



# SECTION 2

# UNDERSTANDING PLACE

This section establishes the unique social, spatial and urban context that reflects the Punchbowl and Wiley Park Precinct. Proposed development must contribute to delivering the Vision for Punchbowl and Wiley Park by adhering to the Structure Plan and demonstrating how a site's development contributes to the character areas and has regard for Connecting with Country principles.

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## 2.1 Structure Plan

The Structure Plan provides an overview of the intended outcomes for the Punchbowl and Wiley Park Precinct. The Structure Plan has been informed by analysis of the opportunities and constraints of the Village Centres. These opportunities include desired land uses, built form character, housing types, open space, streetscape improvements and pedestrian and cycling connections.

Key elements of the Structure Plan consist of:

- Revitalised and vibrant Village Centres with active high streets.
- New and enhanced parks and plazas.
- Green connections, shared lanes and pedestrian links that support walking, cycling and social interaction.
- Increased tree canopy and green cover to create cool, green and attractive neighbourhoods and to reduce urban heat gain.
- High-quality built form outcomes that reflect character of place and protect sensitive interfaces.
- The Introduction of creative industries in employment areas.

The Structure Plan is shown in Figure 9.

### Objectives

- O1. To provide an overview of the intended outcomes of the Punchbowl and Wiley Park Precinct.

### Principles

- P1. Development should align with the overarching elements of the Structure Plan as shown in Figure 9.

**Figure 8.** Visualisation of improve streetscape around a Metro station in Canterbury-Bankstown LGA (Source: Canterbury-Bankstown Council)

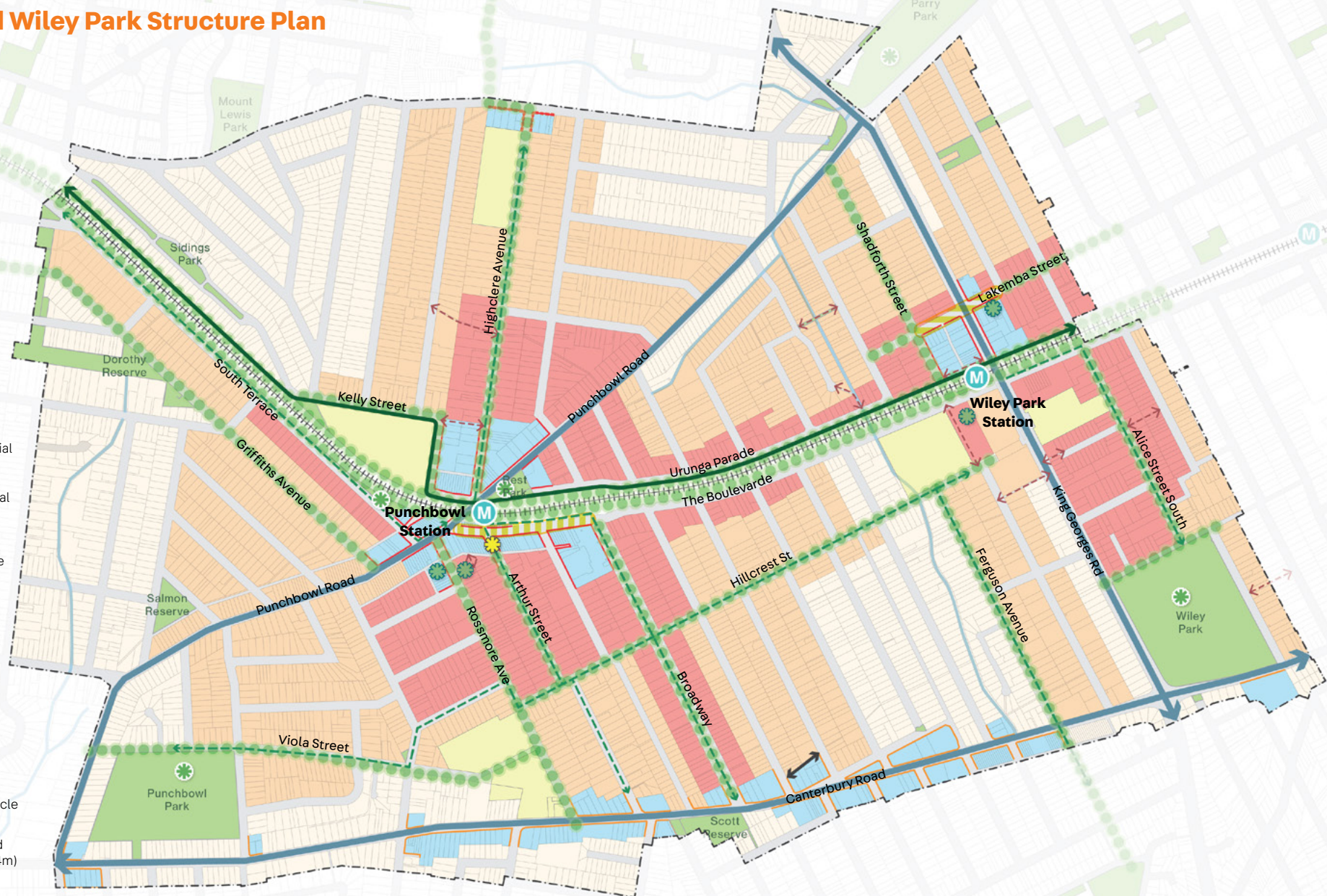




## Punchbowl and Wiley Park Structure Plan

### Legend

- Application of DCP
- Commercial and mixed use
- High density residential
- Medium density residential
- Low density residential
- School
- Existing open space
- Upgraded open space
- Proposed new open space
- Proposed community facility
- Metro station
- Major road
- High street improvements
- Priority streets for tree canopy
- Priority streets for cycleways
- Planned East-West cycle link (Sydney Metro)
- Proposed / enhanced pedestrian link (min. 4m)
- Proposed new shared lane (9m)
- Active frontages
- Active edges



Note: The Structure Plan is draft and may change following the NSW Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure's finalisation of LEP controls for Punchbowl and Wiley Park Precinct (expected to be completed by late 2025).

**Figure 9.** Punchbowl and Wiley Park Structure Plan

## 2.2 Character Areas

The Punchbowl and Wiley Park Precinct will be comprised of different areas of distinct character. Through detailed analysis, seven character areas have been identified. Applicants are to identify which character area that a development site is located in and be cognisant of the key attributes of the existing context, where relevant, and the desired future context for the character area.

### Objectives

- O1. To achieve the desired future character of the Punchbowl and Wiley Park Precinct and guide development to deliver this desired character.

### Controls

- C1. Development must consider and address the outcomes expressed in the character area statements and principles.
- C2. Development Applications must be accompanied by a site and context analysis plan that demonstrates an understanding of the manner a site integrates and is consistent with the desired future character area.

#### Images

- 1 - Illawarra Road, Marrickville, NSW
- 2 - Brickworks Apartments, NSW
- 3 - Darling Square, Haymarket, NSW
- 4 - North Rosebery, Rosebery, NSW
- 5 - Bourke Street, Surry Hills, NSW
- 6 - Morland Mixite Capitale, France



**Figure 10.** Key features of Punchbowl and Wiley Park Precinct character areas

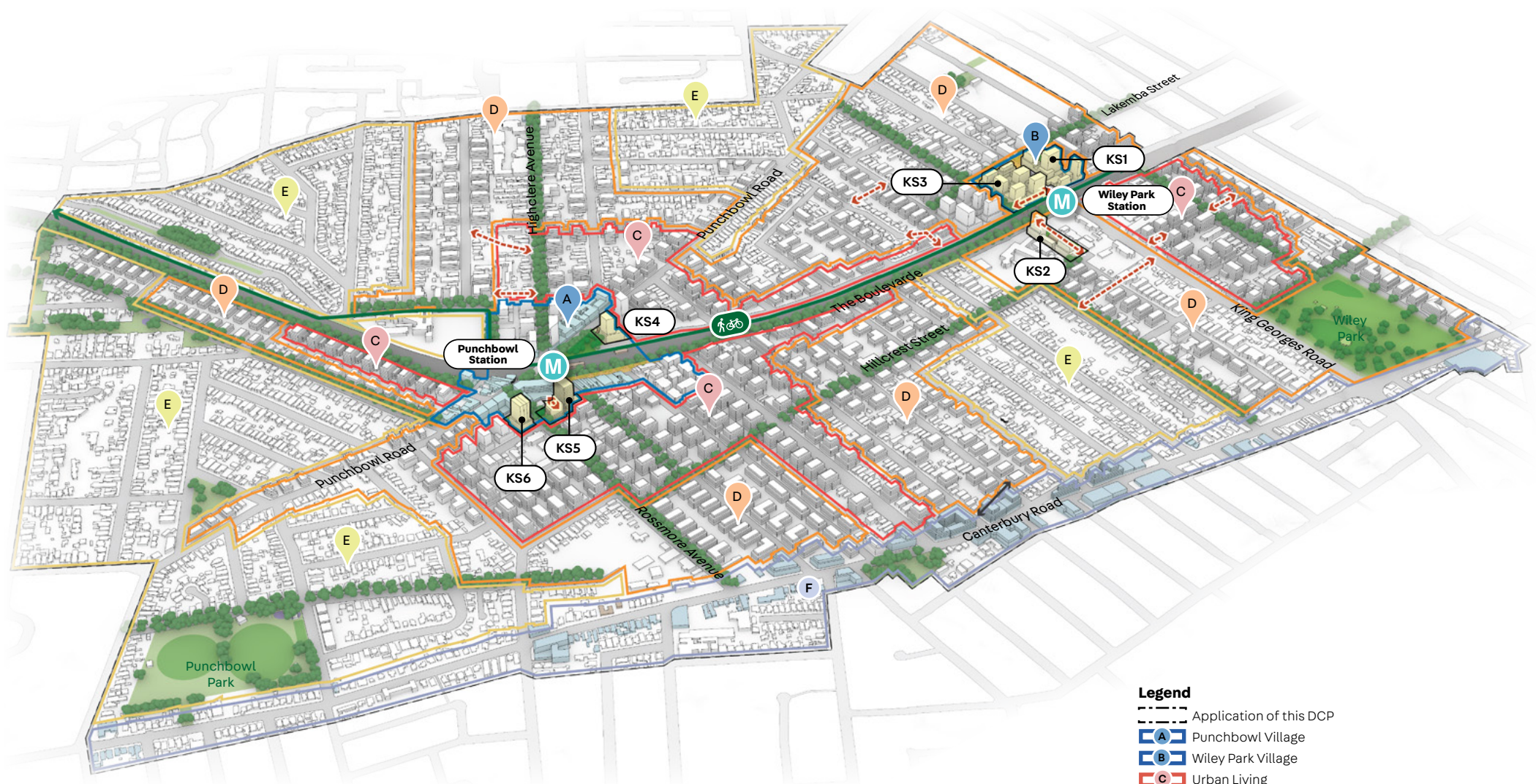


**Figure 11.** Axonometric view of character areas with indicative massing of potential future development



### Legend

- Application of DCP
- (A) Punchbowl Village
- (B) Wiley Park Village
- (C) Urban Living
- (D) Mid-rise Living
- (E) Low-rise Living
- (F) Canterbury Road

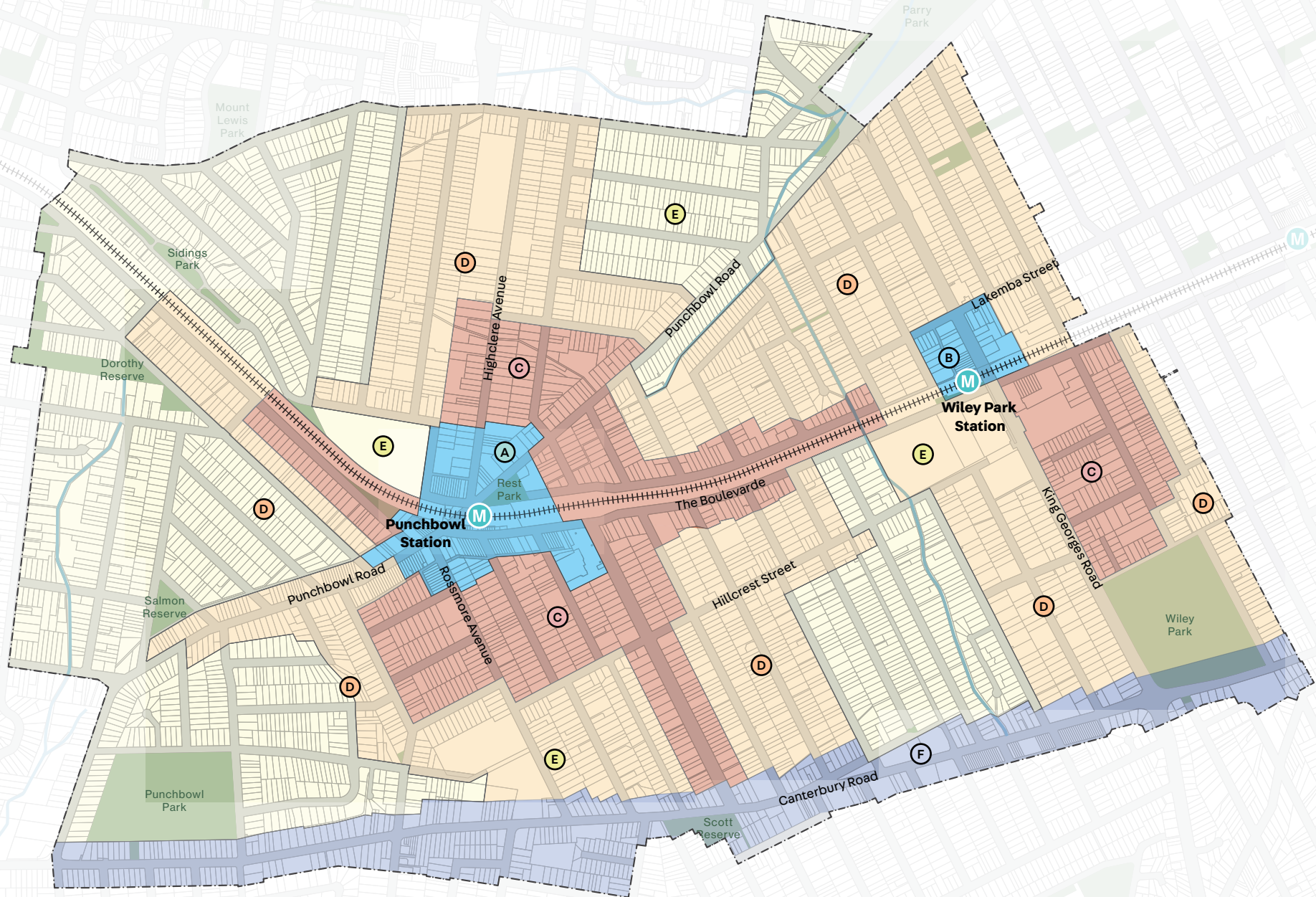


**Figure 12.** Character areas map



## Desired Future Character Areas

### 2.2.1 Punchbowl Village

The Punchbowl Village character area will be a vibrant multi-nodal area which has a focus on the new Metro station. The character area will have an exciting mix of retail, hospitality, community and residential uses with key public open spaces and high streets. A diversity of services will be provided to meet the needs of the community, that includes uses that encourage social interaction. There will be offerings that draw people in and an amenity that encourages them to stay.

Rejuvenated frontages along Breust Place, Punchbowl Road, Highclere Avenue, Arthur Street and The Boulevard will reinvigorate the Village character area and will be key circulation corridors to and from the Metro Station with new arrival plazas welcoming visitors into the surrounding neighbourhoods.

The architectural character of the Village will respond to the existing 'high street' character of two storey shops with provision of fine-grain retail and human scale street walls encouraging face brick and masonry elements that reflect existing building stock. Street life will be bolstered by improved landscaping and streetscape outcomes. The pre 1950 shop facades will be retained and sympathetically restored.

Adaptive reuse of the heritage-listed former Baby Health Centre and upgraded Rest Park will be a focal point of community life and support the activation of Punchbowl Road.



**Figure 13.** Axonometric view of Punchbowl Village character area with indicative massing of potential future development and visualisation of vision for Punchbowl Road



## Principles

- P1. **Built form:** New developments along Punchbowl Road and The Boulevarde shall maintain the existing character of the traditional high street and ensure for:
- a) A street wall height of 2 to 3 storeys that aligns with the predominant existing building height and is designed to reflect the detailing of neighbouring buildings including parapets and windows. [See Section 4.2.3 Street wall heights.](#)
  - b) Retention of pre 1950 shop facades at 743 to 759 and 802-806 Punchbowl Road which are to be sympathetically integrated into the design of any new development including restoration and removal of any uncharacteristic and intrusive features.
  - c) A fine-grain character with narrow active frontages with glazing and openings that invite engagement with pedestrians on Punchbowl Road and the Boulevarde, fostering a lively atmosphere. [See Section 4.3.2 Active street frontages and edges.](#)

- d) Materials that reflect the traditional brickwork and masonry of the surrounding buildings including heritage. [See Section 4.5 Materials and finishes.](#)
  - e) Upper levels setback to provide green podium communal spaces and surveillance of the street. [See Section 4.6 Rooftop and communal open spaces.](#)
- P2. **Lanes:** Lanes behind Punchbowl Road and The Boulevarde will be enhanced to better accommodate pedestrians and cyclists, while also facilitating service vehicles and driveways, creating a high-amenity network that promotes safety and accessibility for all users. [See Section 3.3 Streets, shared lanes, pedestrian links and arcades.](#)
- P3. Development interfacing with lanes should:
- o For commercial uses: consider opportunities for active lane edges, including cafes, outdoor seating, planters and where possible deep soil.
  - o For residential uses: provide high quality

landscaping, deep soil and apartments with private entries.

- P4. **Key sites:** Development on the Rossmore Avenue and Punchbowl Road key sites are to provide improved permeability and interfaces to streets and lanes and deliver open spaces and community facilities. [See Section 6 Key sites KS4, KS5 and KS6.](#)

Images:

1 - Pre 1950 shop facades at 743 to 759 Punchbowl Road  
2 - Shoptop housing, Illawarra Road, Marrickville  
3 - Enhanced and activated Birdwood Lane, Lane Cove  
(Source: Architectus)



## 2.2.2 Wiley Park Village

The implementation of the new Metro station and addition population density will inject activity into this character area. The land in this location is comprised of two key sites which will provide housing and active uses at street level.

Wiley Park Village character area will provide a range of retail and other services, as well as being a place that will attract the community to linger. The existing station area will be expanded and will focus retail activation off busy King Georges Road on side streets such as Lakemba Street and Stanlea Parade, where it is quieter with greater amenity. Additional setbacks will assist in re-imaging these as higher quality environments for active uses.

New highrise mixed-use residential developments will be encouraged near the Metro station to concentrate housing, activities and amenities in this highly accessible area.

A continuous and active 4 storey street wall is proposed along King Georges Road, Lakemba Street and Stanlea Parade to provide a consistent built form character. Tower forms are to be set back from the street and be well-separated to ensure good solar access and view sharing. The architectural character will incorporate textured materials such as face brick and timber, reflecting the existing masonry character of Wiley Park.

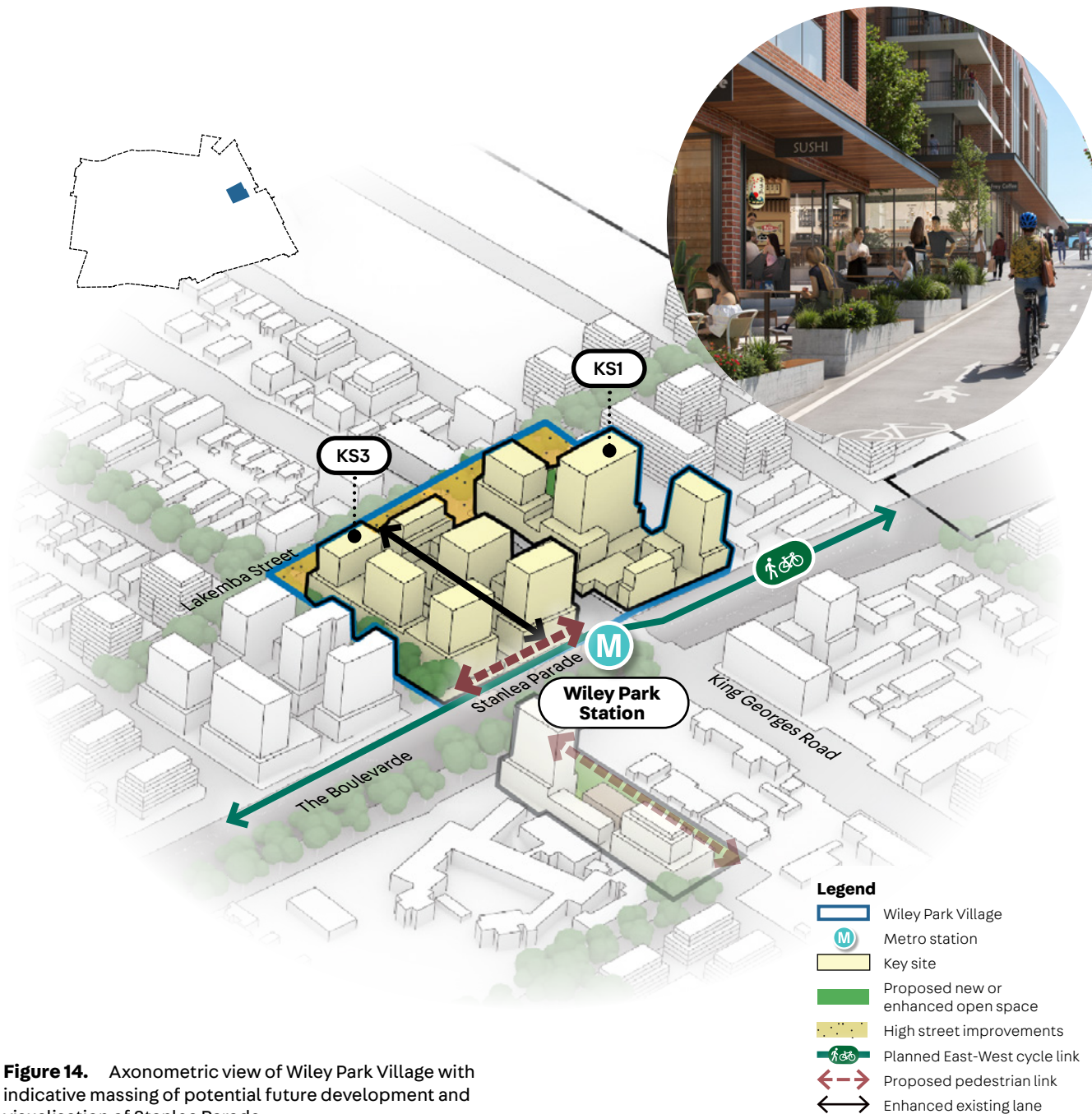


**Figure 14.** Axonometric view of Wiley Park Village with indicative massing of potential future development and visualisation of Stanlea Parade



## Principles

P1. **Built form:** New developments along Lakemba Street shall ensure for:

- A street wall height of between 4 to 6 storeys that aligns with the predominant existing parapet height and is designed to reflect the detailing of neighbouring buildings including parapets and windows. [See Section 4.2.3 Street wall.](#)
- A fine-grain character with vibrant active frontages with glazing and openings that are engaging. [See Section 4.3.2 Active street frontages and edges.](#)
- Materials that reflect the traditional brickwork and masonry of surrounding buildings including heritage. [See Section 4.5 Materials and finishes.](#)
- Upper level setbacks above the street wall to provide green podium communal spaces and passive surveillance. [See Section 4.6 Rooftop and communal open space.](#)

P2. **Lanes:** Wiley Lane and Stanlea Parade will be enhanced to better accommodate pedestrians and cyclists, while also facilitating service vehicles and driveways, creating a high-amenity network of lanes that promotes safety and accessibility for all users.

P3. Development interfacing lanes should:

- For commercial uses: consider opportunities for active lane edges, including cafes, outdoor seating, planters and where possible deep soil.
- For residential uses: provide high quality landscaping, deep soil, and apartments with private entries. [See Section 3.3 Streets, shared lanes, pedestrian links and arcades.](#)

P4. **Key sites:** Development on the key sites are to provide improved permeability and interfaces to streets and deliver new open space. [See Section 6 Key sites KS1 and KS3.](#)

Images:

1 - New mixed use development with fine grain articulation, Illawarra Road, Marrickville, NSW (Source: Architectus)

2 - Activated retail link, Surry Hills Village, Redfern, NSW

3 - Mixed use development, Cookson, Camberwell, Melbourne, VIC by DKO (Source: Mr P)

(Source: Architectus)

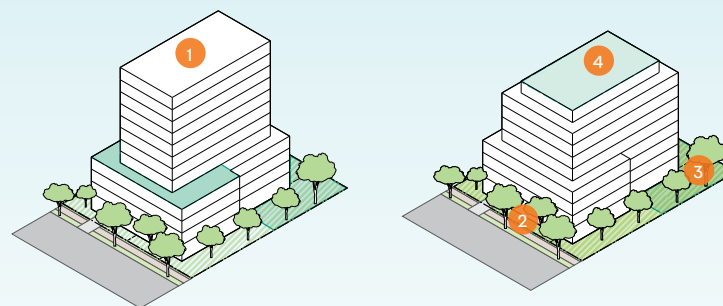


### 2.2.3 Urban living

The Urban living character areas will be attractive and have high accessibility. These areas will deliver a diversity of higher rise housing, providing a vibrant, safe and desirable street life reinforced by generous soft landscaping and supported by infrastructure.

The area will feature green streets, pedestrian and cycle links, along with inviting public space. This design aims to cultivate a vibrant, walkable urban neighbourhood conveniently located near transport, services and amenity.

The Urban living character area will experience significant renewal with a range of development heights and densities that respond to their context. The greatest densities will be delivered in proximity to Metro stations and services and on those sites which are larger in area and orientated to achieve high quality development outcomes.



#### Built form features

- 1 9 to 15 storey residential apartments
- 2 Front setback for trees, landscaping and garden apartments
- 3 Deep soil, trees and landscaping in side and rear setbacks
- 4 Communal open space at ground, on podiums and rooftops

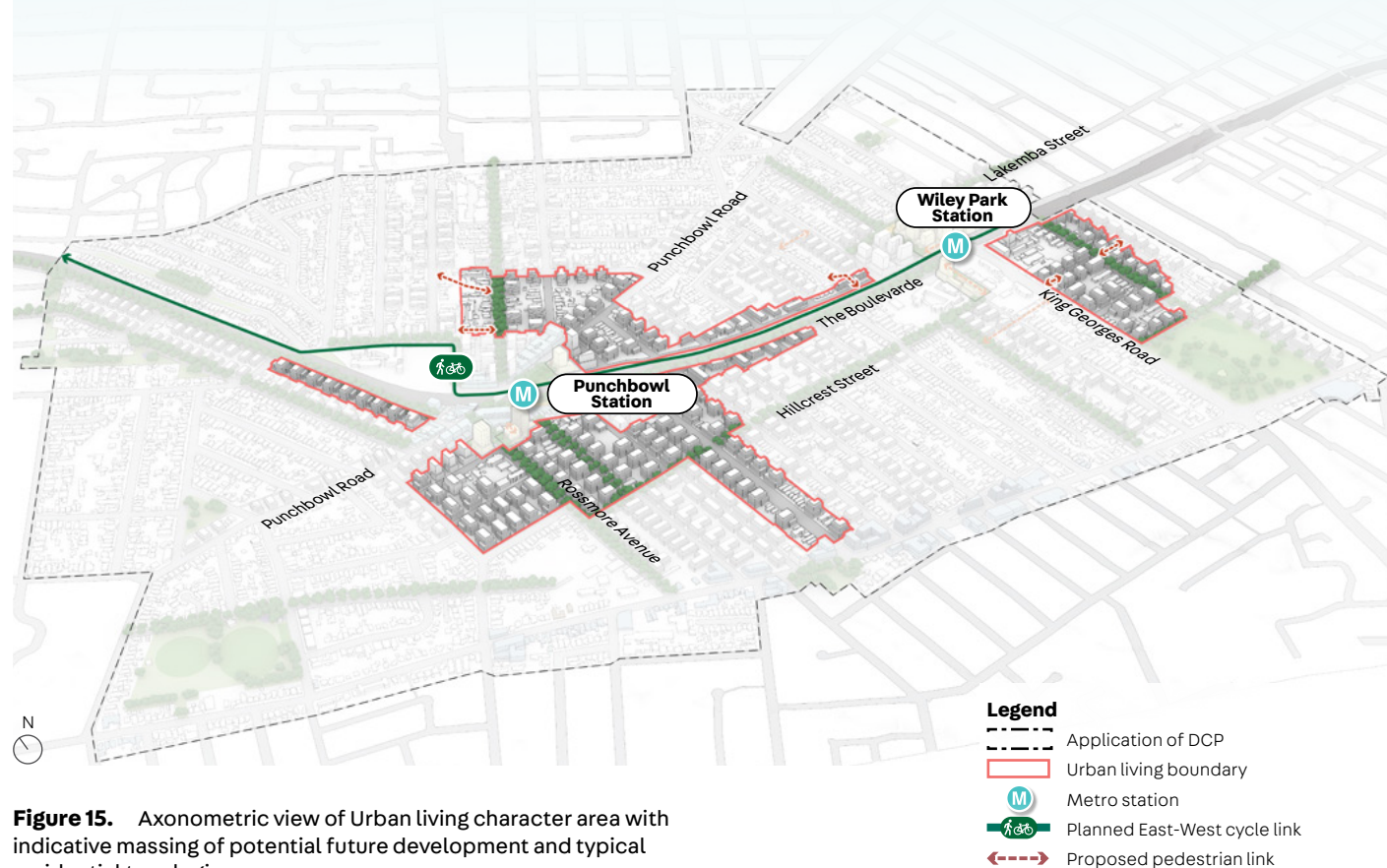


**Figure 15.** Axonometric view of Urban living character area with indicative massing of potential future development and typical residential typologies



New developments will prioritise direct street access and landscaped private open space within setbacks for ground-floor apartments and terraces, encouraging passive surveillance of the streets, pedestrian links and shared lanes. Apartments adjacent to open space will be designed to provide a high quality interface and frontage to parks.

Podiums and rooftops will offer opportunities to contribute to urban greening and communal open space for residents.

Parts of this character area contain existing residential flat buildings while others include detached dwellings. New development will need to be sensitive to both contexts, providing appropriate setbacks, landscaping and articulated built form.

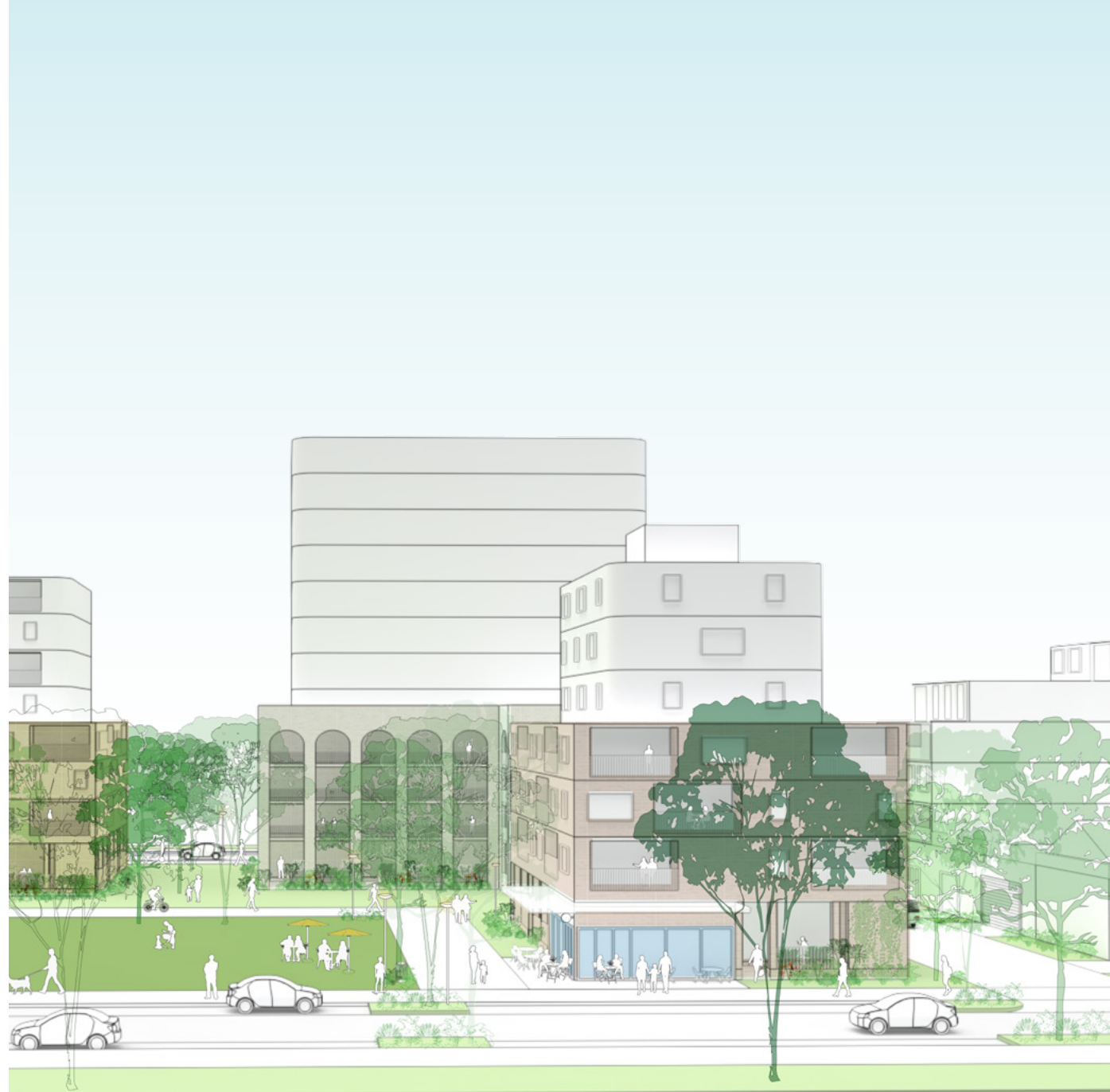


**Figure 16.** Illustration of apartments interfacing a park with direct ground floor access and landscaping showing an activated edge with outdoor dining



## Principles

- P1. New taller developments must be sympathetic to the surrounding context, which includes detached dwellings, three-storey walk-ups and newer apartment buildings. In areas interfacing with lower-density zones, a sensitive transition is essential. This should be achieved through careful consideration of scale, setbacks, separation, landscaping, and privacy measures. [See Section 4.2 The building envelope.](#)
- P2. Development adjacent to public open space, including Wiley Park, will be orientated to face the park and provide passive surveillance through the implementation of entrances, balconies and terraces.

- P3. High quality pedestrian links must be free of obstructions and feature landscaping along their edges. These links should also include adequate lighting as well as apartments with direct entries from the public domain to increase activity and enhance passive surveillance. [See Section 4.3.1 Residential ground floor.](#)
- P4. Encourage the provision of small scale retail, commercial, food and drink premises, where permissible, at street corners and through site links to create active edges. [See Section 4.3.2 Active street frontages and edges.](#)
- P5. Slender, elegant towers set upon podiums will exhibit high quality design of form that responds to context including the orientation of facades. Longer podiums will include articulation to ensure they do not

overwhelm the streetscape and provide visual interest. High quality materials and finishes should be used at the interface with the public domain. [See Section 4.2.1 Building height and storeys and 4.4 Visual diversity, articulation and fine grain.](#)

- P6. The use of brick and masonry, along with exposed concrete structure in podiums, will reflect the existing brick materiality of the character area, ensuring cohesion with the surrounding architectural context. [See Section 4.5 Materials and finishes.](#)

Images:

- 1: Corner cafe providing active edge, Eve Street, Erskineville, NSW  
2: Slender tower on podium, Natura, Macquarie Park, NSW, by Architectus  
3: High quality brickwork finish with solids and voids, Arkadia Apartments, Alexandria, NSW by DKO  
(Source: Architectus)



## Desired Future Character Areas

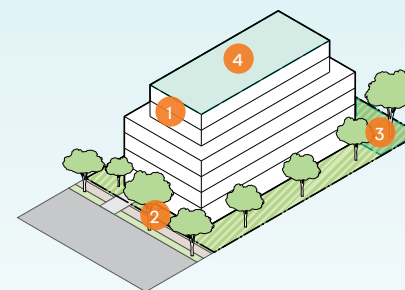
### 2.2.4 Mid-rise living

The Mid-rise living character area is spread across the two Village Centres. These areas will be attractive and well-connected neighbourhoods that delivers a diversity of housing and providing a safe and comfortable street life reinforced by generous soft landscaping.

The Mid-rise living character area will accommodate significant renewal with a range of development heights and densities. The greatest densities will be delivered in proximity to Metro stations and services and on those sites which are appropriately scaled and orientated to achieve high quality development outcomes.

Parts of this character area already contains residential flat buildings while others include detached dwellings. New development will need to respond to both contexts, providing appropriate setbacks, landscaping and articulated built form.

The character area is also characterised by several schools and places of worship that include St Charbels Church, Monastery and College, Punchbowl Mosque, St Nicholas Orthodox Church, St Jerome's Church and School, and a mix of other churches, temples and mosques, that form focal points within the street structure. This character area has convenient connections to Punchbowl Park, Wiley Park Village and to Canterbury Road.



#### Built form features

- 1 4 to 6 storey residential apartments
- 2 Front setback for trees, landscaping and garden apartments
- 3 Deep soil, trees and landscaping in side and rear setbacks
- 4 Communal open space at ground, on podiums and rooftops

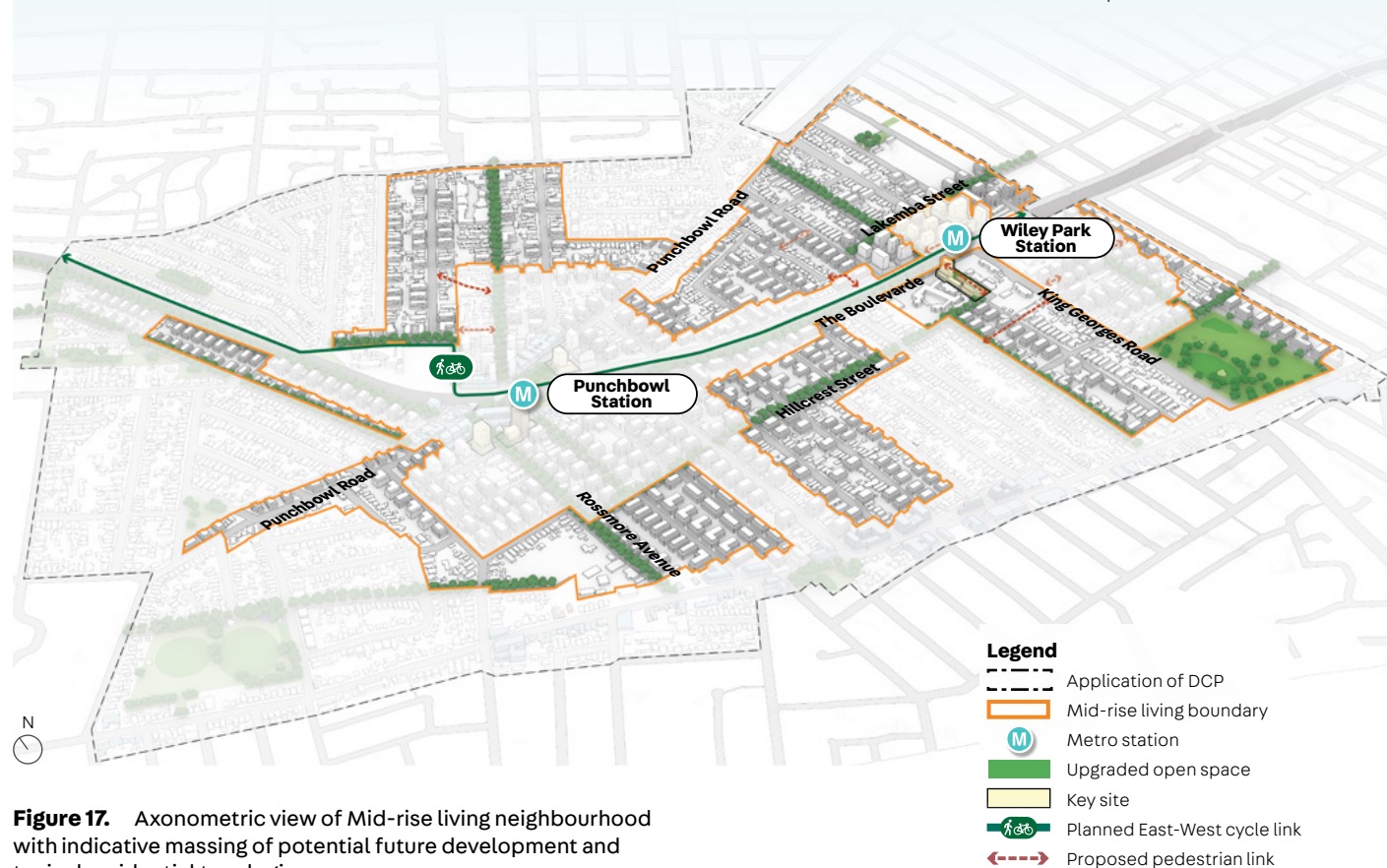


**Figure 17.** Axonometric view of Mid-rise living neighbourhood with indicative massing of potential future development and typical residential typologies



## Principles

- P1. Development interfacing lower density areas will provide sensitive transition and ensure scale, setbacks, separation, landscaping, privacy seamlessly integrate the new and old developments with varying densities and scales. [See Section 4.2 The building envelope.](#)
- P2. Developments are to demonstrate a range of residential options including dwellings, walk up flats and mid-rise apartments with an activated and inviting street edge by providing ground floor garden apartments. [See Section 4.1 Minimum lot sizes and Section 4.2.1 Building height and storeys.](#)
- P3. In areas that allow additional levels these are to be setback above the podium to ensure protection of streetscapes. [See Section 4.2.3 Street wall and Section 4.2.5 Upper storey setbacks.](#)
- P4. Developments on priority streets for tree canopy are to provide well landscaped streetscapes and setbacks. [See Section 3.1 Public domain strategy and Section 4.2.4 Front setbacks.](#)
- P5. Development adjacent to public open space, including Wiley Park, will be orientated to face the park, and create a positive interface that promotes passive surveillance through entrances, balconies, terraces and high quality landscaping.
- P6. High quality pedestrian links must be free of obstructions and feature landscaping along their edges. These links should also include adequate lighting and setbacks that accommodate landscaping as well as apartments with direct entries to enhance passive surveillance. [See Section 4.3.1 Residential ground floor.](#)
- P7. The use of brick and masonry, along with exposed concrete structure in podiums, will reflect the existing brick and masonry character of the neighbourhood and ensure materials are robust over time while providing for cohesion with the surrounding architectural context. [See Section 4.5 Materials and finishes.](#)
- P8. New development adjacent to key places of worship is to foster a sympathetic relationship between the two uses and building form. Key design considerations include appropriate scale, setbacks and landscape buffers to provide a transition, as well as views, pedestrian movement and permeability.

Images:  
1 - Markham Avenue, Ashburton, VIC, by Architectus  
2 - Gantry, Camperdown, NSW by Bates Smart  
(Source: Brett Boardman)





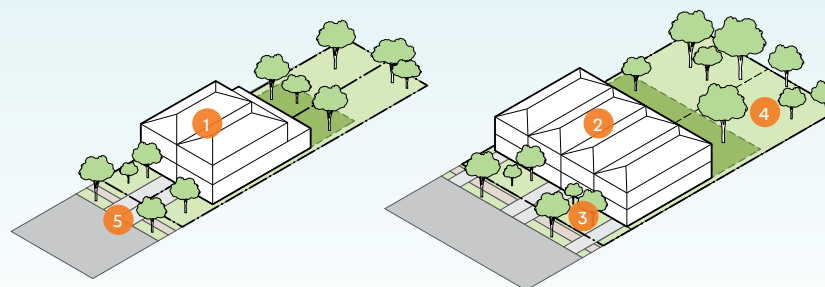
## Desired Future Character Areas

### 2.2.5 Low-rise living

This character area is generally located at the periphery of the Village Centres and will accommodate moderate renewal. New development will include single dwellings, dual occupancies, terraces/townhouses and multi-dwelling housing. The existing quiet residential character will be retained.

The existing low scale character of these areas will be celebrated and new development will be sympathetic to the existing scale. The streetscape will be enhanced through increased landscaping and tree canopy within front setbacks. Driveway crossovers will be minimised where possible.

New development will draw upon the form and materiality of existing dwellings including the pattern of pitched roofs, generally facebrick and masonry walls and landscape character. Existing tree planting will be maintained and supplemented with additional canopy cover.



#### Built form features

- 1 Dual occupancies / duplexes
- 2 Terraces
- 3 6m front setback for trees and landscaping within front gardens
- 4 Maximise deep soil and trees in backyards
- 5 Minimise driveway crossovers for increased tree canopy, landscaping and pedestrian movement

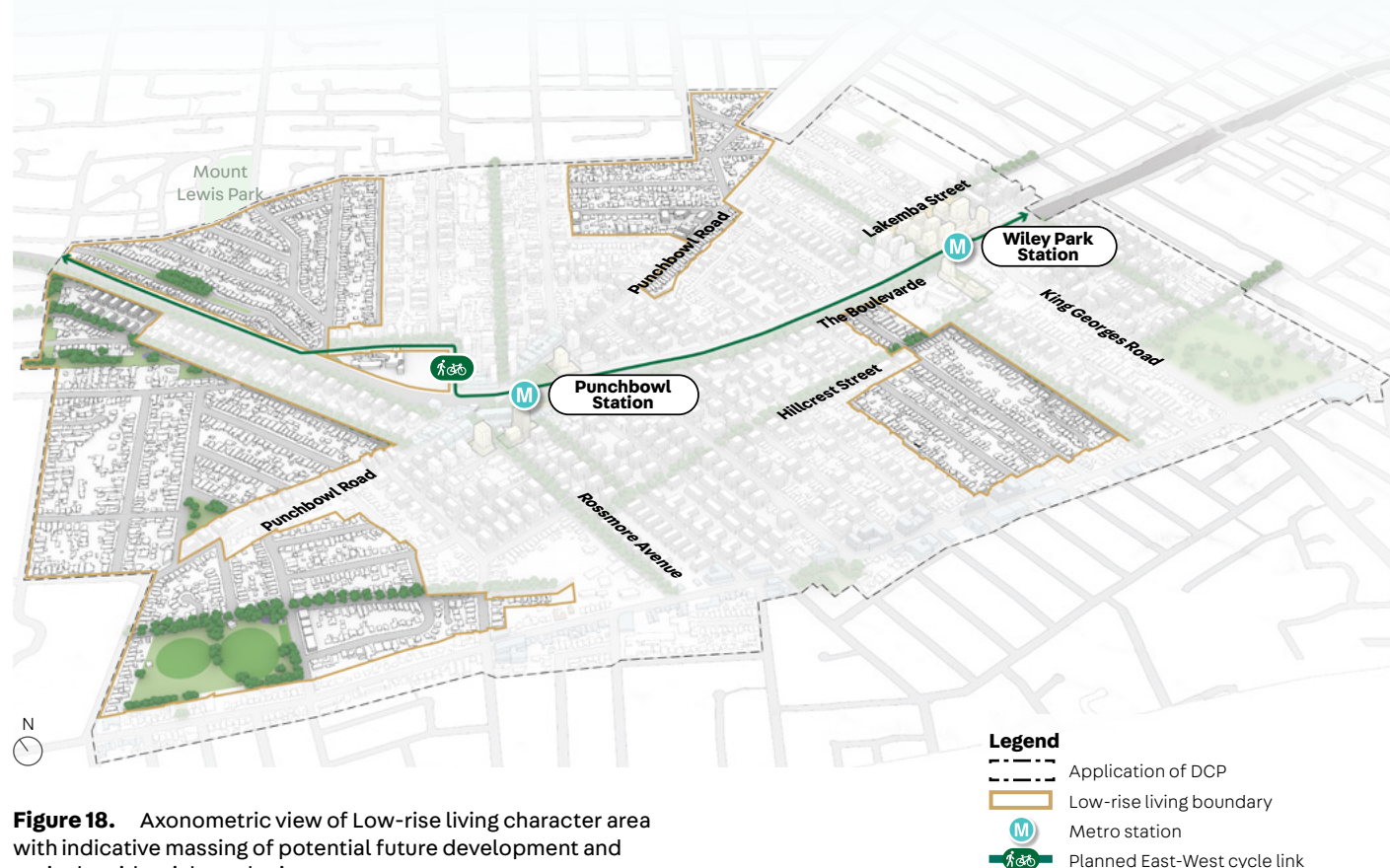
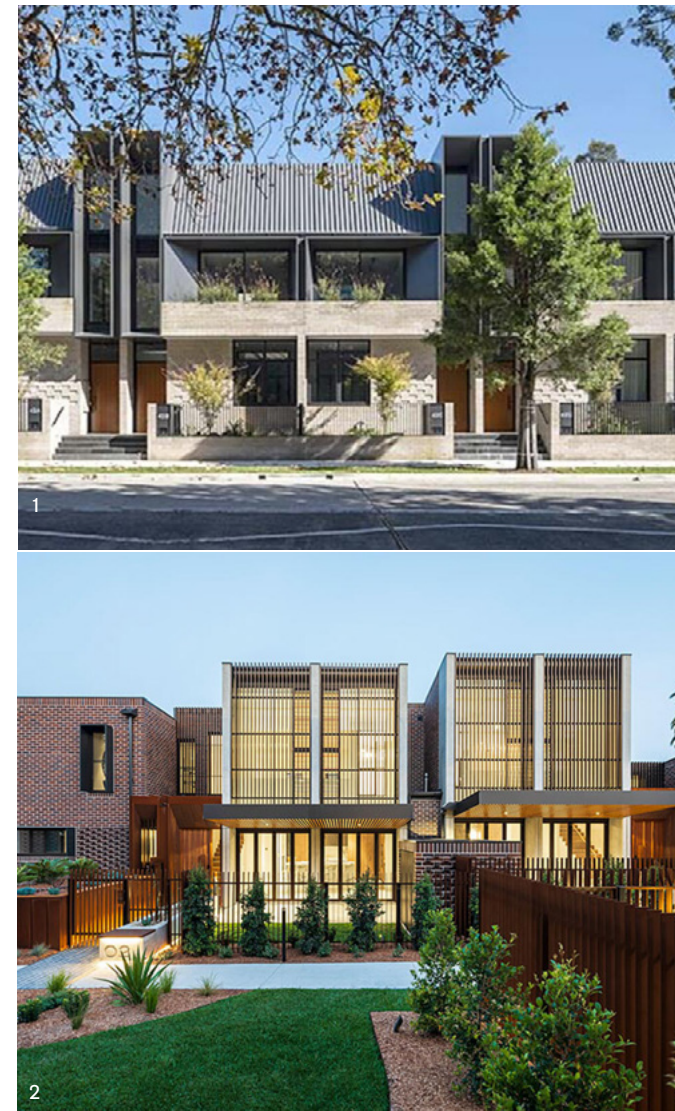


**Figure 18.** Axonometric view of Low-rise living character area with indicative massing of potential future development and typical residential typologies.



## Principles

- P1. Development will preserve the existing low-scale and in some instances, historic character in the areas and will provide sensitive transition. Ensure scale, setbacks, separation, landscaping character seamlessly integrate the new and old developments. [See Section 4.2 The building envelope.](#)
- P2. Developments are to demonstrate a range of residential building types that consist of one to two storeys and include single dwellings, dual occupancies, terraces, townhouses, multi-dwelling housing and low-scale apartments. Create an inviting street edge and preserve the landscape character of the area [See Section 4.1 Minimum lot sizes and Section 4.2.1 Building height and storeys.](#)
- P3. Maintain and draw inspiration from the surrounding design and materials of existing homes, reflecting the patterns, setbacks, pitched roofs, dark brick and masonry structures, quality finishes and maintain the bulk and scale with the surrounding architectural context to create cohesion throughout [See Section 4.5 Materials and finishes.](#)
- P4. Setbacks are to provide landscaping and deep soil provision. Driveways are to be limited and consolidated where possible to ensure walkable green streets that allow for tree canopy and landscaping along the street and within setbacks. [See Chapter 5 Residential Accommodation in the CBDCP 2023 for detail on setback requirements and design for this character area.](#)
- P5. In sloped areas, such as the northern section of the character area towards Mount Lewis Park, new developments should be thoughtfully designed to integrate with the topography. Some of the key considerations include minimising height and bulk through split-level designs, strategic placement of driveways and access points, reducing the height and visibility of retaining walls, and implementing suitable landscaping and runoff management.



1 - Millard Place, Glebe, NSW, by WMK Architecture  
(Source: Richard Glover)

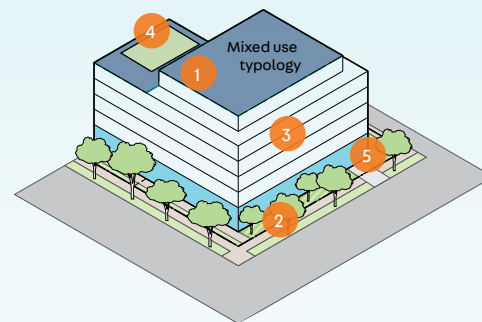
2 - The Abbey, Cronulla, NSW, by AJH+ (Source: Tom Ferguson)



## Desired Future Character Areas

### 2.2.6 Canterbury Road

The Canterbury Road character area will continue to be an important vehicular connection as well as providing employment opportunities for the local area. Commercial and retail development is prioritised along the corridor with some mixed use development concentrated at key intersections including Broadway and Duncan Streets, Punchbowl Road, Rosemont Street and Victoria Road.



#### Built form features

- 1 6-8 storey commercial and mixed use developments
- 2 Front setback for paving, landscaping, trees and incidental retail activation
- 3 Residential apartments preferably oriented away from Canterbury Road
- 4 Communal open space on podiums and rooftops
- 5 Vehicle access, servicing and loading away from Canterbury Road

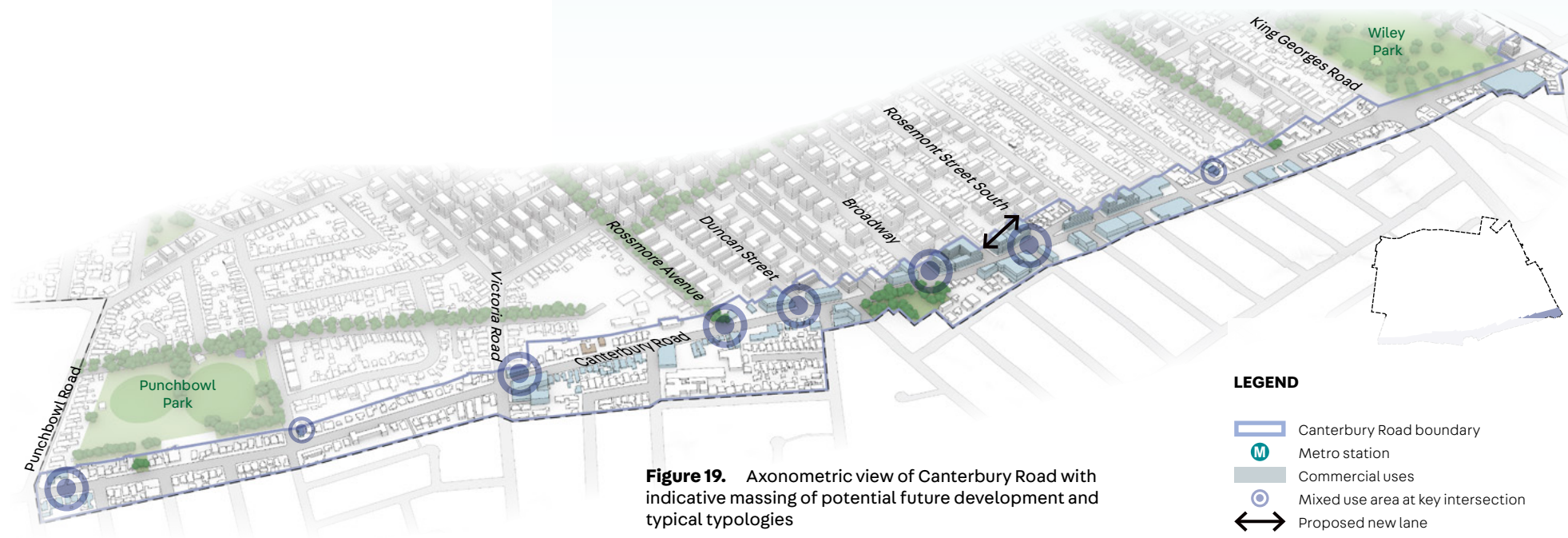


**Figure 19.** Axonometric view of Canterbury Road with indicative massing of potential future development and typical typologies

#### LEGEND

- Canterbury Road boundary
- Metro station
- Commercial uses
- Mixed use area at key intersection
- Proposed new lane





The corridor will support mixed use and commercial infill opportunities ranging from 4 to 8 storeys. A minimum 5m ground floor to ceiling height will support large format commercial uses including showroom retail, bulky goods, as well as business uses located below residential apartments.

A setback from Canterbury Road at ground level will enable opportunities for streetscape improvements including widened footpaths, verges and landscaping. Similarly rear setbacks and setbacks on side streets will enable increased opportunities for deep soil and greening to soften the corridor and improve pedestrian amenity.

Within mixed use development, residential uses are to be located above the ground floor, well separated and oriented away from the busy roads to provide for the best amenity outcomes.

The corridor will link back to Punchbowl and Wiley Park Village character areas via enhanced connections along Broadway, Rossmore Avenue and King Georges Road.



Image: Brick commercial building with active edge, Surry Hills Village, Redfern, NSW, by SJB & Toga (Source: Tom Roe)



## Principles

- P1. Ground-floor commercial and retail spaces along Canterbury Road will feature active edges along their frontages and at key corners. Additionally, there will be opportunities for landscape improvements. These will include enhanced paving and deep soil areas for tree canopy and plantings to enhance amenity for pedestrians along this busy vehicular thoroughfare. [Refer to Section 4.3.2 Active street frontages and edges](#) and [Section 3.4 Tree canopy, deep soil and green cover](#).
- P2. New development will contribute to enhanced lanes by incorporating generous setbacks of 3 to 6 metres to facilitate ground level landscaping and opportunity to create secondary frontages balanced with servicing needs and driveways. Additionally, extended lanes will provide improved permeability and alternative pedestrian and cycle routes away from Canterbury Road. [Refer to Section 3.3 Streets, shared lanes, pedestrian links and arcades](#).

- P3. New development will be sympathetic to the variety of scales and uses along Canterbury Road. In particular, new developments that interface with the low scale residential areas to the north and Punchbowl Public School will provide a sensitive interface that considers scale, setbacks, appropriate privacy and landscaping. [Refer to Section 4.2 The building envelope](#).
- P4. New mixed-use developments should be concentrated at key cross streets, with residential units situated above ground level. These units must be designed and oriented to mitigate amenity impacts from noise and pollution originating from Canterbury Road while also ensuring adequate solar access, views, landscaping and high-quality podium and rooftop space. [Refer to Section 4.2 The building envelope](#) and [4.6 Rooftop and communal open space](#).

Images:  
1 - 8 Loftus Street, Sydney (Studio Bright)  
2 - 18 Loftus Street, Sydney (Slivester Fuller)





## 2.3 Connecting with Country

### Objectives

- O1. To recognise, respect and respond to Aboriginal cultural heritage in the planning, development and daily life of Punchbowl and Wiley Park Precinct.

### Principles

- P1. To take a Country centred approach and thinking that is layered into new development in the Precinct and is consistent with the Government Architect NSW 'Connecting with Country framework' (CWCF).
- P2. To integrate Aboriginal cultural practices, history, narratives, and values in the design of proposed development.
- P3. To encourage development to respond to the physical and cultural connection of the local Aboriginal community to the land.
- P4. Foster collaboration and knowledge sharing between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal individuals.

### Controls

- C1. For development where clause 6.15 of the Canterbury-Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2023 applies, the development must demonstrate:
- a) How the design considers aspects of Country under Sections 3 and 4 of the Government Architect NSW CWCF;
  - b) How the design gives regard to the culture and heritage of the traditional custodians of the land, the Darug People, on which the development is proposed, including;
  - c) Connecting design with the existing site topography, natural environment and landscape setting; and
  - d) Incorporating sustainable practices by using natural building materials.





C2. For development where Design Excellence clause of the Canterbury-Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2023 applies, the development must determine the appropriate scope of engagement with the Aboriginal community and its representatives, whether it be high, medium or low as outlined in Section 3.1 of the Government Architect NSW CWCF. If engaging with the Aboriginal community, development must:

- a) Demonstrate the methods and outcomes from engagement with the Aboriginal community; and
- b) Adhere to protocols outlined in the NSW Government's Practice Note 'Engaging with Aboriginal Communities' and 'Aboriginal Cultural and Intellectual Property Protocol'.

C3. If significant items such as ancestral remains or artefacts are discovered during subsoil investigations, excavation, demolition or other earthworks, the applicant must engage with the Aboriginal community to determine culturally appropriate handling, repatriation or reburial.

C4. Development that proposes open space and landscaping should demonstrate consideration of 'walking Country' which reflects Aboriginal cultural practices, artefacts, artwork and narratives. Aspects involving the senses of seeing, hearing, touching, smelling and tasting, should be included.

C5. Design aspects of each development should give regard to the culture and heritage of the traditional custodians of the land, the Darug People, on which the development is proposed. The following design opportunities should be considered to ensure a Country-centred approach:

- a) Connect design with the natural environment and landscape setting, being: people, animals, resources and plants equally.
- b) Acknowledge shared history between Aboriginal and colonial settlers to promote healing and reconciliation by incorporating storytelling and knowledge of the past.
- c) Incorporate sustainable practices by using natural building materials that have a cultural and heritage significance.
- d) Incorporate Aboriginal place names, as guided by the Geographic Names Board, to foster understanding and raise awareness.
- e) Focus on details and patterns to insert cultural meaning.

C6. All work prepared is to address the Connecting with Country objectives, principles and controls and must address the NSW Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property Protocol, to ensure applicants are aware of their duties with respect to the integration of this content.

Image: NAIDOC Family Day 2023  
(Source: Canterbury-Bankstown Council)

