



New South Wales

Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010 (Amendment No 40)

under the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The following local environmental plan is made by the local plan-making authority under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

WARWICK WINN, GENERAL MANAGER
PENRITH CITY COUNCIL
As delegate for the local plan-making authority

Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010 (Amendment No 40)

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Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

1 Name of Plan

This Plan is *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010 (Amendment No 40)*.

2 Commencement

This Plan commences on the day on which it is published on the NSW legislation website.

3 Land to which Plan applies

This Plan applies to land in the following zones under *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010*—

- (a) Zone RU5 Village,
- (b) Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone R4 High Density Residential and Zone R5 Large Lot Residential,
- (c) Zone B1 Neighbourhood Centre, Zone B2 Local Centre, Zone B3 Commercial Core, Zone B4 Mixed Use, Zone B5 Business Development, Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor and Zone B7 Business Park,
- (d) Zone IN1 General Industrial and Zone IN2 Light Industrial,
- (e) Zone SP1 Special Activities, Zone SP2 Infrastructure and Zone SP3 Tourist,
- (f) Zone RE1 Public Recreation and Zone RE2 Private Recreation,
- (g) Zone C4 Environmental Living.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010

Part 7 Additional local provisions

Insert at the end of the Part, with appropriate clause numbering—

Urban heat

- (1) The objectives of this clause are to—
 - (a) ensure development incorporates planning and design measures to reduce the urban heat island effect in Penrith, and
 - (b) ensure buildings and outdoor spaces are thermally comfortable for people living and working in Penrith, particularly during summer, and
 - (c) promote the cooling benefits of green infrastructure and water in the landscape.
- (2) This clause applies to land in the following zones—
 - (a) Zone RU5 Village,
 - (b) Zone R1 General Residential, Zone R2 Low Density Residential, Zone R3 Medium Density Residential, Zone R4 High Density Residential and Zone R5 Large Lot Residential,
 - (c) Zone B1 Neighbourhood Centre, Zone B2 Local Centre, Zone B3 Commercial Core, Zone B4 Mixed Use, Zone B5 Business Development, Zone B6 Enterprise Corridor and Zone B7 Business Park,
 - (d) Zone IN1 General Industrial and Zone IN2 Light Industrial,
 - (e) Zone SP1 Special Activities, Zone SP2 Infrastructure and Zone SP3 Tourist,
 - (f) Zone RE1 Public Recreation and Zone RE2 Private Recreation,
 - (g) Zone C4 Environmental Living.
- (3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that planning and design measures are incorporated to reduce the urban heat island effect that—
 - (a) maximise green infrastructure, and
 - (b) retain water in the landscape, and
 - (c) use design measures to ensure the thermal performance of the development achieves a high degree of passive cooling, and
 - (d) use building, paving and other materials that minimise heat impacts, and
 - (e) reduce reliance on mechanical ventilation and cooling systems, to conserve energy and to minimise heat sources.
- (4) In this clause—

green infrastructure means the network of green spaces, natural systems and semi-natural systems including waterways, bushland, tree canopy, green ground cover, parks and open spaces, that—

 - (a) supports sustainable communities, and
 - (b) is strategically designed and managed to support a good quality of life in an urban environment.

urban heat island effect is a result of conditions that contribute to higher temperatures in urban areas, including—

- (a) use of roads, car parks, pavements, roofs, walls and other hard and dark surfaces, and
- (b) activities that generate heat, including waste air from mechanical cooling systems, and
- (c) reduction in green infrastructure.