

ATTACHMENTS

LOCAL PLANNING PANEL MEETING

Wednesday 23 February 2022 at 6:30pm



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ATTACHMENT/S

REPORT NO. LPP3/22

ITEM 1

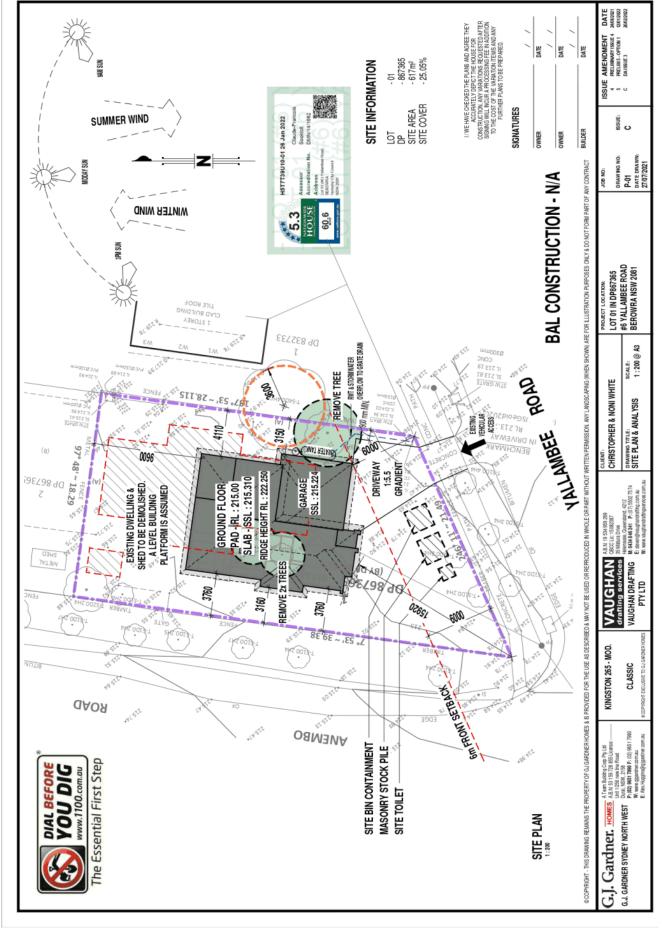
- 1. LOCALITY PLAN
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 - 3. SHADOW DIAGRAMS

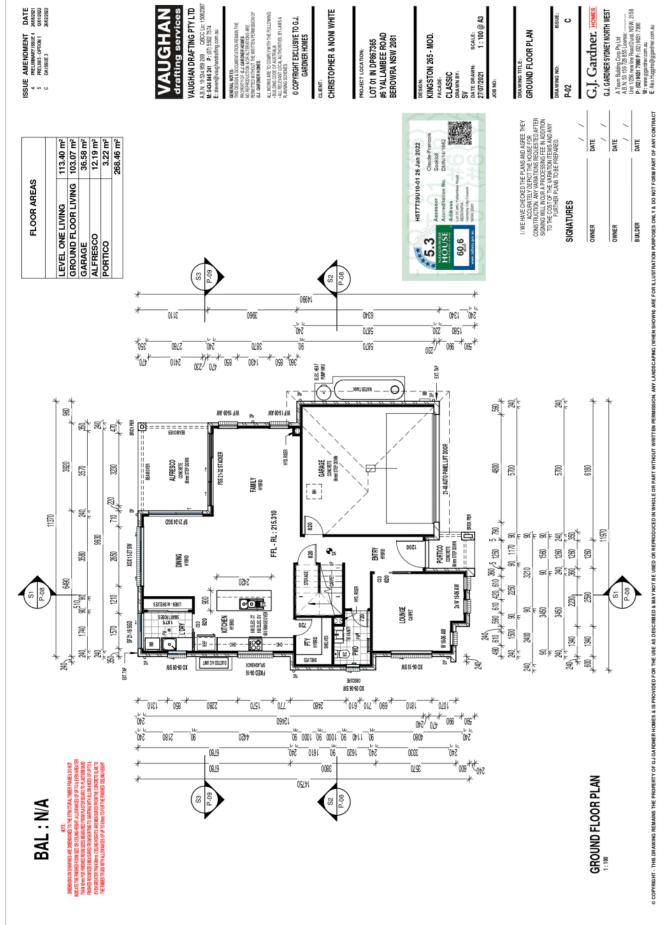


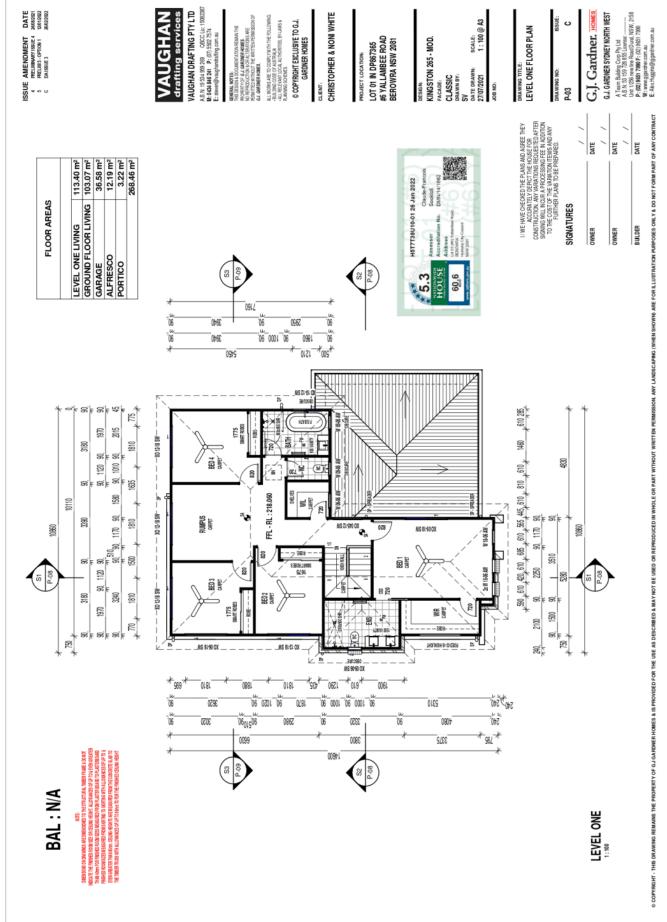
LOCALITY PLAN

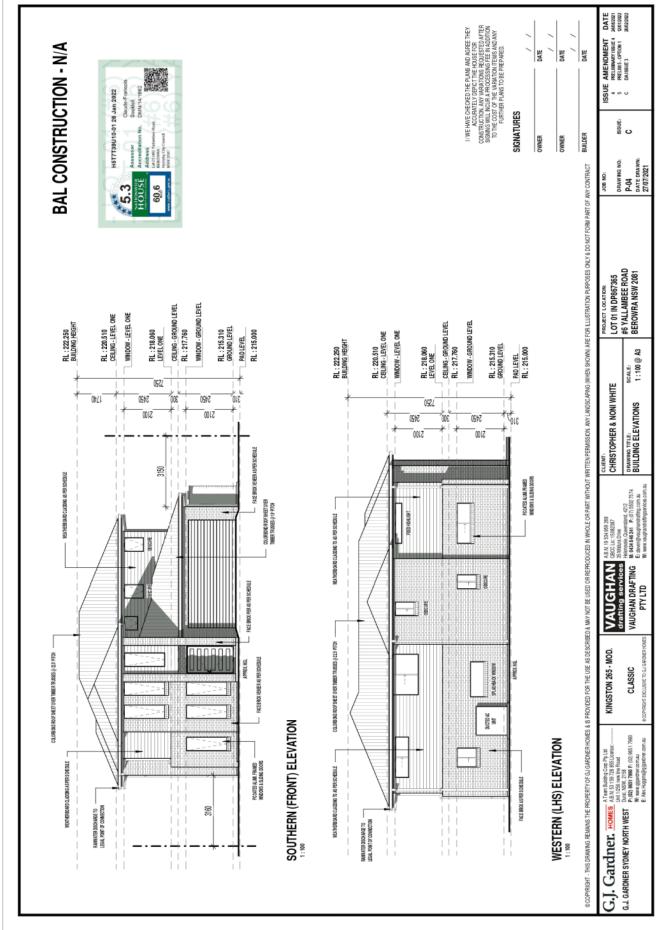
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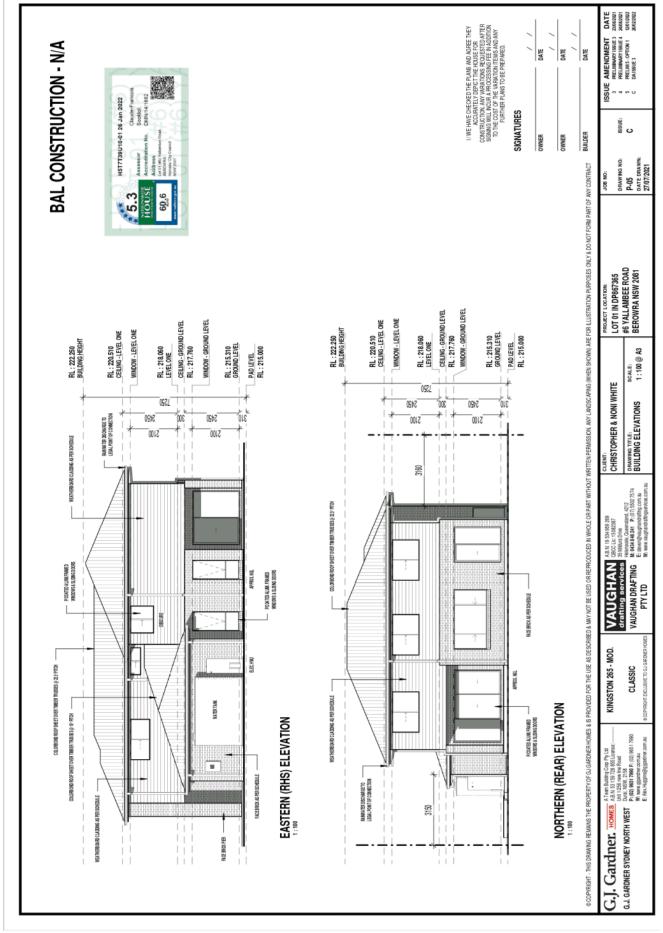
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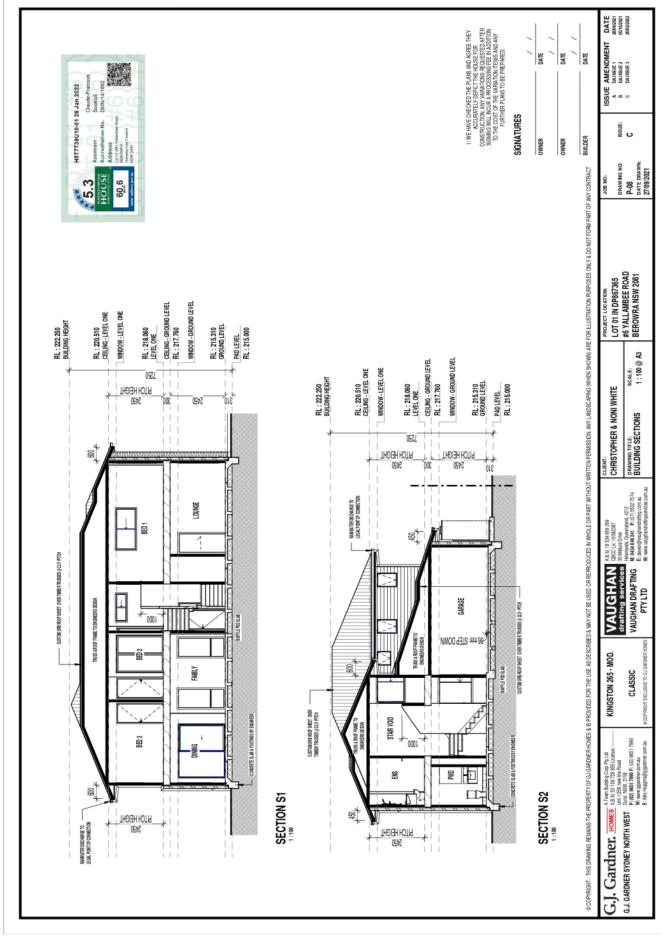


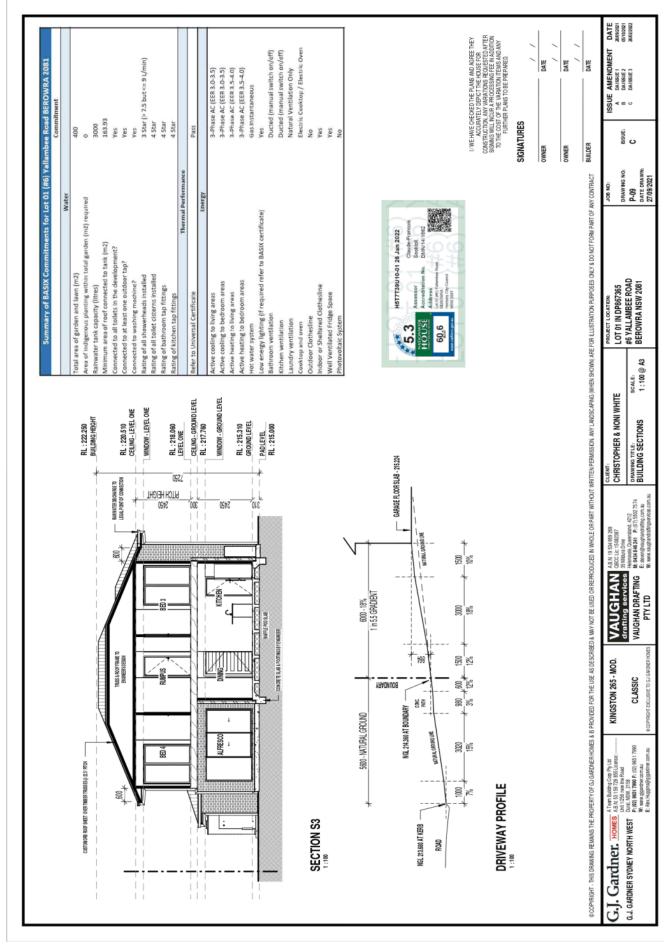


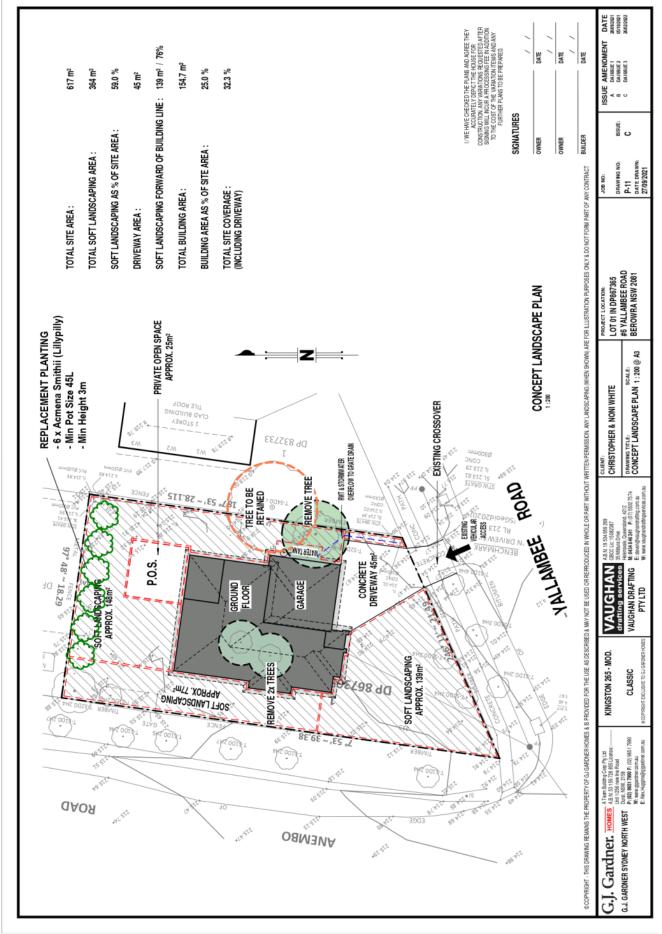


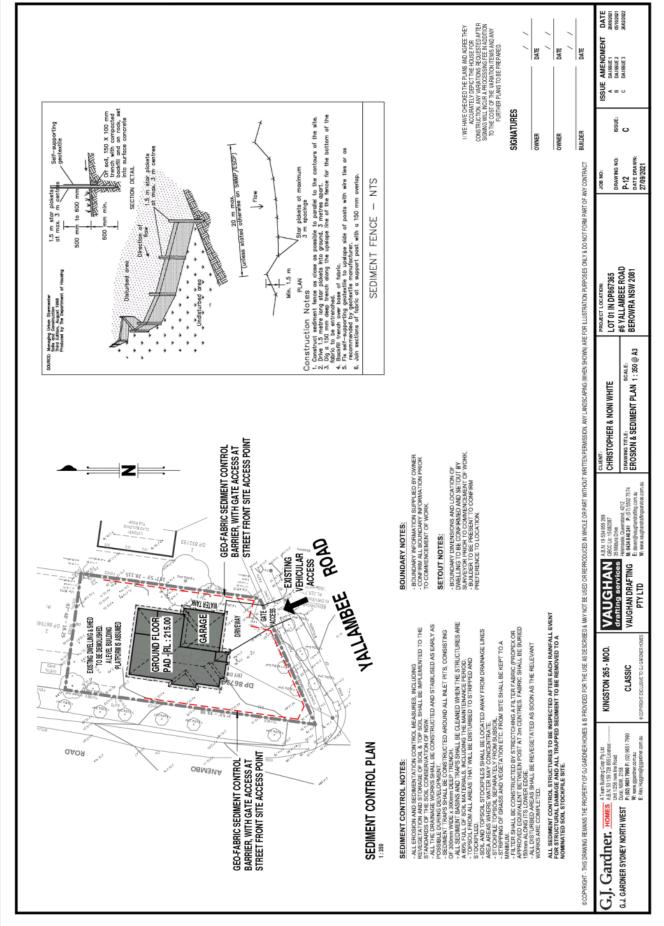


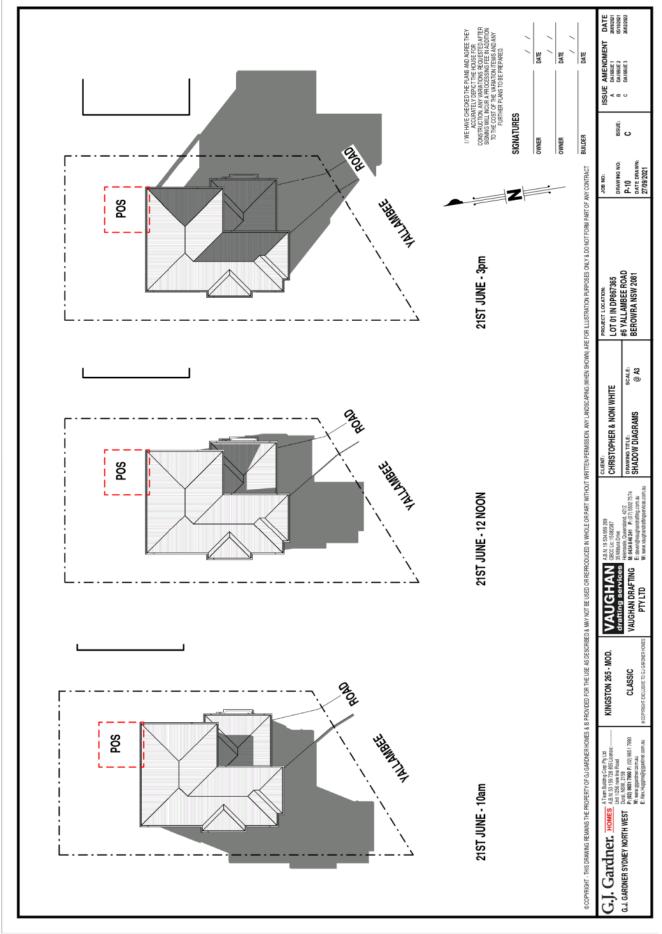










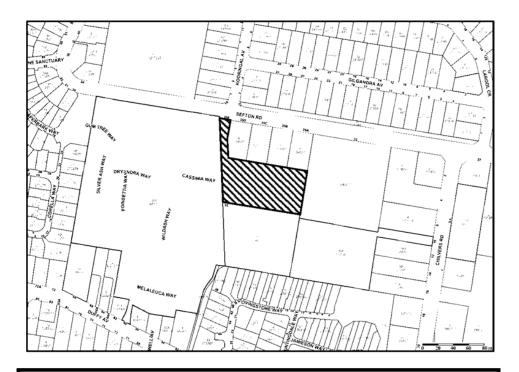


ATTACHMENT/S

REPORT NO. LPP1/22

ITEM 2

- 1. LOCALITY PLAN
 - 2. CLAUSE 4.6
- 3. LEGAL ADVICE
- 4. ARCHITECTURAL PLANS



LOCALITY PLAN

DA/581/2020

No. 35E Sefton Road Thornleigh

September 2021 WTJ19-173



Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision

35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh

Lot 7 DP 1260122

Prepared by Willowtree Planning Pty Ltd on behalf of Thornleigh Holdings Pty Ltd

September 2021

A national town planning consultancy www.willowtreeplanning.com.au

Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

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Clause 4.6 Variation – Height of Buildings

Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

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Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

PART A PRELIMINARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Clause 4.6 Variation request has been prepared in support of a Development Application (DA) for the proposed alterations, additions and strata subdivision at 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh. The site is legally described as Lot 7 in DP 1260122. The proposed non-compliance is related to clause 4.3 under Hornsby Local Environmental Plan 2013 (HLEP2013), being the height of buildings. This Variation request has therefore been prepared in accordance with clause 4.6 of HLEP2013, which includes the following objectives:

- (a) To provide an appropriate degree of flexibility in applying certain development standards to particular development;
- (b) To achieve better outcomes for and from development by allowing flexibility in particular circumstances.

PROPOSED NON-COMPLIANCE 1.2

Under the provisions of clause 4.3 in HLEP2013, the site is subject to a maximum building height of 10.5m. The proposed development would result in a building height of 13.4m. The proposed development therefore exceeds the clause 4.3 building height control of 10.5m applicable to the site.

HLEP 2013 Clause	HLEP 2013 Development Standard	Proposed Non- Compliance	Variation
Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings	10.5m	13.4m (RL 185.36)	2.9m or 27.6%

This Clause 4.6 Variation request has been prepared in accordance with the aims and objectives contained within clause 4.6 and the relevant development standards under HLEP2013. It considers various planning controls, strategic planning objectives and existing characteristics of the site, and concludes that the proposed building height non-compliance is the best means of achieving the objective of encouraging orderly and economic use and development of land under section 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).



Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

PART B THRESHOLDS THAT MUST BE MET

2.1 INTERPRETING CLAUSE 4.6

Clause 4.6 of HLEP2013 facilitates exceptions to strict compliance with development standards in certain circumstances. Clause 4.6(3) states (our emphasis added):

Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless the consent authority has considered **a written request** from the applicant that seeks to justify the contravention of the development standard by demonstrating:

- (a) that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case, and
- (b) that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard.

In addition, clause 4.6(4) states that (our emphasis added):

Development consent must not be granted for development that contravenes a development standard unless:

- (a) the consent authority is satisfied that:
 - (i) the applicant's written request has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by subclause (3), and
 - (ii) the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out, and
- (b) the concurrence of the Secretary has been obtained.

Further to the above, clause 4.6(5) states the following (our emphasis added):

In deciding whether to grant concurrence, the Planning Secretary must consider—

- (a) whether contravention of the development standard raises any matter of significance for State or regional environmental planning, and
- (b) the **public benefit of maintaining the development standard**, and
- (c) any other matters required to be taken into consideration by the Planning Secretary before granting concurrence.

Accordingly, a successful clause 4.6 variation must satisfy three limbs explained in detail below:

First Limb - cl 4.6(4)(a)(i)

Clause 4.6(4)(a)(i) provides that the consent authority must be satisfied that the applicant's written request seeking to justify the contravention of the development standard has adequately addressed the matters required to be demonstrated by clause 4.6(3).

These matters are twofold:

- a. that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case (cl 4.6(3)(a)); and
- b. that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard (cl 4.6(3)(b)). To this end the environmental planning grounds advanced in the written request must justify the contravention, not simply promote the benefits of carrying out the development as a whole: Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council [2015] NSWCA 248 at [15].

In the decision of *Rebel MH v North Sydney Council* [2019] NSWCA 130 (**Rebel**) Payne JA held (our emphasis added):

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Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

"Although it was unnecessary finally to decide the correct construction of cl 4.6(4) in Al Maha, I agree with the construction advanced in that case by Basten JA, with whom Leeming JA agreed, at [21]-[24]. Properly construed, a consent authority has to be satisfied that an applicant's written request has in fact demonstrated the matters required to be demonstrated by cl 4.6(3). Clause 4.6(3) requires the consent authority to have "considered" the written request and identifies the necessary evaluative elements to be satisfied. To comply with subcl (3), the request must demonstrate that compliance with the development standard is "unreasonable or unnecessary" and that "there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify" the contravention. It would give no work to subcl 4.6(4) simply to require the consent authority to be satisfied that an argument addressing the matters required to be addressed under subcl (3) has been advanced."

Accordingly, a consent authority must be satisfied:

- a) that the clause 4.6 variation application addresses the matters in clause 4.6(3); and
- of those matters itself which means that there is greater scope for a consent authority to refuse a clause 4.6 variation.

The matters identified in the First Limb are addressed in Sections 4.3 and 4.4 of this Variation Request.

Second Limb - clause 4.6(4)(a)(ii)

Clause 4.6(4)(a)(ii) provides that the consent authority must be satisfied that the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with:

- a. the objectives of the particular development standard; and
- b. the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out

The opinion of satisfaction under cl 4.6(4)(a)(ii) differs from the opinion of satisfaction under cl 4.6(4)(a)(i) (ie the first limb) in that the consent authority must be directly satisfied that the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the development standard and the zone, not indirectly satisfied that the applicant's written request has adequately addressed those matters.

The matters identified in the Second Limb addressed in Sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.5 of this Variation Request.

Third Limb - clause 4.6(4)(b)

Clause 4.6(4)(b) requires that concurrence of the Secretary of the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment has been obtained.

Clause 4.6(5) outlines the matters to be considered by the Planning Secretary in deciding whether to grant concurrence.

The matters identified in the Third Limb are addressed in **Sections 4.6** and **4.7** of this Variation Request.

Other relevant legal matters

The language used in a clause 4.6 variation application is of paramount importance. In the decision of Rebel MH Neutral Bay Pty Ltd v North Sydney Council [2018] NSWLEC 191 the court held that the applicant had inferred an entitlement to floor space and had asserted, expressly or by necessary inference, that floor space that would be forgone as a result of a variation not being permitted, would be required to be relocated elsewhere in a revised development. The court did not look favourably on this assertion and refused the variation to the development standard. Accordingly, the building envelope set by the development standards should be viewed as a maximum area and not an entitlement and language that infers an entitlement has the potential to jeopardise the success of the application.

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The case law also outlines that it is important to focus on whether the exceedance that arises as a result of the variation to the development standard (in this case the exceedance of the maximum height of buildings standard) is consistent with the objectives rather than the totality of the whole development.

This written request has been prepared under clause 4.6 to request a variation to the "Height of Buildings" development standard at clause 4.3 of HLEP2013.

Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

PART C STANDARD BEING OBJECTED TO

3.1 CLAUSE 4.3 HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS OF HLEP2013

The development standard being requested to be varied is clause 4.3 Height of Buildings of HLEP2013, which provides the following:

4.3 Height of buildings

- (1) The objectives of this clause are as follows:
 - (a) to permit a height of buildings that is appropriate for the site constraints, development potential and infrastructure capacity of the locality.
- (2) The height of a building on any land is not to exceed the maximum height shown for the land on the Height of Buildings Map.

The HLEP2013 map referred to in clause 4.3 identifies the site as being subject to a maximum built height of 10.5m. Pursuant to clause 4.6 the proposed development seeks exception to the 10.5m building height standard prescribed by clause 4.3.

3.2 PROPOSED VARIATION TO STANDARDS

The proposed development seeks approval for the proposed alterations, additions and strata subdivision to facilitate the creation of five warehouse units at 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh. The proposed development would result in a building height of 13.4m (RL 185.36) under clause 4.3 of HLEP2013.

Table 1 outlines the proposed Variation to clause 4.3 of HLEP2013.

Table 1 Proposed Building Height Variation – HLEP2013			
HLEP2013 Clause	HLEP2013 Development Standard	Proposed Development Non- Compliance	Percentage of Variation
Clause 4.3 Height of Buildings	Clause 4.3 of HLEP2013 prescribes a maximum building height of 10.5m for the site.	development seeks	The proposed exceedance of 2.9m would result in a proposed variation of
	die site.	185.36).	27.6%.

The site is zoned IN1 General Industrial under the provisions of HLEP2013, whereby warehouse or distribution centres are permissible with consent. This Variation Request has been prepared in accordance with the objectives of clause 4.3 Height of Building and the IN1 General Industrial zone objectives of HLEP2013 as required in clause 4.6(4)(a)(ii).

This DA therefore relies upon what is reasonably concluded to be the underlying objectives of the standard and the IN1 zone.



Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

PART D PROPOSED VARIATION TO CLAUSE 4.3 HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

Pursuant to clause 4.6 of HLEP2013, exception is sought from the 10.5m height of buildings standard applicable to the site pursuant to clause 4.3 of HLEP2013. Clause 4.6(4)(a)(ii) requires the consent authority to be satisfied that the proposed development will be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out.

4.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STANDARD

The objectives of clause 4.3 under HLEP2013 are as follows:

(a) To permit a height of buildings that is appropriate for the site constraints, development potential and infrastructure capacity of the locality.

The height of the proposed development would be in keeping with the surrounding built form elements of the IN1 General Industrial zone, as identified with the vast diversity of general industries present directly east from the site. The proposed building height of 13.1m is considered compatible with the existing height and scale of the surrounding industrial development.

The proposed building height has been developed with respect to the site constraints, being the sloping topography of the site. The proposed building height variation results from the gradient of the sloping landform of the site. Notwithstanding, the proposed building height has been designed to respond to the development potential of the site to provide warehouse land uses and facilitate employment-generating development in the Thornleigh industrial area. While the building height variation is proposed to accommodate the operational requirements of the end-user, the additional height is not anticipated to significantly increase the demand for the public infrastructure in the locality.

In addition, the proposal is considered to be compatible with the height and scale of the surrounding industrial development, specifically the industrial development approved under **DA/619/2018** at 35 Sefton Road (SP101715) to the south of the subject site. Articulation of the building envelope has been carefully developed to create well modelled forms with a rhythm reflecting the scale of nearby industrial development, whilst being conducive to the amenity of the surrounding residential properties.

4.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE ZONE

The site is currently zoned IN1 General Industrial under HLEP2013. Consistency with the IN1 General Industrial zone is addressed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1 Consistency with the IN1 General Industrial Zone Objectives		
Zone objectives	Comments	
IN1 General Industrial zone		
To provide a wide range of industrial and warehouse land uses.	The proposed building height variation will facilitate the delivery of industrial and warehouse land uses on the site and positively contribute to the industrial character of the site and surrounding area.	
To encourage employment opportunities.	The proposed building height variation for the warehouse development would generate employment opportunities for the local community and greater region during both construction and operational phases of the development.	
To minimise any adverse effect of industry on other land uses.	While the subject site adjoins residential development to the west, the proposed additional height is not anticipated to result in any adverse impacts on the residential dwellings. Adequate separation between the existing building on site	

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Clause 4.6 Variation – Height of Buildings Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

	and the residential properties has been provided by the existing large trees and vegetation. As such, the building is deemed adequately screened from the adjoining residential zone. Additionally, the proposal for warehousing purposes is not considered to impose any adverse noise impacts.
	A set of Shadow Diagrams has been prepared for the proposal. As shown in the Shadow Diagrams, the proposal would not result in unacceptable shadowing impacts on the adjoining residential properties. The adjoining residential properties would receive more than two hours of unobstructed solar access. Therefore, the proposal is not anticipated to adversely impact on the solar access of the neighbouring properties.
To support and protect industrial land for industrial uses.	The proposed height variation would reinforce the industrial character of the Thornleigh locality and support the industrial uses within the IN1 zone.
 To permit other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day-to-day needs of workers in the area. 	The additional building height for the proposed alterations and additions would be compatible with other land uses that provide facilities or services to meet the day-to-day needs of workers in the area.

4.3 ESTABLISHING IF THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD IS UNREASONABLE OR UNNECESSARY

Subclause 4.6(3)(a) and the judgement in *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council* (refer to **Section 2.1**) emphasise the need for the proponent to demonstrate how the relevant development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances.

The following justification is provided as why the standard is unreasonable and unnecessary in this instance:

- The proposed development is consistent with the existing (and desired) character of the site and the surrounding area. The existing warehouse building is proposed to be retained in order to facilitate the creation of five warehouse units at the site.
- Given that the existing building is set back approximately 55m from Sefton Road and approximately 11m from the adjoining residential dwellings as measured on SIX Maps, the proposal would be adequately screened from the streetscape and separated from the adjoining residential properties and not highly perceptible (Figures 1 3). It is also noted that when the industrial site is redeveloped to its full potential under other approvals the subject building will not be generally visible from the public road.
- As shown in Figure 4, the existing building is also set back 9m from the western boundary, which
 provides adequate separation from the residential properties to the west. Therefore, the proposed
 contravention of the development standard is not anticipated to result in any built amenity impacts such
 as view loss, privacy loss or increased overshadowing.



Clause 4.6 Variation – Height of Buildings Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)



Figure 1: Baseline View of Proposal v Built Out Scenario (view 1) - note structure with the sign is the proposed building subject to roof height increase

Clause 4.6 Variation – Height of Buildings Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)



Figure 2: Baseline View of Proposal v Built Out Scenario (view 2) – note structure with the sign is the proposed building subject to roof height increase

Clause 4.6 Variation – Height of Buildings Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)



Figure 3: Baseline View of Proposal v Built Out Scenario (view 1)

Clause 4.6 Variation – Height of Buildings Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

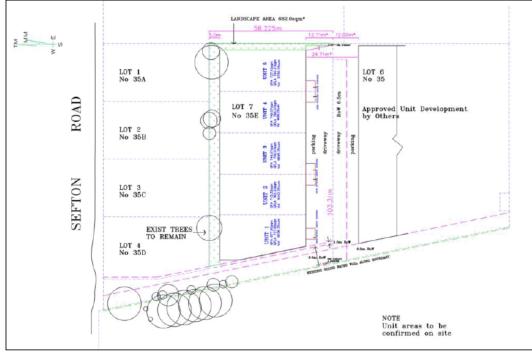


Figure 4 Site Plan (Graeme Scott Architect 2020)

- While the proposal involves addition of ancillary offices on the mezzanine level, the proposal would
 only result in a minor increase in Floor Space Ratio (FSR) and is significantly under the maximum
 FSR permissible on the site.
- The predominant building setbacks will be maintained, which are in excess of the setback requirements prescribed under the Hornsby Development Control Plan 2013 (HDCP2013). By retaining the building setbacks, the proposal will maintain the existing building footprint with no material changes to the bulk and scale of the warehouse building. As such, the proposal is considered to present an appropriate bulk and scale despite the exceedance in building height limit.
- While compliance may be achieved by reducing the height and scale of the development, this is considered to undermine the functionality of the warehouse building; and the operational requirements necessary for use by the end-user will be unable to be facilitated. The internal storage requirements seek ensure that all materials can be protected from the weather and arranged in a manner which allows for ease of access. If the building height proposed was not provided it would cause materials to be stored external to the building which presents an undesirable outcome in terms of visual amenity.
- Further, curtailing the building height of the proposed development to 10.5m for the site will further prevent the proposal from making full use of its planning potential as the site is constrained by the sloping topography of the site and the adjoining low density residential dwellings to the west. The sloping topography inevitably contributes to a breach of the height which is unavoidable.
- Maintaining existing mature vegetation is a key objective of the proposal, to ensure a high level of
 amenity and provide a desirable setting. It is therefore unreasonable to achieve strict compliance
 with the standard on this basis and the fact that the site is encumbered by a right of way, which
 limits any development footprint.

WILLOW TREE PLANNING

Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

Achieving a 1:1 Floor Space Ratio (FSR) that utilises more site area is unachievable in the context
of this site given the need provide adequate setbacks and interface treatment to surrounding
properties.

In view of the circumstances of the subject proposal, strict compliance with clause 4.3 of HLEP2013 is considered to be both unnecessary and unreasonable. The proposal does not conflict with the intent of clause 4.3 of HLEP2013 as demonstrated above and satisfies its objectives, notwithstanding the proposed numerical departure.

The proposed building height variation will retain compatibility with surrounding development and continue to support a wide range of industrial and warehouse land uses in the locality, consistent with the objectives of the IN1 General Industrial zone.

The abovementioned justifications are considered valid, and in this instance the proposed Clause 4.6 Variation is considered to be acceptable. The proposed development represents a more efficient use of the site. The objectives of the relevant clause and IN1 General Industrial zone would be upheld as a result of the proposed development. In light of the above, the application of the height of building development standard is therefore unreasonable and unnecessary in response to the proposed development.

4.4 SUFFICIENT ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING GROUNDS TO JUSTIFY CONTRAVENING THE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD

The variation to the development standard for height of buildings is considered well founded on the basis that:

- The proposed building height variation is consistent with the underlying objective or purpose of the standard as demonstrated in Section 4.1;
- The proposed building height variation is consistent with the objectives of the IN1 General Industrial
 zone as described in Section 4.2;
- Compliance with the standard would be unreasonable and unnecessary for the reasons outlined in Section 4.3;
- The proposal ultimately seeks to facilitate the creation of five warehouse units. The proposed building height is considered a key attribute in creating an internal building environment that would ensure the delivery of warehouse facilities required to support the operations of the future tenants involved and thereby enabling the productive use of the site;
- The proposal generally maintains the height experienced on surrounding industrial developments in the vicinity of the subject site. Further, the existing building footprint is proposed to be retained. The density and scale of the proposed built form would therefore remain generally consistent with the adjoining industrial building to the south at SP101715 approved under DA/691/2018, as well as the surrounding industrial development in the Thornleigh industrial area;
- The proposed building height is representative of market needs and demands for modernised industrial warehouse and industrial facilities. It is noted that one of the future tenants would operate as a pod type warehouse facility, which would require an internal height of 11.5m to accommodate the stacking of up to three pods within the premise. As shown in the Architectural Plans (Appendix 3), the proposed roof ridge would be 2.9m above the maximum permissible building height of 10.5m;
- The additional building height would facilitate the proposal for warehousing purposes which specifically suit the need of the future tenant and maximise the operational efficiencies of the premise;

WILLOW TREE PLANNING

Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

- The proposal has been architecturally designed to increase the roof height and retain the existing building footprint, which complements the built form and scale of the adjoining industrial development located to the south and east of the subject site.
- The proposed height variation has been designed to be sympathetic and respectful to the amenity of the adjoining residential properties to the west, particularly with regard to visual bulk, privacy, overshadowing and sunlight access. As demonstrated in the Shadows Diagrams submitted for the subject DA, the neighbouring residential properties would continue to receive a minimum of three hours of sunlight on 22nd June.
- Notwithstanding the numerical departure from the building height development standard, retaining
 the current building setbacks would ensure the adequate separation distances are provided between
 the site and the adjoining residential properties. The proposed design approach is considered to
 present a scale and architectural treatment which do not compromise the scale and amenity of the
 adjoining R3 Medium Density Residential zone.
- The proposed building height variation results from the gradient of the sloping landform of the site. The adopted design approach would retain the current building setbacks and preserve the majority of the existing built form, which is considered to represent a more sustainable solution in comparison to expanding the building footprint of the development.
- Particularly, increasing the roof height would minimise the need to increase the building footprint
 and hence reduce encroachment onto the setback areas. Maintaining the existing building footprint
 also allows the existing building setbacks to be retained, which continues to provide adequate
 separation from the adjoining residential properties to the west.
- By increasing the building height and not expanding the building footprint, the proposal would provide adequate manoeuvring space to accommodate the access and movement of 10.7m and 12.5m Heavy Rigid Vehicles (HRVs) within the site as demonstrated in the Traffic Report (Appendix 3).
- In addition, the design approach of increasing the height and retaining the existing building footprint
 would also minimise the disturbance and environmental damage to the landform, which would
 otherwise be likely to occur if the footprint of the existing building were to be increased.
- The proposed increase in height would be limited to the site boundaries and designed to retain the
 existing building footprint which would ensure that operation of the development can operate in
 harmony with the recently approved industrial development located to the south.
- The proposed increase in height would not create any adverse visual or acoustic amenity impacts for the surrounding sensitive land users. Limiting the building height to a strict 10.5m would not deliver any measurable environmental or amenity benefits nor would this support the provision of warehouse and industrial uses which caters to the operational needs of the end users and the market needs of the industry.
- The proposed building height variation would remain compatible with General Industrial land uses in light of the above; and
- Compliance with the remaining development standards applicable to the site is achieved.

For the reasons outlined above, it is considered that the proposed variation to the building height control under clause 4.3 is appropriate and can be clearly justified having regard to the matters listed within clause 4.6(3)(b) under HLEP2013.

WILLOW TREE PLANNING

Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

4.5 PUBLIC INTEREST

As outlined in **Section 2.1**, Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council emphasised that it is for the proponent to demonstrate that the proposed non-compliance with the development standard is in the public interest. Subclause 4.6(4)(a)(ii) requires the proposed development be in the public interest because it is consistent with the objectives of the standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out.

Sections 4.1 and **4.2** have already demonstrated how the proposed development is consistent with the objectives of both clause 4.3 and the IN1 General Industrial zone under HLEP2013.

In Lane Cove Council v Orca Partners Management Pty Ltd (No 2) [2015] NSWLEC 52, Sheahan J referred to the question of public interest with respect to planning matters as a consideration of whether the public advantages of the proposed development outweigh the public disadvantages of the proposed development.

The public advantages of the proposed development are as follows:

- Attracting a greater number and diversity of industrial uses into the locality;
- Contributing positively to the industrial character of the IN1 General Industrial zone;
- Enabling an opportunity for increased employment due to increased provision of warehouse or distribution centres; and
- Stimulating a development outcome that is compatible with the existing and emerging industrial area; and
- Facilitating development that is a permissible land use and consistent with the IN1 zone objectives.

There are no significant public disadvantages which would result from the proposed development. The proposed development is therefore considered to be justified on public interest grounds and there is no material public benefit in maintaining the standard.

4.6 MATTERS OF STATE AND REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed non-compliances with clause 4.3 of HLEP2013 will not give rise to any matters of significance for State or regional environmental planning. They will also not conflict with any State Environmental Planning Policy or Ministerial Directives under section 9.1 of the EP&A Act.

Planning Circular PS 08-014, issued by the former NSW Department of Planning, requires that all development applications including a variation to a standard of more than 10% be considered by full Council rather than under delegation.

By including these non-compliances with clause 4.3 of HLEP2013, the proposal will be better be able to meet the objectives of the *Hornsby Local Strategic Planning Statement* (LSPS), the Economic Development Strategy 2007-2011 and the Draft Employment Land Study by:

- Supporting industrial land for industrial uses;
- Creating employment opportunities during both construction and operational stages of the development in the Hornsby LGA;
- Providing a built form consistent with the objectives and vision of the LSPS and the Economic Development Strategy;
- Facilitating development that is appropriate for the site and context, and achieves a reasonable level of amenity for residents surrounding the site;
- Aligning with the key priorities of the LSPS, particularly with Priority 8 "Supporting sustainable economic growth based on the Shire's built and natural assets, infrastructure and locational advantages";
- Responding to the vision of the Economic Development Strategy, particularly with respect to "a
 wide range of retail, commercial and industrial services for residents and businesses resulting in
 more local jobs and a reduction in retail expenditure leaving the shire"; and

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Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

Aligning with the strategic directions of the Draft Employment Land Study, particularly with Direction 1 – "Improve the utilisation and appeal of employment lands", Direction 2 – "Establish a sustainable long-term supply of employment land" and Direction 3 – "Protect zones for uses that align with the role and function".

4.7 PUBLIC BENEFIT IN MAINTAINING THE STANDARD

Strict compliance with the clause 4.3 building height development standard would:

- Reduce employment opportunities as strict compliance with the 10.5m height limit will undermine
 the functionality of the development and hinder the efficient use of the floor space of the
 warehouse building as addressed in the Cover Letter prepared by the applicant at **Appendix 5**,
 which is an employment-generating development in the Hornsby LGA;
- Not meet the operational requirements of modern industrial development. This is evident in the building height controls prescribed by the environmental planning instruments in other LGAs such as the nil building height limit in the Artarmon industrial area (IN1 zoned land) in the Willoughby LGA and the 18m building height limit in the Lane Cove West industrial area (IN2 Light Industrial zoned land) in the Lane Cove LGA;

Further to the above, in the event the development standard was maintained, the resulting benefits to the adjoining properties and wider public would be nominal. It is noted that strict compliance with clause 4.3 would inhibit the development from operating at its full capacity, by not facilitating the operational requirements of the end users, which would ultimately impact on the future industrial and warehouse land uses on the site. As demonstrated in **DA/619/2018**, additional building height was required for the approved industrial units development located to the south which shared similar site constraints with the subject site. As such, it has been demonstrated that the additional height is reasonable and necessary for the proposed warehouse development, which will support industrial land uses in the Hornsby LGA.

Accordingly, there is no genuine or identifiable public benefit in maintaining this strict building height control in the context of the proposed development.

4.8 SUMMARY

For the reasons outlined above, it is considered that the variation to clause 4.3 of HLEP2013 is well-founded in this instance and is appropriate in the circumstances. Furthermore, the Variation Request is considered to be well-founded for the following reasons as outlined in clause 4.6 of HLEP2013, *Four2Five Pty Ltd v Ashfield Council* and *Wehbe v Pittwater Council*:

- Compliance with the development standard is unreasonable and unnecessary in the circumstances (refer to Section 4.3 as part of the First Limb satisfied);
- There are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard (refer to Section 4.4 as part of the First Limb satisfied);
- The development is in the public interest (refer to Section 4.5 as part of the Second Limb satisfied);
- The development is consistent with the objectives of the particular standard (refer to Section 4.1 as part of the Second Limb satisfied);
- The development is consistent with the objectives for development within the zone and long term strategic intentions to maintain and preserve employment land (refer to **Section 4.2** as part of the Second Limb satisfied);
- The development does not give rise to any matter of significance for the State or regional
 environmental planning and is consistent with the visions and objectives of the relevant strategic
 plans (refer to Section 4.6 as part of the Third Limb satisfied);
- The public benefit in maintaining strict compliance with the development standard would be negligible (refer to Section 4.7 as part of the Third Limb satisfied); and
- The objectives of the standard are achieved notwithstanding the non-compliance with the standard.

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Overall, it is considered that the proposed variation to the maximum building height control is entirely appropriate and can be clearly justified having regard to the matters listed within clause 4.6 of HLEP2013.



Proposed Alterations, Additions and Strata Subdivision 35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh (Lot 7 DP 1260122)

PART E CONCLUSION

It is requested that Hornsby Shire Council exercise its discretion and find that this Clause 4.6 Variation adequately addresses the matters required to be demonstrated by subclause 4.6(3) of HLEP2013. This is particularly the case given the proposed development's otherwise compliance with HLEP2013 and HDCP2013, and the site's suitability for the proposed development at a local government level.

The proposal represents a suitable form of development that does not cause conflict with the adjoining properties or undermine their daily function.



MinterEllison

18 August 2021

Evan Peters HP Constructions Suite 2, 1-3 Ridge Street North Sydney NSW 2060

Dear Evan

35E Sefton Road, Thornleigh CDC and existing development consent

- 1. We refer to our recent discussions.
- 2. You have asked for advice on the following:
 - (a) whether or not the use for the canning factory and warehouse, as approved under DA135/76, has been relinquished or abandoned due to the grant of a subsequent development consent and issuing of a complying development certificate; and
 - (b) whether the applicable provisions of the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 (Codes SEPP) which would attach to a complying development certificate, effectively limit the hours of operation of the approved canning factory use.
- In addition to the common law principles that apply, the key documents in determining whether or not the use for the canning factory and warehouse has been relinquished, or can still be relied upon, are:
 - (a) DA135/76 (the 1976 Consent);
 - (b) DA510/2018 (the Subdivision Consent), including the relevant incorporated documents; and
 - (c) CDC J190194 (the CDC).

Summary of advice

- 4. In summary, our view is that:
 - the 1976 Consent authorising the use of the main factory building has not been abandoned, was granted without any condition of consent limiting its duration and accordingly may be relied upon indefinitely (*Auburn Municipal Council v Szabo* (1971) 67 LGRA 427);
 - (b) nothing in the Subdivision Consent impacts the use approved under the 1976 Consent. The granting of a later development consent does not operate to revoke an earlier consent unless there is a condition to that effect, which there is not (Szabo). Further, multiple development consents can apply to one parcel of land and can all operate provided the implementation of one consent is no longer a practical possibility due to

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- development already undertaken pursuant to another consent ((*Pilkington v Secretary of State for the Environment* (1974) All ER 283). No such issues arise here;
- (c) the CDC approved discrete structural works which do not impact the overall use of the property pursuant to the 1976 Consent. Once those structural works are complete under the CDC, it is effectively "spent". That CDC operated independently to the 1976 Consent, does not conflict with that consent and has no impact on the validity or operation of that consent; and
- (d) the standard conditions under the Codes SEPP limit the hours of operation of "the development" approved pursuant to the CDC. In this case, the "development" approved by the CDC is the "modification of an existing warehouse and construction of a new retaining wall and concrete driveway". The limit on the hours of operation applying to the CDC through the Codes SEPP is particular to those discrete modification works, rather than to the canning factory use as a whole. Those works have been completed and the standard conditions under the Codes SEPP no longer apply;
- (e) The uses approved under the 1976 Consent may continue to be enjoyed which means any person with the benefit of that consent can operate the warehouse with no limits to the hours of operation.
- We provide our reasoning below.

The 1976 Consent

- 6. The 1976 Consent approves "large extensions to existing premises on the abovementioned property for use as a can making factory and warehouse, subject to" being generally in accordance with the relevant drawing. The "proposed factory" appears to be the building which is currently in place today.
- The 1976 is the development consent which approves the use as a can making factory and warehouse. It does not place any restrictions on the hours of operation of the canning factory.
- Nor does it specify any conditions which limit the duration of the consent. In those circumstances, there is long standing common law authority which confirms that:
 - (a) a consent will continue to operate indefinitely (Szabo); and
 - (b) there are no authorities or principles which state under the planning law that a consent can be abandoned and the duration of such a consent can only be governed by the planning law (which provides an ability to consents to be provided a limited life). This did not occur when the 1976 Consent was granted (ie no condition was imposed for the consent to have a more limited lifespan). This means the 1976 Consent operates indefinitely.
 - (c) The only exception to this principle in our view is for development consents granted where the land use authorised cannot continue and is 'spent'. The obvious example would be for a development consent granted for the removal of trees. Where the trees authorised under that consent are removed there is no further work to be done. It cannot be re-used. A similar example is a quarry to extract certain rock products. Although qurry consents are often time limited, if one were granted to authorise the full extraction of a rock resource the consent would also be spent, because it can no longer be utilised.
 - (d) Such examples are a very stark contrast to the cannery use authorised by the 1976 Consent.

The Subdivision Consent

9. The Subdivision Consent granted development consent for a "Torrens title subdivision of one lot into six as a staged development". The development is to be carried out in two stages, stage 1 being the creation of lots 1-5, and stage two being the creation of lots 6 and 7 (through the further subdivision of lot 5). It is our understanding that the existing factory will continue to exist on Lot 6 (as it will be after the completion of stage 2).

- 10. The Subdivision Consent approves a specific development being the two staged subdivision of the land. The conditions of consent confirm that the approved works are generally related to works such as earthworks and other subdivision works – condition 13 requires the preparation of a Subdivision Environmental Management Plan (SEMP). The "operational conditions" relate to items such as site access, and a requirement to comply with the Site Audit statement.
- 11. It is clear from a review of the Subdivision Consent and the 1976 Consent that neither consent conflict and both can be undertaken without conflict between the land uses authorised by each consent. We state this because at this stage we see no legal difficulties whatsoever with the two consents applying to the subject site at one time.
- 12. For abundant caution, however, we have been asked to consider two issues:
 - (a) first, whether the 1976 Consent has been abandoned; and
 - (b) second, the effect of the Advisory Note contained in the Subdivision Consent.
- 13. The question of abandonment is not an issue primarily because of the application of the long standing authority of *Pioneer Aggregates (UK) Ltd v Secretary of State for the Environment* [1984] 2 All ER 358 (*Pioneer Aggregates*), In that case, the UK House of Lords established that:
 - (a) There is no general rule in planning law that a development consent can be abandoned by the conduct of the landowner or occupier of the land; and
 - (b) The duration of a valid development consent is governed solely by the planning legislation.
- 14. These findings were affirmed by the NSW Court of Appeal in Auburn Council v Nehme (1999) 106 LGERA 19 (Nehme), where Handley JA held:

In my judgment there is no general principle of planning law in this State that a valid consent which has not lapsed and is capable of being implemented can be extinguished by abandonment. See also Penrith City Council v Penrith Waste Services Pty Ltd (19/12/95 unrep) per Talbot J at p 35, affirmed but not expressly on this point (1998) 101 LGERA 98. On the contrary, subject to the express provisions of the Act, such a consent remains in force indefinitely.

- 15. These decisions have not been disturbed.
- 16. You will note above in the summary of the effect of the Pioneer Aggregates decision that the duration of a consent is governed solely by the planning legislation. This is consistent with the position in NSW that a consent authority may grant a development consent subject to a condition requiring the surrender of an earlier consent ie the 1976 Consent. The consent authority has not utilised that power here and that is entirely appropriate. This should only occur where, for example, a new DA is lodged seeking consent for a much larger canning facility or alternatively a change of use.
- 17. Turning to the Advisory Note at the end of the Subdivision Consent. As you know this note states:

ADVISORY NOTES

The following information is provided for your assistance to ensure compliance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979, Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*, other relevant legislation and Council's policies and specifications. This information does not form part of the conditions of development consent pursuant to Section 4.17 of the Act.

Use of Building - Separate DA Required

This consent does not permit the use of the premises for any purpose. Separate development consent is required for the use of the premises prior to the occupation of the existing building on proposed Lot 5(Stage 1), Lot 6 (Stage 2).

18. In relation to this Advisory Note:

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- (a) It is expressly stated that "this advisory note does not form part of the consent pursuant to section 4.17 of the Act"; and
- (b) It is not a condition of consent requiring the surrender of the 1976 Consent.
- 19. Therefore, the Advisory Note has no legal effect. This should not be controversial.
- 20. In summary, in the absence of an express requirement to surrender the 1976 Consent, which the Advisory Note is not, in our view there it is clear that the 1976 Consent has not been abandoned and is able to be relied upon.

Effect of the CDC

- 21. The works approved by the CDC are the "modification of an existing warehouse and construction of a new retaining wall and concrete driveway approved pursuant to" the Codes SEPP.
- 22. We understand the CDC was issued pursuant to the Industrial Alterations Code within the Codes SEPP. While not specified, we assume it was granted under Part 5 "Commercial and Industrial Alterations Code". Subdivision 1 relates to "Building alterations (internal)" and provides:

An internal alteration to a building that is used, or is the subject of a development consent for use, for any purpose (other than for the purpose of residential accommodation, artisan food and drink industry, heavy industry, local distribution premises, sex services premises or restricted premises) is development specified for th code.

23. We further understand that the existing driveway was replaced, which was likely done in accordance with Subdivision 11 "Driveways, hard stand spaces, pathways and paving", which provides:

The **following development** is specified for this code if it is not carried out on a lot that contains a dwelling house—

- (a) the construction or installation of pathways or paving,
- (b) the construction or installation of a driveway associated with access to a hard stand space, carport, loading bay or garage,
- (c) the construction or installation of a hard stand space, whether open or part of a carport.
- 24. Turning to the standard conditions contained in clause 21 of Schedule 8 of the Codes SEPP, which apply to the CDC, which limits the hours of operation as follows:
 - (2) If there are no existing conditions on a development consent applying to hours of operation, **the development** must not be operated outside the following hours—
 - (c) in any other case not referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)—7.00 am to 7.00 pm Monday to Saturday and 9.00 am to 6.00 pm on a Sunday or a public holiday.
- 25. As above, "the development" by the CDC is limited to the "modification of an existing warehouse and construction of a new retaining wall and concrete driveway". The final inspection report, forming part of the Occupation Certificate for these works, describes the works as the "construction of two external walls to replace existing infill slab to loading zone and thirty seven (37) car spaces". They are specific and discrete structural works. They stand alone from the 1976 Consent.
- 26. The hours of operation contained in clause 21 of Schedule 8 of the Codes SEPP attach to the CDC. They provide that "the development" must not be operated outside of the hours specified in clause (c). The practical effect of this is that the hours of construction associated with these CDC works (only) are limited.
- 27. The legal effect of the CDC (which constitutes a consent under the EPA Act) is that it was granted for a discreet set of works which have been completed. Those works stand alone from the land uses granted by the 1976 Consent (if it were otherwise the CDC would not have had to have been obtained).

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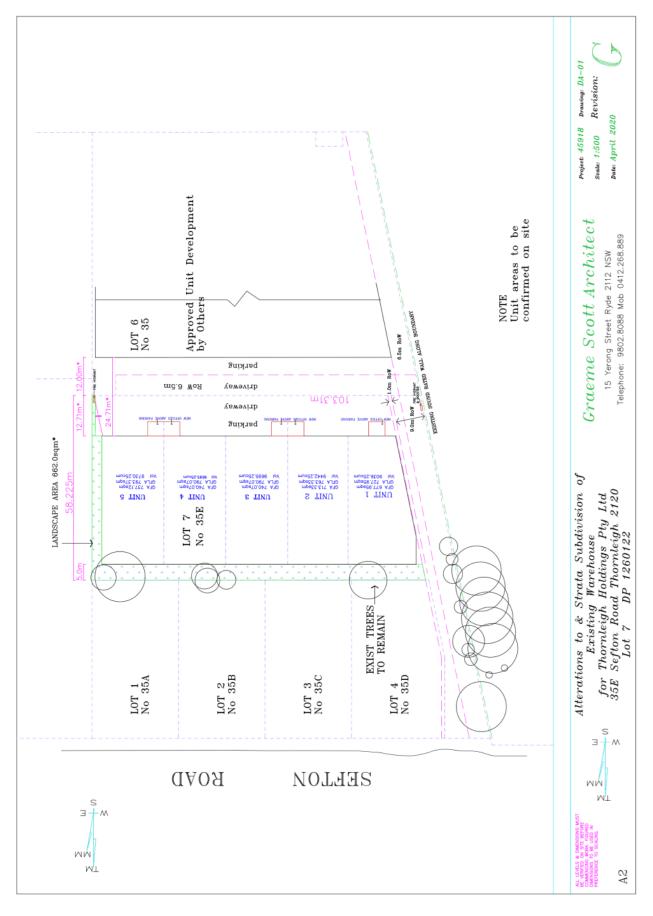
- 28. Once the works the subject of the CDC were completed, the CDC was "spent". The discrete works it approved, being structural works in associated with a development approved pursuant to separate development consents, are complete and the CDC has no further work to do. An occupation certificate has been issued. There are no operational obligations placed on the use of the property as a whole pursuant to that CDC. As such any hours of operation in place whilst the CDC was being carried out have now fallen away and have no impact on the hours authorised under the 1976 Consent.
- 29. Please let us know if you have any questions in relation to the above.

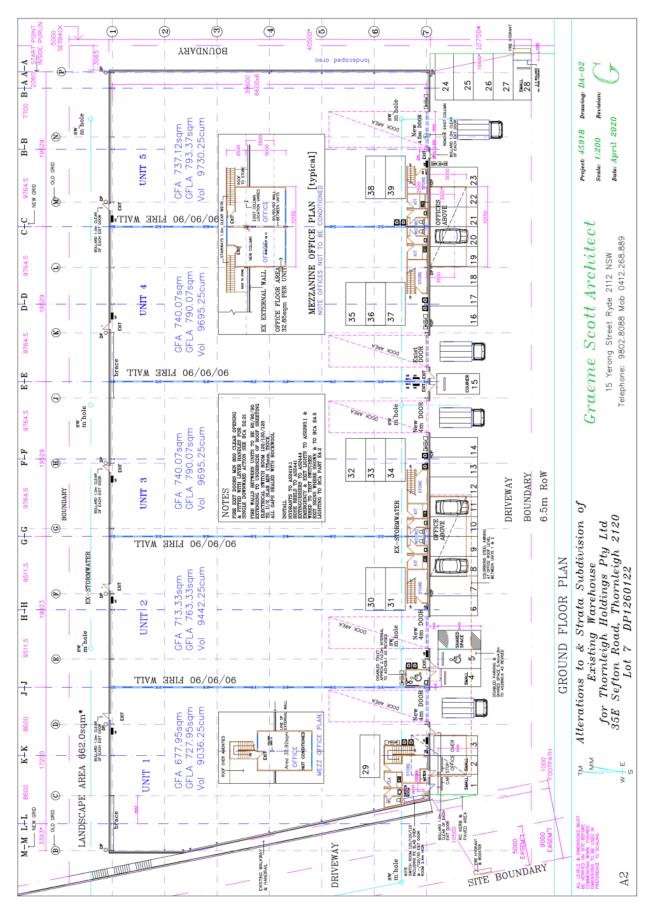
Yours faithfully MinterEllison

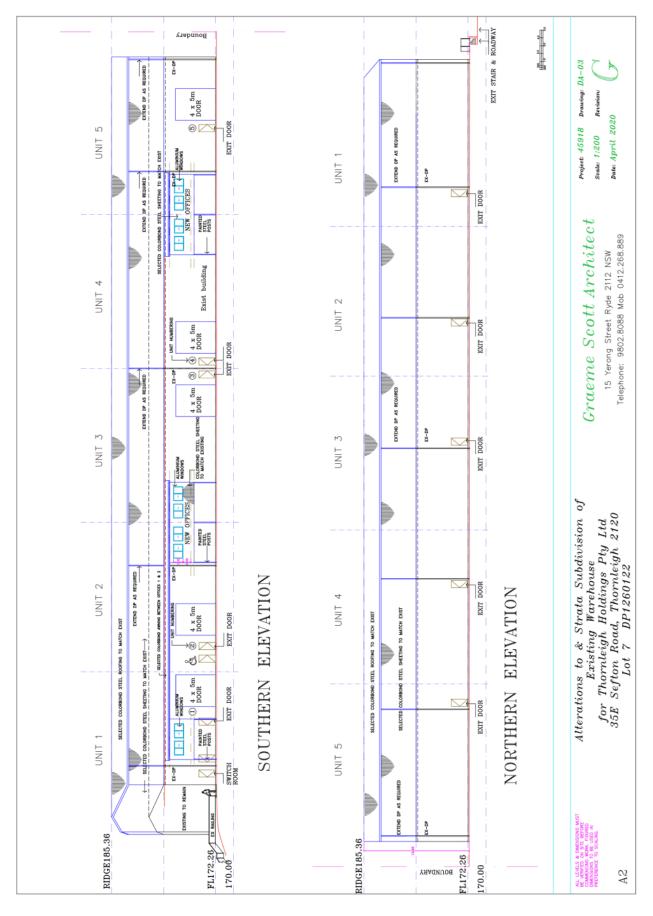
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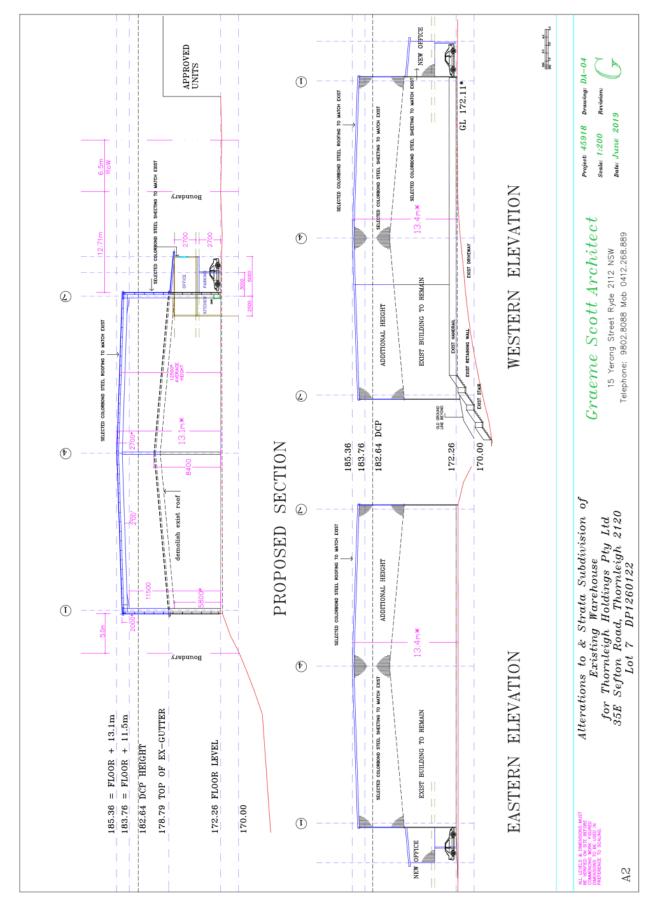
Luke Walker Partner

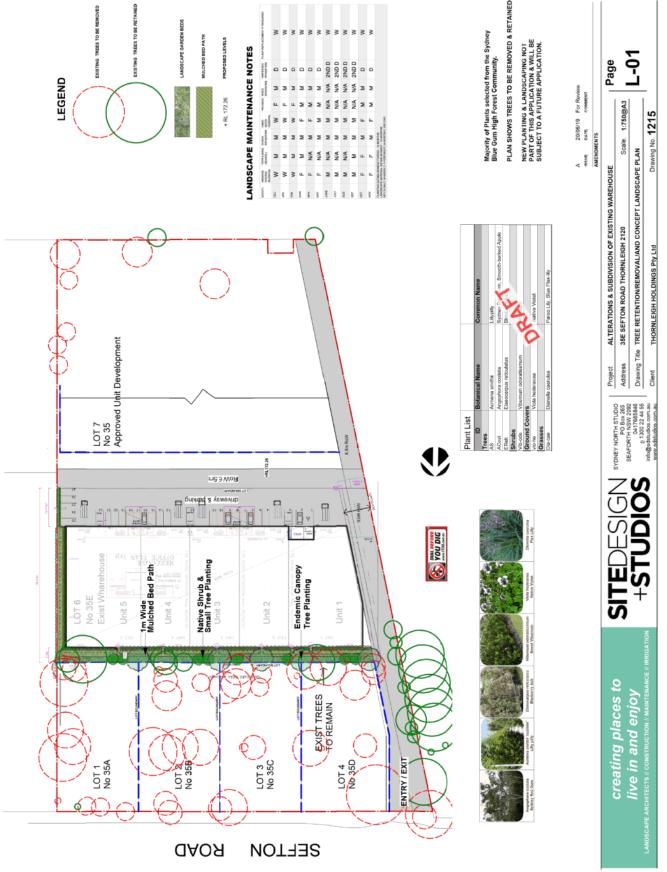
Contact: Alex Beale T: +61 2 9921 4352 alexander.beale@minterellison.com Partner. Luke Walker T: +61 2 9921 4793 OUR REF: 1360306

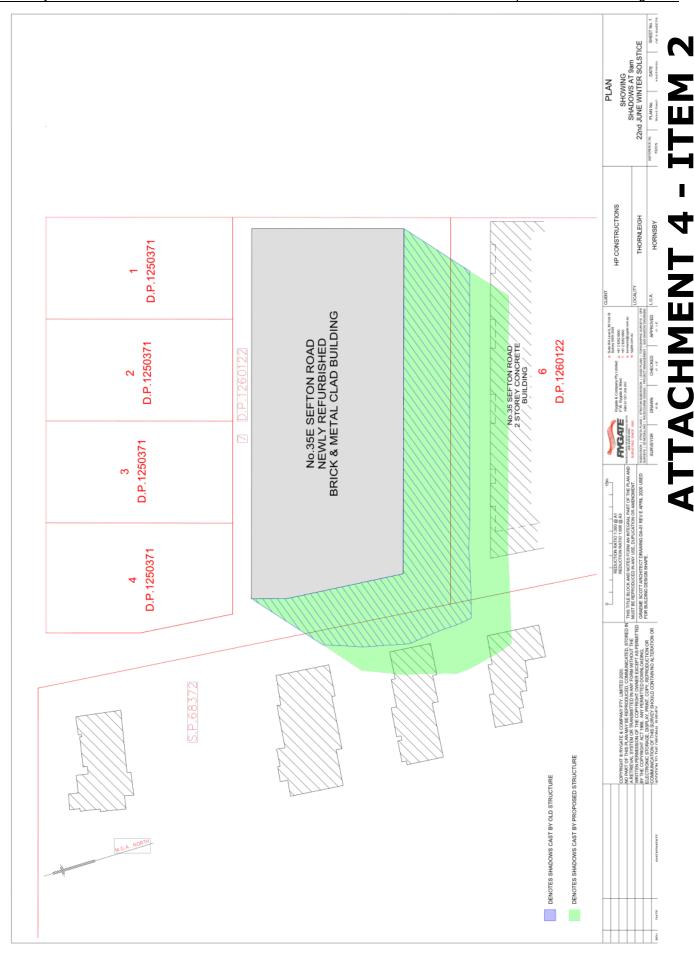


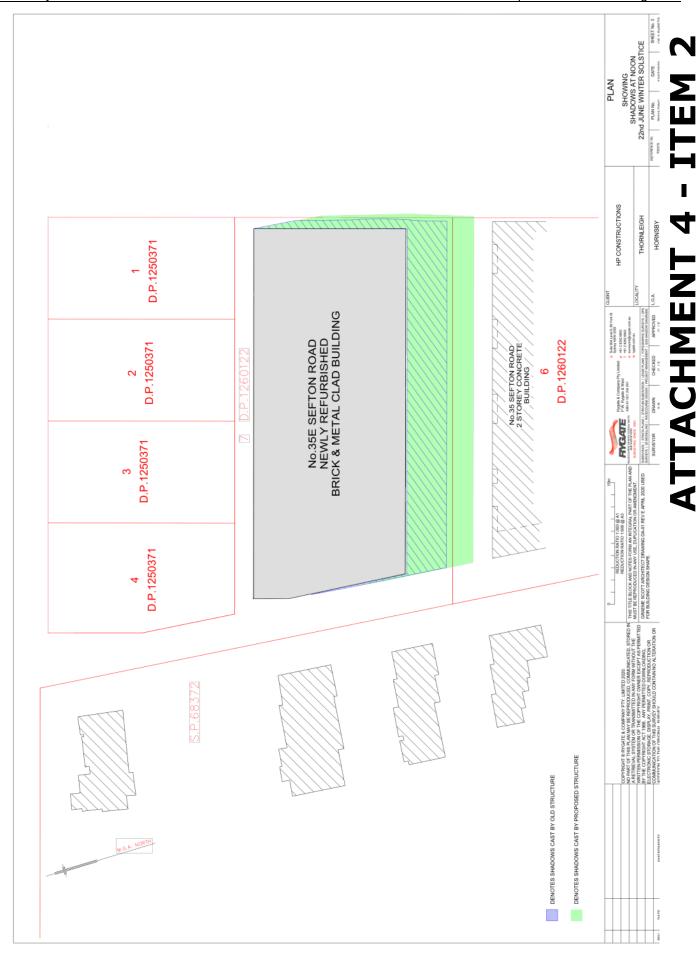














ATTACHMENT/S

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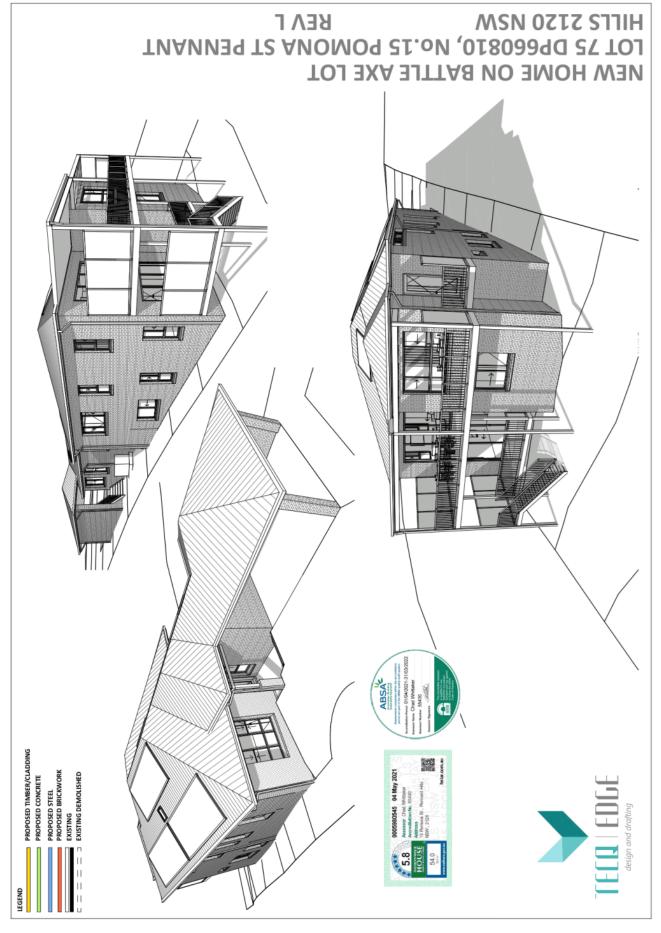
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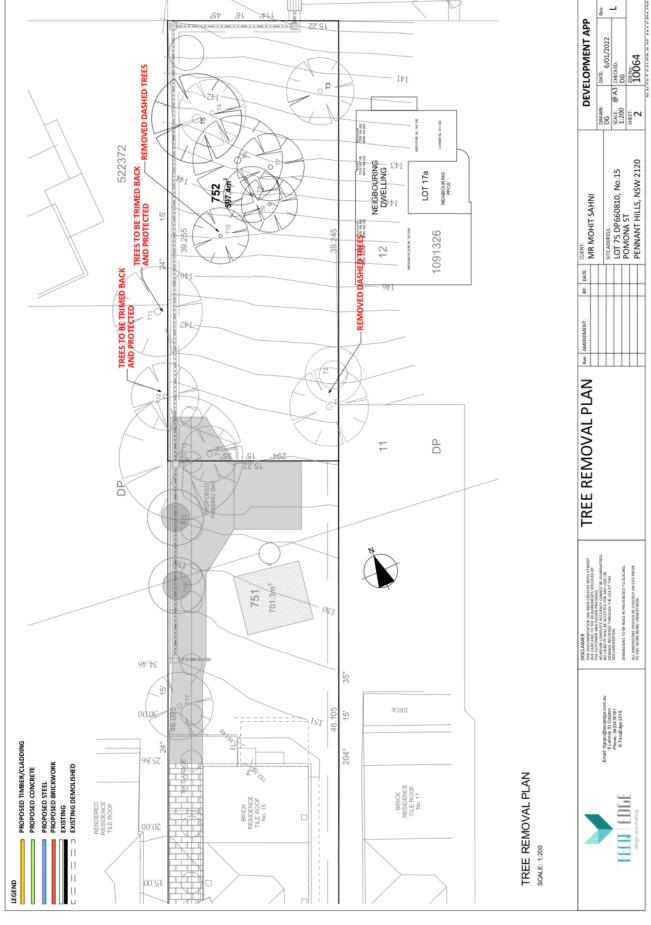
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2. ARCHITECTURAL PLANS



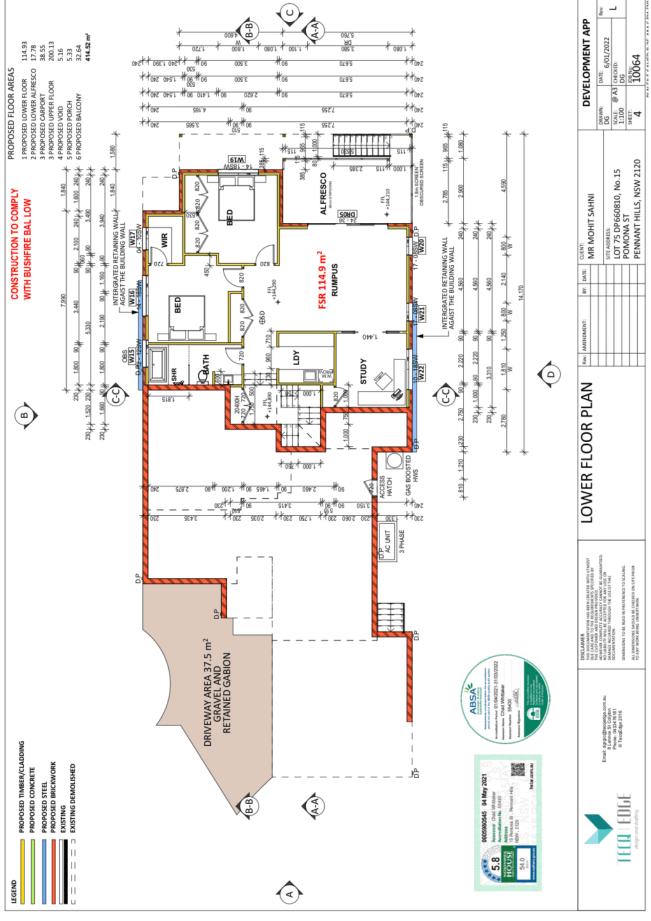
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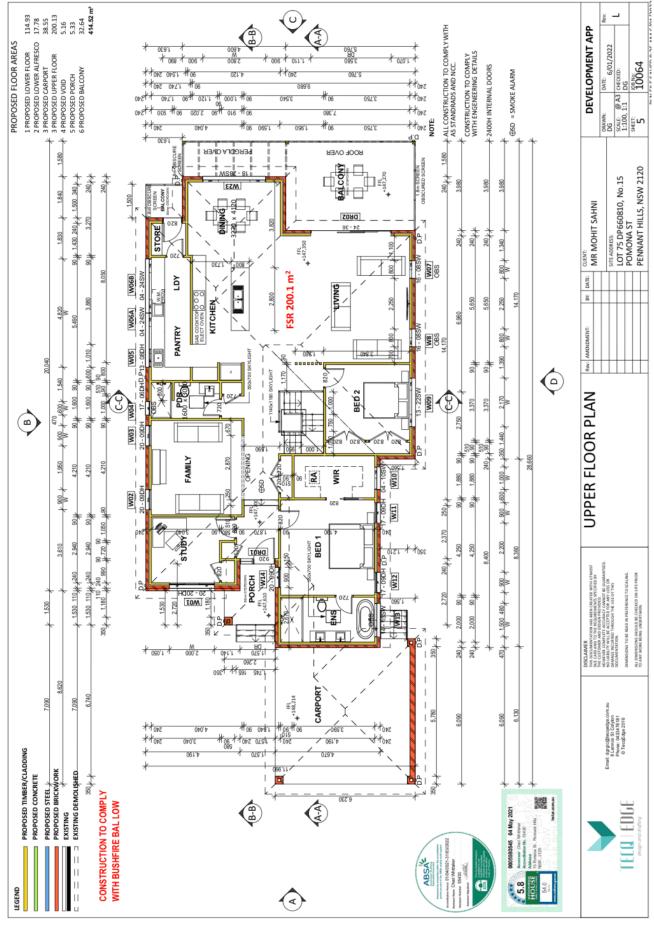
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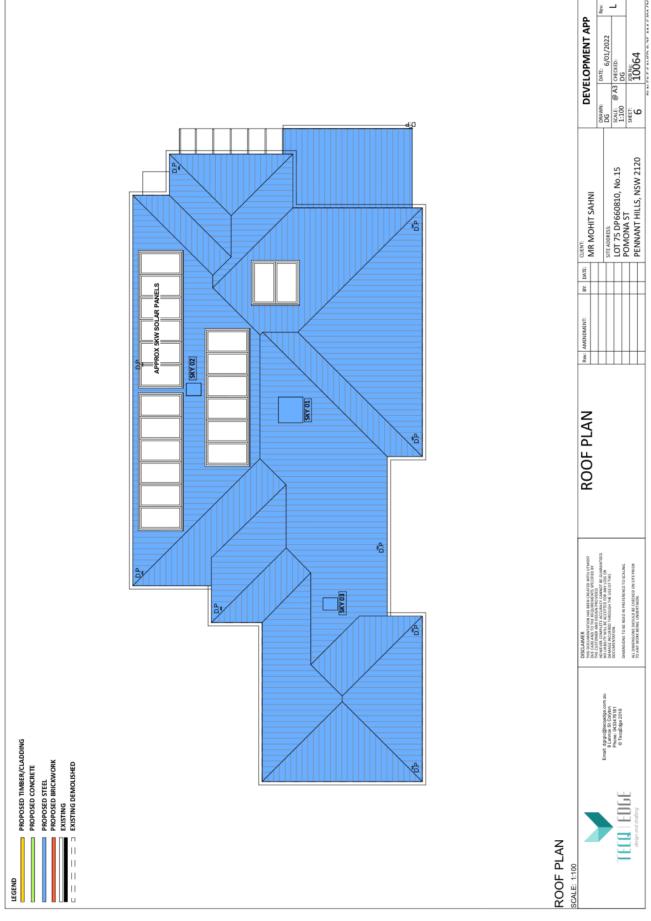


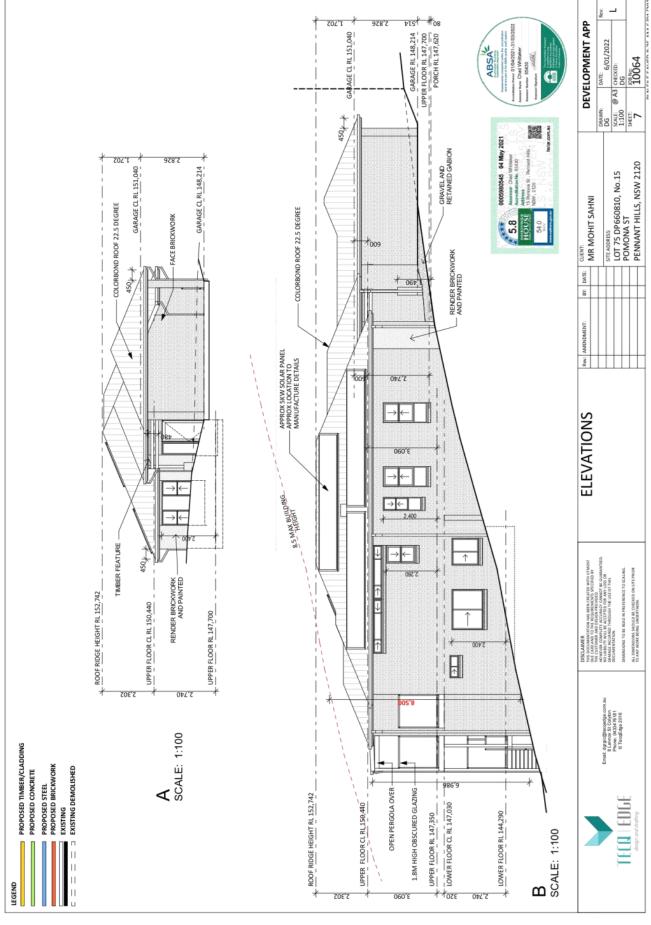


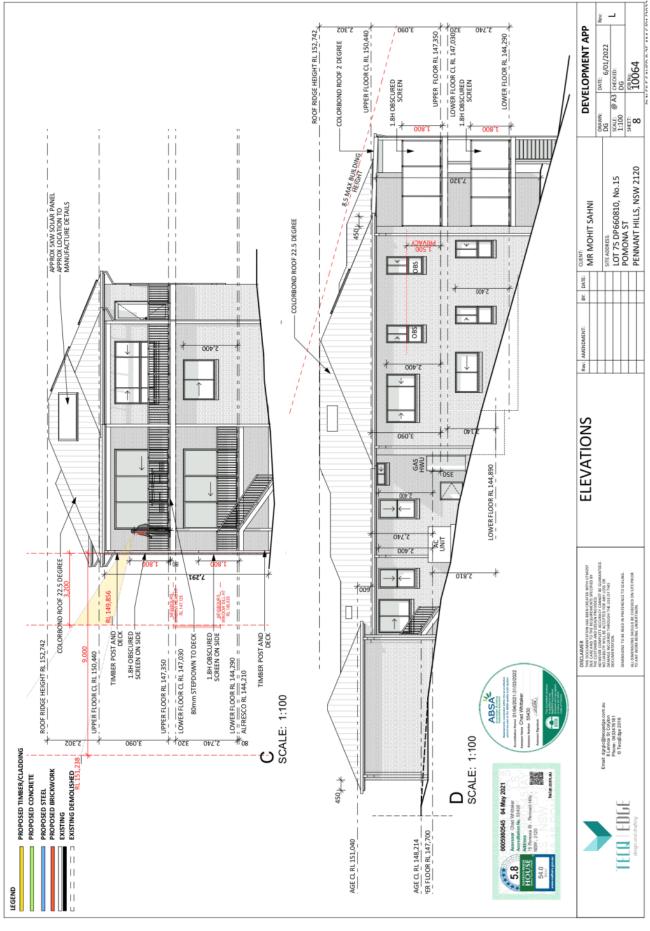


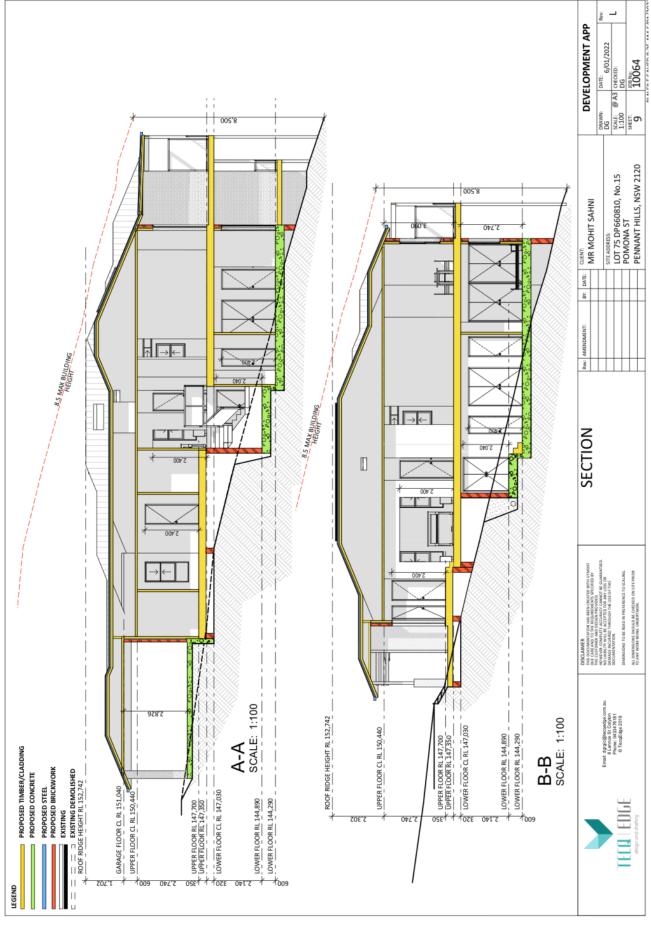


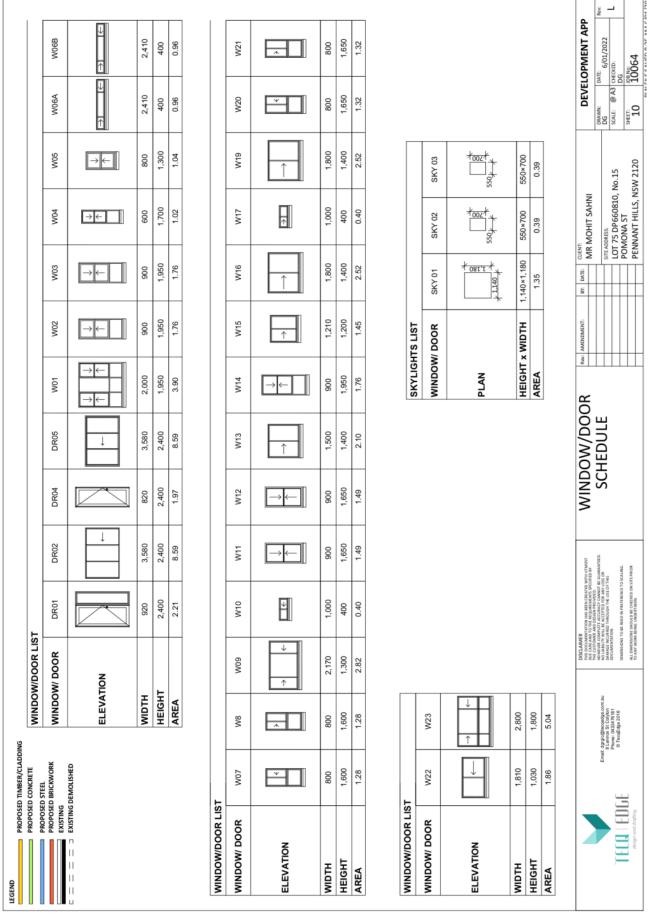


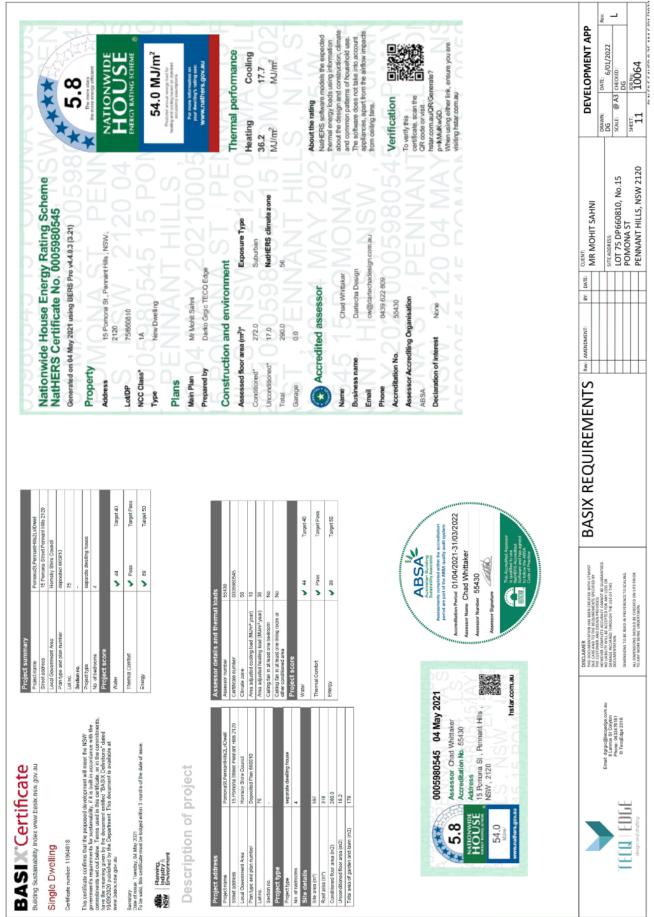




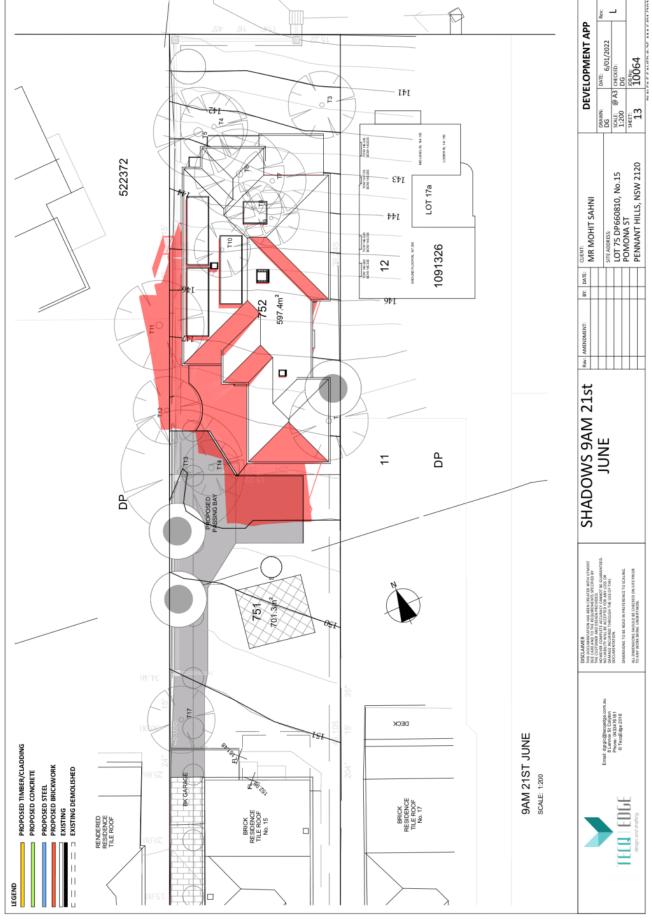


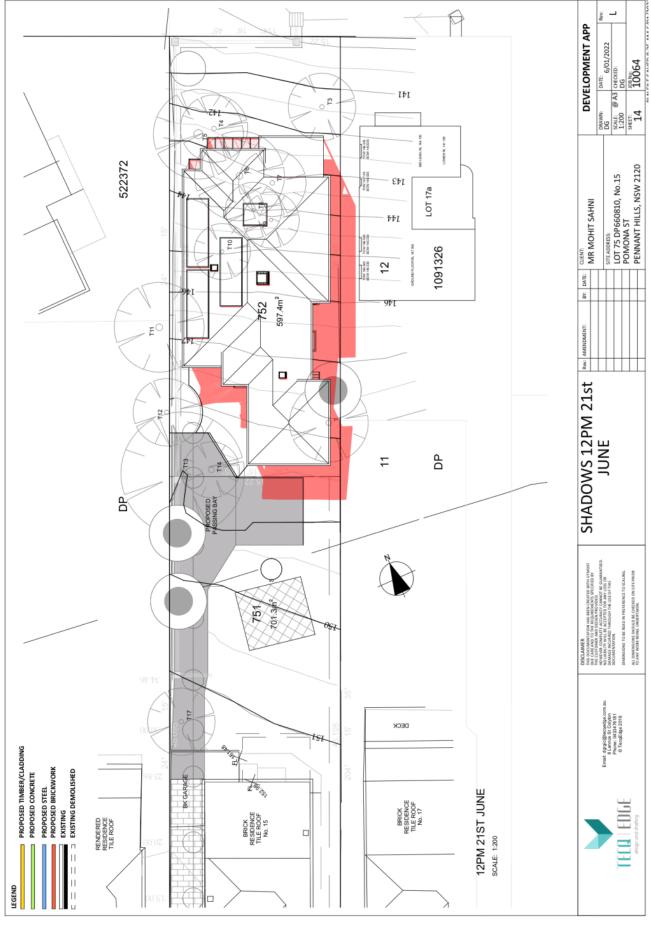


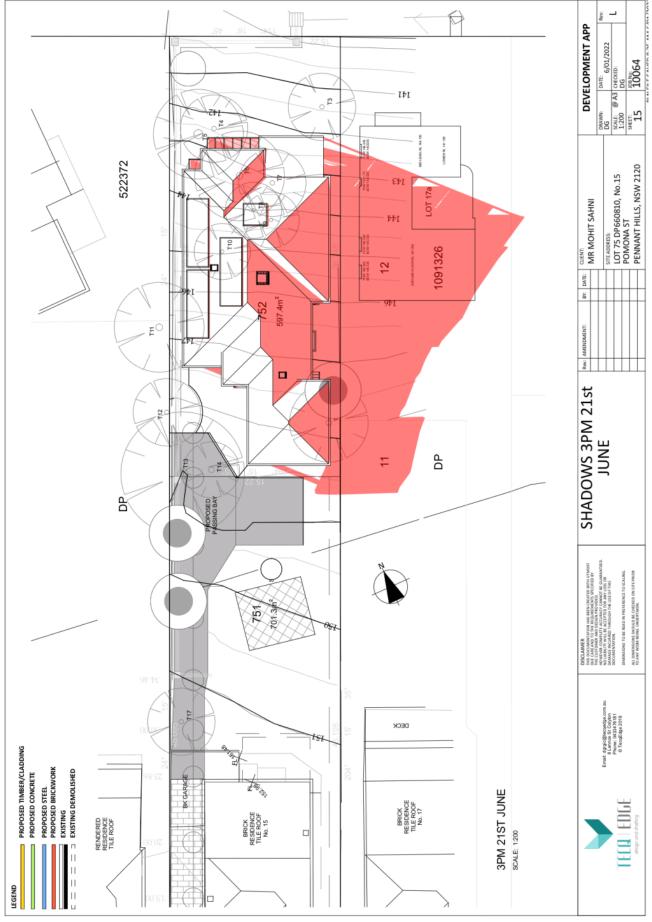


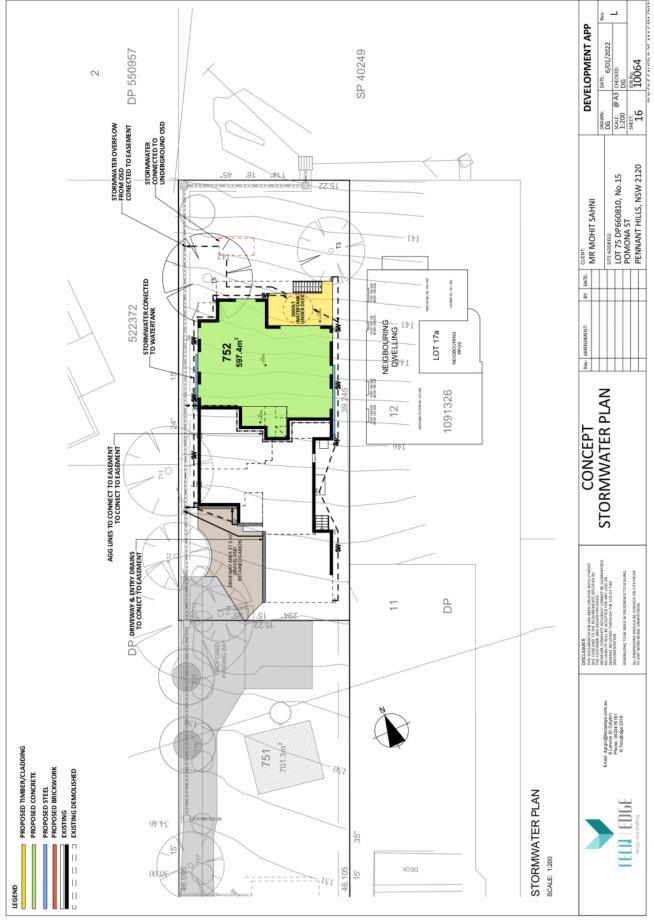






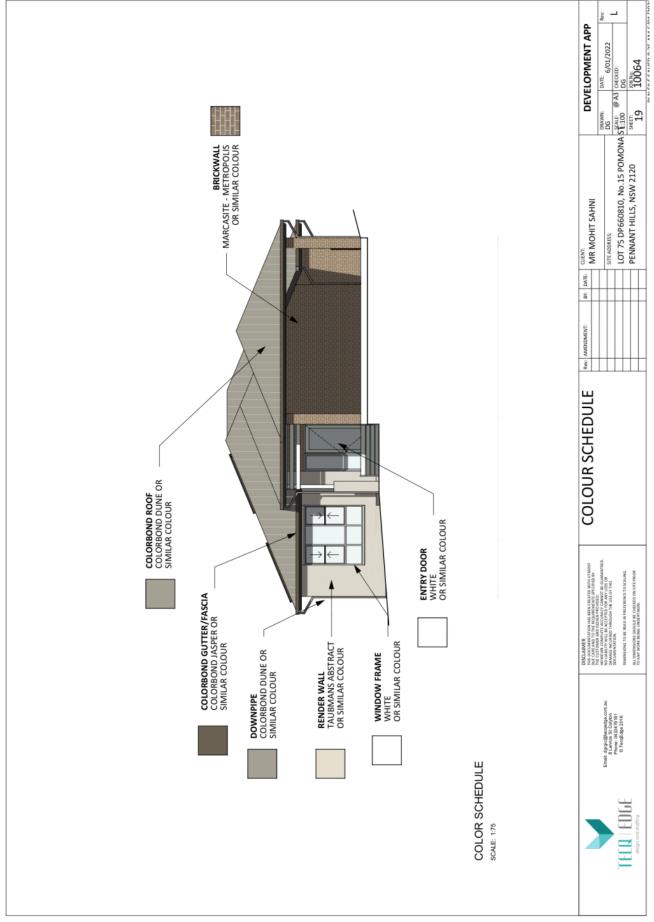


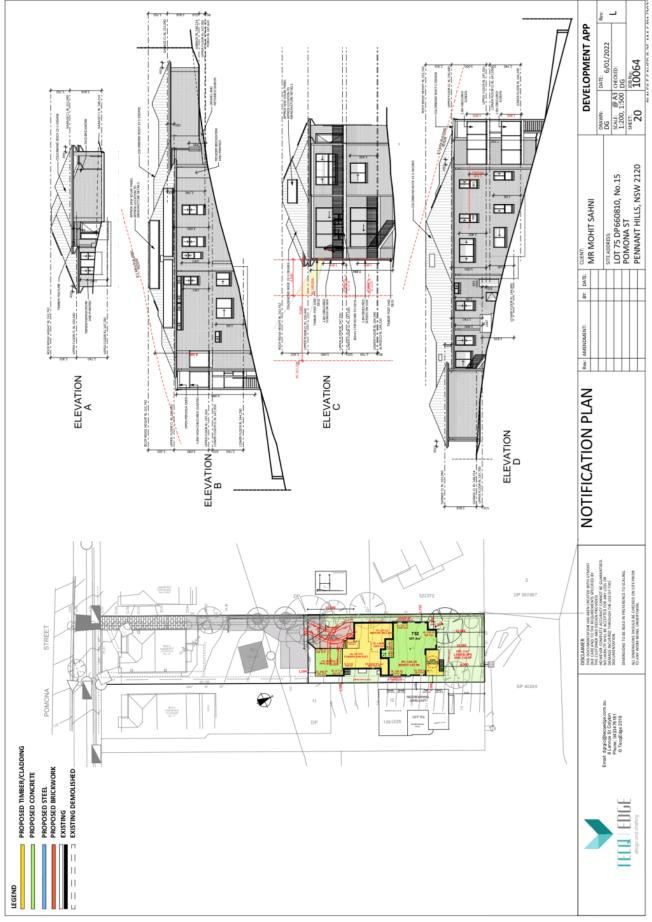










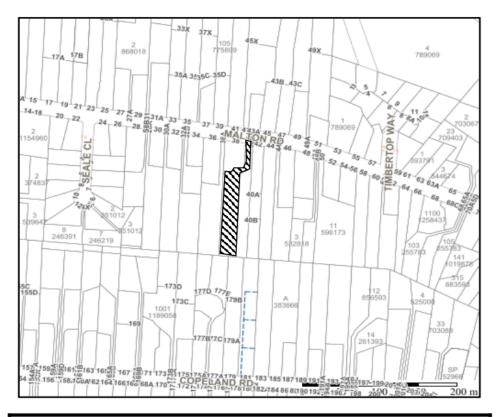


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ITEM 4

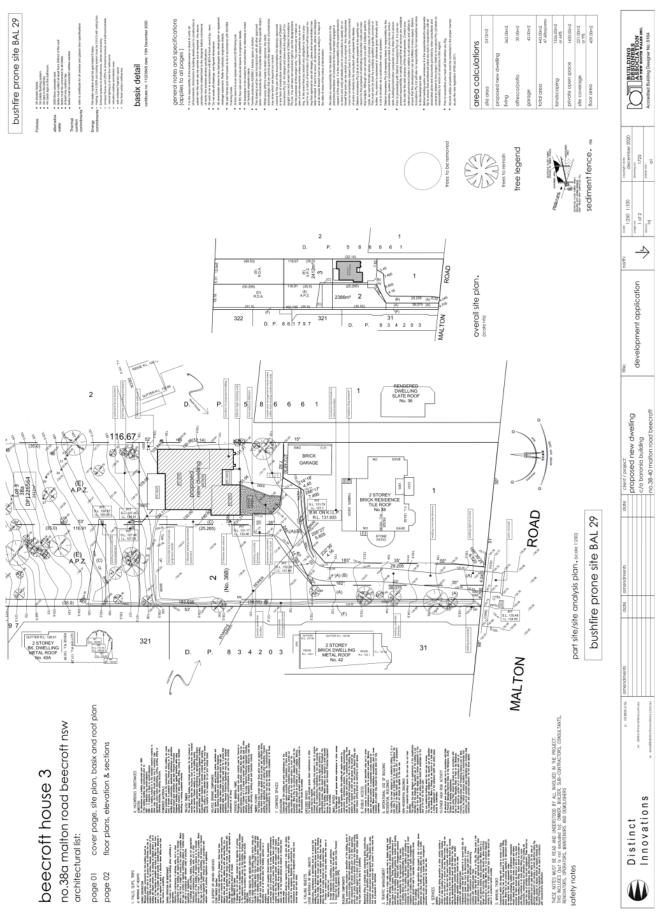
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2. ARCHITECTURAL PLANS
3. LANDSCAPE PLAN

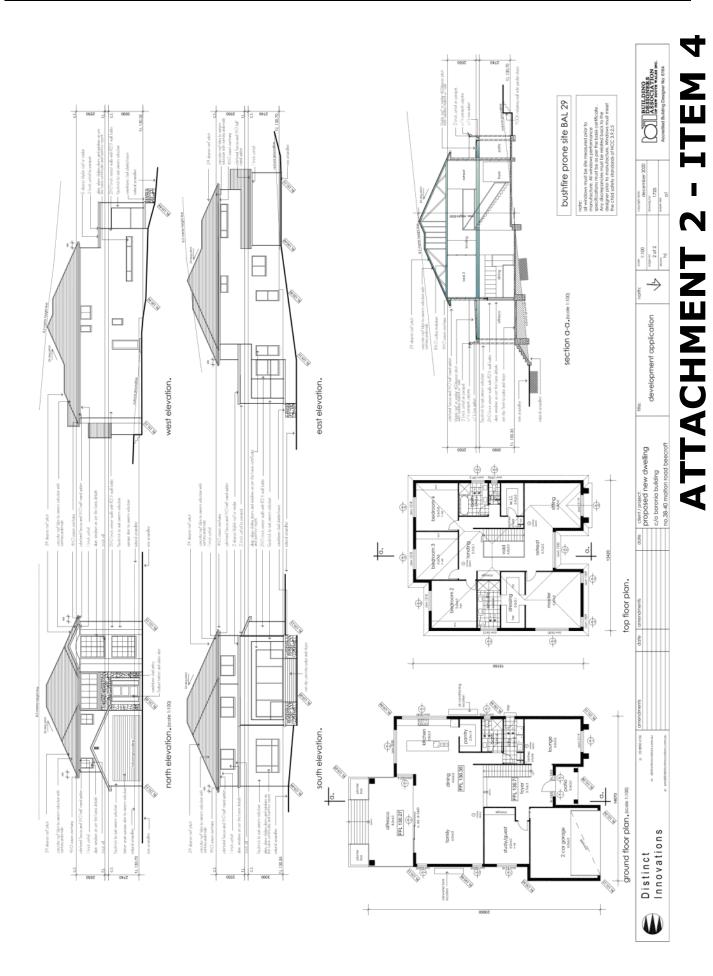


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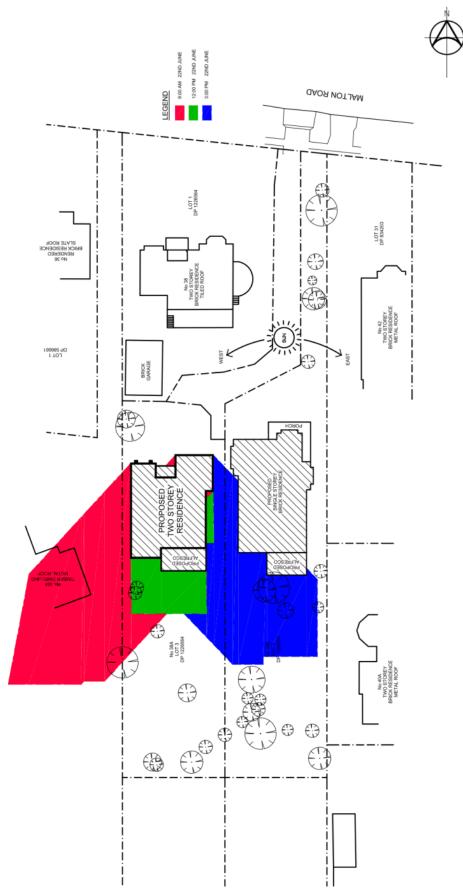
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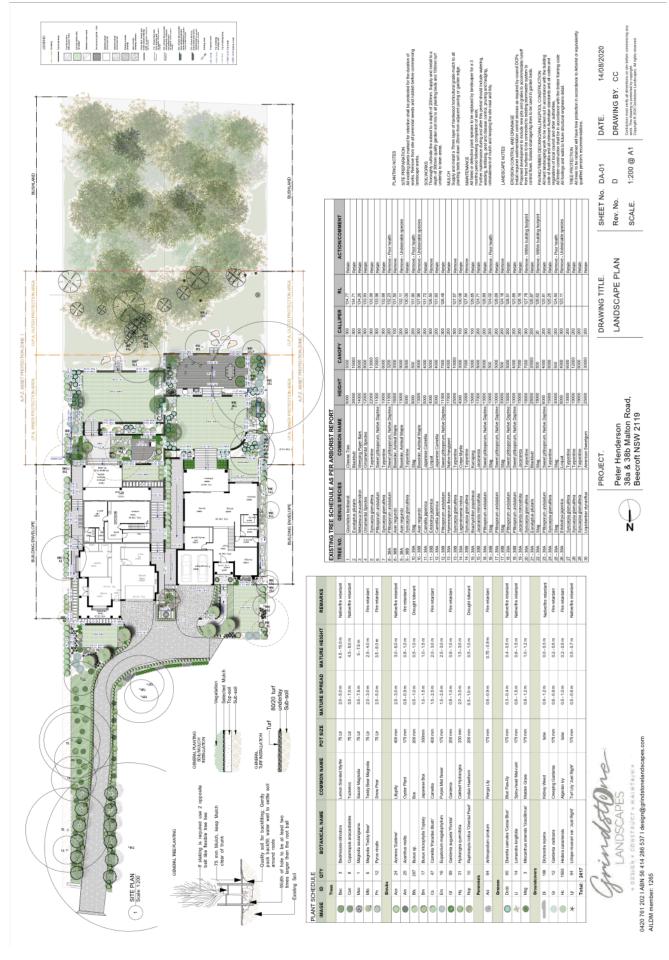
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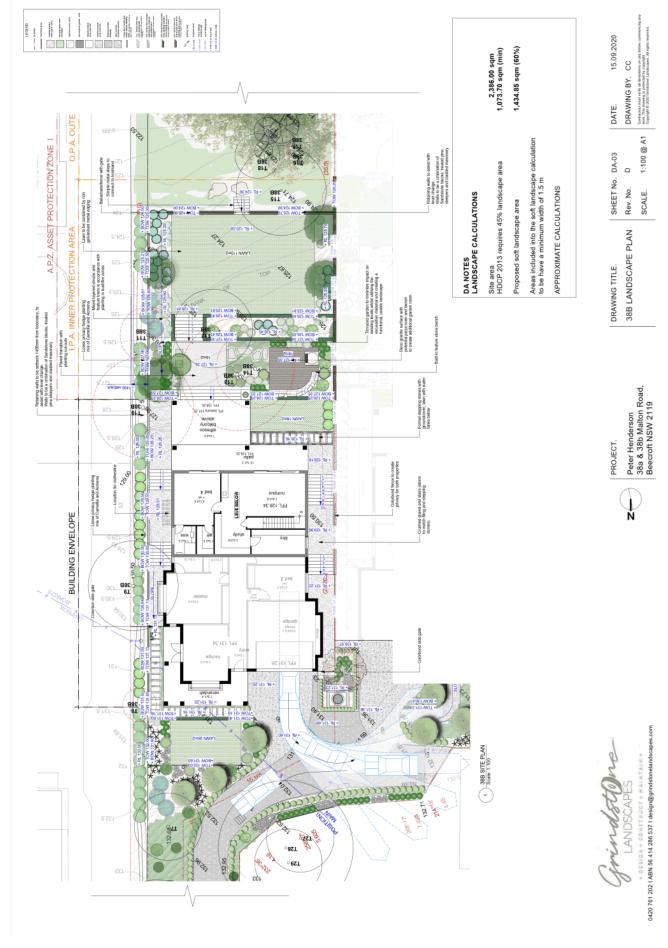








ITEM 4 14/08/2020 LEGEND DRAWING BY. CC DATE. 1:100 @A1 SHEET No. DA-06 **ATTACHMENT 3 -**SCALE. Rev. No. 38A ELEVATION DRAWING TITLE. Peter Henderson 38a & 38b Malton Road, Beecroft NSW 2119 PROJECT. 24 deg pltch 2 38B WEST ELEVATION Scale: 1:100 1 DEEP SOIL PLAN Scale: 1:100 0420 761 202 I ABN 56 414 286 537 I design@



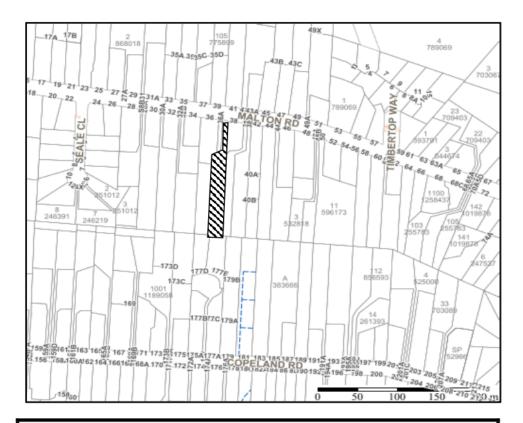
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ATTACHMENT/S

REPORT NO. LPP11/22

ITEM 5

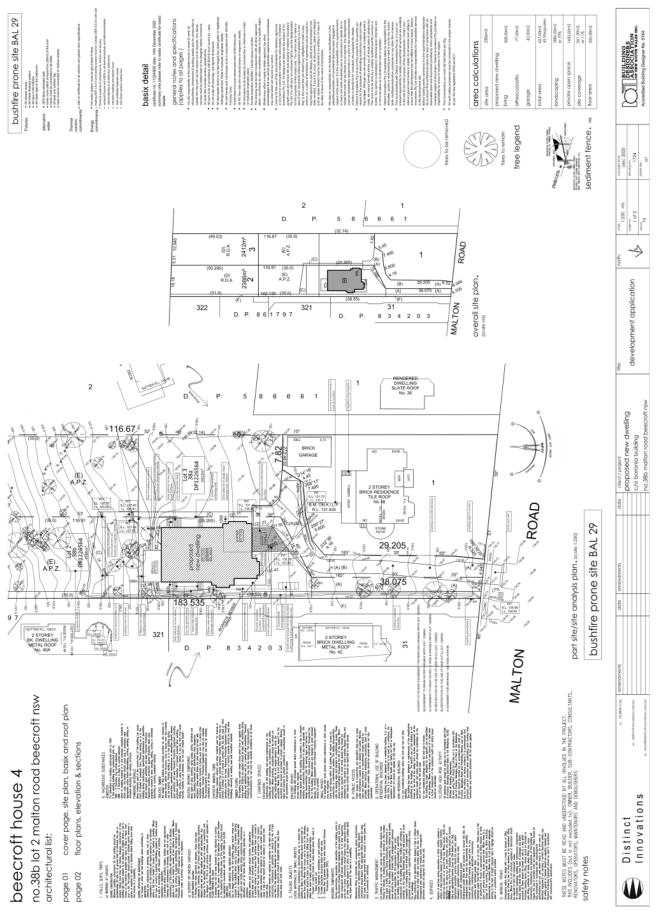
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2. ARCHITECTURAL PLANS
3. LANDSCAPE PLAN

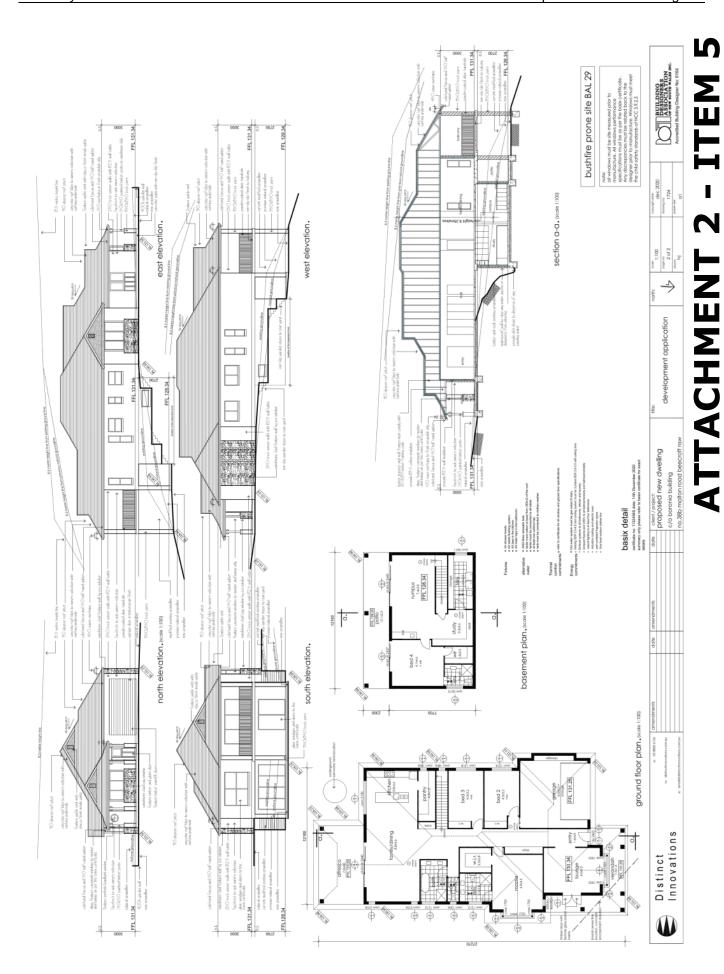


LOCALITY PLAN

DA/161/2021

No. 38B Malton Road, Beecorft

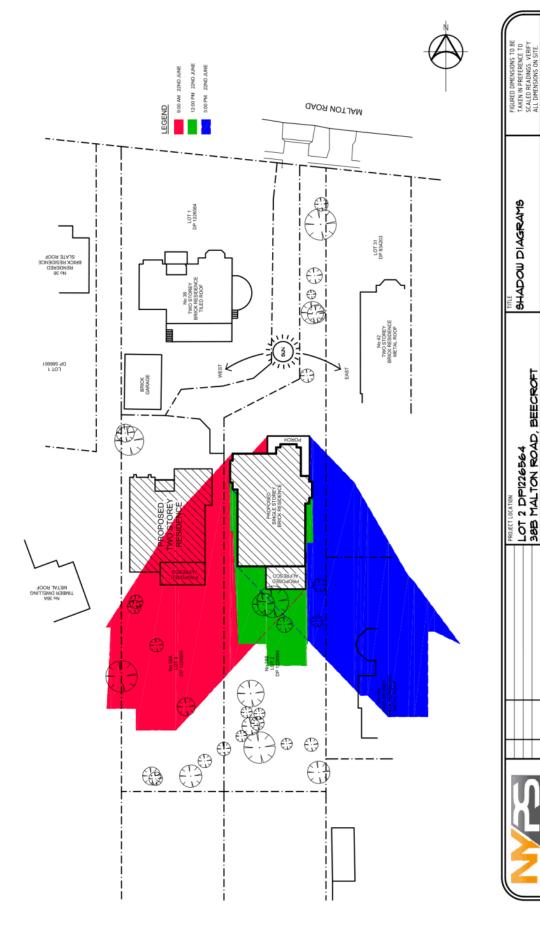




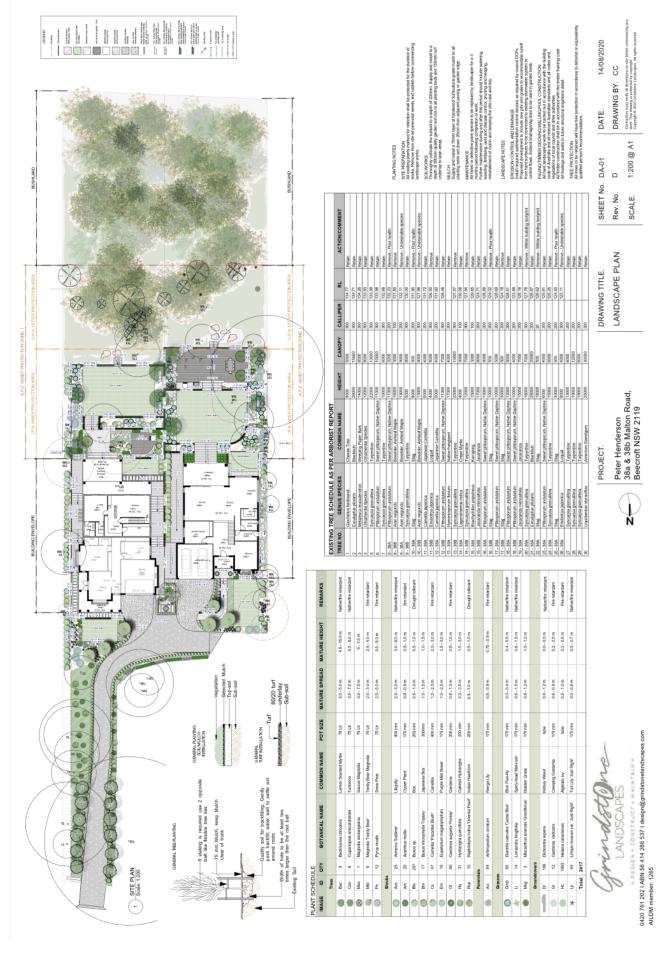
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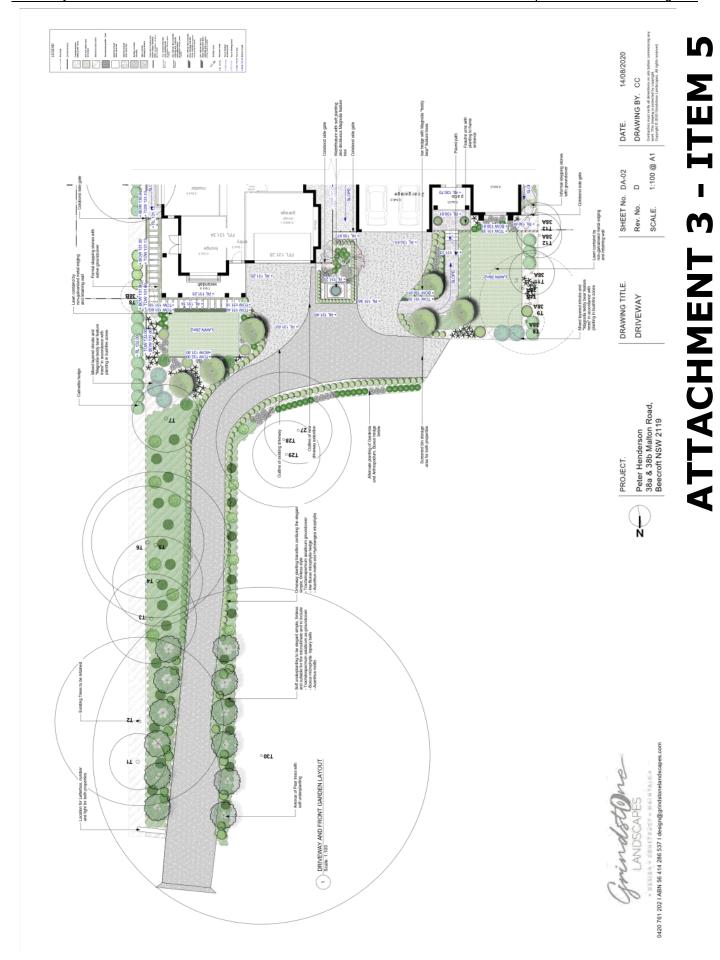
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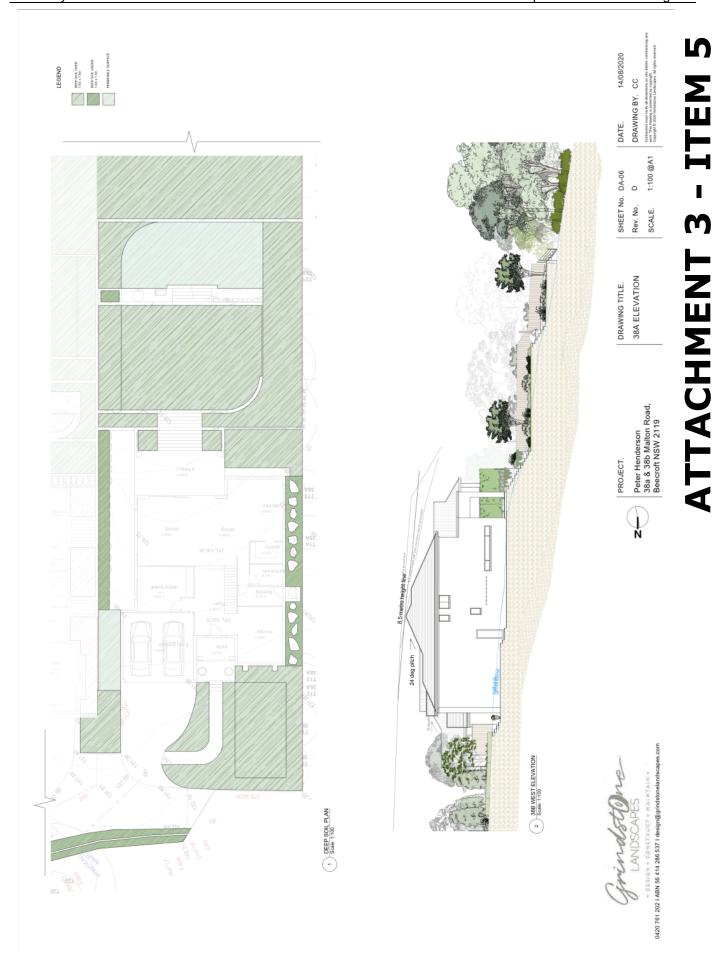


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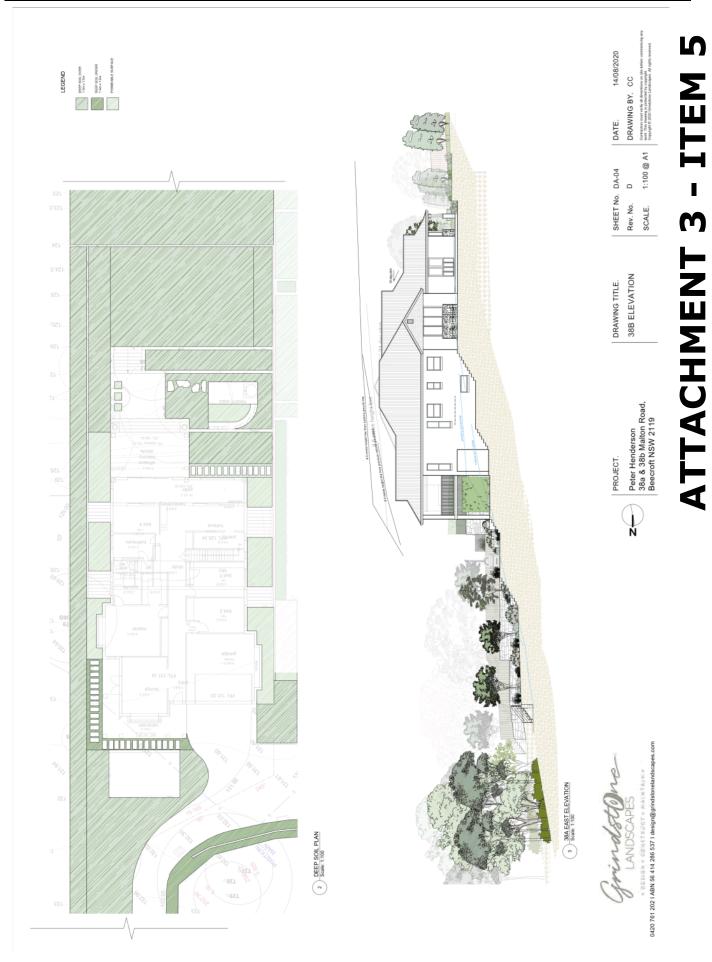


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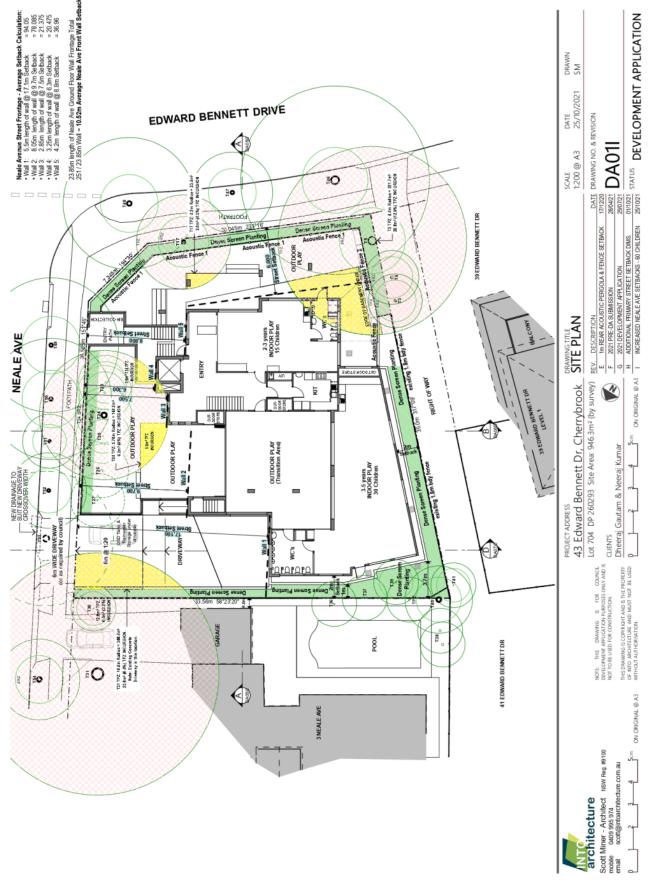
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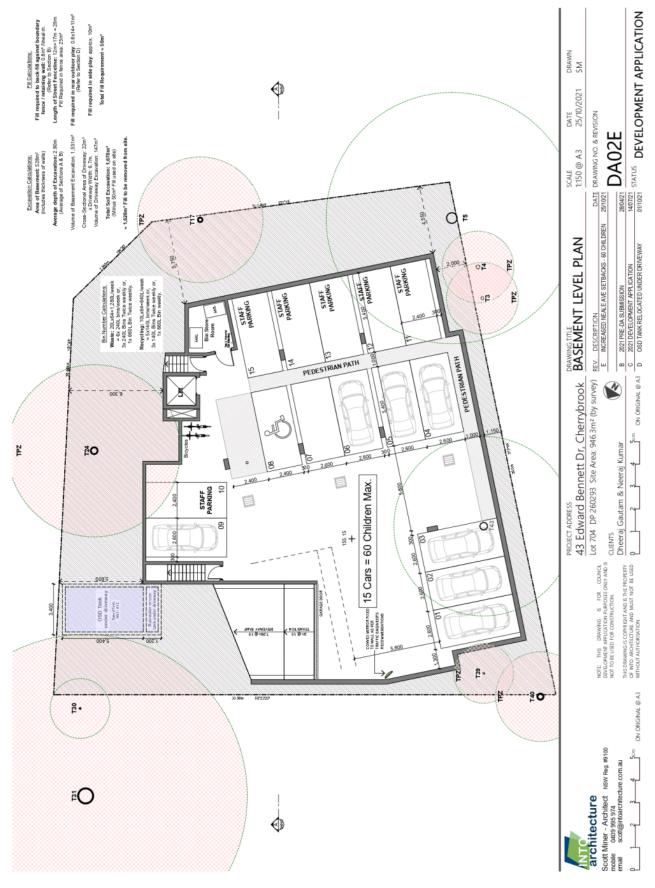
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ITEM 6

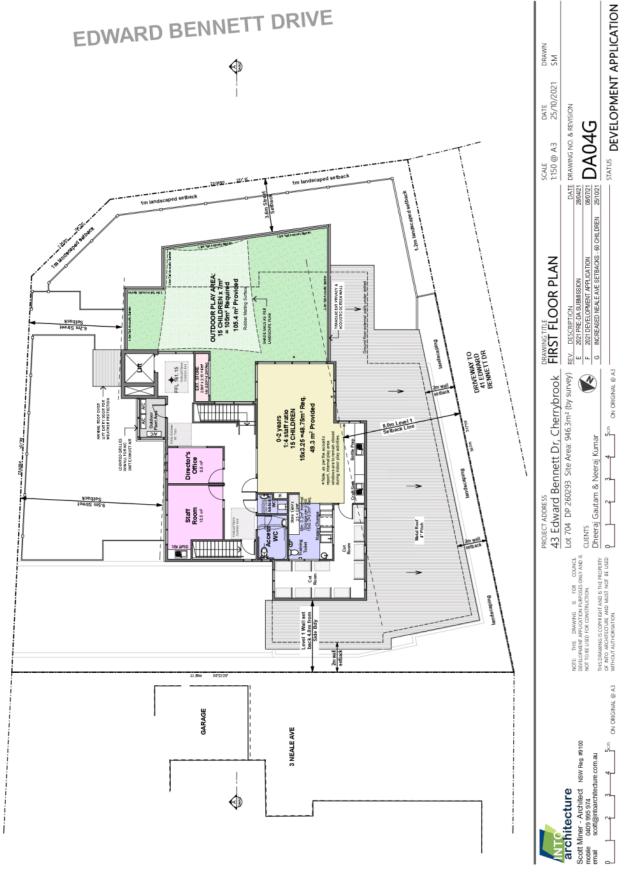
- 1. ARCHITECTURAL PLANS
 - 2. LANDSCAPE PLAN
 - 3. LOCALITY PLAN
- **4. PLAN OF MANAGEMENT**
- **5. TRAFFIC & PARKING REPORT**

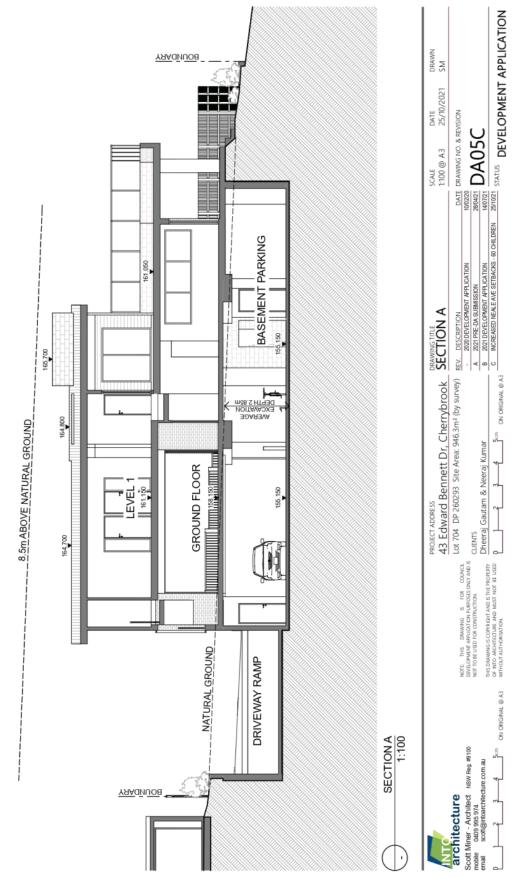


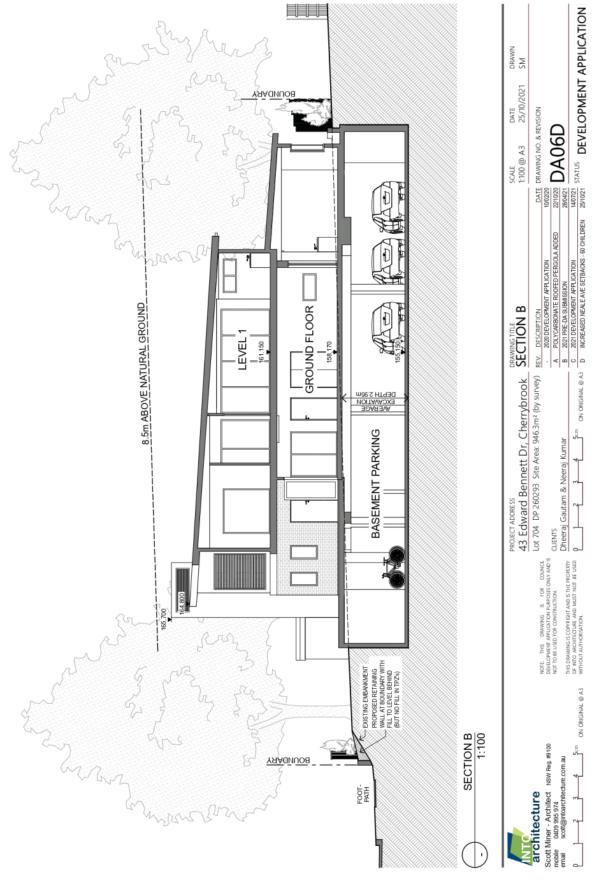


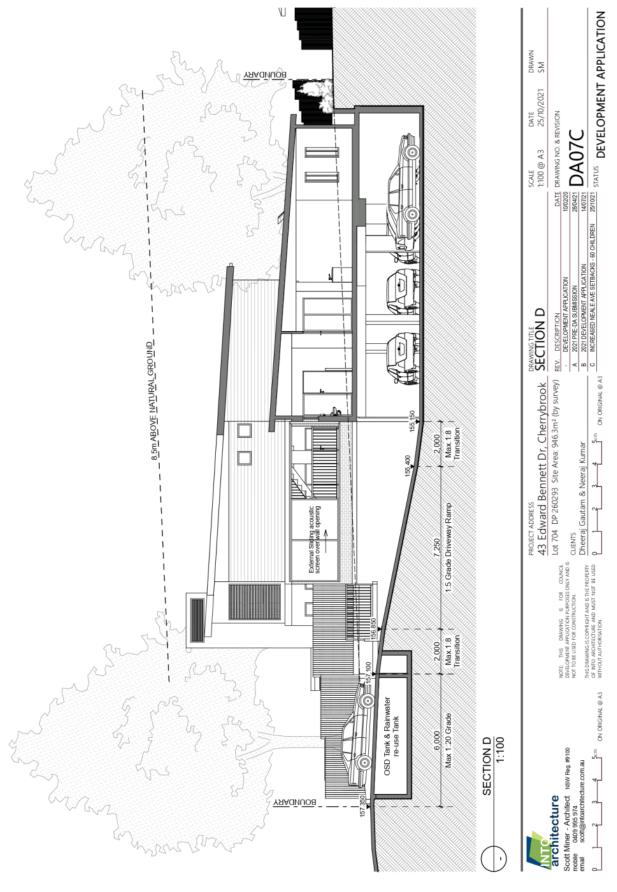




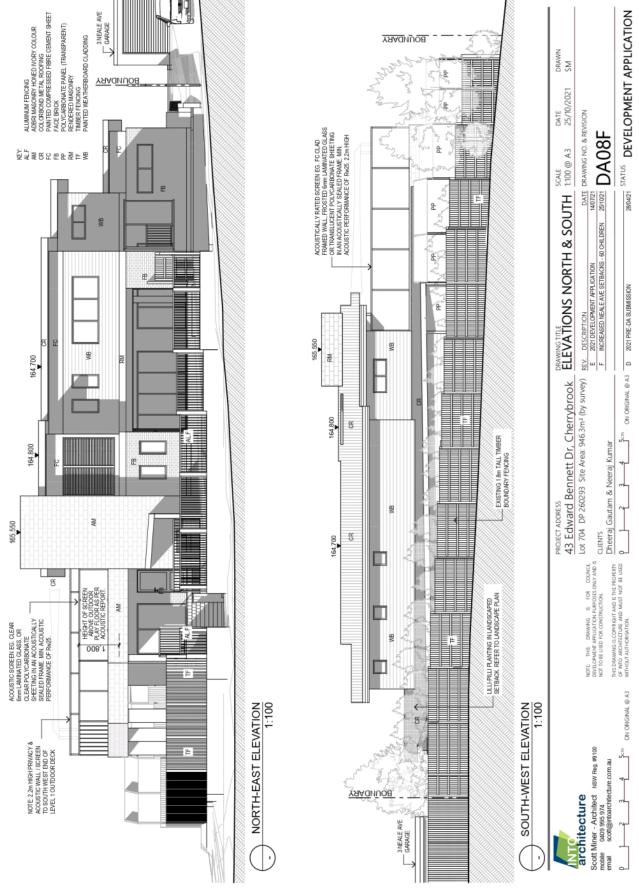








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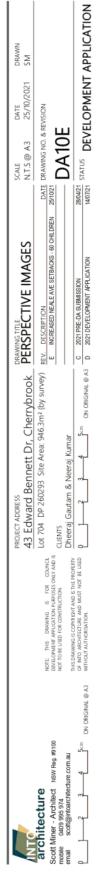


2807/21 STATUS DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION 39 EDWARD BENNETT DR DRAWN SM DATE 25/10/2021 DATE DRAWING NO. & REVISION 25/10/21 DA09E SCALE 1:100 @ A3 DESCRIPTION INCREASED NEALE AVE SETBACKS - 60 CHILDREN ELEVATIONS EAST & WEST ON ORIGINAL © A3 D 2021 DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION AM 9 43 Edward Bennett Dr, Cherrybrook Lot 704 DP 260293 Site Area: 946.3m² (by survey) AM Dheeraj Gautam & Neeraj Kumar CLIENTS NOTE: THIS DRAWING IS FOR COUNCL DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION. THIS DRAWING IS COPPRIGHT AND IS THE PROPERTY OF INTO ARCHITECTURE AND MUST NOT BE USED WITHOUT AUTHORISATION. æ COLORBOND METAL ROOFING PAINTED COMPRESSED FIBRE CEMENT SHEET POLYCARBONATE PANEL (TRANSPARENT) RENDERED MASONRY TIMBER FENCING PAINTED WEATHERBOARD CLADDING MRY HONED IVORY COLOUR SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION 1:100 NORTH-WEST ELEVATION 1:100 ۲ 41 EDWARD BENNETT DR -DRIVEWAY Scott Miner - Architect NSW Reg. #9100 mobile 0409 995 974 email scott@intoarchitecture.com.au ⊭≣ KEY: ALF AM FB FB FB FB WB architecture

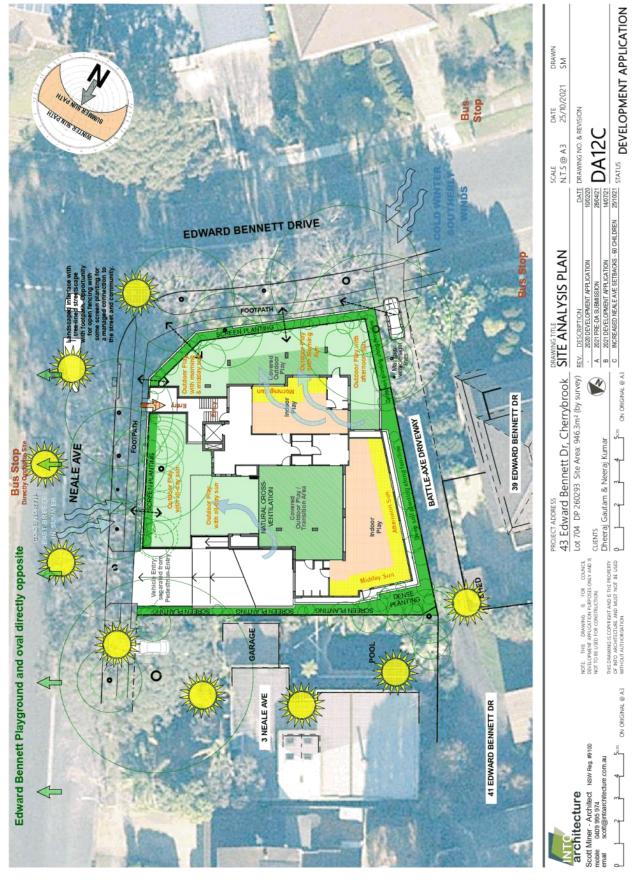






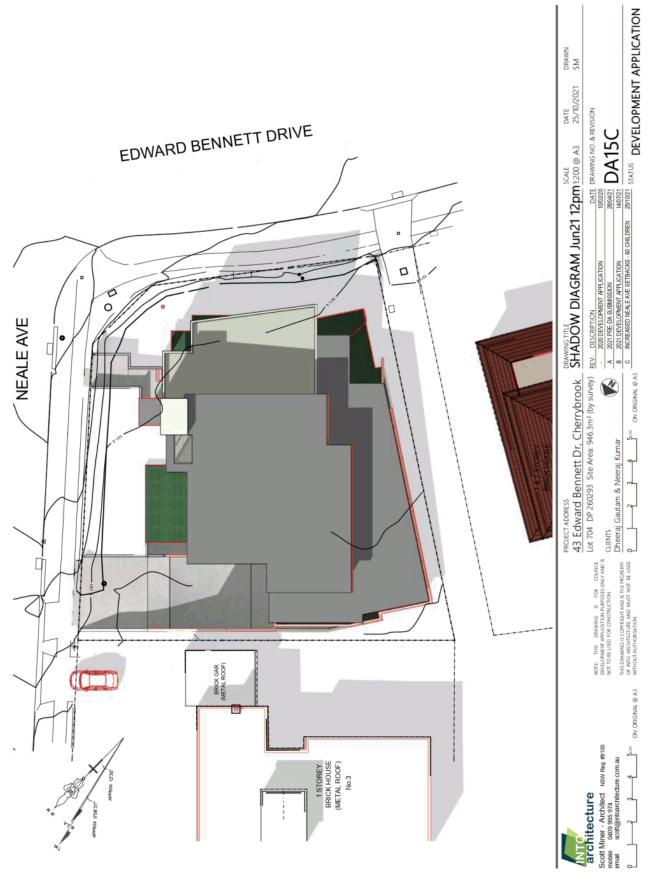


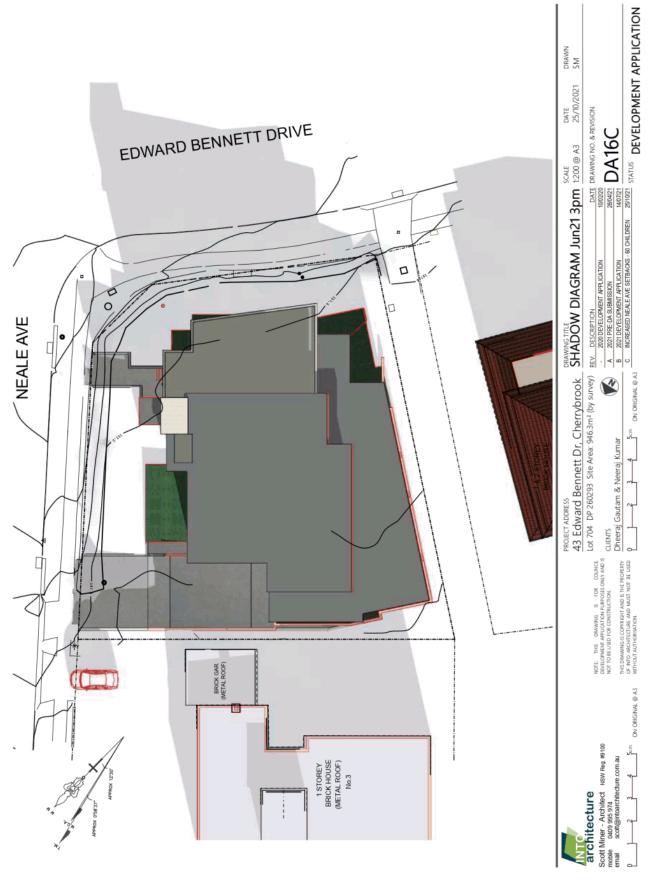


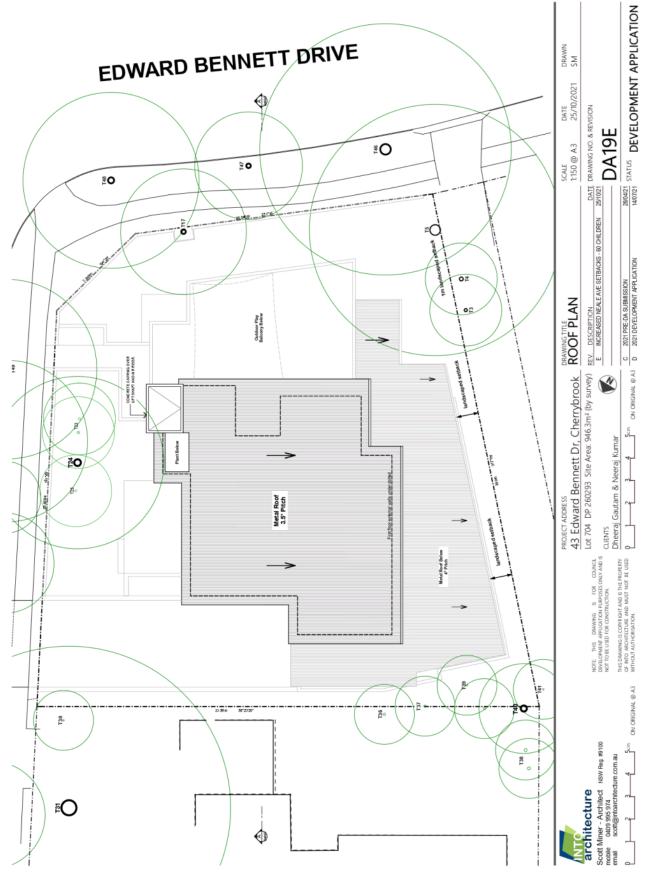


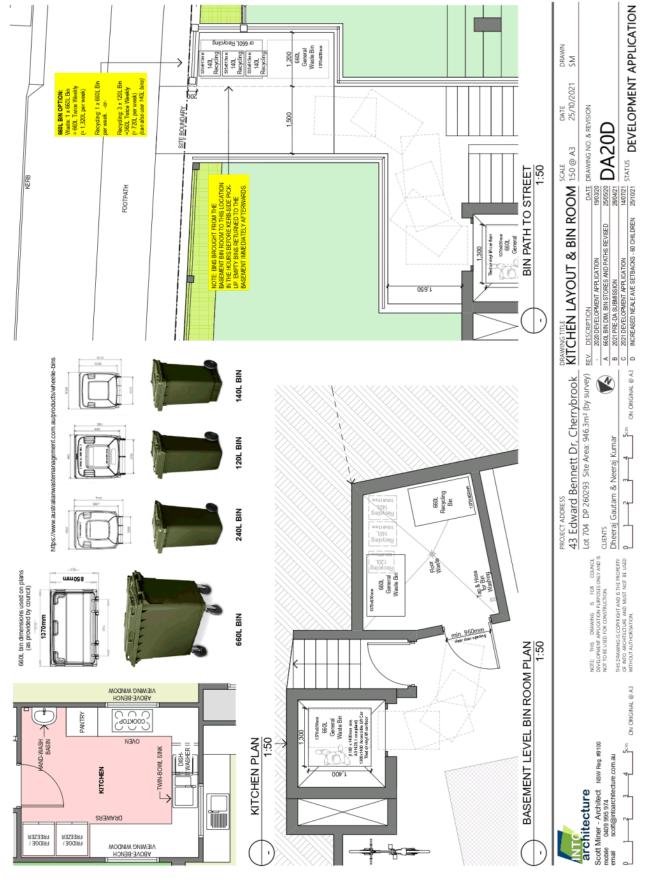


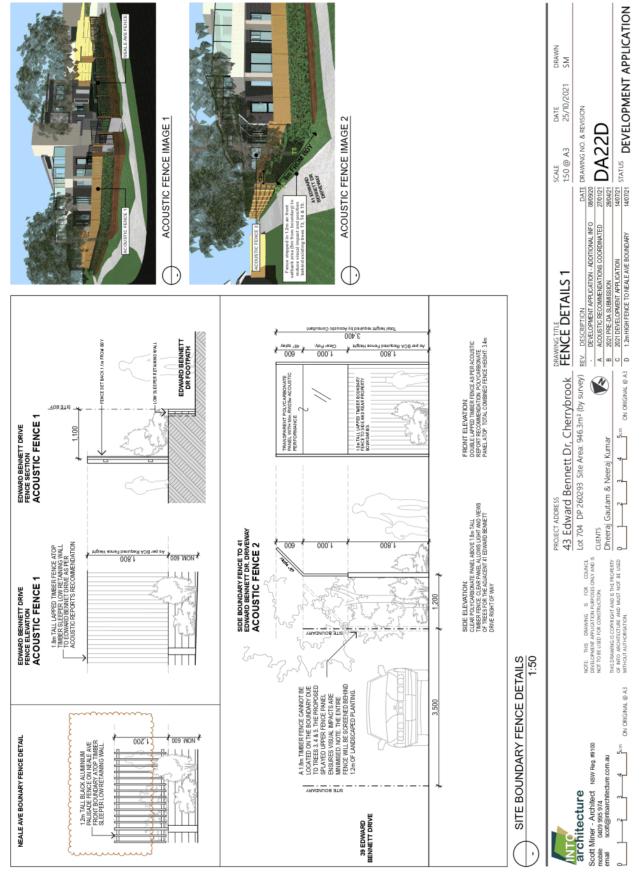














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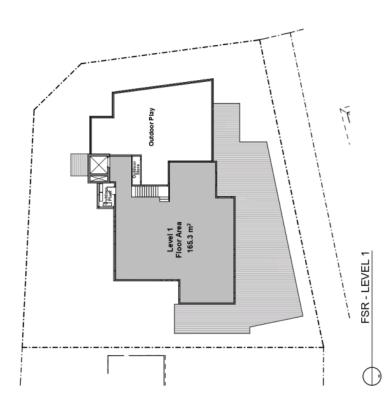
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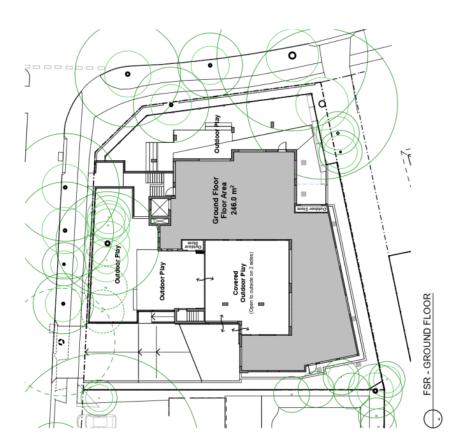
= 0.43:1 FSR

Total Floor Space = 411.3m²

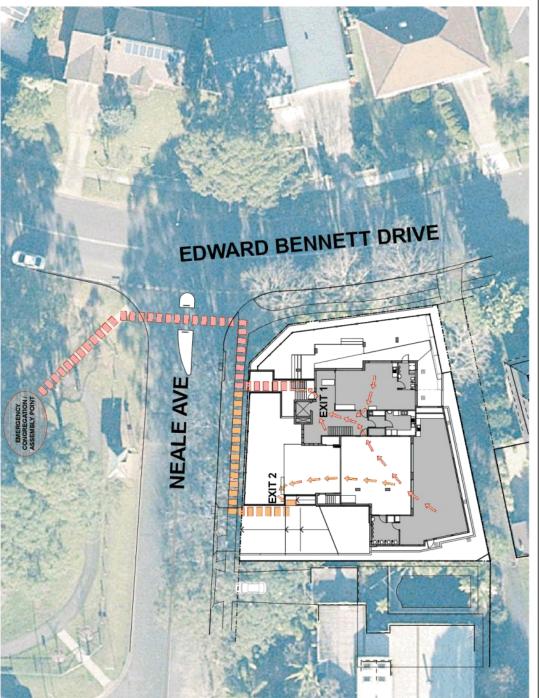
 $= 411.3 \text{m}^2$

Site Area: 946.3m² Floor Space: 246.0m² + 165.3m²

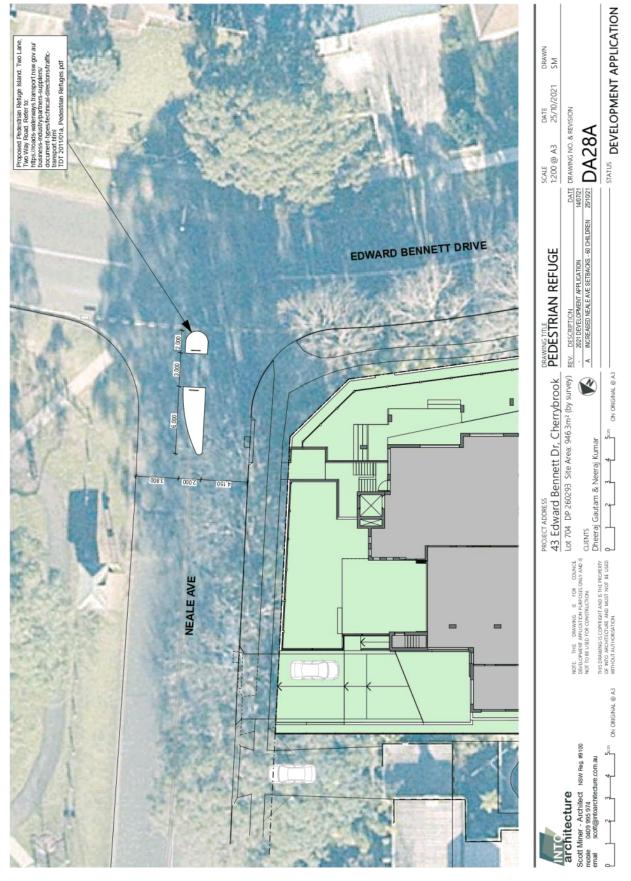




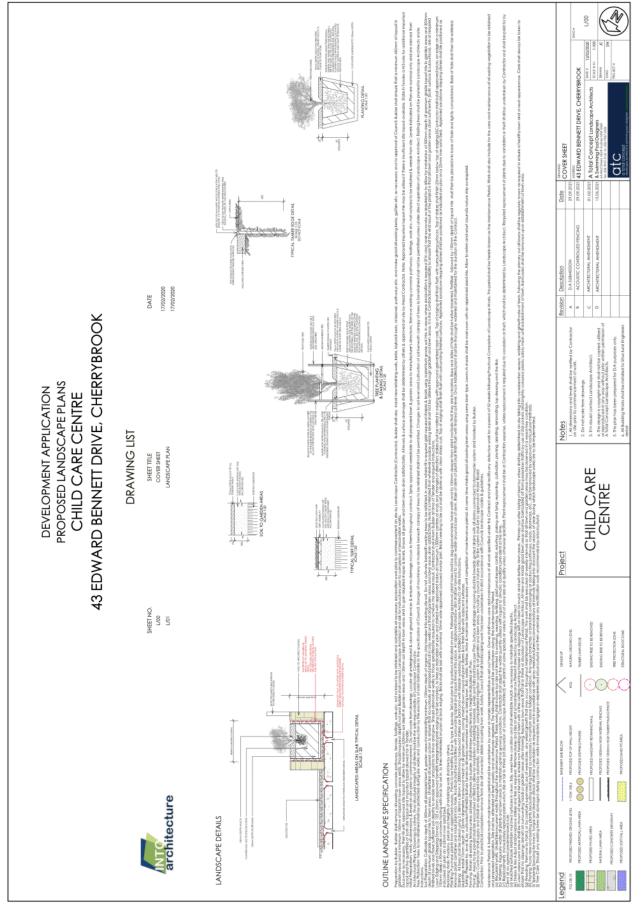
FOR EMERGENCY AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES, REFER TO THE PLAN OF MANAGMENT.















LOCALITY PLAN

DA/838/2021

No. 43 Edward Bennet Drive, Cherrybrook

PLAN OF MANAGEMENT

Child Care Centre

43 Edward Bennett Drive,
Cherrybrook

Oct 2021 (V2.1)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Plan of Management (POM) forms an essential part of the ongoing management requirements for the Child Care Centre. It is a document required by the Council and reflects a reasonable agreement between the Centre operator and the Council in order to minimise any adverse effects upon neighbors. It is required by and reflects the intention of the requirements of Council's conditions of development consent for the centre.

CAPACITY OF CENTRE

The Centre's capacity is for a total of 60 Children as follows:

Age group (years)	Number of Children
0-2 years	15
2-3 years	15
3-5 years	30

This capacity is based upon the allowed number pursuant to the Childcare Regulations.

HOURS OF OPERATION

The Centre opens daily Monday to Friday from 7:30 am to 6.00pm, fifty-one (51) weeks a year. The Centre closes for Public Holidays and for 1 week over the Christmas-New Year period.

STAFFING

Appropriately qualified and experienced Educators will be employed to ensure high quality education and care programs.

At all times, the number of Educators employed will be strictly in accordance with the staff to children ratio set out by the Education and Care Services National regulation as follows:

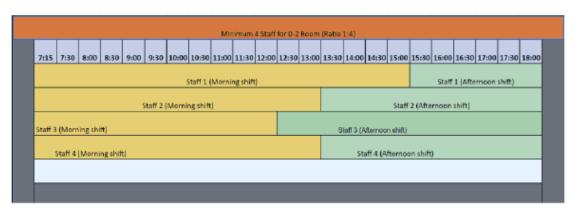
Children's Age	Ration of number of Educators to Children	Proposed Number of Children	Educators required
0-2	1:4	15	4
2-3	1:5	15	3
3-5	1:10	30	3

There will be a structured routine where the children will be divided between their age groups of 0-2 years (Babies), 2-3 years (Toddlers) and 3-5 years (Pre-schoolers). A daily programme will be based on their needs and individual development/progress.

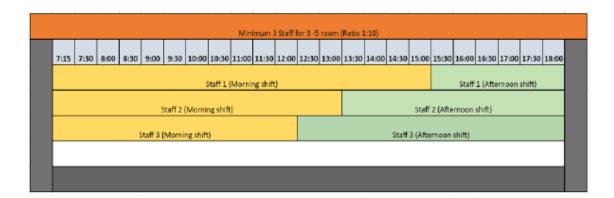
Each group will be required to maintain staff to children's ratios in accordance with the Childcare Regulations.

STAFF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

All staff for morning shift will arrive at 7:15am and afternoon arrivals will vary between 12 – 3pm. Refer to below daily staff shifts for arrival & departure timings:







Peak parent drop-off/pick-up periods that occur from 7:30am to 9:00am and 4:00pm to 6:00pm. As a result, during these peak periods at least two of the permanent staff parking bays will be available for parents.

These bays will be labelled "Staff/ Visitor Parking Bays" and will be incorporated in the centre's "Car Parking" policy.

Note: Staff member (1 or 2) may need to stay for 30 mins to an hour beyond 6 pm to support any unforeseen circumstance for e.g. parent running late for pickup.

PARENTS/CHILDREN ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

In the morning, parents usually arrive between the hours of 7:30am-9:00am. Similarly, for pick-up, parents would start arriving from 4:00pm and stagger until 6.00pm.

INDOOR ACTIVITES

Indoor activities are programmed depending on children's needs and developmental stages. Typically, the daily routine is as follows:

Timings	Activities
7:15am-7:30am	Centre opening activities and staff arrival
7:30am	Centre opens
7:30 am - 11:00 am	Settling in for early arrivals,
	Breakfast, play (structured/free play).
	Breakfast for babies commences at 9.am, Toddlers

	at 9.30am and Pre-schoolers at 10am*	
11:00 am- 2:30 am	Group time, Lunch and rest	
2:30 pm – 5pm	Other play and education activities (e.g. music,	
	painting, dance) or Outdoor play, and afternoon	
	tea	
5pm-6pm	Indoor activities	
6pm	Centre closes	

^{*}Timings are approximate.

All Indoor and Outdoor Activities are supervised by the regulated number of trained staff.

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES AND SUPERVISION

Outdoor Area

There are 3 distinct outdoor play areas. Each area will accommodate a specific number of children appropriately to a specific age group mix of children.

These areas will again have a very natural design integrating the proposed landscaping seamlessly and will contain a variety of fixed and specialist outdoor childcare design equipment.

Outdoor Play Schedule

The outdoor play schedule is set out below:

Mornings: 10:30am — 11:30am

Afternoons: 3:30pm — 4:30pm (maybe be longer in summer or if weather

appropriate)

- The ground floor 2-3 years Outdoor Play area will be limited to 15 children maximum simultaneous use.
- The ground floor 3-5 years Outdoor Play area will be limited to 30 children maximum simultaneous use.
- The first floor 0-2 years Outdoor Play area will be limited to 15 children maximum

Activities

Outdoor activities vary from day to day and are dependent upon the weather and the programme.

They include:

- Ball games
- Teamplay
- Balancing, Climbing, Stepping
- Using variety of gross motor skills development equipment
- Environmental and nature-based activities
- Supervised play
- Sand play
- Water based play (not swimming pool)
- Free play

Monitoring

The monitoring process for outdoor play is the same as for indoor as follows:

Age Group	Monitor Ratio
0-2 Years	1 Staff : 4 Children
2-3 Years	1 Staff :5 Children
3-5 Years	1 Staff : 10Children

The outside play area will be used only during the centre hours of operation, depending on the weather conditions.

All outdoor activities are fully supervised and monitored. Teachers and children are encouraged to participate in quiet play activities.

The specified outdoor play policy and times shall be adhered to. Exceptional circumstances may apply.

The centre manager shall ensure that outdoor play activities are conducted in an orderly fashion and that excessive noise from children playing, etc., is avoided wherever possible and practical

NOISE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The childcare centre should not become a source of 'offensive noise' impacting adversely on the acoustic amenity of neighbours.

Please note below are the key items that will be adhered to as part of the Noise management plan to ensure noise is managed appropriately:

Children

- Time out of doors is an essential component of the child's experience of the Centre. Whilst active play is encouraged, screaming and shouting is not. This type of behaviour can be intimidating to other children and can be disturbing to neighbours.
 - Children who persist in such behaviour may need to be excluded from outdoor activities.
- A crying or distressed child will be attended to immediately (without delay). The child will be taken to a quiet area to be comforted and to be assessed for any injury, or other cause of distress.
- When children are in the external play area, each group will always be fully supervised by two (2) teachers / carers per group.
- Musical instruments likely to generate excessive noise will not be permitted in the external play. Doors and windows will be kept closed during designated playtimes and periods of high internal noise, except to allow for ingress/egress.
- Windows of the playrooms must remain closed when children are sleeping and there is activity in the outdoor play areas.

Educators/Carers

- Centre management of the centre recognise the importance of ensuring all
 Educators and Carers are properly trained.
- In-house training will include familiarization with the procedures and requirements set out in the Noise Management Plan.
- Recent graduates and relieving teachers (who may lack experience in the operation of the centre) will be supervised by experienced permanent staff members.

- Staff will be instructed to engage the children in educational play activities that the children will find both mentally and physically stimulating, at all times.
- Staff will be instructed to refrain from encouraging activities that may result in excessively noisy play and running.
- All staff members to arrive between 7: 15 am and 7:30am.
- All temporary & permanent staff will be required to read the Noise Management Plan before starting work and to comply with it at all times.

Management

- Centre management will maintain a log of any, and all, noise complaints received.
 Any complaints received shall be logged with details of the nature of the complaint, time of the event and contact details of the complainant.
- Centre management will endeavour to respond to any noise complaint as quickly
 as possible and will advise the complainant within 48 hours of what, if any, actions
 have been undertaken as a result of reviewing the complaint. These actions will
 be recorded in the Log. The Log will be located in the Nominated Superior's office
 and will be accessible to Council at any time within normal operating hours.
- At least one designated responsible person shall always be available on site during operational hours.
- A laminated copy of the Noise Management Plan will be displayed in the entry foyer.
- All Educators/Carers (temporary and permanent) will be required to read the Noise Management Plan.
- All parents/guardians will be required to read the section of the Noise

management plan relating to their Children. Continued attendance at the Centre will be contingent on the parent and /or guardian abiding by the requirements of the Noise management plan.

Centre Management is committed to be a responsible and good neighbour to local businesses/residents.

AFTER HOURS EVENTS

All activities will be conducted during the proposed operational timings of 7:30 am - 6pm, Monday to Friday.

ADVICE TO PARENTS

The centre operator and manager shall agree a "programme of activity and events", a copy of which shall be provided to all parents who have children at the centre.

The Programme shall detail the hours of operation and pick-up and delivery requirements including the need to be responsible and respect the amenity of neighbours.

INSURANCES

In order to be licenced, the operator will take out the following insurances:

Childcare Insurance which covers all aspects of a childcare centre and includes Public Liability Insurance of \$20 Million & Workers Compensation Insurance

CENTRE CLEANLINESS, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MAINTAINENCE

Centre will be kept clean by both staff and external professional cleaners and gardeners. The centre will have a designated OH&S officer who maintains a schedule of required maintenance which is routinely undertaken by handymen, builders and other tradesmen as required.

As the Centre educates children on environmental issues, it is a core objective to recycle our waste as best as possible.

All maintenance activities will be conducted between 7:30 to 5 pm, Monday-Friday.

Please note general maintenance schedule:

Activity	Duration	Frequency	Details
Landscaping maintenance	One hour 7:30-4pm Mon-Fri	Once every 2-3 weeks	Children to be indoor during these activities with door & windows
Internal cleaning (Rooms, play areas, kitchen, laundry and toilets)	1.5-2 hrs. 7:30 am-6 pm Mon-Fri	Daily	closed Ensure no Children are present in those areas
Waste Management pickups	10 mins pickup	Twice a week (Off peak time) Mon-Fri	The waste contractor will be required to service the bin collection from the street frontage within the operating hours of the centre only and outside of peak drop-off and pick-up times
Plant maintenance (AC and Lifts)	7:30 am – 5pm Mon-Fri	Twice a year	Additional visits may be required for break fix etc
Laundry	1.5 hour 7:30am-5pm	Daily	Laundry doors and windows will be closed during this activity

FIRE SAFETY AND EMERGENCY

The centre must carry certified fire equipment commensurate with the standards. All equipment is recertified as required by the law.

Emergency evacuation plans as well as Evacuation diagrams will be displayed throughout the centre.

ADMINISTRATION

In addition to the onsite staff, the centre will have access to a central head office which provides administration, technical, accounting, human resource and general management resources to the Centre as required.

This ensures that centre can operate with less onsite staff and have access to highly skilled specialists to ensure that the centre operates at maximum professionalism and efficiency.

SECURITY

The centre will have the following security measures in place:

- Surrounding child-proof fences and gates
- Security cameras
- Back to base alarms

SALES AND MARKETING

The Centre's sales and marketing plan may include the following avenues for publicising the centre:

- Branding
- Site advertising
- Bulk advertising e.g., flyers
- Internet/web page
- Centre opening
- Newsletters

CENTRE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Centre's operations are documented in our Policies and Procedures, including the Car Park Policy.

These Policies and Procedures make up many volumes. All staff must read the policies and procedures and confirm in writing that they have done so. The policies and procedures are discussed at staff meetings and are continually updated and redistributed as they are amended to retain relevance and compliance.

If staff fail to adhere to these policies, severe penalties may be issued which includes terminations.

A listing of the Contents of our Policies and Procedures Manuals is attached for reference.

Part 1 - Administration Policies

- 1.1 Accreditation QIAS Policy
- 1.2 Administrative Policies, Procedures & Priority of Access
- 1.3 Allowable Absences and Approved Absence Policy
- 1.4 Child Care Fees Policy
- 1.5 Confidentiality Policy
- 1.6 Evaluating the Inclusiveness of our Policies and Procedures
- 1.7 Fundraising Policy
- 1.8 Late Collection Policy
- 1.9 Our Goals
- 1.10 Philosophy
- 1.11 Public Liability Policy

Part2 - Health and Hygiene Policies

- 2.1 Anaphylaxis and Allergy Policy
- 2.2 Asthma Policy
- 2.3 Bathing Policy
- 2.4 Cleaning Policy
- 2.5 Clothing Policy
- 2.6 Dental and Oral Hygiene Policy
- 2.7 Food Handling and Hygiene Procedures
- 2.8 Gloves Policy
- 2.9 Hand Washing Policy
- 2.10-Head Lice Policy
- 2.11-Illness, Infectious Diseases & Exclusion Policy
- 2.12-Immunisation Policy
- 2.13 Medication Policy
- 2.14- Nappy Change Procedure
- 2.15 Nutrition & Meals Policy— Families Provides Main Meal
- 2.16 Nutrition & Meals Policy— Service Provides all Meals
- 2.17 Sleep/Rest Policy
- 2.18 Toileting Procedure

Part3 - Safety Policies

- 3.1 Authority for Emergency/Accident Treatment Policy
- 3.2 Child Arrival, Departure & Access Policy
- 3.3 Child Protection Policy
- 3.4 Children with Specific Protection Needs
- 3.5 Death of a Child Policy
- 3.6 Emergency Evacuation Procedure
- 3.7 Fire Safety Policy
- 3.8 Lockdown Procedure

- 3.9 No Smoking, Alcohol or Unlawful Substances Policy
- 3.10 Playground Improvement Plan Policy
- 3.11 Safety Buildings, Equipment Policy & Accident Policy
- 3.12 Smoke Free Policy
- 3.13 Storage of Dangerous Chemicals and Equipment Policy/Non-Hazardous Policy/ First Aid Action Plan on Dangerous Products
- 3.14 Sun Safety and Protection Policy
- 3.15 Supervision of Children Policy and Procedures
- 3.16 Toy Policy
- 3.17 Visitor Policy
- 3.18 Water Safety Policy

Part4 - Curriculum & Program Policies

- 4.1 Excursion Policy
- 4.2 Inclusion & Equity Policy
- 4.3 Indoor Program Gross Motor
- 4.4 Interests of Children in Programming
- 4.5 Academy Program Policy
- 4.6 Road Safety Policy

Part5 - Policies Relating to Children

- 5.1 Accident/Injury and First Aid Policy
- 5.2 Additional/Special Needs Policy
- 5.3 Behaviour Guidance Policy
- 5.4 Children with Specific Medical Needs
- 5.5 Electronic Media Policy
- 5.6 Extreme Behaviour Policy
- 5.7 Grouping of Children Policy
- 5.8 Orientation Policy
- 5.9 Sleep/Rest Policy
- 5.10 Staff and Child Interaction Policy
- 5.11 Toy Policy
- 5.12 Transition Between Rooms Policy
- 5.13 Transition to School and/or Early Childhood Programs Policy

Part6 - Policies Relating to Families

- 6.1— Car Park Policy
- 6.2 Family Communication Policy
- 6.3 Family Grievance Policy
- 6.4 Family Involvement in Evaluation of Their Child's Progress
- 6.5 Family Involvement Policy

- 6.6 Insurance Policy
- 6.7 Non-Compliance Policy
- 6.8 Parent Handbook
- 6.9 Settling Children into the Service
- 6.10 Welcoming New Families to the centre

Part7 - Policies Relating to Staff

- 7.1 Authorised Supervisor Policy
- 7.2 Car Park Policy



TRAFFIC AND PARKING IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF A PROPOSED CHILDCARE CENTRE

43 Edward Bennett Drive Cherrybrook

Traffic and Parking Impact Report

Prepared for: Dheeraj Gautam and Neeraj Kumar

N1914069A (1b)

July 2021

Motion Traffic Engineers Pty Ltd Telephone: 940 33588 sydney@motiontraffic.com.au

ACN 600201583



1. INTRODUCTION

Motion Traffic Engineers was commissioned by Dheeraj Gautam and Neeraj Kumar to undertake a traffic and parking impact assessment of a proposed childcare at 43 Edward Bennett Drive in Cherrybrook. The site is currently a residential dwelling and has two frontages to Neale Avenue and Edward Bennett Drive.

This traffic report focuses on the proposed development and changes in car usage and car park utilisation and additional trips from the proposed development.

In the course of preparing this assessment, the subject site and its environs have been inspected, plans of the development examined, and all relevant traffic and parking data collected and analysed.

2. BACKGROUND AND EXISTING CONDITIONS OF THE PROPOSED LOCATION

2.1 Location and Land Use

The proposed Childcare Centre is located in a residential area with the Edward Bennett Oval at north east. Cherrybrook Public School and Tangara School are located at north and west of the site respectively. Currently the site is a residential dwelling.

The proposed site has two different frontages to Edward Bennett Drive and Neale Avenue. The proposed car park driveway is located on Edward Bennett Drive.

The proposed childcare centre is located at the corner of Edward Bennett Drive and Neale Avenue

Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the development site from the aerial and street map perspective respectively.

Figure 3 shows photographs of the site





Figure 1: Location of the Subject Site on Aerial

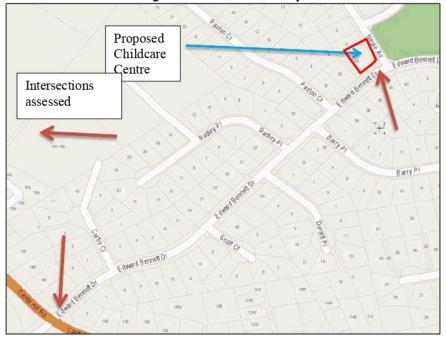


Figure 2: Street Map of the Location of the Development Site and assessed intersections

Proposed Childcare Centre in Cherrybrook Document1

Page 3





Figure 3a: Photo of site from Edward Bennett Drive



Figure 3b: Photo of site from Neale Avenue

Proposed Childcare Centre in Cherrybrook Document1



2.2 Road Network

This section describes the roads near the proposed development.

Edward Bennett Dr is a collector road and has one lane each way. The sign posted speed limit is 50km/hr. On street parking is permitted on both sides of the road. Figure 4a shows a photograph of Edward Bennett Drive.

Castle Hill Road is a sub-arterial road with two lanes each way at the midblock. On street parking is not permitted on either side of the road. The sign-posted speed limit for the road is 50km/hr. Short lanes are available for right turn movement north-east bound and south-westbound from Castle Hill Road into Edward Bennett Drive. Figure 4b shows a photograph of Castle Hill Road.



Figure 4a: Edward Bennett Drive Facing north-east (site at the right)

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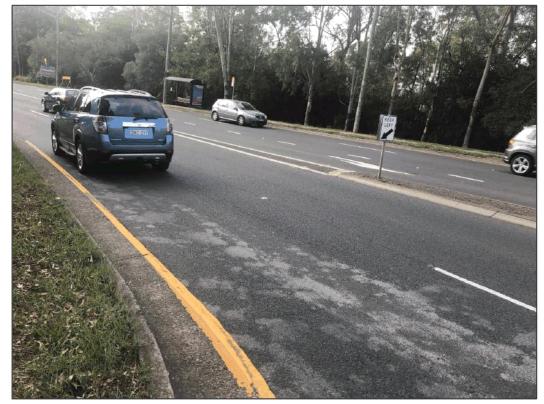


Figure 4b: Castle Hill Road facing south-east

2.3 Public Parking Opportunities

The proposed Childcare Centre is located in a residential area with the Edward Bennett Oval at north east. Site investigations show that Edward Bennett Drive has plenty time unrestricted on street parking on both sides. Many of the residential houses has on street parking and do not necessarily need to park on street.



2.4 Intersection Description

As part of the traffic assessment, two intersections are assessed:

- The priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue
- The Signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive and Coonara Road

External traffic travelling to and from the development site will most likely need to travel through the above intersection.

The priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue is a three-leg intersection with all turning movements permitted. Drivers on Neale Avenue must give way to vehicles on Edward Bennett Drive. Figure 5 presents the layout of this intersection using SIDRA – an industry standard intersection software.

The signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive and Coonara Avenue is a four-leg intersection with all turn movements permitted. Short lane is available for right turn movement north-east bound and south-westbound from Castle Hill Road into Edward Bennett Drive. Pedestrian crossings are provided on all approaches. Figure 6 presents the layout of this intersection using SIDRA. The numbers on the lane have showed the length of short lanes.

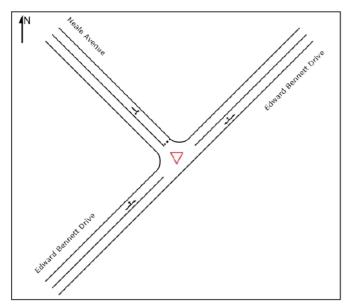


Figure 5: Priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue (SIDRA)

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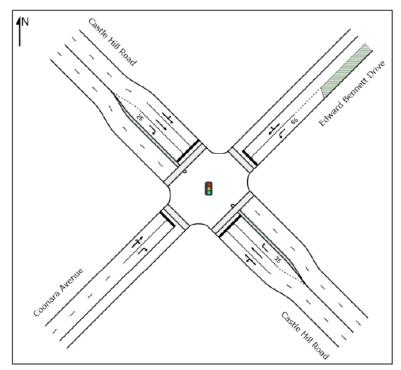


Figure 6: The signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive and Coonara Avenue (SIDRA)

2.5 Existing Traffic Volumes

As part of the traffic assessment, traffic counts have been undertaken at the intersection for the weekday AM and PM period. The AM and PM peak hour was 8am to 9am, and 5pm to 6pm respectively.

The following Figures present the traffic volumes in vehicles for the weekday peak hours. The traffic counts were undertaken on the 30^{th} January 2020.



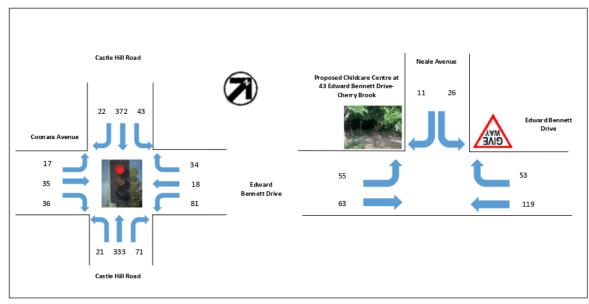


Figure 7: Existing Weekday Traffic Volumes AM Peak Hour

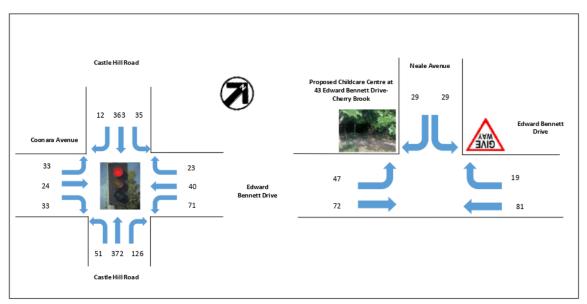


Figure 8: Existing Weekday Traffic Volumes PM Peak Hour

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2.6 Intersection Assessment

An intersection assessment has been undertaken for:

- The priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue.
- The signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive and Coonara Avenue

The signalised intersection of the existing intersection operating performance was assessed using the SIDRA software package (version 8) to determine the Degree of Saturation (DS), Average Delay (AVD in seconds) and Level of Service (LoS) at each intersection. The SIDRA program provides Level of Service Criteria Tables for various intersection types. The key indicator of intersection performance is Level of Service, where results are placed on a continuum from 'A' to 'F', as shown in Table 1.

LoS	Traffic Signal / Roundabout	Give Way / Stop Sign / T-Junction control
A	Good operation	Good operation
В	Good with acceptable delays and spare capacity	Acceptable delays and spare capacity
С	Satisfactory	Satisfactory, but accident study required
D	Operating near capacity	Near capacity & accident study required
Е	At capacity, at signals incidents will cause excessive delays.	At capacity, requires other control mode
F	Unsatisfactory and requires additional capacity, Roundabouts require other control mode	At capacity, requires other control mode

Table 1: Intersection Level of Service

The Average Vehicle Delay (AVD) provides a measure of the operational performance of an intersection as indicated below, which relates AVD to LOS. The AVD's should be taken as a guide only as longer delays could be tolerated in some locations (i.e. inner-city conditions) and on some roads (i.e. minor side street intersecting with a major arterial route). For traffic signals, the average delay over all movements should be taken. For roundabouts and priority control intersections

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(sign control) the critical movement for level of service assessment should be that movement with the highest average delay.

LoS	Average Delay per Vehicles (seconds/vehicle)
A	Less than 14
В	15 to 28
C	29 to 42
D	43 to 56
E	57 to 70
F	>70

Table 2: Intersection Average Delay (AVD)

The degree of saturation (DS) is another measure of the operational performance of individual intersections. For intersections controlled by traffic signals both queue length and delay increase rapidly as DS approaches 1. It is usual to attempt to keep DS to less than 0.9. Degrees of Saturation in the order of 0.7 generally represent satisfactory intersection operation. When DS exceed 0.9 queues can be anticipated.

The results of the intersection analysis are as follows:

Priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue

- All turn movements of intersection have LoS A for the weekday AM and PM peak hours
- · There is spare capacity at this intersection

Signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive and Coonara Avenue

- The overall intersection is LoS A for both peak hours
- There is spare capacity at this intersection

The full Sidra results are presented in Appendix A.

2.7 Public Transport

The nearest bus stop to the development site is just 40 metres away on Neale Avenue and Edward Bennett Drive. This stop is serviced by the 632 and 642X bus routes. These provide transport to Rouse Hill, Castle Hill Station and Cherrybrook. Figure 11 shows the proximity of the site to public transport services.

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Overall the site has good access to public transport.

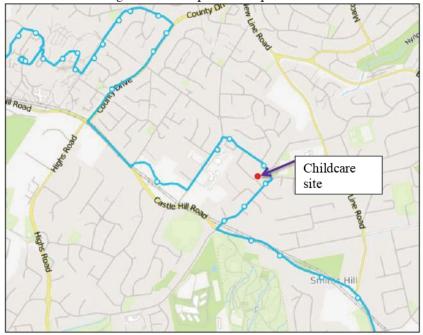


Figure 11: Public Transport Services Nearby

2.8 Conclusions on the Existing Conditions

The proposed development is located in a residential area with unlimited on-street parking along Edward Bennett Drive

The nearby intersection has spare capacity to accommodate additional traffic.

The site has good access to public transport.



3. PROPOSED CHILDCARE

The proposed childcare centre will accommodate 64 children along with ten staff:

twelve children 0-2-year-old
 twenty children 2-3-year-old
 thirty-two children 3-5-year-old

There are car park areas on the basement floor level with vehicle access and egress driveways via Neale Avenue.

Sixteen on site car spaces will be provided on the basement floor

The Child Care Centre will cater for children ranging from 0-5 years old.

A full scaled plan of the proposed development is provided as part of the Development Application. Scaled measurements should use these plans.



4. CAR PARKING CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 The Shire of Hornsby Planning Scheme

The car parking requirements for a childcare are presented in *Hornsby Development Control Plan 2013* with the car parking rates as follows as it applies to the proposed development:

Childcare

• 1 car space per 4 children

The proposed childcare will accommodate 64 children and 10 staff members. Table 3 summarises the car parking requirements for the proposed childcare.

The proposed childcare centre complies with council's car parking requirements.

Use	Number of Children	Car Parking Rate per children/staff	Required Car Spaces	Provided Car Spaces
Childcare Centre	64	0.25	16	16

Table 3: Summary of car parking requirements

4.2 Traffic Management Plan

A traffic management plan will be implemented to encourage staff to use public bus services, car share, cycle or walk.

4.3 Staff Car Parking demand

Staff arrivals and departures are staged/staggered to ensure that the staff-student ratio is maintained with all staff on site in the core 9am to 5pm hour with peak staff car parking demand in the core period and does not coincide with the main drop off and pick up periods.



5. VEHICLE TRAFFIC IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

This section discusses the vehicle traffic impacts of the proposed development.

5.1 Traffic Generation

The NSW RTA Guide to Traffic Generating Development document publishes trip generation rates for "long day care" for childcare centres as follows:

- 0.8 trips per child between 7am and 9am
- 0.3 trips per child between 2:30pm and 4pm
- 0.7 trips per child between 4pm and 6pm

Staff will arrive and leave before the drop off period (7am to 9am) and the pickup period (4pm to 6pm) respectively. Table 4 presents the estimated peak period trips.

Use	Peak Period		Trip Rate Per Child	Trips
Childcare Centre	AM	64	0.8	51
Ciliudale Centre	PM	04	0.7	45

Table 4: Trips Generated by the Childcare Expansion in the Weekday Peak Periods

Table 5 presents the peak hour trips and trip distribution assuming that the peak hour represents 50 percent of the peak period. The generated trips in the peak hour are modest.

Peak Hour	Existing Trips	Proposed Trips	Net Trips
AM	1	50	51
PM	1	44	45
Peak Hour	Origin	Destination	Total
AM	25	25	50
PM	22	22	44

Table 5: Trips Generated and trip distribution by the Childcare in the Weekday Peak Hour



5.2 Traffic Volumes

The additional development trips are assigned onto the local traffic network. The following figures present the existing with the development trips (in red for origin trips and blue for destination trips) for the weekday AM and PM peak hours.

The additional development trips represent a small proportion of the existing traffic volumes.

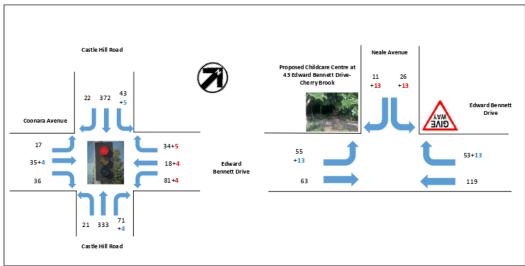


Figure 12: Weekday AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes (Development Origin Trips in Red and Destination Trips in Blue)



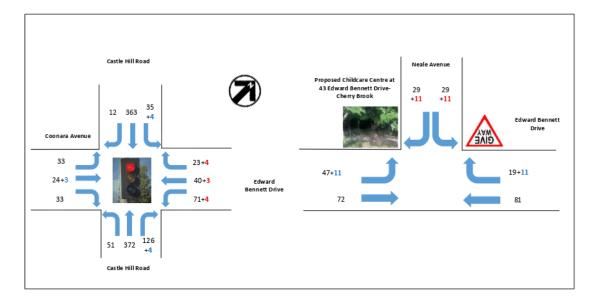


Figure 13: Weekday PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes (Development Origin Trips in Red and Destination Trips in Blue)



5.3 Intersection Assessment

An intersection assessment has been undertaken for the two nearby intersections.

The results of the intersection analysis are as follows for the AM and PM peak hours:

Priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue

- All turn movements have Los A for the weekday AM and PM peak hours
- The additional trips do not change the LoS of the overall intersection

Signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive

- The overall intersection is LoS A for both peak hours
- The additional trips do not change the LoS of the overall intersection

The full Sidra results with the development traffic are presented in Appendix B. The existing conditions are presented in Appendix A.



6. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the considerations presented in this report, it is considered that:

Parking

The proposed childcare centre complies with council's car parking requirements.

Traffic

- The proposed childcare centre is a modest trip generator for the weekday AM peak hour
- The additional trips from the proposed development can be accommodated at the nearby intersections and road network without noticeably affecting intersection performance, delays or queues.
- There are no traffic engineering reasons why a planning consent for the proposed childcare at 43 Edward Bennett Drive Cherrybrook, should be refused.



APPENDIX A

SIDRA Intersection Results for Existing Traffic Conditions

Move	ment P	erformano	ce - V	ehicle	S							
Mov	Turn	Demand F	lows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective	Aver. No.	Average
ID	Turri	Total	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles	Speed
		veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
NorthE	ast: Ed	lward Benne	ett Dri	ive								
25	T1	125	0.0	0.100	0.2	LOS A	0.3	2.4	0.15	0.17	0.15	48.7
26	R2	56	0.0	0.100	5.0	LOS A	0.3	2.4	0.15	0.17	0.15	47.7
Approa	ach	181	0.0	0.100	1.7	NA	0.3	2.4	0.15	0.17	0.15	48.4
NorthV	Vest: N	eale Avenue	е									
27	L2	27	0.0	0.029	4.7	LOS A	0.1	0.7	0.14	0.52	0.14	46.3
29	R2	12	0.0	0.029	5.6	LOS A	0.1	0.7	0.14	0.52	0.14	45.9
Approa	ach	39	0.0	0.029	5.0	LOS A	0.1	0.7	0.14	0.52	0.14	46.2
South	Nest: E	dward Benr	nett D	rive								
30	L2	58	0.0	0.065	4.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.25	0.00	48.1
31	T1	66	0.0	0.065	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.25	0.00	48.6
Approa	ach	124	0.0	0.065	2.1	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.25	0.00	48.4
All Veh	nicles	344	0.0	0.100	2.2	NA	0.3	2.4	0.10	0.24	0.10	48.1

Table A1: Weekday Priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue AM Peak Hour



Move	ment F	Performano	e - V	ehicle	s							
Mov	T	Demand F	lows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective	Aver. No.	Average
ID	Turn	Total	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles	Speed
		veh/h		v/c	sec		veh					km/h
South	East: C	astle Hill Ro	ad									
21	L2	22	0.0	0.169	12.2	LOS A	2.6	18.2	0.51	0.46	0.51	48.7
22	T1	351	0.0	0.169	6.7	LOS A	2.6	18.3	0.51	0.44	0.51	53.8
23	R2	75	0.0	0.137	13.8	LOS A	1.2	8.2	0.55	0.70	0.55	44.8
Appro	ach	447	0.0	0.169	8.2	LOS A	2.6	18.3	0.51	0.48	0.51	51.8
North	East: Ed	dward Benne	ett Dri	ive								
24	L2	85	0.0	0.197	25.1	LOS B	2.1	14.5	0.84	0.74	0.84	37.0
25	T1	19	0.0	0.151	20.4	LOS B	1.3	9.2	0.83	0.69	0.83	40.9
26	R2	36	0.0	0.151	25.0	LOS B	1.3	9.2	0.83	0.69	0.83	37.7
Appro	ach	140	0.0	0.197	24.4	LOS B	2.1	14.5	0.84	0.72	0.84	37.6
North\	West: C	astle Hill Ro	ad									
27	L2	45	0.0	0.199	12.4	LOS A	3.1	21.7	0.52	0.49	0.52	48.3
28	T1	392	0.0	0.199	6.8	LOS A	3.1	21.9	0.52	0.46	0.52	53.5
29	R2	23	0.0	0.040	12.8	LOS A	0.3	2.3	0.50	0.66	0.50	45.4
Appro	ach	460	0.0	0.199	7.7	LOS A	3.1	21.9	0.52	0.47	0.52	52.5
South	West: C	Coonara Ave	nue									
30	L2	18	0.0	0.122	24.6	LOS B	1.3	9.1	0.82	0.65	0.82	40.5
31	T1	37	0.0	0.122	20.0	LOS B	1.3	9.1	0.82	0.65	0.82	38.7
32	R2	38	0.0	0.120	26.6	LOS B	0.9	6.6	0.85	0.71	0.85	38.4
Appro	ach	93	0.0	0.122	23.6	LOS B	1.3	9.1	0.83	0.68	0.83	38.9
All Ve	hicles	1140	0.0	0.199	11.2	LOS A	3.1	21.9	0.58	0.52	0.58	48.5

Table A2: Weekday Signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive and Coonara Avenue AM Peak Hour

Move	ment l	Performan	ce - V	ehicle	s							
Mov	Turn	Demand F	lows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective	Aver. No.	Average
ID	Turn	Total	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles	Speed
		veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
NorthE	ast: E	dward Benn	ett Dri	ive								
25	T1	85	0.0	0.057	0.1	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.10	0.11	0.10	49.1
26	R2	20	0.0	0.057	4.9	LOS A	0.1	0.9	0.10	0.11	0.10	48.2
Approa	ach	105	0.0	0.057	1.0	NA	0.1	0.9	0.10	0.11	0.10	49.0
NorthV	Vest: N	leale Avenu	е									
27	L2	31	0.0	0.048	4.8	LOS A	0.2	1.2	0.18	0.53	0.18	46.2
29	R2	31	0.0	0.048	5.3	LOS A	0.2	1.2	0.18	0.53	0.18	45.8
Approa	ach	61	0.0	0.048	5.0	LOS A	0.2	1.2	0.18	0.53	0.18	46.0
South	Vest: E	Edward Beni	nett D	rive								
30	L2	49	0.0	0.066	4.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.21	0.00	48.3
31	T1	76	0.0	0.066	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.21	0.00	48.8
Approa	ach	125	0.0	0.066	1.8	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.21	0.00	48.6
All Veh	icles	292	0.0	0.066	2.2	NA	0.2	1.2	0.07	0.24	0.07	48.2

Table A3: Weekday Priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue PM Peak Hour

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22 T1 392 0.0 0.186 5.3 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.46 0.42 0 23 R2 133 0.0 0.218 12.1 LOS A 1.9 13.3 0.51 0.71 0 Approach 578 0.0 0.218 7.4 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.47 0.49 0 NorthEast: Edward Bennett Drive 24 L2 75 0.0 0.220 27.9 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.74 0 25 T1 42 0.0 0.219 23.5 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	
SouthEast: Castle Hill Road 21 L2 54 0.0 0.186 5.3 LOS A 2.8 19.6 0.46 0.46 0.42 0 22 T1 392 0.0 0.186 5.3 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.46 0.42 0 23 R2 133 0.0 0.218 12.1 LOS A 1.9 13.3 0.51 0.71 0 Approach 578 0.0 0.218 7.4 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.47 0.49 0 NorthEast: Edward Bennett Drive 24 L2 75 0.0 0.220 27.9 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.74 0 25 T1 42 0.0 0.219 23.5 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	lo. Average
SouthEast: Castle Hill Road 21	es Speed
21 L2 54 0.0 0.186 10.9 LOS A 2.8 19.6 0.46 0.46 0 22 T1 392 0.0 0.186 5.3 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.46 0.42 0 23 R2 133 0.0 0.218 12.1 LOS A 1.9 13.3 0.51 0.71 0 Approach 578 0.0 0.218 7.4 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.47 0.49 0 NorthEast: Edward Bennett Drive 24 L2 75 0.0 0.220 27.9 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.74 0 25 T1 42 0.0 0.219 23.5 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0 <td>km/h</td>	km/h
22 T1 392 0.0 0.186 5.3 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.46 0.42 0 23 R2 133 0.0 0.218 12.1 LOS A 1.9 13.3 0.51 0.71 0 Approach 578 0.0 0.218 7.4 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.47 0.49 0 NorthEast: Edward Bennett Drive 24 L2 75 0.0 0.220 27.9 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.74 0 25 T1 42 0.0 0.219 23.5 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	
23 R2 133 0.0 0.218 12.1 LOS A 1.9 13.3 0.51 0.71 0 Approach 578 0.0 0.218 7.4 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.47 0.49 0 NorthEast: Edward Bennett Drive 24 L2 75 0.0 0.220 27.9 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.74 0 25 T1 42 0.0 0.219 23.5 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	46 49.2
Approach 578 0.0 0.218 7.4 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.47 0.49 0 NorthEast: Edward Bennett Drive 24 L2 75 0.0 0.220 27.9 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.74 0 25 T1 42 0.0 0.219 23.5 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	46 54.7
NorthEast: Edward Bennett Drive 24	51 45.8
24 L2 75 0.0 0.220 27.9 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.74 0 25 T1 42 0.0 0.219 23.5 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	47 51.8
25 T1 42 0.0 0.219 23.5 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	
26 R2 24 0.0 0.219 28.1 LOS B 1.7 12.1 0.89 0.70 0 Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	35.9
Approach 141 0.0 0.220 26.7 LOS B 1.9 13.6 0.89 0.72 0	39 40.1
L'	37.0
	89 37.3
NorthWest: Castle Hill Road	
27 L2 37 0.0 0.175 10.8 LOS A 2.6 18.3 0.46 0.44 0	46 49.4
28 T1 382 0.0 0.175 5.3 LOS A 2.6 18.4 0.46 0.41 0	46 54.8
29 R2 13 0.0 0.021 11.2 LOS A 0.2 1.1 0.44 0.64 0	44 46.3
Approach 432 0.0 0.175 5.9 LOS A 2.6 18.4 0.46 0.42 0	46 54.0
SouthWest: Coonara Avenue	
30 L2 35 0.0 0.173 27.7 LOS B 1.5 10.8 0.88 0.70 0	38.7
31 T1 25 0.0 0.173 23.1 LOS B 1.5 10.8 0.88 0.70 0	37.0
32 R2 35 0.0 0.136 29.6 LOS C 0.9 6.5 0.90 0.71 0	90 37.2
Approach 95 0.0 0.173 27.2 LOS B 1.5 10.8 0.89 0.71 0	89 37.7
All Vehicles 1245 0.0 0.220 10.6 LOS A 2.8 19.8 0.54 0.51 0	54 48.9

Table A4: Weekday Signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive PM Peak Hour



APPENDIX B

SIDRA Intersection Results Existing and Childcare Centre Traffic

Move	ment F	erformano	e - V	ehicle	S							
Mov	Turn	Demand F	lows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective	Aver. No.	Average
ID	Turri	Total	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles	Speed
		veh/h		v/c	sec		veh					km/h
North	East: Ed	dward Benne	ett Dri	ive								
25	T1	125	0.0	0.108	0.2	LOS A	0.4	2.8	0.18	0.19	0.18	48.5
26	R2	67	0.0	0.108	5.0	LOS A	0.4	2.8	0.18	0.19	0.18	47.5
Appro	ach	193	0.0	0.108	1.9	NA	0.4	2.8	0.18	0.19	0.18	48.1
North\	West: N	eale Avenue)									
27	L2	41	0.0	0.052	4.7	LOS A	0.2	1.3	0.15	0.53	0.15	46.3
29	R2	25	0.0	0.052	5.7	LOS A	0.2	1.3	0.15	0.53	0.15	45.9
Appro	ach	66	0.0	0.052	5.1	LOS A	0.2	1.3	0.15	0.53	0.15	46.1
South	West: E	dward Benr	ett D	rive								
30	L2	71	0.0	0.072	4.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.28	0.00	48.0
31	T1	66	0.0	0.072	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.28	0.00	48.4
Appro	ach	137	0.0	0.072	2.4	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.28	0.00	48.2
All Vel	hicles	396	0.0	0.108	2.6	NA	0.4	2.8	0.11	0.28	0.11	47.8

Table B1: Weekday Priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue AM Peak Hour with Proposed Child care centre traffic



Mov T		Demand F										
liD '	um	Domana	lows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective	Aver. No.	Average
		Total	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles	Speed
		veh/h		v/c	sec		veh					km/h
SouthEa	st: Ca	astle Hill Ro	ad									
21	L2	22	0.0	0.174	12.8	LOS A	2.7	18.9	0.53	0.47	0.53	48.4
22	T1	351	0.0	0.174	7.2	LOS A	2.7	19.0	0.53	0.45	0.53	53.4
23	R2	79	0.0	0.150	14.5	LOS A	1.3	9.0	0.57	0.71	0.57	44.5
Approach	1	452	0.0	0.174	8.8	LOS A	2.7	19.0	0.53	0.50	0.53	51.3
NorthEas	st: Ed	lward Benne	ett Dri	ive								
24	L2	89	0.0	0.193	24.2	LOS B	2.1	14.8	0.82	0.74	0.82	37.3
25	T1	23	0.0	0.166	19.6	LOS B	1.5	10.7	0.82	0.69	0.82	41.2
26	R2	41	0.0	0.166	24.2	LOS B	1.5	10.7	0.82	0.69	0.82	38.0
Approach	1	154	0.0	0.193	23.5	LOS B	2.1	14.8	0.82	0.72	0.82	38.0
NorthWe	st: Ca	astle Hill Ro	ad									
27	L2	51	0.0	0.207	12.9	LOS A	3.3	22.9	0.54	0.51	0.54	47.9
28	T1	392	0.0	0.207	7.4	LOS A	3.3	23.1	0.54	0.48	0.54	53.1
29	R2	23	0.0	0.041	13.3	LOS A	0.3	2.4	0.51	0.66	0.51	45.1
Approach	1	465	0.0	0.207	8.3	LOS A	3.3	23.1	0.54	0.49	0.54	52.0
SouthWe	est: C	oonara Ave	nue									
30	L2	18	0.0	0.123	23.7	LOS B	1.4	9.6	0.81	0.65	0.81	40.9
31	T1	41	0.0	0.123	19.1	LOS B	1.4	9.6	0.81	0.65	0.81	39.1
32 I	R2	38	0.0	0.113	25.6	LOS B	0.9	6.5	0.83	0.71	0.83	38.7
Approach	1	97	0.0	0.123	22.5	LOS B	1.4	9.6	0.82	0.67	0.82	39.3
All Vehic	les	1167	0.0	0.207	11.7	LOS A	3.3	23.1	0.60	0.54	0.60	48.1

Table B2: Weekday Signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive and Coonara Avenue AM Peak Hour with proposed childcare centre traffic



Move	ement l	Performar	nce - \	/ehicle	s							
Mov	Turn	Demand	Flows	Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective	Aver. No.	Average
ID	Tuili	Total	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles	Speed
		veh/h	%	v/c	sec		veh	m				km/h
North	East: Ed	lward Benr	ett Dri	ive								
25	T1	85	0.0	0.064	0.2	LOS A	0.2	1.3	0.14	0.15	0.14	48.8
26	R2	32	0.0	0.064	5.0	LOS A	0.2	1.3	0.14	0.15	0.14	47.9
Appro	ach	117	0.0	0.064	1.5	NA	0.2	1.3	0.14	0.15	0.14	48.5
North\	West: N	eale Avenu	ie									
27	L2	42	0.0	0.067	4.8	LOS A	0.2	1.7	0.18	0.53	0.18	46.2
29	R2	42	0.0	0.067	5.4	LOS A	0.2	1.7	0.18	0.53	0.18	45.8
Appro	ach	84	0.0	0.067	5.1	LOS A	0.2	1.7	0.18	0.53	0.18	46.0
South	West: E	dward Ben	nett D	rive								
30	L2	61	0.0	0.072	4.6	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.24	0.00	48.2
31	T1	76	0.0	0.072	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.24	0.00	48.6
Appro	ach	137	0.0	0.072	2.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.24	0.00	48.4
All Vel	hicles	338	0.0	0.072	2.6	NA	0.2	1.7	0.09	0.28	0.09	47.8

Table B3: Weekday Priority intersection of Edward Bennett Drive with Neale Avenue PM Peak Hour with Proposed Child care centre traffic

Movement Performance - Vehicles												
Mov	Turn	Demand Flows		Deg.	Average	Level of	95% Back	of Queue	Prop.	Effective	Aver. No.	Average
ID	Turn	Total	HV	Satn	Delay	Service	Vehicles	Distance	Queued	Stop Rate	Cycles	Speed
		veh/h		v/c	sec		veh					km/h
South	East: C	astle Hill Ro	oad									
21	L2	54	0.0	0.186	10.9	LOS A	2.8	19.6	0.46	0.46	0.46	49.2
22	T1	392	0.0	0.186	5.3	LOS A	2.8	19.8	0.46	0.42	0.46	54.7
23	R2	133	0.0	0.218	12.1	LOS A	1.9	13.3	0.51	0.71	0.51	45.8
Appro	oach	578	0.0	0.218	7.4	LOS A	2.8	19.8	0.47	0.49	0.47	51.8
NorthEast: Edward Bennett Drive												
24	L2	75	0.0	0.220	27.9	LOS B	1.9	13.6	0.89	0.74	0.89	35.9
25	T1	42	0.0	0.219	23.5	LOS B	1.7	12.1	0.89	0.70	0.89	40.1
26	R2	24	0.0	0.219	28.1	LOS B	1.7	12.1	0.89	0.70	0.89	37.0
Appro	oach	141	0.0	0.220	26.7	LOS B	1.9	13.6	0.89	0.72	0.89	37.3
North	West: C	astle Hill R	oad									
27	L2	37	0.0	0.175	10.8	LOS A	2.6	18.3	0.46	0.44	0.46	49.4
28	T1	382	0.0	0.175	5.3	LOS A	2.6	18.4	0.46	0.41	0.46	54.8
29	R2	13	0.0	0.021	11.2	LOS A	0.2	1.1	0.44	0.64	0.44	46.3
Appro	oach	432	0.0	0.175	5.9	LOS A	2.6	18.4	0.46	0.42	0.46	54.0
South	West: C	coonara Ave	enue									
30	L2	35	0.0	0.173	27.7	LOS B	1.5	10.8	0.88	0.70	0.88	38.7
31	T1	25	0.0	0.173	23.1	LOS B	1.5	10.8	0.88	0.70	0.88	37.0
32	R2	35	0.0	0.136	29.6	LOS C	0.9	6.5	0.90	0.71	0.90	37.2
Appro	oach	95	0.0	0.173	27.2	LOS B	1.5	10.8	0.89	0.71	0.89	37.7
All Ve	hicles	1245	0.0	0.220	10.6	LOS A	2.8	19.8	0.54	0.51	0.54	48.9

Table B4: Weekday Signalised intersection of Castle Hill Road with Edward Bennett Drive PM Peak Hour with proposed childcare centre traffic

Proposed Childcare Centre in Cherrybrook Document1