## ATTACHMENT 5 – CHILD CARE PLANNING GUIDELINE 2017

The Guideline establishes the assessment framework to deliver consistent planning outcomes and design quality for centre-based child care facilities in NSW. Consent Authorities must consider Parts 2, 3 & 4 of the Guideline.

An assessment against Parts 2, 3 & 4 of the Guideline is provided in the tables below:

## Part 2 – Design quality principles

The design quality principles establish the broad design context guide of all new proposals for child care facilities, regardless of whether they are stand alone, part of a mixed-use development, modifications or retrofits of existing buildings or seeking to occupy premises without incurring new building works.

Good design is integral to creating sustainable and liveable communities. There is growing appreciation of the significant role that good design can play in education with increasing evidence that learning outcomes are closely related to the quality of learning environments.

Factors such as air quality, ventilation, natural lighting, thermal comfort and acoustic performance have been shown to have a profound impact on learning, engagement, social interactions and competencies. They also contribute to wellbeing through creating a sense of belonging, self-esteem and confidence.

## Comment:

The 7 design quality principles have been considered within the DCP assessment sections of this report, as well as in detail in Part 3 below, entitled *Matters for consideration*, which provide specific design controls and criteria to support the overarching design quality principles.

The proposed development is considered to have been designed having regard to the 7 design quality principles, however, additional detail is required to demonstrate full compliance, as outlined below.

## Part 3 Matters for consideration

The considerations give guidance to applicants on how to design a high-quality proposal that takes account of its surroundings and any potential environmental impacts the development may cause and to be mindful of potential impacts that may arise from existing uses and conditions within a locality.

The matters support the design principles and must be considered by the consent authority when assessing a DA for a child care facility. Child care facilities can be developed in a broad range of locations and need to be flexible in how they respond to the requirements and challenges this brings.

Criteria	Comments	Com	Compliance	
3.1 Site selection and location		Yes	No	N/A
For proposed developments in or adjacent to a residential zone, consider:				
<ul> <li>the acoustic and privacy impacts of the proposed development on the residential properties</li> </ul>	The submitted Acoustic Report provides no consideration for the use/impacts of noise from the child care facility. Outdoor play spaces of the centre are not considered to pose visual privacy impacts to neighbouring properties.			
<ul> <li>the setbacks and siting of buildings within the residential context</li> </ul>	Setbacks and siting of the building do not comply with ADG & HDCP			

	requirements. The location of the		
	outdoor play spaces within the front		
	setback area are not supported.		
• traffic and parking impacts of the proposal on residential amenity.	Traffic and parking report submitted. Refer to discussion provided under HDCP assessment.		
3.2 Local character, streetscape	and the public domain interface		
The proposed development			
should:			
• contribute to the local area by being designed in character with the locality and existing streetscape	The proposed child care centre is not considered to be designed to be in character with the existing streetscape noting that outdoor play spaces are proposed within the front setback area.	$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>reflect the predominant form of surrounding land uses, particularly in low density residential areas</li> <li>use landscaping to positively</li> </ul>	Landscape design proposed at the ground level is minimal and limited to a width of 1m and 2m along Beaufort St and Berwick St respectively, forward of the child		
contribute to the streetscape and neighbouring amenity	care centre's outdoor play space.		
• integrate car parking into the building and site landscaping design in residential areas.	of the front setback area has not been distributed within the front setback to provide adequate visual softening of the building.		
	Basement car parking is provided for the child care centre.		
Create a threshold with a clear transition between public and private realms, including:			
<ul> <li>fencing to ensure safety for children entering and leaving the facility</li> <li>windows facing from the</li> </ul>	A childproof catchment area at the entrance of the centre has not been provided for children safety.		
<ul> <li>windows facing from the facility towards the public domain to provide passive surveillance to the street as a safety measure and connection between the facility and the community</li> </ul>	The outdoor play spaces are bound by 1.5m-2m high fencing and does not provide for passive surveillance to the street from the centre.		
3.3 Building orientation, envelo			
<ul> <li>Orient a development on a site and design the building layout to ensure visual privacy and minimise potential noise and overlooking impacts on neighbours.</li> </ul>	Visual privacy considered to be satisfactorily maintained having regard to levels of outdoor spaces and landscaping provided along common boundaries. No measures such as acoustic fencing is provided to minimise noise impacts to neighbours.	$\boxtimes$	

<ul> <li>optimise solar access to internal and external play areas</li> <li>avoid overshadowing of adjoining residential properties</li> </ul>	It has not been adequately demonstrated that indoor spaces receive a minimum 3 hours of sunlight between 9am and 3pm, mid-winter as required by Section 4 – Indoor Spaces – Part I – Child Care Centres of HDCP 2013. In this regard, the design does not ensure that solar access to indoor spaces is optimised. Outdoor spaces have access to sunlight and are provided with shading. The building in which the child care centre is located results in overshadowing of the adjoining property to the south.		
• minimise cut and fill	The proposal has been designed with an inaccurate survey plan, the extent of cut and fill proposed cannot be properly assessed.		
<ul> <li>building height should be consistent with other buildings in the locality</li> <li>building height should respond to the scale and character of the street</li> <li>setbacks should allow for adequate privacy for neighbours and children at the proposed child care facility</li> <li>setbacks should provide adequate access for building maintenance</li> <li>setbacks to the street should be consistent with the existing character</li> </ul>	The child care centre is located on the ground level of the proposed 4 storey building, and exceeds the maximum HLEP height standard. Landscaping has been provided along the side boundaries to mitigate privacy for neighbours and children at the centre within the outdoor spaces. Adequate access is provided for	$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>Accessible design can be achieved by:</li> <li>Iinking all key areas of the site by level or ramped pathways that are accessible to prams and wheelchairs, including between all car parking areas and the main building entry</li> </ul>	All areas of the site are accessible through the use of lifts and ramps.		
<ul> <li>Appropriate planting should be provided along the boundary integrated with fencing.</li> </ul>	Landscaping is provided along street frontages, forward of the high fencing bounding the outdoor spaces.		

Screen planting should not be included in calculations of unencumbered outdoor space.	Landscaping is also provided along the eastern and southern common boundaries of neighbouring sites.			
Incorporate car parking into the landscape design of the site by:				
<ul> <li>planting shade trees in large car parking areas to create a cool outdoor environment and reduce summer heat radiating into buildings</li> <li>taking into account streetscape, local character and context when siting car parking areas within the front setback</li> <li>using low level landscaping to soften and screen parking areas.</li> <li>3.5 Visual and acoustic</li> </ul>				
privacy				
Minimise direct overlooking of indoor rooms and outdoor play spaces from public areas through:				
<ul> <li>appropriate site and building layout</li> <li>suitably locating pathways,</li> </ul>	The centre has been designed to ensure visual and acoustic privacy is maintained between properties.	$\boxtimes$		
<ul> <li>vindows and doors</li> <li>permanent screening and landscape design.</li> </ul>	The provision of 1.5m-2m high fencing to both street frontages, and 1.8m high common boundary fencings (eastern and southern boundaries) will minimise potential overlooking to the indoor and outdoor play areas.	$\boxtimes$		
A new development, or development that includes alterations to more than 50 per cent of the existing floor area, and is located adjacent to residential accommodation should:	The submitted acoustic report		$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>provide an acoustic fence along any boundary where the adjoining property contains a residential use. (An acoustic fence is one that is a solid, gap free fence).</li> </ul>	provides no consideration for the use/impacts of noise from the child care centre. As such, projected noise levels have not been identified for the child care centre, and no acoustic fencing has been recommended or incorporated within the design of the centre.			
ensure that mechanical plant or equipment is screened by solid, gap free material and constructed to	Details of the mechanical plant or equipment required has not been provided or shown on plans.			

<ul> <li>identify an appropriate noise level for a child care facility located in residential and other zones</li> <li>determine an appropriate background noise level for outdoor play areas during times they are proposed to be in use</li> <li>determine the appropriate height of any acoustic fence to enable the noise criteria to be met.</li> <li>3.6 Noise and air pollution</li> <li>An acoustic report should identify appropriate noise levels for sleeping areas and other non play areas and examine impacts and noise attenuation measures where a child care facility is proposed in any of the following locations:</li> <li>on industrial zoned land</li> <li>where the ANEF contour is between 20 and 25, consistent with AS 2021 – 2000</li> <li>along a railway or mass transit corridor, as defined by <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007</i> • on a major or busy road</li> <li>other land that is impacted by substantial external noise.</li> <li>Locate child care facilities on sites which avoid or minimise the potential impact of external sources of air pollution such as major roads and industrial development</li> <li>3.7 Hours of operation</li> </ul>	reduce noise levels e.g. acoustic fence, building, or enclosure. A suitably qualified acoustic professional should prepare an acoustic report which will cover the following matters:			
3.6 Noise and air pollution         An acoustic report should         identify appropriate noise levels         for sleeping areas and examine impacts         and noise attenuation measures         where a child care facility is         proposed in any of the following         locations:         • on industrial zoned land         • where the ANEF contour is         between 20 and 25,         consistent with AS 2021 –         2000         • along a railway or mass         transit corridor, as defined         by State Environmental         Planning Policy         (Infrastructure) 2007 • on a         major or busy road         • other land that is impacted         by substantial external         noise.         Locate child care facilities on         sites which avoid or minimise         the potential impact of external         sources of air pollution such as         major roads and industrial         development         3.7 Hours of operation	<ul> <li>noise level for a child care facility located in residential and other zones</li> <li>determine an appropriate background noise level for outdoor play areas during times they are proposed to be in use</li> <li>determine the appropriate height of any acoustic fence to enable the noise criteria</li> </ul>			
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sites which avoid or minimise the potential impact of external sources of air pollution such as major roads and industrial developmentmajor road and is not affected by air pollution. <b>3.7 Hours of operation</b> Image: Comparison of the state of the s	<ul> <li>An acoustic report should identify appropriate noise levels for sleeping areas and other non play areas and examine impacts and noise attenuation measures where a child care facility is proposed in any of the following locations:</li> <li>on industrial zoned land</li> <li>where the ANEF contour is between 20 and 25, consistent with AS 2021 – 2000</li> <li>along a railway or mass transit corridor, as defined by <i>State Environmental</i> <i>Planning Policy</i> (<i>Infrastructure</i>) 2007 • on a major or busy road</li> <li>other land that is impacted by substantial external noise.</li> </ul>	provides no consideration for the use/impacts of noise from the child care centre. The site is not affected by external noise or vibration.		
Hours of operation within areas The core operating hours for the	Locate child care facilities on sites which avoid or minimise the potential impact of external sources of air pollution such as major roads and industrial development	major road and is not affected by air	$\boxtimes$	

is residential should be confined	between 7.00am and 6.00pm,	$\boxtimes$		
to the core hours of 7.00am to	Monday to Friday.			
7.00pm weekdays. The hours of				
operation of the proposed child				
care facility may be extended if				
it adjoins or is adjacent to non-				
residential land uses.	ion circulation			
3.8 Traffic, parking and pedestr	Parking complies with HDCP 2013.			
Off street car parking should be provided at the rates for	Faiking complies with LDCF 2015.			
child care facilities specified		$\boxtimes$		
in a Development Control				
Plan that applies to the land.				
A Traffic and Parking Study				
should be prepared to support				
the proposal to quantify potential	A traffic and parking report has been	$\boxtimes$		
impacts on the surrounding land	submitted which has indicated that			
uses and demonstrate how	the proposed development is a low			
impacts on amenity will be	trip generator and can be			
minimised. The study should	accommodated in the locality			
also address any proposed	without affecting performance,			
variations to parking rates and	delays or queues of nearby			
demonstrate that:	intersections, and complies with			
<ul> <li>the amenity of the</li> </ul>	Council's parking requirements.			
surrounding area will not be				
affected				
there will be no impacts on				
the safe operation of the				
surrounding road network.				
Alternetive vehicular access				
Alternative vehicular access should be provided where child				
care facilities are on sites				
fronting:				
a classified road				
The following design solutions				
may be incorporated into a				
development to help provide a				
safe pedestrian environment:				
			$\square$	
<ul> <li>separate pedestrian</li> </ul>	Pedestrian access is separate from			
access from the car park	vehicular access.			
to the facility				
	The proposed facility does not			
<ul> <li>delivery and loading</li> </ul>	include a loading area. Details			
areas located away from	regarding deliveries have not been			
the main pedestrian	provided to determine that a			
access to the building	designated loading area is not			
and in clearly	required, noting that the child care			
designated, separate	centre is located at the ground level			
facilities	with residential apartments above.			
	Refer to traffic comments which			
<ul> <li>vehicles can enter and leave the site in a</li> </ul>	outline that the manoeuvring for			
leave the site in a forward direction.	vehicles within the basement level			
	are unsatisfactory.			
Car parking design should:				
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<ul> <li>include a child safe fence to separate car parking areas from the building entrance and play areas</li> <li>provide clearly marked accessible parking as close as possible to the primary entrance to the building in accordance with appropriate Australian Standards</li> <li>include wheelchair and pram accessible parking.</li> </ul>	The basement car p separated from the r entrance and foyer a 1 accessible space i which is clearly mark adjacent to the lift. Lift access is provide	main building area. s provided, ked, and located		
Part 4 – Applying the National F	Regulations to develo	opment proposal	s	
4.1 Indoor space requirements	<u> </u>			
(Regulation 107)	Required:	Provided		
Min. 3.25sqm of unencumbered indoor space (Regulation 107)	76 x 3.25sqm = 247sqm	255.4sqm		
Storage: - Min. 0.3m <sup>3</sup> per child of external storage	76 x 0.3m <sup>3</sup> = 22.8m <sup>3</sup>	23m³		
- Min. 0.2m <sup>3</sup> per child of internal storage	76 x 0.2m <sup>3</sup> = 15.2m <sup>3</sup>	22m³		
4.2 Laundry and hygiene faciliti	es			
<ul> <li>(Regulation 106)</li> <li>On-site laundry facilities should contain: <ul> <li>a washer or washers capable of dealing with the heavy requirements of the centre</li> <li>a dryer</li> <li>laundry sinks</li> <li>adequate storage for soiled items prior to cleaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>4.2 Laundry and hygiene faciliti</li> </ul>	Laundry facilities hat provided for the child			
	C3			
<ul> <li>(Regulation 109)</li> <li>Toilet and hygiene facilities</li> <li>should be designed to maintain</li> <li>the amenity and dignity of the</li> <li>occupants. Design</li> <li>considerations could include:</li> <li>junior toilet pans, low level</li> <li>sinks and hand drying</li> <li>facilities for children</li> <li>a sink and handwashing</li> <li>facilities in all bathrooms for</li> <li>adults</li> </ul>	Achievable Provided Provided			
	Supervision is achie	vable		

<ul> <li>direct access from both activity rooms and outdoor play areas</li> <li>windows into bathrooms and cubicles without doors to allow supervision by staff</li> <li>external windows in locations that prevent observation from neighbouring properties or from side boundaries</li> <li>4.4 Ventilation and natural light (Regulation 110) Services must be well ventilated, have adequate natural light, and be maintained at a temperature that ensures the safety and wellbeing of children.</li> <li>Child care facilities must comply with the light and ventilation and minimum ceiling height requirements of the National Construction Code. Ceiling height requirements may be affected by the capacity of the facility.</li> <li>Designers should aim to minimise the need for artificial lighting during the day, especially in circumstances where room depth exceeds ceiling height by 2.5 times. It is recommended that ceiling heights be proportional to the room size, which can be achieved using raked ceilings and exposed trusses, creating a sense of space and visual interest.</li> <li>4.5 Administrative space</li> </ul>	Window locations and sizes considered appropriate.		
(Regulation 111) A service must provide adequate area or areas for the purposes of conducting the administrative functions of the service, consulting with parents of children and conducting private conversations.	Provided.	$\boxtimes$	
<b>4.6 Nappy change facilities</b> (Regulation 112) Child care facilities must provide for children who wear nappies, including appropriate hygienic	Provided.		

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facilities for nappy changing and bathing. All nappy changing facilities should be designed and located in an area that prevents unsupervised access by children. Child care facilities must also comply with the requirements for nappy changing and bathing facilities that are contained in the <b>National Construction</b> <b>Code.</b>	Condition accordingly for compliance with the BCA. <b>To be</b> <b>conditioned, should consent be</b> <b>granted</b> .		
4.7 Premises designed to facilit	ate supervision		
<ul> <li>(Regulation 115)</li> <li>A centre-based service must ensure that the rooms and facilities within the premises (including toilets, nappy change facilities, indoor and outdoor activity rooms and play spaces) are designed to facilitate supervision of children at all times, having regard to the need to maintain their rights and dignity.</li> <li>Child care facilities must also comply with any requirements regarding the ability to facilitate supervision that are contained in the <b>National Construction</b></li> </ul>	Provided. Condition accordingly for compliance with the BCA. To be conditioned, should consent be granted.		
Code.			
4.8 Emergency and evacuation	procedures		
<ul> <li>(Regulation 97 &amp; 168)</li> <li>Regulation 168 sets out the list of procedures that a care service must have, including procedures for emergency and evacuation. Regulation 97 sets out the detail for what those procedures must cover including:</li> <li>instructions for what must be done in the event of an emergency</li> <li>an emergency and evacuation floor plan, a copy of which is displayed in a prominent position near each exit</li> <li>a risk assessment to identify potential emergencies that are relevant to the service.</li> </ul>	Not satisfactory. The evacuation plan indicates that there is only one emergency exit via the entry of the centre. This appears to be impractical having regard to the number of children proposed for the centre. An additional point of exit is not provided to assist with evacuation in the event of an emergency also noting that there are apartments above.		
(Regulation 108)	The assessment officer's calculation		
Min. 7sqm of unencumbered outdoor space per child.	of the unencumbered outdoor space equates to 510m <sup>2</sup> .		

r				
76 x 7sqm = 532sqm	The 1m landscape buffer along the side and rear boundaries, swale containing gravel mulch, stormwater pits and retaining walls are not included in calculations.		$\boxtimes$	
<ul> <li>Where a covered space such as a verandah is to be included in outdoor space it should:</li> <li>be open on at least one third of its perimeter</li> <li>have a clear height of 2.1</li> </ul>	Covered deck of 0-2yrs and 3-5yrs spaces are greater than 1/3 open. 2.7m			
<ul> <li>metres</li> <li>have a wall height of less than 1.4 metres where a wall with an opening forms the perimeter</li> </ul>	N/A			
<ul> <li>have adequate flooring and roofing</li> </ul>	Adequate flooring achievable.			
<ul> <li>be designed to provide adequate protection from the elements</li> </ul>	Decks are weather protected by the slab of the apartments above.			
4.10 Natural environment				
(Regulation 113)				
The approved provider of a centre-based service must	Satisfactory.			
ensure that the outdoor spaces				
allow children to explore and		$\boxtimes$		$\Box$
experience the natural		لالت		
environment.				
4.11 Shade				
(Regulation 114) Controlled exposure to daylight for limited periods is essential as sunlight provides vitamin D which promotes healthy muscles, bones and overall wellbeing. Outdoor play areas should be provided with controlled solar access throughout the year.	Outdoor areas receive natural sunlight and are provided with shade structures.	$\boxtimes$		
Outdoor play areas should:				
<ul> <li>have year-round solar access to at least 30 per cent of the ground area, with no more than 60 per cent of the outdoor space covered.</li> <li>provide shade in the form of</li> </ul>	The shade structures provided total 240.4m <sup>2</sup> in area, which equates to approximately 48% coverage.			
trees or built shade	are provided.			

structures giving protection from ultraviolet radiation to at least 30 per cent of the			
outdoor play area			
<ul> <li>have evenly distributed shade structures over</li> </ul>			
different activity spaces.			
4.12 Fencing			 
(Regulation 104)	At least 1.8m high fencing is		
Any outdoor space used by	proposed for the boundaries, and		
children must be enclosed by a	secure fencing is provided at the		
fence or barrier that is of a	front of the site to stop children from		
height and design that children	escaping or people entering from the	$\boxtimes$	
preschool age or under cannot	sides.		
go through, over or under it.			
4.13 Soil Assessment			
(Regulation 25)	A soil assessment report is required		
To ensure consistency between	in accordance with the Child Care		
the development consent and	Planning Guideline issued by NSW		
the service approval application, a soil assessment should be	Department of Planning and Environment.		
	Environment.	$\boxtimes$	
undertaken as part of the development application	The application has been		
process.	accompanied by a Preliminary Site		
	Investigation report which concludes		
Where children will have access	that the site can be made suitable		
to soil the regulatory authority	for the proposed land use. Council's		
requires a preliminary	Environmental Health section has		
investigation of the soil.	also reviewed the proposal and		
	considers the site is satisfactory		
	subject to imposition of conditions,		
	should consent be granted.		