1. PROVIDE SELF CONTAINED SMOKE ALARMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED PLANS. 2. PROVIDE 'BRAYWAY' OR SIMILAR ACCESS PANELS TO ALL PLUMBING DUCTS. FIRE RATED & STC RATED TO BCA

3 BUILDING CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM THE LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING BUILDINGS, SERVICES & BOUNDARIES PRIOR TO THE

COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORKS 4. FOR ALL BRACING, TIE-DOWN, FOOTINGS & ALL STRUCTURAL

MEMBER SIZES. REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS DRAWING 5. REFER TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR

6. REFER TO HYDRAULIC CONSULTANTS DRAWINGS FOR HYDRAULIC SERVICES DETAILS.

LANDSCAPING DETAILS.

7. REFER TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS DRAWINGS FOR

MECHANICAL SERVICES DETAILS. 8. REFER TO CIVIL ENGINEERS DOCUMENTS FOR DETAILED

CARPARK AREA & DRAINAGE DESIGN. 9. ALL WATERPROOFING TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 3740 & TO BE CERTIFIED BY THE WATERPROOFING

10. PROVIDE 50mm SETDOWN TO FLOORS IN ALL WETAREAS

11. ALL FLOOR WASTES TO BE 'CONCEALED' TYPE WITH INFIL COVER TO MATCH TILING (OR S/S GRATES WHERE SHOWN)

12. ALL DOWNPIPES TO BE Ø100 COLORBOND U.N.O. RELEVANT SUB-CONSULTANTS DOCUMENTS.

14. THESE PLANS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL WRITTEN & OTHER PRIVATE CERTIFIER & LOCAL AUTHORITY TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT APPROVAL DOCUMENTS, NO VARIATIONS OR LIABILITY WILL BE TAKEN BY THIS FIRM FOR

FAILURE TO DO SO.

15. ALL WALLS & CEILINGS TO BE INSULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY CODE.

17. PROVIDE SMOKE ALARMS, EMERGENCY LIGHTING & EXIT LIGHTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

18 ALL ACCESS / EGRESS & DISABLED TOILETS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 1428.1 (REFER TO DETAILS)

19. CARPARK LINEMARKING & SIGNAGE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE

VIBE P/L SPECIFICATION DOCUMENT. 22. ROOF ACCESS & WALKWAYS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH

21. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN ACCORDANCE WITH DESIGN

23. ROOF SAFETY & ANCHOR POINTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 1891.1 & AS 4488.2

> AIR CONDITIONING ALUMINIUM

ACCESS PANEL

BALCONY OUTLET

BROOM CUPBOARD

BUCKET TRAF CAVITY CUPBOARD

CONCRETE

CLOTHES DRYER

DISHWASHER **EMERGENCY LIGHTING**

FIXED GLASS FIRE HYDRANT

FLOOR WASTE

GLASS BRICKS

GLASS WASHER

HAND BASIN

HOSECOCK

HAND DRYER

FIBRE CEMENT SHEETING FIRE RATED DOOR

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL

FIRE HOSE REEL (36m)

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL

DOWN

APPLIANCE CUPBOARD

OPAQUE GLASS

PLUMBING DUCT POWDER ROOM PLANTER PANTRY CUPBOARD

PERMANENT VENT

REFERENCE LEVEL

SMOKE DETECTOR

SLIDING DOOR

SHOWER RECESS

RAINWATER SPREADER STAINLESS STEEL

STORMWATER OUTLET

TOILET ROLL HOLDER

UNDER BENCH OVEN

THERMAL SMOKE ALARM

LAUNDRY TUB

TOWEL RAIL

TYPICAL

URINAL

UNDERSIDE

VANITY BASIN

'VACUUMAID'

SLIDING WINDOV

STORMWATER RISING MAIN

STRUCTURAL SURFACE LEVEL

TYPICAL WALL TYPES:

90mm TIMBER / STEEL STUD WALL

LAMINATED TOILET PARTITION

190mm CONCRETE BLOCKWORK

190mm CONCRETE BLOCKWORK

WITH 30mm CAVITY

250mm DOUBLE MASONRY BRICK WALL -

110mm (RECYCLED) MASONRY BRICK SURROUND

110mm (RECYCLED) MASONRY BRICK TO FACADE

SHELVES

SPITTER

SINK

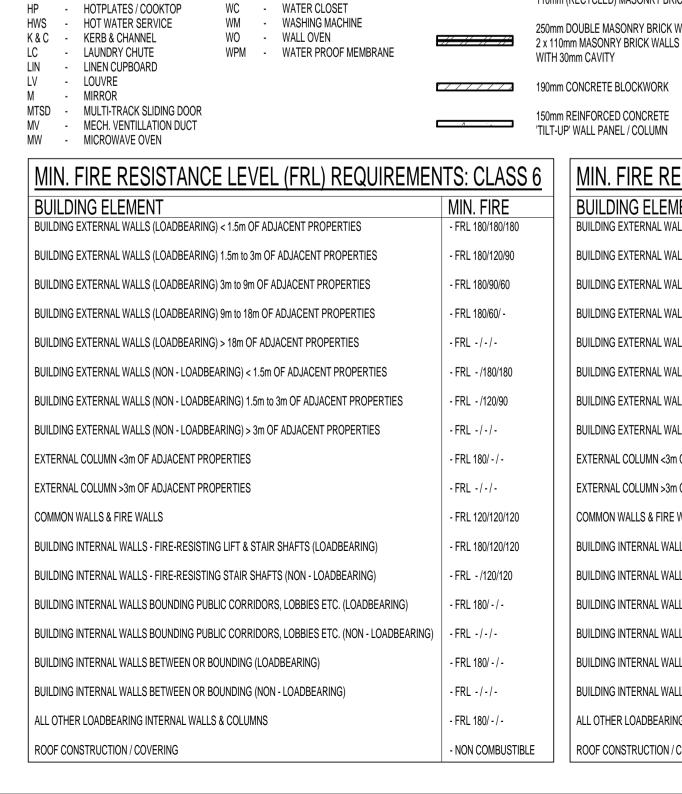
SPR

SWO

SWRM

OVERHEAD CUPBOARD

PLASTERBOARD LINING



'TILT-UP' WALL PANEL / COLUMN MIN. FIRE RESISTANCE LEVEL (FRL) REQUIREMENTS: CLASS 7a BUILDING ELEMENT MIN. FIRE BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) < 1.5m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/120/120 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) 1.5m to 3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/90/60 - FRL 120/30/30 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) 3m to 9m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) 9m to 18m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/30/ -BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) > 18m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES -FRL -/-/-BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (NON - LOADBEARING) < 1.5m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL - /120/120 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (NON - LOADBEARING) 1.5m to 3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL - /90/60 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (NON - LOADBEARING) > 3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES -FRL -/-/-EXTERNAL COLUMN < 3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/ - / -EXTERNAL COLUMN >3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL -/-/-COMMON WALLS & FIRE WALLS - FRL 120/120/120 BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS - FIRE-RESISTING LIFT & STAIR SHAFTS (LOADBEARING) - FRL 120/120/120 BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS - FIRE-RESISTING STAIR SHAFTS (NON - LOADBEARING) - FRL - /120/120 BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS BOUNDING PUBLIC CORRIDORS, LOBBIES ETC. (LOADBEARING) - FRL 120/ - / BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS BOUNDING PUBLIC CORRIDORS, LOBBIES ETC. (NON - LOADBEARING) BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS BETWEEN OR BOUNDING (LOADBEARING) - FRL 120/ - / -BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS BETWEEN OR BOUNDING (NON - LOADBEARING) - FRL -/-/-ALL OTHER LOADBEARING INTERNAL WALLS & COLUMNS - FRL 120/ - / -ROOF CONSTRUCTION / COVERING - NON COMBUSTIBLE

MIN. FIRE RESISTANCE LEVEL (FRL) REQUIREMENTS: CARPARKS

'TILT-UP' WALL PANEL / COLUMN

CONCRETE RETAINING WALL

CONCRETE RETAINING WALL

CONCRETE RETAINING WALL

MANUFACTURERS DETAIL

SITE MEASURED CURTAIN WALL

250mm REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN / SPRAYED

300mm REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN / SPRAYED

350mm REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN / SPRAYED

190mm CONCRETE BLOCKWORK (PLANTED GREEN WALL) TO

BUILDING ELEMENT MIN. FIRE EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) < 3m - FRL 60/60/60 EXTERNAL WALLS (NON - LOADBEARING) < 3m - FRL - /60/60 INTERNAL WALLS - (LOADBEARING) OTHER THAN ROOF SUPPORT (NOT USED FOR CARPARKING) · FRL 60/ - / -INTERNAL WALLS - ROOF SUPPORT ONLY (NOT USED FOR CARPARKING) - FRL -/-/-INTERNAL WALLS - (NON - LOADBEARING) - FRL -/-/-FIRE WALLS - (CARPARK) FRL 60/60/60 COLUMNS > 3m - ROOF SUPPORT ONLY (NOT USED FOR CARPARKING) - FRL -/-/-COLUMNS - STEEL (OTHER THAN ONE COVERED BY ROOF SUPPORT ONLY) - FRL 60/ - / - or 26m² / tonne COLUMNS - ANY OTHER BEAMS < 3m - STEEL FLOOR BEAM IN CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH A CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB - FRL 60/ - / - or 30m² / tonne BEAMS < 3m - ANY OTHER - FRL 60/ - / -BEAMS > 3m - FRL -/-/-- FRL -/-/-STAIR SHAFT - FIRE RESISTING (WITHIN CARPARK) - FRL 60/60/60

ENERGY PROVISIONS

ACHIEVES

BE ADDEI

ACHIEVE RO

(NOTE: CA

ROOF CONSTRUCTION / COVERING

EXTERNAL WALLS NEED AN OVERALL RATING OF R2.8.

MacDONALD ENERGY EFFICIENCY REPORT

EXTERNAL ROOF / CEILING NEEDS AN OVERALL RATING OF R3.2.

THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN ACCORDANCE WITH McCUTCHEON

PROPOSED CH SMITH

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CNR. CHARLES & CIMITIERE STREET

LAUNCESTON

(STAGE 1)

SUSPENDED CEILING

5 IS NEEDED.

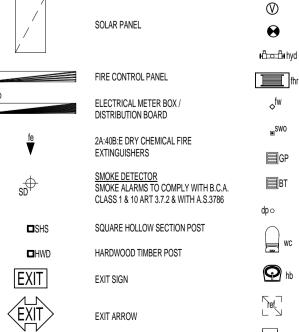
Y AND PLASTERBOARD

REASED SO AS NOT

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PART OF BUILDING	CLASS	APPROX FLOOR AREA
RETAIL / SALES	6	6,102 m²
CARPARKING	7a	6,483 m²

AC SPLIT SYSTEM HEAD HOT WATER SERVICE (SOLAR, GAS OR HEATPUMP TO COMPL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CODE) AC CONTROL PANEL \bigcirc OBOLLARD STEEL BOLLARD SWIMMING POOL FILTER & PUMP VACCUMAID SOLAR PANEL EMERGENCY LIGHTING DUAL OUTLET PILLAR HYDRANT



AC SPLIT SYSTEM CONDENSER

SERVICES LEGEND

- NON COMBUSTIBLE

EXTERIOR LIGHTPOLE SUB BOARD MECH. VENTILATION
MECHANICAL VENTILATION REQUIRED WHERE INDICATED. MINIMUM EXHAUST AIR

AS PER AS.1668.2 1991-APPENDIX B

BATH, WC, ENSUITE - 25L/S WIRED TO

LAUNDRY - 20L/S WIRED TO LIGHT SWITCH.

REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE OF ENCLOSURE

WATER CLOSET HAND BASIN UNDER BENCH FRIDGE VANITY BASIN ERMITE TREATMENT TO AS.3660.1 - 2000 & BCA VOL.2 PART 3.1.3. TERMIGLASS TO EXTERNAL WALL

STORMWATER PUMP STATION CONTROL PANEL

BUCKET TRAP (WITH REMOVABLE BASKET)

IN METERBOX IN A VISABLE POSITION.

CAVITY & COLLARS (IN ACCORDANCE TO AS.) TO ALL SLAB PENETRATIONS. FLEXIBLE MASTIC TERMICIDE SEALANE TO OTHER AREAS. TERMITE STICKER TO BE

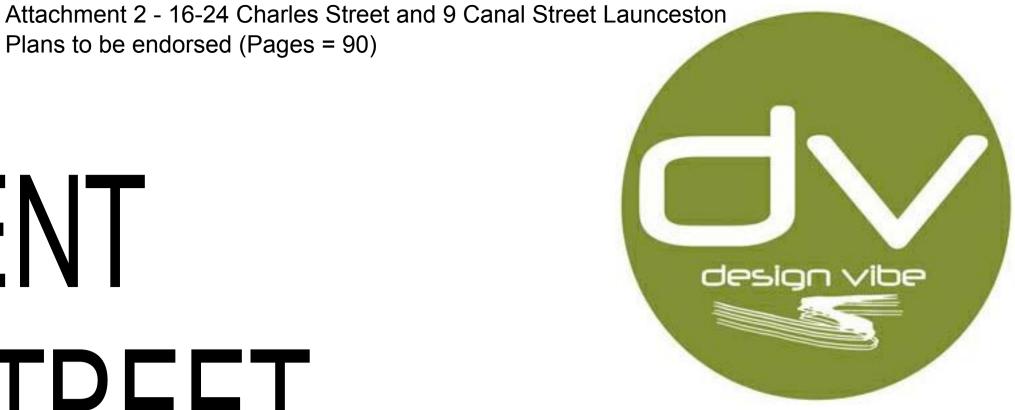
Plans to be endorsed (Pages = 90)

CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLY WITH:

BCA CLASS 1 & 10 & CLASS 2 - 9

PLY WITH	MASONRY CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION STEEL CONSTRUCTION COMPOSITE STEEL & CONCRETE ALUMINIUM CONSTRUCTION TIMBER CONSTRUCTION WET AREAS GLASS INSTALLATION PROTECTION FROM TERMITES ROOF CONSTRUCTION -GUTTER/DP/FLASHING -CONCRETE TILES	AS 2049 / AS 2050
	-METAL ROOFING SMOKE ALARMS DISABLED AMENITIES / ACCESS MOBILITY PLUMBING & DRAINAGE EMERGENCY LIGHTING FIRE HYDRANTS FIRE HOSE REELS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS DAMP PROOF COURSES & FLASHING MECHANICAL VENTILLATION & A/C WINDOWS RESIDENTIAL SLABS & FOOTINGS WATERPROOFING OF WET AREAS DISABLED ACCESS CODE	AS 1562.1 AS 3786 AS 1428.1 AS 3500 AS / NZS 2293 AS 2419 AS 2441 AS 2444 AS / NZS 3013 AS / NZS 2904 AS / NZS 1668 AS 2047 AS 2870 AS 3740 AS 1428

PENETRATIONS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.12 OF THE BCA OPENINGS IN LIFT SHAFTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.13 OF THE BCA SERVICE OPENINGS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.15 OF THE BCA CONSTRUCTION JOINTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.16 OF THE BCA SMOKE DOORS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.4 & D2.6(C) OF THE BCA STAIR GOINGS & RISERS TO COMPLY WITH D2.13 OF THE BCA STAIR LANDINGS TO COMPLY WITH D2.14 OF THE BCA THRESHOLDS TO COMPLY WITH D2.15 OF THE BCA BALUSTRADING & OTHER BARRIERS TO COMPLY WITH D2.16 OF THE BCA HANDRAILS TO COMPLY WITH D2.17 OF THE BCA FIXED PLATFORMS, WALKWAYS, STAIRWAYS & LADDERS TO COMPLY WITH D2.15 OF THE BCA OPERATIONAL LATCHES TO COMPLY WITH D2.21 OF THE BCA SIGNAGE ON DOORS TO COMPLY WITH D2.23 OF THE BCA DISABLED UNITS TO COMPLY WITH D3.7 & D3.8 OF THE BCA ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING TO COMPLY WITH F4.3 & F4.4 OF THE BCA VENTILLATION BORROWED FROM ADJOINING ROOMS TO COMPLY WITH F4.7 OF THE BCA FIRE HYDRANTS & FIRE HOSE REELS TO COMPLY WITH E1.4 OF THE BCA



R.P.D.	
LOTS 1-3	on SP123357
LOT 1	on SP944
LOT 1	on RP246269
LOT 1	on D41792
LOT 1	on D41793
LOT 1	on RP210736

SITE AREA - 10594m² SITE COVER - 3402.4m² (32%) BUILDING CLASSIFICATION - CLASS 6 & CLASS 7A CONSTRUCTION TYPE = TYPE B CARPARKING PROVIDED = 197 + 9 DISABLED

SITE CO\	/ER
TOTAL SITE COVER	3402.4 m²
	3402.4 m²

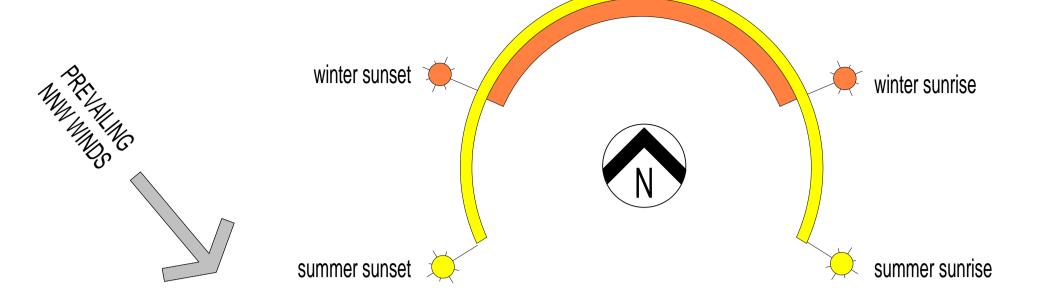
NET LETTABLE AREA				
TENANCY 0.01	BULKY GOODS SALES	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	184.6 m²	
TENANCY 1.01	BULKY GOODS SALES	PROPOSED	400.4 m ²	
TENANCY 1.02	RESTAURANT	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	235.0 m ²	
TENANCY 1.03	BULKY GOODS SALES	PROPOSED	1801.5 m ²	
TENANCY 1.05(LOWER)	RESTAURANT	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	182.5 m ²	
TENANCY 1.05(UPPER)	BULKY GOODS SALES	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	182.9 m²	
TENANCY 2.01	RESTAURANT	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	118.4 m²	
TENANCY 2.02 INSIDE	CHILDCARE	PROPOSED	868.0 m ²	
TENANCY 2.02 OUTSIDE	CHILDCARE	PROPOSED	841.4 m ²	
			4814.8 m ²	

GROSS FLOOR AREA			
LOWER BASEMENT			
CARPARKING	6482.6 m ²		
GOODS LIFT	12.4 m²		
LIFT	11.4 m²		
LOADING DOCK	12.9 m ²		
PLANT / ELECTRICAL ROOM	60.0 m ²		
PUMP / TANK ROOM	126.4 m ²		
REFUSE STORE	20.7 m ²		
SERVICE CORRIDOR	39.9 m ²		
STAIR 3	16.4 m ²		
STAIR 4	10.5 m ²		
TENANCY 0.01	226.9 m ²		
TENANCY 1.03 STORE	57.1 m ²		
UPPER BASEMENT			
TENANCY 1.05	226.9 m ²		
GROUND FLOOR			
AMENITIES	50.2 m ²		
GOODS LIFT	12.4 m²		
LIFT	11.4 m²		
SERVICE CORRIDOR	136.2 m ²		
STAIR 3	18.8 m²		
STAIR 4	8.3 m ²		
TENANCY 1.01	413.7 m ²		
TENANCY 1.02	264.7 m ²		
TENANCY 1.03	1828.8 m²		
TENANCY 1.05	226.9 m ²		
WALKWAY / ARCADE (COVERED)	241.3 m ²		
LEVEL 1			
ACCESS WALKWAY	83.8 m²		
GOODS LIFT	12.4 m²		
LIFT	11.4 m²		
STAIR 3	18.8 m²		
TENANCY 2.01	219.6 m ²		
TENANCY 2.02	1721.6 m ²		
	12584.6 m		

LANDSCAF	PING
LANDSCAPING AREA 1	185.8 m²
LANDSCAPING AREA 2	20.4 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 3	58.7 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 4	14.5 m²
LANDSCAPING AREA 5	442.2 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 6	21.0 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 7	9.7 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 8	33.1 m ²
	785.6 m ²

DWG No.	DRAWING TITLE
DA-1.00	TITLE SHEET (STAGE 1)
DA-1.01	LOCALITY PLAN (STAGE 1)
DA-1.02	SITE PLAN (STAGE 1)
DA-1.03	STAGING, EXTENT OF EXISTING & LOCALITY PLAN (STAGE 1)
DA-1.04	LOWER BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN (STAGE 1)
DA-1.05	GROUND FLOOR PLAN (STAGE 1)
DA-1.06	LEVEL ONE FLOOR PLAN (STAGE 1)
DA-1.07	ROOF PLAN (STAGE 1)
DA-2.01	ELEVATION SHEET 1 (STAGE 1)
DA-2.02	ELEVATION SHEET 2 (STAGE 1)
DA-2.03	ELEVATION SHEET 3 (STAGE 1)
DA-3.01	SECTIONS (STAGE 1)

= = = = INDICATES PEDESTRIAN ACCESS THROUGH DEVELOPMENT, WITH FUTURE LANDSCAPED FEATURE LINK TO ADJACENT PARKLANDS











design vibe Pty. Ltd.

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CONTRACT.

client: BRILE PTY. LTD.

project:
PROPOSED CH SMITH DEVELOPMENT
CNR. CHARLES & CIMITERE STREET
LAUNCESTON

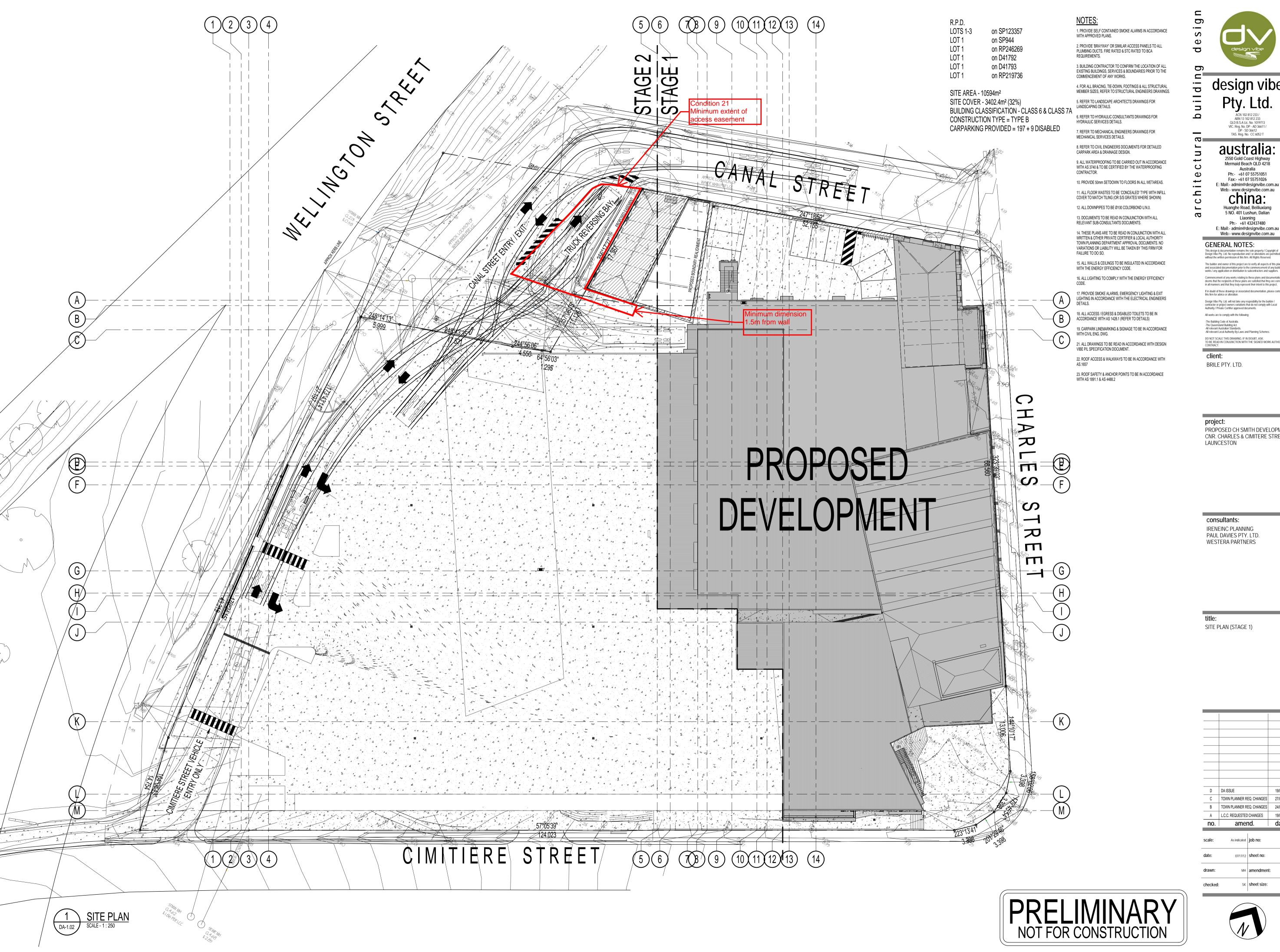
consultants:

LOCALITY PLAN (STAGE 1)

A L.C.C. REQUESTED CHANGES 18/03/	A	L.C.C. REQUESTED CHANGES	19/05/ ⁻ 18/03/ ⁻ dat
B DA ISSUE 19/05/	В	DA ISSUE	19/05/1

scale:	1 : 1000	job no:	10038	
date:	03/17/15	sheet no:	DA-1.01	
drawn:	МН	amendment:	В	H
checked:	SK	sheet size:	A 1	ı





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project:

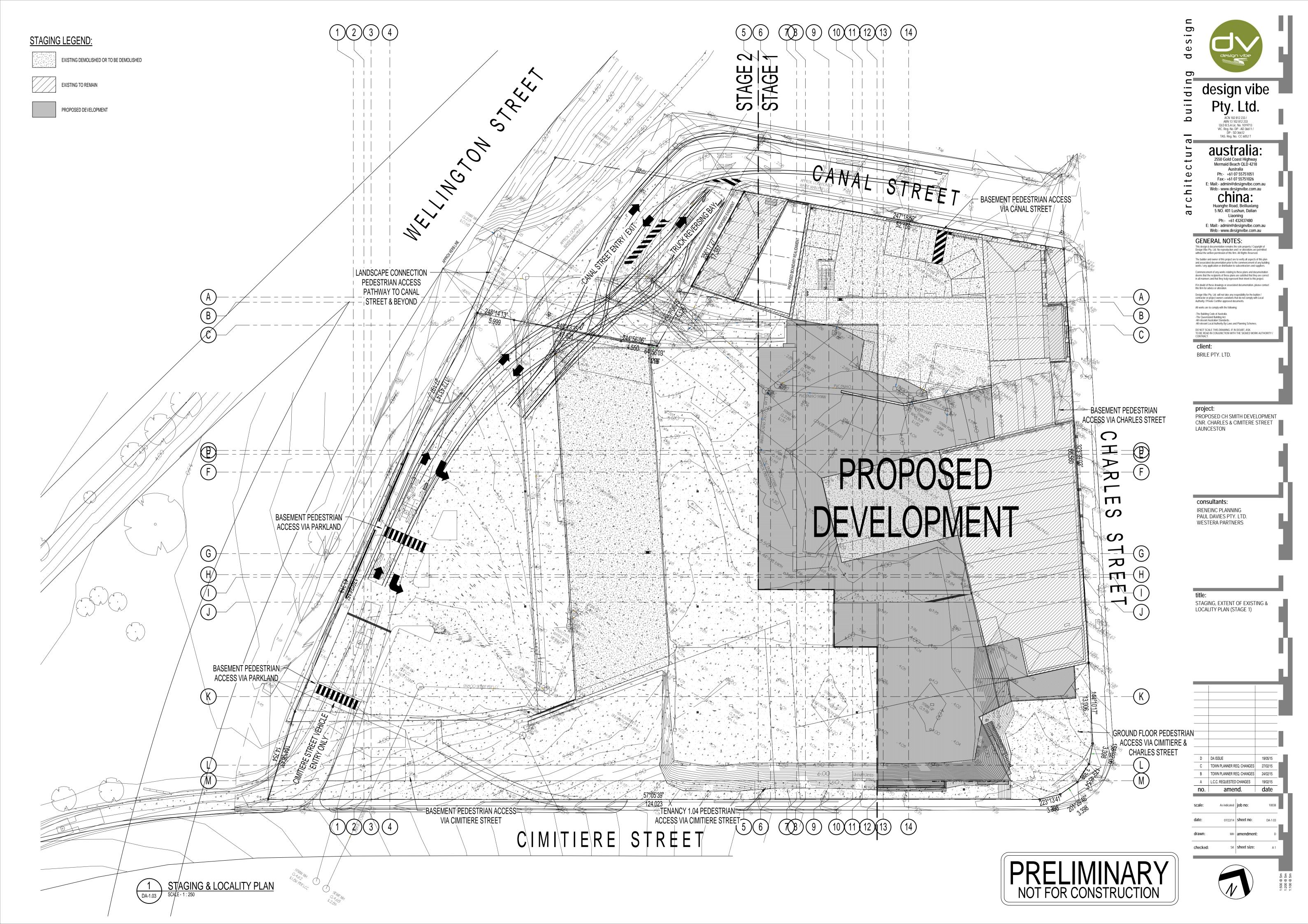
PROPOSED CH SMITH DEVELOPMENT CNR. CHARLES & CIMITERE STREET LAUNCESTON

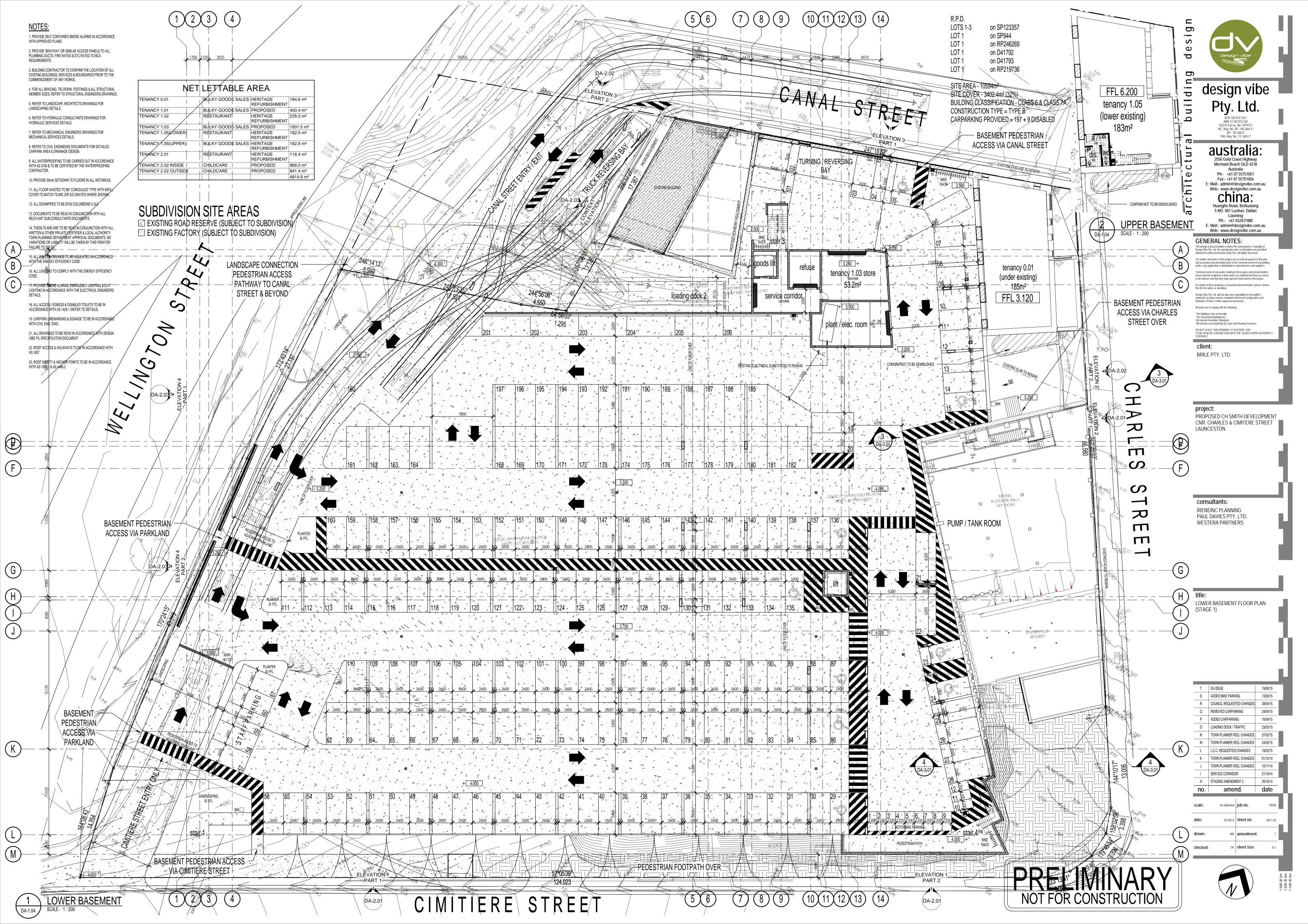
consultants: IRENEINC PLANNING PAUL DAVIES PTY. LTD. WESTERA PARTNERS

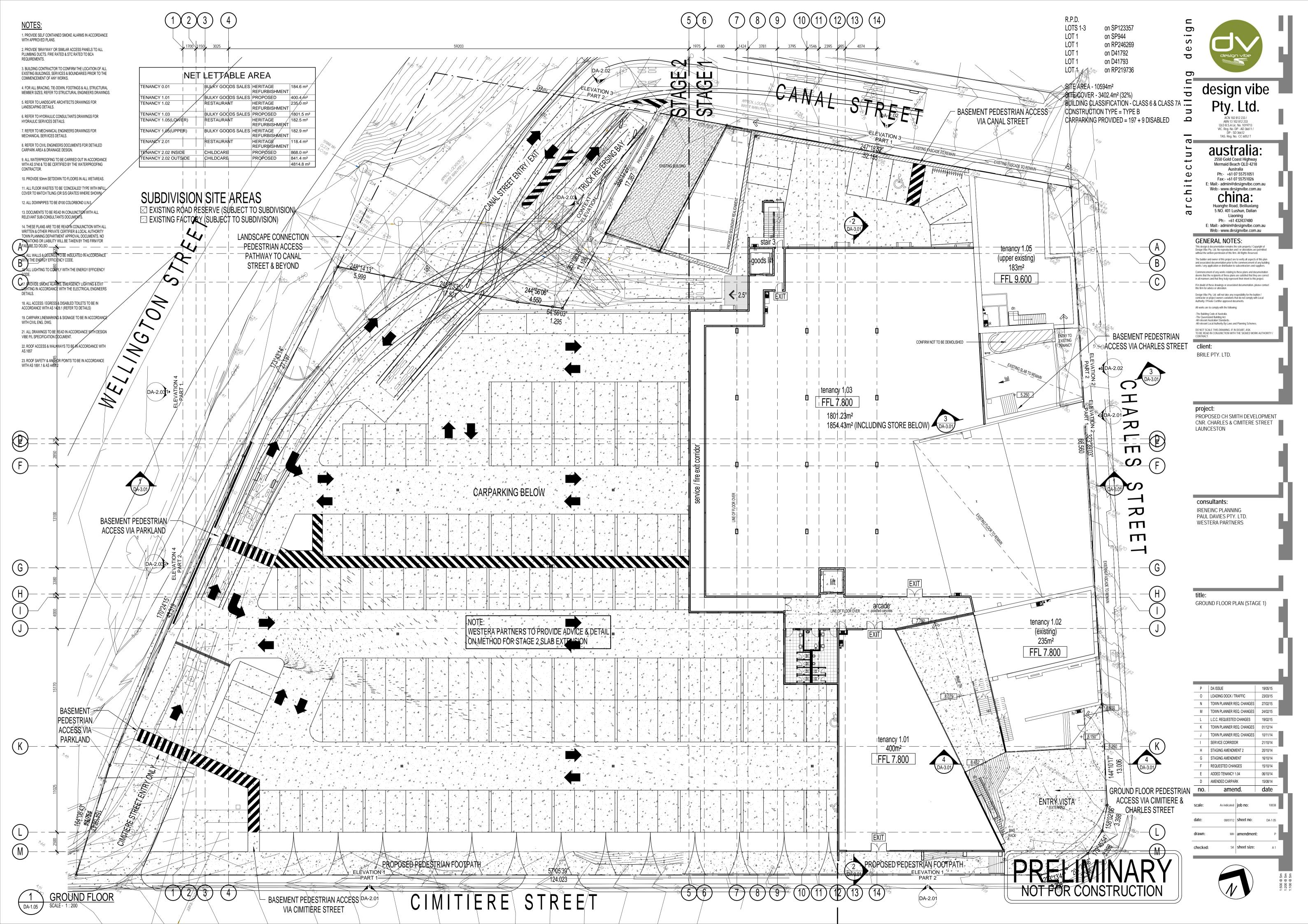
SITE PLAN (STAGE 1)

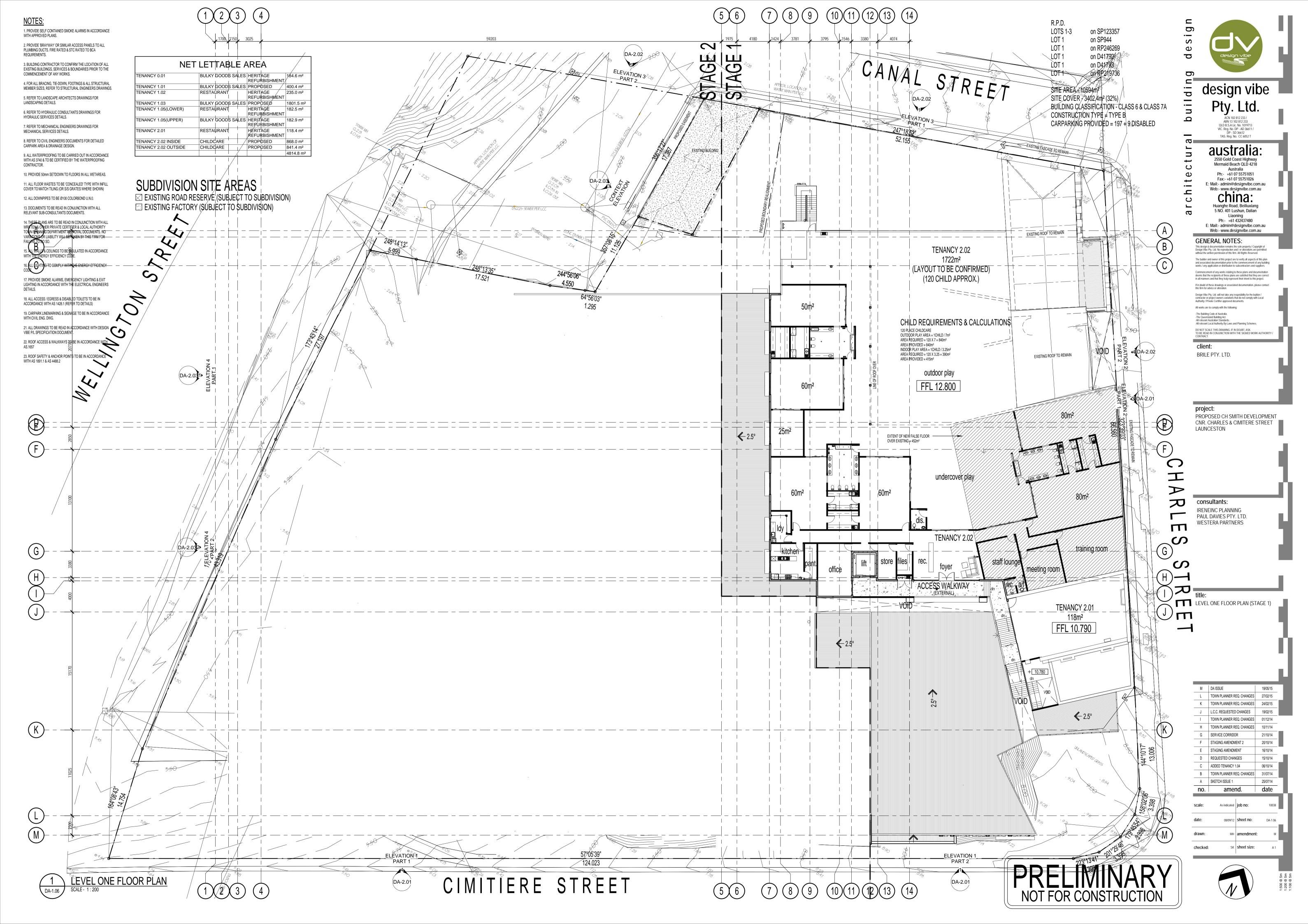
TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES

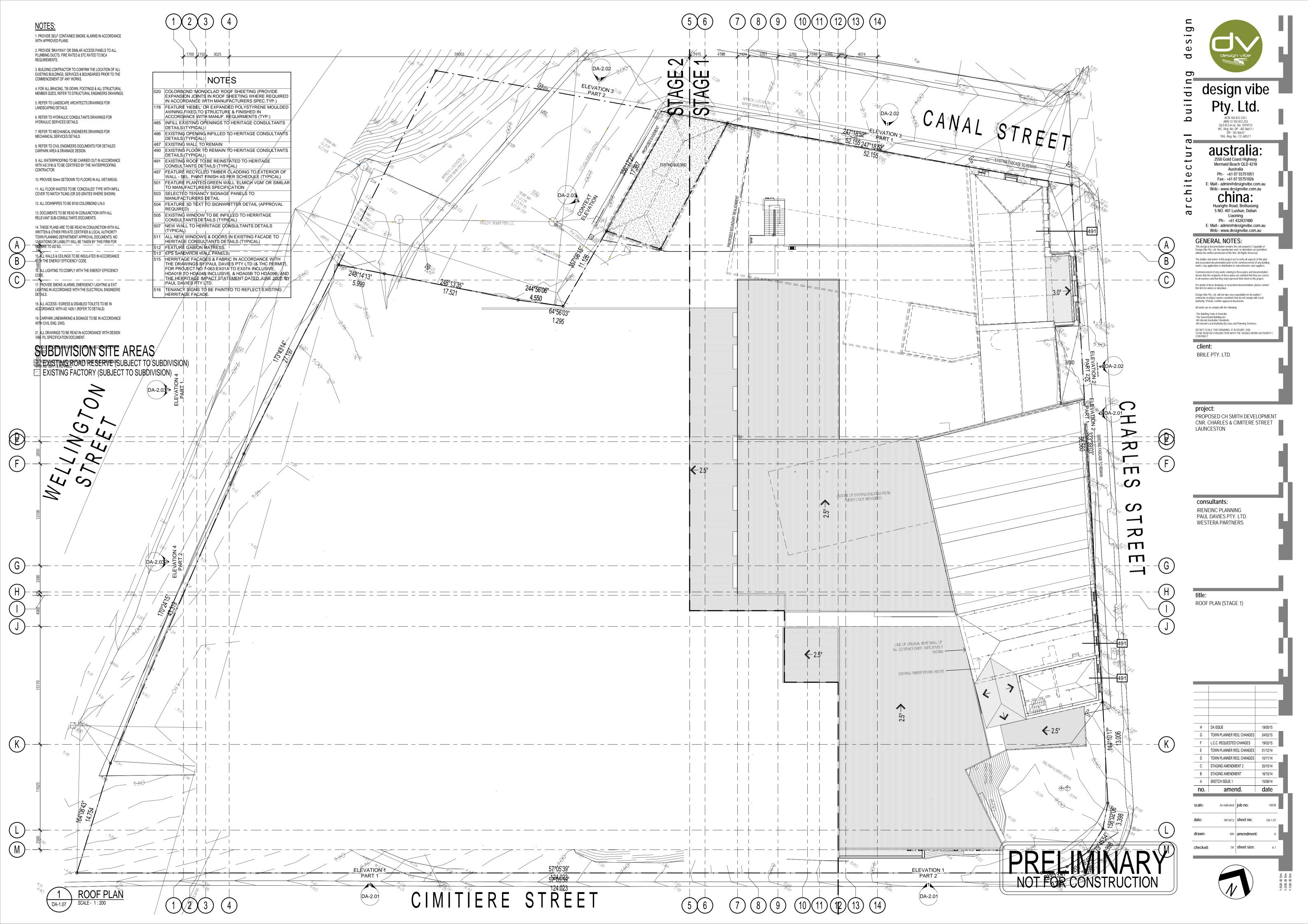


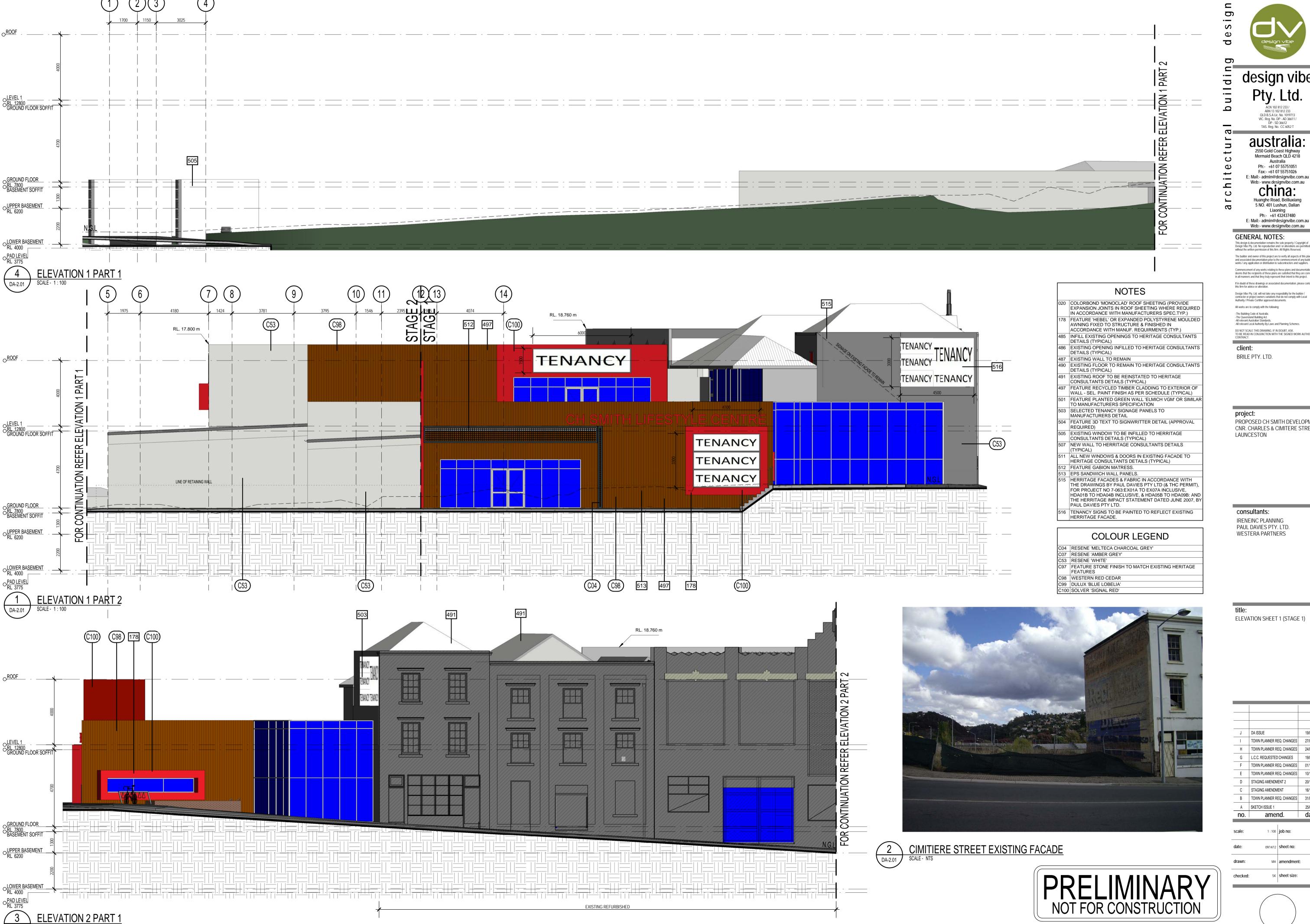












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BRILE PTY. LTD.

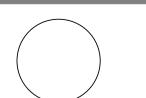
PROPOSED CH SMITH DEVELOPMENT CNR. CHARLES & CIMITERE STREET LAUNCESTON

IRENEINC PLANNING PAUL DAVIES PTY. LTD. WESTERA PARTNERS

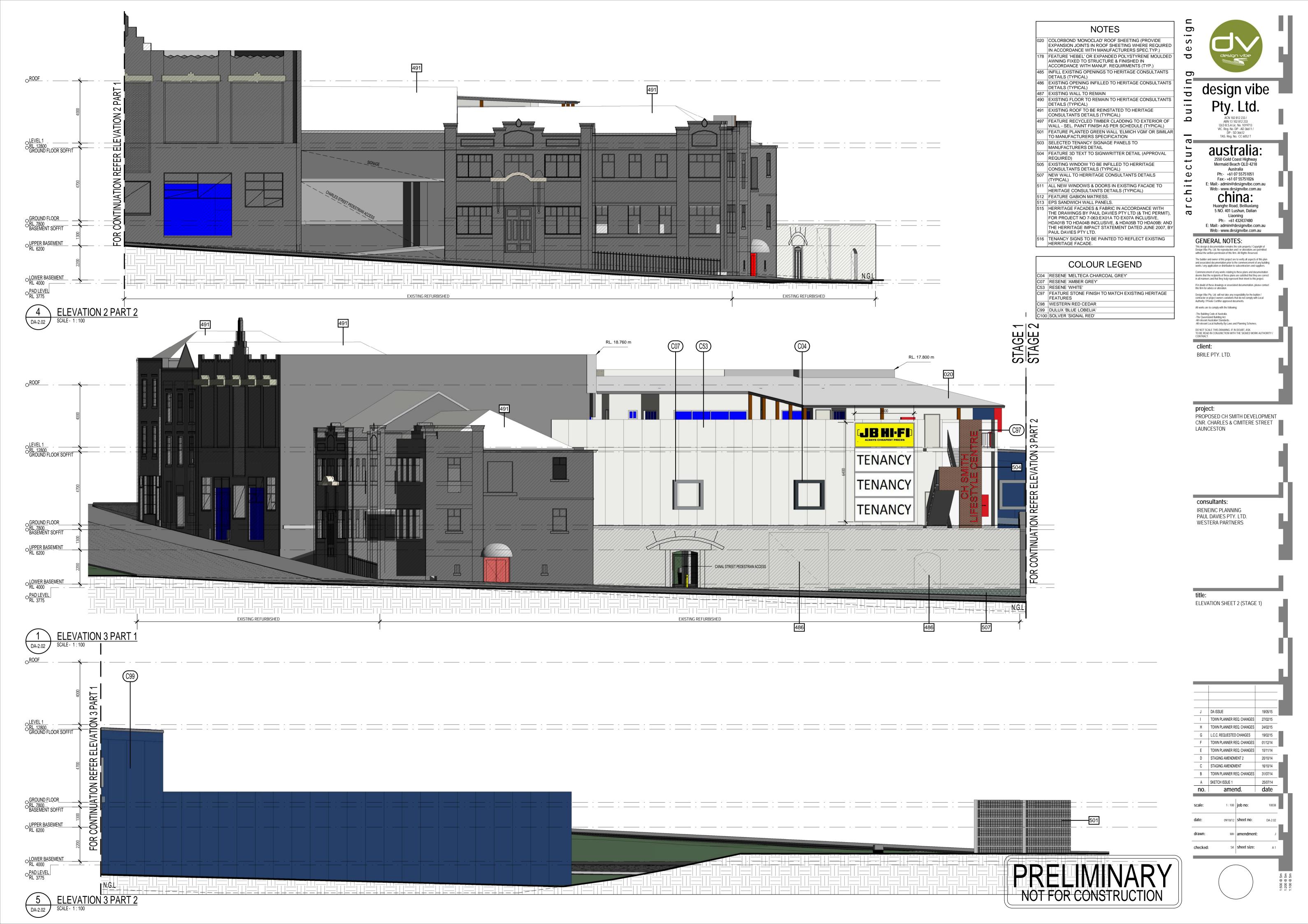
ELEVATION SHEET 1 (STAGE 1)

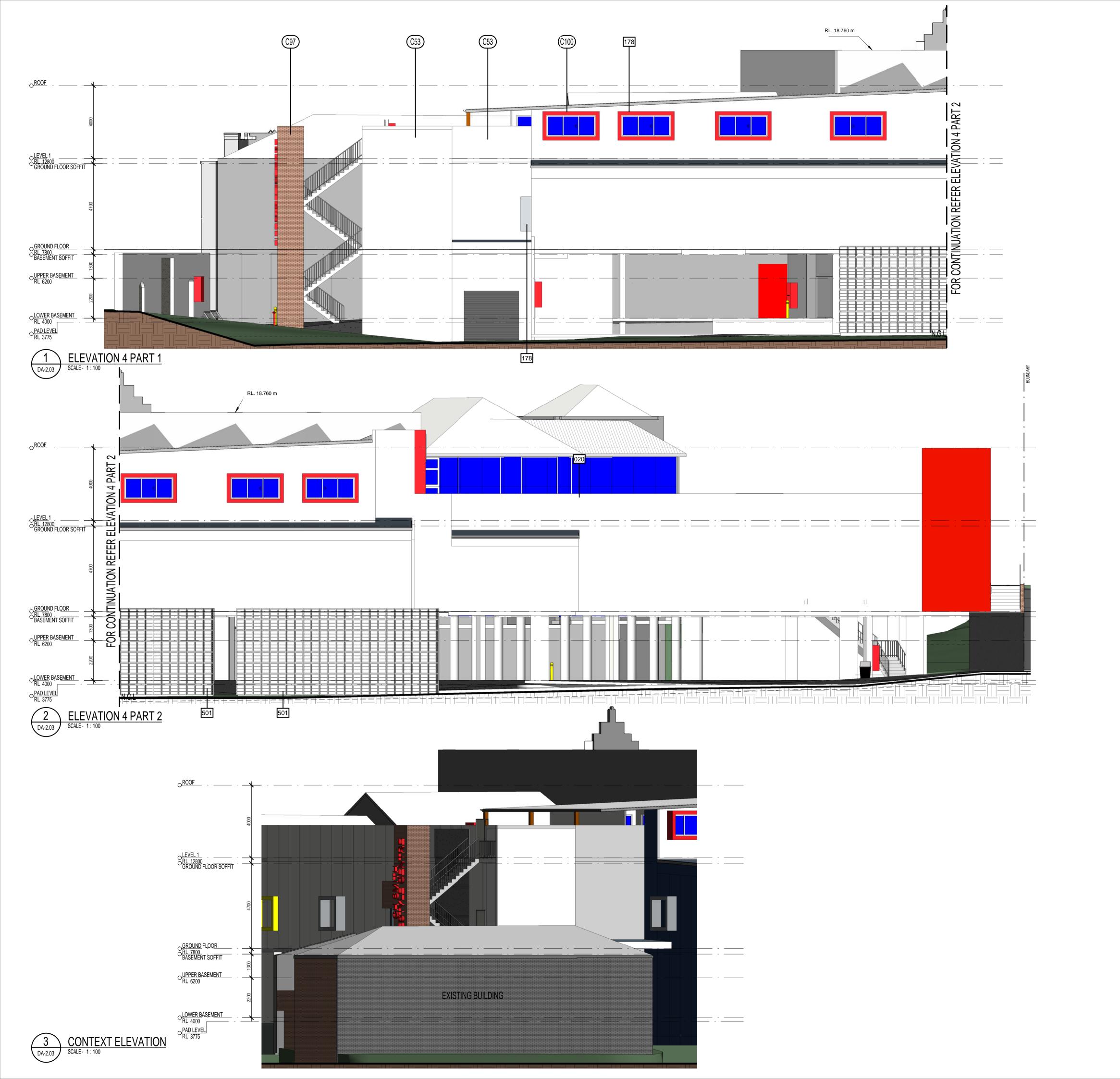
J	DA ISSUE	19/05/15	
I	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	27/02/15	
Н	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	24/02/15	
G	L.C.C. REQUESTED CHANGES	19/02/15	
F	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	01/12/14	
Е	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	10/11/14	
D	STAGING AMENDMENT 2	20/10/14	
С	STAGING AMENDMENT	16/10/14	
В	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	31/07/14	
Α	SKETCH ISSUE 1	25/07/14	
10.	amend.	date	
	1		

scale:	1 : 100	job no:	10038	
date:	09/14/12	sheet no:	DA-2.01	
drawn:	МН	amendment:	J	
checked:	SK	sheet size:	A 1	



1:500 @ 5m 1:200 @ 5m 1:100 @ 5m





NOTES

- 020 | COLORBOND 'MONOCLAD' ROOF SHEETING (PROVIDE EXPANSION JOINTS IN ROOF SHEETING WHERE REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS SPEC.TYP.)
- 178 FEATURE 'HEBEL' OR EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE MOULDED AWNING FIXED TO STRUCTURE & FINISHED IN
- ACCORDANCE WITH MANUF. REQUIRMENTS (TYP.) 485 INFILL EXISTING OPENINGS TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
- DETAILS (TYPICAL) 486 EXISTING OPENING INFILLED TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
- DETAILS (TYPICAL) 487 EXISTING WALL TO REMAIN
- 490 EXISTING FLOOR TO REMAIN TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS (TYPICAL)
- 491 EXISTING ROOF TO BE REINSTATED TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS (TYPICAL)
- 497 FEATURE RECYCLED TIMBER CLADDING TO EXTERIOR OF WALL SEL. PAINT FINISH AS PER SCHEDULE (TYPICAL)
- 501 FEATURE PLANTED GREEN WALL 'ELMICH VGM' OR SIMILAR TO MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATION
- 503 SELECTED TENANCY SIGNAGE PANELS TO MANUFACTURERS DETAIL
- 504 FEATURE 3D TEXT TO SIGNWRITTER DETAIL (APPROVAL REQUIRED)
- 505 EXISTING WINDOW TO BE INFILLED TO HERRITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS (TYPICAL)
- 507 NEW WALL TO HERRITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS (TYPICAL)
- ALL NEW WINDOWS & DOORS IN EXISTING FACADE TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS (TYPICAL)
- 12 FEATURE GABION MATRESS. 13 EPS SANDWICH WALL PANELS.
- 5 HERRITAGE FACADES & FABRIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAWINGS BY PAUL DAVIES PTY LTD (& THC PERMIT), FOR PROJECT NO 7-063:EX01A TO EX07A INCLUSIVE, HDA01B TO HDA04B INCLUSIVE, & HDA05B TO HDA09B: AND THE HERRITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT DATED JUNE 2007, BY
- PAUL DAVIES PTY LTD. 16 TENANCY SIGNS TO BE PAINTED TO REFLECT EXISTING

COLOUR LEGEND

- C04 RESENE 'MELTECA CHARCOAL GREY'
- C07 RESENE 'AMBER GREY' C53 RESENE 'WHITE'
- C97 FEATURE STONE FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING HERITAGE FEATURES
- C98 WESTERN RED CEDAR
- C99 DULUX 'BLUE LOBELIA' C100 SOLVER 'SIGNAL RED'

HERRITAGE FACADE.

design vibe Pty. Ltd.

ACN 102 812 233 / ABN 13 102 812 233 OLD B.S.A Lic. No. 1019713 VIC. Reg. No. DP - AD 36611 / DP - SD 36612 TAS. Reg. No. CC 6052 T

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Web:- www.designvibe.com.au china: Huanghe Road, Beiliuxiang

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TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SIGNED WORK AUTHORITY /
CONTRACT.

client: BRILE PTY. LTD.

project:

PROPOSED CH SMITH DEVELOPMENT CNR. CHARLES & CIMITERE STREET LAUNCESTON

consultants:

IRENEINC PLANNING PAUL DAVIES PTY. LTD. WESTERA PARTNERS

ELEVATION SHEET 3 (STAGE 1)

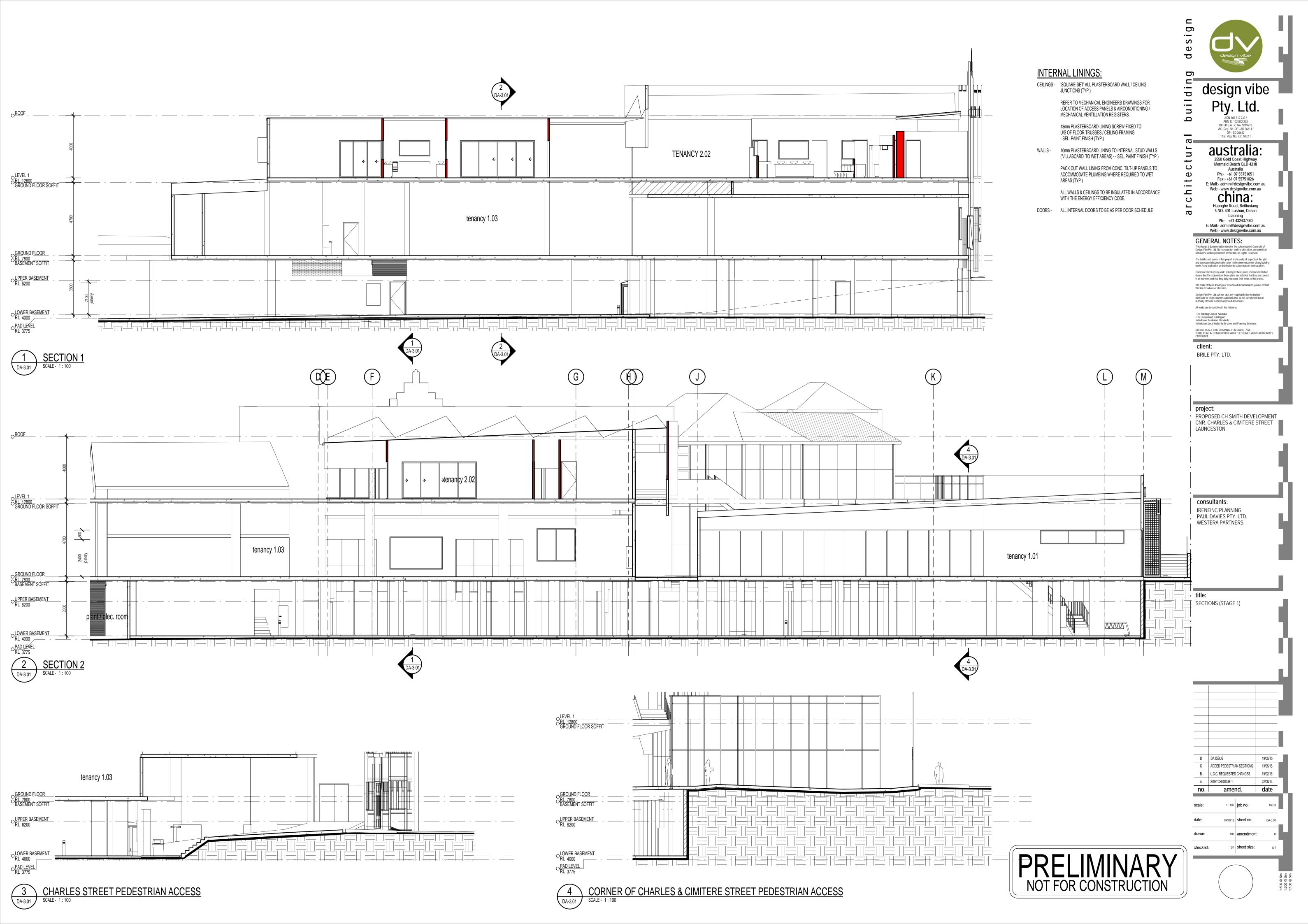
F	DA ISSUE	19/05/15	
E	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	27/02/15	
D	L.C.C. REQUESTED CHANGES	19/02/15	
С	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	01/12/14	
В	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	10/11/14	
A	STAGING AMENDMENT 2	20/10/14	
10.	amend.	date	
le:	1 : 100 job no:	10038	

10/16/14 sheet no:

1:500 @ 5m 1:200 @ 5m 1:100 @ 5m

sk sheet size:

PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



1. PROVIDE SELF CONTAINED SMOKE ALARMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED PLANS. 2. PROVIDE 'BRAYWAY' OR SIMILAR ACCESS PANELS TO ALL PLUMBING DUCTS. FIRE RATED & STC RATED TO BCA

3. BUILDING CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM THE LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING BUILDINGS, SERVICES & BOUNDARIES PRIOR TO THE

COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORKS 4. FOR ALL BRACING, TIE-DOWN, FOOTINGS & ALL STRUCTURAL

MEMBER SIZES. REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS DRAWING 5. REFER TO LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS DRAWINGS FOR

LANDSCAPING DETAILS. 6. REFER TO HYDRAULIC CONSULTANTS DRAWINGS FOR

HYDRAULIC SERVICES DETAILS. 7. REFER TO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS DRAWINGS FOR

MECHANICAL SERVICES DETAILS. 8. REFER TO CIVIL ENGINEERS DOCUMENTS FOR DETAILED

CARPARK AREA & DRAINAGE DESIGN.

9. ALL WATERPROOFING TO BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 3740 & TO BE CERTIFIED BY THE WATERPROOFING

CONTRACTOR. 10. PROVIDE 50mm SETDOWN TO FLOORS IN ALL WETAREAS

11. ALL FLOOR WASTES TO BE 'CONCEALED' TYPE WITH INFIL COVER TO MATCH TILING (OR S/S GRATES WHERE SHOWN)

12. ALL DOWNPIPES TO BE Ø100 COLORBOND U.N.O.

RELEVANT SUB-CONSULTANTS DOCUMENTS. 14. THESE PLANS ARE TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL WRITTEN & OTHER PRIVATE CERTIFIER & LOCAL AUTHORITY

VARIATIONS OR LIABILITY WILL BE TAKEN BY THIS FIRM FOR 15. ALL WALLS & CEILINGS TO BE INSULATED IN ACCORDANCE

TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT APPROVAL DOCUMENTS, NO

WITH THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY CODE.

FAILURE TO DO SO.

17. PROVIDE SMOKE ALARMS, EMERGENCY LIGHTING & EXI LIGHTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

18. ALL ACCESS / EGRESS & DISABLED TOILETS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 1428.1 (REFER TO DETAILS)

19. CARPARK LINEMARKING & SIGNAGE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE

21. ALL DRAWINGS TO BE READ IN ACCORDANCE WITH DESIGN VIBE P/L SPECIFICATION DOCUMENT. 22. ROOF ACCESS & WALKWAYS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH

23. ROOF SAFETY & ANCHOR POINTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE

AIR CONDITIONING ALUMINIUM

ACCESS PANEL

BALCONY OUTLET

BROOM CUPBOARD

BUCKET TRAP CAVITY

CUPBOARD

CONCRETE

CLOTHES DRYER

EMERGENCY LIGHTING

FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL

FIRE HOSE REEL (36m)

FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL

FIRE RATED DOOR FIRE EXTINGUISHER

FIXED GLASS FIRE HYDRANT

FLOOR WASTE

GLASS BRICKS

GLASS WASHER

HAND BASIN

HOSECOCK

FIBRE CEMENT SHEETING

DISHWASHER

DOWN

APPLIANCE CUPBOARD

AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS

BUILDING CODE OF AUSTRALIA PTY

OPAQUE GLASS

PLUMBING DUCT

POWDER ROOM PLANTER

PANTRY CUPBOARD

PERMANENT VENT REFRIGERATOR

RAINWATER HEAD

SMOKE DETECTOR

RANGEHOOD REFERENCE LEVEL

SLIDING DOOR SELECTED

SHOWER RECESS

RAINWATER SPREADER

STORMWATER OUTLET

TOILET ROLL HOLDER

UNDER BENCH OVEN

THERMAL SMOKE ALARI

STORMWATER RISING MAIN

STRUCTURAL SURFACE LEVEL

TYPICAL WALL TYPES:

90mm TIMBER / STEEL STUD WALL

LAMINATED TOILET PARTITION

190mm CONCRETE BLOCKWORK

190mm CONCRETE BLOCKWORK

110mm (RECYCLED) MASONRY BRICK SURROUND

STAINLESS STEEL

LAUNDRY TUB

TOWEL RAIL

TYPICAL

URINAL

UNDERSIDE

VANITY BASIN

'VACUUMAID'

SHELVES

SINK

SPITTER

PDR

SPR

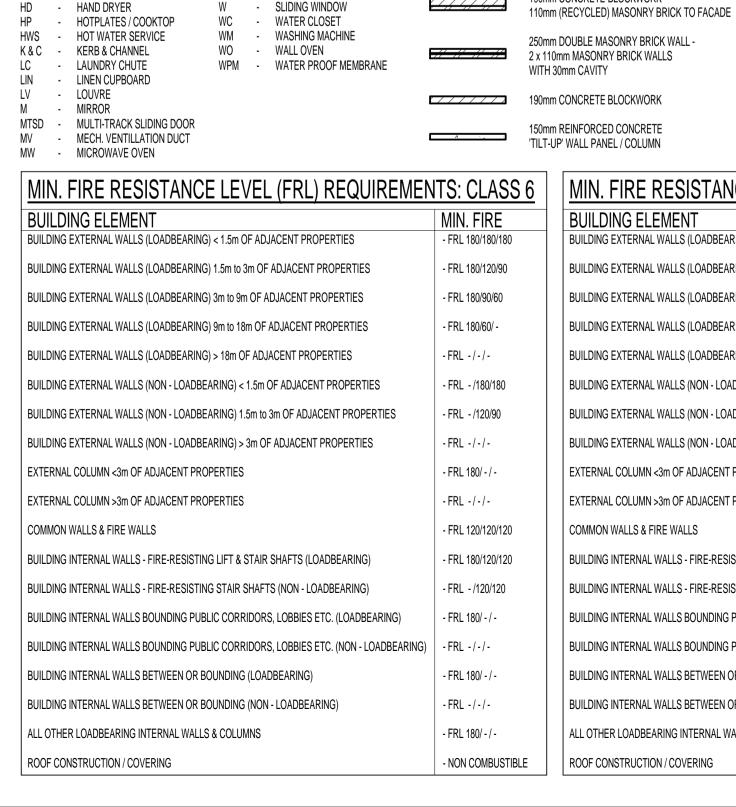
SWO

SWRM

OVERHEAD CUPBOARD

PLASTERBOARD LINING

WITH AS 1891.1 & AS 4488.2



SITE MEASURED CURTAIN WALL 'TILT-UP' WALL PANEL / COLUMN MIN. FIRE RESISTANCE LEVEL (FRL) REQUIREMENTS: CLASS 7a BUILDING ELEMENT MIN. FIRE BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) < 1.5m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/120/120 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) 1.5m to 3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/90/60 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) 3m to 9m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/30/30 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) 9m to 18m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/30/ -BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) > 18m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES -FRL -/-/-BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (NON - LOADBEARING) < 1.5m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL - /120/120 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (NON - LOADBEARING) 1.5m to 3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL - /90/60 BUILDING EXTERNAL WALLS (NON - LOADBEARING) > 3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL -/-/-EXTERNAL COLUMN < 3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL 120/ - / -EXTERNAL COLUMN >3m OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES - FRL -/-/-COMMON WALLS & FIRE WALLS - FRL 120/120/120 BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS - FIRE-RESISTING LIFT & STAIR SHAFTS (LOADBEARING) - FRL 120/120/120 BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS - FIRE-RESISTING STAIR SHAFTS (NON - LOADBEARING) - FRL - /120/120 BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS BOUNDING PUBLIC CORRIDORS, LOBBIES ETC. (LOADBEARING) - FRL 120/ - / BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS BOUNDING PUBLIC CORRIDORS, LOBBIES ETC. (NON - LOADBEARING) BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS BETWEEN OR BOUNDING (LOADBEARING) - FRL 120/ - / -BUILDING INTERNAL WALLS BETWEEN OR BOUNDING (NON - LOADBEARING) - FRL -/-/-ALL OTHER LOADBEARING INTERNAL WALLS & COLUMNS - FRL 120/ - / -ROOF CONSTRUCTION / COVERING - NON COMBUSTIBLE

MIN. FIRE RESISTANCE LEVEL (FRL) REQUIREMENTS: CARPARKS

'TILT-UP' WALL PANEL / COLUMN

CONCRETE RETAINING WALL

CONCRETE RETAINING WALL

CONCRETE RETAINING WALL

MANUFACTURERS DETAIL

250mm REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN / SPRAYED

300mm REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN / SPRAYED

350mm REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN / SPRAYED

190mm CONCRETE BLOCKWORK (PLANTED GREEN WALL) TO

BUILDING ELEMENT MIN. FIRE EXTERNAL WALLS (LOADBEARING) < 3m - FRL 60/60/60 EXTERNAL WALLS (NON - LOADBEARING) < 3m - FRL - /60/60 INTERNAL WALLS - (LOADBEARING) OTHER THAN ROOF SUPPORT (NOT USED FOR CARPARKING) · FRL 60/ - / -INTERNAL WALLS - ROOF SUPPORT ONLY (NOT USED FOR CARPARKING) - FRL -/-/-INTERNAL WALLS - (NON - LOADBEARING) - FRL -/-/-FIRE WALLS - (CARPARK) FRL 60/60/60 COLUMNS > 3m - ROOF SUPPORT ONLY (NOT USED FOR CARPARKING) - FRL -/-/-COLUMNS - STEEL (OTHER THAN ONE COVERED BY ROOF SUPPORT ONLY) - FRL 60/ - / - or 26m² / tonne COLUMNS - ANY OTHER BEAMS < 3m - STEEL FLOOR BEAM IN CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH A CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB - FRL 60/ - / - or 30m² / tonne BEAMS < 3m - ANY OTHER - FRL 60/ - / -BEAMS > 3m - FRL -/-/-- FRL -/-/-STAIR SHAFT - FIRE RESISTING (WITHIN CARPARK) - FRL 60/60/60 ROOF CONSTRUCTION / COVERING - NON COMBUSTIBLE

ENERGY PROVISIONS

ACHIEVES

BE ADDEI

ACHIEVE RO

(NOTE: CA

EXTERNAL WALLS NEED AN OVERALL RATING OF R2.8.

MacDONALD ENERGY EFFICIENCY REPORT

EXTERNAL ROOF / CEILING NEEDS AN OVERALL RATING OF R3.2.

THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE READ IN ACCORDANCE WITH McCUTCHEON

PROPOSED CH SMITH

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CNR. CHARLES & CIMITIERE STREET

LAUNCESTON

(STAGE 2)

SUSPENDED CEILING

5 IS NEEDED.

Y AND PLASTERBOARD

REASED SO AS NOT

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SERVICES LEGEND

EXIT

PART OF BUILDING	CLASS	APPROX FLOOR AREA
RETAIL / SALES	6	11,406 m²
CARPARKING	7a	5,378 m²

VACCUMAID

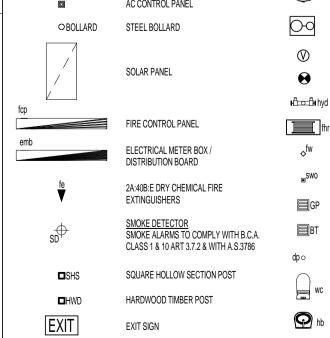
FLOOR WASTE

STORMWATER OUTLET

EMERGENCY LIGHTING

DUAL OUTLET PILLAR HYDRAN

AC SPLIT SYSTEM CONDENSER STORMWATER PUMP STATION CONTROL PANEL AC SPLIT SYSTEM HEAD HOT WATER SERVICE (SOLAR,GAS OR HEATPUMP TO COMPLY ENERGY EFFICIENCY CODE) AC CONTROL PANEL \bigcirc ○BOLLARD STEEL BOLLARD SWIMMING POOL FILTER & PUMP



SMOKE ALARMS TO COMPLY WITH B.C.A.	BT	BUCKET TRAP (V
CLASS 1 & 10 ART 3.7.2 & WITH A.S.3786	dp⊙	DOWNPIPE
SQUARE HOLLOW SECTION POST	wc	WATER CLOSET
HARDWOOD TIMBER POST	" "	WHEN OLOOLI
EXIT SIGN	hb	HAND BASIN
EXIT ARROW	Tef.	UNDER BENCH F
EXTERIOR LIGHTPOLE	∲ • ∨b	VANITY BASIN
SUB BOARD	t	TUB

VANITY BASIN TUB MECH. VENTILATION
MECHANICAL VENTILATION REQUIRED WHERE INDICATED. MINIMUM EXHAUST AIR REQUIREMENTS BASED ON USE OF ENCLOSURE AS PER AS.1668.2 1991-APPENDIX B LAUNDRY - 20L/S WIRED TO LIGHT SWITCH. BATH, WC, ENSUITE - 25L/S WIRED TO

BUCKET TRAP (WITH REMOVABLE BASKET) UNDER BENCH FRIDGE TERMITE TREATMENT TERMITE TREATMENT TO AS.3660.1 - 2000 & BCA VOL.2 PART 3.1.3. TERMIGLASS TO EXTERNAL WALL CAVITY & COLLARS (IN ACCORDANCE TO AS.) TO ALL SLAB PENETRATIONS. FLEXIBLE MASTIC TERMICIDE SEALANE TO OTHER AREAS. TERMITE STICKER TO BE IN METERBOX IN A VISABLE POSITION. FIRE HYDRANTS & FIRE HOSE REELS TO COMPLY WITH E1.4 OF THE BCA

CONSTRUCTION TO COMPLY WITH:

WITH	TIMBER CONSTRUCTION WET AREAS GLASS INSTALLATION PROTECTION FROM TERMITES ROOF CONSTRUCTION-GUTTER/DP/FLASHING -CONCRETE TILES -METAL ROOFING SMOKE ALARMS	

PENETRATIONS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.12 OF THE BCA OPENINGS IN LIFT SHAFTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.13 OF THE BCA SERVICE OPENINGS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.15 OF THE BCA CONSTRUCTION JOINTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.16 OF THE BCA SMOKE DOORS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C3.4 & D2.6(C) OF THE BCA STAIR GOINGS & RISERS TO COMPLY WITH D2.13 OF THE BCA STAIR LANDINGS TO COMPLY WITH D2.14 OF THE BCA THRESHOLDS TO COMPLY WITH D2.15 OF THE BCA BALUSTRADING & OTHER BARRIERS TO COMPLY WITH D2.16 OF THE BCA HANDRAILS TO COMPLY WITH D2.17 OF THE BCA FIXED PLATFORMS, WALKWAYS, STAIRWAYS & LADDERS TO COMPLY WITH D2.15 OF THE BCA OPERATIONAL LATCHES TO COMPLY WITH D2.21 OF THE BCA SIGNAGE ON DOORS TO COMPLY WITH D2.23 OF THE BCA DISABLED UNITS TO COMPLY WITH D3.7 & D3.8 OF THE BCA ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING TO COMPLY WITH F4.3 & F4.4 OF THE BCA VENTILLATION BORROWED FROM ADJOINING ROOMS TO COMPLY WITH F4.7 OF THE BCA



LOTS 1-3 on SP123357 on SP944 on RP246269 on D41792 on D41793 on RP219736

SITE AREA - 10594m² SITE COVER - 7605m² (72%) BUILDING CLASSIFICATION - CLASS 6 & CLASS 7A CONSTRUCTION TYPE = TYPE B CARPARKING PROVIDED = 151 + 9 DISABLED

;	SITE COVER	2	
TOTAL SITE COVER			7605.2 m
			7605.2 m
NET	LETTABLE A	AREA	
TENANCY 0.01	BULKY GOODS SALES	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	184.6 m²
TENANCY 1.01	BULKY GOODS SALES	PROPOSED	400.4 m ²
TENANCY 1.02	RESTAURANT	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	235.0 m ²
TENANCY 1.03	BULKY GOODS SALES	PROPOSED	1801.5 m ²
TENANCY 1.04	BULKY GOODS SALES	PROPOSED	3500.2 m ²
TENANCY 1.04 LOWER STORE	BULKY GOODS SALES	PROPOSED	1115.9 m ²
TENANCY 1.04 UPPER STORE	BULKY GOODS SALES	PROPOSED	533.6 m ²
TENANCY 1.05(LOWER)	RESTAURANT	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	182.5 m²
TENANCY 1.05(UPPER)	BULKY GOODS SALES	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	182.9 m²
TENANCY 2.01	RESTAURANT	HERITAGE REFURBISHMENT	118.4 m²
TENANCY 2.02 INSIDE	CHILDCARE	PROPOSED	868.0 m ²
TENANCY 2.02 OUTSIDE	CHILDCARE	PROPOSED	841.4 m ²
			9964.5 m ²

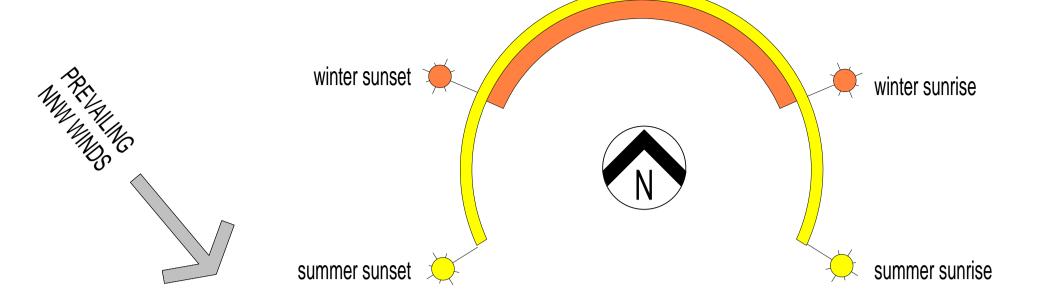
LOWER BASEMENT	
CARPARKING	5377.9 m²
GOODS LIFT	12.4 m²
LIFT	11.4 m²
LOADING DOCK 1	14.0 m²
LOADING DOCK 2	12.9 m²
PLANT / ELECTRICAL ROOM	59.3 m ²
PUMP / TANK ROOM	126.4 m²
REFUSE STORE	20.7 m ²
SERVICE CORRIDOR	39.2 m²
STAIR 1	15.2 m²
STAIR 2	14.9 m²
STAIR 3	16.4 m²
STAIR 4	10.5 m ²
TENANCY 0.01	226.9 m²
TENANCY 1.03 STORE	57.1 m ²
TENANCY 1.04 STORE	1068.3 m²
UPPER BASEMENT	
TENANCY 1.05	226.9 m²
GROUND FLOOR	
AMENITIES	49.0 m²
GOODS LIFT	12.4 m²
LIFT	11.4 m²
SERVICE CORRIDOR	131.7 m²
STAIR 1	15.2 m²
STAIR 2	14.9 m²
STAIR 3	18.8 m²
STAIR 4	8.3 m ²
TENANCY 1.01	412.0 m ²
TENANCY 1.02	264.7 m ²
TENANCY 1.03	1828.8 m²
TENANCY 1.04	3535.6 m ²
TENANCY 1.04 ENTRY	89.1 m ²
TENANCY 1.04 VOID	545.9 m ²
TENANCY 1.05	226.9 m²
WALKWAY / ARCADE (COVERED)	240.9 m²
LEVEL 1	
ACCESS WALKWAY	83.8 m ²
GOODS LIFT	12.4 m²
LIFT	11.4 m²
STAIR 3	18.8 m²
TENANCY 2.01	219.6 m ²
TENANCY 2.02	1721.6 m²
	16784.2 m²

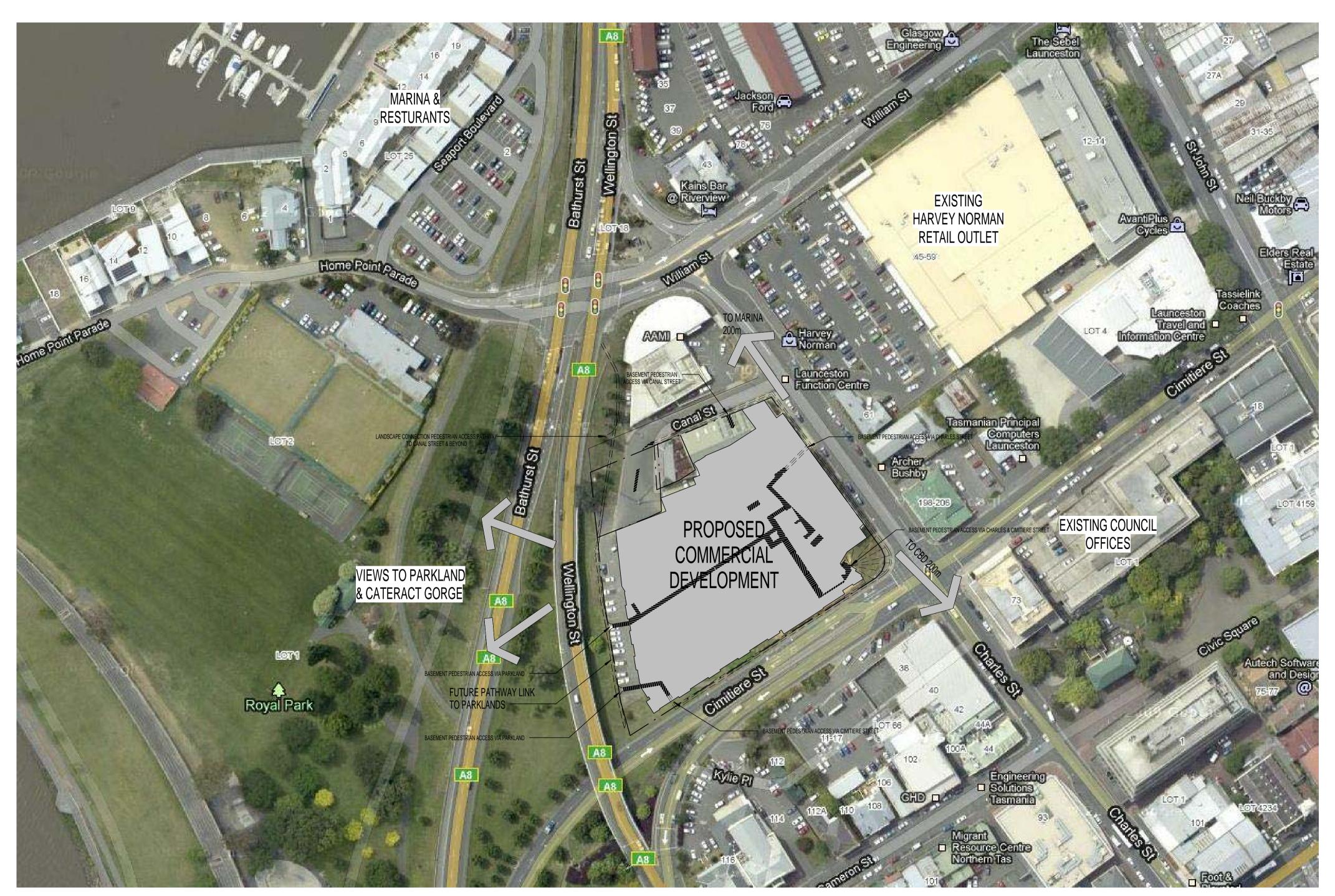
GROSS FLOOR AREA

LANDSCAP	ING
LANDSCAPING AREA 1	185.8 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 2	20.4 m²
LANDSCAPING AREA 3	58.7 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 4	14.5 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 5	442.2 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 6	21.0 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 7	9.7 m ²
LANDSCAPING AREA 8	33.1 m²
	785.6 m ²

DRAWING SCHEDULE						
DWG No.	DWG No. DRAWING TITLE					
DA-1.00	TITLE SHEET (STAGE 2)					
DA-1.01	LOCALITY PLAN (STAGE 2)					
DA-1.02	SITE PLAN (STAGE 2)					
DA-1.03	STAGING, EXTENT OF EXISTING & LOCALITY PLAN (STAGE 2)					
DA-1.04	LOWER BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN (STAGE 2)					
DA-1.05	GROUND FLOOR PLAN (STAGE 2)					
DA-1.06	LEVEL ONE FLOOR PLAN (STAGE 2)					
DA-1.07	ROOF PLAN (STAGE 2)					
DA-2.01	ELEVATION SHEET 1 (STAGE 2)					
DA-2.02	ELEVATION SHEET 2 (STAGE 2)					
DA-2.03	ELEVATION SHEET 3 (STAGE 2)					
DA-3.01	SECTIONS (STAGE 2)					

= = = = INDICATES PEDESTRIAN ACCESS THROUGH DEVELOPMENT, WITH FUTURE LANDSCAPED FEATURE LINK TO ADJACENT PARKLANDS











design vibe Pty. Ltd.

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Web:- www.designvibe.com.au

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DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING. IF IN DOUBT, ASK.
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client: BRILE PTY. LTD.

project:
PROPOSED CH SMITH DEVELOPMENT
CNR. CHARLES & CIMITERE STREET
LAUNCESTON

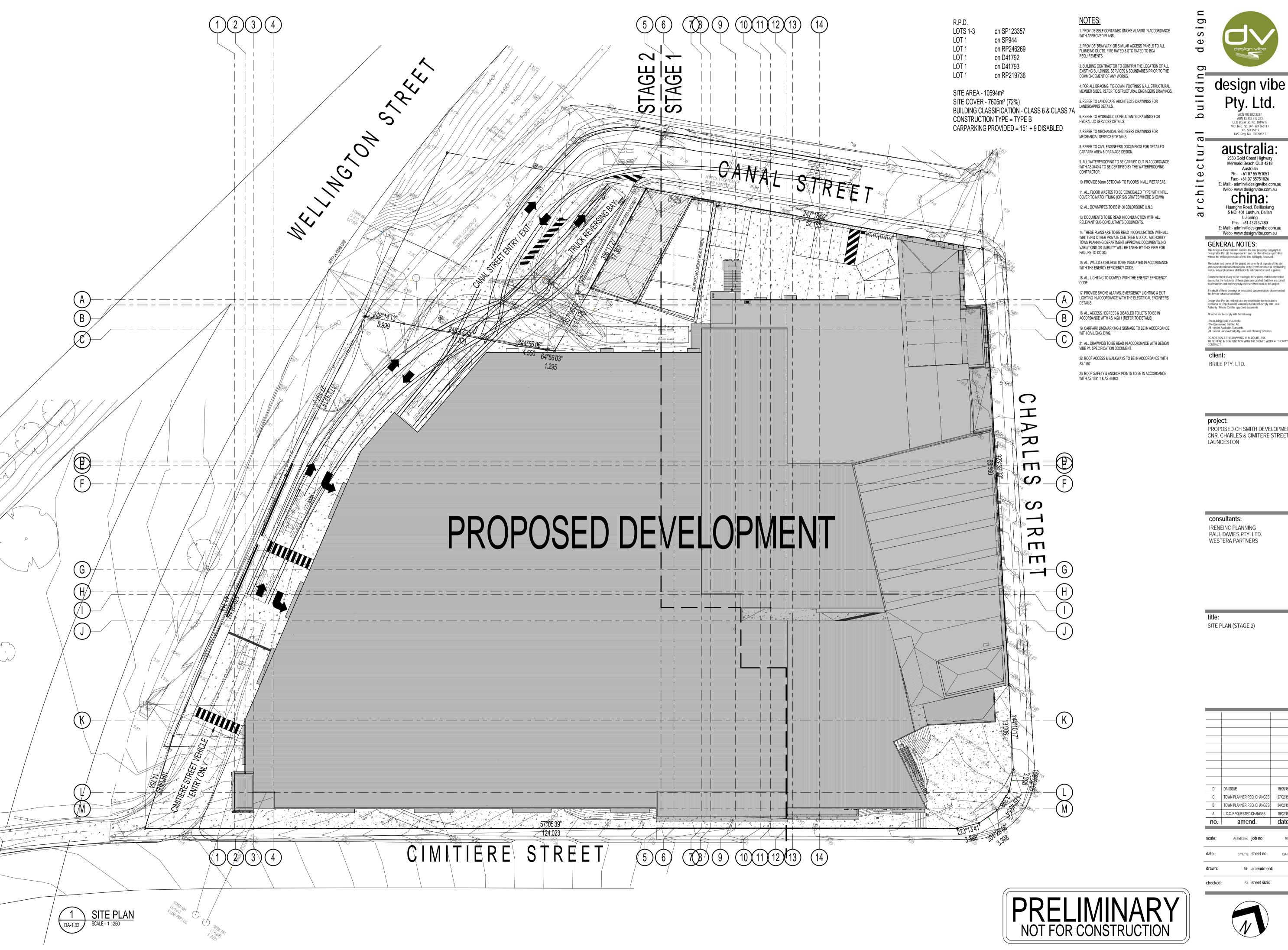
consultants:

title: LOCALITY PLAN (STAGE 2)

A L.C.C. REQUESTED CHANGES 18/03/1	А	L.C.C. REQUESTED CHANGES	19/05/1 18/03/1 dat e
B DA ISSUE 19/05/1	В	DA ISSUE	19/05/1

scale:	1 : 1000	job no:	10038
date:	03/17/15	sheet no:	DA-1.01
drawn:	МН	amendment:	В
checked:	SK	sheet size:	A 1





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Mermaid Beach QLD 4218 Ph:- +61 07 55751051 Fax:- +61 07 55751026

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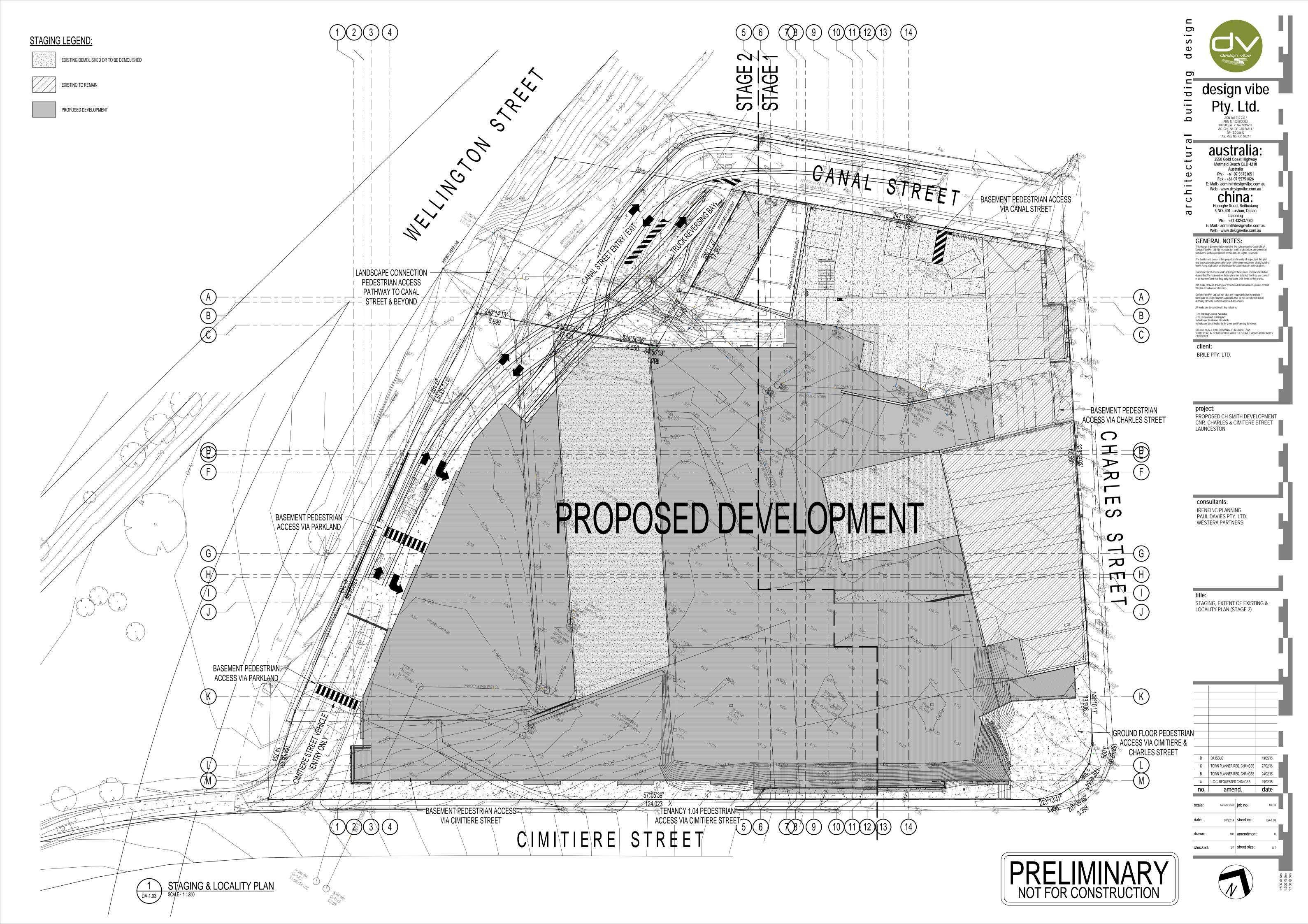
> 5 NO. 401 Lushun, Dalian Ph:- +61 432437480

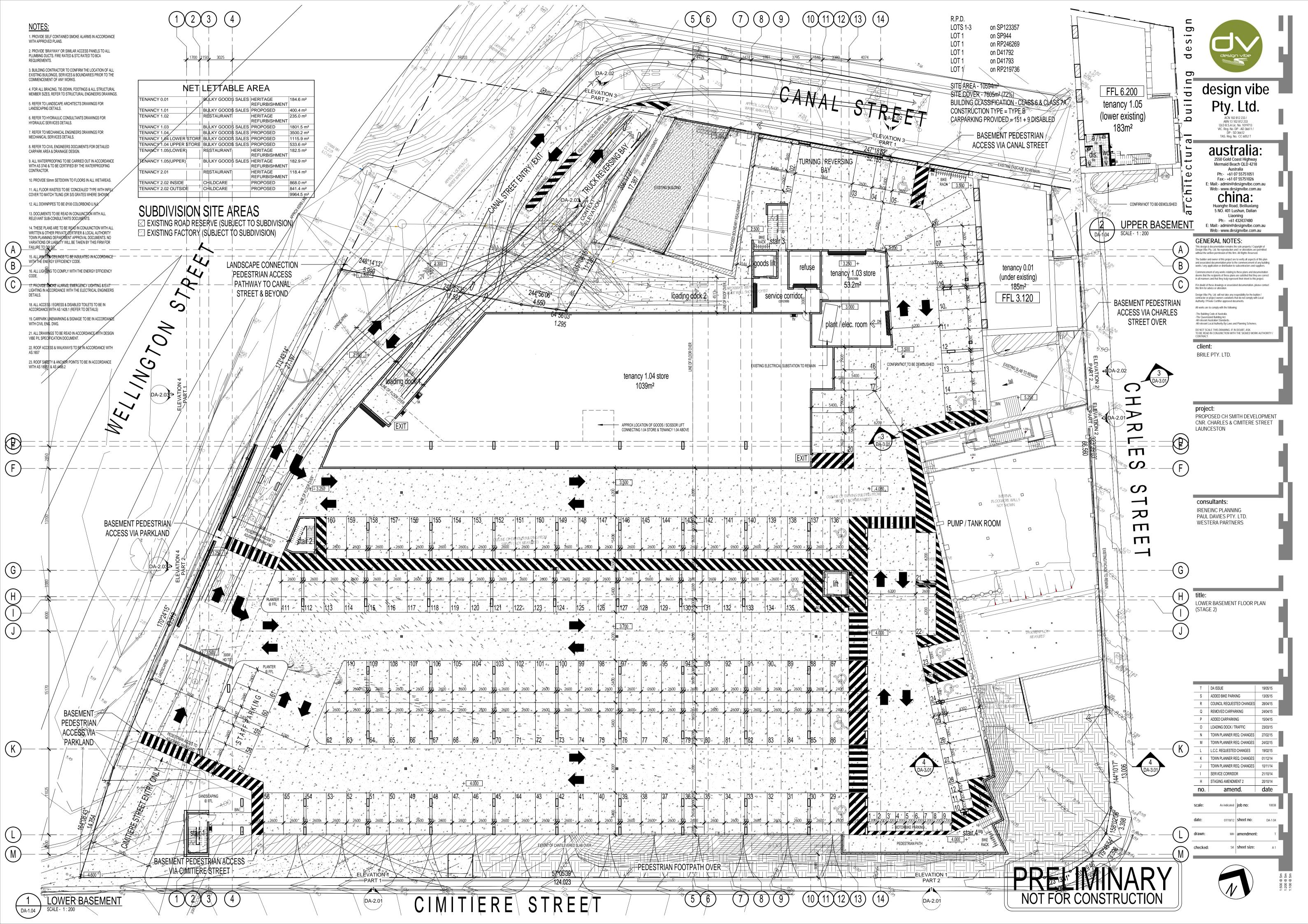
The builder and owner of this project are to verify all aspects of this plan and associated documentation prior to the commencement of any build works / any application or distribution to subcontractors and suppliers.

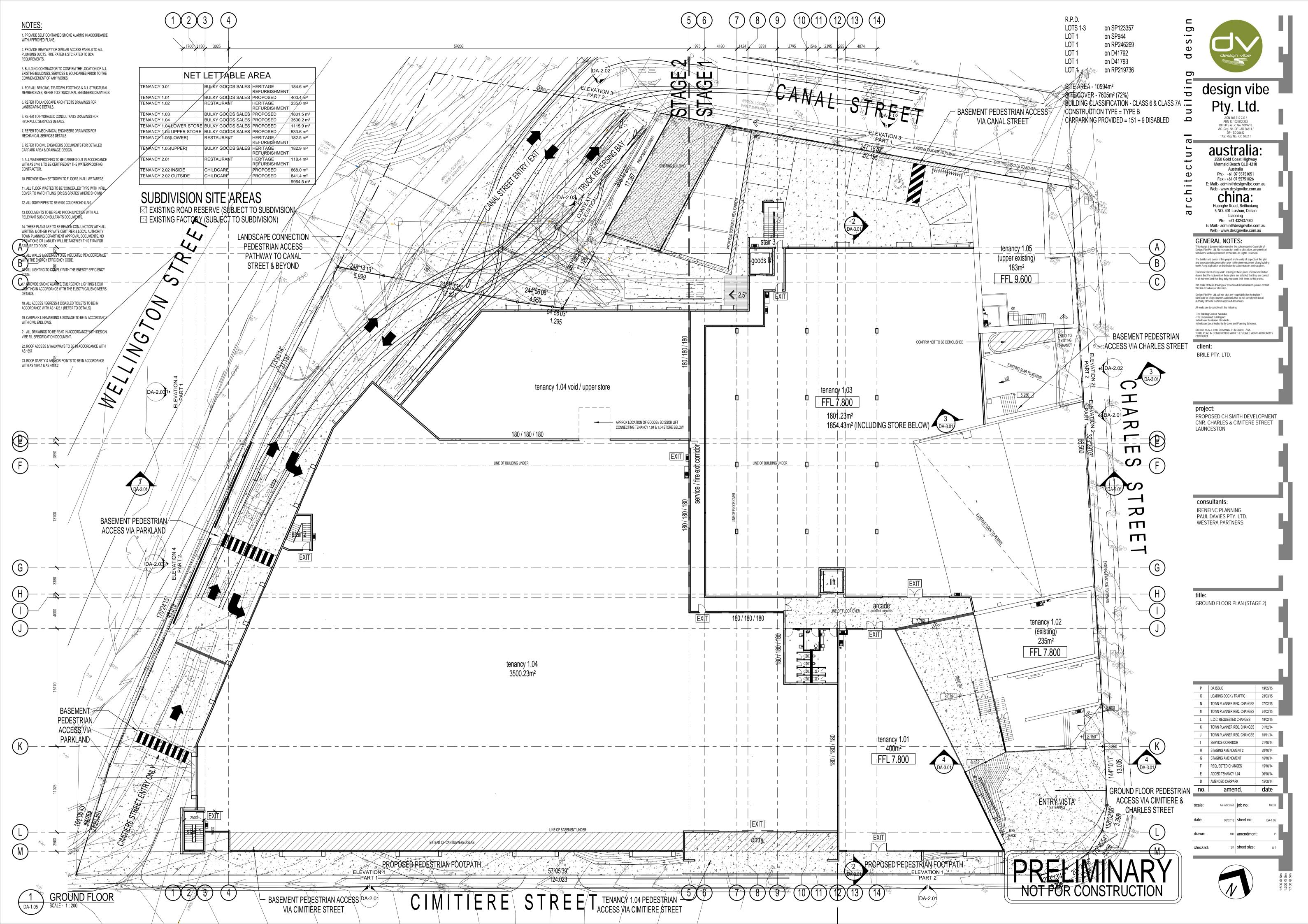
PROPOSED CH SMITH DEVELOPMENT CNR. CHARLES & CIMITERE STREET

TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES

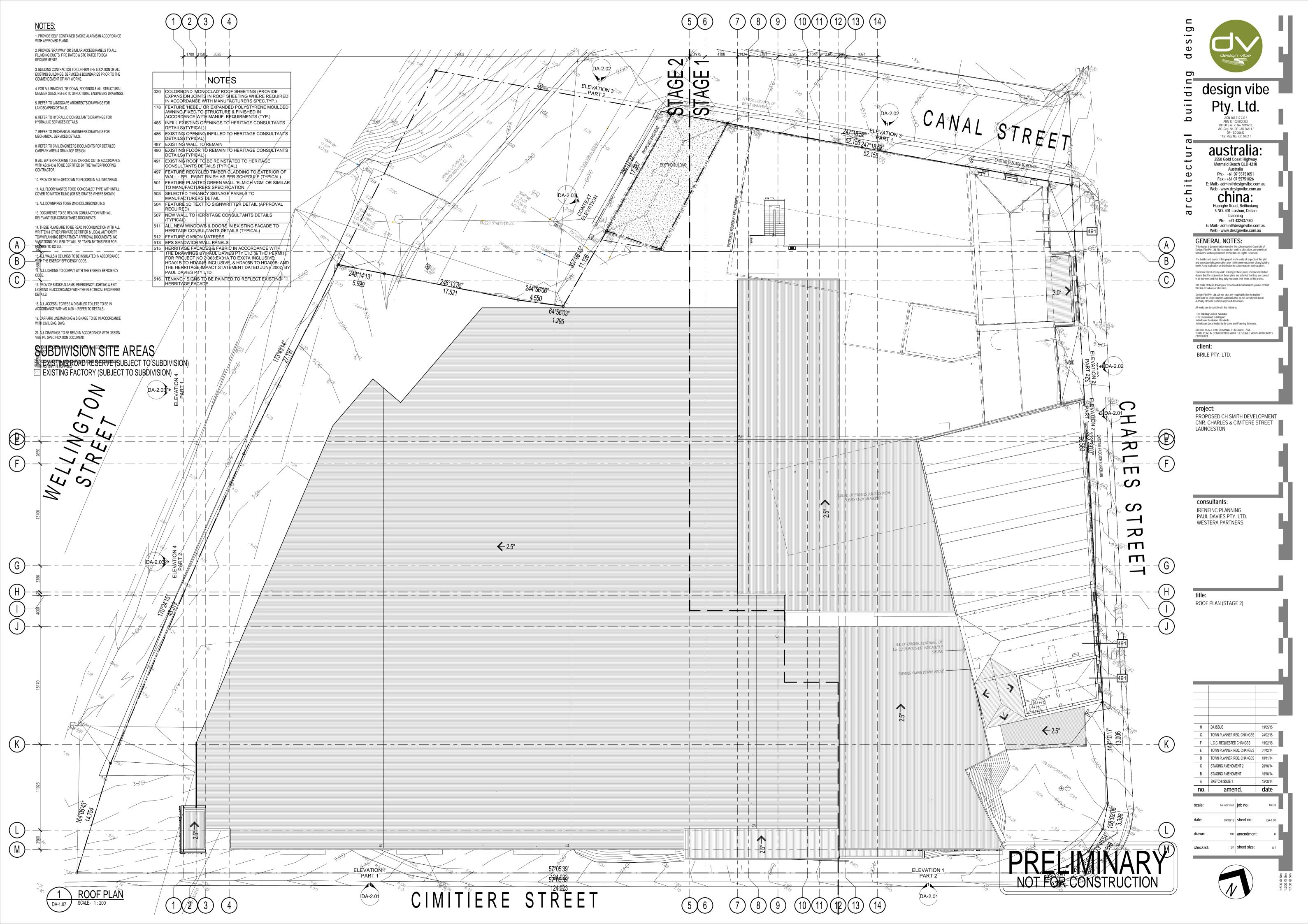


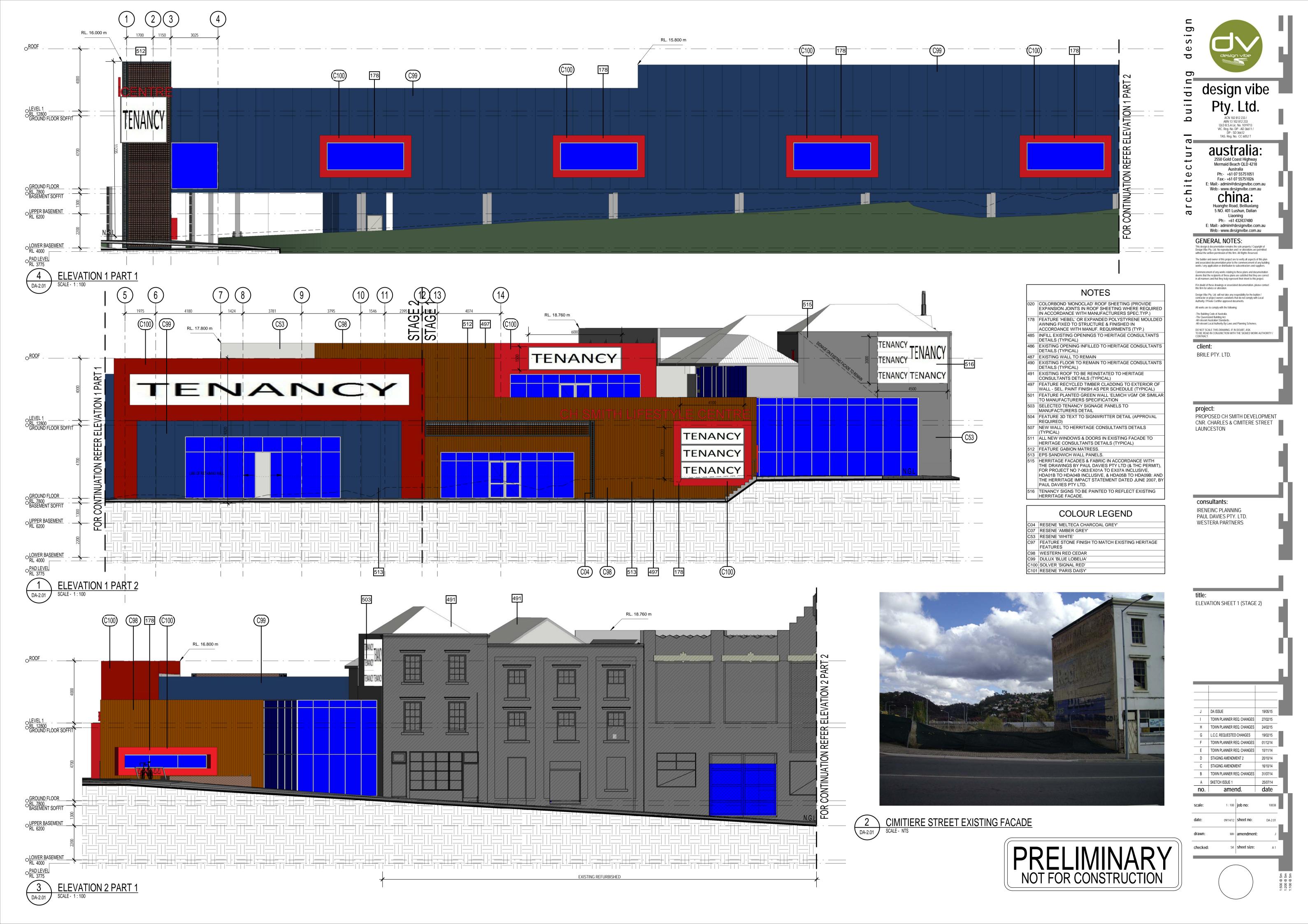


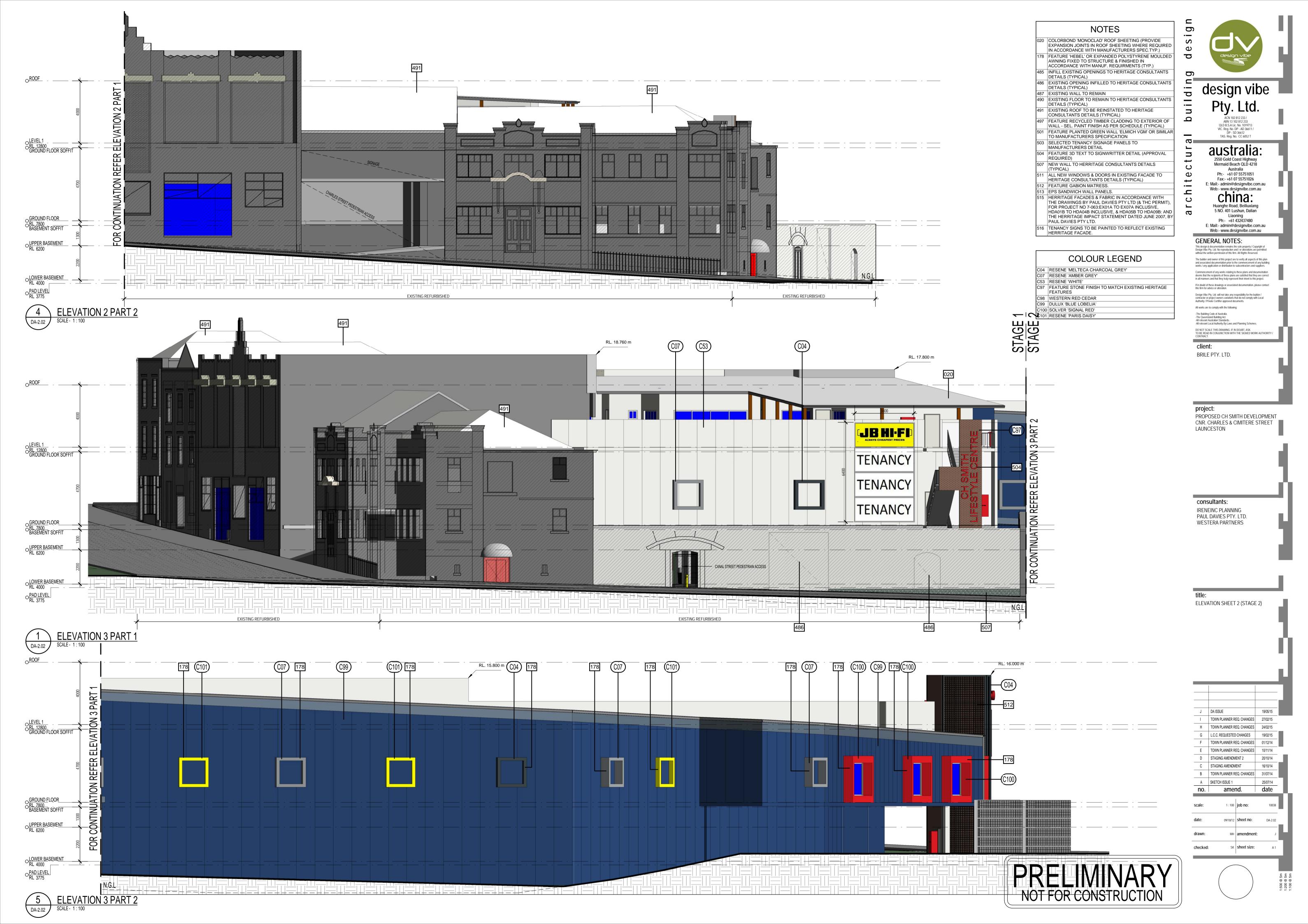














NOTES

- 020 COLORBOND 'MONOCLAD' ROOF SHEETING (PROVIDE EXPANSION JOINTS IN ROOF SHEETING WHERE REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS SPEC.TYP.)
- 178 FEATURE 'HEBEL' OR EXPANDED POLYSTYRENE MOULDED AWNING FIXED TO STRUCTURE & FINISHED IN
- ACCORDANCE WITH MANUF. REQUIRMENTS (TYP.) 485 INFILL EXISTING OPENINGS TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
- DETAILS (TYPICAL) 486 EXISTING OPENING INFILLED TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
- DETAILS (TYPICAL) 487 EXISTING WALL TO REMAIN
- 490 EXISTING FLOOR TO REMAIN TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS (TYPICAL)
- 491 EXISTING ROOF TO BE REINSTATED TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS (TYPICAL)
- 497 FEATURE RECYCLED TIMBER CLADDING TO EXTERIOR OF WALL SEL. PAINT FINISH AS PER SCHEDULE (TYPICAL)
- 501 FEATURE PLANTED GREEN WALL 'ELMICH VGM' OR SIMILAR TO MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATION
- 503 SELECTED TENANCY SIGNAGE PANELS TO MANUFACTURERS DETAIL
- 504 FEATURE 3D TEXT TO SIGNWRITTER DETAIL (APPROVAL
- REQUIRED) 507 NEW WALL TO HERRITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS
- (TYPICAL) 511 ALL NEW WINDOWS & DOORS IN EXISTING FACADE TO HERITAGE CONSULTANTS DETAILS (TYPICAL)
- 12 FEATURE GABION MATRESS.
- EPS SANDWICH WALL PANELS.
- 5 HERRITAGE FACADES & FABRIC IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DRAWINGS BY PAUL DAVIES PTY LTD (& THC PERMIT) FOR PROJECT NO 7-063:EX01A TO EX07A INCLUSIVE, HDA01B TO HDA04B INCLUSIVE, & HDA05B TO HDA09B: AND
- THE HERRITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT DATED JUNE 2007, BY PAUL DAVIES PTY LTD. 516 TENANCY SIGNS TO BE PAINTED TO REFLECT EXISTING HERRITAGE FACADE.

COLOUR LEGEND

- C04 RESENE 'MELTECA CHARCOAL GREY' C07 RESENE 'AMBER GREY'
- C53 RESENE 'WHITE'
 C97 FEATURE STONE FINISH TO MATCH EXISTING HERITAGE FEATURES
- C98 WESTERN RED CEDAR
- C99 DULUX 'BLUE LOBELIA'
- C100 SOLVER 'SIGNAL RED' C101 RESENE 'PARIS DAISY



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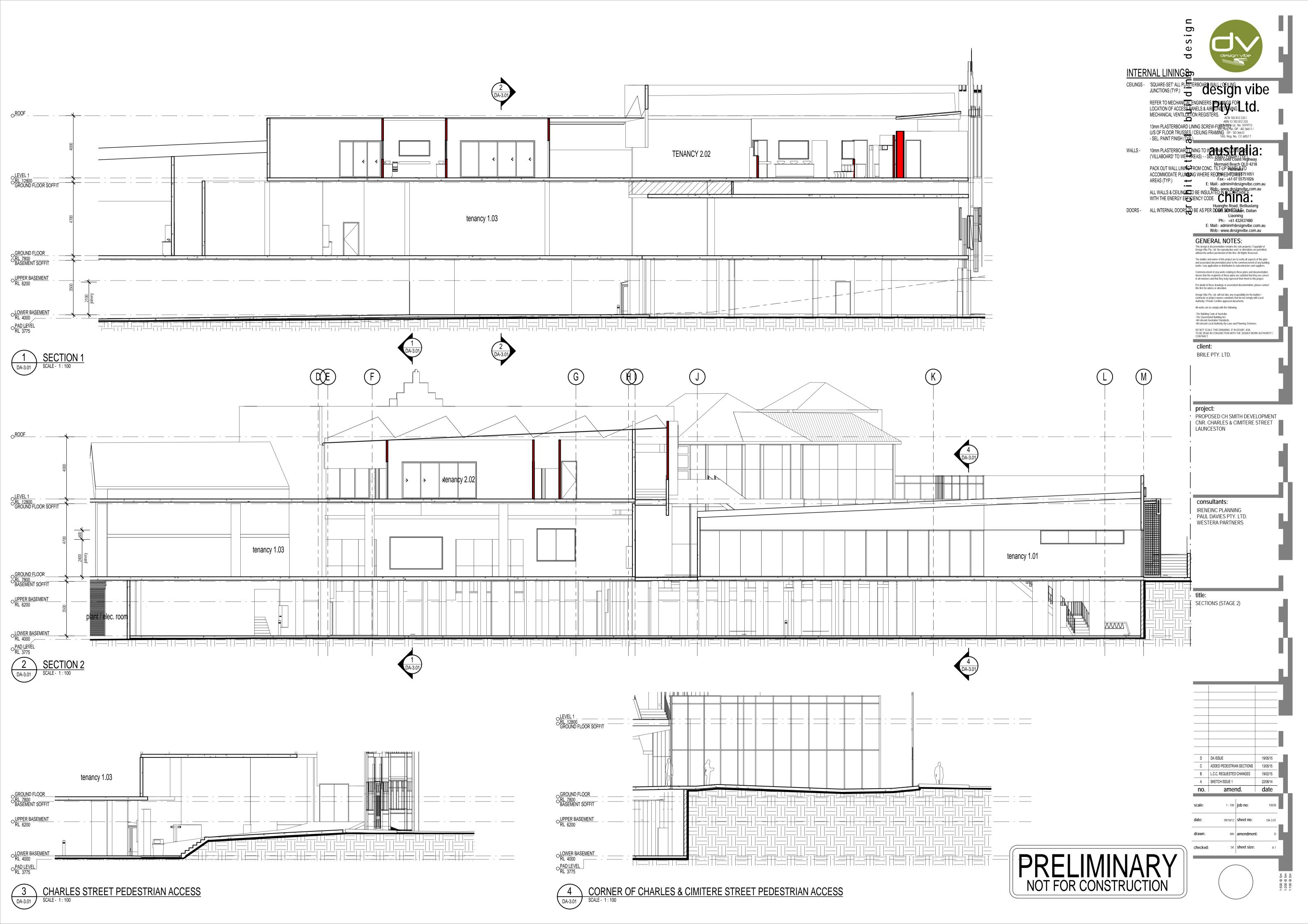
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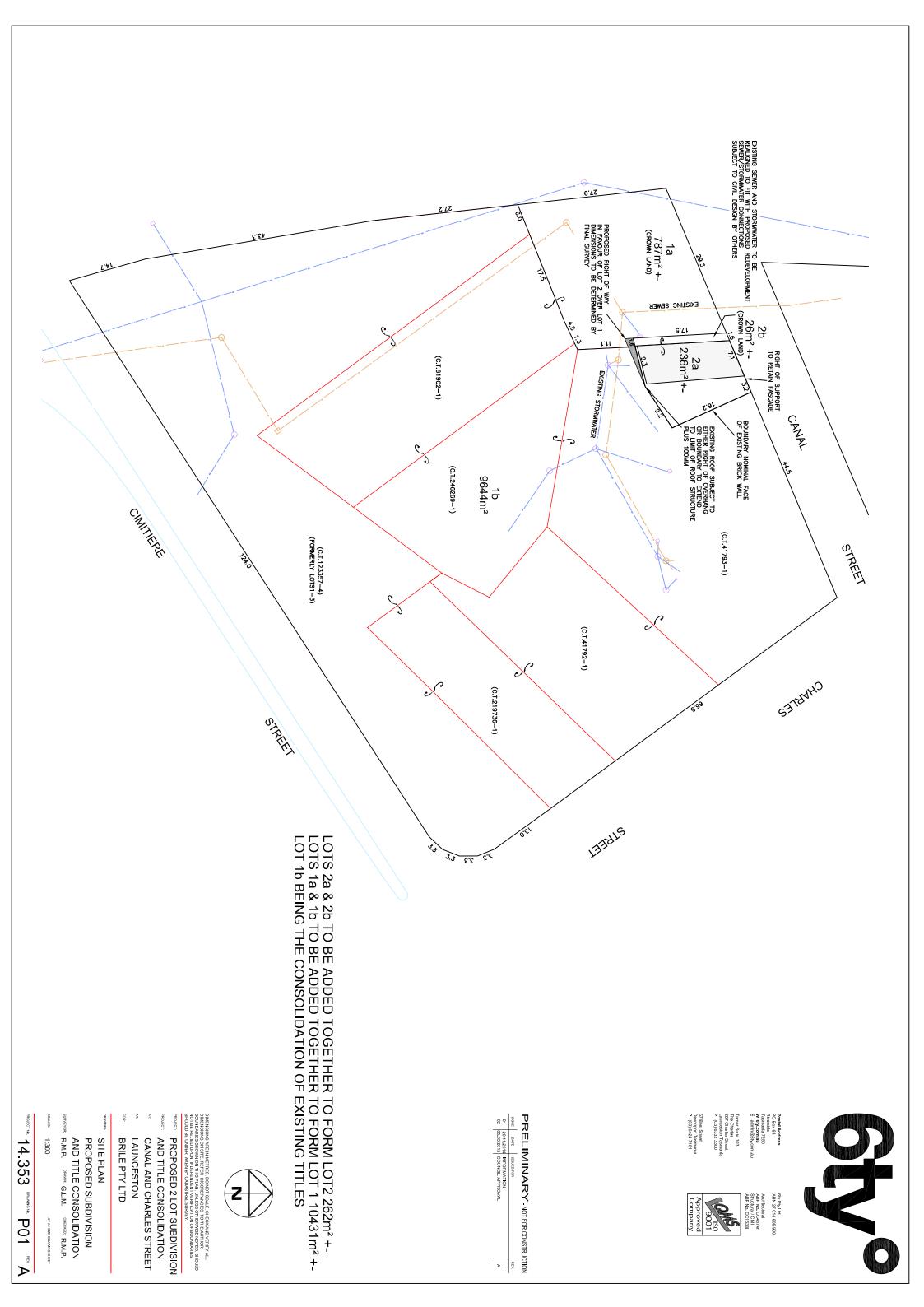
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D	L.C.C. REQUESTED CHANGES	19/02/15	
С	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	01/12/14	
В	TOWN PLANNER REQ. CHANGES	10/11/14	
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PRELIMINARY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION









Mixed Use Development, Charles Street, Launceston

Traffic Engineering Assessment

Job Number: CG107883

Prepared for Five Zero Holdings

20 July 2011



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Document Control

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Annex 1: Loading Swept Paths
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1 Introduction

Cardno Grogan Richards was retained by Five Zero Holdings to undertake a traffic engineering assessment of the proposed mixed use development on the CH Smith site, Charles Street, Launceston.

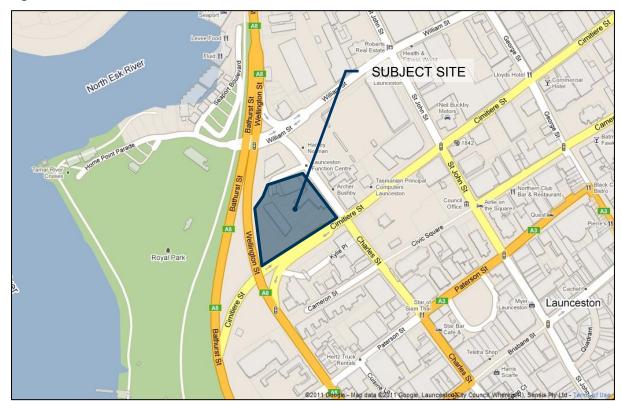
In the course of preparing this assessment, the subject site and its environs have been inspected, plans of the development examined, and all relevant traffic and parking data collected and analysed.

2 Background and Existing Conditions

2.1 Location and Land Use

The subject site is located on the north-west corner of the intersection of Charles Street and Cimitiere Street, Launceston, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Site Location



The site contains a number of heritage buildings, previously occupied by the Launceston Function Centre, the head office for Tasmania Redline Coaches and C.H Smith Marine. Remaining land is currently utilised as commercial parking areas, with approximately 150 parking spaces provided over two parking areas, including commercial permit parking and customer parking for the CH Smith site.

The site is abutted by Cimitiere Street on the southern boundary, Charles Street along the eastern boundary and Canal Street along the northern boundary. Canal Street provides the primary vehicular access route to the car parking areas on-site, with a crossover to Charles Street also providing access to the site.

Footpaths are provided on Cimitiere Street leading from the commercial car parking area at the south-western corner of the site to the intersection with Charles Street.



2.2 History of the Site

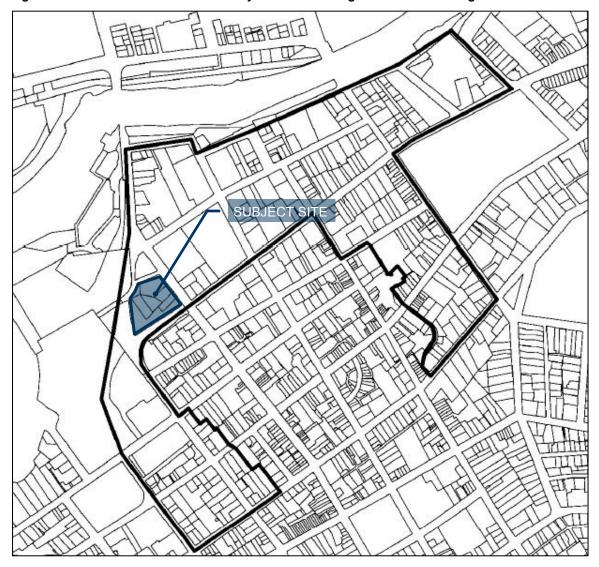
A permit was issued for the site in 2008 which permitted a redevelopment of the site including three levels of car parking, a major gallery, residential apartment building and a five star hotel. The redevelopment included the provision of 149 residential apartments, $518m^2$ of shop floor area, 87 hotel rooms, a function centre/gallery with a floor area of approximately $744m^2$ and 530 on-site car parking spaces, allocated to residents, the hotel and for gallery and public use.

Access to the site was proposed via a new entry from Cimitiere Street and a two-way access at the western end of Canal Street.

2.3 Planning Scheme Zones

The site is located within the area identified by Schedule 8 of the Planning Scheme for the Cash-In-Lieu Car Parking Plan and also within the Central Activities District as specified within Schedule 14 of the Launceston Planning Scheme, as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3 respectively.

Figure 2: Schedule 8 - Launceston City Council Planning Scheme Car Parking Cash-In-Lieu Plan





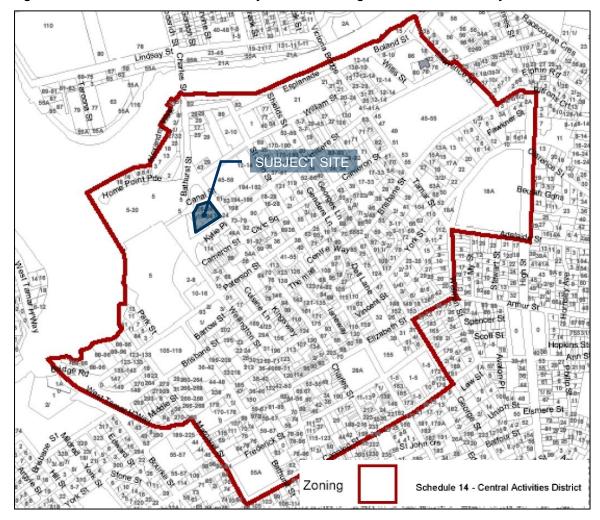


Figure 3: Schedule 14 - Launceston City Council Planning Scheme Central Activity District

2.4 Road Network

2.4.1 Cimitiere Street

Adjacent the site, Cimitiere Street is Class 1 arterial road which becomes a Class 2 Sub Arterial Road approximately mid-block along the site's frontage and operates in a generally south-west to north-east direction. Cimitiere Street operates from Racecourse Crescent in the north-east with a single carriageway and splits at the intersection with Charles Street. The westbound carriageway connects and becomes Wellington Street, travelling southbound, whilst the eastbound carriageway begins as a split from Bathurst Street at the west.

At the frontage of the site, Cimitiere Street provides two lanes in each direction, separated by a central median. At the western corner of the site, the carriageways of Cimitiere Street are grade separated so that the eastbound carriageway can pass beneath Wellington Street as shown in Figure 4.

At the frontage of the subject site, a speed limit of 60kph applies.



Figure 4: Cimitiere Street, looking south-west beyond the subject site



Figure 5: Cimitiere Street, looking north-east at the intersection with Charles Street



Figure 6: Cimitiere Street, looking north at the location it splits from Bathurst Street





Figure 7: Cimitiere Street, looking north-east toward the site and the underpass of Wellington Street



2.4.2 Charles Street

Charles Street, at the frontage of the site, is a local road which operates in a generally north-west to south-east direction from William Street in the north-west to Howick Street in the south-east, where it continues as Charles Street South. At the frontage of the site, Charles Street operates with a single lane and parallel kerbside parking in each direction.

At the intersection with William Street, traffic islands restrict movements to left-in and left-out of Charles Street only, as shown in Figure 8. The intersection with Cimitiere Street is fully directional, with a short kerbside lane in the southbound direction providing two lanes on this approach.

Figure 8: Charles Street, looking south toward the subject site from the north of William Street





2.5 Canal Street

Canal Street operates from Charles Street, along the northern border of the site and provides access to the car parking at the rear of the site. Canal Street accommodates two-way traffic, with kerbside parking permitted on the southern side of the road. Access is also provided to the AAMI site on the northern side of Canal Street, as shown in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9: Canal Street, looking west along the site's northern boundary



2.6 Public Transport

Public transport in the vicinity of the site is limited to bus services, with the St John Street Bus Terminus located approximately 500 metres to the south-west of the site between Paterson Street and York Street.

The location of the St John Street bus terminus in relation to the subject site and a list of the bus services available from the St John Street Bus Station are shown in Figure 11 and Figure 10.

SUBJECT SITE

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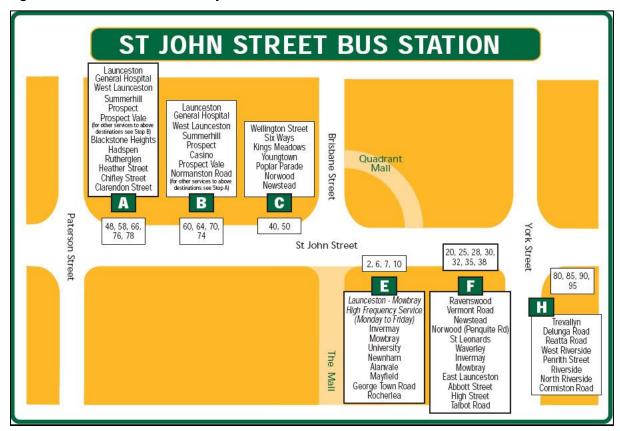
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Figure 10: Subject Site Location in Relation to the St John Street Bus Terminus



Figure 11: Bus Routes Serviced by the St John Street Bus Terminus



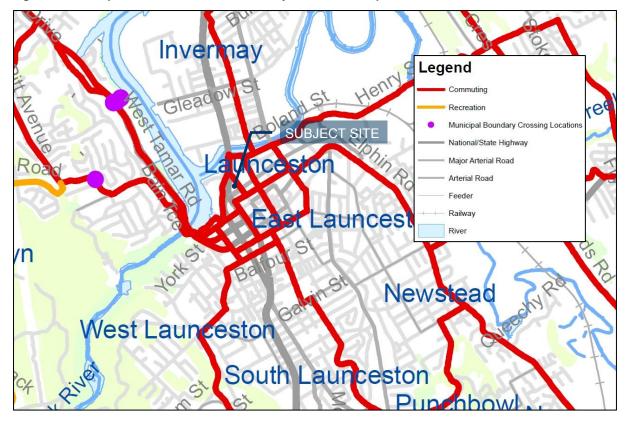


2.7 Bicycle Network

Reference to the Greater Launceston Bicycle Commuting Network Map indicates that a number of roads in the vicinity of the site have been identified as future commuter routes including Charles Street, Paterson Street, St John Street and Brisbane Street.

Figure 12 shows an excerpt of the Greater Launceston Bicycle Network Map.

Figure 12: Proposed Greater Launceston Bicycle Network Map





3 Parking and Sustainable Transport Strategy

3.1 General

In August 2009, Luxmoore Parking Consulting prepared the Parking and Sustainable Transport Strategy for the City of Launceston to review the current objectives and planning regulations regarding parking and sustainable transport modes.

3.2 Car Parking Utilisation

The study included a revision of the existing supply and demand of car parking in the Launceston CAD. Namely, the study identified the following:

- There are approximately 4,391 car parking spaces in Launceston CAD, including 2,773 spaces off-street and 3,787 paid-parking spaces.
- Average utilisation of parking in the CBD was determined by Council's parking department and was based on yearly revenue, with an average utilisation of between 61.3% and 66.4% between 1997-2004.

3.3 Parking Initiatives

The study identified a number of initiatives for the City of Launceston to achieve its sustainability goals, which included regulating car parking restrictions and provisions, encouraging remote commuter parking, a reduction in the minimum parking requirements for developers and introducing a cap on the maximum number of spaces that may be provided in a specific area.

In particular, the following initiatives were identified within the study

- Regulate parking through time restrictions and user restrictions;
- Regulate parking on traffic routes with potential clearway routes;
- Share parking dependent on uses and temporal demands;
- Implementation of a Parking Brokerage Service for businesses to share, lease or sell excess parking;
- Provide improved user information on the Launceston Council website regarding parking restrictions, locations and costs;
- Encourage remote parking;
- Improve pedestrian and cyclist facilities;
- Provide a cash-in-lieu parking scheme;
- Reducing the parking supply by reducing minimum parking requirements and/or establishing a cap on the total parking for an area or development.

3.4 Car Parking Vacancies

Surveys undertaken on Monday, Wednesday and Fridays in August and September 2008 were provided within the study and identified the peak parking utilisation on Friday 5th September 2008, when approximately 87% of parking was utilised within the Council CBD Car parks.

3.5 Policy Changes

As a result, the study recommended a number of policy changes were recommended, including:

- For developments providing over 40 spaces, they must justify the provision and provide a Travel Plan for the development; and
- Recommendation that the car parking exemption zone be extended to include the whole of the Central Activities District.



4 Proposed Development

4.1 General

It is proposed to redevelop the site for the purposes of a mixed use development, containing peripheral sales, business, restaurant and other land uses as described within Table 1.

Table 1: Proposed Development Floor Areas

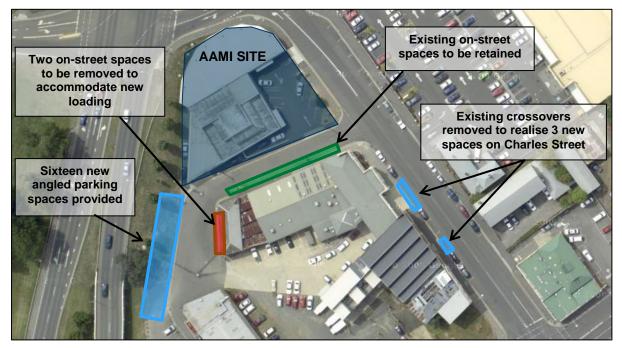
Use	Floor Area
Peripheral Sales	9,391 m ²
Restaurant	1,347m ²
Business Premises	274 m ²
Place of Assembly	254 m ²
Vehicle Parts and Sales	369 m ²
Ancillary Uses	528 m ²
Total	12,163 m ²

4.2 Car Parking

A total of 254 car spaces are proposed in two car parking areas - one smaller area, providing 35 spaces and accessed from Cimitiere Street, approximately mid-block along the sites abuttal, and a second larger car park, providing 219 spaces, accessed from Cimitiere Street (entry only) and Canal Street (entry and exit).

A further 16 on-street parking spaces are proposed on the north-west side of Canal Street, adjacent to Wellington Street, with two existing on-street parking spaces removed on the south-east side of Canal Street to accommodate the new loading arrangements. Remaining parking along the south side of Canal Street is to be retained as existing, as detailed in Figure 13.

Figure 13: Changes to on-street parking arrangements





It is further noted that site has two access points to Charles Street, a single crossover to the southern end of the site, and a double crossover to the northern end of the site. It is proposed to remove these existing vehicle crossovers to Charles Street and reinstate as kerb and channel. As a result, it is anticipated that up to an additional three spaces could be realised on-street on Charles Street.

In total, 271 parking spaces are proposed to be associated with the development, inclusive of new and removed on-street parking spaces.

4.3 Vehicle and Pedestrian Access

Primary passenger vehicle access for the main parking area is to be from Canal Street, which is to operate two-way. A new left-in only access to Cimitiere Street will provide entry only into the main car park with access from Cimitiere Street to be facilitated by the provision of a new left-turn deceleration lane entering the site.

A new shared pedestrian and cycle path is proposed along the western boundary of the site to link with properties at the north of the site. A pedestrian link is proposed from this new shared path to the basement and ground access points.

A new access to Cimitiere Street is proposed approximately midblock along the site boundary.

Figure 14 shows the proposed access locations for the development.

Pedestrian Access
Loading Access
Car Parking Access
Loading Zone
Car Parking Area

Main Car Park (Below)

Cimitiere
Street
Car Park
Car Park
Canal Street
Car Park
Car Park
Canal Street
Car Park
Car Park
Car Park
Canal Street
Canal Street
Canal Street
Car Park
Canal Street

Figure 14: Proposed Access Arrangements



4.4 Loading

Two loading zones are proposed on the site, as shown in Figure 14, which can accommodate 19.0m semi trailer vehicles. Primary ingress for loading vehicles is proposed from the new Cimitiere Street access and the proposed left turn deceleration lane has been designed to accommodate the swept paths for a 19.0m semi. An access driveway is to operate from the Cimitiere Street access to Canal Street, with a section providing loading vehicle access only to provide separation between commercial and

The northern loading area is to allow semis to drive forwards into the loading area, prop whilst loading via a raised loading dock at the rear, and then exit in a forwards direction to Canal Street. A raised island is provided between the loading area and the main car parking access from Canal Street to provide separation between loading and access.



5 Design Considerations

5.1 General

The Launceston Planning Scheme specifies that car parking is to be designed in accordance with the dimensions specified within the Australian Standard for Off-Street Car Parking. AS/NZS2890.1:2004 specifies different parking dimensions and modules dependent on user types and classes. The Launceston Planning Scheme specifies that for peripheral sales developments, the provided parking should be designed to accommodate medium-term parking. For the proposed development and use, it is considered appropriate to provide parking in accordance with the specifications for User Class 3 as specified within the Australian Standard.

Spaces are generally 2.6m wide, 5.4m long and have a minimum aisle width of 6.2m in accordance with the specifications for User Class 3. Spaces next to walls have been widened to 2.8m wide in accordance with the Standard.

Disabled bays have been designed generally in accordance with AS/NZS2890.6:2009, with a dedicated shared space on one side to facilitate access. In accordance with Clause 48.8 of the Launceston Planning Scheme, a footpath of minimum width 1.5m is provided between the disabled bays and the access to the principal building, and in the case of the undercroft parking, the main access being Lift 1.

Head clearance within the undercroft car park has been provided in accordance with AS/NZS2890.1:2004, being a minimum 2.2m, and also in accordance with AS/NZS2890.6:2009, being a minimum 2.5m above disabled bays.

The envelope for car parking spaces provided within AS/NZS2890.1:2004 specifies that columns at the open end of spaces (entry end) should be located within 750mm-1750mm from the open end. Columns are generally 1.2m long, and therefore encroach slightly on the envelope specified within the Standard, however it is not expected that access or door opening will be significantly impacted on.

5.2 Access

Access driveways have been designed with a minimum width of 3.6m between obstructions for one-way access and 6.1m between obstructions for two-way accesses, in accordance with AS/NZS2890.1:2004 and in excess of Clause 48.7 of the Launceston Planning Scheme.

Left turn deceleration lanes are to be provided at the entries to the site from Cimitiere Street as per the Concept Layout Plans at Annex 2, and these have been designed generally in accordance with AustRoads Guidelines.

5.3 Pedestrians

Pedestrian accesses have been provided to the site in accordance with Clause 48.8 of the Launceston Planning Scheme, being a minimum 1.0m wide. Internally pedestrian access is facilitated by a number of walkways to/from car parking which have been provided with a minimum width of 1.2m wide.



5.4 Loading and Garbage Collection

The swept path diagrams attached at Annex 1 demonstrate access to the site and each of the loading areas, indicating that the western loading area can accommodate one 19.0m semi trailer and a 12.5m truck simultaneously.

It is recommended that car parking spaces located adjacent the access and loading areas are allocated to staff only so that the turnover of these spaces is reduced and there is reduced interaction with loading vehicles.

5.5 Sight Distance Requirements – Clause 31.8

Clause 31.8 of the Launceston Planning Scheme specifies sight distance requirements for new vehicular access points, with the following minimum and preferred distances required in an urban environment.

Table 2: Sight Distance Requirements – Clause 31.8

Design Speed (km/h)	ESD (m) – preferred	SISD (m) – minimum
40	100	60
50	125	80
60	160	105
70	220	130
80	305	165

ESD = Entering Sight Distance

SISD = Safe Intersection Sight Distance

Sight time recordings undertaken on-site at the proposed western ingress point from Cimitiere Street suggest that the access point is visible 6.9 seconds (on average) before a vehicle reaches the access point. Assuming that vehicles are travelling at the posted speed limit on Bathurst Street, this equates to a sight distance of approximately 115 metres.

Furthermore, a review of the approximate location of the proposed upper car park access to Cimitiere Street indicates that sight lines from the proposed access point are expected to extend for in the order of 170m-180m.

The above distances exceed the minimum sight distance requirements shown in Table 2, and are considered to be appropriate. Additionally, whilst Bathurst Street is in a 60km/h zone, Cimitiere Street is unsigned, and therefore adopts the General Urban Speed Limit of 50km/h, and with an uphill approach to a signalised intersection, traffic will generally be slowing on approach to the site.

The locations of the proposed western ingress to Cimitiere Street and the left-in/left-out access to the upper car park from Cimitiere Street are therefore considered to satisfy the sight distance requirements of the Launceston Planning Scheme.



Parking Considerations 6

6.1 **Loading Requirements – Clause 49**

Clause 49 of Launceston Planning Scheme outlines the requirements for the loading and unloading of vehicles. It specifies that:

- The driveway to the loading bay is at least 3.6 metres wide. If a driveway changes direction or intersects another driveway, the internal radius at the change of direction or intersection must be
- A loading bay is provided on the land for loading and unloading vehicles as specified in Table 3.

Table 3: Planning Scheme Loading Requirements - Clause 49

Floor Area of Building	Minimum Loading Bay Dimensions		
2,600 m ² or less in single operation	Area	27.4 m ²	
	Length	7.6 m	
	Width	3.6 m	
	Height clearance	4.0 m	
For every additional 1,800 m ² or part	Additional 18 m ²		

Considering the above, the proposed development requires a loading area of approximately 112m². The proposed loading areas exceed all minimum dimension requirements and are considered to satisfy the specifications of the Launceston Planning Scheme.

6.2 **Bicycle Parking Considerations**

The Launceston Planning Scheme does not specify parking for bicycle parking and trip end facilities, however in an effort to reduce the reliability on passenger vehicles and therefore the car parking and traffic impact of the proposal, it is recommended that bicycle parking and facilities be provided for the proposal.

Demand for parking is generally a function of supply, and therefore the provision of secure bicycle parking and trip end facilities, such as staff changerooms and showers, will encourage staff to utilise bikes to commute to work, and therefore reduce the need for long term car parking for staff. It is therefore recommended that secure bicycle parking be provided for staff, complemented by staff changerooms, lockers and showers, and parking for visitors be provided at the periphery of the site, in areas which can easily be accessed from the street frontages.

It is recommended that bicycle parking be designed generally in accordance with the Australian Standard AS/NZS2890.3:2001.

Reference to Section 2.7 indicates that Charles Street is identified as a future commuter route in the Launceston Bicycle Network, and therefore future facilities on Charles Street will also encourage staff and visitors to travel to the site on a bike, rather than make the trip in a car.

This initiative is also in-line with the Parking and Sustainable Transport Strategy for the City of Launceston.



6.3 Car Parking Requirements

6.3.1 Launceston Planning Scheme- Clause 48.4

Clause 48.4 of the Launceston Planning Scheme specifies the following parking provision requirements with regard to the different components of the proposed development.

Table 4: Planning Scheme Car Parking Requirements – Clause 48.4

Component	Area/No	Requirement		
		Rate	Total	
Peripheral Sales	9,391 m ²	4 spaces per 100m² (medium term)	375.6	
Restaurant	1,347m ²	1 space per 6m ² of floor area (medium term*)	224.5	
Business Premises	274 m ²	1 space per 40m ² of floor area (medium term*)	6.9	
Place of Assembly	254 m ²	1 space per 10m ² of floor area (medium term [^])	25.4	
Vehicle Parts and Sales	369 m ²	1 space per 25m ² of retail floor area (short term)	14.8	
Total			648	

^{*} Where 5 or more spaces are required for these uses, one space shall be for persons with disability, and one additional space per 100 spaces thereafter.

Based on the disabled parking requirements for a portion of the uses, at a rate of 1 space per 100 spaces, the proposed development is therefore considered to require the provision of 3 disabled bays.

The proposed provision of 271 spaces associated with the proposal therefore represents a shortfall of 377 spaces when considering the Planning Scheme requirements.

The proposed provision of 3 disabled bays is in accordance with the Planning Scheme requirements.

Furthermore, the responsible authority must consider a number of additional factors in assessing the parking provision of a development, including:

- the character of the area and of the development, including traditional parking patterns;
- the nature and size of the development;
- the availability and capacity of on-street and other off-street parking
- facilities;
- the role of the access street in the road hierarchy;
- any local traffic or parking management plans;
- the safety of traffic, pedestrians and users of the subject land;
- the availability of public transport; and
- the surrounding land use and zoning.

[^] For Place of Assembly uses, a single disabled bay must be provided, plus an additional space per 100 spaces



6.3.2 Case Study Data

Case study data held by Cardno and other consultancies for similar developments in various locations, including Victoria, Sydney and Queensland indicates peak parking rates ranging from 0.88 to 3.5, with an average peak demand of 1.64 spaces per 100m² floor area as outlined in Table 5.

Table 5: Peripheral Sales Parking Case Study Data Summary

Location Peripheral Sales Parking Case Study Da	Peak Parking/100m ²
Big W, Wonthaggi	2.73
Officeworks, Frankston	1.90
Ashmore Showplace and Spotlight, Ashmore, QLD	1.31
Epping 2 Homemaker Centre	0.92
The Warehouse, Coolaroo	1.47
Guests Furniture, Dandenong	0.52
Anderson's Furniture Store, Dandenong	0.38
Homemaker Centre, Ringwood	1.21
Bunnings Warehouse, Epping	1.23
Guests Furniture Store, Nunawading	1.07
Kmart, Campbellfield	3.5
Fantastic Furniture and Plush Leather, Dandenong	0.88
Big W, Wonthaggi	3.5
Harvey Norman Hardware House, Nunawading	1.35
Harvey Norman, Balgowlah, Sydney	1.91
Harvey Norman Furniture, Auburn, Sydney	1.4
Harvey Norman Electrical, Auburn, Sydney	2.85
Harvey Norman, Wiley Park, Sydney	2.0
Harvey Norman, Miranda, Sydney	1.3
Harvey Norman, Moorabbin	1.38
Forty Winks, Cheltenham	1.44
Harvey Norman, Moorabbin	1.70
Clive Peeters Electrical, Dandenong	3.08
Northland Homemaker Centre, Murray Road, Preston	1.7
Harvey Norman/ Office Works, Bell Street, Preston	1.35
Drummond Golf/Ray Tent City, Bell Street, Preston	1.26
Myer Megamart, Settlement Road, Thomastown	0.88
Epping Homemaker Centre, High Street, Epping	0.92
Average	1.61



6.3.3 **Suitability of Proposed Provision**

An outcome of the Launceston Parking and Sustainable Transport Strategy was that policy regarding car parking in the Launceston CAD be amended so that the car parking exemption zone be extended to the whole of the CAD and that maximum restrictions be placed on developments within central areas.

The proposed development falls within the Central Activities District and is currently located immediately adjacent the boundary of the car parking exemption zone.

Given the site's location, the proposed provision of a reduced car parking supply is therefore considered to be in accordance with the recommendations of the Parking and Sustainable Transport Strategy.

Furthermore, a review of case study data for similar developments indicates that the proposed parking provision is likely to accommodate the peak parking demands generated by the site.



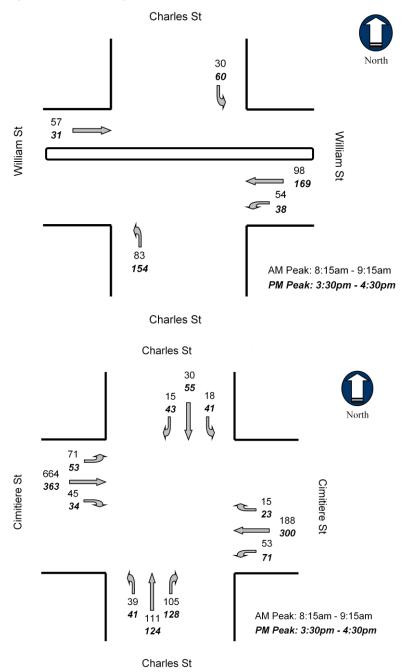
7 Traffic Considerations

7.1 Traffic Volumes

Based on discussions with Council Officers, who indicated that the most important period for the surrounding road network was during the weekday AM and PM peak periods, turning movement counts were undertaken by Trans Traffic Surveys on behalf of Cardno at the intersections of Cimitiere Street/Charles Street and Williams Street/Charles Street, on Thursday 23rd June 2011 between 7:00am and 10:00am, and between 3:30pm and 6:30pm.

The AM peak hour was found to occur between 8:15am-9:15am with the PM peak hour occurring between 3:30pm-4:30pm. The peak hour results of the surveys are shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Existing Peak Hour Traffic Volumes





7.2 Existing Site Operation

The site currently provides approximately 150 spaces within the commercial and other car parking areas. The existing parking on-site is generally long term, with the majority of spaces expected to fill during the morning peak hour, and vacate during the afternoon peak hour, potentially generating a vehicle movement in the respective directions during these peaks.

7.3 Previously Approved Development

It is noted that the previously approved proposal for the site involved the development of 149 residential apartments, $518m^2$ of shop floor area, 87 hotel rooms, $744m^2$ of function/gallery floor area and 530 on-site car parking spaces. Parking on-site was to be allocated to residents, the hotel and for gallery and public use.

With a parking provision of approximately twice that is now proposed, it is expected that the previously approved development on the subject site would generate significantly greater traffic than the current proposal.

7.4 Traffic Generation

Peak traffic generation for peripheral sales developments similar to the proposal typically occurs on Saturdays around the lunch time period. However, the most critical time is often on a Friday afternoon when development generated traffic coincides with the commuter peak period.

Case study data in relation to traffic generation for similar premises has been sourced for both Saturdays and Friday afternoons which indicates traffic generation at an overall rate of 4 movements and 2 movements per 100 square metres during the Saturday and Friday peaks respectively.

The proposed 11,635 square metres of floor area (not including the ancillary and atrium areas) is therefore expected to generate 465 movements and 233 movements in the Saturday and Friday PM peak hours respectively. These traffic movements are generally split evenly between inbound and outbound movements during the peaks.

It is noted that the case study data adopted above was recorded at developments which generally provided parking at a rate in excess of that provided by the proposed development. The proposal could therefore be expected to generate fewer vehicle movements during the peak hours due to the reduced on-site parking provision.

Based on discussions with Council Officers, it is understood that the most important periods for traffic generation of the site are considered to be on a weekday morning and afternoon. With regard to the expected traffic generation of the proposal during the weekday AM peak hour, it is anticipated that this will be generally associated with staff arriving at the site. For the purposes of analysis, it has been assumed that during the weekday AM peak hour, the site will generate approximately 10% of the PM peak hour traffic, with the assumption that 90% of traffic movements are expected to be inbound.



7.5 Traffic Distribution

The site is located at the northern end of the Launceston City Centre, and based on the distribution of the residential, industrial and commercial sectors surrounding the site, it is expected that the primary catchment area for the proposal will be from the south.

With consideration of the site location, existing traffic conditions, the proposed access arrangements and existing traffic distributions, it is expected that during peak periods the traffic generated at the site would be split as follows:

- Approximately 60% of traffic will access the site from the south via Cimitiere Street or Charles Street:
- Approximately 20% of traffic will access the site from the east via Cimitiere Street;
- The remaining 20% of traffic will be generated from the north, accessing the site via Charles Street;
- Approximately 90% of vehicles accessing the site will be utilising the larger car park accessed from either Cimitiere Street or Canal Street, with the remaining 10% of vehicles utilising the smaller car park accessed from Cimitiere Street; and
- All access from Cimitiere Street from the east, and from Charles Street, will be via Canal Street.

7.6 Traffic Volumes

Based on the preceding, the expected traffic volumes generated by the proposal during the peak hours is provided within Table 6, with the expected traffic volumes provided within Figure 16.

These expected traffic volumes have been superimposed onto the existing traffic volumes and the future road network volumes are shown in Figure 18.

For the purposes of information, the expected traffic generation and additional traffic movements generated by the proposal are provided within Figure 17.

Table 6: Expected Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

Component	Inbound	Outbound	Total
AM Peak	105	12	116
PM Peak	116	116	233
Weekend Peak	232	233	465

With reference to Figure 16, Figure 18 and Figure 17, it is expected that the proposal will generate an additional one vehicle movement to the intersection of Wellington Street/William Street/Bathurst Street during the AM peak hour, and up to 25 vehicle movements during the PM peak hour. This equates to an average of less than one additional vehicle movement every two minutes during the PM peak hour, or approximately one vehicle movement every signal cycle, which is considered to be low in engineering terms and will have a negligible impact on the operation of this intersection.

During both weekday peak periods, the proposal is expected to generate no more than an additional 19 movements to the right turn into Charles Street at Cimitiere Street east and to the right turn from Charles Street into Cimitiere Street west, equating to less than one additional vehicle movement every cycle to each of these movements.

The majority of traffic exiting the site during the peak periods will be via the right turn into Charles Street from Canal Street, with approximately 82 vehicle movements expected during the PM peak hour. Given the relatively low volumes on Charles Street during the peaks, this level of traffic is expected to be accommodated by the current sign controlled intersection.

Mixed Use Development, Charles Street, Launceston Traffic Engineering Assessment



During the weekend period, the proposal is expected to generate an additional 51 vehicle movements to the intersection of Wellington Street/William Street/Bathurst Street. An additional 38 vehicle movements are expected to each of the right turns from Cimitiere Street east and Charles Street north, equating to an average of approximately an additional three vehicle movements every five minutes to these movements. Based on discussions with Council Officers is expected to be accommodated at this intersection with no significant impacts to its operation.

The location of the signals immediately west of Charles Street on William Street and the existing flows on William Street westbound during the peak periods are expected to provide sufficient gaps and capacity for the additional vehicles generated to the left turn from Charles Street into William Street during all peak periods.

It is noted that the adopted approach is considered to be conservative as it assumes that all traffic generated by the proposal are new trips to the road network, when in reality as the site currently operates as a commercial car park, some of the traffic generated by the proposal will likely result in the redistribution of traffic rather than the generation of new trips to the surrounding road network.



Figure 16: Additional Traffic Generated During AM and PM Commuter Peak Hours

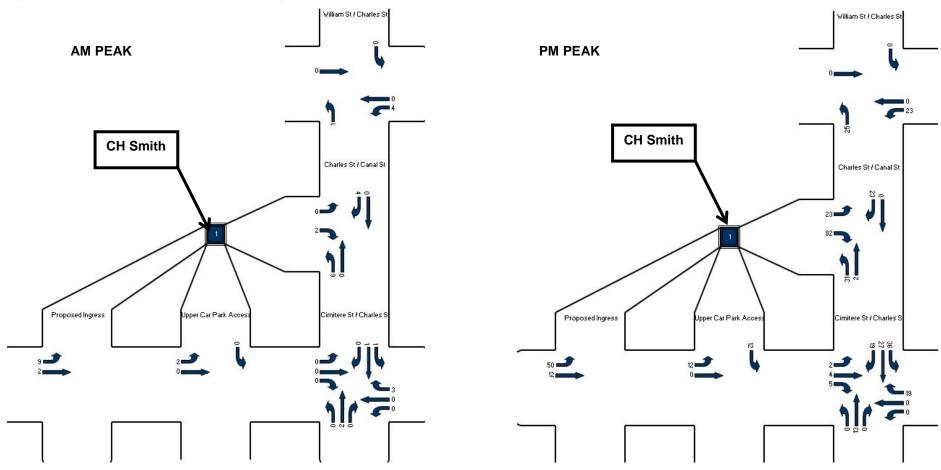




Figure 17: Additional Traffic Generated During Weekend Peak Hour

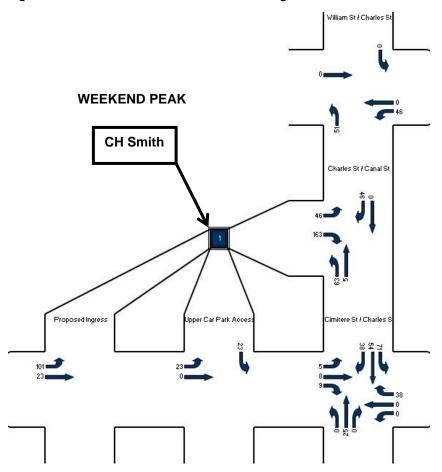
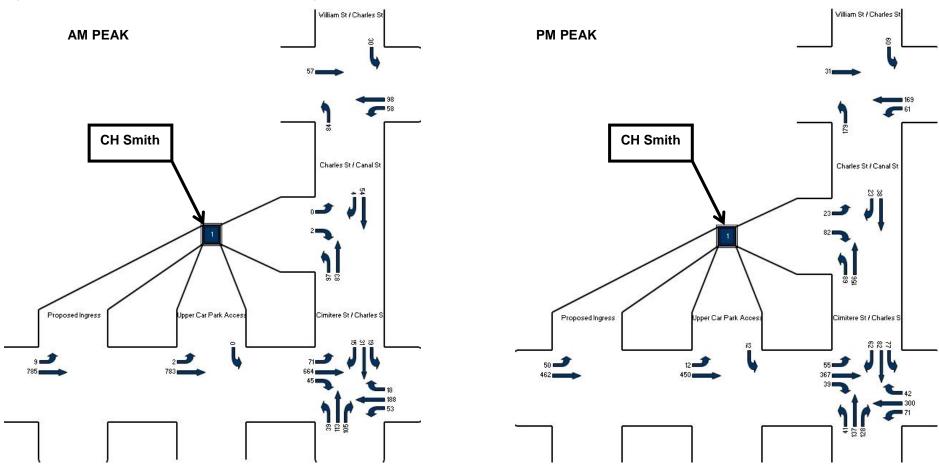




Figure 18: Future Expected Traffic Generated During AM and PM Commuter Peak Hours





7.7 Intersection Analysis

7.7.1 General

Notwithstanding the preceding, for the purposes of analysis and to determine the impact of the proposal on the operation of the intersections of Cimitiere Street/Charles Street and Charles Street/Canal Street, these intersections have been analysed using SIDRA Intersection, adopting the AM and PM peak hour volumes provided within the previous sections. These periods have been identified by Council as the most important periods.

This computer package, originally developed by the Australian Road Research Board, provides information about the capacity of an intersection in terms of a range of parameters, as described below:

Degree of Saturation (D.O.S.) is the ratio of the volume of traffic observed making a particular movement compared to the maximum capacity for that movement. Various values of degree of saturation and their rating are shown in Table 7:

Table 7: Rating of Degrees of Saturation

D.O.S.	Rating
Up to 0.6	Excellent
0.6 to 0.7	Very Good
0.7 to 0.8	Good
0.8 to 0.9	Fair
0.9 to 1.0	Poor
Above 1.0	Very Poor

The **95th Percentile (95%ile) Queue** represents the maximum queue length, in metres, that can be expected in 95% of observed queue lengths in the peak hour; and

Average Delay is the delay time, in seconds, which can be expected over all vehicles making a particular movement in the peak hour.

7.7.2 Cimitiere Street/Charles Street

The operation of the intersection of Cimitiere Street/Charles Street has been modelled using SIDRA Intersection for both the existing and future conditions for both the AM and PM weekday peak periods, with the results provided within Table 8 and Table 9.

Reference to the results of the SIDRA analysis indicates that the intersection currently operates under 'excellent' operating conditions during both the AM and PM peak periods, and will continue to do so with the additional traffic volumes generated by the proposal. In fact, the analysis indicates that during both peak periods, the intersection Degree of Saturation will increase by less than 0.05 and, with the exception of the Charles Street north approach during the PM peak, each movement DoS will increase by no more than 0.1, which is considered to be very low and will be indiscernible to the general motorist.

The 95th percentile queues on all approaches, except the through movement on the Charles Street north approach during the PM peak, will increase by no more than 11m, or less than 2 vehicles. For the through movement on Charles Street north during the PM, the queue will increase by approximately 15m, or less than 3 vehicles.

Furthermore, it is noted that the left turn deceleration lane to the western ingress at Cimitiere Street begins approximately 175m west of Charles Street. With 95th percentile queues of less than 150 metres expected on this approach, vehicle entry to this access point will not be obstructed by queued vehicles.



The SIDRA results indicate that the proposal will have no significant impacts on the operation of this intersection, with minimal increases to the Degree of Saturation, queues and delays of movements.

Table 8: SIDRA Intersection Analysis – Cimitiere Street / Charles Street - AM Peak Hour

Approach	Turn	Existing Co	Existing Conditions			Future Conditions		
		D.o.S	95 th %ile Queue	Av Delay	D.o.S	95 ^{tn} %ile Queue	Av Delay	
Charles Street	Left	0.112	5.9 m	43.0 sec	0.117	6.1 m	42.2 sec	
North	Through	0.121	15.7 m	38.3 sec	0.119	15.9 m	37.4 sec	
	Right	0.121	15.7 m	46.5 sec	0.119	15.9 m	45.7 sec	
Cimitiere Street	Left	0.178	36.0 m	17.9 sec	0.179	36.6 m	18.3 sec	
West	Through	0.546	143.4 m	12.4 sec	0.549	145.8 m	12.9 sec	
	Right	0.546	143.4 m	21.3 sec	0.549	145.8 m	21.8 sec	
Charles Street	Left	0.411	13.0 m	43.6 sec	0.406	12.8 m	42.7 sec	
South	Through	0.549	83.8 m	41.2 sec	0.538	83.6 m	40.3 sec	
	Right	0.549	83.8 m	49.5 sec	0.538	83.6 m	48.6 sec	
Cimitiere Street	Left	0.209	10.2 m	17.1 sec	0.222	10.9 m	17.5 sec	
East	Through	0.209	40.3 m	12.4 sec	0.222	43.0 m	13.8 sec	
	Right	0.209	40.3 m	20.8 sec	0.222	43.0 m	22.4 sec	
Intersection		0.549	143.4 m	20.7 sec	0.549	145.8 m	21.1 sec	

Table 9: SIDRA Intersection Analysis – Cimitiere Street / Charles Street - PM Peak Hour

Approach	Turn	Existing Conditions			Future Conditions		
		D.o.S	95 th %ile Queue	Av Delay	D.o.S	95 th %ile Queue	Av Delay
Charles Street	Left	0.210	10.9 m	31.0 sec	0.385	20.3 m	30.3 sec
North	Through	0.180	28.8 m	26.2 sec	0.259	43.3 m	26.5 sec
	Right	0.180	28.8 m	34.5 sec	0.259	43.3 m	34.7 sec
Cimitiere Street	Left	0.143	29.7 m	25.9 sec	0.155	32.4 m	27.2 sec
West	Through	0.438	98.7 m	22.8 sec	0.476	105.6 m	25.0 sec
	Right	0.438	98.7 m	32.3 sec	0.476	105.6 m	34.8 sec
Charles Street	Left	0.349	10.9 m	31.0 sec	0.340	10.6 m	29.7 sec
South	Through	0.439	81.7 m	28.2 sec	0.475	88.4 m	29.4 sec
	Right	0.439	81.7 m	36.5 sec	0.475	88.4 m	37.7 sec
Cimitiere Street	Left	0.400	21.0 m	25.5 sec	0.477	25.4 m	26.9 sec
East	Through	0.400	90.2 m	23.2 sec	0.477	100.9 m	26.9 sec
	Right	0.400	90.2 m	31.9 sec	0.477	100.9 m	36.3 sec
Intersection		0.439	98.7 m	26.6 sec	0.477	105.6 m	28.7 sec



7.7.3 **Charles Street/Canal Street**

As the intersection of Charles Street/Canal Street will provide the main access route to the proposal, the future operation of this intersection has been modelled using SIDRA, based on the expected traffic distributions provided within the preceding section.

It is noted that the AAMI Insurance Centre is located adjacent to the site, currently providing 7 on-site parking spaces and there is also some on-street parking provided within Canal Street. Inbound access to the AAMI car park is provided via Canal Street, with vehicles exiting directly onto Charles With regard to the analysis for Charles Street/Canal Street, it has been conservatively assumed that parking within the AAMI site and on-street will generate one vehicle movement per space, split evenly between inbound and outbound movements, therefore generating in the order of 15 vehicle movements to the Charles Street/Canal Street intersection during both peaks.

The results of the SIDRA Intersection analysis are summarised in Table 10.

Table 10: SIDRA Intersection Analysis - Future Conditions

	io. Oibitir interecetion ranalycie				
	Approach	Turn	Degree of Saturation	95 th %ile Queue	Average Delay
	Charles Street N	Through	0.040	1.6 m	0.8 sec
		Right	0.040	1.6 m	9.4 sec
	Canal Street	Left	0.014	0.4 m	9.7 sec
		Right	0.014	0.4 m	10.0 sec
*	Charles Street S	Left	0.107	0.0 m	8.3 sec
AM Peak		Through	0.107	0.0 m	0.0 sec
Ψ	Intersection		0.107	1.6 m	4.2 sec
	Charles Street N	Through	0.046	1.7 m	1.0 sec
		Right	0.046	1.7 m	9.6 sec
	Canal Street	Left	0.179	5.3 m	11.0 sec
		Right	0.179	5.3 m	11.3 sec
¥	Charles Street	Left	0.128	0.0 m	8.3 sec
PM Peak		Through	0.128	0.0 m	0.0 sec
Ā	∑ Intersection		0.179	5.3 m	5.3 sec

Reference to the above indicates that the Charles Street/Canal Street intersection will operate under 'excellent' conditions during both peaks, with significant capacity available at this intersection.



7.8 Traffic Impact

With consideration of the above, the existing operation of the site sees the traffic generation generally tidal in nature, being inbound during the AM and outbound during the PM peaks and the proposed development includes an on-site car parking provision of approximately 50% of that which is currently approved for the site.

Traffic generated to the intersection of Wellington Street/Bathurst Street/William Street is considered to be low and is expected to be accommodated at this intersection and the SIDRA analysis indicates that the proposal will have no significant impact on the operation of the Cimitiere Street/Charles Street intersection during the peaks and the main access route via Canal Street is expected to operate under 'excellent' conditions.

It is not expected that the proposed development will generate a level of traffic in excess of that which is currently approved for the site, in fact, it is expected that the reduced parking provision will result in a reduction in peak hour vehicle movements generated by the site. The proposed uses will also result in a more evenly spread distribution of traffic inbound and outbound from existing, and therefore there will be less pressure in peak directions than under current conditions.

Furthermore, the proposed development is not expected to have a detrimental impact on the operation of the surrounding road network when compared with the existing and approved developments for the site, in fact, with a reduced on-site parking provision, the proposal could be expected to have a reduced impact on the road network from that which is currently approved.

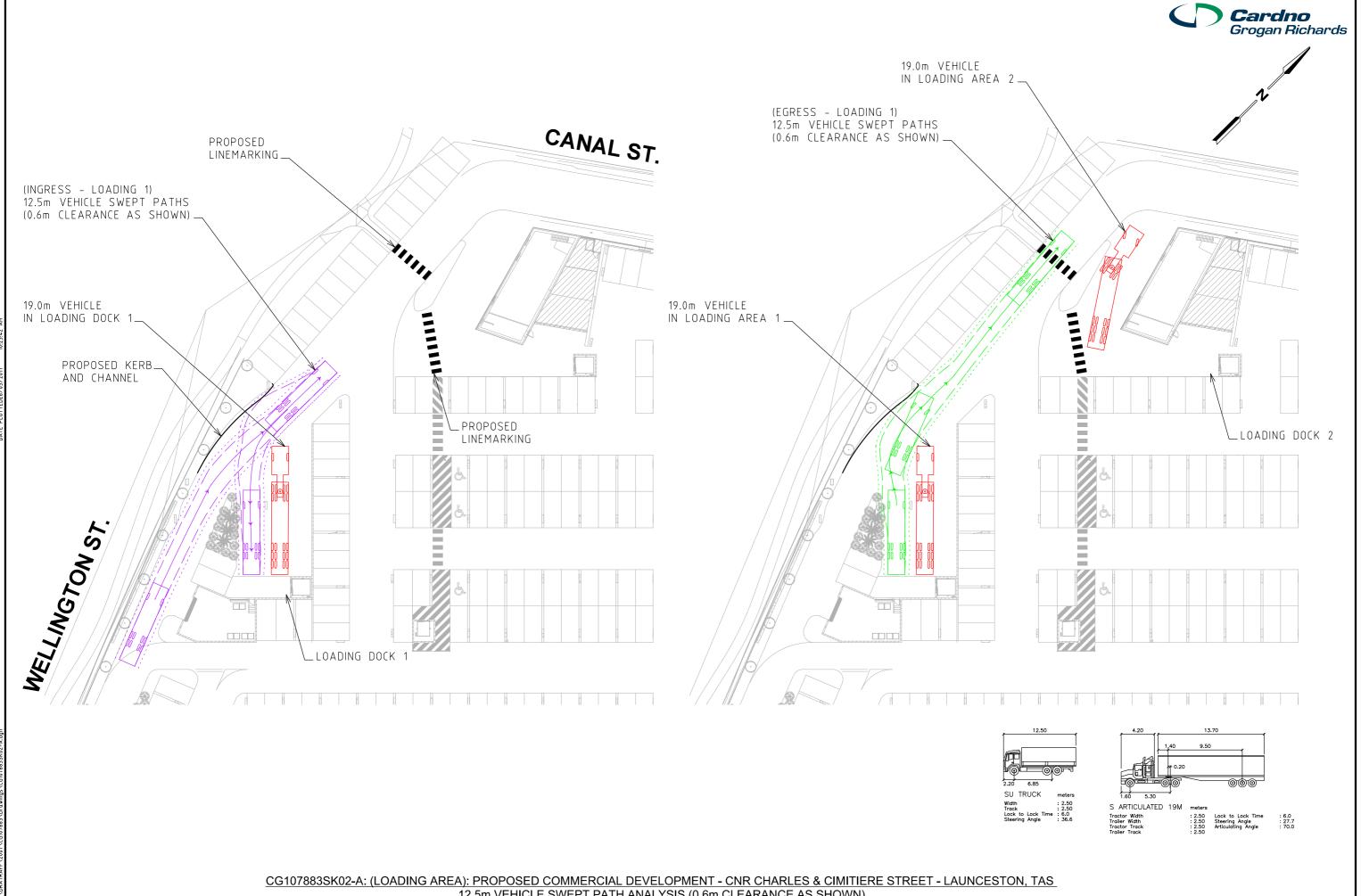
8 Conclusions

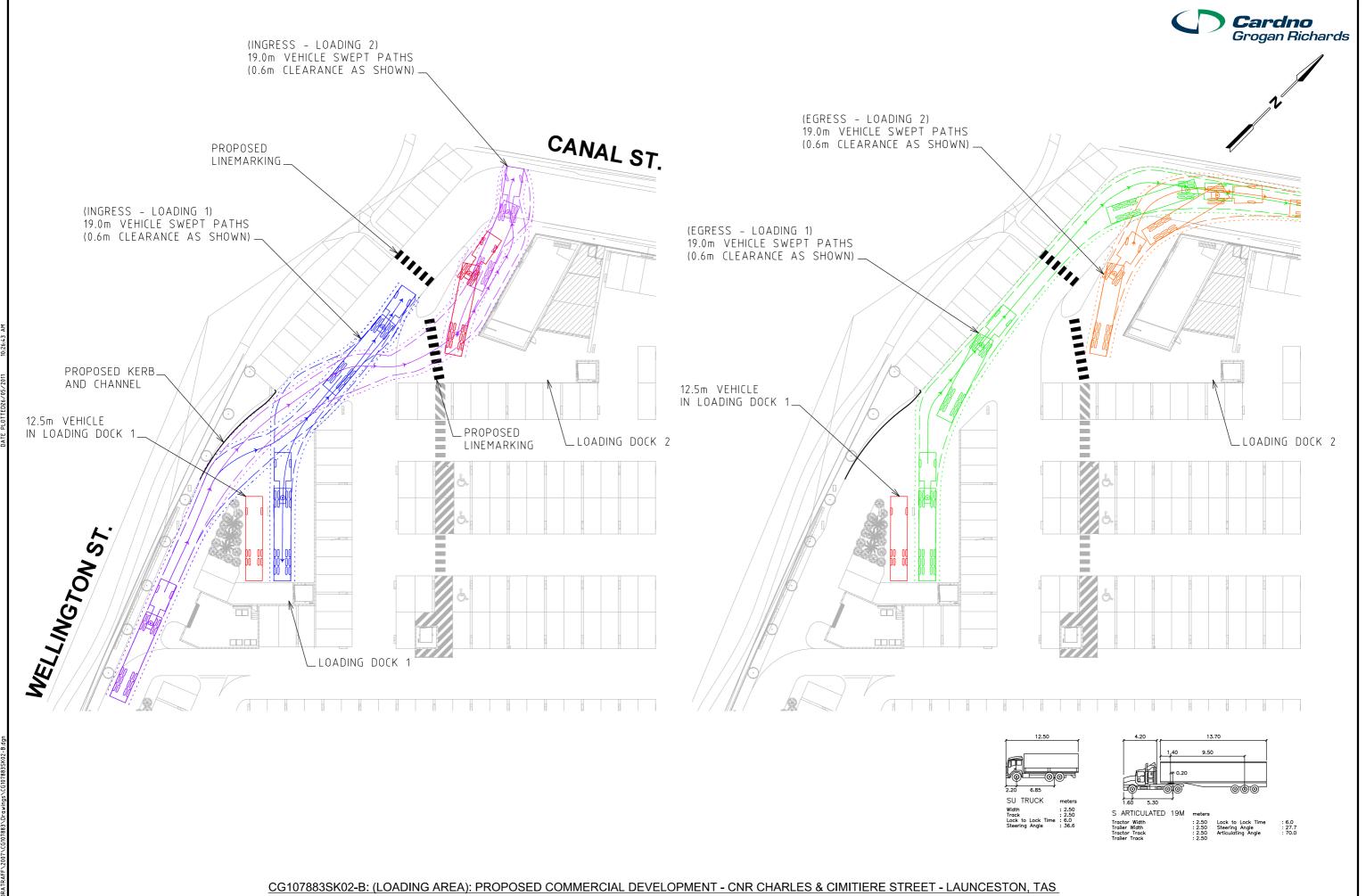
Based on the foregoing analysis it is concluded that;

- The proposed parking provision of 271 spaces represents a shortfall of 377 spaces under the Planning Scheme requirements;
- The reduced provision is supported by the Parking and Sustainable Transport Strategy for the City of Launceston:
- Based on case study data held by Cardno the proposed parking provision is likely to accommodate the peak parking demands generated by the site;
- The proposed development is expected to generate up to 465 and 233 vehicle trips during the Saturday and Friday PM peak periods respectively and traffic generated to the site in the weekday AM peak hour is expected to be generally inbound associated with staff;
- The proposal represents a reduction in the approved parking provision on the site by approximately 50%, which is expected to result in a reduced traffic generation from the currently approved development;
- Traffic generated to the intersection of Wellington Street/Bathurst Street/William Street is considered to be low and is expected to be accommodated at this intersection;
- SIDRA Intersection analysis indicates that the proposal will have no significant impact on the operation of the Cimitiere Street/Charles Street intersection during the peaks; and
- The main access route via Canal Street is expected to operate under 'excellent' conditions during the peak periods.



Annex 1: Loading Swept Paths

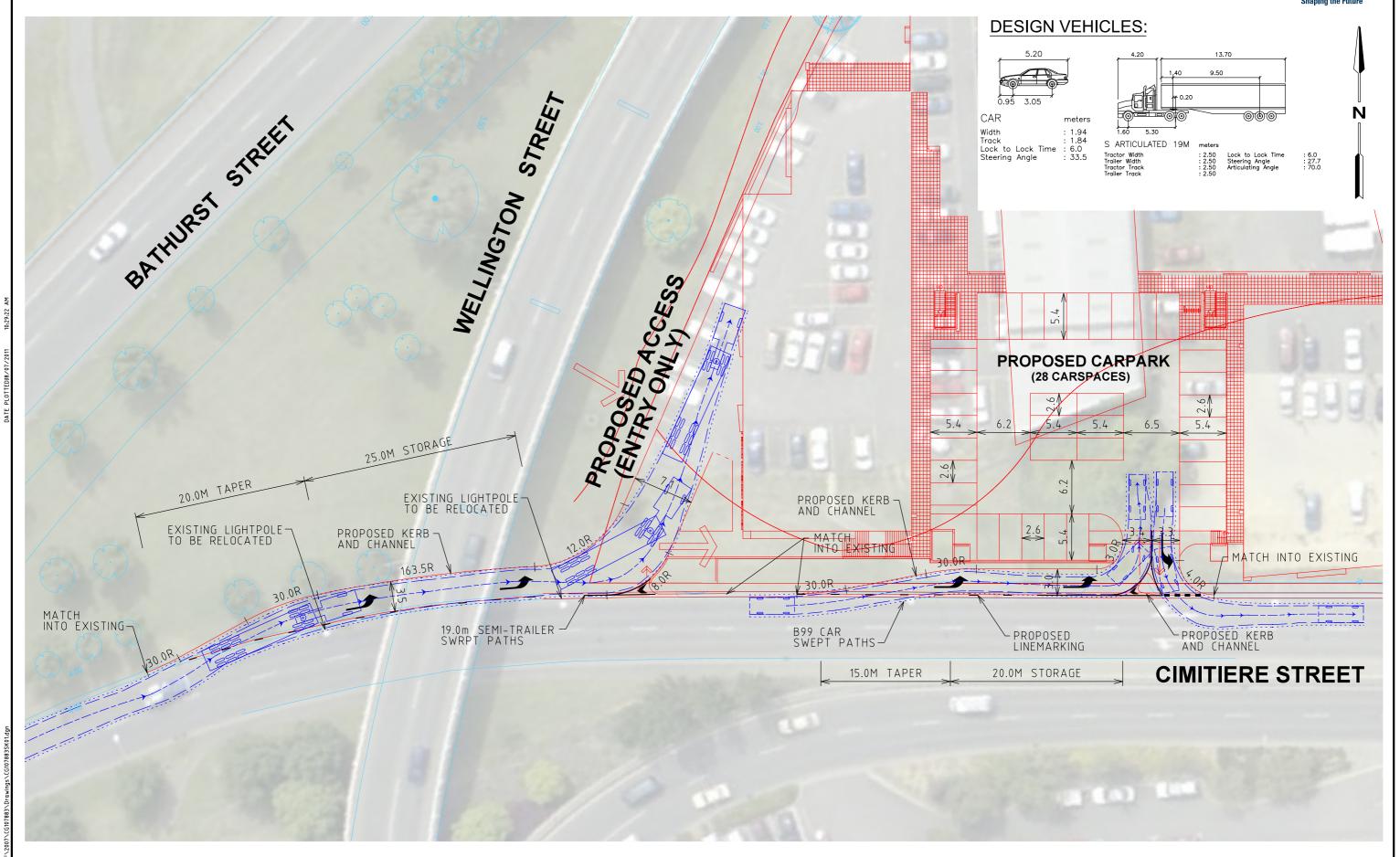






Annex 2: Concept Access Plan





CG107883SK01P3 - PROPOSED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT - CNR CHARLES & CIMITIERE STREETS - LAUNCESTON (TASMANIA)
PROPOSED SITE ACCESS & 19.0m SEMI AND B99 CAR SWEPT PATHS ANALYSIS.

SCALE - 1:400 @ A3 - DATE - 18.07.11



26 June 2007

Clifton Coney Group Level 2 Buidling B 99 Conventry Street South Melbourne VIC 3205

Attention: Stuart Moore

Dear Stuart

RE: Preliminary Results of Environmental Site Assessment of CH Smith site, located 16 - 24 Charles St, Launceston TAS

Coffey Environments Pty Ltd (Coffey Environments) is pleased to provide the Clifton Coney Group with the preliminary results of the Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) conducted at the CH Smith site, located at 16 – 24 Charles Street, Launceston (the site).

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the ESA were to assess whether existing and/or previous activities at the site which were identified during the Phase 1 ESA completed by Coffey Environments in April 2007 have impacted upon soil and groundwater underlying the site; and to evaluate if any identified impact may pose a threat to human health and/or the environment.

The purpose of the Phase 2 Assessment was to:

- Collect soil and groundwater samples at various locations across the site;
- Assess the potential soil contamination which may exist in the fill material and natural soil;
- Assess the potential groundwater contamination which may exist in the groundwater;
- · Compare results to recognised ecological and health based guidelines; and
- Interpret the impact of any identified contamination at the site.

SITE LOCALITY DESCRIPTION

Land use within a 500 m radius of the site is a mixture of residential and/or open land.

Sensitive site uses within a 500 m radius of the site include:

- · Commercial properties located adjacent and nearby to the site;
- Royal Park located approximately 50 m west of the site; and
- The North Esk River, located approximately 200 m northwest of the site, which flows into the Tamar River 400 m northwest of the site.

Land uses adjacent to the site are summarised below.

- Canal Street lies adjacent to the site's northern boundary, beyond which are commercial properties.
- Directly east of the site is Charles Street, beyond which is the court house and police headquarters.
- Adjacent to the site's southern boundary is Cimitiere Street, with commercial properties located beyond.
- Wellington Street is located on the site's western boundary, with Royal Park beyond.

PREVIOUS ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATION SUMMARY

Coffey Environments conducted a Phase 1 investigation in April 2007. The findings of this investigation are summarised in the Phase 2 report. Coffey Environments are not aware of any other previous environmental investigation at the site.

A preliminary geotechnical investigation was undertaken by Coffey Geotechnics in April 2007. It is to understand that the investigation was for the proposed development of the C H Smith Site (construction of 2 levels of basement, a 4 and a 6 storey buildings). The objective of this investigation was to assess the general subsurface conditions at the site; develop a preliminary geotechnical model of the site; and comment on the types of footings that might be used on the site. The report has made several recommendations for the site including ground improvements.

SCOPE OF WORK

Limited assessment of soil at the site was conducted to assess both current and historic potential contamination. Eight soil bores (SB3 – SB10) were drilled in grid locations across the site to investigate the potential contamination related to fill, identified in the Phase 1 investigation conducted by Coffey Environments (Phase 1 ESA Coffey Environments, April 2007). Two additional soil bore locations were drilled in the area surrounding the down-gradient of all site infrastructures and USTs, SB1 and SB2 respectively.

Field work was conducted by Coffey Environments on 30th to 31st May 2007 and 7th June 2007.

SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

Geology

The subsurface lithology of the site is summarised in the following table.

Site Specific Geology

Depth (mbgs)	Soil Description
0.0 – 0.2	SURFACE COVER: gravel, grass, bitumen or concrete
0.2 – 1.0	FILL: gravely sand or clay and angular and rounded gravels.
0.5 – 4.0	CLAY or Sandy CLAY: dark brown to grey and wet.

Hydrogeology

Current groundwater gauging results are summarised below:

- Static depth to groundwater was encountered between 1.190 mbgs (MW2) and 2.200 mbgs (MW1).
- Based on the groundwater contour plan and the location of the nearest surface water body, the anticipated groundwater flow direction is northwest (towards the River Tamar) at a gradient of approximately 0.750.

SOIL ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Nominated Investigation Criteria

Based on the current and proposed land use of the site (ongoing commercial use), the following Nominated Investigation Criteria are used:

- NEPM (1999) National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure (NEPM), threshold concentrations for Commercial/Industrial use; and
- New South Wales Environmental Protection Agency (NSW EPA) (1994) Contaminated Sites Guidelines for Assessing Service Station Sites – "Threshold Concentrations for Sensitive Land Use (Protection of Human Health)".

Results

Soil analytical results are summarised below.

- All soil samples submitted for analysis contained contaminant concentrations below the laboratory limit of reporting (LOR) or below the nominated investigation criteria with the exception of chromium, copper, nickel and mercury.
- Three sample locations (SB2, SB6 and SB9) contained chromium concentrations above the guidelines for the protection of soil ecosystems. SB2, located adjacent to the Launceston Function Centre had nickel concentrations in excess of the investigation levels (ILs). SB6, located adjacent to the CH Smith Marine building, had copper concentrations in excess of the ILs. SB9, located in the southwest corner of the site, had mercury concentrations in excess of ILs. SB8, located along the southeastern boundary of the site, had nickel concentrations in excess of ILs at a depth of 0.2 mbgs.
- In general, the elevated chromium, nickel, copper and mercury concentrations were associated with fill material (0 0.5 mbgs) located across the site, with the exception of chromium and mercury concentrations in SB9, which were associated with natural surface soils (0.2 mbgs).
- The concentrations of chromium, copper and nickel in the fill material were not considered to present a significant risk to soil ecosystems for the following reason.
 - In the event that the whole or part of the site is cleared for growing plants, it is unlikely that the fill material at the site would be used as a growing medium (i.e. it is more likely that imported topsoil would be used).

- Due to the detection of chromium and mercury concentrations in excess of ILs in the southeastern corner of the site (SB9) it is recommended that the top layer of soil is also removed in this area prior to growing plants.
- The results of the soil sampling and analysis program indicated that contaminant concentrations in soil were below the adopted soil quality guidelines for the protection of human health.

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Nominated Investigation Criteria

The assessment criteria adopted for assessing groundwater at the site is based on the protection of all the potential beneficial uses listed above. Nominated investigation levels (ILs) are included with tabulated groundwater analytical results and have been principally derived from the following Australian guidelines.

- NEPM (1999) National Environment Protection (Assessment of Contaminated Sites) Measure.
- ANZECC (1992 and 2000) National Water Quality Management Strategy. Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality (95% Species Protection).
- NHMRC/ARMCANZ (2004) National Water Quality Management Strategy. Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.

Results

Groundwater analytical results are summarised below.

 All groundwater samples submitted for analysis contained contaminant concentrations below the laboratory limit of reporting (LOR) or below the nominated investigation criteria with the exception of boron, chromium, copper, lead, selenium and zinc in both groundwater samples submitted for analysis.

The significance of metal concentrations (boron, chromium, copper, lead, selenium and zinc) that were above the water quality objectives for ecosystem protection is discussed below:

- The concentrations of metals in the groundwater (as noted above) were considered to be indicative of natural/background concentrations, based on the following.
 - The concentrations of metals in the down hydraulic gradient monitoring wells (MW2), was similar to what was detected in the up hydraulic gradient monitoring well (MW1).
 - Metal contamination in soil follows the same widespread pattern, indicating high background/natural metal levels.

Therefore, metal concentrations in groundwater were not considered likely to have an adverse impact (attributable to the site) on the ecosystem of the likely surface water receiving body (North Esk River) for the following reasons.

- Metal concentrations in groundwater were considered to be naturally occurring and similar to the regional groundwater conditions.
- Generally, the metal concentrations in groundwater were relatively low and exceedences of the water quality objectives were relatively low.

Concentrations of lead and selenium were above the adopted groundwater quality objectives for the protection of primary contact recreation in both wells. Although the protected beneficial use of Primary Contact Recreation has been precluded by metals impact, this beneficial use is considered unlikely to be realised due to the following.

- The current use of the site is as a commercial/industrial premises with no known current plan to abstract or use groundwater.
- There are no registered bores within a 500m radius of the site. It is not compulsory for groundwater bores to be registered in Tasmania however the low yield of the aquifer and availability of reticulated water means that it would be unlikely that groundwater would be abstracted or used in the future.
- In the event that North Esk River was used as a recreational bathing water body, based on groundwater contaminant levels found across the site and the distance to the river, immediate adverse impacts to Primary Contact Recreation off site are unlikely.

The beneficial uses of Agriculture, Parks and Gardens and Stock Watering were precluded by selenium. However, based on the zoning of the site and the availability of a reticulated water supply it is considered unlikely that the potential beneficial uses of Agriculture, Parks and Gardens and Stock Watering will be realised.

SUMMARY WITH RESPECT TO OBJECTIVES

The results of the ESA indicate the following:

- All soil samples submitted for analysis contained contaminant concentrations below the laboratory limit of reporting (LOR) or below the nominated investigation criteria with the exception of chromium, copper, nickel and mercury.
- In general, the elevated chromium, nickel, copper and mercury concentrations were associated with fill material (0 0.5 mbgs) located across the site, with the exception of chromium and mercury concentrations in SB9, which were associated with natural surface soils (0.2 mbgs).
- All groundwater samples submitted for analysis contained contaminant concentrations below the laboratory limit of reporting (LOR) or below the nominated investigation criteria with the exception of boron, chromium, copper, lead, selenium and zinc in both groundwater samples submitted for analysis.
- Metal concentrations in groundwater were not considered likely to have an adverse impact
 (attributable to the site) on the ecosystem of the likely surface water receiving body (North Esk
 River) given that, metal concentrations in groundwater were considered to be naturally occurring
 and similar to the regional groundwater conditions.
- Lead and selenium concentrations were above the relevant water quality criteria for the Primary Contact Recreation beneficial use. The beneficial use of primary contact recreation is unlikely to be realised on site given the availability and low cost of reticulated water. There is the potential for the beneficial use of Primary Contact Recreation to be realised off site after discharging to the North Esk River located 200 m northeast of the site. However based on groundwater contaminant levels found across the site and the distance to the river, immediate adverse impacts to Primary Contact Recreation off site are unlikely.
- The beneficial uses of Agriculture, Parks and Gardens and Stock Watering were precluded by selenium contamination. However, based on the zoning of the site and the availability of a reticulated water supply it is considered unlikely that the potential beneficial uses of Agriculture, Parks and Gardens and Stock Watering will be realised.

Based on the concentrations of contaminants reported in both soil and groundwater during this investigation, the risk to the human health of commercial users of the site and the environment is considered to be low. To minimise any potential risk, Coffey Environments recommends the removal of the first 0.5 m of either the fill material or natural soils (in the southeastern corner) in areas where plants are to be grown.

On comparison of the results to the Department of Tourism Arts and Environment (DTAE) Information Bulletin 105 *Classification and Management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal* (August 2005), it was found that metals contamination detected in several locations across the site is in excess of Level 1 Fill Material. If the first 0.5 mbgs of soil was to be removed for construction or landscaping purposes and disposed of off-site it would likely be classified as Level 2 Low Level contaminated soils and require DTAE approval prior to disposal.

For and on behalf of Coffey Environments Pty Ltd

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Apme Helling

PLANNING & URBAN DESIGN



2 December 2014

Launceston City Council GPO Box 396 LAUNCESTON TAS 7250

To whom it may concern

HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT - CH SMITH SITE, LAUNCESTON

Ireneinc Planning has been engaged by Brile Pty Ltd to prepare and lodge a development application on their behalf in relation to land at 9 Canal Street and 16-24 Charles Street. Our client is seeking to amend their proposal as approved under planning permit DA0343/2011.

The Heritage Impact Statement which was completed by Paul Davis in June 2011 and that formed part of the application for Permit DA0343/2011 is submitted as part of this application. As some of the heritage works have been completed and as the current application includes some differences in comparison to the previous proposal a list of clarifications is provided below. It is recommended that these clarifications are read in conjunction with the HIS.

- The archaeological works as detailed in the HIS and by condition to the existing approval have been completed and signed off by the THC.
- The CH Smith Marine Building has been demolished.
- The rear of the CH Smith Wool Store warehouse is proposed to be retained as part of the current application unlike the existing approval for demolition.
- The Victorian warehouse/conference centre has been partially demolished and the front façade wall retained as described in the HIS.
- The roof of the CH Smith Office Building which was proposed to be demolished as part of the existing approval will be retained as part of the current application.
- The works to the former Cordial Factory as detailed in the HIS does not form part of the current application.
- The remaining sections and internal works to heritage buildings as described are proposed to be carried out and form part of the current application.

Should you have any queries in relation to any of the above please contact me on 6234 9281.

Yours sincerely

Sara Vikstrom Planner

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CH Smith Site Charles St Launceston Heritage Impact Assessment

for

Five Zero Holdings

June 2011

Introduction

A development application has been prepared to construct a new retail centre with parking on what is generally known as the CH Smith site in Charles Street Launceston. The development proposes both new construction and the retention, conservation, adaptation and incorporation of the identified heritage buildings into the overall development. This HIS supports the development proposal and is provided as required under both the Launceston Planning Scheme and the Tasmanian Cultural Heritage Act to accompany the two separate applications for development consent and works approval.

An important aspect of the process undertaken in submitting this application is that both Launceston City Council and Heritage Tasmania have been consulted and invited to make comment on the draft application documents and to provide any advice in submitting the applications. While it is clear that preliminary advice is 'advisory' and not a form of approval, the process has allowed a more responsive submission to be made that has addressed many of the matters raised in the preliminary advice.

The CH Smith site has had a long and often not impressive history, particularly in more recent years. Significant damage was done to the site after an attempt to demolish the buildings leaving a number of them in a damaged and deteriorated state that has resulted in significant deterioration of fabric. One of these buildings is in such an advanced state of deterioration that it is no longer capable of recovery.

More recently a DA was granted, after an appeal, for an ambitious development of the site. This did not eventuate and the consent lapsed. As part of that process, the Tribunal made a decision on the heritage values of the place - reflected in which parts of the buildings had to remain and which could be removed or altered - and most recently that has been reflected by the THC in a revised (and agreed) reregistration of the site. This registration forms the basis of the current proposal and with only a few exceptions the current proposal carefully reflects the listing.

The current owner has commissioned both the design of the proposed bulky goods centre (the zoned use for the site) and the heritage works at the same time. This has had the benefit of being able to incorporate heritage requirements into the proposal from the early design development. There has been substantial design development to achieve better heritage outcomes while retaining the viability and build ability of the proposal.

One of the key difficulties of the site with its zoning is that the requirements of bulky goods retailing and the fabric of the heritage buildings are not highly compatible. This has required careful integration of the elements and has determined the design outcome in many respects.

A key issue that arose during earlier applications and the court determination was the archaeology of the site. An initial assessment was prepared and has formed the basis of this submission. After extensive discussions with the THC related to site archaeology, a further report has been prepared and included in this application that sets out a methodology to approach the archaeological resource of the site. This is addressed later in the HIS.

This HIS considers the current proposal and its benefit as well as potential impacts on site significance. It assesses this in terms of the approved CMP for the site, the THC listing data sheets (which were developed from the CMP), the archaeological assessment and the potential to recover not only fabric but also meaningful relationships between parts of the site and to allow the public to appreciate and interpret the history of the site in the future.

It is inevitable, for a site such as this, where there has been significant deterioration and loss of fabric, that heritage values will be impacted by development. While the project has seriously attempted to minimise those impacts, it is also very clear that if some form of viable development does not take place that much of the fragile heritage fabric will be lost in the near future. A large part of the significant fabric is at very high threat of loss and action to recover these buildings and elements is essential. This proposal will allow that to happen.

A benefit of the proposal is the integration of the heritage buildings into the core of the design. The heritage buildings will have to be conserved and adapted as part of the core building works for the centre to operate. This provides a high level of certainty to both council and the heritage council that the heritage works will be undertaken as part of the core construction work.

Another key aspect of the proposal is the re-use of material that is to be removed from various parts of the site. Where brickwork from earlier parts of buildings is to be removed it will be re-used to undertake repairs, reinstate missing elements and if sufficient material is available as part of the public domain. The main public entry to the complex, on the corner of Charles and Cimitierre Streets will use recovered timber from the wool store, brickwork from various parts of the site and other elements as they are recovered.

We also note that at the rear of the Canal Street warehouse that we are retaining the end wall of the former large warehouse (this is not part of the THC listing and is not required to be retained) which allows us to use the interstitial space between the 1840 Canal St building and the current convention centre. This is a positive addition to the heritage of the site.

Unfortunately the condition of no 22 Charles St, the former Fry residence, has so deteriorated that the interior of the building is collapsing and cannot be recovered. Consequently we propose to retain the joining wall to no 24, the front facade with its joinery, if possible the exposed sidewall, but remove all other fabric. Remnant joinery will be recovered and materials will be salvaged for re-use. In recognition of the importance of the building and its setting, we propose to reconstruct it (with a new rear addition), retain the current floor levels, rebuild the original roof form and detail, and integrate the building with no 24 as a single tenancy. This allows us to use the

reconstructed no 22 to accommodate any service areas, vertical access etc and to leave no 24 without any fabric impacts beyond those essential to recover the building. We also note that we propose to remove the rear bay of no 24. This area has had severe exposure and deterioration and cannot be recovered. The roof form will be adjusted with the hipped form being shortened by a bay.

The final change of note is to the upper floor of the corner building. All three floors are retained in the proposal and a partial new upper floor is added over a section of the building. This requires cutting back a section of the earlier roof located behind the projecting parapet.

The Site

The site is a whole city block bounded by Cimitierre, Charles, Canal and Wellington Streets. The heritage buildings to be retained are located along Charles and Canal Streets. The site has been partially excavated with approximately two levels below the entry point in Charles Street. A number of structures are to be demolished. They include:

- The present CH Smith Marine building,
- The rear of the Charles St woolstore with its rear addition
- The recent raised upper floor of the CH Smith office building
- The conference centre apart from the street and end wall
- Sections of other buildings as separately described.

The demolition of the non-heritage listed elements is in accordance with the previous tribunal consent and accords with the current heritage listing.

A large portion of the site is affected by archaeological zoning as set out in the separate archaeological report. This is addressed separately.

Heritage Listing

The THC data sheet for the site is appended at the end of this statement. The boundary of the listing is set out below for clarity. This assessment only refers to elements and areas within the listing boundary, apart from noting what parts of the site are to be demolished.

The significance of the place now resides in:

- The identified heritage buildings
- The physical fabric of those buildings
- The streetscape grouping and presence of the facades within Charles and Canal Streets especially
- The relationship of the buildings to each other and other heritage buildings in the locality
- The ability to see the group from a range of locations, in particular longer views within Charles Street
- The potential archaeological resource of the site
- The identifiable links to the CH Smith name and brand

This significance is adversely impacted by the condition of the buildings and the ongoing loss of fabric through deterioration.

The Conservation Management Plan

The CMP was prepared in anticipation of an appeal regarding the approval of an earlier scheme. The CMP was accepted by the RMPAT as an appropriate document to guide the site's development. The HIS responds to the various policies within that document.

Generally the proposal seeks to:

- Retain as much original and early fabric as possible
- Find compatible uses for the heritage buildings
- Integrate the heritage buildings into the development in a meaningful way
- Limit service interventions into heritage buildings
- Use the character and materials of the heritage buildings to guide their internal fitout and use
- Reinstate the streetscape form, detail, finishes and colours of the heritage buildings
- Develop sensitive connections to the new fabric
- Reveal and expose the heritage buildings and fabric wherever possible
- Investigate the archaeological potential of the site.

The Proposal

The proposal is set out in the design drawings and the separate heritage drawings that form the application. We have intentionally separated the documentation to provide as clear a guide as we can to what is taking place to each of the listed buildings. The drawings provided are:

- 1 Measured drawings as the site currently exists.
- 2 Demolition drawings
- 3 Drawings of each building showing the extent of conservation and adaptive reuse works.

A schedule of works to each building is also provided.

Each of the heritage buildings has nominated uses, either as part of a larger tenancy (top floor of the corner building), or as separate smaller tenancies. Each of these buildings falls below the minimum floor area requirements of the zone for a tenancy (500 square metres), consequently a heritage concession is required to allow the buildings to accommodate uses that are suitable to their scale and layout without having to impact on their heritage values by incorporation into larger tenancies. We have attempted to nominate uses that best fit the site in general and the specific heritage buildings in particular.

In detail and in relation to each listed building the proposal is:



24 Charles Street

Description

The building, constructed as a townhouse in c1850 is a three level building with a rear stair. The ground floor has been converted to commercial use at the front with a concrete side wall and concrete floors added. There is a rear room. The first floor has two now linked spaces, each with the remains of a fireplace and the second level has two major rooms, one divided with a timber partition of later date than the original construction.

The front facade retains much of its joinery, although now badly damaged, to the upper floors and a mid twentieth century shopfront. The rear wall has had joinery replaced with twentieth century elements some in new openings.

The roof was removed in the 1970 period and the replacement flat roof has failed and collapsed. Most of the interior has been removed with remnant elements of joinery and wallpapers. The building has been used as a squat and most of the interior appears to have been burnt in the now partially demolished fireplaces.

The stair has partially failed. There has been significant lateral movement in the building with the southern sidewall moving out. There is substantial cracking through the building.

The building has major movement and failure, and is not capable of repair.

Proposed Works

The work involves retention and propping of the front and two sidewalls, and removal of the balance of the building.

Remnant elements of joinery etc will be recovered for sampling. Demolished brickwork will be recovered for re-use.

It is intended to retain the free sidewall, however, with further structural input, it may be necessary to dismantle at least part of the wall. If this is required the wall be reconstructed to its current form using the existing bricks.

The building will be reconstructed within the retained walls, retaining the current floor levels. The new construction will be concrete and will support the facades. An addition to the rear in steel and glass will house a new stair that will serve both Nos 24 and 22. The roof will be reconstructed to its original form and appearance and be clad in unfinished corrugated iron.

Joinery will be reinstated to the facade and the earlier shopfront, known from council drawings will be reinstated into the ground floor.

The building will not be separated into rooms but accommodate a new use with either clear floor plates or new sub-division to accommodate service areas.

A new researched colour scheme will be applied to the exterior of the building.

Variations to CMP and/or THC listing

The CMP seeks to retain and recover the building. At the time of writing the CMP, this was still feasible. Since that time the building has deteriorated significantly to a point where recovery is extremely difficult and somewhat pointless given the loss of most significant material.

Generally the whole site requires extensive conservation work and there will be adequate but inevitably limited funds to undertake it. It is submitted that reconstruction of this building is a sound action, a good use of resources and allows other achievable conservation work to be undertaken elsewhere on the site.

22 Charles Street

Description

Constructed in the 1860's this largely intact warehouse building of three levels, with a small low-height basement, is sandwiched between nos 24 and 20 Charles Street, both of which are likely to provide structural support for the building.

The building had some change over time with minor internal stairs being added, concrete slabs being poured over the timber flooring, changes to the ground floor facade, addition of partitions and various cuts out to the structural frame and subsequent repairs and propping. At some point in its history the front roof was changed from hipped to gabled to allow hoisting of materials from the street, this presumably took pace after the adjacent woolstore was built which was constructed across the former loading dock.

With the partial demolition of the rear additions, the rear wall and small parts of the sidewalls collapsed leaving the timber structure floating without support. Temporary bracing tenuously supports the rear of the building.

Most of the roof cladding has been lost and later tarpaulins have failed leaving the structure exposed to water and weather. All gutters and rainwater systems have failed.

Internally the building has painted brick walls and an exposed structure, the front facade is painted render finish.

Some of the original joinery survives, some is damaged but sufficient remains to undertake authentic repairs and replacement. Remnants of the original loading bay doors remain.

Proposed Works

Overall the building is to be retained and conserved with the following changes to the fabric:

- Removal of the badly deteriorated rear bay, cutting back the structure to the first support column.
- Cutting back the rear roof to reconstruct the hipped roof form to the new building footprint.
- Remove the front gable roof form and reinstate the original hipped roof form
- Remove the applied internal fitout of concrete slabs, stairs, remnant partitions etc.

The conservation works proposed are:

- Reinstate missing and damaged joinery throughout
- Repair damaged floors throughout, retaining timber floors, infilling later openings
- Repairing the structure and propping and splicing new elements as required
- Reinstating the loading dock doors to each level

- Providing a new corrugated iron clad roof with new rainwater systems
- Cleaning back and repainting of internal brickwork and joinery
- Reinstating the early symmetrical ground floor facade with central doorway flanked by windows.

The new works proposed are:

- · Minor new openings to connect to the new access stair at no 24
- Provision of new rear wall of glazing and solid panels to front the new arcade area.
- New door and stair on level 2 to provide egress and connect to the new commercial development.

Variations from the CMP and/or THC listing

The CMP seeks to retain this building in its planned form. The only variation of consequence from that overarching policy is the removal of the rear bay. This action is only proposed due to the deteriorated condition of the timberwork in the exposed rear bay.

20 Charles Street - Woolstore

Description

The c1938 wool store is an amalgam of a well designed and executed facade by a prominent Tasmanian architect and a relatively standard warehouse form behind. Generally the Charles Street facade is in good condition with limited change.

The THC listing requires the facade of the building to be retained.

The facade is concrete framed with infill brick panels and a decorative parapet. It is symmetrical with two vehicle openings and flanking windows. The facade is unpainted and retains remnants of the CH Smith sign.

Proposed Works

The proposed works are:

- Demolition of the warehouse behind the facade
- Retention of the facade, the northern return and the framing along the wall of no
- Reinstating original window forms to the window openings and providing new shopfronts to the former door openings
- Retaining the extant timber sliding doors

Variations to CMP and/or THC listing

The work is consistent with the CMP policies and the THC listing.

16-18 Charles and Canal Streets

Description

This much worked over building now presents as a mixture of the 1919 street presentation and the 1830s commercial building behind. In the 1970s the end bay of



the building was demolished and the current driveway and raised upper floor constructed. At the time new stairs and entry were also added.

It is proposed to remove the upper addition and the entry stairs and amenities area, leaving the earlier building on the corner.

The building is painted rendered brick and painted brick externally and a mix of painted brickwork and plaster finishes internally. Nearly all of the joinery has been replaced with aluminium framed joinery, new ceilings and internal linings have been applied and the building has had various service overlays. However, the overall form and presentation of the corner of the building remains with its c 1919 appearance.

The building connects to a rear warehouse, this is addressed below.

Proposed Works

The proposed works are in detail:

Demolition

- Demolish the adjoining buildings except for the Canal Street wall and its' gabled return into the site which is retained.
- Remove the interior fitout throughout the building including ceilings and later linings
- · Remove existing services from the building
- Remove part of the main roof as indicated on the drawings for the addition of a new upper level
- Remove sections of the rear wall on the upper level to allow interconnection to the rear new tenancy

Proposed Work

- Infill openings to the rear wall on two levels as detailed
- Construct a new end wall to the stair and arcade area as detailed
- · Provide new base fitout of electrical, fire and mechanical
- Provide a new ceiling under the new floor to the top level of the building.
- · Refit the building for new commercial and retail uses.

Variations to CMP and/or THC listing

This building was identified as having lesser heritage value than the more intact earlier buildings and was approved for partial removal in the earlier approved development application.

This proposal retains the building (that is the earlier section of the building in contrast to the 1980 additions) with a change to part of the roof to allow a new floor to extend over a section of the building. Apart from this and some interconnection to the new development the work achieves a greater level of retention of heritage fabric than was anticipated in the CMP and satisfies the THC listing that seeks to retain the building in situ without major change.

Canal Street Wall

Description

The Canal Street warehouse is a large clear span structure with a simple gabled roof. The THC listing includes the street facade only of the building. The proposal is to retain this wall and the end wall as it returns behind the Canal Street warehouse and to remove the balance of the building. There will be brickwork and timberwork from the roof trusses and framing to recover to incorporate into the main development.

The Canal Street wall is painted brick with three openings, one infilled, the other openings have contemporary doors and awnings.

Proposed Works

The proposed works, after demolition are:

- · Retain one opening with new access as detailed.
- · Infill the remaining openings as detailed.
- · Remove projecting hoods and detailing applied in recent years.

Variations to CMP and/or THC listing

The CMP and THC listing require the wall fronting the street to be retained, this is achieved.

The retention of the sidewall is in addition to the CMP and THC requirements.

Canal St Warehouse

Description

The c1830s warehouse in Canal Street remains largely intact but in poor condition. An irregular shaped building, built to the lot boundaries, it is two storey of brick construction with a hipped slate (originally) clad roof. It has a timber floor and stair to the upper level and a concrete floor to the ground floor. It has openings to the frontage including a partially blocked loading bay and sets of matching window openings with steel bars and remains of shutters and three openings to the rear for access. A timber partition divides the lower floor.

The building is located on the edge of the original shoreline and had small inlets on either side, founded below water level the structure has extensive rising damp problems exacerbated by rendering the lower sections of walling. The building has also undergone movement with cracking throughout.

The roof is of unusual construction with a perimeter tie beam set inside the outer wall and pegged jack-rafters supporting the lightly framed roof.

The building has an infill to the rear between it and the adjoining warehouse of sawtooth roof construction with southlights.

Proposed Works

The proposal is to retain the building largely in its built form undertaking conservation works to stabilise it, repair work to make it usable and in particular to repair the brick walls. Minimal services are to be added to allow the building a commercial use. Access to the upper floor will be through a new stair in the rear annex area, toilets and kitchen will also be added in this zone outside the core building.

The work in more detail is:

- Remove the current roof cladding, repair the roof structure and fix a new corrugated iron roof over insulation and a light ceiling lining such as thin plywood.
- · Install new rainwater system to detail
- Repair the upper floor and floor structure, cutting in new boards to match where required, the centre of the building may require further support and replacement of the shearhead below.
- · Retain the stair but do not use.
- Investigate removal of the ground slabs, if retained separate from edge of the building by cutting and removing approx 200mm of concrete to expose the walls.
- · Remove fit out and rubbish
- Remove infill to loading dock on ground floor, insert new window to detail within existing timber framing
- · Repair existing window openings and insert glazing to detail
- Insert a new window in the upper level loading bay, retain timber doors
- Provide new rear entry doors to existing openings
- Provide new electrical supply and base lighting and power to future detailing.
 Organise reticulation through cable trays and risers to be designed as part of fitout.
- Repair brickwork by removing sections of failed brickwork and inserting matching bricks recovered from the site. This will need to be done in sections to retain structural integrity. Mortar is to be lime mortar.
- Perimeter drainage is to be provided with slot drains around the building. Cut away pavements and fill with gravel to detail to allow the building to be separated from hard pavements.
- Strip the paintwork from the building and finish with breathable paint system
- Replace damaged stone sills with new stonework.
- Fill cracks with expandable filler to detail prior to finishing.

Variations to CMP

The work accords strictly with the requirements of the CMP and the THC listing requirements.

Process

The design has been developed with significant input from the heritage consultant. This has involved a series of design review meetings, the detailed design of public areas, junctions with new and old, fitting out of the heritage buildings, preparing schedules of works for the heritage buildings etc.

Several meetings have taken place between the heritage consultant and Heritage Tasmania to obtain feedback and address detailed issues. These have resulted in

design changes, clarifications and refinement of the project to address heritage issues.

Response to Launceston City Council Comments

The following points were set out in a response letter to the preliminary plans from Launceston Council:

1 Read the existing heritage buildings as separate buildings and not heritage facades. Consider setbacks and joins. Consider Charles Street view with the large overhanging roof behind the facades.

This has been achieved by setting the main roof further back from Charles Street which will allow the heritage buildings to be seen in profile and as three-dimensional objects.

The entry area has been re-designed to further setback signage and screening to reveal the heritage buildings when viewed from Charles Street.

The design completely separates new and old buildings structurally with new construction abutting but not being built onto heritage buildings (except where there is a level addition to 16 Charles St). This allows significantly more heritage fabric to be retained (refer to detailed heritage drawings)

Setbacks have been established where new structure abuts old structure so that the separate elements can be read separately.

Additional elements are retained such as the return wall in Canal Street that will give greater legibility to the heritage elements.

Recovered materials are to be used as part of the design of the public areas to feature heritage fabric.

2 Sensitive treatment of heritage buildings in relation to new elements

As far as possible, given the scale of the buildings and the zoning of the site, the heritage buildings have been treated sensitively.

3 Maximise retention of heritage fabric.

This has been achieved. There is a high level of retention of fabric where it is possible. It is noted that some elements have deteriorated to a point where they cannot be recovered and some elements are to be removed as previously agreed through the RMPAT process. Overall there is a high level of retention of fabric.

4 Signage

Signage has been adjusted around the heritage buildings to reduce its scale and location and to set it further back so as not to conflict with the heritage structures. There is signage generally around the site but within Charles and Canal Streets in particular it has been reduced and minimised.

Response to Heritage Tasmania Review

A formal response to the initial design was made by Heritage Tasmania raising a number of matters. Each has been addressed in the revised design submitted as the Development Application.

The key points of that review and how they have been addressed are:

1 HIS - response to heritage values

The submission responds to the heritage values of the site through this document and the drawings, the policies and statements as well as the Burra Charter and Heritage Act requirements have been considered and implemented.

There are some variations to the CMP and THC listing, these are set out and discussed. Changes are principally proposed due to the very poor condition of elements and the difficulty of recovery, particularly within cost effective approaches and balancing the overall heritage objectives of the site.

2 Rationale for demolition of 24 Charles St prudent and feasible alternatives, extant recording, salvage of materials

The partial demolition of no 24 Charles St is only proposed due to the failed condition of the structure and the relatively low remaining heritage value of the fabric proposed to be removed. It may be technically possible to keep the structure standing and to slowly repair and replace elements, but the net effect of this action will be little different to removing the failed elements and reconstructing them as those elements have little inherent heritage value. This arises as the building has been stripped out with only base fabric remaining.

The remaining elements of greatest value, that is the facades and joinery within them, is all to be retained in situ and recovered.

At this point of the life of this building its value is now found in its streetscape contribution as a building, not just as a facade, that is its three dimensional form. This is even though it is without its roof. These elements, with the reconstruction of the roof are to be retained and the building will continue to read as part of the group and as a complete building.

The prudent and feasible argument is that retaining the sections of building as proposed and reconstructing missing and severely damaged elements is an appropriate response to the heritage values and condition of the place. It is cost effective, responsible and allows funding to be allocated to other equally important and urgent heritage structures on the site. Further it allows additional heritage elements to be retained and adapted and conserved.

An extant recording will be undertaken.

Materials will be salvaged for re-use and repair of other heritage structures.

3 Interpretation

It is proposed to undertake interpretation throughout the site. This will developed in detail but in outline will comprise:

- The re-use of elements with explanation and links to the history of the site
- Use of historic images and maps to tell the story of the site displayed throughout the centre
- Display panels orienting visitors to the history of the site and the remaining elements
- Use of archaeological material (to be determined when work takes place) as part of the display throughout the site.

- Material within the heritage buildings telling aspects of the history or stories about each use and building and the key people involved in the site (such as CH Smith).

4 Staging

The work is not to be staged.

5 Archaeological Method Statement

This forms part of the DA submission.

6 Detail design of each building, schedules of work, etc.

These are provided with the DA submission as requested. We have prepared a separate set of heritage drawings with details of demolition, new work, adaptation, conservation, etc with preliminary schedules of work. We have not at this stage detailed all of the services or every repair, we suggest that as we complete the documentation that the final documents be submitted for final review and approval by Heritage Tasmania to address the final stage of documenting.

7 Accuracy of drawings

The heritage drawings and revised DA set reflect the existing facades and are based on measured drawings undertaken of the site.

8 Indicative construction details

These are provided with the application and address connections between buildings, alignment of new and existing walls (Canal Street) and other details. We have detailed to maximise the retention of heritage fabric.

9 Timeframe

As noted earlier, the heritage buildings are integral to the development and cannot be easily separated. The work set out on the drawings will be undertaken within the main construction timeframe and be ready for letting ad occupancy when the centre is occupied. The prominent location of most of the buildings requires them to be tenanted for the centre to function.

10 Material and colour board

Materials and colours are provided.

11 Setback of Canal St new work.

This is incorporated into the drawings and the openings are adjusted as suggested.

12 Cut back Charles St roof of new building.

This has been done to align with the already stepped roof section achieving the setbacks recommended. It is noted that it is not feasible to retain sections of the sawtooth roof (even though this would be desirable) as the roof structure runs from the street and has to be removed to construct the new buildings.

13 Signage to Charles Street

The panel signs are reduced in size as suggested.

The infill sign is to be reduced to the format of the panel signs as also suggested.

14 Articulating the wall panels

A patterning of the facades is proposed, based on the module of the panels to remove the flat panel appearance. While modest this goes some way to provide patination of the facades.

15 Design of area around Canal St warehouse.

This is the loading area for the site and is difficult to modify in terms of design. The building is to be protected using bollards and pavement treatments can be modified, however the access to the parking and loading is fixed.

16 Design of entry from Charles/Cimitierre corner

The design has been modified to set back the signs, link them to an entry structure that is separate from the heritage building and to add a lower level shelter for outdoor dining. The whole area has been re-designed, incorporating re-used materials, to create a more refined urban space, accommodating changes of level and avoiding the key archaeological areas.

Response to CMP Policy

The 2003 CMP set out a range of policies for the future management of the site. These are set out below where they are relevant to this proposal. Items in the policy that are 'struck through' are not either uses that are taken up (noting that there were a range of uses for each building set out) or guidelines that have not been adopted. This method of presentation has been used to indicate how the proposal relates to the policy of the CMP. An explanation for any departures from the guidelines is found in the comment column:

Future Use

Address	Potential Use from CMP	Guidelines	Comment
24 Charles St	Retail Commercial Residence	Retain room layout Retain stair Recover interior form of building Retain or reinstate shopfront Reinstate original roof form	The building has deteriorated to a point where it requires rebuilding. This is proposed within the three front and sidewalls. The stair has collapsed and cannot be recovered. A new stair that provides access to both 22 and 24 is proposed to the rear. The shopfront is being retained. The original roof form is being rebuilt. Floors are being reconstructed at their original levels, however the building will be used to accommodate kitchen/toilets/services etc to remove impacts on the intact no 22. Some of the form of the building will be recovered but overall the building interior will not be sub-divided into spaces.

Address	Potential Use from CMP	Guidelines	Comment
22 Charles St	Commercial Retail on ground Gallery cultural uses	Retain open form of floors Reinstate stair into current opening Reconstruct missing side and rear walls, complete form of building Do not replicate original fabric Retain slot opening to north Recover facade to original form	The rear bay is proposed to be removed as it has deteriorated significantly. The roof form will be recovered. A new rear wall of modern design will be provided The floors will be retained as open floors. The facade is to be fully recovered. The stair is not required and the openings in the floor will be infilled showing evidence of the fill. The slot opening is retained. The likely use is as part of a restaurant with no 24 or possibly commercial or gallery use.
Canal St Warehouse	Retail Commercial Restaurant	Retain open form of floors Retain significant finishes and elements Recover front opening and reinstate matching joinery Repair damaged fabric Locate new stair in annex Remove annex structure, retain east wall and reconstruct new infill Do not add drainage and plumbing into original building.	The building will be conserved in its current form, without intrusive services, reinstating the front opening, repairing damaged fabric with new stair and services in the annex area. The east wall of the annex is being retained.

Policy	Response
1 Determine new uses from the table	Satisfied
2 Assess uses for impact	This has been done and impacts are minimised in the selected uses.
3 Provide uses with some public access.	This is achieved
4 Uses for balance of site	Uses are complying with the Planning Scheme
5 Select uses that link site to city	This is achieved in retail uses.
6 Link three heritage sites to broader site uses so they are not marginalised or unused.	Each building is linked either to the main arcade entry area or for the rear warehouse as the proposed management offices for the site with separate access from Canal Street. This building also has potential for separate commercial leasing.

Future Site Development

This section considers the broader development of the site in relation both the buildings and heritage values of the site but also the context of Launceston.

The proposed use and type of development is compliant with the planning scheme provisions in that the site is zoned for bulk goods retail with large minimum tenancy floor plates. Accommodation of this form of development requires built forms that are large, with high ceiling heights and relatively simple forms. These forms are considerably larger in scale than the heritage buildings.

The key element of scale is the relationship of new and old buildings to the Charles Street and to a lesser extent the Canal Street frontages. Long views to the site should not be dominated by overwhelming new development.

The CMP notes seven concepts:

Concept	Response
1 22 and 24 should be seen from Charles St, from the south and from the rear.	This is achieved. The open frontage allows views along Charles St and the rear of the buildings are seen from the entry arcade to the development.
2 Required infilling of the main street frontages, this anticipated the removal of the corner building.	The corner building is retained and the streetscape is complete.
3 The driveway from Charles St should be infilled with no vehicle access.	This is achieved but part of the gap is used as a pedestrian entry point to the site. This is appropriate given the corner building is being retained.
4 Retain the Canal St wall.	This is achieved and the return wall into the site is also retained above this requirement.
5 Retain four elevations of Canal St warehouse but allow the current annex area to be unfilled for access and additional space.	This is achieved.
6 Retain the corner of Charles and Cimitierre Sts in open form and not infilled with buildings.	This is achieved.
7 Provide an enhanced setting for the Canal St warehouse.	This is not achieved, as Canal Street is the vehicular and service loading area for the site.
	The building is retained but within its current context of a roadway.

Policy	Response
Design future development contextually in relation to heritage buildings on the site	The new development has been separated from, set back from and arranged in relation to the heritage buildings in Charles Street in particular. The arrangement of the open corner, the use of recovered materials in the entry area and the setting back of new roofs so that they are not visible from street views sets the heritage

Policy	Response
	Buildings as the dominant and principle elements in the street.
	This is less the case in Canal Street where the new and old are more closely aligned, however setting back new facades behind existing and the retention of space around the smaller buildings assists in establishing appropriate scale changes.
	Considerable design work has been undertaken in relation to how the buildings, new and old, relate and connect.
2 Design future development contextually in relation to cityscape of Launceston.	The overall massing of the site is consistent with the planning scheme provisions for the site. The new elements of the site are designed as a modern infill building within the setting of Launceston and adopt a particular design approach that relates to the nature of the development.
3 Ensure key vistas to the site and through the site are established.	Key vistas to the site along Charles Street are maintained and conservation of the buildings will enhance those vistas. There are no through site vistas proposed in the development.
4 Create public spaces that take advantage of views and vistas and focus on the heritage buildings	The only public space in the complex of note is the entry court area on Charles and Cimitierre Streets which is a viable public space with activation that provides views to and from the site.
5 Undertake site analysis as part of design.	This was undertaken.

Conservation Works

The CMP policy requires conservation work to be undertaken to the heritage elements of the site. These works were aimed at initially stabilising the place to prevent deterioration and then recovery of the built elements as part of future development.

The project is at a stage where all works are now proposed as one package. It is noted that stabilising works did not take place.

The Proposal does conserve the significant buildings and features, undertakes both repair and conservation works and adapts the buildings, as described in the application, for future use.

This policy will be satisfied by the works following approval.

Policy	Response
Prepare detailed schedules of conservation works for stabilisation	This work was not done but is now proposed as part of this application.

Policy	Response
2 Prepare documentation of conservation works by a qualified person.	The first stage of that documentation is part of the application, further documentation will follow as part of the building approval process. This will be submitted to Heritage Tasmania for final approval.
	Paul Davies Pty Ltd is engaged to undertake documentation and provide ongoing advice as part of the project.
3 Provide advice to other consultants on heritage issues.	This is being and will be undertaken as part of the overall documentation and construction process.

Archaeological Potential

Considerable work has been undertaken to address the archaeological issues of the site. The earlier assessment and a new Method Statement are submitted to satisfy the archaeological policies.

Policies Arising

Policy	Response
1 Adopt the archaeological potential plan.	Satisfied
2 Retain in situ remains wherever possible	This will be assessed on site, but generally most will be removed as part of the development.
3 Prepare a research strategy	This has been done and is submitted.
4 Develop a process for archaeological monitoring.	This has been done and is submitted.
5 Engage a qualified archaeologist prior to work commencing.	This has been satisfied.

BCA Assessment

Generally the project requires a level of protection, in terms of fire rating and egress provisions, commensurate with the use and number of storeys of development. We are investigating the use of sprinklers in the heritage buildings to address a range of heritage compliance issues.

Policy	Response
Undertake detailed BCA assessment for each heritage building	This has and is being undertaken as part of the design and documentation process.
2 Assess impacts and investigate alternative solutions.	This is being undertaken in response to specific issues.

Interpretation

Interpretation has not been addressed in detail at this stage of the development. It is proposed to undertake interpretation of the place through:

- revealing and using the heritage buildings
- telling stories about the history of the site around the site
- using material revealed through the archaeological process to present the history of the site and its occupants

It is proposed to undertake the archaeology before developing the interpretation program for the site.

Policy	Response
1 Consider an interpretation plan to guide site interpretation	We propose that this be a condition of consent to be provided to Heritage Tasmania prior to works commencing on site on construction. This will allow archaeological investigation to take place which is likely to impact the plan.
2 consult with community and/or other groups in preparing the plan	See above
3 Develop a staged approach to interpretation. Allow funding to undertake interpretation.	The interpretation will take place in one stage related to construction and to be implemented prior to opening of the centre. Funding will be allocated.
4 Review implementation	This will be done
5 Consider uses and works for their ability to enhance visitor's experience.	The development of bulky goods retailing, while an appropriate use, means the place is not a visitor destination apart from bulk goods shopping. It also means there is likely to be considerable repeat patronage that will limit the effectiveness of some interpretation. The interpretation will have to be direct, be in the most publically accessible locations, attached to the remaining structures and be meaningful to
	residents visiting the centre.
6 Ensure interpretation is of a high standard and accurate.	This will be done.

Management

This relates to the whole process of preparing applications and managing the future of the site.

Policies Arising

Policy	Response
1 Adopt the CMP	This has been done by the owner, council and the THC.
2 Communicate the CMP to those needing to understand it.	This is being done by incorporation not design and planning, archaeological statements etc.
3 Where policies cannot be satisfied ensure actions do not have adverse heritage impacts.	This has been done and with changes in the condition of the site and the need for reassessment of elements, decisions have been made to retain heritage value as best can be achieved.
4 Ensure personnel understand legislation and controls relating to heritage.	This has been done.

Conclusion

The proposed development is a balance between retaining and recovering heritage values on the site, complying with the zoning and planning constraints on the site that place quite difficult issues of resolving the built form of new and old development and the viability of undertaking development on the site given the level of constraints and extent of heritage work required.

It is our conclusion that within these constraints the development is appropriate, adequately protects and recovers heritage values and will resolve a long-standing problem that has seen this site deteriorate over many years.

Development of the site is essential to retain the heritage buildings. The key buildings have been on the edge of loss for some time and it is critical that a viable proposal be established that provides for the stabilising and conservation of these structures.

We support the proposal and recommend its approval.