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# Epping Park - Stage 3 Final Design

**Cross Ventilation Study** 

Building 11 through to 17

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Meriton Apartments Pty Ltd - Sydney Level 11, Meriton Tower, 528 Kent St Sydney NSW 2000

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# **Cross Ventilation Study**

# Building 11 through to 17

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (SLR Consulting) has been engaged by Meriton Apartments Pty Ltd (Meriton) to qualitatively assess the natural ventilation of all residential apartments in the Epping Park Stage 3 development. Part of the State Environmental Planning Policy 65 requires that at least 60% of apartments have access to natural cross ventilation by either dual frontages or by other innovative design features. This report will assess the number of apartments which effectively achieve this requirement.

The Development is located at 61 Mobbs Lane Epping, NSW. The site is bounded to the south by the Mobbs lane and to the East by Edenlee St. The area surrounding the site consists of a range of buildings mostly consisting of low rise residential. The proposed development consists of 4 separate building with a maximum height of 6 storeys above ground level. There are a total of 326 dwellings in the entire development.

#### Figure 1 Site Location



## 2 NATURAL VENTILATION

#### 2.1 General Principles

A key feature of the proposed development is the incorporation of façade openings designed to enable various spaces within the development buildings to make use of wind-induced natural ventilation throughout the year thereby minimising energy costs.

Wind-induced natural ventilation works on the straightforward principle of differential pressure. If a building envelope has multiple openings and there exists a pressure difference between those openings, eg the wind pressure at one opening is greater than the pressure at the other opening, airflow will be pushed through the building in the direction positive to negative.

The resulting amount of airflow through the building envelope will be a function of the magnitude of the pressure differential, size of the various building openings and degree of "blockage" in between. Open plan apartments will operable windows on multiple facades provided high potential for natural ventilation. Corner blocks typically achieve this however apartments that span the width of the building with windows on opposing sides provide the best cross ventilation properties.

#### 2.2 SEPP 65 - Residential Component

The most important role of natural ventilation in the context of the residential apartments is to remove accumulated heat gain during overheated periods. In this case, ventilation is intended to achieve predicted rates of volumetric air change. Also important during the summer months is the role of ventilation in directly improving the perception of thermal comfort by occupants of a space. This is achieved when moving air aids the evaporation of perspiration by passing over the skin. As long as there is some air movement, most people will tolerate somewhat higher temperatures.

Heat build-up within apartments through daytime summer temperatures can be quickly purged with the availability of suitable breezes at the site.

Building design should enable ventilation to be controlled, where comfort levels are maintained for the occupants during the summer and winter extremes. Locations of windows and openings within each apartment are to be suitably in line where possible with each other on opposite sides of the room. It is recommended that building openings be designed such that cross-ventilation is maximised, to minimise heat gain in summer.

Ventilation of building is achieved by permanent openings, windows, doors or other devices which have an aggregate opening or operable size of not less than 5% of the floor area of the ventilated room. The provision of ceiling fans for use in summer months is also encouraged.

In winter it is important to close off heated areas that need warming. The opportunity to open and close balcony doors will allow adequate control to moderate the impact of any higher than comfortable winds. It is recommended that the following initiatives also be incorporated to minimise heat leakage from the building:

- Design detailing of the glazing interface to the window framing system and the provision of adequate sealing in accordance with the Building Code of Australia (BCA).
- Doors leading to hallways, stairwells and non-common use areas provided with draught excluders to limit heat losses during winter months.
- Doors located throughout the development in general-use areas, such as access ways to/from the building, fitted with door closers where it is deemed that their opening will have an adverse effect on heat loss during winter.

SEPP 65 specifies the following rules of thumb:

• Building depth, which support natural ventilation typically range from 10 to 18 meters.

- Sixty percent (60%) of residential units should be naturally cross ventilated.
- Twenty five percent (25%) of kitchens within the development should have access to natural ventilation.
- Developments, which seek to vary from the minimum standards, must demonstrate how natural ventilation can be satisfactorily achieved, particularly in relation to habitable rooms.

## **3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT NATURAL VENTILATION OPPORTUNITIES**

The natural ventilation for the proposed residential development has been qualitatively assessed. Ventilation is achieved by the differential pressure between the different building facades. The following comments are made with regard to the proposed natural ventilation system. The following assumptions were made for all buildings:

- All windows, particularly bedroom and Kitchen windows were operable
- Kitchens were open plan design

#### 3.1 RESULTS BUILDING 11

Building 11 had a total of 47 apartments with 35 sufficiently cross ventilated according to the qualitative requirements of SEPP 65 this is equivalent to a pass rate of 74%. The current design Building 11 has exceeded the minimum pass rate of 60%.

Level	Number of apartments	Number of apartments that are naturally ventilated
G	8	6
1	8	6
2	8	6
3	8	6
4	8	6
5	7	5
Total	47	35

#### Table 1 Building 11



#### Figure 2 Building 11 - Ground floor, Level 1, 2, 3 and 4

Figure 3 Building 11 – Level 5



#### 3.2 **RESULTS BUILDING 12**

Building 12 had a total of 83 apartments with 53 sufficiently cross ventilated according to the qualitative requirements of SEPP 65 this is equivalent to a pass rate of 64%. The current design of Building 12 has exceeded the minimum pass rate of 60%.

#### Table 2Building 12

Level	Number of apartments	Number of apartments that are naturally ventilated
G	14	9
1	14	9
2	14	9
3	14	9
4	14	9
5	13	8
Total	83	53

### Figure 4 Building 12 – Ground Floor







Figure 6 Building 12 – Level 5



#### 3.3 RESULTS BUILDING 13-14

Building 13 and 14 are adjoining apartment blocks with a shared common wall and were considered as one building for the purpose of this assessment. Building 13-14 has a combined total of 69 apartments with 46 sufficiently cross ventilated according to the qualitative requirements of SEPP 65 this is equivalent to a pass rate of 65.2%. The current design of Building 13 - 14 has exceeded the 60% pass rate

Table 3 Building 13-14	Table 3	Building 13-14	4
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Level	Number of apartments	Number of apartments that are naturally ventilated
LG1	4	4
G	14	6
1	14	7
2	12	6
3	10	6
4	10	8
5	5	5
Total	69	45

#### Figure 7 Building 13-14 - Lower Ground







Figure 9 Building 13-14 – Level 1



Figure 10 Building 13-14 – Level 2



### Figure 11 Building 13-14 – Level 3



Figure 12 Building 13-14 – Level 4



Figure 13 Building 13-14 – Level 5



#### 3.4 RESULTS BUILDING 15-16

Building 15 and 16 are adjoining apartment blocks with a shared common wall and were considered as one building for the purpose of this assessment. Building 15-16 has a combined total of 83 apartments with 53 sufficiently cross ventilated according to the qualitative requirements of SEPP 65 this is equivalent to a pass rate of 63.9%. The current design of Building 15 - 16 meets the 60% pass rate.

### Table 4 Building 15-16

Level	Number of apartments	Number of apartments that are naturally ventilated
LG1	4	4
G	16	12
1	14	8
2	14	8
3	14	8
4	14	9
5	7	4
Total	83	53

#### Figure 14 Building 15-16 – Lower Ground



#### Figure 15 Building 15-16 – Ground



Figure 16 Building 15-16 - Level 1, 2, 3 and



### Figure 17 Building 15-16 – Level 4



Figure 18 Building 15-16 – Level 5



#### 3.5 RESULTS BUILDING 17

Building 17 has a of 42 apartments with 26 sufficiently cross ventilated according to the qualitative requirements of SEPP 65 this is equivalent to a pass rate of 61.9%. The current design of Building 17 meets the 60% pass rate.

# Table 5 Building 17

Level	Number of apartments	Number of apartments that are naturally ventilated
G	12	8
1	12	8
2	12	8
3	6	2
Total	42	26

### Figure 19 Building 17 - Ground level



Figure 20 Building 17 - Level 1



Figure 21 Building 17 – Level 2



Figure 22 Building 17 – Level 3



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### 4 SUMMARY

SLR Consulting has been engaged by Meriton to assess the environmental impact of the proposed development with respect to the natural ventilation of the residential apartments. This study has concluded that each building within the stage three development meets the SEPP 65 requirement that 60% of apartments in a development should have access to natural cross ventilation.

## 5 CLOSURE

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