APARTMENT DESIGN GUIDE

PARTS 3&4 COMPLIANCE TABLE

(State Environmental Planning Policy No. 65)

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OBJECTIVES	DESIGN CRITERIA	DESIGN GUIDANCE	PROPOSED DA ARCHITECTS COMMENTS	APPROVED DA (DATE: 24-NOV-2010) ARCHITECTS COMMENTS
3A Site analysis				
3A-1 **Site analysis illustrates that design decisions have been based on opportunities and constraints of the site conditions and their relationship to the surrounding context**		Each element in the Site Analysis Checklist should be addressed	Yes ✓	Yes ✓
3B Orientation				
3B-1 **Building types and layouts respond to the streetscape and site while optimising solar access within the development**		Buildings along the street frontage define the street, by facing it and incorporating direct access from the street. Where the street frontage is to the east or west, rear buildings should be orientated to the north. Where the street frontage is to the north or south, overshadowing to the south should be minimised and buildings behind the street frontage should be orientated to the east and west.	Yes ✓	Yes ✓
3B-2 **Overshadowing of neighbouring properties is minimised during mid-winter**		Living areas, private open space and communal open space should receive solar access in accordance with sections 3D Communal and public open space and 4A Solar and daylight access. Solar access to living rooms, balconies and private open spaces of neighbours should be considered. Where an adjoining property does not currently receive the required hours of solar access, the proposed building ensures solar access to neighbouring properties is not reduced by more than 20%. If the proposal will significantly reduce the solar access of neighbours, building separation should be increased beyond minimums contained in section 3F Visual privacy. Overshadowing should be minimised to the south or downhill by increased upper level setbacks.	Yes ✓ The proposed scheme is generally within the overall building envelope previously approved on the site.	Yes ✓

		It is optimal to orientate buildings at 90 degrees to the boundary with neighbouring properties to minimise overshadowing and privacy impacts, particularly where minimum setbacks are used and where buildings are higher than the adjoining development. A minimum of 4 hours of solar access should be retained to solar collectors on neighbouring buildings.		
3C Public domain interface				
3C-1 **Transition between private and public domain is achieved without compromising safety and security**		Terraces, balconies and courtyard apartments should have direct street entry, where appropriate. Changes in level between private terraces, front gardens and dwelling entries above the street level provide surveillance and improve visual privacy for ground level dwellings. Upper level balconies and windows should overlook the public domain. Front fences and walls along street frontages should use visually permeable materials and treatments. The height of solid fences or walls should be limited to 1m. Length of solid walls should be limited along street frontages Opportunities should be provided for casual interaction between residents and the public domain. Design solutions may include seating at building entries, near letter boxes and in private courtyards adjacent to streets In developments with multiple buildings and/or entries, pedestrian entries and spaces associated with individual buildings/entries should be differentiated to improve legibility for residents, using a number of the following design solutions: • architectural detailing • changes in materials • plant species • colours Opportunities for people to be concealed should be minimised.	Yes ✓ The proposal provides inviting Residential Entry Lobbies which open out onto the street frontage. Upper Floor units and terraces overlook the public domain providing casual passive surveillance to all four frontages.	Yes ✓
3C-2 **Amenity of the public domain is retained and enhanced**		Planting softens the edges of any raised terraces to the street, for example above sub-basement car parking.	Yes ✓ The pedestrian pathways around the	Yes ✓

		Mail boxes should be located in lobbies, perpendicular to the street alignment or integrated into front fences where individual street entries are provided. The visual prominence of underground car park vents should be minimised and located at a low level where possible. Substations, pump rooms, garbage storage areas and other service requirements should be located in basement car parks or out of view. Ramping for accessibility should be minimised by building entry location and setting ground floor levels in relation to footpath levels. Durable, graffiti resistant and easily cleanable materials should be used. Where development adjoins public parks, open space or bushland, the design positively addresses this interface and uses a number of the following design solutions: • street access, pedestrian paths and building entries which are clearly defined • paths, low fences and planting that clearly delineate between communal/private open space and the adjoining public open space • minimal use of blank walls, fences and ground level parking On sloping sites protrusion of car parking above ground level should be minimised by using split levels to step underground car parking.	site and the Ground floor commercial spaces provide for Active street frontage to the perimeter of the proposed development.	
3D Communal and public open space				
3D-1 **An adequate area of communal open space is provided to enhance residential amenity and to provide opportunities for landscaping**	1. Communal open space has a minimum area equal to 25% of the site (see figure 3D.3). 2. Developments achieve a minimum of 50% direct sunlight to the principal usable part of the communal open space for a minimum of 2 hours between 9 am and 3 pm on 21 June (mid-winter).	Communal open space should be consolidated into a well-designed, easily identified and usable area. Communal open space should have a minimum dimension of 3m, and larger developments should consider greater dimensions. Communal open space should be co-located with deep soil areas. Direct, equitable access should be provided to communal open space areas from common circulation areas, entries and lobbies.	yes ✓(partially) 18.5% Site area : 2232 m² Common area of 127 m² has been proposed on level 1 and 287 m² on level 3. Totalled to 414 m²	yes ✓ (partially) 13% Site area: 2232 m² Common area of 103 m² was proposed on level 1 and 203 m² on level 2. Totalled to 306 m²

		Where communal open space cannot be provided at ground level, it should be provided on a podium or roof Where developments are unable to achieve the design criteria, such as on small lots, sites within business zones, or in a dense urban area, they should: • provide communal spaces elsewhere such as a landscaped roof top terrace or a common room • provide larger balconies or increased private open space for apartments • demonstrate good proximity to public open space and facilities and/or provide contributions to public open space	The Common Open Space has been provide on Podium level due to the nature of the site providing Ground floor Commercial uses. The proposed unit layouts and design provide for larger than standard apartment sizes as well as large Private Open Space – in Excess of the minimum areas under the ADG which assist in offsetting the shortfall in COS. Notwithstanding the above, the site is located with Ettalong Town Centre environment which has great access to shops, restaurants, cafes, beaches and parks. The site is located a mere 15m walk (Across the Road) to Ettalong Beach and 400m to Lemon Grove Park.	
3D-2 **Communal open space is designed to allow for a range of activities, respond to site conditions and be attractive and inviting**		Facilities are provided within communal open spaces and common spaces for a range of age groups. Common circulation and spaces, incorporating some of the following elements: • seating for individuals or groups • barbecue areas • play equipment or play areas	Yes ✓ The COS provides a swimming pool with recreational facilities surrounding it for the	Yes ✓

		• swimming pools, gyms, tennis courts or common rooms The location of facilities responds to microclimate and site conditions with access to sun in winter, shade in summer and shelter from strong winds and down drafts. Visual impacts of services should be minimised, including location of ventilation duct outlets from basement car parks, electrical substations and detention tanks.	benefit of the occupants.	
3D-3 **Communal open space is designed to maximise safety**		Communal open space and the public domain should be readily visible from habitable rooms and private open space areas while maintaining visual privacy. Design solutions may include: • bay windows • corner windows • balconies Communal open space should be well lit. Where communal open space/facilities are provided for children and young people they are safe and contained.	Yes ✓ The previous DA Approval contained a Pool Area which was concealed within the building. The proposed modifications have pulled the Pool out to become the central focus of the COS whereby the units above look over this space and pout to the views beyond. This design promotes high level of security and passive surveillance over the COS.	yes ✓ (partially)
3D-4 **Public open space, where provided, is responsive to the existing pattern and uses of the neighbourhood**		The public open space should be well connected with public streets along at least one edge. The public open space should be connected with nearby parks and other landscape elements. Public open space should be linked through view lines, pedestrian desire paths, termination points and the wider street grid. Solar access should be provided year round along with protection from strong winds.	Yes ✓ Designed by Landscape Architect	Yes ✓ Designed by Landscape Architect

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Opportunities for a range of recreational activities should be provided for people of all ages.
A positive address and active frontages should be provided adjacent to public open space.
Boundaries should be clearly defined between public open space and private areas.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">3E Deep soil zones</td></tr>
<tr><td>3E-1
Deep soil zones provide areas on the site that allow for and support healthy plant and tree growth. They improve residential amenity and promote management of water and
air quality</td><td>1. Deep soil zones are to meet the following minimum requirements:
<table><tr><th>Site area</th><th>Minimum dimensions</th><th>Deeps soil zone (%of site area)</th></tr><tr><td>less than 650m²</td><td>-</td><td rowspan="4">7%</td></tr><tr><td>650m² - 1,500m²</td><td>3m</td></tr><tr><td>greater than 1,500m²</td><td>6m</td></tr><tr><td>greater than 1,500m² with significant existing tree cover</td><td>6m</td></tr></table></td><td>On some sites it may be possible to provide larger deep soil zones, depending on the site area and context:
• 10% of the site as deep soil on sites with an area of 650m² - 1,500m²
• 15% of the site as deep soil on sites greater than 1,500m²

Deep soil zones should be located to retain existing significant trees and to allow for the development of healthy root systems, providing anchorage and stability for mature trees. Design solutions may include:
• basement and sub-basement car park design that is consolidated beneath building footprints
• use of increased front and side setbacks
• adequate clearance around trees to ensure long term health
• co-location with other deep soil areas on adjacent sites to create larger contiguous areas of deep soil

Achieving the design criteria may not be possible on some sites including where:
• the location and building typology have limited or no space for deep soil at ground level (e.g. central business district, constrained sites, high density areas, or in centres)
• there is 100% site coverage or non-residential uses at ground floor level

Where a proposal does not achieve deep soil requirements, acceptable stormwater management should be achieved and alternative forms of planting provided such as on structure.</td><td>NO ×

The ADG notes that DSZ may not be possible on sites due to location and building typology such as the case for the subject site.

The subject development falls within a Local Business Centre with ground floor accommodating full site cover of Commercial Uses and associated zones.

Alternative forms of planting have been provided in raised planters on Podium levels.</td><td>NO ×

Previous Approval granted with full site coverage and basement excavation.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">3F Visual privacy</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>3F-1
Adequate building separation distances are shared equitably between neighbouring sites, to achieve reasonable levels of external and internal visual privacy</td><td>1. Separation between windows and balconies is provided to ensure visual privacy is achieved.
2. Minimum required separation distances from buildings to the side and rear boundaries are as follows:
<table><tr><th>Building height</th><th>Habitable rooms and balconies</th><th>Non-habitable rooms</th></tr><tr><td>12m (4 storeys)</td><td>6m</td><td>3m</td></tr><tr><td>up to 25m(5-8storeys)</td><td>9m</td><td>4.5m</td></tr><tr><td>over 25m(9+ storeys)</td><td>12m</td><td>6m</td></tr></table>Note: Separation distances between buildings on the same site should combine required building separations depending on the type of room

Gallery access circulation should be treated as habitable space when measuring privacy separation distances between neighbouring properties</td><td>Generally one step in the built form as the height increases due to building separations is desirable.
Additional steps should be careful not to cause a 'ziggurat' appearance.
For residential buildings next to commercial buildings, separation distances should be measured as follows:
• for retail, office spaces and commercial balconies use the habitable room distances
• for service and plant areas use the non-habitable room distances
New development should be located and oriented to maximise visual privacy between buildings on site and for neighbouring buildings.
Design solutions include:
• site layout and building orientation to minimise privacy impacts
• on sloping sites, apartments on different levels have appropriate visual separation distances
Apartment buildings should have an increased separation distance of 3m (in addition to the requirements set out in design criteria 1) when adjacent to a different zone that permits lower density residential development to provide for a transition in scale and increased landscaping.
Direct lines of sight should be avoided for windows and balconies across corners.
No separation is required between blank walls.</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>3F-2
Site and building design elements increase privacy without compromising access to light and air and balance outlook and views from habitable rooms and private open space</td><td></td><td>Communal open space, common areas and access paths should be separated from private open space and windows to apartments, particularly habitable room windows. Design solutions may include:
• setbacks
• solid or partially solid balustrades to balconies at lower levels
• fencing and/or trees and vegetation to separate spaces
• screening devices
• bay windows or pop out windows to provide privacy in one direction and outlook in another</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
</table>

		• raising apartments/private open space above the public domain or communal open space • planter boxes incorporated into walls and balustrades to increase visual separation • pergolas or shading devices to limit overlooking of lower apartments or private open space • on constrained sites where it can be demonstrated that building layout opportunities are limited, fixed louvres or screen panels to windows and/or balconies Bedrooms, living spaces and other habitable rooms should be separated from gallery access and other open circulation space by the apartment's service areas Balconies and private terraces should be located in front of living rooms to increase internal privacy Windows should be offset from the windows of adjacent buildings Recessed balconies and/or vertical fins should be used between adjacent balconies		
3G Pedestrian access and entries				
3G-1 **Building entries and pedestrian access connects to and addresses the public domain**		Multiple entries (including communal building entries and individual ground floor entries) should be provided to activate the street edge. Entry locations relate to the street and subdivision pattern and the existing pedestrian network. Building entries should be clearly identifiable and communal entries should be clearly distinguishable from private entries. Where street frontage is limited and multiple buildings are located on the site, a primary street address should be provided with clear sight lines and pathways to secondary building entries.	yes ✓	yes ✓
3G-2 **Access, entries and pathways are accessible and easy to identify**		Building access areas including lift lobbies, stairwells and hallways should be clearly visible from the public domain and communal spaces. The design of ground floors and underground car parks minimise level changes along pathways and entries. Steps and ramps should be integrated into the overall building and landscape design.	yes ✓	yes ✓

		For large developments 'way finding' maps should be provided to assist visitors and residents (see figure 4T.3) For large developments electronic access and audio/video intercom should be provided to manage access.		
3G-3 **Large sites provide pedestrian links for access to streets and connection to destinations**		Pedestrian links through sites facilitate direct connections to open space, main streets, centres and public transport Pedestrian links should be direct, have clear sight lines, be overlooked by habitable rooms or private open spaces of dwellings, be well lit and contain active uses, where appropriate.	yes ✓	yes ✓
3H Vehicle access				
3H-1 **Vehicle access points are designed and located to achieve safety, minimise conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles and create high quality streetscapes**		Car park access should be integrated with the building's overall facade. Design solutions may include: • the materials and colour palette to minimise visibility from the street • security doors or gates at entries that minimise voids in the facade • where doors are not provided, the visible interior reflects the facade design and the building services, pipes and ducts are concealed Car park entries should be located behind the building line. Vehicle entries should be located at the lowest point of the site minimising ramp lengths, excavation and impacts on the building form and layout. Car park entry and access should be located on secondary streets or lanes where available. Vehicle standing areas that increase driveway width and encroach into setbacks should be avoided Access point locations should avoid headlight glare to habitable rooms. Adequate separation distances should be provided between vehicle entries and street intersections The width and number of vehicle access points should be limited to the minimum. Visual impact of long driveways should be minimised through changing alignments and screen planting The need for large vehicles to enter or turn around within the site should be avoided.	yes ✓ Car park entry is located on the lowest part of the site within rear lane with a transaction ramp from the footpath which minimises the impact on the public space.	yes ✓

		Garbage collection, loading and servicing areas are screened. Clear sight lines should be provided at pedestrian and vehicle crossings. Traffic calming devices such as changes in paving material or textures should be used where appropriate. Pedestrian and vehicle access should be separated and distinguishable. Design solutions may include: • changes in surface materials • level changes • the use of landscaping for separation		
3J Bicycle and car parking				
3J-1 **Car parking is provided based on proximity to public transport in metropolitan Sydney and centres in regional areas**	1. For development in the following locations: • on sites that are within 800 metres of a railway station or light rail stop in the Sydney Metropolitan Area; or • on land zoned, and sites within 400 metres of land zoned, B3 Commercial Core, B4 Mixed Use or equivalent in a nominated regional centre The minimum car parking requirement for residents and visitors is set out in the Guide to Traffic Generating Developments, or the car parking requirement prescribed by the relevant council, whichever is less. The car parking needs for a development must be provided off street.	Where a car share scheme operates locally, provide car share parking spaces within the development. Car share spaces, when provided, should be on site. Where less car parking is provided in a development, council should not provide on street resident parking permits.	yes ✓	yes ✓
3J-2 **Parking and facilities are provided for other modes of transport**		Conveniently located and sufficient numbers of parking spaces should be provided for motorbikes and scooters. Secure undercover bicycle parking should be provided that is easily accessible from both the public domain and common areas. Conveniently located charging stations are provided for electric vehicles, where desirable.	yes ✓	

3J-3 **Car park design and access is safe and secure**		Supporting facilities within car parks, including garbage, plant and switch rooms, storage areas and car wash bays can be accessed without crossing car parking spaces Direct, clearly visible and well-lit access should be provided into common circulation areas A clearly defined and visible lobby or waiting area should be provided to lifts and stairs For larger car parks, safe pedestrian access should be clearly defined and circulation areas have good lighting colour, line marking and/or bollards	yes ✓	yes ✓
3J-4 **Visual and environmental impacts of underground car parking are minimised**		Excavation should be minimised through efficient car park layouts and ramp design Car parking layout should be well organised, using a logical, efficient structural grid and double loaded aisles Protrusion of car parks should not exceed 1m above ground level. Design solutions may include stepping car park levels or using split levels on sloping sites Natural ventilation should be provided to basement and sub-basement car parking areas Ventilation grills or screening devices for car parking openings should be integrated into the facade and landscape design	yes ✓	yes ✓
3J-5 **Visual and environmental impacts of on-grade car parking are minimised**		On-grade car parking should be avoided Where on-grade car parking is unavoidable, the following design solutions are used: • parking is located on the side or rear of the lot away from the primary street frontage • cars are screened from view of streets, buildings, communal and private open space areas • safe and direct access to building entry points is provided • parking is incorporated into the landscape design of the site, by extending planting and materials into the car park space • stormwater run-off is managed appropriately from car parking surfaces • bio-swales, rain gardens or on site detention tanks are provided, where appropriate	yes ✓ N/A	yes ✓ N/A

		• light coloured paving materials or permeable paving systems are used and shade trees are planted between every 4-5 parking spaces to reduce increased surface temperatures from large areas of paving		
3J-6 **Visual and environmental impacts of above ground enclosed car parking are minimised**		Exposed parking should not be located along primary street frontages Screening, landscaping and other design elements including public art should be used to integrate the above ground car parking with the facade. Design solutions may include: • car parking that is concealed behind the facade, with windows integrated into the overall facade design (approach should be limited to developments where a larger floor plate podium is suitable at lower levels) • car parking that is 'wrapped' with other uses, such as retail, commercial or two storey Small Office/Home Office (SOHO) units along the street frontage (see figure 3J.9) Positive street address and active frontages should be provided at ground level	yes ✓	yes ✓
4A Solar and daylight access				
4A-1 **To optimise the number of apartments receiving sunlight to habitable rooms, primary windows and private open space**	1. Living rooms and private open spaces of at least 70% of apartments in a building receive a minimum of 2 hours direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter in the Sydney Metropolitan Area and in the Newcastle and Wollongong local government areas 2. In all other areas, living rooms and private open spaces of at least 70% of apartments in a building receive a minimum of 3 hours direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter 3. A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter	The design maximises north aspect and the number of single aspect south facing apartments is minimised Single aspect, single storey apartments should have a northerly or easterly aspect Living areas are best located to the north and service areas to the south and west of apartments To optimise the direct sunlight to habitable rooms and balconies a number of the following design features are used: • dual aspect apartments • shallow apartment layouts • two storey and mezzanine level apartments • bay windows To maximise the benefit to residents of direct sunlight within living rooms and private open spaces, a minimum of 1m2 of direct sunlight, measured at 1m above floor level, is achieved for at least 15 minutes	yes ✓ 71% of the units are minimum of 2 hours direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter 12% of units are not receiving direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter. The proposed scheme betters the circumstance previously approved.	NO × 60% of the units are minimum of 2 hours direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter 13% of units are not receiving direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid-winter.

		Achieving the design criteria may not be possible on some sites. This includes: • where greater residential amenity can be achieved along a busy road or rail line by orientating the living rooms away from the noise source • on south facing sloping sites • where significant views are oriented away from the desired aspect for direct sunlight Design drawings need to demonstrate how site constraints and orientation preclude meeting the design criteria and how the development meets the objective		
4A-2 **Daylight access is maximised where sunlight is limited**		Courtyards, skylights and high level windows (with sills of 1,500mm or greater) are used only as a secondary light source in habitable rooms Where courtyards are used : • use is restricted to kitchens, bathrooms and service areas • building services are concealed with appropriate detailing and materials to visible walls • courtyards are fully open to the sky • access is provided to the light well from a communal area for cleaning and maintenance • acoustic privacy, fire safety and minimum privacy separation distances (see section 3F Visual privacy) are achieved Opportunities for reflected light into apartments are optimised through: • reflective exterior surfaces on buildings opposite south facing windows • positioning windows to face other buildings or surfaces (on neighbouring sites or within the site) that will reflect light • integrating light shelves into the design • light coloured internal finishes	yes ✓ Skylights are used to maximise lighting source due to south facing units.	yes ✓
4A-3 **Design incorporates shading and glare control, particularly for warmer months**		A number of the following design features are used: • balconies or sun shading that extend far enough to shade summer sun, but allow winter sun to penetrate living areas • shading devices such as eaves, awnings, balconies, pergolas, external louvres and planting • horizontal shading to north facing windows	yes ✓	-

		• vertical shading to east and particularly west facing windows • operable shading to allow adjustment and choice • high performance glass that minimises external glare off windows, with consideration given to reduced tint glass or glass with a reflectance level below 20% (reflective films are avoided)		
4B Natural ventilation				
4B-1 **All habitable rooms are naturally ventilated**		The building's orientation maximises capture and use of prevailing breezes for natural ventilation in habitable rooms Depths of habitable rooms support natural ventilation The area of unobstructed window openings should be equal to at least 5% of the floor area served Light wells are not the primary air source for habitable rooms Doors and openable windows maximise natural ventilation opportunities by using the following design solutions: • adjustable windows with large effective openable areas • a variety of window types that provide safety and flexibility such as awnings and louvres • windows which the occupants can reconfigure to funnel breezes into the apartment such as vertical louvres, casement windows and externally opening doors	yes ✓	yes ✓
4B-2 **The layout and design of single aspect apartments maximises natural ventilation**		Apartment depths are limited to maximise ventilation and airflow Natural ventilation to single aspect apartments is achieved with the following design solutions: • primary windows are augmented with plenums and light wells (generally not suitable for cross ventilation) • stack effect ventilation / solar chimneys or similar to naturally ventilate internal building areas or rooms such as bathrooms and laundries • courtyards or building indentations have a width to depth ratio of 2:1 or 3:1 to ensure effective air circulation and avoid trapped smells	yes ✓	yes ✓
4B-3 **The number of apartments with natural cross ventilation is maximised to**	1. At least 60% of apartments are naturally cross ventilated in the first nine storeys of the building. Apartments at ten storeys or greater are deemed to be cross ventilated only if any enclosure of the	The building should include dual aspect apartments, cross through apartments and corner apartments and limit apartment depths In cross-through apartments external window and door opening sizes/areas on one side of an apartment (inlet side) are approximately equal to the	yes ✓ 75% of the units are natural cross ventilated	yes ✓ 71% of the units are natural cross ventilated

<table>
<tr><td>create a comfortable indoor environment for residents</td><td>balconies at these levels allows adequate natural ventilation and cannot be fully enclosed

2. Overall depth of a cross-over or cross-through apartment does not exceed 18m, measured glass line to glass line</td><td>external window and door opening sizes/areas on the other side of the apartment (outlet side)
Apartments are designed to minimise the number of corners, doors and rooms that might obstruct airflow Apartment depths, combined with appropriate ceiling heights, maximise cross ventilation and airflow</td><td>The proposed scheme provides for an increased number of dwelling and increased percentage of Naturally Cross Ventilated dwellings.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">4C Ceiling heights</td></tr>
<tr><td>4C-1
Ceiling height achieves sufficient natural ventilation and daylight access</td><td>1. Measured from finished floor level to finished ceiling level, minimum ceiling heights are:
<table><tr><th colspan="2">Minimum ceiling height for apartment and mixed use buildings</th></tr><tr><td>Habitable rooms</td><td>2.7m</td></tr><tr><td>Non-habitable</td><td>2.4m</td></tr><tr><td>For 2 storey apartments</td><td>2.7m for main living area floor
2.4m for second floor, where its area does not exceed 50% of the apartment area</td></tr><tr><td>Attic spaces</td><td>1.8m at edge of room with a 30 degree minimum ceiling slope</td></tr><tr><td>If located in mixed used areas</td><td>3.3m for ground and first floor to promote future flexibility of use</td></tr></table>These minimums do not preclude higher ceilings if desired</td><td>Ceiling height can accommodate use of ceiling fans for cooling and heat distribution</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>4C-2
Ceiling height increases the sense of space in apartments and provides for well-proportioned rooms</td><td></td><td>A number of the following design solutions can be used:
• the hierarchy of rooms in an apartment is defined using changes in ceiling heights and alternatives such as raked or curved ceilings, or double height spaces</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• well-proportioned rooms are provided, for example, smaller rooms feel larger and more spacious with higher ceilings
• Ceiling heights are maximised in habitable rooms by ensuring that bulkheads do not intrude. The stacking of service rooms from floor to floor and coordination of bulkhead location above non-habitable areas, such as robes or storage, can assist</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4C-3
Ceiling heights contribute to the flexibility of building use over the life of the building</td><td></td><td>Ceiling heights of lower level apartments in centres should be greater than the minimum required by the design criteria allowing flexibility and conversion to non-residential uses</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4D Apartment size and layout</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4D-1
The layout of rooms within an apartment is functional, well organised and provides a high standard of amenity</td><td>1. Apartments are required to have the following minimum internal areas:
<table><tr><th>Apartment type</th><th>Minimum internal</th></tr><tr><td>Studio</td><td>35m²</td></tr><tr><td>1 bedroom</td><td>50m²</td></tr><tr><td>2 bedroom</td><td>70m²</td></tr><tr><td>3 bedroom</td><td>90m²</td></tr></table>The minimum internal areas include only one bathroom. Additional bathrooms increase the minimum internal area by 5m2 each

A fourth bedroom and further additional bedrooms increase the minimum internal area by 12m2 each

2. Every habitable room must have a window in an external wall with a total minimum glass area of not less than 10% of the floor area of the room. Daylight and air may not be borrowed from other room</td><td>Kitchens should not be located as part of the main circulation space in larger apartments (such as hallway or entry space)

A window should be visible from any point in a habitable room

Where minimum areas or room dimensions are not met apartments need to demonstrate that they are well designed and demonstrate the usability and functionality of the space with realistically scaled furniture layouts and circulation areas. These circumstances would be assessed on their merits</td><td>yes ✓

The proposed scheme modifies the previous design by maintaining some larger dwellings within the scheme but has modified the design layout on the lower and middle floors to provide for units which still exceed the minimums under the ADG providing an even higher level of amenity but also ensuring that a range of dwellings types are proposed within the development which adds to affordability.

The previous DA approved scheme provided larger 2 beds in the range of approx. 107m² which would become cost inhibitive</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
</table>

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			in promoting affordability. The proposed modifications see the 2 bedrooms ranging between 83-90m^2 (approx.)	
4D-2 **Environmental performance of the apartment is maximised**	1. Habitable room depths are limited to a maximum of 2.5 x the ceiling height 2. In open plan layouts (where the living, dining and kitchen are combined) the maximum habitable room depth is 8m from a window	Greater than minimum ceiling heights can allow for proportional increases in room depth up to the permitted maximum depths All living areas and bedrooms should be located on the external face of the building Where possible: • bathrooms and laundries should have an external openable window • main living spaces should be oriented toward the primary outlook and aspect and away from noise sources	yes ✓ (partially) 2 of the one bedroom have 8.9m depth to kitchen. The general standard practice is providing an open plan arrangement whereby the living dining combined is 6m long x 4m wide (24m^2) and then the Kitchen beyond that at 2.2m depth providing for an overall dimension combined of 8.2m. Whilst the Kitchen can be brought forward to provide 8m it would seem unnecessary in reducing internal amenity to reduce the Living/Dining to 5.8m to simply comply with a numerical control without added benefit of amenity. The proposed units achieve a distance of 8m to 8.2m overall.	yes ✓ (partially) 6 out of 45 units have more than 8m depth to habitable room.

4D-3 **Apartment layouts are designed to accommodate a variety of household activities and needs**	1. Master bedrooms have a minimum area of 10m2 and other bedrooms 9m2 (excluding wardrobe space) 2. Bedrooms have a minimum dimension of 3m (excluding wardrobe space) 3. Living rooms or combined living/dining rooms have a minimum width of: • 3.6m for studio and 1 bedroom apartments • 4m for 2 and 3 bedroom apartments 4. The width of cross-over or cross-through apartments are at least 4m internally to avoid deep narrow apartment layouts	Access to bedrooms, bathrooms and laundries is separated from living areas minimising direct openings between living and service areas All bedrooms allow a minimum length of 1.5m for robes The main bedroom of an apartment or a studio apartment should be provided with a wardrobe of a minimum 1.8m long, 0.6m deep and 2.1m high Apartment layouts allow flexibility over time, design solutions may include: • dimensions that facilitate a variety of furniture arrangements and removal • spaces for a range of activities and privacy levels between different spaces within the apartment • dual master apartments • dual key apartments *Note: dual key apartments which are separate but on the same title are regarded as two sole occupancy units for the purposes of the Building Code of Australia and for calculating the mix of apartments* • room sizes and proportions or open plans (rectangular spaces (2:3) are more easily furnished than square spaces (1:1)) • efficient planning of circulation by stairs, corridors and through rooms to maximise the amount of usable floor space in rooms	yes ✓	yes ✓
4E Private open space and balconies				
4E-1 **Apartments provide appropriately sized private open space and balconies to enhance residential amenity**	1. All apartments are required to have primary balconies as follows:	Increased communal open space should be provided where the number or size of balconies are reduced Storage areas on balconies is additional to the minimum balcony size Balcony use may be limited in some proposals by: • consistently high wind speeds at 10 storeys and above • close proximity to road, rail or other noise sources • exposure to significant levels of aircraft noise • heritage and adaptive reuse of existing buildings In these situations, juliet balconies, operable walls, enclosed wintergardens or bay windows may be appropriate, and other amenity benefits for occupants should also be provided in the apartments or in the development or both.	yes ✓	yes ✓

	<table><tr><th>Dwelling type</th><th>Minimum area</th><th>Minimum depth</th></tr><tr><td>Studio apartments</td><td>4m²</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>1 bedroom apartments</td><td>8m²</td><td>2m</td></tr><tr><td>2 bedroom apartments</td><td>10m²</td><td>2m</td></tr><tr><td>3+ bedroom apartments</td><td>12m²</td><td>2.4m</td></tr></table> The minimum balcony depth to be counted as contributing to the balcony area is 1m 2. For apartments at ground level or on a podium or similar structure, a private open space is provided instead of a balcony. It must have a minimum area of 15m2 and a minimum depth of 3m	Natural ventilation also needs to be demonstrated		
4E-2 **Primary private open space and balconies are appropriately located to enhance liveability for residents**		Primary open space and balconies should be located adjacent to the living room, dining room or kitchen to extend the living space Private open spaces and balconies predominantly face north, east or west Primary open space and balconies should be orientated with the longer side facing outwards or be open to the sky to optimise daylight access into adjacent rooms	yes ✓	yes ✓
4E-3 **Private open space and balcony design is integrated into and contributes to the overall architectural form and detail of the building**		Solid, partially solid or transparent fences and balustrades are selected to respond to the location. They are designed to allow views and passive surveillance of the street while maintaining visual privacy and allowing for a range of uses on the balcony. Solid and partially solid balustrades are preferred Full width full height glass balustrades alone are generally not desirable	yes ✓	yes ✓

		Projecting balconies should be integrated into the building design and the design of soffits considered Operable screens, shutters, hoods and pergolas are used to control sunlight and wind Balustrades are set back from the building or balcony edge where overlooking or safety is an issue Downpipes and balcony drainage are integrated with the overall facade and building design Air-conditioning units should be located on roofs, in basements, or fully integrated into the building design Where clothes drying, storage or air conditioning units are located on balconies, they should be screened and integrated in the building design Ceilings of apartments below terraces should be insulated to avoid heat loss Water and gas outlets should be provided for primary balconies and private open space		
4E-4 **Private open space and balcony design maximises safety**		Changes in ground levels or landscaping are minimised Design and detailing of balconies avoids opportunities for climbing and falls	yes ✓	yes ✓
4F Common circulation and spaces				
4F-1 **Common circulation spaces achieve good amenity and properly service the number of apartments**	1. The maximum number of apartments off a circulation core on a single level is eight 2. For buildings of 10 storeys and over, the maximum number of apartments sharing a single lift is 40	Greater than minimum requirements for corridor widths and/or ceiling heights allow comfortable movement and access particularly in entry lobbies, outside lifts and at apartment entry doors Daylight and natural ventilation should be provided to all common circulation spaces that are above ground Windows should be provided in common circulation spaces and should be adjacent to the stair or lift core or at the ends of corridors Longer corridors greater than 12m in length from the lift core should be articulated. Design solutions may include: • a series of foyer areas with windows and spaces for seating • wider areas at apartment entry doors and varied ceiling heights	yes ✓	yes ✓

		Design common circulation spaces to maximise opportunities for dual aspect apartments, including multiple core apartment buildings and cross over apartments Achieving the design criteria for the number of apartments off a circulation core may not be possible. Where a development is unable to achieve the design criteria, a high level of amenity for common lobbies, corridors and apartments should be demonstrated, including: • sunlight and natural cross ventilation in apartments • access to ample daylight and natural ventilation in common circulation spaces • common areas for seating and gathering • generous corridors with greater than minimum ceiling heights • other innovative design solutions that provide high levels of amenity Where design criteria 1 is not achieved, no more than 12 apartments should be provided off a circulation core on a single level Primary living room or bedroom windows should not open directly onto common circulation spaces, whether open or enclosed. Visual and acoustic privacy from common circulation spaces to any other rooms should be carefully controlled		
4F-2 **Common circulation spaces promote safety and provide for social interaction between residents**		Direct and legible access should be provided between vertical circulation points and apartment entries by minimising corridor or gallery length to give short, straight, clear sight lines Tight corners and spaces are avoided Circulation spaces should be well lit at night Legible signage should be provided for apartment numbers, common areas and general wayfinding Incidental spaces, for example space for seating in a corridor, at a stair landing, or near a window are provided In larger developments, community rooms for activities such as owners corporation meetings or resident use should be provided and are ideally co-located with communal open space	yes ✓	yes ✓

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Where external galleries are provided, they are more open than closed above the balustrade along their length</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">4G Storage</td></tr>
<tr><td>4G-1
Adequate, well designed storage is provided in each apartment</td><td>1. In addition to storage in kitchens, bathrooms and bedrooms, the following storage is provided:
<table><tr><th>Dwelling type</th><th>Storage size volume</th></tr><tr><td>Studio apartments</td><td>4m3</td></tr><tr><td>1 bedroom apartments</td><td>6m3</td></tr><tr><td>2 bedroom apartments</td><td>8m3</td></tr><tr><td>3+ bedroom apartments</td><td>10m3</td></tr></table>At least 50% of the required storage is to be located within the apartment</td><td>Storage is accessible from either circulation or living areas
Storage provided on balconies (in addition to the minimum balcony size) is integrated into the balcony design, weather proof and screened from view from the street
Left over space such as under stairs is used for storage</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>4G-2
Additional storage is conveniently located, accessible and nominated for individual apartments</td><td></td><td>Storage not located in apartments is secure and clearly allocated to specific apartments
Storage is provided for larger and less frequently accessed items
Storage space in internal or basement car parks is provided at the rear or side of car spaces or in cages so that allocated car parking remains accessible
If communal storage rooms are provided they should be accessible from common circulation areas of the building
Storage not located in an apartment is integrated into the overall building design and is not visible from the public domain</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">4H Acoustic privacy</td></tr>
<tr><td>4H-1
Noise transfer is minimised through the siting of buildings and building layout</td><td></td><td>Adequate building separation is provided within the development and from neighbouring buildings/adjacent uses (see also section 2F Building separation and section 3F Visual privacy)
Window and door openings are generally orientated away from noise sources</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
</table>

		Noisy areas within buildings including building entries and corridors should be located next to or above each other and quieter areas next to or above quieter areas Storage, circulation areas and non-habitable rooms should be located to buffer noise from external sources The number of party walls (walls shared with other apartments) are limited and are appropriately insulated Noise sources such as garage doors, driveways, service areas, plant rooms, building services, mechanical equipment, active communal open spaces and circulation areas should be located at least 3m away from bedrooms		
4H-2 **Noise impacts are mitigated within apartments through layout and acoustic treatments**		Internal apartment layout separates noisy spaces from quiet spaces, using a number of the following design solutions: • rooms with similar noise requirements are grouped together • doors separate different use zones • wardrobes in bedrooms are co-located to act as sound buffers Where physical separation cannot be achieved noise conflicts are resolved using the following design solutions: • double or acoustic glazing • acoustic seals • use of materials with low noise penetration properties • continuous walls to ground level courtyards where they do not conflict with streetscape or other amenity requirements	yes ✓	yes ✓
4J Noise and pollution				
4J-1 **In noisy or hostile environments the impacts of external noise and pollution are minimised through the careful siting and layout of buildings**		To minimise impacts the following design solutions may be used: • physical separation between buildings and the noise or pollution source • residential uses are located perpendicular to the noise source and where possible buffered by other uses • non-residential buildings are sited to be parallel with the noise source to provide a continuous building that shields residential uses and communal open spaces • Non-residential uses are located at lower levels vertically separating the residential component from the	yes ✓	yes ✓

		noise or pollution source. Setbacks to the underside of residential floor levels should increase relative to traffic volumes and other noise sources • Buildings should respond to both solar access and noise. Where solar access is away from the noise source, non-habitable rooms can provide a buffer • where solar access is in the same direction as the noise source, dual aspect apartments with shallow building depths are preferable • landscape design reduces the perception of noise and acts as a filter for air pollution generated by traffic and industry Achieving the design criteria in this Apartment Design Guide may not be possible in some situations due to noise and pollution. Where developments are unable to achieve the design criteria, alternatives may be considered in the following areas: • solar and daylight access • private open space and balconies • natural cross ventilation		
4J-2 **Appropriate noise shielding or attenuation techniques for the building design, construction and choice of materials are used to mitigate noise transmission**		Design solutions to mitigate noise include: • limiting the number and size of openings facing noise sources • providing seals to prevent noise transfer through gaps • using double or acoustic glazing, acoustic louvres or enclosed balconies (wintergardens) • using materials with mass and/or sound insulation or absorption properties e.g. solid balcony balustrades, external screens and soffits	yes ✓	yes ✓
4K Apartment mix				
4K-1 **A range of apartment types and sizes is provided to cater for different household types now and into the future**		A variety of apartment types is provided The apartment mix is appropriate, taking into consideration: • the distance to public transport, employment and education centres • the current market demands and projected future demographic trends • the demand for social and affordable housing • different cultural and socioeconomic groups Flexible apartment configurations are provided to support diverse household types and stages of life including single	yes ✓	yes ✓

		person households, families, multi-generational families and group households		
4K-2 **The apartment mix is distributed to suitable locations within the building**		Different apartment types are located to achieve successful facade composition and to optimise solar access (see figure 4K.3) Larger apartment types are located on the ground or roof level where there is potential for more open space and on corners where more building frontage is available	yes ✓	yes ✓
4L Ground floor apartments				
4L-1 **Street frontage activity is maximised where ground floor apartments are located**		Direct street access should be provided to ground floor apartments Activity is achieved through front gardens, terraces and the facade of the building. Design solutions may include: • both street, foyer and other common internal circulation entrances to ground floor apartments • private open space is next to the street • doors and windows face the street Retail or home office spaces should be located along street frontages Ground floor apartment layouts support small office home office (SOHO) use to provide future opportunities for conversion into commercial or retail areas. In these cases provide higher floor to ceiling heights and ground floor amenities for easy conversion	N/A	N/A
4L-2 **Design of ground floor apartments delivers amenity and safety for residents**		Privacy and safety should be provided without obstructing casual surveillance. Design solutions may include: • elevation of private gardens and terraces above the street level by 1-1.5m • landscaping and private courtyards • window sill heights that minimise sight lines into apartments • integrating balustrades, safety bars or screens with the exterior design Solar access should be maximised through: • high ceilings and tall windows • trees and shrubs that allow solar access in winter and shade in summer	N/A	N/A
4M Facades				

4M-1 **Building facades provide visual interest along the street while respecting the character of the local area**		Design solutions for front building facades may include: • a composition of varied building elements • a defined base, middle and top of buildings • revealing and concealing certain elements • changes in texture, material, detail and colour to modify the prominence of elements Building services should be integrated within the overall facade Building facades should be well resolved with an appropriate scale and proportion to the streetscape and human scale. Design solutions may include: • well composed horizontal and vertical elements • variation in floor heights to enhance the human scale • elements that are proportional and arranged in patterns • public artwork or treatments to exterior blank walls • grouping of floors or elements such as balconies and windows on taller buildings Building facades relate to key datum lines of adjacent buildings through upper level setbacks, parapets, cornices, awnings or colonnade heights Shadow is created on the facade throughout the day with building articulation, balconies and deeper window reveals	yes ✓	yes ✓
4M-2 **Building functions are expressed by the facade**		Building entries should be clearly defined Important corners are given visual prominence through a change in articulation, materials or colour, roof expression or changes in height The apartment layout should be expressed externally through facade features such as party walls and floor slabs	yes ✓	yes ✓
4N Roof design				
4N-1 **Roof treatments are integrated into the building design and positively respond to the street**		Roof design relates to the street. Design solutions may include: • special roof features and strong corners • use of skillion or very low pitch hipped roofs • breaking down the massing of the roof by using smaller elements to avoid bulk • using materials or a pitched form complementary to adjacent buildings Roof treatments should be integrated with the building design. Design solutions may include:	yes ✓	yes ✓

		• roof design proportionate to the overall building size, scale and form • roof materials compliment the building • service elements are integrated		
4N-2 **Opportunities to use roof space for residential accommodation and open space are maximised**		Habitable roof space should be provided with good levels of amenity. Design solutions may include: • penthouse apartments • dormer or clerestory windows • openable skylights Open space is provided on roof tops subject to acceptable visual and acoustic privacy, comfort levels, safety and security considerations	yes ✓	yes ✓
4N-3 **Roof design incorporates sustainability features**		Roof design maximises solar access to apartments during winter and provides shade during summer. Design solutions may include: • the roof lifts to the north • eaves and overhangs shade walls and windows from summer sun Skylights and ventilation systems should be integrated into the roof design	yes ✓	yes ✓
4O Landscape design				
4O-1 **Landscape design is viable and sustainable**		Landscape design should be environmentally sustainable and can enhance environmental performance by incorporating: • diverse and appropriate planting • bio-filtration gardens • appropriately planted shading trees • areas for residents to plant vegetables and herbs • composting • green roofs or walls Ongoing maintenance plans should be prepared Microclimate is enhanced by: • appropriately scaled trees near the eastern and western elevations for shade • a balance of evergreen and deciduous trees to provide shading in summer and sunlight access in winter • shade structures such as pergolas for balconies and courtyards	yes ✓ Complied with landscape architect	yes ✓ Complied with landscape architect

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Tree and shrub selection considers size at maturity and the potential for roots to compete
Recommended tree planting in deep soil zones:<table><tr><th>Site area</th><th>Recommended tree planting</th></tr><tr><td>Up to 850m²</td><td>1 medium tree per 50m² of deep soil zone</td></tr><tr><td>Between 850-1,500m²</td><td>1 large tree or 2 medium trees per 90m² of deep soil zone</td></tr><tr><td>Greater than 1,500m²</td><td>1 large tree or 2 medium trees per 80m² of deep soil zone</td></tr></table></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4O-2
Landscape design contributes to the streetscape and amenity</td><td></td><td>Landscape design responds to the existing site conditions including:
• changes of levels
• views
• significant landscape features including trees and rock outcrops
Significant landscape features should be protected by:
• tree protection zones
• appropriate signage and fencing during construction
Plants selected should be endemic to the region and reflect the local ecology</td><td>yes ✓

Complied with landscape architect</td><td>yes ✓

Complied with landscape architect</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4P Planting on structures</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4P-1
Appropriate soil profiles are provided</td><td></td><td>Structures are reinforced for additional saturated soil weight
Soil volume is appropriate for plant growth, considerations include:
• modifying depths and widths according to the planting mix and irrigation frequency
• free draining and long soil life span
• tree anchorage
Minimum soil standards for plant sizes should be provided in accordance with ADG Table 5 p.116</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
<tr><td>4P-2</td><td></td><td>Plants are suited to site conditions, considerations include:
• drought and wind tolerance</td><td>yes ✓</td><td>yes ✓</td></tr>
</table>

Plant growth is optimised with appropriate selection and maintenance		• seasonal changes in solar access • modified substrate depths for a diverse range of plants • plant longevity A landscape maintenance plan is prepared Irrigation and drainage systems respond to: • changing site conditions • soil profile and the planting regime • whether rainwater, stormwater or recycled grey water is used		
4P-3 **Planting on structures contributes to the quality and amenity of communal and public open spaces**		Building design incorporates opportunities for planting on structures. Design solutions may include: • green walls with specialised lighting for indoor green walls • wall design that incorporates planting • green roofs, particularly where roofs are visible from the public domain • planter boxes Note: structures designed to accommodate green walls should be integrated into the building facade and consider the ability of the facade to change over time	yes ✓	yes ✓
4Q Universal design				
4Q-1 **Universal design features are included in apartment design to promote flexible housing for all community members**		Developments achieve a benchmark of 20% of the total apartments incorporating the Livable Housing Guideline's silver level universal design features	yes ✓ 20% of the total apartments are accessible dwellings.	NO × 13% of the total apartments are accessible
4Q-2 **A variety of apartments with adaptable designs are provided**		Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy Design solutions for adaptable apartments include: • convenient access to communal and public areas • high level of solar access • minimal structural change and residential amenity loss when adapted • larger car parking spaces for accessibility • parking titled separately from apartments or shared car parking arrangements	yes ✓	yes ✓
4Q-3		Apartment design incorporates flexible design solutions which may include:	yes ✓	yes ✓

Apartment layouts are flexible and accommodate a range of lifestyle needs		• rooms with multiple functions • dual master bedroom apartments with separate bathrooms • larger apartments with various living space options • open plan 'loft' style apartments with only a fixed kitchen, laundry and bathroom		
4R Adaptive reuse				
4R-1 **New additions to existing buildings are contemporary and complementary and enhance an area's identity and sense of place**		Design solutions may include: • new elements to align with the existing building • additions that complement the existing character, siting, scale, proportion, pattern, form and detailing • use of contemporary and complementary materials, finishes, textures and colours Additions to heritage items should be clearly identifiable from the original building New additions allow for the interpretation and future evolution of the building	yes ✓ N/A	yes ✓ N/A
4R-2 **Adapted buildings provide residential amenity while not precluding future adaptive reuse**		Design features should be incorporated sensitively into adapted buildings to make up for any physical limitations, to ensure residential amenity is achieved. Design solutions may include: • generously sized voids in deeper buildings • alternative apartment types when orientation is poor • using additions to expand the existing building envelope Some proposals that adapt existing buildings may not be able to achieve all of the design criteria in this Apartment Design Guide. Where developments are unable to achieve the design criteria, alternatives could be considered in the following areas: • where there are existing higher ceilings, depths of habitable rooms could increase subject to demonstrating access to natural ventilation, cross ventilation (when applicable) and solar and daylight access • alternatives to providing deep soil where less than the minimum requirement is currently available on the site • building and visual separation – subject to demonstrating alternative design approaches to achieving privacy • common circulation	yes ✓	yes ✓

		• car parking • alternative approaches to private open space and balconies		
4S Mixed use				
4S-1 **Mixed use developments are provided in appropriate locations and provide active street frontages that encourage pedestrian movement**		Mixed use development should be concentrated around public transport and centres Mixed use developments positively contribute to the public domain. Design solutions may include: • development addresses the street • active frontages are provided • diverse activities and uses • avoiding blank walls at the ground level • live/work apartments on the ground floor level, rather than commercial	yes ✓	yes ✓
4S-2 **Residential levels of the building are integrated within the development, and safety and amenity is maximised for residents**		Residential circulation areas should be clearly defined. Design solutions may include: • residential entries are separated from commercial entries and directly accessible from the street • commercial service areas are separated from residential components • residential car parking and communal facilities are separated or secured • security at entries and safe pedestrian routes are provided • concealment opportunities are avoided Landscaped communal open space should be provided at podium or roof levels	yes ✓	yes ✓
4T Awnings and signage				
4T-1 **Awnings are well located and complement and integrate with the building design**		Awnings should be located along streets with high pedestrian activity and active frontages. A number of the following design solutions are used: • continuous awnings are maintained and provided in areas with an existing pattern • height, depth, material and form complements the existing street character • protection from the sun and rain is provided • awnings are wrapped around the secondary frontages of corner sites • awnings are retractable in areas without an established pattern	yes ✓	yes ✓

		Awnings should be located over building entries for building address and public domain amenity Awnings relate to residential windows, balconies, street tree planting, power poles and street infrastructure Gutters and down pipes should be integrated and concealed Lighting under awnings should be provided for pedestrian safety		
4T-2 **Signage responds to the context and desired streetscape character**		Signage should be integrated into the building design and respond to the scale, proportion and detailing of the development Legible and discrete way finding should be provided for larger developments Signage is limited to being on and below awnings and a single facade sign on the primary street frontage	yes ✓	yes ✓
4U Energy efficiency				
4U-1 **Development incorporates passive environmental design**		Adequate natural light is provided to habitable rooms Well located, screened outdoor areas should be provided for clothes drying	yes ✓	yes ✓
4U-2 **Development incorporates passive solar design to optimise heat storage in winter and reduce heat transfer in summer**		A number of the following design solutions are used: • the use of smart glass or other technologies on north and west elevations • thermal mass in the floors and walls of north facing rooms is maximised • polished concrete floors, tiles or timber rather than carpet • insulated roofs, walls and floors and seals on window and door openings • overhangs and shading devices such as awnings, blinds and screens Provision of consolidated heating and cooling infrastructure should be located in a centralised location (e.g. the basement)	yes ✓	yes ✓
4U-3 **Adequate natural ventilation minimises the need for mechanical ventilation**		A number of the following design solutions are used: • rooms with similar usage are grouped together • natural cross ventilation for apartments is optimised	yes ✓	yes ✓

		• natural ventilation is provided to all habitable rooms and as many non-habitable rooms, common areas and circulation spaces as possible		
4V Water management and conservation				
4V-1 **Potable water use is minimised**		Water efficient fittings, appliances and wastewater reuse should be incorporated Apartments should be individually metered Rainwater should be collected, stored and reused on site Drought tolerant, low water use plants should be used within landscaped areas	yes ✓	yes ✓
4V-2 **Urban stormwater is treated on site before being discharged to receiving waters**		Water sensitive urban design systems are designed by a suitably qualified professional A number of the following design solutions are used: • runoff is collected from roofs and balconies in water tanks and plumbed into toilets, laundry and irrigation • porous and open paving materials is maximised • on site stormwater and infiltration, including bio-retention systems such as rain gardens or street tree pits	yes ✓	yes ✓
4V-3 **Flood management systems are integrated into site design**		Detention tanks should be located under paved areas, driveways or in basement car parks On large sites parks or open spaces are designed to provide temporary on site detention basins	yes ✓	yes ✓
4W Waste management				
4W-1 **Waste storage facilities are designed to minimise impacts on the streetscape, building entry and amenity of residents**		Adequately sized storage areas for rubbish bins should be located discreetly away from the front of the development or in the basement car park Waste and recycling storage areas should be well ventilated Circulation design allows bins to be easily manoeuvred between storage and collection points Temporary storage should be provided for large bulk items such as mattresses A waste management plan should be prepared	yes ✓	yes ✓
4W-2		All dwellings should have a waste and recycling cupboard or temporary storage area of sufficient size to hold two days worth of waste and recycling	yes ✓	yes ✓

Domestic waste is minimised by providing safe and convenient source separation and recycling		Communal waste and recycling rooms are in convenient and accessible locations related to each vertical core For mixed use developments, residential waste and recycling storage areas and access should be separate and secure from other uses Alternative waste disposal methods such as composting should be provided		
4X Building maintenance				
4X-1 **Building design detail provides protection from weathering**		A number of the following design solutions are used: • roof overhangs to protect walls • hoods over windows and doors to protect openings • detailing horizontal edges with drip lines to avoid staining of surfaces • methods to eliminate or reduce planter box leaching • appropriate design and material selection for hostile Locations	yes ✓	yes ✓
4X-2 **Systems and access enable ease of maintenance**		Window design enables cleaning from the inside of the building Building maintenance systems should be incorporated and integrated into the design of the building form, roof and facade Design solutions do not require external scaffolding for maintenance access Manually operated systems such as blinds, sunshades and curtains are used in preference to mechanical systems Centralised maintenance, services and storage should be provided for communal open space areas within the building	yes ✓	yes ✓
4X-3 **Material selection reduces ongoing maintenance costs**		A number of the following design solutions are used: • sensors to control artificial lighting in common circulation and spaces • natural materials that weather well and improve with time such as face brickwork • easily cleaned surfaces that are graffiti resistant • robust and durable materials and finishes are used in locations which receive heavy wear and tear, such as common circulation areas and lift interiors	yes ✓	yes ✓