
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 18/11/2025 4:13:51 PM
To: Council Northernbeaches Mailbox
Cc: Nick Prentice; [REDACTED]
Subject: TRIMMED: RE: DA 2025/1559 27 EAST ESPLANADE, MANLY WRITTEN
SUBMISSION: LETTER OF OBJECTION SUBMISSION: TULLOCH/6
VICTORIA
Attachments: 27 EAST ESPLANADE BASE.pdf;

Kind regards,

Bill Tulloch BSc[Arch]BArch[Hons1]UNSW RIBA Assoc RAIA
DA Objection Pty Ltd
Director
[REDACTED]

SUBMISSION

a written submission by way of objection

BILL TULLOCH BSC [ARCH] BARCH [HONS1] UNSW RIBA Assoc RAIA
Director
DA Objection Pty Ltd

prepared for

UNIT 2 MR JOHN GILROY & MS GAY RADD, SIX VICTORIA PARADE MANLY 2095
UNIT 3 MR BARRY GARDENER, SIX VICTORIA PARADE MANLY 2095
UNIT 5 MR PETER ROCKEY & MS PATRICIA ROBERTS, SIX VICTORIA PARADE
MANLY 2095
UNIT 7 MR NICHOLAS PRENTICE & MRS JENELLE PRENTICE, SIX VICTORIA
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17 NOVEMBER 2025

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RE: DA 2025/1559
27 EAST ESPLANADE, MANLY
WRITTEN SUBMISSION: LETTER OF OBJECTION
SUBMISSION: TULLOCH/6 VICTORIA

Dear Sir/Madam,

This document is a written submission by way of objection lodged under Section 4.15 of the EPAA 1979 [the EPA Act].

I have been instructed to prepare an objection to this DA.

I have critically reviewed the plans and documentation prepared in support of the above development application and to provide advice in relation to policy compliance and potential residential amenity impacts.

Having considered the subject property and its surrounds and the details of the development application currently before Council, I am of the opinion that the proposal, in its present form, does not warrant support. In addition, I am of the view that amendments would need to be made to the development proposal before Council is in a position to determine the development application by way of approval.

The proposed development represents an overdevelopment of the site and an unbalanced range of amenity impacts that result in adverse impacts on neighbouring property.

I refer Council to the list of *Significant Likely Impacts* in the Contents, with the detail of those matters within Section 4.

There is inadequate information provided with the application to enable Council to make a proper assessment of the application, to define compliance to the DCP.

- VIEW IMPACT PHOTOMONTAGES to NSWLEC Photomontage Policy

Unless the Applicant submits Amended Plans to resolve all of the adverse amenity impacts raised within this Submission, I ask Council to REFUSE this DA.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The design of the proposed development does not ensure that the existing high levels of amenity to the neighbouring property are retained.

Having reviewed the documentation prepared in support of the application and determined the juxtaposition of adjoining properties I feel compelled to object to the application in its current form.

The bulk, scale, density and height of the proposed development is excessive and inconsistent with the established and desired future streetscape character of the locality.

There is no reason, unique or otherwise why a fully compliant solution to Development Standards and Controls cannot be designed on the site.

The proposed development represents an overdevelopment of the site and an unbalanced range of amenity impacts that result in adverse impacts on neighbouring property.

There is considerable amenity loss to multiple neighbours.

Unless the Applicant submits Amended Plans to resolve all of the adverse amenity impacts raised within this Submission, I ask Council to REFUSE this DA.

2. AMENDED PLANS

My clients make a request for amended plans to be submitted to better address impacts upon their property.

I ask Council to seek modifications to this DA as the proposed development does not comply with the planning regime, by non-compliance to standards and controls, and this non-compliance leads directly to neighbouring property amenity loss. A compliant building design would reduce the amenity impacts identified.

The proposal fails when assessed against the matters raised in this submission.

Amenity impacts on the surrounding locality, including view loss and view sharing, solar access, visual privacy, and other impacts must be addressed. A high level of environmental amenity for any surrounding residential land uses must be demonstrated.

If a consent is granted my client requests for the Terms and Reasons for Conditions as found within the Appendix to be imposed.

Amend the proposed development as follow:

- A. Reduce proposed development back to a fully LMR complying development to all numerical controls on height, density, setback, envelope and landscape standards and controls
- B. Delete all SEPP [Housing] 2021 Chapter 2 Part 2: In-Fill Affordable Housing Bonus Provisions;
- C. Reduce to 6-storey above site boundaries;
- D. Provide side and rear setbacks to accord with the ADG with 4-storey @ 6m, and upper storeys @ 9m from all boundaries;
- E. Further reductions to resolve viewing sharing issues;
- F. Further reductions to resolve daylight loss issues;
- G. Further fixed privacy devices to resolve visual privacy issues;
- H. Further devices to resolve acoustic privacy issues;
- I. Further amendments to reports to resolve all matters raised in the Submission;
- J. A full list of conditions to any consent to fully protect my client's interests, as identified in the appendix.

3. STATUTORY CONTEXT

A. INCONSISTENT WITH EPAA 1979

The Proposal is inconsistent with the relevant Objects of the Act as listed under Section 1.3 of the EP&A Act and will result in unjust or significant environmental impact, in respect to severe environmental amenity impacts to my client's property.

B. SEPP [HOUSING] 2021 CHAPTER 2 PART 2: IN-FILL AFFORDABLE HOUSING [IAH]

Pursuant to Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development is inconsistent with the provisions of the SEPP.

The proposed development is unsatisfactory with regard to the relevant planning provisions contained in Chapter 2:

CLAUSE 18: MAXIMUM HEIGHT

CLAUSE 20: DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

20 (3) Development consent must not be granted to development under this division unless the consent authority has considered whether the design of the residential development is compatible with:

- (a) the desirable elements of the character of the local area, or
- (b) for precincts undergoing transition, the desired future character of the precinct.

The proposed development has not achieved compatibility with the desirable elements of character of the local area or the desired future character of the precinct.

The bulk and scale of the proposal, proximity to side boundaries, lack of response to the lower scale development surrounding the site and the extensive site coverage of the application results in a built form that is overly dominant in the streetscape and to neighbouring properties with insufficient landscaped setbacks to soften the significant scale discrepancy between the proposal and adjacent development.

The exaggerated monolithic form exacerbates the scale of the building with insufficient articulation to moderate the building.

The proposal does not recognise the desirable elements of the existing streetscape and built form, fails to protect the amenity of residents. The proposal is incompatible with the character of the local area.

The non-compliant built form particularly to height and setbacks is unacceptable.

The poor amenity outcomes for my clients are directly attributable to these matters.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING'S PRACTICE NOTE

The Department of Planning's Practice Note in December 2023 in relation to Affordable Housing bonus provisions, clearly states that:

"The full extent of the in-fill affordable housing bonuses may not be achieved on all sites due to site constraints and local impacts. The in-fill affordable housing bonuses should not be treated as an entitlement."

Due to the site constraints and adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining properties the full extent of the in-fill affordable housing bonuses cannot be achieved and accommodated in the circumstances of this proposed development.

I refer Council to the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
dpie.nsw.gov.au,

IN-FILL AFFORDABLE HOUSING – PRACTICE NOTE

First published: December 2023

Last updated: January 2025

Department reference number: IRF23/2994

The Practice Note clearly states:

Flexible application of in-fill affordable housing provisions

Responding to local standards

The full extent of the in-fill affordable housing bonuses may not be achieved on all sites, due to site constraints and local impacts. The in-fill affordable housing bonuses should not be treated as an entitlement. DAs that propose in-fill affordable housing will be subject to merit assessment by the consent authority. The application of the bonuses does not affect a consent authority's responsibility to consider the requirements of relevant EPIs, a development's likely impacts or the suitability of the site for the development. In applying the in-fill affordable housing bonuses, applicants and consent authorities should be flexible in the design response of the development having regard to:

- the Government's policy intent to deliver more affordable housing through the in-fill affordable housing provisions of the Housing SEPP, and
- the impact of the development on the amenity of the site and adjoining land, taking into account the building's height, scale and bulk.

The in-fill affordable housing bonuses do not override any provision in any LEP or other EPI. However, local development standards should be applied flexibly and need to be balanced against the need to realise more affordable housing.

In-fill affordable housing | 12

RECENT REFUSALS

I bring to Council's attention a REFUSAL by Woollahra LPP in May 2025 on a DA seeking Bonus Provisions under Infill Affordable Housing. The DA was generally compliant to envelope controls. Although every DA is considered on its merits, this refusal shows DA are being refused based upon the Department's Practice Note.

The reason for refusal stated:

State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021 – Chapter 2: Affordable Housing, Part 2, Division 1 – Infill Affordable Housing

Due to the site constraints and adverse impacts on the amenity of adjoining properties in terms of significant view impacts, overshadowing, daylight access, privacy and visual impact associated with the proposed development, the full extent of the in-fill affordable housing bonuses cannot be achieved and accommodated in the circumstances of this case

These same reasons of refusal could form reasons for refusal is this DA.

Other DA seeking Bonus Provisions under Infill Affordable Housing are being refused in 2025 by other LPP. The grounds for refusal are similar: character, streetscape, and loss of amenity to neighbours caused by the IAH Bonus Provisions.

Another LPP Refusal in November 2025 stated:

The proposed development does not comply with the maximum permissible building height development standard under Clause 16[3] of SEPP [Housing] 2021. The full extent of the height bonus is not an entitlement and is not warranted to the proposal in these circumstances.

The proposed development represents an overdevelopment of the site and an unbalanced range of amenity impacts that result in adverse impacts on neighbouring property.

These matters are expanded upon in Sections 4 of this Submission.

C. SEPP [HOUSING] 2021 CHAPTER 4 DESIGN OF RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT DEVELOPMENT

Pursuant to Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development is inconsistent with the provisions of the SEPP.

The proposal is contrary to the relevant provisions of the SEPP [Housing] 2021, in particular, Chapter 4, Design of Residential Apartment Developments [ADG] and Schedule 9: Design Principles for Residential Apartment Development.

Specifically, the proposal involves the following non-compliances which warrant the refusal of the application:

CHAPTER 142: AIMS OF CHAPTER

- (1) The aim of this chapter is to improve the design of residential apartment development in New South Wales for the following purposes—*
- (a) to ensure residential apartment development contributes to the sustainable development of New South Wales by—*
 - (i) providing socially and environmentally sustainable housing, and*
 - (ii) being a long-term asset to the neighbourhood, and*
 - (iii) achieving the urban planning policies for local and regional areas,*
 - (b) to achieve better built form and aesthetics of buildings, streetscapes and public*

spaces,

(c) to maximise the amenity, safety and security of the residents of residential apartment development and the community,

(d) to better satisfy the increasing demand for residential apartment development, considering—

(i) the changing social and demographic profile of the community, and

(ii) the needs of a wide range of people, including persons with disability, children and seniors,

(e) to contribute to the provision of a variety of dwelling types to meet population growth,

(f) to support housing affordability,

(g) to minimise the consumption of energy from non-renewable resources, to conserve the environment and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,

(h) to facilitate the timely and efficient assessment of development applications to which this chapter applies.

(2) This chapter recognises that the design of residential apartment development is significant because of the economic, environmental, cultural and social benefits of high quality design.

CHAPTER 147: DETERMINATION OF DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL APARTMENT DEVELOPMENT

The proposal is unsatisfactory with regard to the relevant planning provisions contained in Chapter 4.

The non-compliant built form particularly to height and setbacks is unacceptable. The poor amenity outcomes for my clients are attributable to these matters.

CI 147 Determination of development applications and modification applications for residential apartment development

(1) Development consent must not be granted to residential apartment development, and a development consent for residential apartment development must not be modified, unless the consent authority has considered the following—

(a) the quality of the design of the development, evaluated in accordance with the design principles for residential apartment development set out in Schedule 9,

(b) the Apartment Design Guide,

(c) any advice received from a design review panel within 14 days after the consent authority referred the development application or modification application to the panel.

SCHEDULE 9

The design quality of the development is not in accordance with the design principles for Residential Apartment Development under Schedule 9 of the SEPP. The proposed development is contrary to the following design principles.

- Principle 1 - Current and Neighbourhood Character
- Principle 2 - Built Form and Scale
- Principle 3 – Density
- Principle 5 – Landscape
- Principle 6 – Amenity
- Principle 9: - Aesthetics

The proposed development is considered unacceptable pursuant to the provisions of s4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as the design quality of the proposal when evaluated in accordance with the design quality principles is unacceptable, contrary to section 147 (1)(a) of State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing). Consent must not be granted as the proposal does not demonstrate that adequate regard has been given to the design quality principles. In particular, the proposal is inconsistent with the following design quality principles:

Principle 1 - Current and Neighbourhood Character

- The excessive height caused by the Bonus Provisions, along with non-compliant setbacks, does not respond to the desirable elements of the areas existing character.
- The exaggerated monolithic form exacerbates the scale of the building with insufficient articulation to moderate the building.

Principle 2 - Built Form and Scale

- The excessive height caused by the Bonus Provisions, along with non-compliant setbacks, does not respond to the desirable elements of the areas existing character.
- The proposed development does not achieve appropriate building alignments or proportions in its manipulation of building elements to achieve an adequate response to the lower scale elements evident in the streetscapes.
- The proposed development is not responsive to the finer grain character of the smaller built form in proximity in terms of articulation, proportions or finer built form elements.
- The proposed development does not acknowledge or moderate its massing and architecture to address the significant scale differences or its dominant height and form adjacent to neighbouring properties.

- The proposed development does not achieve an appropriate built form that contributes to the character of the streetscape or provide appropriate amenity and outlook due to the inadequate setbacks and extensive screening resulting for habitable rooms within the development.

Principle 3 – Density

- The excessive height caused by the Bonus Provisions, along with non-compliant setbacks, does not respond to the desirable elements of the areas existing character.

Principle 5 – Landscape

- The proposed development does not achieve good landscape design, causing poor amenity and contextual fit. Specifically:
- Insufficient setbacks, does not respond to the desirable elements of the areas existing character, to allow sufficient deep soil zones;
- Insufficient deep soil is provided;
- Planting on structure is generally limited to fairly narrow, linear garden beds at perimeter edges. Larger shrubs are confined to planter tubs. Soil volumes are not provided
- Impacts to the trees.

Principle 6 – Amenity

- Adverse amenity impacts caused to neighbours is unreasonable.
- View Analysis
- Overshadowing
- Visual Privacy
- Acoustic Privacy
- Visual Impact

These matters are expanded upon in Sections 4 of this Submission.

Principle 9: - Aesthetics

- The proposed development does not respond to desirable element of the context;
- The base of the building should follow the lot subdivision of the overall site, providing recessed design at each boundary;

- The recessed upper floors are required to be of a different lighter architectural language;
- The additional height caused directly by the Bonus Provisions cause the built form to be significantly out of scale in the streetscape;
- The setbacks to all boundaries are insufficient, and the setback at the upper levels are insufficient;
- The materials selection is inappropriate

These matters are expanded upon in Sections 4 of this Submission.

APARTMENT DESIGN GUIDE

The proposed development is considered unacceptable pursuant to the provisions of s4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as there are numerous inconsistencies with the Apartment Design Guide pursuant to section 147 (1)(b) of State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021, which result in an unsatisfactory impact to amenity, adjoining properties and the streetscape.

The proposed development is contrary to the following relevant objectives and design criteria of the Apartment Design Guide:

- 2A Primary Controls;
- 2B Building Envelopes;
- 2C Building Height;
- 2D Floor Space Ratio;
- 2E Building Depth;
- 2F Building Separation;
- 2G Street Setbacks;
- 2H Side & Rear Setbacks.

The proposed development is inconsistent with the relevant objectives and design guidance of Part 3 of the Apartment Design Guide, in particular to neighbour's residential amenity.

- 3A Site Analysis;
- 3B Orientation;
- 3C Public Domain Interface;
- 3D Communal & Public Open Space;
- 3E Deep Soil Zones;
- 3F Visual Privacy;
- 3G Pedestrian Access & Entries;
- 3H Vehicle Access;
- 3J Bicycle & Car Parking.

These matters are expanded upon earlier and also within Sections 4 of this Submission.

D. SEPP [HOUSING] 2021 CHAPTER 6 LOW & MID-RISE HOUSING. [LMR]

Pursuant to Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development is inconsistent with the provisions of the SEPP.

The proposal is unsatisfactory with regard to the relevant planning provisions contained in Chapter 6, Part 4 Residential Flat Buildings and Shop Top Housing.

The proposal fails to accord with:

- Development Standards;
- More than 6-storey
- Landscaping;
- Tree Canopy;
- Non-Discretionary Development Standards;

The quality of the design of the development is contrary to Clause 147 (a) and (b) of the Chapter 4 Design of residential apartment development of the Housing SEPP, as it involves multiple non-compliances with Schedule 9 Design principles for residential apartment development of the Housing SEPP and does not achieve adequate compliance with numerous objectives and design criteria within the Apartment Design Guide.

The proposal is contrary to the aims of Chapter 4 of the Housing SEPP, cl 142:

- (a) to ensure residential apartment development contributes to the sustainable development of New South Wales by—
 - (i) providing socially and environmentally sustainable housing, and
 - (ii) being a long-term asset to the neighbourhood, and
 - (iii) achieving the urban planning policies for local and regional areas,
- (b) to achieve better built form and aesthetics of buildings, streetscapes and public spaces,
- (c) to maximise the amenity, safety and security of the residents of residential apartment development and the community

These matters are expanded upon in Sections 4 of this Submission.

E. SEPP (BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION) 2021

Pursuant to Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development is inconsistent with the provisions of the SEPP.

The proposal is unsatisfactory with regard to the relevant planning provisions contained in the SEPP.

Concern is raised on:

- to protect the biodiversity values of trees and other vegetation in non-rural areas of the state;
- to preserve the amenity of non-rural areas of the state through the preservation of trees and other vegetation.

F. SEPP (TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE) 2021

Pursuant to Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development is inconsistent with the provisions of the SEPP.

The proposal is unsatisfactory with regard to the relevant planning provisions contained in the SEPP.

Concern is raised on the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), and ask Council to consider these matters closely.

G. SEPP [RESILIENCE & HAZARDS] 2021

Pursuant to Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 the proposed development is inconsistent with the provisions of the SEPP.

The proposal is unsatisfactory with regard to the relevant planning provisions contained in the SEPP.

Concern is raised on Coastal Management or Remediation of Land.

My clients ask Council to fully assess the compliance required, and impose conditions as necessary to any consent.

H. LEP: CONTRARY TO THE AIMS OF PLAN

The proposed development is considered unacceptable pursuant to the provisions of s4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as the proposal is contrary to the objectives of the aims of plan of the LEP in that the proposal is inconsistent with:

- its context and is does not enhance the amenity of the environment;
- the desired future character in terms of its bulk and scale;
- the residential amenity of adjoining properties in terms of visual and acoustic privacy and solar access.

I. LEP: INCONSISTENT WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ZONE

The proposed development is considered unacceptable pursuant to the provisions of s4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as the proposal is inconsistent with the objectives of the zone pursuant to the LEP in that the proposal:

- compromises the amenity of the surrounding area;
- does not ensure a high level of residential amenity is achieved and maintained;

J. LEP: CLAUSE 4.6 EXCEPTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT STANDARD

The proposed development is considered unacceptable pursuant to the provisions of s4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as the variation to the development standard pursuant to Clause 4.6(3) has not adequately demonstrated that compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances of the case or that there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention of the development standard. The proposed development as a whole does not ensure that a high level of amenity is achieved and maintained. The Clause 4.6 Statement in respect to the non-compliance with the development standard is not considered to be well founded.

The submitted written variation request under cl.4.6 of the LEP seeking to justify the contravention of the development standard is not well-founded.

Development consent must not be granted to development that contravenes a development standard unless Council is satisfied the applicant has demonstrated that:

- compliance with the development standard is unreasonable or unnecessary in the circumstances, and
- there are sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify the contravention of the development standard.

The proposal is inconsistent with the objectives of the Development Standards and fails the Clause 4.6 Exceptions to Development Standards provisions.

I contend that:

- The development compromises amenity impacts on neighbours;
- The development does not minimise visual impact;
- The impacts are not consistent with the impacts that may be reasonably expected under the controls;
- The proposal's height and bulk do not relate to the height and bulk desired under the relevant controls;
- The area has a predominant existing character and the planning controls are likely to maintain it;
- The proposal does not fit into the existing character of the area;
- The proposal is inconsistent with the bulk and character intended by the planning controls;
- The proposal looks inappropriate in its context.

The proposed development is inconsistent with the objectives of the standard and the objectives for development within the zone in which the development is proposed to be carried out.

The proposed development represents an overdevelopment of the site and an unbalanced range of amenity impacts that result in adverse impacts on neighbouring property.

K. LEP: FAILS TO ACHIEVE CONSISTENCY

The proposal is contrary to Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as it fails to satisfy the aims under the LEP and fails to satisfy the objectives of the zone of the LEP.

The proposal is non-compliant to:

- Principal Development Standards,
- Miscellaneous Provisions, and

- Inconsistent with the provisions of Clause 4.6 Exceptions to Development Standards.

These matters are expanded upon in Sections 4 of this Submission.

L. DCP: FAILS TO ACHIEVE CONSISTENCY

The proposal is contrary to Section 4.15(1)(a)(i) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 as it fails to satisfy the controls set out within the DCP.

These matters are expanded upon in Sections 4 of this Submission.

4. SIGNIFICANT LIKELY IMPACTS

A. CHARACTER & STREETScape

- The excessive height along with non-compliant setbacks, does not respond to the desirable elements of the areas existing character.

B. BUILT FORM AND SCALE

- The excessive height along with non-compliant setbacks, does not respond to the desirable elements of the built form and scale of the areas existing character;
- The proposed development does not achieve appropriate building alignments or proportions in its manipulation of building elements to achieve an adequate response to the lower scale elements evident in the streetscapes;
- The proposed development does not acknowledge or moderate its massing and architecture to address the significant scale differences or its dominant height and form adjacent to neighbouring properties.

C. DENSITY

- The density of the proposed development, exceeds the maximum permitted and along with the height breach and insufficient setbacks would result in unacceptable amenity outcomes and a significant overdevelopment of the site.

D. LANDSCAPE

- The proposed development does not achieve good landscape design, causing poor amenity and contextual fit;
- Insufficient setbacks, do not respond to the desirable elements of the areas existing character, to allow sufficient deep soil zones;
- Insufficient deep soil is provided;
- Excessive planting on structure;

E. HERITAGE

- Environmental Heritage: The proposed development fails to conserve the environmental heritage of the area;

- Heritage Significance: The proposed development fails to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and/or heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views;
- Not Subservient: The proposed development results in a built form which is not subservient to the heritage item;
- Massing that will Overwhelm: The proposed development results in a massing that will overwhelm the heritage item;
- Not Sympathetic: The proposed development results in a design that is not sympathetic to the proportions and architectural character of the neighbouring heritage item.

F. FORESHORE SCENIC PROTECTION

- The proposed development is inconsistent with the provisions of Foreshore Scenic Protection Area, as the built form and scale of the proposed development exceeds the expected form of new development in the foreshore scenic protection area, particularly:
 - Protection of Scenic Values;
 - Preservation of Public Views;
 - Minimising Visual impact;
 - Integration with Natural Environment;
 - Desired Future Character of the Locality;
 - Overdevelopment

G. AMENITY

- Adverse amenity impacts caused to neighbours is unreasonable.
- View Impact
- Overshadowing
- Visual Privacy
- Acoustic Privacy
- Visual Impact

H. VISUAL IMPACT

- There is no detailed assessment of the development's relationship to the townscape or skyline, identifying visual magnitude or visual sensitivity.

- Many of the primary viewpoints will rate very high on visual magnitude, moderate/high on viewpoint sensitivity, and moderate/high on scenic quality of the landscape, resulting in high visual impacts.
- A complete assessment should evaluate height transitions, façade rhythm, colour and materiality, roofline silhouette, and visual absorption capacity.
- These aspects are essential for understanding the proposal's visual contribution to the public domain.

I. VIEW IMPACT

- The proposal is contrary to Section 4.15(1)(a)(iii) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* as it fails to achieve an appropriate view sharing outcome to neighbours.
- NO VIEW IMPACT ASSESSMENT: In order to assess the extent of private view impacts caused by the Proposal, view photomontages for the affected properties in accordance with the NSW Land and Environment Court Policy for Use of Photomontages and/or wire frame diagrams are required. The Applicant has not provided adequate photomontages on the impact of the proposal on views, in particular views from the living areas, entertainment terraces, and highly used rooms of the neighbouring property.
- The proposed development with inappropriate setbacks, excessive height and excessive landscaping canopy will result in excessive view impacts to adjoining properties and does not constitute a satisfactory view sharing outcome. In this regard, it is contrary to the provisions of the DCP.
- View loss is assessed on a Planning Principle established by the NSWLEC within *Tenacity Consulting v Warringah Council [2004] NSWLEC 140*.
- In *Tenacity*, NSWLEC considered Views. *Tenacity* is now the NSWLEC Planning Principle that defines the reasonableness of a proposal to view sharing.

Tenacity states:

"A development that complies with all planning controls would be considered more reasonable than one that breaches them. Where an impact on views arises as a result of non-compliance with one or more planning controls, even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable."

The development application should be refused as it results in unacceptable view loss from adjoining and nearby residential dwellings.

Tenacity, states the test for Reasonableness:

Point 1 - Compliance, or otherwise, with planning controls;

Point 2 - If there is a non-compliance, then even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable;

Point 3 - For complying proposals: (a) "whether a more skilful design could provide the Applicant with the same development potential and amenity and reduce the impact on the views of neighbours", and (b) "if the answer to that question is no, then the view impact of a complying development would probably be considered acceptable and the view sharing reasonable."

- The development breaches multiple planning controls in height, density and setback and is unreasonable.
- Further commentary is provided within Appendix.

J. LOSS OF DAYLIGHT

- The non-compliant built form represented by the height, density, setback and envelope controls will have an adverse effect to my client's daylight.

K. VISUAL PRIVACY

- The proposed development windows and balconies facing my client/s boundary have not been provided with adequate privacy devices.

L. ACOUSTIC PRIVACY

- The proposed development has not provided sufficient acoustic treatment to all mechanical plant.

M. SENSE OF ENCLOSURE

- The non-compliant built form represented by the height, density setback and envelope controls will have an adverse effect of a sense of enclosure to my client's property.

N. AIRFLOW

- The non-compliant built form represented by the height, density setback and envelope controls will have an adverse effect on airflow to my client's property

O. RESIDENTIAL AMENITY

- The proposed development has not provided sufficient residential amenity to the occupants of the development.

P. GEOTECHNICAL

I am not a Geotechnical Engineer, however concern is raised that the Geotechnical Report should be reviewed by an external Specialist Engineering Consultant to assess the adequacy of the Report, considering the depth of excavation that is in close proximity to heritage items, including issues such as:

- Induced Ground Movements: due to retaining wall deformation as the excavation progress;
- Induced Ground Settlement: due to construction stage dewatering works lowering groundwater levels outside the site perimeters;
- Induced settlement of loose sands around the site due to construction vibration;
- Lateral Ground Movements: from retaining wall deformation;
- Basement Excavation Planning and Design: specific geotechnical retaining wall deformation, groundwater drawdown/settlement, and vibration impact assessment be carried out;
- Construction Stage Ground Deformation;
- Groundwater Drawdown,
- Vibration Management;
- Monitoring Plans & Contingency Plans, with assessed limits, trigger levels, and response actions;
- Hydrological Assessment of Subsurface Flow Conditions;
- Engineering Details & Installation Details;
- Vibration: The vibration associated with the proposed excavation as measured at the existing rock face must be limited to 5mm/s, and below 3mm/sec for heritage or fragile neighbouring buildings. A Vibration Monitoring Plan accompanied by a certificate prepared by a geotechnical engineer is to be submitted to the satisfaction of Council. Ground vibration can be strongly perceptible to humans at levels above 2.5 mm/s peak particle velocity (PPV);
- Piling Types: Mechanisms to prevent the contractor to undertake variations to the support system proposed, particularly the types of piling such as secant piles continuous flight auger [cfa] techniques. The geotechnical report does not restrict piling to a given type; Sacrificial Sheet Pile must be excluded due to excessive vibration;
- Ground Anchors: No ground anchors under neighbours' property;

- Monitoring: The Report provides no precise conditions on monitoring methodologies outlined;
- Dilapidation The Geotechnical Report does not include any sufficient recommendations on dilapidation;
- Dewatering to DPIE Guidelines, with additional groundwater investigation, long term monitoring, inflow seepage analysis, and approvals to discharge to stormwater systems
- Design Life: no details on design life or maintenance and limited conditions to be applied to the design and construction.

Q. NOISE

- The Noise Report appears to have offered an inconclusive set of recommendations to reduce noise impact on my client's property;

R. WASTE

- I ask Council to assess these matters

S. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

- I contend the cumulative impacts of the proposed development are unreasonable, and the DA should be refused.

T. SUITABILITY OF SITE FOR DEVELOPMENT

- I contend that the site is unsuitable for the proposed development for the reasons stated above.

U. PUBLIC INTEREST

- I contend that the proposed development is not in the public interest for the reasons stated above.

5. INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION

The application lacks sufficient detail to make an informed assessment particularly with respect to determining the extent of the following matters and the relationship and impact to adjoining neighbours.

- No View Impact Assessment

6. CONCLUSION

The proposed development is not consistent with the intent of the LEP standards and DCP controls as they are reasonably applied to the proposal.

The variations to LEP standards and DCP controls are considered unreasonable in this instance. The cumulative effect on these non-compliances causes considerable amenity loss to the neighbour's property.

The development will not sit well within the streetscape with non-compliance to LEP standards and DCP controls causing considerable concern. In this regard, the proposal is considered excessive in bulk and scale and would be considered jarring when viewed from the public domain.

Commissioner Moore revised the NSWLEC planning principle for assessing impacts on neighbouring properties within *Davies v Penrith City Council* [2013] NSWLEC 1141

"The following questions are relevant to the assessment of impacts on neighbouring properties:

- *How does the impact change the amenity of the affected property? How much sunlight, view or privacy is lost as well as how much is retained?*
- *How reasonable is the proposal causing the impact?*
- *How vulnerable to the impact is the property receiving the impact? Would it require the loss of reasonable development potential to avoid the impact?*
- *Does the impact arise out of poor design? Could the same amount of floor space and amenity be achieved for the proponent while reducing the impact on neighbours?*
- *Does the proposal comply with the planning controls? If not, how much of the impact is due to the non-complying elements of the proposal?"*

I contend that the proposed development severely impacts the neighbour's property, and in terms of amenity, there is excessive sunlight, view or privacy loss. The loss is unreasonable. Neighbours' property is not vulnerable to the loss that is presented. The loss arises out of poor design, either through non-compliance to envelope controls or poorly located built form.

It is considered that the proposal is inappropriate on merit and unless amended plans are submitted, this DA must be refused for the following reasons:

- The application has not adequately considered and does not satisfy the various relevant planning controls applicable to the site and the proposed development;

- The proposed development is incompatible with the existing streetscape and development in the local area generally;
- The proposed development will have an unsatisfactory impact on the environmental quality of the land and the amenity of surrounding properties;
- The site is assessed as unsuitable for the proposal, having regard to the relevant land use and planning requirements;

It is considered that the public interest is not served.

The proposed development does not follow the outcomes and controls contained within the adopted legislative framework.

Having given due consideration to the matters pursuant to Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 as amended, it is considered that there are multiple matters which would prevent Council from granting consent to this proposal in this instance.

The proposed development represents an overdevelopment of the site and an unbalanced range of amenity impacts all of which would result in adverse impacts on the neighbour's property. Primarily,

- The development compromises amenity impacts on neighbours;
- The development does not minimise visual impact.

In consideration of the proposal and the merit consideration of the development, the proposal is considered to be:

- Inconsistent with the zone objectives of the LEP;
- Inconsistent with the aims of the LEP;
- Inconsistent with the objectives of the DCP;
- Inconsistent with the objectives of the relevant Legislation & Environmental Planning Instruments;
- Inconsistent with the objects of the EPAA1979.

The proposed development does not satisfy the appropriate controls. Furthermore, the proposal would result in a development which will create an undesirable precedent such that it would undermine the desired future character of the area and be contrary to the expectations of the community, and is therefore not in the public interest. The proposal therefore must be refused. It is considered that the proposed development does not satisfy the appropriate controls and that all processes and assessments have not been satisfactorily addressed.

I ask that if Council in their assessment of this application reveals unsupported issues, which prevent Council from supporting the proposal in its current form, and writes to

the Applicant describing these matters, I ask for that letter to be forwarded to my client.

I trust that Council will support this neighbour's submission and direct the proponent to modify the DA plans, as outlined above. I ask Council to inspect the development site from neighbour's property so that Council can fully assess the DA.

It is requested that Council inform my client, of any amended plans, updates or Panel meeting dates.

Unless the Applicant submits Amended Plans to resolve all of the adverse amenity impacts raised within this Submission, I ask Council to REFUSE this DA.

Yours faithfully,

Bill Tulloch

Bill Tulloch BSc [Arch] BArch [Hons1] UNSW RIBA Assoc RAIA
Director
DA Objection Pty Ltd
PO Box 440 Mona Vale NSW 1660

APPENDIX VIEW ANALYSIS

The proposal is contrary to Section 4.15(1)(a)(iii) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* as it fails to achieve an appropriate view sharing outcome to neighbours.

- NO VIEW IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
In order to assess the extent of private view impacts caused by the Proposal, view photomontages for the affected properties in accordance with the NSW Land and Environment Court Policy for Use of Photomontages and/or wire frame diagrams are required.

The proposal is inconsistent with the objectives of the DCP.

The proposed development and landscaping will result in excessive view impacts to adjoining properties and does not constitute a satisfactory view sharing outcome. In this regard, it is contrary to the provisions of the DCP.

The Applicant has not provided adequate photomontages on the impact of the proposal on views, in particular views from the living areas, entertainment terraces, and highly used rooms of the neighbouring property.

View loss is assessed on a Planning Principle established by the NSWLEC within *Tenacity Consulting v Warringah Council [2004] NSWLEC 140*.

In *Tenacity*, NSWLEC considered Views. *Tenacity* is now the NSWLEC Planning Principle that defines the reasonableness of a proposal to view sharing.

Tenacity states:

"A development that complies with all planning controls would be considered more reasonable than one that breaches them. Where an impact on views arises as a result of non-compliance with one or more planning controls, even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable."

The development application should be refused as it results in unacceptable view loss from adjoining and nearby residential dwellings.

Tenacity, states the test for reasonableness:

Point 1 - Compliance, or otherwise, with planning controls;

Point 2 - If there is a non-compliance, then even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable;

Point 3 - For complying proposals: (a) "whether a more skilful design could provide the Applicant with the same development potential and amenity and reduce the impact on the views of neighbours", and (b) "if the answer to that question is no, then the view impact of a complying development would probably be considered acceptable and the view sharing reasonable.

The development breaches multiple planning controls and is unreasonable.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE PHOTOMONTAGES

NO VIEW IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

In order to assess the extent of private view impacts caused by the Proposal, view photomontages for the affected properties in accordance with the NSW Land and Environment Court Policy for Use of Photomontages and/or wire frame diagrams are required.

The Applicant has not provided Photomontages in accordance with NSWLEC Guidelines for Photomontages, that Council would expect to be submitted when view loss occurs.

NSWLEC

Policy: Use of Photomontages and Visualisation Tools

17 May 2024

Photomontages must be carried out by taking photographs from my clients highly used rooms, on a tripod, using the correct fixed camera, in the sunshine, properly surveyed for precise location and viewing height. The photomontage must use the Registered Surveyors digital survey to accurately locate the viewpoint and the subject site, and the digital drawings of the proposed development. All proposed new tree canopy must be shown to define view loss from future canopy.

The Photomontages must show:

- View reference plan showing where photograph was taken from;
- Photomontage overlaid with basic solid block model of proposed development as 50% transparency or as red outline. This document is used to highlight roof RLs of proposed building and surrounding development;

- Photomontage overlaid with basic solid block model of a more skilful design options as transparency. Include red outline of proposed DA model;
- Photomontage overlaid with basic solid block model of proposed development;
- Verification Photomontage - Photomontage with computer model of existing development as a 50% transparency overlaid with existing RL's and reference points indicated. This is used for "proof of positioning" and accuracy of perspective of proposed 3D model;
- Provide letter of authentication regarding accuracy of photomontage and construction of 3D model;
- The method used in the construction of a photomontage. Existing buildings are drawn up in 3D and overlaid in the photograph. The position and aspect of the 3D model is verified in the photograph with up to 25 check points that must match exactly. The check points typically to be existing ridge/gutter RLs, roof shapes, boundary fences, power poles and building footprints. These items become the test points for "proof of positioning" which are indicated in the verification photomontage for Council or NSWLEC.

This has not been completed.

VIEW SHARING ASSESSMENT & NSWLEC TENACITY CONSULTING V WARRINGAH COUNCIL

The DCP Controls on View Sharing refers to outcomes that all new development is to be designed to achieve a reasonable sharing of views available from surrounding and nearby properties.

The DCP Outcomes on View Sharing refers to a reasonable sharing of views amongst dwellings. Views and vistas from roads and public places to water, headland, beach and/or bush views are to be protected, maintained and where possible, enhanced.

The DCP states that the proposal must demonstrate that view sharing is achieved through the application of the Land and Environment Court's planning principles for view sharing, and references the NSWLEC Planning Principle defined *within Tenacity Consulting v Warringah Council 2004*.

In *Tenacity*, [*Tenacity Consulting v Warringah Council 2004*], NSW LEC considered Views. Tenacity suggest that Council should consider:

“A development that complies with all planning controls would be considered more reasonable than one that breaches them. Where an impact on views arises as a result of non-compliance with one or more planning controls, even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable.”

The development breaches multiple planning controls and is unreasonable.

I contend that the impact on views arises as a result of non-compliance with one or more planning controls, and the view loss from the highly used rooms and decks is considered unreasonable.

APPLICATION OF TENACITY PLANNING PRINCIPLE

An assessment in relation to the planning principle of Roseth SC of the Land and Environment Court of New South Wales in *Tenacity Consulting v Warringah* [2004] NSWLEC 140 - Principles of view sharing: the impact on neighbours (Tenacity) is made, on a provisional basis ahead of height poles being erected by the Applicant.

The steps in Tenacity are sequential and conditional in some cases, meaning that proceeding to further steps may not be required if the conditions for satisfying the preceding threshold is not met.

STEP 1 VIEWS TO BE AFFECTED

The first step quoted from the judgement in Tenacity is as follows:

The first step is the assessment of views to be affected. Water views are valued more highly than land views. Iconic views (e.g. of the Opera House, the Harbour Bridge or North Head) are valued more highly than views without icons. Whole views are valued more highly than partial views, e.g. a water view in which the interface between land and water is visible is more valuable than one in which it is obscured.

An arc of view is available when standing at a central location in the highly used zones including entertainment decks, highly used rooms, and private open spaces on the neighbour's property.

The proposed development will impact upon expansive water views, and water views in which the interface between land and water is visible.

The composition of the arc is constrained over the subject site boundaries, by built forms and landscape. The central part of the composition includes the subject site.

Views include scenic and valued features as defined in Tenacity. The proposed development will take away views for its own benefit. The view is from the neighbour's highly used rooms towards the view. The extent of view loss exceeds moderate and the features lost are considered to be valued as identified in Step 1 of Tenacity.

STEP 2: FROM WHERE ARE VIEWS AVAILABLE

This step considers from where the affected views are available in relation to the orientation of the building to its land and to the view in question. The second step, quoted, is as follows:

The second step is to consider from what part of the property the views are obtained. For example, the protection of views across side boundaries is more difficult than the protection of views from front and rear boundaries. In addition, whether the view is enjoyed from a standing or sitting position may also be relevant. Sitting views are more difficult to protect than standing views. The expectation to retain side views and sitting views is often unrealistic.

The views in all cases are available across the boundary of the subject site, from standing and seated positions. An arc of view is available when standing at highly used zones on the neighbour's property.

STEP 3: EXTENT OF IMPACT

The next step in the principle is to assess the extent of impact and the locations from which the view loss occurs.

Step 3 as quoted is:

The third step is to assess the extent of the impact. This should be done for the whole of the property, not just for the view that is affected. The impact on views from living areas is more significant than from bedrooms or service areas (though views from kitchens are highly valued because people spend so much time in them). The impact may be assessed quantitatively, but in many cases this can be meaningless. For example, it is unhelpful to say that the view loss is 20% if it

includes one of the sails of the Opera House. It is usually more useful to assess the view loss qualitatively as negligible, minor, moderate, severe or devastating.

As I rate the extent of view loss is above moderate in my opinion the threshold to proceed to Step 4 of Tenacity is met.

STEP 4: REASONABLENESS

The planning principle states that consideration should be given to the causes of the visual impact and whether they are reasonable in the circumstances.

The controls require that new development is to be designed to achieve a reasonable sharing of views available from surrounding and nearby properties and must demonstrate that view sharing is achieved through the application of the Planning Principles established in the NSW Land and Environment Court case *Tenacity Consulting v Warringah Council*.

In *Tenacity* Step 4 is described as below:

The fourth step is to assess the reasonableness of the proposal that is causing the impact. A development that complies with all planning controls would be considered more reasonable than one that breaches them. Where an impact on views arises as a result of non-compliance with one or more planning controls, even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable. With a complying proposal, the question should be asked whether a more skillful design could provide the Applicant with the same development potential and amenity and reduce the impact on the views of neighbours. If the answer to that question is no, then the view impact of a complying development would probably be considered acceptable and the view sharing reasonable.

In *Balestriere v Council of the City of Ryde* [2021] NSWLEC 1600 NSWLEC Commissioner Walsh said in relation to the Fourth Step in *Tenacity*:

There are three different aspects to the fourth Tenacity step, concerned with assessing the reasonableness of the impact, which I summarise as follows:

Point 1 - Compliance, or otherwise, with planning controls.

Point 2 - If there is a non-compliance, then even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable.

Point 3 - For complying proposals: (a) "whether a more skilful design could provide the Applicant with the same development potential and amenity and reduce the impact on the views of neighbours", and (b) "if the answer to that question is no, then the view impact of a complying development would probably be considered acceptable and the view sharing reasonable.

In relation to Principle four set down in the *Tenacity* decision ('Assessment of the reasonableness of the proposal that is causing the impact'), it is considered that a development which complies with all planning controls would be deemed more reasonable than one that is non-compliant.

The proposal as it currently stands presents numerous non-compliances to Development Standards and DCP controls, which questions whether a more 'skilful' (or sensitive) design would achieve an improved and acceptable outcome.

Further exploration of an alternative design outcome which would include the amendments mentioned within this submission is therefore necessary to satisfactorily address the Planning Principles established in the NSW Land and Environment Court case.

I contend that the view impact results in a greater than moderate impact from the respective zones within the property given the significant proportion of the views which are impacted. The views are certainly worthy of consideration and substantial protection.

The proposal to remove the vast majority of these views is considered overall to be a greater than moderate view impact and I contend that the proposal therefore fails on NSWLEC *Tenacity* Step 4 Reasonableness.

As the proposed development does not comply with outcomes and controls, that are the most relevant to visual impacts, greater weight would be attributed to the effects caused.

In my opinion the extent of view loss is considered to be greater than moderate, in relation to the views from the neighbour's highly used zones of the neighbour's dwelling. The view is from a location from which it would be reasonable to expect that the existing view, be retained. The private domain visual catchment is an arc from which views will be affected as a result of the construction of the proposed development. The proposed development will create view loss in relation to the neighbour's property. The views most affected are from the neighbour's highly used zones and include very high scenic and highly valued features as defined in *Tenacity*. Having applied the tests in the *Tenacity* planning principle I conclude that

neighbour's property would be exposed to a loss greater than moderate from the highly used rooms. The non-compliance with planning outcomes and controls of the proposed development will contribute to this loss. Having considered the visual effects of the proposed development envelope, the extent of view loss caused would be unreasonable and unacceptable.

The proposed development cannot be supported on visual impacts grounds. The proposal incorporates a significant departure from controls, which helps contain building envelope. Additionally, the siting of the proposed development and its distribution of bulk does not assist in achieving view sharing objectives. Where the diminishing of private views can be attributed to a non-compliance with one or more planning controls, even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable. My assessment finds that view sharing objectives have not been satisfied.

The above non-compliance will give rise to unreasonable amenity impacts upon the adjoining properties. In this instance, the proposal is not considered to achieve compliance with this control.

There are architectural solutions that maintain the neighbour's view. I identify the precise amendments necessary to overcome this loss.

As noted by his Honour, Justice Moore of the Court in *Rebel MH Neutral Bay Pty Ltd v North Sydney Council* [2018] NSWLEC 191 (Rebel),

"the concept of sharing of views does not mean, for the reasons earlier explained, the creation of expansive and attractive views for a new development at the expense of removal of portion of a pleasant outlook from an existing development. This cannot be regarded as "sharing" for the purposes of justifying the permitting of a non-compliant development when the impact of a compliant development would significantly moderate the impact on a potentially affected view".

The same unreasonable scenario in Rebel applies to the current DA. The proposed breaching dwelling will take away views from the neighbour's property (and possibly other adjoining properties) to the considerable benefit of the future occupants of the proposed dwelling. This scenario is not consistent with the principle of View Sharing enunciated by his Honour, Justice Moore in Rebel. The adverse View Loss from the neighbour's property is one of the negative environmental consequences of the proposed development. The proposed development cannot be supported on visual impacts grounds.

These issues warrant refusal of the DA.

I contend that the proposed development when considered against the DCP and the NSW Land and Environment Court Planning Principle in *Tenacity Consulting Pty Ltd v Warringah Council (2004) NSWLEC* will result in an unacceptable view impact and will not achieve appropriate view sharing.

I contend that the proposal is contrary to Section 4.15(1)(b) of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* in that it does not satisfy the view sharing controls of the DCP.

RECENT REFUSALS THAT ASSIST IN DEFINING OUTCOMES WITHIN *TENACITY CONSULTING V WARRINGAH COUNCIL 2004*

I bring to Council's attention a number of recent appeals on view sharing grounds.

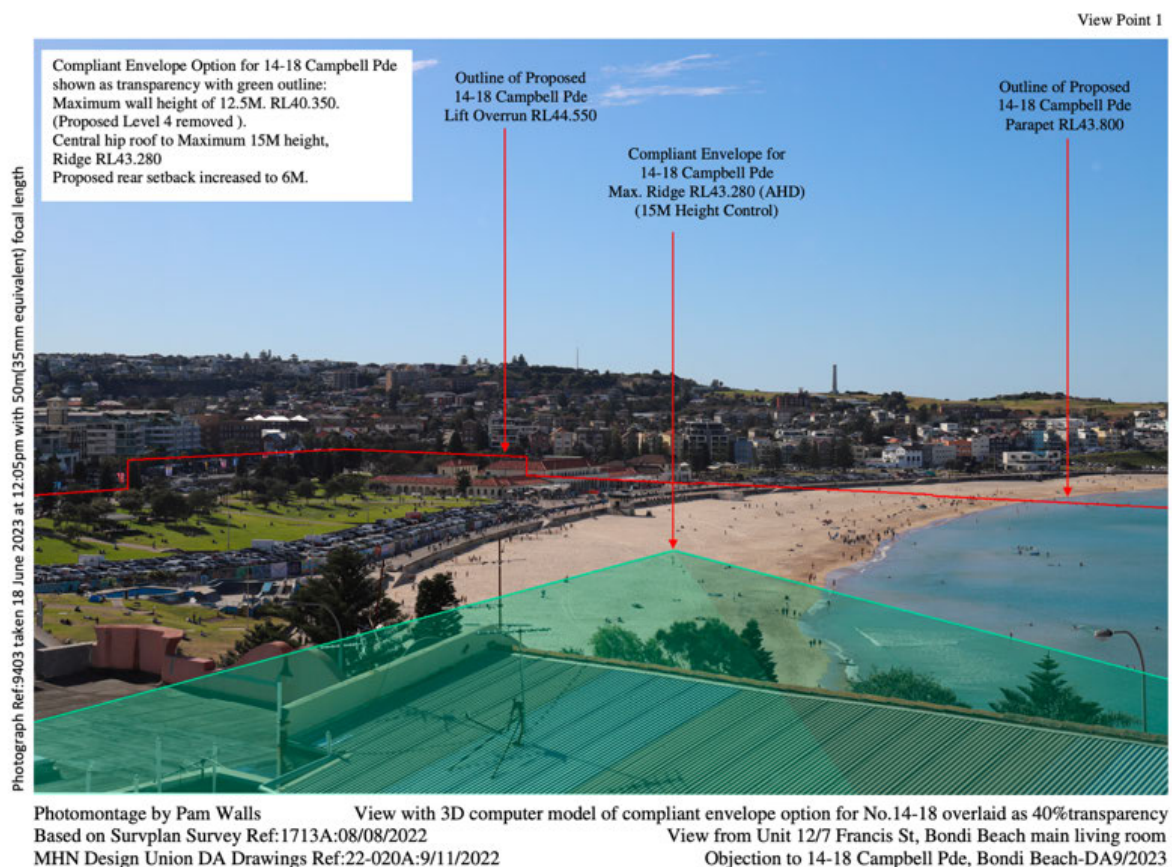
Tenacity continues to be the planning principle; however, my contention is that multiple recent decisions by NSWLEC Commissioners help better define and re-enforce the guiding principles.

I successfully represented neighbours in better protecting their views in these cases.

CASE STUDY: BONDI RESIDENCE PTY LTD V WAVERLEY COUNCIL [2024] NSWLEC 1297

This case involved an Applicant proposing built form that did not accord with setback, wall height and number storey provisions of the DCP. The proposal did conform to Height of Building standards.

Neighbours would have suffered severe and devastating view loss over Bondi Beach, as can be witnessed by the red line on the attached montage.



The Commissioner in this case did not accept that the assessment of reasonableness of a view impact is confined to a comparison of a so-called “compliant envelope” with what was proposed. The Commissioner stated:

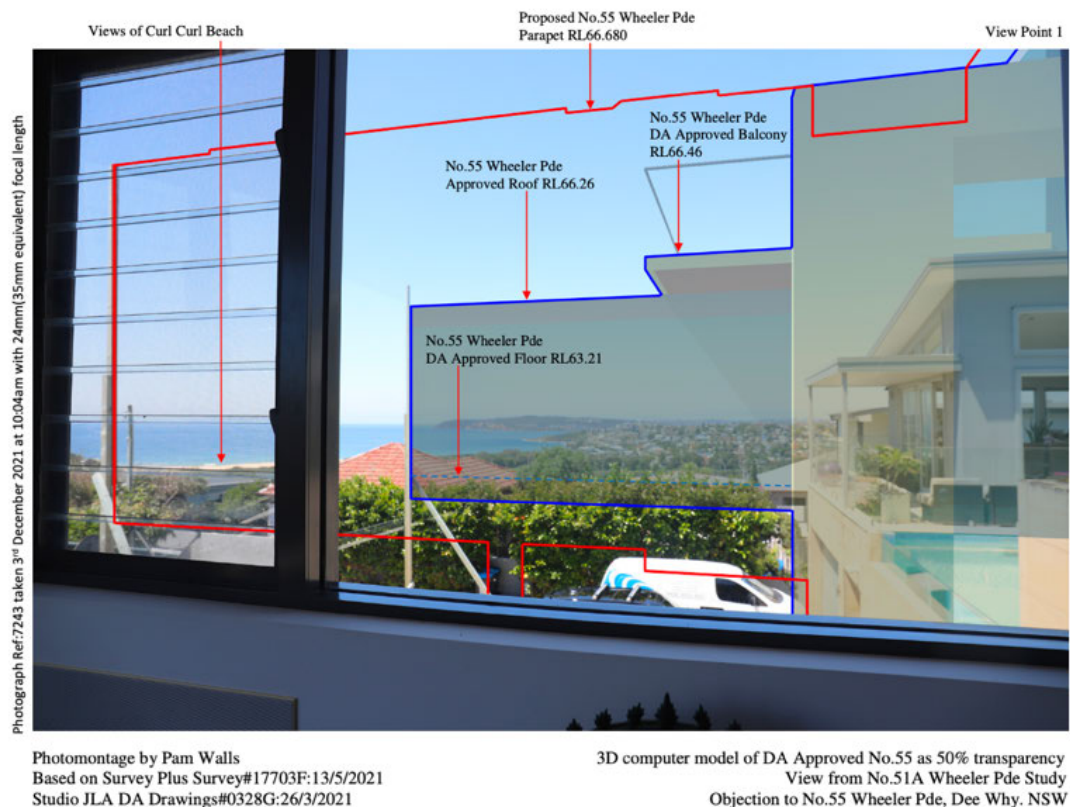
“The controls in the WDCP are not merely building envelope controls, but extend to specific controls concerning the increase of setbacks to minimise view loss, as well as controls requiring the incorporation of design measures to facilitate view sharing. Much of the impact arises from the non-compliance with the control in the WDCP concerning the maximum number of storeys. The control is for a maximum of four storeys with which the proposed development does not comply. Having regard to the photomontages that have informed the view impact analysis, it is clear

from the wireframes that much of the built form that obstructs the views arises from the additional fifth-storey that is contrary to this four-storey controls. It is therefore clearly contemplated that numerical compliance is not sufficient, and additional setbacks ought to be utilised to minimise view loss.... increasing the side boundary setbacks from that proposed would improve view sharing corridors. The proposed development has not done so....the severe impacts on views from the most affected properties are unacceptable as they are caused by the breach of the storey control, the failure to provide adequate side setbacks at the upper level, and the failure to use any other design measures to facilitate view sharing and minimise view loss. This is contrary to the objective to "minimise view loss from existing developments by proposed development. In accordance with Tenacity at [29], where "an impact on views arises as a result of non-compliance with one or more planning controls, even a moderate impact may be considered unreasonable".

CASE STUDY: FURLONG V NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL [2022] NSWLEC 1208

This case involved an Applicant proposing built form that fully accorded with all envelope controls.

Neighbours would have suffered a severe view loss over the coastal views, across a side boundary.



Commissioner Walsh upheld the Council's decision on the basis that the proposal would bring about "severe view loss impacts" when there was a reasonable design alternative available which would significantly moderate the impact.

The Commissioner found that compliance with development controls does not, of itself, overcome policy settings aimed at reasonable view sharing. The Commissioner held that the proposal "does not pay sufficient regard" to the local development control plan which required view sharing.

Further, the Commissioner found that a design alternative which shifted the position of the proposed extension by 3.5m was reasonable and would not impede the view to the same extent.

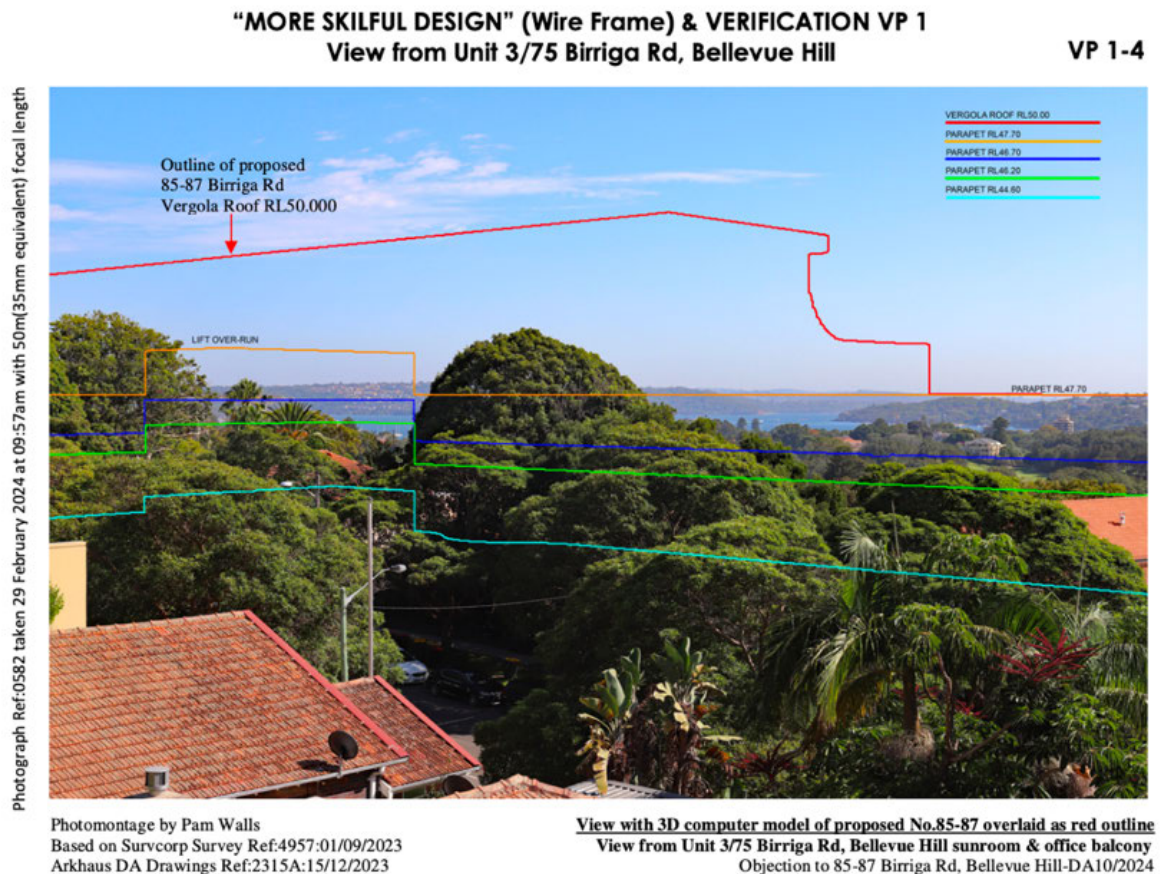
The key-takeaway from this decision is that views that are not perceived from the front and rear boundaries of a property can still be protected if they are of 'high

value’ and not replicated in other areas of the property. In such circumstances, the loss of ‘high value’ views could be considered to cause severe view loss and may be able to be protected.

CASE STUDY: CSKS DEVELOPMENTS PTY LTD V WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL [2024] NSWLEC 1801

This case involved an Applicant proposing built form that did accord with FSR standards. The proposal did generally conform to Height of Building standards.

Neighbours would have suffered devastating view loss over Sydney Harbour, as can be witnessed by the red line on the attached montage.



Changes were made to significantly reduce the overall height of the proposed building, achieved by significantly lowering the ground level and eliminating the roof terraces and associated pergola structure. The agreed amendments also had the effect of reducing the FSR and mitigate against impacts of building scale and view affectation for a number of nearby neighbours.

The amended DA proposed a maximum height of 11.185m in an instance where the relevant development standard for height of building is 13.5m.

Commissioner Pullinger states within cl 23[5]:

"The amended DA's reduced building height mitigates against earlier view impacts and is agreed to represent an appropriate response to view sharing"

From this judgement it can be considered that the assessment of reasonableness of a view impact is not confined to a comparison of a so-called "compliant envelope" with what is proposed, rather than a mitigation against unreasonable view loss.

Commissioner Pullinger in this case agreed that a 4.8m reduction in height below HOB Standards, and a reduction of FSR, was necessary to achieve a more reasonable view sharing outcome.

CASE STUDY: COLLAROY LIVING PTY LTD V NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL [2024] NSWLEC 1352

This case involved an Applicant proposing built form that did not accord with FSR. The proposal did generally conform to Height of Building standards.

Neighbours would have suffered devastating view loss over the coastal views.



During the course of the proceedings, Amended Plans were submitted, including a substantial 30% reduction of the FSR to better resolve the view sharing outcomes, and to provide an:

'approximately "like for like" view impacts as between the proposed development and existing dwellings'.

The Commissioner stated within the findings in CI 87:

"I am satisfied that the Amended Development Application provides for the reasonable sharing of views for the reasons provided by the town planners.

These reasons primarily include:

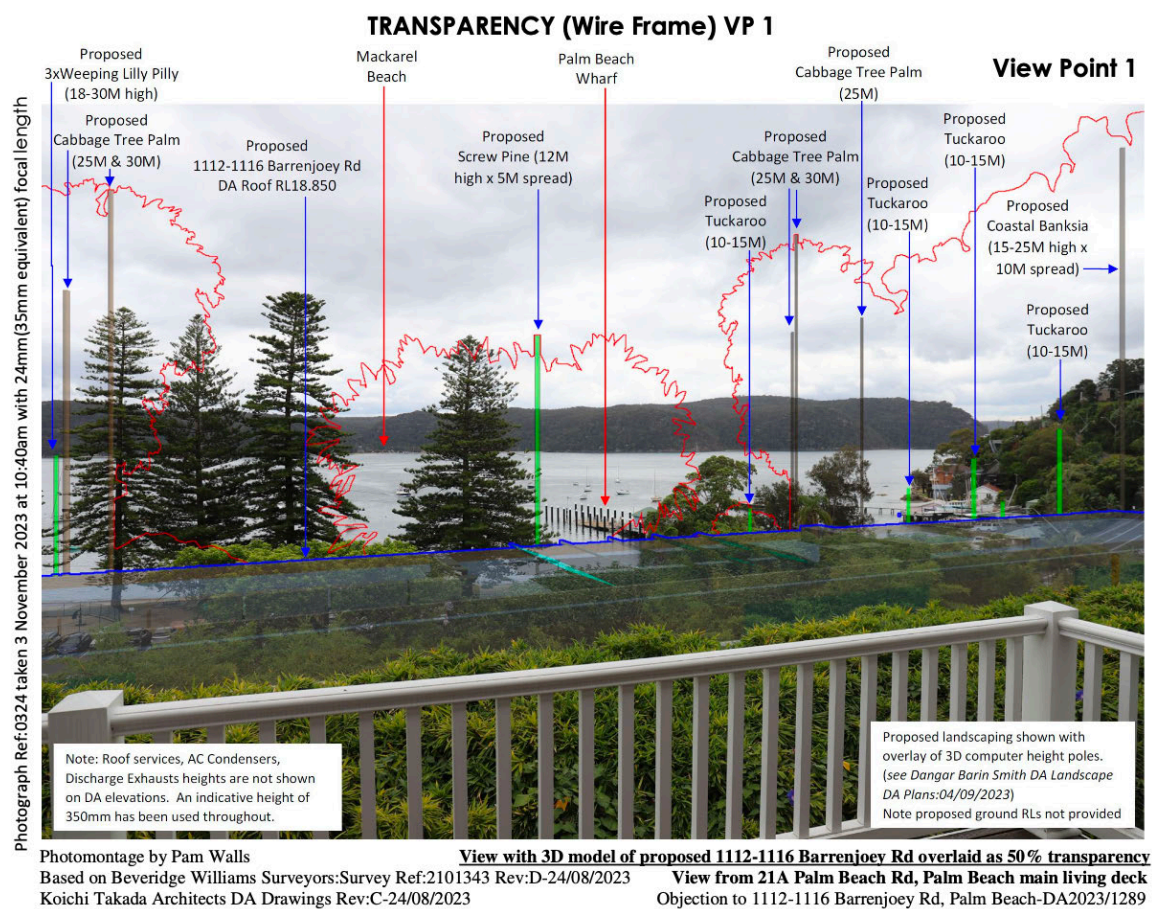
1. *the siting and height of the four pavilions comprising the development;*
2. *the approximately “like for like” view impacts as between the proposed development and existing dwellings as demonstrated in the VIS; and*
3. *the selection of trees and landscaping to ensure the retention of views.”*

This decision identified that where excessive FSR is the cause of an unreasonable view sharing, then the Court has found that a substantial reduction of FSR is required to resolve unreasonable view sharing outcomes.

CASE STUDY: PALMDEV PTY LTD V NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL [2025] NSWLEC

This case involved an Applicant proposing built form that did accord with Height of Building standards.

Neighbours would have suffered moderate to severe view loss over Pittwater, as can be witnessed by the red line on the attached montage.



During the course of the proceedings, an entire floor level was removed, removing the view loss of the near water/beach interface.

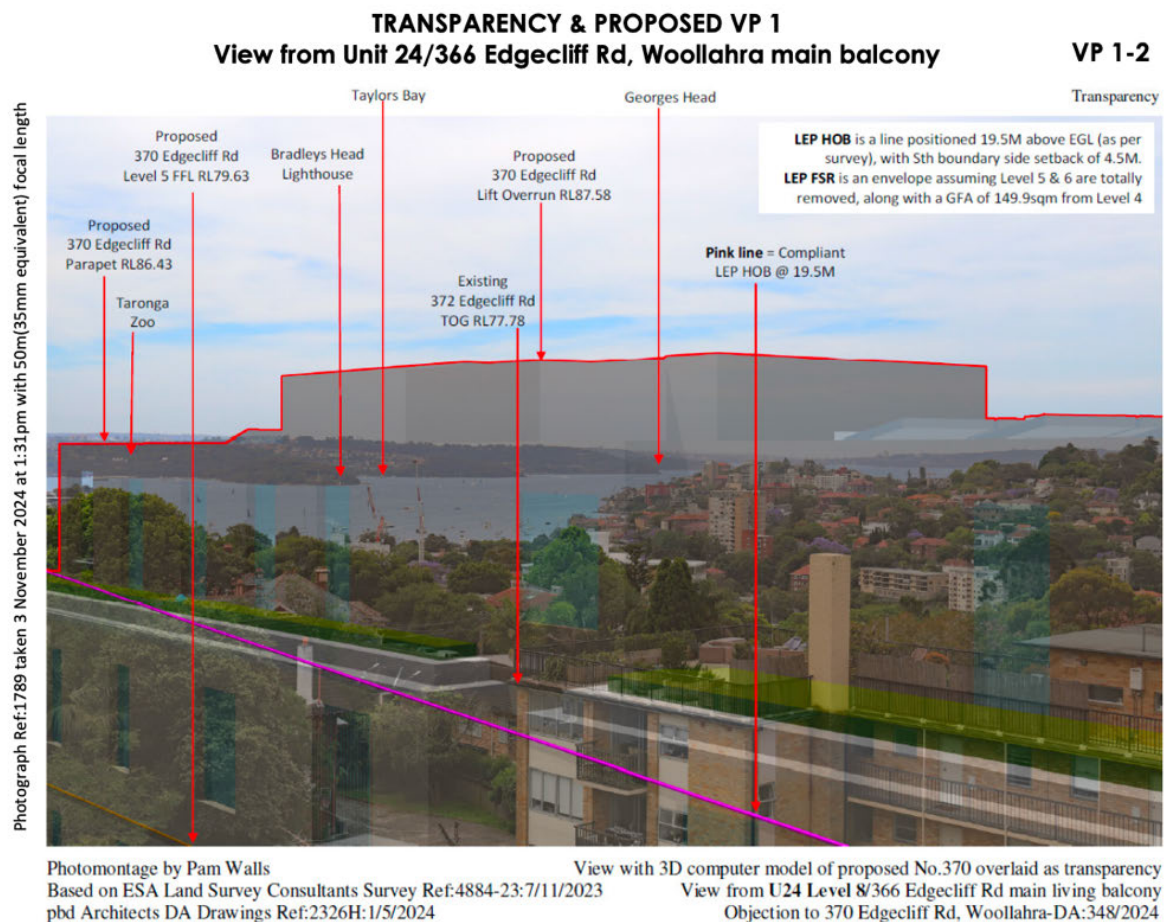
CASE STUDY: PROPERTY: HSN CONSTRUCTION NSW PTY LTD V WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL [2025]

This case involved an Applicant proposing a residential flat building with Affordable Housing bonus provisions.

The proposal was generally compliant with envelope controls as allowable under the Affordable Housing bonus provisions.

The Department of Planning's Practice Note in relation to Affordable Housing bonus provisions issued in December 2023 clearly states that:

"The full extent of the in-fill affordable housing bonuses may not be achieved on all sites due to site constraints and local impacts. The in-fill affordable housing bonuses should not be treated as an entitlement."



Woollahra LPP refused the DA in May 2025, due to

- *'adverse impacts of adjoining properties in terms of significant view impacts, overshadowing, daylight access, privacy and visual impact associated with the proposed development';*
- *'the full extent of the in-fill affordable housing bonuses cannot be achieved and accommodated in the circumstances of this case.'*
- *The proposed development will result in devastating impacts on the amenity of neighbouring apartments, in particular in relation to loss of views including harbour, district and sky views and access to daylight and sunlight. The view impacts are predominantly related to the uppermost floor/s of the proposed building, while the non-compliances with building separation controls associated with side and rear setbacks contribute to unacceptable amenity impacts in relation to loss of access to daylight, sunlight, visual impact and a sense of enclosure.*
- *The proposed development is inconsistent with the Chapter 4: Design of Residential Apartment Development, Schedule 9: Design Principles for Residential Apartment Developments, and the Apartment Design Guide. Aims of Chapter 4 and contrary to the design principles set out under Schedule 9 specifically relating to: Design Principle 2 - Built Form and Scale; Design Principle 3 – Density; Design Principle 6 - Amenity*

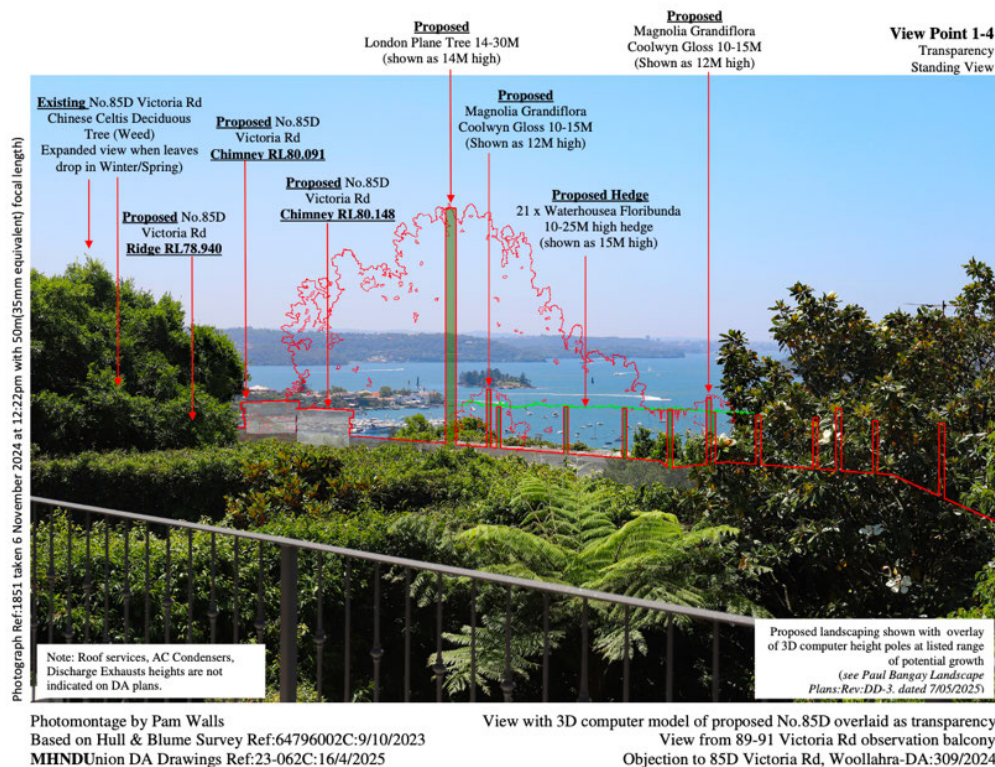
CASE STUDY: PROPERTY: STEPHEN DASH V WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL [2025]

This case involved an Applicant proposing a non-compliant multi-storey dwelling house.

The WLPP refused the DA due to excessive view impacts caused by the proposed built form in excess of HOB standards and excessive landscape canopy.

- Height of Buildings: The proposed height of the development including landscaping does not meet the following objective of the Height Standard under Clause 4.3 of the Woollahra LEP 2014: *(d) to minimise the impacts of new development on adjoining or nearby properties from disruption of views, loss of privacy, overshadowing or visual intrusion*
- Excessive View Impacts to Adjoining Properties: The proposed dwelling and landscaping will result in excessive view impacts to adjoining properties and does not constitute a satisfactory view sharing outcome. In this regard, it is contrary to the following provisions of the Woollahra DCP 2015

Neighbours would suffer view impacts to harbour views, land/water interfaces, headland views, island views, and views over Rose Bay Marina.

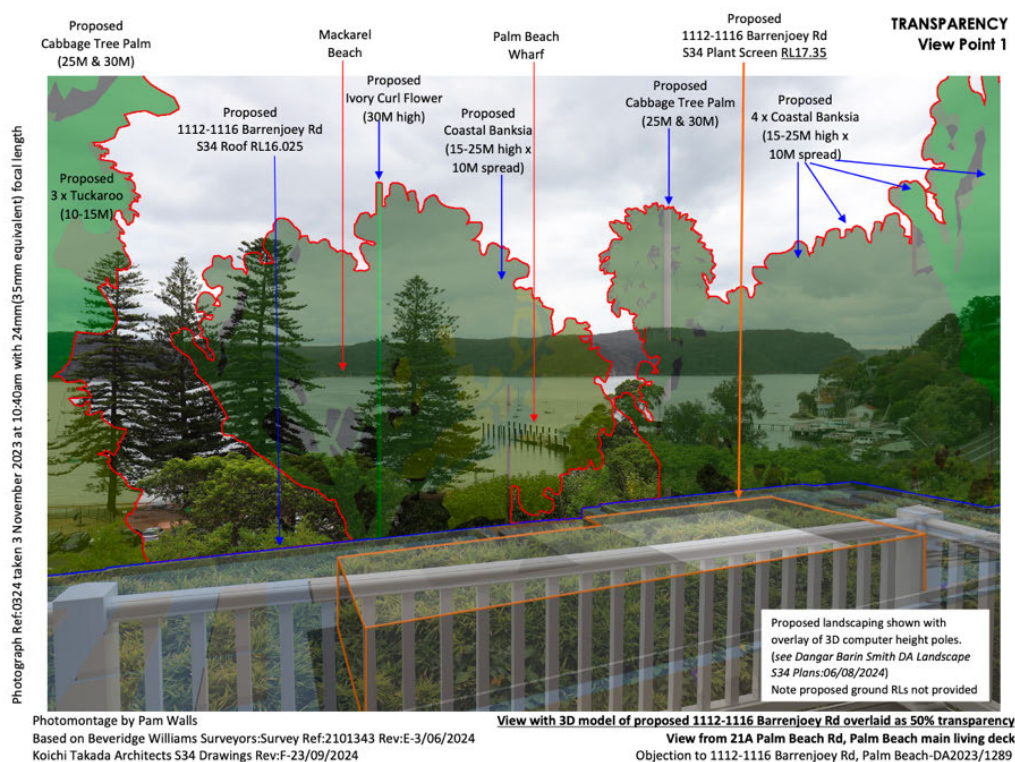


During the course of proceedings amendments were carried out to significantly reduce the built form, and limit the potential view loss from proposed canopy trees.

CASE STUDY; PALMDEV PTY LTD V NORTHERN BEACHES COUNCIL [2025] NSWLEC

This case involved an Applicant proposing landscape canopy into the viewing corridors to the harbour.

Neighbours would have suffered a devastating view loss over the Pittwater views.



The matter was resolved by agreement of conditions that included:

Condition 9. Amended Landscape Plan

a) Amended Landscape Plan(s) shall be issued to the Certifier prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate to include the following details:

ii) all proposed trees and vegetation in the rear setback shall not exceed a mature height greater than 5m substitute the proposed species with smaller native tree or shrub alternatives where appropriate

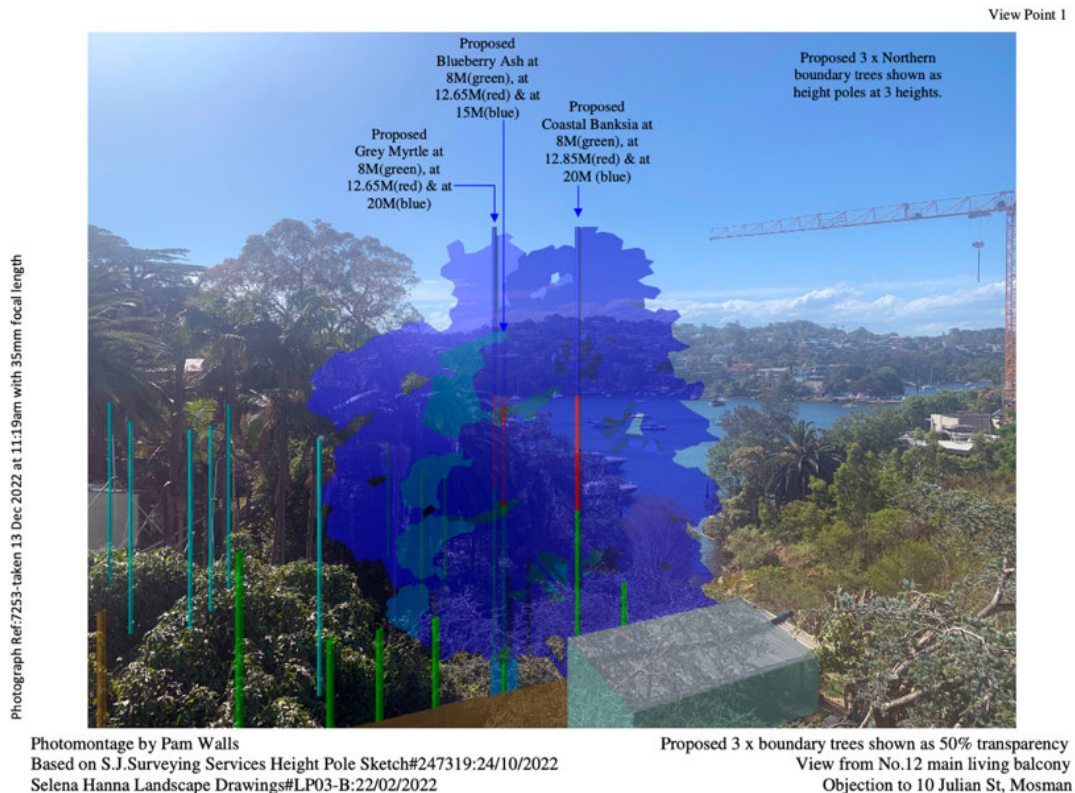
iii) all proposed trees in the side setbacks shall not exceed a mature height greater than the immediately adjacent built form height; substitute the proposed species with smaller native tree alternatives where appropriate,

iv) all supplementary vegetation in the side setbacks (i.e. not trees) shall not exceed a mature height greater than the immediately adjacent built form height; substitute the proposed species with smaller alternatives where appropriate,
b) certification shall be submitted to the Certifier that these amendments have been documented. Reason: Landscape amenity.

CASE STUDY: HONG V MOSMAN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL [2023] NSWLEC 1149

This case involved an Applicant proposing landscape canopy into the viewing corridors to the harbour

Neighbours would have suffered a severe view loss over the harbour views.



Commissioner Walsh summarised the matter in cl 30 of his decision:

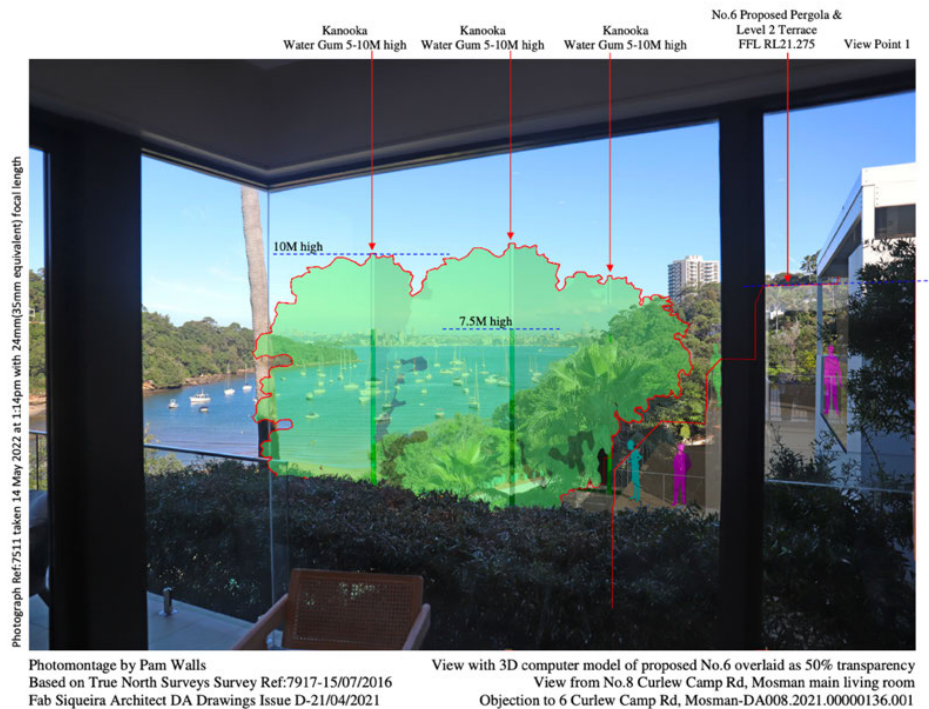
In regard to landscaping and tree protection, I note again that in Court and to some degree of detail, I worked through with the experts the various points of concern raised. This resulted in a number of further agreed alterations to the landscape plan. The Revision C drawings, based on the evidence of the experts but also in my own reading, now provide that appropriate balance between retaining and sometimes enhancing Middle Harbour views, while also providing for a valuable local landscape contribution.

The Revision C drawings required 9 high canopy trees to be deleted and replaced by 3m high species. The condition of consent required a further four transplanted palms to be deleted from the Landscape Plans.

CASE STUDY: ZUBANI V MOSMAN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL [2022] NSWLEC 1381

This case involved an Applicant proposing landscape canopy into the viewing corridors to the harbour

Neighbours would have suffered a severe view loss over the harbour views.



Commissioner Morris clearly identified that under view sharing any proposal must be mindful to *restrict landscape heights to ensure views are adequately protected.*

APPENDIX

CONDITIONS OF CONSENT

Council to consider a full range of conditions of consent to better protect neighbour's amenity:

General Conditions

- Approved Plans & Documentation
- Compliance with Ausgrid, TfNSW, WaterNSW
- Approved Land Uses
- Prescribed Conditions
- General Requirements

Before CC

- Amended Architectural Plan
- Amended Landscape Plan
- Amended Geotechnical Report
- Boundary Identification Survey
- Building Components & Structural Soundness
- Car Parking
- Car Parking Standards
- Compliance with Standards
- Compliance with the Acoustic Report
- Construction Pedestrian Traffic Management Plan
- Construction Traffic Management Plan
- Detailed Design of Stormwater Treatment Measures – Major
- Demolition, Excavation and Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan
- Emergency Response
- Fencing
- Flood Effects caused by Development
- Floor Levels
- Geotechnical Report Recommendations have been Incorporated into Designs and Structural Plans
- Landscape Maintenance Plan
- Mechanical Plant and Equipment
- On Slab Landscape Works
- Pedestrian Conflict Management
- Pedestrian Sight Distance at Property Boundary

- Removal of Redundant Driveways
- Services and Fire Hydrant Enclosure
- Shoring of Council's Road Reserve
- Site Consolidation
- Storage of Goods
- Stormwater Disposal
- Submission of Engineering Plans
- Sydney Water Tap In
- Tanking of Basement Level
- Transport for NSW Requirements
- Tree Protection Specification and Protection Plan
- Utilities Services
- Vehicle Access and Parking
- Waste and Service Vehicle Access (8.8m Medium Rigid Vehicle)
- Update Geotechnical Report as necessary:
 - Induced Ground Movements: due to retaining wall deformation as the excavation progress;
 - Induced Ground Settlement: due to construction stage dewatering works lowering groundwater levels outside the site perimeters;
 - Induced settlement of loose sands around the site due to construction vibration;
 - Lateral Ground Movements: from retaining wall deformation;
 - Basement Excavation Planning and Design: specific geotechnical retaining wall deformation, groundwater drawdown/settlement, and vibration impact assessment be carried out;
 - Construction Stage Ground Deformation;
 - Groundwater Drawdown,
 - Vibration Management;
 - Monitoring Plans & Contingency Plans, with assessed limits, trigger levels, and response actions;
 - Hydrological Assessment of Subsurface Flow Conditions
 - Engineering Details, Installation Details,
 - Vibration: The vibration associated with the proposed excavation as measured at the existing rock face must be limited to 5mm/s, and below 3mm/sec for heritage or fragile neighbouring buildings. A Vibration Monitoring Plan accompanied by a certificate prepared by a geotechnical engineer is to be submitted to the satisfaction of Council. Ground vibration can be strongly perceptible to humans at levels above 2.5 mm/s peak particle velocity (PPV);
 - Piling Types: Mechanisms to prevent the contractor to undertake variations to the support system proposed, particularly the types of piling such as secant piles continuous flight auger [cfa] techniques. The

- geotechnical report does not restrict piling to a given type; Sacrificial Sheet Pile must be excluded due to excessive vibration;
 - Ground Anchors: No ground anchors under neighbours' property;
 - Monitoring: The Report provides no discussion on excavation stability, with no conditions or monitoring methodologies outlined;
 - Dilapidation The Geotechnical Report does not include any sufficient recommendations on dilapidation;
 - Dewatering to DPIE Guidelines, with additional groundwater investigation, long term monitoring, inflow seepage analysis, and approvals to discharge to stormwater systems
 - Design Life: no details on design life or maintenance and limited conditions to be applied to the design and construction.
 - All matters raised within Geotechnical Report
- STORMWATER – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - FLOOD – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - BUSHFIRE – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - NOISE – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - CONTAMINATION – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - WASTE – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - CONSTRUCTION – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - BCA – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - ACCESSIBILITY – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - SAFETY & SECURITY – updated reports and drawings as necessary
 - HERITAGE. Excavation Effects on Adjacent Heritage Buildings (a) Prior to the issue of a Construction Certificate, a detailed methodology is to be submitted to the satisfaction of Council to address excavation effects on adjacent heritage buildings. The detailed methodology must address the following: (i) Present the investigation, inspection and potential support method to be adopted to support the excavation. (ii) Include a Geotechnical Monitoring Plan (GMP), which includes requirements to complete a condition survey of the adjacent buildings. (iii) Consider access restrictions to neighbouring properties. (iv) Include requirements for consultation with affected residents of the adjoining buildings and provide details of a direct contact number for those residents to contact in the event of damage occurring. (v) Include the requirement to monitor the movement of the adjacent buildings at the boundary and the condition of the building during excavation. (vi) Should there be more than 10mm movement at the boundaries with adjacent heritage buildings, excavation must stop immediately and the certifying structural engineer is to: i. submit revised predictions of deformations and damage; and ii. submit a proposal on how to

rectify the damage to the satisfaction of Council (vii) The rectification of any damage to the adjacent buildings caused by excavation works is the responsibility of the developer. Any rectification works must make good the building and bring it back to its original condition pre-construction prior to the issue of the final Occupation Certificate for the residential component of the building. (b) The detailed methodology is to be accompanied by a certificate by a geotechnical and structural engineer confirming that if this methodology is adopted there will be no impact on the structural integrity of the adjacent buildings.

Conditions which must be satisfied prior to the demolition of any building or construction

- AC Units be to located away from the neighbouring property.
- Acoustic Certification of Mechanical Plant and Equipment
- Adjoining Buildings Founded on Loose Foundation Materials
- All Solar Panels and PV systems are to be treated with antireflective glass. Solar glass is to be stippled and light-trapping, with photon-absorbent solar cell attached to the rear side. Angle of reflectivity to neighbours must be considered within final detailed design at construction certificate stage, considering the view from neighbours to the subject site.
- Arborists Documentation and Compliance Checklist
- BASIX Commitments
- Building - Construction Certificate, Appointment of Principal Certifier, Appointment of Principle Contractor and Notice of Commencement (Part 6, Division 6.3 of the Act)
- Checking Construction Certificate Plans – Protecting Assets Owned by Sydney Water
- Compliance with Building Code of Australia and insurance requirements
- Construction Certificate Required Prior to Any Demolition
- Demolition Traffic Management Plan
- Demolition, excavation and construction noise and vibration management plan. A site-specific noise management plan must be submitted to Council for comment and approval prior to issue of any construction certificate.
- Dewatering
- Dilapidation Reports for Existing Buildings: A photographic survey and dilapidation report of adjoining property detailing the physical condition of the property, both internally and externally, including, but not limited to, such items as walls, ceilings, roof, structural members and other similar items, MUST BE submitted to the Principal Certifier for approval prior to the issue of

any Construction Certificate. The survey and report are to be prepared by an appropriately qualified person and a copy to be given to the owner of the adjoining property. A copy of the report is to be provided to Council, if Council is not the Principal Certifier, prior to the issue of any Construction Certificate. A second Dilapidation Report/s, including a photographic survey must then be submitted at least one month after the completion of demolition/excavation works.

- Electric vehicle circuitry and electric vehicle charging point requirements
- Engineer Certification
- Engineer's Certification of Plans
- Erosion and Sediment Controls – Installation
- Establishment of Boundary Location, Building Location and Datum
- Establishment of Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) Fence
- Geotechnical and Hydrogeological Design, Certification and Monitoring
- Geotechnical Report.
- Ground Anchors
- Hazardous Building Materials Survey
- Home Building Act 1989
- Identification of Hazardous Material
- Landscape of the site. a landscape design documentation package and technical specification for construction by a registered landscape architect, must be submitted to and approved by Council's area coordinator planning assessments / area planning manager prior to the issue of a construction certificate.
- Light and Ventilation
- No Underpinning works
- Noise Control - Acoustic Protection of adjoining residential units-Operation of Air Conditioning Plant
- Noise Control - Swimming pool/spa pool pumps and associated equipment [if consented]
- Notification of excavation works or use of high noise emission appliances/plant. The immediately adjoining neighbours must be given a minimum of 48 hours' notice that excavation, shoring or underpinning works or use of high noise emission appliances / plant are about to commence.
- Notification of Home Building Act 1989 requirements
- Parking Facilities
- Payment of Long Service Levy, Security, Contributions and Fees
- Pre-Construction Dilapidation Reports
- Professional Engineering Details
- Project Arborist
- Public Road Assets Prior to Any Work/Demolition

- Reflectivity. Prior to issue of the Construction Certificate the Registered Certifier must ensure that the visible light reflectivity from building materials used on the facade of the building does not exceed 20%.
- Road and Public Domain Works
- Road Occupancy Licence (ROL) from Transport for NSW
- Security Fencing, Hoarding (including 'Creative Hoardings') and Overhead Protection
- Sediment and Erosion Controls
- Site Signs
- Heritage: Sites in the vicinity of a heritage item. A protection strategy for the duration of the construction works, is to be submitted to and approved by Council's Area Planning Manager prior to the issue of any Construction Certificate. The Strategy is to detail how the proposed works will ensure that the adjoining dwellings are to be suitably protected and stabilized during the construction process including from any construction waste, dust, damp, water runoff, vibration or structural disturbance or damage.
- Soil and Water Management Plan – Submission and Approval
- Stormwater Management Plan
- Structural adequacy & Excavation work
- Swimming and Spa Pools – Backwash [if consented]
- Swimming and Spa Pools – Child Resistant Barriers [if consented]
- Toilet Facilities
- Tree Management Plan
- Utility Services Generally
- Ventilation - Internal Sanitary Rooms
- Waste Storage – Per Single Dwelling
- WaterNSW General Terms of Approval
- Work Zones and Permits
- Works (Construction) Zone – Approval and Implementation

Conditions which must be satisfied during any development work

- Acid Sulfate Soils
- Asbestos Removal Signage
- Check Surveys - boundary location, building location, building height, stormwater drainage system and flood protection measures relative to Australian Height Datum
- Classification of Hazardous Waste
- Compliance with Australian Standard for Demolition
- Compliance with BCA and Insurance Requirements under the Home Building Act 1989
- Compliance with Geotechnical / Hydrogeological Monitoring Program

- Compliance with Preliminary Site Investigation Report
- Compliance with Council's Specification for Roadworks, Drainage and Miscellaneous Works,
- Condition of Trees
- Critical Stage Inspections
- Disposal of Asbestos and Hazardous Waste
- Disposal of Site Water During Construction
- Dust Mitigation
- Erosion and Sediment Controls – Maintenance
- Footings in the vicinity of trees
- Hand excavation within tree root zones
- Hours of Work –Amenity of the Neighbourhood
- Implementation of Construction Traffic Management Plan
- Implementation of Demolition Traffic Management Plan
- Imported Fill
- Installation of stormwater pipes and pits in the vicinity of trees
- Level changes in the vicinity of trees
- Maintenance of Environmental Controls
- Maintenance of Sediment and Erosion Controls
- Notification of Asbestos Removal
- Off-site Disposal of Contaminated Material
- Off-site Disposal of Contaminated Soil – Chain of Custody
- Ongoing Management of Road Reserve
- Placement and Use of Skip Bins
- Prohibition of Burning
- Protection of Existing Street Trees
- Protection of Sites of Significance
- Public Footpaths – Safety, Access and Maintenance
- Removing, Handling and Disposing of Asbestos
- Replacement/Supplementary trees which must be planted
- Requirement to Notify About New Acid Sulfate Soils Evidence
- Requirement to Notify about New Contamination Evidence
- Requirement to Notify about New Evidence
- Road Reserve
- Road Works and, Work within the Road and Footway
- Site Contamination
- Site Contamination – Acid Sulfate Soils
- Site Cranes
- Site Waste Minimisation and Management – Construction
- Site Waste Minimisation and Management – Demolition
- Staff and Contractor Parking
- Support of Adjoining Land and Buildings

- Survey Certificate
- Survey. All footings, walls and floor slabs adjacent to a boundary must be set out by a registered surveyor. On commencement of brickwork or wall construction a survey and report, prepared by a Registered Surveyor, must be submitted to the Principal Certifier indicating the position of external walls in relation to the boundaries of the allotment. Any encroachments by the subject building over adjoining boundaries or roads must be removed prior to continuation of building construction work. Reason To ensure the development does not encroach onto neighbouring properties.
- Tree and Vegetation Protection
- Tree Preservation
- Vibration: Monitoring Construction Vibration. Vibrations associated with demolition, excavation and construction works are limited to a tolerance of 3mm/s PPV (peak particle velocity) at the property boundaries (or at sea cliff or cliff adjacent to the subject property). Vibration monitoring equipment is to be installed by a registered Geotechnical Engineer throughout the site and along the boundaries to verify that vibration is within the limits of the maximum tolerance. The vibration monitoring equipment must include a light/alarm, so the site foreman and equipment operator are alerted to the fact that vibration limits have been exceeded. Where the vibration tolerances have been exceeded, works shall cease until a change in construction / excavation methodology are implemented to ensure compliance. It also must log and record vibrations throughout the excavation and construction works so that compliance may be verified. Any monitoring devices are to be installed at the footing level of any adjacent structures.

Conditions which must be satisfied prior to any occupation or use of the building:

- Acid Sulfate Soil Management Confirmation
- Acoustic Design Recommendations
- Allocated Parking Spaces (Retail/Commercial)
- Amenity Landscaping
- Approval
- Building Components and Structural Soundness
- Building Height & FSR: Registered Surveyors Certification
- Building Number(s)
- Certification for the Installation of Stormwater Treatment Measures
- Certification of Civil Works and Works as Executed Data in Accordance with Roads Act
- Certification of Electric Vehicle Charging System
- Certification of Works as Executed
- Commissioning and Certification of Public Infrastructure Works

- Commissioning and Certification of Systems and Works
- Compliance with the acoustic report prior to construction and or occupation certificates
- Condition of Retained Vegetation
- Construction of Works in Road Reserve
- Disabled Parking Spaces
- Encroachments – Neighbouring Properties. No portion of the proposed structure shall encroach onto the adjoining properties.
- Fulfillment of BASIX Commitments – clause 154B of the Regulation
- Geotechnical Certification Prior to Occupation Certificate
- Kitchen Design, Construction and Fit Out of Food Premises Certification
- Landscape Completion
- Landscaping
- Letter Box
- Loading and Delivery Management Plan
- Mechanical Ventilation Certification
- Occupation Certificate (section 6.9 of the Act)
- Positive Covenant and Works-As-Executed Certification of Stormwater Systems
- Positive Covenant for the Maintenance of Stormwater Pump-out Facilities
- Positive Covenant, Restriction as to User and Registration of Encumbrances for Stormwater Treatment Measures
- Post-Construction Dilapidation Report
- Prior to an Occupation Certificate being issued, a Registered Surveyor must provide certification that the height of the building accords with the consent, to the satisfaction of the Principal Certifier. Reason. To ensure the constructed development complies with the approved height.
- Registration of Food Business
- Removal of Ancillary Works and Structures
- Road Works (including footpaths)
- Shared Zone Bollard
- Signage and Line-marking – Internal
- Stormwater Disposal
- Stormwater Treatment Measures Operation and Maintenance Plan
- Street Tree Planting
- Swimming and Spa Pools – Permanent Child Resistant Barriers and other Matters [if consented]
- Swimming Pool Fencing [if consented]
- Sydney Water
- Works as Executed Drawings – Stormwater Treatment Measures

Conditions which must be satisfied during the ongoing use of the development

- 'No Entry' Signage
- Deliveries and Waste/Recycling Collection
- Flood Emergency Response Procedure
- Hours of Operation
- Implementation of Loading Dock Management Plan
- Landscape Maintenance
- Maintenance of BASIX Commitments
- Maintenance of Stormwater Treatment Measures
- Noise Control
- Noise from mechanical plant and equipment, including swimming pool plant
- Ongoing Maintenance of the Onsite Stormwater Detention (OSD) System, Rain Garden and Rainwater Tank
- Ongoing Noise Management
- Ongoing Operation
- Outdoor Lighting – Residential
- Outdoor Lighting – Roof Terraces [if consented]
- Parking Enclosure
- Parking Spaces
- Swimming and Spa Pools – Maintenance [if consented]

Advising

- Asbestos Removal, Repair or Disturbance
- Builder's Licences and Owner-builders Permits
- Building Standards - Guide to Standards and Tolerances
- Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act 1992
- Criminal Offences – Breach of Development Consent and Environmental Laws
- Dial Before You Dig
- Dilapidation Report
- Dividing Fences
- Lead Paint
- NSW Police Service and Road Closures
- Pruning or Removing a Tree Growing on Private Property
- Recycling of Demolition and Building Material
- Release of Security
- Roads Act 1993 Application
- SafeWork NSW Requirements
- Workcover requirements

