Proposed Warehouse and Distribution Facility, Proposed Access Road and Proposed Earthworks 128 Andrews Road, Penrith (Lot 20 in DP 1216618) & 130-172 Andrews Road, Penrith (Lot 13 DP 217705)

Penrith Development Control Plan 2014 (PDCP2014)

PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment	
	C1 Site Planning and De	esign Principles		
1.1.2 Key Areas with Scenic and Landscape Values	(1) New proposals on land identified in the LEP Scenic and Landscape Values Map (including gateway sites) or on land zoned E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves or E2 Environmental Conservation, are to submit a visual impact assessment with their development application. This assessment involves describing, analysing and evaluating the visual impacts of the proposed development, and identifying measures to minimise the impacts and ensure the development is sympathetic to the scenic and landscape character of the area. (2) Table C1.2 below identifies what type of visual impact assessment must be prepared and who can prepare it. The Submission Requirements Appendix provides details on the requirements for both types of visual impact assessment. In the table below, there are some parameters that require an opinion or determination from Council. In this regard, applicants will need to contact Council's Development Services Department for advice.	YES	The proposed development is located on a land portion identified as 'Land with Scenic and Landscape Values' under Clause 7.5 of PLEP2010. The proposed development has satisfactorily addressed the Site's landscape values (where possible) via the retention of 159,964 m² of reserved land and via an aesthetically pleasing architectural landscape design (refer to Appendix 2 & 3).	
C2 Vegetation Management				
2.1 Preservation of Trees and Vegetation	Controls: (1) Development Consent (a) In accordance with Clause 5.9 of Penrith LEP 2010, a person must not ringbark, cut down, top, lop, remove, injure or wilfully destroy any tree or other	YES	A Flora and Fauna Assessment has been undertaken by Eco Logical Australia (2018), for which it has provided recommendations requiring adherence concerning the proposed development (refer to Section 6.8 & Appendix 12 .	



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	vegetation which is prescribed by this Plan without development consent, or a permit granted by Council. The terms 'ringbark, 'top' and 'lop' are defined in Appendix F1 - Definitions.		
2.3 Bushfire Management	(1) Planning for Bushfire Protection (a) If land is identified as 'bushfire prone land' on the Bushfire Prone Land Map, then any development application on that land must address the bush fire protection measures set out in the document 'Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006 (PBP). (2) Bushfire Assessment Report (a) A Bushfire Assessment Report, prepared in accordance with the PBP, must accompany all development applications on land identified as bush fire prone land. (For report requirements, see Appendix F3 – DA Submission Requirements).	YES	The proposed development satisfactorily addresses bush fire protection measures set out in the <i>Planning for Bushfire Protection 2006</i> (PBP 2006) document via means of a Bushfire Assessment Report undertaken by Blackash Bushfire Consulting (2018), which is found in Section 6.10 and Appendix 11 .
	C3 Water Mana	gement	
3.1 The Water Cycle / Water Conservation	(3) Proposed Industrial Land Uses Any new industrial development or significant alteration and/or addition to an industrial building needs to reduce water consumption by a combination of careful site planning, design and water efficient appliances. The following controls apply to new industrial buildings and significant alterations/additions to industrial buildings: (a) All proposed industrial buildings with a roof area greater than 200m2 are required to install a rainwater tank of minimum capacity of 100,000 litres on the site for re-use of water in irrigation,	YES	The proposed development would integrate an architectural design that accounts for a satisfactory water management system, via integration of rainwater tanks and re-use applications for potable water supply where deemed necessary. Refer to the Architectural Plans and Civil Engineering Drawings found in Appendix 2 & 4 .



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	industrial processes, toilet flushing or for other non- drinking purposes through a separate reticulated water supply system. (b) All proposed industrial sites with a hard surface area (including roof area, driveways, parking areas, loading bays, covered storage areas, etc.) greater than 1,000m2 shall submit a water management plan which estimates required water needs, and includes an investigation into the feasibility of the measures listed below, outlines those to be adopted on the site and explains why any measures not adopted were unable to be implemented: i. Rainwater tanks connected to roof and gutter systems and installed to enable reuse of rainwater for irrigation, industrial processes, toilet flushing or other non- drinking purposes; ii. Stormwater detention systems installed and maintained to enable the reuse of stored water for irrigation, industrial processes, toilet flushing or other non- drinking purposes, and to minimise the impact of runoff from the site; iii. Roof gardens, either for recreational purposes or as a means to reduce hard stand area. (c) Any proposed industrial development with a roof area greater than 600m2 must submit a documented investigation into the feasibility of a roof garden to reduce hard surface area and associated run off.		
3.2 Catchment Management and Water Quality	(3) Water Quality for all Land Uses	YES	The proposed development encourages and promotes a WSUD Strategy adhering to Section 3.2



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	Council's Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) Policy (2013) has been prepared to improve water conservation, quality and quantity in both new development and some redevelopments. The policy seeks to clarify which developments need to achieve the targets for water conservation, quality and quantity.	·	of PDCP2014. This is further demonstrated within the Civil Engineering Report (Appendix 4).
	Where any development could result in water quality impacts in nearby surface water systems, the water quality at that system is to be monitored for pollutants prior to the commencement of works, and at regular intervals during construction and/or operation.		
	Water quality entering natural areas shall either maintain or improve on pre-development levels.		
	All monitoring is to be undertaken in accordance with any relevant guidelines of the Office of Environment and Heritage (or any other applicable guidelines).		
	(4) Council Approval Requirements for WSUD Systems		
	Development types required to meet water conservation and stormwater quality and quantity targets are defined in Table C3.1. The performance criteria required to be met are listed below under		
	subsection '5) WSUD Development Controls'. Affected developments must submit a WSUD Strategy (report dealing with measures to be implemented as part of		
	the development) with a Development Application.		



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
3.6 Stormwater Management and Drainage	(1) Natural Environment (a) Runoff must not be discharged into bushland areas, including threatened ecological communities. (b) Pipe outlets shall be treated with measures to dissipate stormwater velocity, except where waters enter a formed channel or similar structure that is unlikely to be damaged by water flowing in at high velocity. (c) Permeable ground surfaces are to be maintained as far as possible, and where suitable conditions exist, stormwater is to be infiltrated on-site. (2) Drainage (a) Council's Stormwater Drainage Specification for Building Developments provides details on drainage requirements including on-site detention, new drainage systems and the like. (b) The development of any lot should take into account the existing drainage patterns of the area, including any localised ponding, and whether the proposed development is likely to affect: i. Access to the site; ii. Drainage on adjoining properties; iii. Localised nuisance flooding on adjoining properties; and, iv. Natural overland flow or drainage paths. (c) In areas where there are no defined drainage patterns, Council may require the applicant to liaise with the adjoining owners regarding the construction of a drain or channel to an existing watercourse. This may include the provision of drainage easements.	YES	The proposed development would ensure adherence is met with regard to the Site's stormwater management and drainage requirements. Further details demonstrating compliance is provided in Architectural Plans and in the Civil Engineering Report (refer to Appendix 2 & 4).



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	(d) Depending on the scale of the proposed development, the applicant may be required to address the following matters in their application: i. The drainage capacity available for the site (e.g. if the site is connected to a centralised stormwater system, the existing drainage network capacity); ii. Where capacity may be limited, appropriate drainage measures, including possible onsite detention (determined by liaising with Council's Development Engineering Unit and receiving detailed advice from a qualified engineering consultant); iii. If the site is affected by drainage constraints, the current stormwater discharge and likely future discharge. In this regard, a report prepared by a qualified engineer will be required and should demonstrate that the development will not overload trunk drains during peak storm events or cause localised flooding; iiii. If the proposed development will result in additional pollutant loading (and the appropriate licences have been obtained from the relevant government authorities), details demonstrating that the drainage systems have adequate capacity for those pollutants and runoff will comply with the water quality requirements referred to in this Plan; and v. Any required easements across neighbouring properties. Where easements are required, Council requires the		



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	submission of the adjoining owner's consent with the development application. (e) If the site does not have access to Council's stormwater drainage system, all drainage should be designed to ensure that the intensity, quantity and quality of surface runoff is not detrimental to downstream properties and watercourses. A legal point of discharge will be required. (f) If the site has access to Council's stormwater drainage system, all roof and surface water that is not recycled for use on the site must be discharged into Council's stormwater drainage system. No surface drainage will be permitted to discharge across Council's footways or reserves or enter adjoining land. (g) The applicant should demonstrate how existing soil type and associated constraints (e.g. salinity and poor percolation) have been considered in the drainage design).		
	 On-Site Stormwater Detention (OSD) (a) Council's Stormwater Drainage Specification for Building Developments provides details on drainage requirements for on-site detention. (b) Adequate stormwater systems shall be designed and constructed to ensure that, for all rainwater events up to and including the 1:100 Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) event, new developments and redevelopments do not increase stormwater peak flows in any downstream areas. (c) On-site stormwater detention systems must release water after any rainfall event to maximise future capacity and, therefore, cannot include rainwater tanks, water retention basins or dams. 		



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	 (d) Detention storage is to be located at a level that is above the 1:5 ARI flood level. (e) On-site detention systems are to be designed using a catchment wide approach. Advice should be sought from Council's Development Engineering Unit in this regard. (f) On-site stormwater detention mechanisms should have a maintenance program in place. (g) Onsite stormwater detention mechanisms should be placed on the title of the relevant allotment/property to ensure their retention and maintenance. 		
	C4 Land Manag	gement	
4.1 Site Stability and Earthworks	(1) Development Consent (a) In accordance with the earthworks provisions of the LEP, development consent is required for any earthworks unless: i. The work is exempt development under State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008; or ii. The work is ancillary to other development for which development consent has been given. (b) Consent is required when material is imported or removed from a property or is relocated on the same property. (2) Matters to be Considered (a) The LEP contains clauses that list the matters that must be considered before granting development consent for earthworks.	YES	The proposed development includes provisions for proposed earthworks. Consultant reports including, the civil engineering report, geotechnical report and contamination report provide drawings and recommendations requiring adherence to satisfactorily develop the Site in the appropriate manner (refer to Appendix 4-6).



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	(b) These matters must be addressed in the supporting documentation submitted with the development application.		
	(3) Development Application Requirements (a) Any development application that proposes earthworks and therefore changes to the levels of a site, is required to clearly address the following in the Statement of Environmental Effects or a Geotechnical Report (if required, see 3 b)): i. The location and extent of the earthworks on the site; ii. Justification for the need to change the land levels in terms of the overall development; iii. Any other impacts from the changed land levels as a consequence of the earthworks. (b) Where a building is proposed on land where the existing slope gradient is higher than 15% (or the land is likely to be subject to any land stability issues), the development application may be required to include a Geotechnical Report (prepared by a suitably qualified consultant). (c) Council will not permit a building to be placed on land where the existing slope gradient before development is greater than 20%. (d) Applicants should refer to the following sections of this DCP: i. Vegetation Management, to ensure vegetation is protected on the site, particularly where the vegetation is important to site stability;		
	ii. Site Planning and Design Principles, to ensure any proposed development responds to the natural topography of the site; and iii. The other sections of this section relating to landfill, erosion and sedimentation, contaminated lands and		



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	salinity to determine if any additional information is required to address these issues. (4) Limitations on Earthworks (a) Earthworks to create a building platform shall not be undertaken where excavation and/or filling would exceed 1m from the existing natural ground level of the site. (b) On sloping sites, site disturbance is to be minimised by using split level or pier foundation building designs (see Figure C4.1). (c) All retaining walls proposed for the site are to be identified in the development application for the proposed development. Retaining walls are to be kept to a minimum to reduce earthworks. Use of materials that complement the natural environment is encouraged. (d) During any earthworks, any topsoil should be preserved on site for re-use and should be stockpiled and covered to avoid dust or loss of topsoil. Refer to the Landscape Design Section of this Plan for controls on		
4.3 Erosion and Sedimentation	stockpiling topsoil on site. (1) Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (ESCP) (a) All applications for subdivision and development which involve site disturbance must be accompanied by an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP), except in the following circumstances: i. The construction of minor structures including carports, pergolas, verandahs, garden sheds and the like; and ii. Dwelling additions and alterations which are deemed by Council as not likely to cause erosion and sediment loss from the site.	YES	The civil engineering drawings integrated as part of the Civil Engineering Report successfully implement controls, by way of an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan with regard to the proposed development. Recommendations concerning erosion and sedimentation would be adhered to accordingly (refer to Appendix 4).



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	(b) An ESCP is necessary to ensure that a strategy to manage erosion and sedimentation is considered at an early stage in the planning process. The ESCP must consider the potential for soil erosion and sedimentation during all stages of the development — demolition, construction and operation of the development. The ESCP must demonstrate that appropriate controls have been planned which will, when implemented, minimise erosion of soil from the site and, accordingly, sedimentation of drainage systems and waterways. (c) The ESCP must be submitted in accordance with best practice guidelines for erosion and sediment control, including Landcom's, Managing Urban Stormwater — Soils and Construction, 2004. (d) Where the applicant is uncertain of the most suitable method of control for a particular situation, the applicant is requested to consult with Council officers to discuss the proposal prior to the submission of an ESCP.	V-0	
4.4 Contaminated Lands	 Objectives: (a) To prevent or minimise the risk of contamination of land and any associated impacts or harm from any such contamination; (b) To enable Council to more adequately identify, record and manage known and potentially contaminated land; (c) To provide direction for Council in the gathering and assessment of information in relation to previous land use activities that may have resulted in contamination; (d) To assist Council in the discharge of its functions and responsibilities in relation to existing and potential contaminated land with reasonable care and due diligence to minimise potential risk to both public health and the environment; 	YES	The proposed development would be required to assess contamination as a result of earthworks being proposed. A contamination report is provided within Appendix 5 . Furthermore, any required remediation works (if any) have been assessed against <i>State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 – Remediation of Land</i> (SEPP 55).



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	 (e) To inform the community, particularly those interested or involved in the planning and development process, of Council's procedures relating to existing or potential contaminated land; and (f) To ensure that all stakeholders are aware of their responsibilities for the ongoing management of contaminated land. 		
4.5 Salinity	(1) Salinity Analysis (a) A detailed salinity analysis will be necessary if: i. The site of the proposed development has been identified as being subject to a potential risk of salinity (refer to the map Salinity Potential in Western Sydney 2002), or ii. An initial investigation shows the site is saline or affected by salinity. (b) Investigations and sampling for salinity are to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Site Investigations for Urban Salinity. (c) The author of the salinity analysis must sign off on the project on completion of works and submit this to Council prior to an occupation certificate being issued, if required. (2) Salinity Controls (a) Disturbance to the natural hydrological system shall be minimised by maintaining good drainage and reducing water logging on the site. (b) Groundwater recharge shall be minimised by such measures as: i. Directing runoff from paved areas (roads, car parks, domestic paving, etc) into lined stormwater drains rather than along grassed channels as necessary;	YES	The Site's salinity severity has been satisfactorily analysed with regard to the proposed development. Any controls and recommendations requiring adherence would be implemented accordingly (refer to Section 6.6 and Appendix 5 .



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
basins proxim ground iii. Enc (c) So aci in de its (d) Co pro res En be mo to (e) Th ve (f) All pro i. ii. iii. iv.	In the landscape to avoid recharge where ity to the water table is likely to create water mounding; and, couraging on site detention of roof water runoff. It erosion and sediment control measures, in cordance with erosion and sedimentation controls this section, shall be incorporated into the velopment during its construction and following completion. Instruction techniques shall be employed that event structural damage to the development as a sult of salinity (see "Building in a Saline vironment"). For example, building footings shall constructed so as not to impede groundwater evenent and building materials that are resistant salt effects shall be used. It eremoval of vegetation, particularly native getation, on the site shall be minimised. I landscape design should undertake the following factices: Select salt tolerant plant species (generally native trees and shrubs); Use mulch in all garden beds; Minimise the area of lawn as this requires large quantities of water; Use 'water wise' garden and landscape design (including timers, selection of plants with low water needs, grouping plants of similar water usage together, etc); and, Use non-corrosive materials when constructing pipes and channels.		



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment						
	C5 Waste Management								
5.1 Waste Management Plans	Controls: (1) Applicants are to submit a Waste Management Plan when lodging a development application for: (a) Demolition or construction of buildings; (b) Change of use of buildings for rural, residential, commercial and industrial developments; (c) Subdivision of land and / or buildings; or, (d) Alterations to 50% or more of the existing gross floor area of buildings, or additions to buildings resulting in a 50% increase (or more) to the existing gross floor area. (2) The Waste Management Plan must be supported by scaled waste management drawings that are to assist in demonstrating compliance with the provisions of this Plan. (3) A Waste Management Plan will also be required for applications for a Complying Development Certificate. (4) The Waste Management Plan enables Council (or the Certifying Authority) to assess the waste likely to be generated by the development and ensure that appropriate actions are taken so as to properly manage the generation, storage and disposal of wastes. (5) The Waste Management Plan must include details of: (a) The types and volumes of wastes and recyclables likely to be generated as a result of the development; (b) How waste and recyclables will be stored and treated on site;	YES	A Waste Management Plan with regard to the proposed development would be implemented accordingly and further detailed within Section 6.12 & Appendix 8.						



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	(c) How the residual non-reusable or non-recyclable wastes and recyclables are to be disposed of; and, (d) How ongoing waste management will operate once the development is complete (for the life of the development).		
5.2.4 Non-Residential Development Controls	(1) These controls will apply to commercial, industrial and any other non-residential development. (2) For any building comprising three or more storeys and not containing dwellings, a suitable system for the interim storage and transportation of waste and recyclables from each storey to the waste storage/collection area is to be integrated within the building's design. (3) Waste storage and collection areas should be: (a) Flexible in their design so as to allow for future changes in the operation, tenancies and uses; (b) Located away from primary street frontages, where applicable; (c) Suitably screened from public areas so as to reduce the impacts of noise, odour and visual amenity; and (d) Designed and located to consider possible traffic hazards (pedestrian/vehicular) likely to be caused by the storage and collection of waste. (4) The following features will need to be considered in the design of waste storage and collection areas: (a) Dry recyclables including containers, paper, cardboard and toners for printers and photocopiers should be separated from other waste, for recycling; (b) Food scraps should be placed in specialised containment bins and collected on a regular basis	YES	The proposed development is applicable to the 'non-residential development controls' as indicated by Section 5.2.4 of PDCP2014.



Proposed Warehouse and Distribution Facility, Proposed Access Road and Proposed Earthworks 128 Andrews Road, Penrith (Lot 20 in DP 1216618) & 130-172 Andrews Road, Penrith (Lot 13 DP 217705)

PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	(particularly where large volumes of perishable wastes are generated); (c) Refrigerated garbage rooms should be provided where there are large quantities of perishable wastes and infrequent collections; and (d) Clinical or hazardous and liquid waste should be placed in specialised containment bins and collected by specialised services. (5) Grease traps must be provided where there is a likelihood of liquid waste entering the drainage systems (contact Sydney Water to obtain trade waste requirements). (6) Communal storage/collection facilities are recommended where: (a) The design makes it difficult for all tenants to have ready access to a collection point; or (b) The site characteristics restrict vehicle entry. (7) Where a communal facility exists, each tenant should have a designated area which is clearly signposted. (8) Should a collection vehicle be required to enter the property, the driveway and manoeuvring area must be suitable for a collection vehicle in terms of both its strength and design. (9) The system for waste management must be compatible with the collection service(s) to be used whether Council or private contractor. (10) Swept paths demonstrating adequate manoeuvring area are to be provided with the application.		

C6 Landscape Design



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment		
6.1 Controls	(1) Development Categories This section classifies all development in the Penrith local government area into 3 categories (see Table C6.2 below). Each of these categories has different requirements in relation to the landscape design component of the development (i.e. different parts of this section apply to different types of developments). (2) Submission Requirements Depending on the type of development proposed, different types of vegetation and landscaping information will be required as part of the development application. Table C6.3 below lists the type of information to be submitted for the various categories of development.	YES	The proposed development would be classed as 'Category 3' (see below). Category 3 All developments that are above \$2 million in value Any development that is on a site with significant environmental considerations as determined by Council. Any development that will have a significant public domain impact as determined by Council. Any development that involves the alteration or addition to a heritage item or a property in a heritage conservation area. The proposed development relates to 'Category 3' only (see below). Required Information Category 1 Category 2 Site Analysis Tree Survey and Assessment Report/Arboricultural Survey Report Tree Management Plan Landscape Concept Plan Landscape Detail Plan and additional details Landscape Plans undertaken by Geoscapes (2018) are provided in Appendix 3 which address the controls of Section 6.1 of PDCP2014.		
6.1.2 Protection of the Environment	(1) Environmentally Sustainable Design (2) Soil Landscapes (3) Minimising Soil Erosion (4) Avoidance of Excavation and Filling (5) Conserving Site Soil	YES	With regard to the proposed development, the controls listed have been assessed and described in detail (where applicable) within the Statement of Environmental Effects.		



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment				
6.1.3 Neighbourhood Amenity and Character 6.1.4 Site Amenity	(6) Species Selection (7) Bushfire Resistant Species (8) Protection of Trees and Vegetation on Construction Sites and Adjoining Public and Privately Owned Land (9) Vegetation Communities (10) Irrigation / Water Consumption (11) Minimisation of Impervious Surfaces (12) Salinity (13) Materials Selection (1) Landscape Character (2) Integration of Design (3) Streetscape (4) Community Safety (5) Fencing and Retaining Walls (6) Planting on Structures (7) Buffer Zones (1) Contextual Design (2) Open Space Requirements (3) Deep Soil Zones (4) Equal Access (5) Heritage (6) Noise, Vibration and Dust Reduction (7) Location of Utility Services (8) Utility Areas (9) Landscaping and Above Ground On-Site Stormwater Detention (10) On-Site Effluent Disposal and Landscaping (11) Car Wash Bays	YES	The proposed development has satisfactorily addressed the Site's landscape values (where possible) via the retention of 159,964 m² of reserved land and via an aesthetically pleasing architectural landscape design. Additionally, neighbourhood amenity has been addressed accordingly, with appropriate setbacks adhered to (where necessary). The proposed development has considered the site amenity adhering to the adjacent column (refer to Appendix 2-4).				
	C8 Public Domain						
8.1 Pedestrian Amenity	(1) Permeability (2) Active Street Frontage and Address (3) Awnings	YES	The proposed development ensures that the controls listed adjacent are integrated into the overall				



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	(4) Landscape in the Public Domain and Street Tree Planting		architectural and landscape design (refer to Appendix 2 & 3).
8.3 Lighting	Controls: (1) Council's adopted Public Lighting Policy and the implementation of an energy efficient lighting system should be incorporated into any design. Other factors for consideration of the design and location of lighting are: (a) The location of all entrances into the building and its relationship to the street and public domain; (b) The future uses of the public domain, particularly those sections that will be used at night, to ensure appropriate levels of visibility; (c) The location and type of vegetation within the public domain; (d) The likelihood for vandalism of the lighting and its maintenance requirements; (e) The appropriateness of movement sensitive and diffused lights at specific locations; and, (f) Potential for lighting spillage onto neighbouring properties as this can cause nuisance and reduce opportunities for natural surveillance (refer to AS 4282 Control of the obstructive effects of outdoor lighting). (2) As a minimum, the requirements of AS 1158 Lighting for roads and public spaces should be used for street lighting. AS 1158 may also be used	YES	Appendix 2 & 3). Any lighting proposed would be implemented to adhere to the controls listed in Section 8.3 of PDCP2014.
	for the lighting of pathways, laneways and access routes provided the lighting design allows:		



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	(a) A wide beam of illumination to reach the beam of the next light, or the perimeter of the site or area being traversed; and,(b) The faces of users travelling along the path/laneway/arcade up to a distance of 15m are clearly illuminated.		
	C9 Advertising an	d Signage	
9.4 Commercial, Mixed Use and Industrial Zones	Controls: (1) Applicants intending to erect a sign (advertisement) should first consult the relevant environmental planning instrument applying to the subject property to determine whether or not an advertisement requires development consent. (2) All advertising is to be — (a) constructed of high quality, durable materials; (b) considered in conjunction with design and construction of buildings; (c) restricted to one sign identifying the name of the occupants and/or products manufactured or produced on the site; and, (d) contained wholly within the site. (3) Signs should generally be confined to the ground level of the building, awning or fascia, unless it can be demonstrated that the building is of a scale, architectural style and in a location that would be enhanced by signage at different elevations (see Figure C9.3 below). (4) The sign is to be contained fully within the confines of the wall or awning to which it is mounted. (5) In the case of multiple occupancy of a building or site:	YES	Signage with regard to the proposed development is addressed in the Architectural and Landscape Plans (refer to Appendix 2 & 3). Additionally, proposed signage has been assessed against SEPP 64.



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	 (a) Each development should have a single directory board listing each occupant of the building or site (see Figure C9.4 below). Multiple freestanding signs will not be supported; (b) Only one sign is to be placed on the face of each premises either located on or over the door of the shop, unit, office, suite, etc.; (c) One under awning sign shall be permitted for each shop, unit, office, suite, etc. (see Figure C9.5). In the case where the shop, office, suite etc. has more than one street frontage, one under awning sign may be permitted to each street frontage; (d) The minimum distance between under awning signs shall be 3m (see Figure C9.6); and, (e) Where possible, multiple tenancies in the same building should use consistent sign size, location and design to avoid visual clutter and promote business identification. (6) Projecting wall signs, generally, will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated to be of an architectural style which is particularly suited to that building in relation to its design. 		
	C10 Transport, Acces	s and Parking	
10.3 Key Transport Corridors	Controls: (1) Character of Key Transport Corridors (a) Applicants need to ensure that the proposed development is in character with each of the key transport corridors. (b) Access driveways and development in proximity to the key transport corridors need to protect the landscape character and any heritage values, and ensure traffic safety.	YES	Andrews Road is an identified key transport corridor. The proposed development ensures that the amenity and purpose of this transport corridor is maintained. The Traffic Impact Assessment undertaken by Ason Group (2018) assesses the potential impacts and provides recommendations (where necessary) requiring adherence (refer to Section 6.2 & Appendix 7).



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance		Pla	anning A	ssessmo	ent	
10.4 Roads	 (2) Development Setbacks from Transport Corridors (a) A minimum setback of 100m is required from Mulgoa Road where development is proposed in rural or environmental zones. (b) A minimum setback of 30m is required from all other key transport corridors where development is proposed in rural or environmental zones. Controls: 		The pr	oposed	developm	ent wou	ıld impl	ement a
	(1) Controls for all roads: (a) Proposed roads must comply with the road configurations set out in Table C10.1. These configurations apply to private and community title		propose	ed access ns (see	road. Red below)	commen	ded sett	acks and
	roads as well as all public roads. (b) In special circumstances where it can be clearly demonstrated that the road configurations in Table C10.1 are not appropriate, then the following key		Туре		Width of Dedicated Travel Lanes – Both directions (m)	(m)	Reserve (m)	Concrete Pathway 1.5m wide
	principles must be applied to any alternative		Local	2 x 2.5	3	2 x 3.8	15.6	Both sides ⁽⁹⁾
	proposal:		Collector	2 x 2.5 ⁽⁴⁾	7 ⁽⁴⁾	2 x 4.8	21.6(4)	Both sides ⁽⁴⁾
	i. Road and lane widths must allow for two-		Distributor	2 x 3.95 ⁽⁶⁾	7 ⁽⁶⁾	2 x 4.8	24.5	Both sides
	way movement and turning movements of		Industrial	2 x 3.0 ⁽⁴⁾	7 ⁽⁴⁾	2 x 3.8	20.6 ⁽⁴⁾	Both sides ⁽⁴⁾
	design vehicles, including consideration for buses, heavy vehicles, garbage trucks and emergency vehicles; ii. Verge widths must consider requirements for utilities, street tree planting, footpaths, shared paths and urban design outcomes; iii. Adequate on-street parking must be provided; iv. Adequate turning paths must be provided for all design vehicles at intersections and for property access; v. Road widths must be set to minimise kerbside restrictions and regulatory signage;			the Arch	itectural F			gineering



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	vi. Sufficient width must be provided for specialist drainage functions; and, vii. Life cycle costs for construction and maintenance must be minimised.		
10.5 Parking, Access and Driveways 10.5.1 Parking	 Objectives: (a) To ensure the provision of an appropriate number of vehicular spaces having regard to the activities present and proposed on the land, the nature of the locality and the intensity of the use; (b) To require parking areas to be designed and constructed in accordance with the Australian Standards for efficient and safe vehicle circulation and parking; (c) To reduce pedestrian and vehicle conflicts on development sites. (d) To facilitate an appropriate level of on-site parking provision to cater for a mix of development types; (e) To minimise the visual impact of on-site parking; (f) To provide adequate space for parking and manoeuvring of vehicles (including service vehicles and bicycles); (g) To enable the conversion of above ground parking to other future uses; and, (h) To support the complementary use and benefit of public transport and non-motorised modes of 	YES	The proposed development's parking rates would be deemed specific to the end user. The proposed parking spaces provided make provisions for 98 spaces (including two (2) accessible spaces, satisfying the relevant parking requirements (refer to Section 6.2 & Appendix 7).
	transport such as bicycles and walking. C12 Noise and V	/ibration	
12.4 Industrial and Commercial Development	Controls: (1) General (a) Council will not grant consent to any noise generating industrial development, commercial	YES	The proposed development includes provisions for a Noise Impact Assessment undertaken by Acoustic Logic (2018), which provides recommendations requiring adherence as part of the proposed



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	development or licensed premises unless it can be demonstrated that: i. The development complies with the relevant State Government authority or agency standards and guidelines for noise, as well as any relevant Australian Standards; ii. The development is not intrusive (as defined in the EPA's Industrial Noise Policy); iii. Road traffic noise generated by the development complies with the provisions of Section 12.1 Road Traffic Noise of this Section; iv. The development complies with rail noise and vibration criteria (refer Section 12.2 Rail Traffic Noise and Vibration of this Section); and, v. The development does not adversely impact on the amenity of the area or cause sleep disturbance. Noise Impact Statements – specific requirements (a) All development applications where the above controls are relevant are required to provide a Noise Impact Statement prepared by a qualified acoustic consultant in accordance with the requirements set out in the DA Submission Requirements Appendix of this DCP. (b) The Noise Impact Statement should demonstrate acoustic protection measures necessary to achieve an indoor environment meeting residential		development's construction and operational phases (refer to Section 6.7 and Appendix 13).



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment				
	standards, in accordance with relevant noise criteria, as well as relevant Australian Standards.						
D4 Industrial Development							
4.3 Building Setbacks and Landscape	(1) Setbacks (a) Setbacks for industrial development are to be in accordance with the standards specified in Table D4.1. These setback areas are to be landscaped, but may incorporate an off-street parking area if it can be demonstrated that the location of the car parking area: i. Is within a setback which is at least 13m wide and set behind a landscaped area which is at least 4m wide; ii. Promotes the function and operation of the development; iii. Enhances the overall design of the development by implementing design elements, including landscaping, that will screen the parking area and is complementary to the development; and, iv. Does not detract from the streetscape values of the locality. (2) Visual Impact of Buildings and Hardstand Areas (a) The landscape design within setbacks should consider the scale of the building and where appropriate, select and locate plants to help reduce the bulk and scale of the building.	YES	The proposed development is cate. 'Precinct 5' under PDCP2014 arminimum building setback of 15 in minimum bu	Minimum Building Setback 20 metres 15 metres 10 metres See Figures D4.10 and D4.11 See Figure D4.12 9 metres 5 metres to a landscape			



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	 (b) The visual impact of large expanses of wall should be reduced in scale by architectural treatment as well as by dense grove planting or other landscape design solutions. (c) Where an industrial development contains large expanses of hardstand or paved areas, the applicant must demonstrate how the development application reduces the 'heat effect' and visual impact of these large expanses. (3) Vegetation and Landscape (a) The siting and layout of a development should preserve all on-site trees, significant strands of vegetation, and remnant or native bushland in accordance with the requirements of the Vegetation Management and Landscape Design sections of this DCP. Where this is not practical, the development application must justify the loss of vegetation and outline what measures are to be taken to replace it. (b) Development of land on the site of a heritage item or within the vicinity of a heritage item should occur in a manner that will not result in damage or destruction of vegetation associated with that item. (c) Applicants should refer to the Landscape Design section of this DCP regarding the implementation and maintenance of landscaping for the site. (d) Smaller scale and less visually prominent planting should be provided to add variety and interest in the appearance of the site. 		* Landbagging, darings, parking area and diversity product date from the control of the control



PDCP2014 Controls	Clause/ Control description	Planning Assessment Compliance	Planning Assessment
	 (e) Landscape materials should cause minimal detrimental visual impact, and the use of subtle coloured materials and block or brick paving is encouraged. (f) Paving and structures shall complement the architectural style of existing buildings. (g) Outdoor staff break areas should be provided and integrated into landscape areas. These areas should be provided with shade and reasonable amenity. (h) Shade trees should be provided in outdoor staff break areas and along pedestrian paths and walkways. (i) Plant species should be carefully selected to meet service authority requirements in easement locations. 		