pedestrian paths and building entries; low fences and planting which delineate communal/ private open space from adjoining public open space; and minimal use of blank walls and high fences. Objective: To ensure that front fences and retaining walls respond to and complement the context and character of the area and do not dominate the public domain. Front fences and walls within the front setback Fences would be constructed with appropriate should be constructed of visually permeable materials that are in accordance with the Guidelines materials and treatments. Where the site is listed and relevant Australian Standards. as a heritage item, adjacent to a heritage item or within a conservation area front fencing should be The site is not a heritage item. designed in accordance with local heritage provisions. High solid acoustic fencing may be used when Acoustic screening would not be required given the shielding the facility from noise on classified roads. childcare centre would be situated toward the rear The walls should be setback from the property of the site, away from Mulgoa Road. boundary with screen landscaping of a similar height between the wall and the boundary. 3.3 Building Orientation, Envelope and Design Objective: To respond to the streetscape and site, while optimising solar access and opportunities for shade. Orient a development on a site and design the The proposed childcare centre is not situated in building layout to: immediate proximity to any residential or other sensitive uses, and would not give rise to any overshadowing ensure visual privacy and minimise overlooking, noise or potential noise and overlooking impacts neighbouring properties. on neighbours by: facing doors and windows away from private open space, living rooms and bedrooms in adioining residential properties; placing play equipment away from common boundaries with residential properties; locating outdoor play areas away from residential dwellings and other sensitive uses. optimise solar access to internal and external play areas; avoid overshadowing of adjoining residential properties; minimise cut and fill; ensure buildings along the street frontage define the street by facing it; and, ensure that where a child care facility is located above ground level, outdoor play

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areas are protected from wind and other climatic conditions.	
<u>Objective:</u> To ensure that the scale of the child care the impact on adjoining buildings is minimised.	facility is compatible with adjoining development and
 The following matters may be considered to minimise the impacts of the proposal on local character: building height should be consistent with other buildings in the locality; building height should respond to the scale and character of the street; setbacks should allow for adequate privacy for neighbours and children at the proposed child care facility; setbacks should provide adequate access for building maintenance; and, setbacks to the street should be consistent with the existing character. 	The proposed childcare centre would exhibit a lower height than the existing Home Co building. The proposed built form would be located to the rear of the site, away from the primary street frontage, and would be appropriately setback from the secondary frontage consistent with the established built form.
<u>Objective:</u> To ensure that setbacks from the bour predominant development within the immediate cor	ndary of a child care facility are consistent with the ntext.
Where there are no prevailing setback controls minimum setback to a classified road should be 10 metres. On other road frontages where there are existing buildings within 50 metres, the setback should be the average of the two closest buildings. Where there are no buildings within 50 metres, the same setback is required for the predominant adjoining land use.	The proposed childcare centre would be setback from the secondary frontage consistent with the existing Home Co building.
On land in a residential zone, side and rear boundary setbacks should observe the prevailing setbacks required for a dwelling house.	The site is not within, and does not adjoin, a residential zone.
	n and scale of development relates to its context and 's character
The built form of the development should contribute to the character of the local area, including how it:	The proposed built form would integrate with the visual character of the established Home Co centre on the site. This also reflects the prevailing character of the local context.
 respects and responds to its physical context such as adjacent built form, neighbourhood character, streetscape quality and heritage; contributes to the identity of the place; retains and reinforces existing built form and vegetation where significant; considers heritage within the local neighbourhood including identified heritage items and conservation areas; responds to its natural environment including local landscape setting and climate; and, contributes to the identity of place. 	The site does not exhibit heritage significance and does not comprise any significant vegetation. Rather, the proposal relates to an area of the existing carpark.

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WILLOW TREE PLANNING

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Entry to the facility should be limited to one secure point which is:	Entry and accessibility to, and within, the proposed childcare centre would be designed in accordance with all relevant legislation, including (but not limited
 located to allow ease of access, particularly for pedestrians; 	to) the following:
 directly accessible from the street where possible; directly visible from the street frontage; easily monitored through natural or camera surveillance; 	 The National Construction Code; Discrimination Disability Act 1992; and Disability (Access to Premises-Buildings) Standards 2010.
 not accessed through an outdoor play area; and, in a mixed-use development, clearly defined and separate from entrances to other uses in the building. 	The entry to the childcare centre would be visible from the Home Co pedestrian entry, and would benefit from similar surveillance.
Objective: To ensure that child care facilities are de	
Accessible design can be achieved by: providing accessibility to and within the building in accordance with all relevant legislation;	Entry and accessibility to, and within, the proposed childcare centre would be designed in accordance with all relevant legislation, including (but not limited to) the following:
 linking all key areas of the site by level or ramped pathways that are accessible to prams and wheelchairs, including between all car parking areas and the main building entry; providing a continuous path of travel to and within the building, including access between the street entry and car parking and main building entrance. Platform lifts should be avoided where possible; and, minimising ramping by ensuring building entries and ground floors are well located 	 The National Construction Code; Discrimination Disability Act 1992; and Disability (Access to Premises-Buildings) Standards 2010.
relative to the level of the footpath.	
3.4 Landscaping	
<u>Objective:</u> To provide landscape design that contrib	utes to the streetscape and amenity
Appropriate planting should be provided along the boundary integrated with fencing. Screen planting should not be included in calculations of unencumbered outdoor space.	The proposal would incorporate landscaping around the perimeter of the childcare centre site, contributing to a 'greener' outcome for the site compared to the existing carpark.
Use the existing landscape where feasible to provide a high quality landscaped area by:	
 reflecting and reinforcing the local context; and, incorporating natural features of the site, such as trees, rocky outcrops and vegetation communities into landscaping. 	
Incorporate car parking into the landscape design	The childcare centre would be serviced by the
of the site by:	existing Home Co carpark which includes some trees.
 planting shade trees in large car parking areas to create a cool outdoor 	
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owtreeplanning.com.au A national town planning consultancy	

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environment and reduce summer heat	
radiating into buildings;	
character and context when siting car	
parking areas within the front setback;	
and,	
 using low level landscaping to soften and 	
screen parking areas.	
3.5 Visual and Acoustic Privacy	
Objective: To protect the privacy and security of ch	
Open balconies in mixed use developments should	The proposal does not relate to a mixed use
not overlook facilities nor overhang outdoor play	development.
spaces.	
Minimise direct overlooking of indoor rooms and	The proposed childcare centre would be suitably
outdoor play spaces from public areas through:	screened by landscaping, fencing and the design of
······································	the built form, to protect the overall privacy and
 appropriate site and building layout; 	security of children.
 suitably locating pathways, windows and 	
doors; and,	
 permanent screening and landscape 	
design.	
<u>Objective:</u> To minimise impacts on privacy of adjoin	ing properties
Minimise direct overlooking of main internal living	The proposed childcare centre is not situated in
areas and private open spaces in adjoining	immediate proximity to any residential or other
developments through:	sensitive uses, and would not give rise to any
	overlooking of neighbouring properties.
 appropriate site and building layout; 	
 suitable location of pathways, windows 	
and doors; and,	
 landscape design and screening. 	
·	ties on the acoustic privacy of neighbouring residential
developments.	
A new development, or development that includes	
alterations to more than 50 per cent of the existing	in immediate proximity to any residential
floor area, and is located adjacent to residential	accommodation and would have no unacceptable
accommodation should:	acoustic impact.
 provide an acoustic fence along any 	
boundary where the adjoining property	
contains a residential use. (An acoustic	
fence is one that is a solid, gap free fence);	
and,	
 ensure that mechanical plant or equipment 	
is screened by solid, gap free material and	
constructed to reduce noise levels e.g.	
acoustic fence, building, or enclosure.	
A suitably qualified acoustic professional should	The proposed childcare centre would not be situated
prepare an acoustic report which will cover the	in immediate proximity to any residential
following matters:	accommodation and would have no unacceptable
	acoustic impact. Further acoustic assessment would
 identify an appropriate noise level for a 	not be required given the site's separation from
child care facility located in residential and other zones;	sensitive land uses.





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 determine an appropriate background 	
noise level for outdoor play areas during	
times they are proposed to be in use;	
and,	
 determine the appropriate height of any 	
acoustic fence to enable the noise criteria	
to be met.	
.6 Noise and Air Pollution	- for eilite and minimized to a second black and
bjective: To ensure that outside noise levels on the	
dopt design solutions to minimise the impacts of	The siting and design of the proposed childcare
oise, such as:	centre have considered acoustic amenity for future
	users. The childcare centre has been situated toward
 creating physical separation between 	the rear of the site, away from Mulgoa Road.
buildings and the noise source;	Additional buffering is created through the
 orienting the facility perpendicular to the 	attachment of the built form to the blank wall of the
noise source and where possible buffered	existing building, the 'U' shape design of the
by other uses;	proposed building so as to frame the central outdoor
 using landscaping to reduce the 	space on three (3) sides, and landscaping.
perception of noise;	Accordingly, the proposed childcare centre would
 limiting the number and size of openings 	benefit from an appropriate level of acoustic
facing noise sources;	amenity.
 using double or acoustic glazing, acoustic 	
louvres or enclosed balconies	
(wintergardens);	
 using materials with mass and/or sound 	
insulation or absorption properties, such	
as solid balcony balustrades, external	
screens and soffits; and,	
 locating cot rooms, sleeping areas and 	
play areas away from external noise	
sources.	
n acoustic report should identify appropriate	The site is zoned for business, not industrial,
pise levels for sleeping areas and other non-play	purposes, and the existing Home Co bulky centre is
reas and examine impacts and noise attenuation	not a high noise generator. The site is separated
easures where a child care facility is proposed in	from the nearest industrial-zoned land by the width
ny of the following locations:	of Regentville Road and landscaped setbacks. In any
	case, review of the industrial zone reveals that uses
 on industrial zoned land; and, 	primarily consist of low-intensity hybrid light
 where the ANEF contour is between 20 	industrial, business, office and showroom type
and 25, consistent with AS 2021 – 2000.	premises. On this basis, acoustic attenuation is
	considered to not be relevant for the proposed
	childcare centre.
bjective: To ensure air quality is acceptable when	re child care facilities are proposed close to external
purces of air pollution such as major roads and ind	
ocate child care facilities on sites which avoid or	The childcare centre has been located to the rear of
inimise the potential impact of external sources	the site, away from Mulgoa Road, so as to avoid air
f air pollution such as major roads and industrial	pollution impacts. As noted above, the existing Home
evelopment.	Co centre is a low-intensity use (being a bulky goods
	centre). Surrounding land uses, including in the IN1
	General Industrial zone on the opposite of
	Regentville Road, primarily comprise of low-intensity
	bulky goods retail, and hybrid light industrial,
	business, office and showroom type premises. The
	childcare centre is therefore considered to be
	ciniucare centre is therefore considered to be
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	suitably protected from any sources of significant air pollution.
A suitably qualified air quality professional should	The childcare centre has been located to the rear of
prepare an air quality assessment report to	the site, away from Mulgoa Road, so as to avoid air
demonstrate that proposed child care facilities	pollution impacts. As noted above, the existing Home
close to major roads or industrial developments	Co centre is a low-intensity use (being a bulky goods
can meet air quality standards in accordance with	centre). Surrounding land uses, including in the IN1
relevant legislation and guidelines.	General Industrial zone on the opposite of Regentville Road, primarily comprise of low-intensity
The air quality assessment report should evaluate	bulky goods retail, and hybrid light industrial,
design considerations to minimise air pollution such	business, office and showroom type premises.
as:	business, once and showroom type premises.
<i>as.</i>	In any case, the childcare centre has been designed
 creating an appropriate constration 	to minimise interface with the existing carpark
 creating an appropriate separation distance between the facility and the 	
	through the orientation of indoor play spaces to
pollution source. The location of play	address the outdoor area and the framing of that
areas, sleeping areas and outdoor areas	outdoor space on three (3) sides with the 'U' shaped
should be as far as practicable from the	built form. Landscaping would also create an
major source of air pollution;	additional visually-appealing buffer.
 using landscaping to act as a filter for air pollution generated by traffic and 	The childrane control is therefore considered to be
pollution generated by traffic and	The childcare centre is therefore considered to be
industry. Landscaping has the added	suitably protected from any sources of significant air
benefit of improving aesthetics and	pollution without the need for further assessment.
minimising visual intrusion from an	
adjacent roadway; and,	
 incorporating ventilation design into the docian of the facility 	
design of the facility.	
3.7 Hours of Operation	facility of poighbouring residential developments
Objective: To minimise the impact of the child care	
Hours of operation within areas where the	The childcare centre is proposed to operate 6:30am-
predominant land use is residential should be confined to the core hours of 7.00am to 7.00pm	6:30pm Monday-Friday, and be closed Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays.
,	Sulluays allu Public Holluays.
weekdays. The hours of operation of the proposed	The clight (20min) early enoping of the control is
child care facility may be extended if it adjoins or	The slight (30min) early opening of the centre is
is adjacent to non-residential land uses.	considered acceptable given the site is not in a
	residential area, instead being surrounded by non-
	sensitive employment-generating uses, many of
Mithin mixed up	which would also commence early operations.
Within mixed use areas or predominantly	As noted above, the slight (30min) early opening of
commercial areas, the hours of operation for each	the centre is considered acceptable given the site is
child care facility should be assessed with respect	not in a residential area, instead being surrounded
to its compatibility with adjoining and co-located	by non-sensitive employment-generating uses
land uses.	many of which would also commence early
	operations.
	By opening earlier than the Home Co centre, traffic
	would be more evenly disbursed throughout the day,
	thereby assisting in the management of access
3.8 Traffic, Parking and Pedestrian Circulation	parking and pick-up/drop-off.
	parking and pick-up/drop-off.
<u> Dbjective: To provide parking that satisfies the need</u>	parking and pick-up/drop-off. ds of users and generated by the centre.
<u>Dbjective:</u> <i>To provide parking that satisfies the need</i> <i>Off street car parking should be provided at the</i>	parking and pick-up/drop-off. ds of users and generated by the centre. For childcare centres, PDCP2014 requires 1 space/10
<u>Dbjective:</u> <i>To provide parking that satisfies the need</i> Off street car parking should be provided at the rates for child care facilities specified in a	ds of users and generated by the centre. For childcare centres, PDCP2014 requires 1 space/10 children + 1 space/employee. This would result in a
3.8 Traffic, Parking and Pedestrian Circulation <u>Objective:</u> To provide parking that satisfies the need Off street car parking should be provided at the rates for child care facilities specified in a Development Control Plan that applies to the land. age 11 of 17	parking and pick-up/drop-off. ds of users and generated by the centre. For childcare centres, PDCP2014 requires 1 space/10
<u>Dbjective:</u> <i>To provide parking that satisfies the need</i> Off street car parking should be provided at the rates for child care facilities specified in a	parking and pick-up/drop-off. ds of users and generated by the centre. For childcare centres, PDCP2014 requires 1 space/10 children + 1 space/employee. This would result in a

Proposed Childcare Centre 72 Mulgoa Road, Jamisontown (Lot 200 DP 1230338)

Child Care Planning Guideline Assessment Tal	
rinciples and Considerations	Assessment
<i>(here a Development Control Plan does not becify car parking rates, off street car parking hould be provided at the following rates:</i> <i>(ithin 400 metres of a metropolitan train station:</i>	However, the <i>RMS Guide to Traffic Generating Developments</i> ('the RMS Guide') and the <i>Child Care Planning Guideline</i> ('the Guideline') establish a car parking ratio of 1 space/4 children (and no additional requirement for staff). This would result in a requirement for 27.5 spaces.
 1 space per 10 children; 1 space per 2 staff. Staff parking may be stack or tandem parking with no more than 2 spaces in each tandem space. n other areas: 1 space per 4 children. 	Overall, the net loss of spaces resulting from the footprint of the childcare centre together with the allocation of parking to the childcare centre in accordance with the DCP or RMS rates, would maintain a surplus of spaces for Home Co. When considered in conjunction with the pending change of use DA for Chipmunks, there would continue to be
<i>N reduction in car parking rates may be considered where:</i>	a 3 space surplus of spaces based on the RMS and Guideline rates. Alternatively, the adoption of the DCP rates for the childcare centre would record a minor shortfall of 2 spaces.
 the proposal is an adaptive re-use of a heritage item; the site is in a B8 Metropolitan Zone or other high density business or residential zone; the site is in proximity to high frequency and well connected public transport; the site is co-located or in proximity to other uses where parking is appropriately provided (for example business centres, schools, public open space, car parks); and, there is sufficient on street parking available at appropriate times within proximity of the site. 	This minor shortfall is justified on the basis of trip reduction (and corresponding reduced parking demand) resulting from co-location, multi-purpose visitation and different peak times for the various uses. Importantly, the childcare drop-off/pick-up times would differ from peak times for Home Co, resulting in spare capacity at different times of day. This is reflected in the subclauses within PDCP2014, the RMS Guide and the Planning Guideline. On this basis, the car park would have sufficient capacity to enable the co-existence of Home Co, the proposed childcare centre and Chipmunks.
In commercial or industrial zones and mixed use developments, on street parking may only be considered where there are no conflicts with adjoining uses, that is, no high levels of vehicle movement or potential conflicts with trucks and large vehicles.	Whilst this policy focuses on the availability of on- street parking, it is considered reasonable for consideration to be offered to the suitability of the Home Co car park for servicing the childcare centre (also noting that childcare drop-off/pick-up times would differ from peak times for Home Co). The acceptability of this arrangement is confirmed in the TIA at Appendix 4 .
A Traffic and Parking Study should be prepared to support the proposal to quantify potential impacts on the surrounding land uses and demonstrate how impacts on amenity will be minimised. The study should also address any proposed variations to parking rates and demonstrate that:	The TIA at Appendix 4 confirms the traffic and parking arrangements would suitably service the proposed childcare centre whilst not unacceptably impacting on the existing Home Co centre, any other surrounding facilities, or the road network.
 the amenity of the surrounding area will not be affected; and, there will be no impacts on the safe operation of the surrounding road network. 	

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	et in a safe environment that does not disrupt traffic
 Alternate vehicular access should be provided where child care facilities are on sites fronting: a classified road; and roads which carry freight traffic or transport dangerous goods or hazardous materials. 	The existing access arrangements to the broader Home Co site would also support safe and efficient access to the centre from the surrounding road network.
The alternate access must have regard to:	
 the prevailing traffic conditions; and pedestrian and vehicle safety including bicycle movements the likely impact of the development on traffic. 	
Child care facilities proposed within cul-de-sacs or narrow lanes or roads should ensure that safe access can be provided to and from the site, and to and from the wider locality in times of emergency.	The existing access arrangements to the broader Home Co site would also support safe and efficient access to the centre from the surrounding road network, including in the instance of an emergency.
Objective: To provide a safe and connected environ	
 The following design solutions may be incorporated into a development to help provide a safe pedestrian environment: separate pedestrian access from the car park to the facility; defined pedestrian crossings included within large car parking areas; separate pedestrian and vehicle entries from the street for parents, children and visitors; pedestrian paths that enable two prams to pass each other; delivery and loading areas located away from the main pedestrian access to the building and in clearly designated, separate facilities; in commercial or industrial zones and mixed use developments, the path of travel from the car parking to the centre entrance physically separated from any truck circulation or parking areas; and, vehicles can enter and leave the site in a forward direction. 	The existing car park includes line-marked pedestrian paths and crossings. Directional signage within the carpark would encourage parents to drop- off and pick-up children in the designated area in immediate proximity to the childcare centre so as to avoid having to travel long distances through the far reaches of the carpark.
 Mixed use developments should include: driveway access, manoeuvring areas and parking areas for the facility that are separate to parking and manoeuvring areas used by trucks; 	The drop-off/pick-up point as well as some areas of carparking would be situated directly adjacent to the childcare centre. Directional signage within the carpark would encourage parents to drop-off and pick-up children in the designated area in immediate proximity to the childcare centre so as to avoid



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WILLOW TREE PLANNING

Proposed Childcare Centre

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 drop off and pick up zones that are 	having to travel long distances through the far
exclusively available for use during the	reaches of the carpark.
facility's operating hours with spaces clearly marked accordingly, close to the	
main entrance and preferably at the same	
floor level. Alternatively, direct access	
should avoid crossing driveways or	
maneuvering areas used by vehicles	
accessing other parts of the site; and	
 parking that is separate from other uses, 	
located and grouped together and	
conveniently located near the entrance or	
access point to the facility.	
Car parking design should:	The carparking area has been appropriately
	designed in terms of safety, access and compliance
 include a child safe fence to separate car 	with the relevant Australian Standards.
parking areas from the building entrance	
and play areas;	
 provide clearly marked accessible parking 	
as close as possible to the primary	
entrance to the building in accordance	
with appropriate Australian Standards;	
and,	
 include wheelchair and pram accessible parking. 	
Chapter 4 – Applying the National Regulation	s to Development Proposals
4.1 Indoor Space Requirements	
Regulation 107	The proposed childcare centre complies with the
2	National Regulations as it provides 3.32m ²
Every child being educated and cared for within a	unencumbered indoor space per child.
facility must have a minimum of 3.25 m ² of	
unencumbered indoor space.	Furthermore, in accordance with Regulation 107, i.e.
	Storage, it is recommended that a Child Care Facility
Note: if this requirement is not met, the	provides:
concurrence of the regulatory authority is required	
under the SEPP.	 a minimum of 0.3 m³ per child of external
	storage space; and
	 a minimum of 0.2 m³ per child of internal
	storage space.
	The proposed childcare centre will comply with the
	abovementioned provision.
4.2 Laundry and Hygiene Facilities	
Regulation 106	The proposed childcare centre includes a laundry
	located in an appropriate location in accordance with
There must be laundry facilities or access to	the adjacent provision. Further confirmation prior to
laundry facilities; or other arrangements for	the issue of a Construction Certificate is required to
dealing with soiled clothing, nappies and linen,	ensure that the laundry has the capacity to store
including hygienic facilities for storage prior to their	goods prior to their disposal.
disposal or laundering. The laundry and hygienic	
disposal or laundering. The laundry and hygienic facilities must be located and maintained in a way	
disposal or laundering. The laundry and hygienic	

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Regulation 109	The proposed hygiene / sanitary facilities within the childcare centre will be designed and constructed to
A service must ensure that adequate,	comply with the requirements of the Nationa
developmentally and age-appropriate toilet,	Construction Code.
washing and drying facilities are provided for use	
by children being educated and cared for by the	
service; and the location and design of the toilet,	
washing and drying facilities enable safe use and	
convenient access by the children.	
4.4 Ventilation and Natural Light	
	The proposed children controlingly des provisions fo
Regulation 110 Services must be well ventilated, have adequate	The proposed childcare centre includes provisions for high ceilings which would further influence and optimise available natural light experienced indoors
natural light, and be maintained at a temperature	which would improve the overall wellbeing o
that ensures the safety and wellbeing of children.	children and staff. Furthermore, satisfactory
Child care facilities must comply with the light and	mechanical ventilation systems would be
ventilation and minimum ceiling height	implemented within the building, which would
requirements of the National Construction Code.	provide optimum temperatures to the indoo
Ceiling height requirements may be affected by the	environment.
capacity of the facility.	
4.5 Administrative Space	
Regulation 111	The proposed childcare centre includes an office
	space with adequate provisions that comply with the
A service must provide adequate area or areas for	adjacent controls.
the purposes of conducting the administrative	dujucent controls.
functions of the service, consulting with parents of	
children and conducting private conversations.	
4.6 Nappy Change Facilities	
Regulation 112	The proposed childcare centre would include nappy change facilities. Further confirmation prior to the
Child care facilities must provide for children who	issue of a Construction Certificate would be required
wear nappies, including appropriate hygienic facilities for nappy changing and bathing. All nappy	to confirm that the nappy change facility does no allow for unsupervised access by children.
changing facilities should be designed and located	
in an area that prevents unsupervised access by	
children.	
4.7 Premises Designed to Facilitate Supervisio	on
Regulation 115	Prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate
	confirmation would be required to confirm that the
A centre-based service must ensure that the rooms	
	proposed childcare centre has been designed to
and facilities within the premises (including toilets,	
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity	proposed childcare centre has been designed to
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate	proposed childcare centre has been designed to
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate supervision of children at all times, having regard	proposed childcare centre has been designed to
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate supervision of children at all times, having regard to the need to maintain their rights and dignity.	proposed childcare centre has been designed to
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate supervision of children at all times, having regard to the need to maintain their rights and dignity. 4.8 Emergency and Evacuation Procedures	proposed childcare centre has been designed to facilitate the supervision of children at all times.
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate supervision of children at all times, having regard to the need to maintain their rights and dignity.	proposed childcare centre has been designed to facilitate the supervision of children at all times. Prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate, and
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate supervision of children at all times, having regard to the need to maintain their rights and dignity. 4.8 Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Regulations 97 and 168	proposed childcare centre has been designed to facilitate the supervision of children at all times. Prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate, and as part of the formalised Operational Plan o
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate supervision of children at all times, having regard to the need to maintain their rights and dignity. 4.8 Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Regulations 97 and 168 Regulation 168 sets out the list of procedures that	proposed childcare centre has been designed to facilitate the supervision of children at all times. Prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate, and as part of the formalised Operational Plan o Management, an emergency evacuation plan would
and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate supervision of children at all times, having regard to the need to maintain their rights and dignity. 4.8 Emergency and Evacuation Procedures Regulations 97 and 168 Regulation 168 sets out the list of procedures that a care service must have, including procedures for	proposed childcare centre has been designed to facilitate the supervision of children at all times. Prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate, and as part of the formalised Operational Plan o
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Child Care Planning Guideline Assessment Tal Principles and Considerations	Assessment
Principles and Considerations	Assessment
 instructions for what must be done in the 	
event of an emergency;	
 an emergency and evacuation floor plan, 	
a copy of which is displayed in a	
prominent position near each exit;	
 a risk assessment to identify potential 	
emergencies that are relevant to the	
service.	
4.9 Outdoor Space Requirements	
Regulation 108	The proposed childcare centre complies with the
	National Regulations as it provides 7.08m
An education and care service premises must	unencumbered outdoor space per child.
	unencumbered outdoor space per child.
provide for every child being educated and cared	
for within the facility to have a minimum of 7.0 m^2	
of unencumbered outdoor space.	
4.10 Natural Environment	
Regulation 113	The outdoor recreation area for the proposed
	childcare centre has been strategically designed to
The approved provider of a contra based and	create a natural and vibrant environment for children
The approved provider of a centre-based service	
must ensure that the outdoor spaces allow children	and staff, which contributes to positive wellbeing and
to explore and experience the natural environment.	experience.
4.11 Shade	
Regulation 114	The proposed childcare centre makes provision to
	install shade sails over the outdoor area, to provide
The approved provider of a centre based convice	
The approved provider of a centre-based service	a means of safety against being exposed to
must ensure that outdoor spaces include adequate	ultraviolet radiation.
shaded areas to protect children from	
overexposure to ultraviolet radiation from the sun.	
4.12 Fencing	
Regulation 104	Fencing is proposed around the childcare centre in
5	accordance with the relevant Australian Standards to
Any outdoor space used by children must be	comply with safety regulations.
enclosed by a fence or barrier that is of a height	comply with surcey regulations.
, _	
and design that children preschool age or under	
, _	
and design that children preschool age or under	
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it.	
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based	
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care	
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family	
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family day care venue where all children are over	
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and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family day care venue where all children are over preschool age. Child care facilities must also comply with the requirements for fencing and protection of outdoor play spaces that are contained in the National Construction Code. 4.13 Soil Assessment Regulation 25	contaminants, it has been remediated in accordance
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family day care venue where all children are over preschool age. Child care facilities must also comply with the requirements for fencing and protection of outdoor play spaces that are contained in the National Construction Code. 4.13 Soil Assessment	contaminants, it has been remediated in accordance
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family day care venue where all children are over preschool age. Child care facilities must also comply with the requirements for fencing and protection of outdoor play spaces that are contained in the National Construction Code. 4.13 Soil Assessment Regulation 25	contaminants, it has been remediated in accordance with an approved RAP and a Validation Report ha
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family day care venue where all children are over preschool age. Child care facilities must also comply with the requirements for fencing and protection of outdoor play spaces that are contained in the National Construction Code. 4.13 Soil Assessment Regulation 25 Subclause (d) of regulation 25 requires an assessment of soil at a proposed site, and in some	contaminants, it has been remediated in accordance with an approved RAP and a Validation Report ha been issued certifying the suitability of the land fo
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family day care venue where all children are over preschool age. Child care facilities must also comply with the requirements for fencing and protection of outdoor play spaces that are contained in the National Construction Code. 4.13 Soil Assessment Regulation 25 Subclause (d) of regulation 25 requires an assessment of soil at a proposed site, and in some cases, sites already in use for such purposes as	contaminants, it has been remediated in accordance with an approved RAP and a Validation Report ha been issued certifying the suitability of the land fo commercial use. An EMP is also in place for the
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family day care venue where all children are over preschool age. Child care facilities must also comply with the requirements for fencing and protection of outdoor play spaces that are contained in the National Construction Code. 4.13 Soil Assessment Regulation 25 Subclause (d) of regulation 25 requires an assessment of soil at a proposed site, and in some cases, sites already in use for such purposes as part of an application for service approval.	contaminants, it has been remediated in accordance with an approved RAP and a Validation Report ha been issued certifying the suitability of the land fo commercial use. An EMP is also in place for the
and design that children preschool age or under cannot go through, over or under it. This regulation does not apply to a centre-based service that primarily provides education and care to children over preschool age, including a family day care venue where all children are over preschool age. Child care facilities must also comply with the requirements for fencing and protection of outdoor play spaces that are contained in the National Construction Code. 4.13 Soil Assessment Regulation 25 Subclause (d) of regulation 25 requires an assessment of soil at a proposed site, and in some cases, sites already in use for such purposes as	

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Child Care Planning Guideline Assessment Table		
Principles and Considerations	Assessment	
With every service application one of the following is required:	the ESA prepared specifically in relation to this DA (Appendix 7), the site conditions are suitable for the proposed childcare centre.	
 a soil assessment for the site of the proposed education and care service premises; if a soil assessment for the site of the proposed child care facility has previously been undertaken, a statement to that effect specifying when the soil assessment was undertaken; and, a statement made by the applicant that states, to the best of the applicant's knowledge, the site history does not indicate that the site is likely to be contaminated in a way that poses an unaccentable risk to the beat the site history does 		
unacceptable risk to the health of children.		

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