# **Attachment 5 - Apartment Design Guide Assessment**

Standards/controls	Comment	Compliance
Part 1 – Identifying the context		
1A Apartment building types	The proposal is as Shop Top Apartment Building that does not specifically reflect any of the apartment building type examples provided in the ADG.	Yes
This guideline outlines how to define the setting and scale of a development, and involves consideration of the desired future character, common settings and the range of scales.	The strategic local character and future desired character of the site is set by Wollongong LEP 2009 (B3 Commercial Core and Clause 8.1 Objectives for development in Wollongong City Centre), Wollongong DCP 2009 (Chapter D13 Wollongong City Centre)	Yes
	Both LEP and DCP clauses are assessed in detail at <b>Sections 2.1.7</b> and <b>2.3.1</b> of the assessment report. A departure is sought in respect of building separation to the northern boundary which is considered to be acceptable in this instance, as discussed within the body of the report.	
	There are also departures sought in respect of building height and floor space ratio in relation to the B6 zoned portion of the site; as discussed within Section 2.1.5 of the report.	
	There are some DCP variations as outlined in Attachment 7 which are considered on merit to be supportable.	
1C Precincts and individual sites		Yes
Individual sites:		
New development on individual sites within an established area should carefully respond to neighbouring development, and also address the desired future character at the neighbourhood and street scales. Planning and design considerations for managing this include:		
- Site amalgamation where appropriate	The site comprises numerous allotments and a portion of road reserve to be closed; site amalgamation is proposed.	
- Corner site and sites with multiple	The site has frontages to Atchison, Ellen and Kenny Streets.	
frontages can be more efficient than sites with single frontages	The development is not expected to have	
<ul> <li>Ensure the development potential for adjacent sites is retained</li> </ul>	development potential of adjacent sites. It does not appear that any isolated	
- Avoid isolated sites that are unable to realise the development potential.	allotments will be created as a result of the development	
	The site is located with the City Centre	

#### precinct and well located with regard to the CBD and Wollongong railway station. N/A Part 2 – Developing the controls These guidelines include tools to support Strategic planning tool intent noted. the strategic planning process when preparing planning controls, and aren't relevant to the development assessment of individual proposals. Part 3 Siting the development 3A Site analysis Site analysis uses the following key Detailed site analysis plans provided with Yes elements to demonstrate that design the DA material. decisions have been based on opportunities and constraints of the site conditions and their relationship to the surrounding context: Site location plan Aerial photograph Local context plan Site context and survey plan Streetscape elevations and sections **Analysis** A written statement explaining how the design of the proposed development has responded to the site analysis must accompany the development application. **3B Orientation** Yes Buildings must be oriented to maximise The towers and building forms are orientated in a manner to address the norther orientation, response to desired character, promote amenity for the street frontages of the site; the units are occupant and adjoining properties, retain well designed with regard to access to trees and open spaces and respond to natural light and ventilation. Retail and contextual constraints such as commercial spaces as well as units above are oriented towards the street, offering overshadowing and noise. opportunities for surveillance of the street. Objective 3B-1: Most units appear to enjoy good solar Building types and layouts respond to the access. streetscape and site while optimising solar access within the development The proposed ground level commercial spaces address the street and **Design Guidance** whilst they are elevated due to the flooding Buildings should define the street by constraint, access to and within tenancies facing it and providing direct access. is reasonably well resolved. The entrances

are legible and the shop fronts provide for

The scale of the building responds to the desired future character sought to be achieved in the precinct as defined by the

an active street frontage.

planning controls (floor space ratio, height, and building setbacks).

The strategic local character and future desired character of the site is set by Wollongong LEP 2009 (B3 zone, Clause 8.1 Objectives for development in Wollongong City Centre) and Chapter D13 of Wollongong DCP 2009 (Wollongong City Centre). Both LEP and DCP clauses are assessed in detail at **Sections 2.1.7** and **2.3.1** of the assessment report.

Objective 3B-2

Overshadowing of neighbouring properties is minimised during mid- winter

#### Design Guidance

- Overshadowing should be minimised to the south or down hill by increased upper level setbacks
- Refer sections 3D & 4A below for solar access requirements
- A minimum of 4 hours of solar access should be retained to solar collectors on neighbouring buildings

## 3C Public domain interface

Key components to consider when designing the interface include entries, private terraces or balconies, fences and walls, changes in level, services locations and planting.

The design of these elements can influence the real or perceived safety and security of residents, opportunities for social interaction and the identity of the development when viewed from the public domain

## Objective 3C-1:

Transition between private and public domain is achieved without compromising safety and security

## **Design Guidance**

- Terraces, balconies and courtyards should have direct street entry, where appropriate
- Changes in level between private terraces etc above street level provide surveillance and improved visual privacy for ground level dwellings.

The shadow diagrams indicate lengthy shadows cast by the proposed building during mid-winter, as expected given the height of the proposed building and the orientation of the site. The separation of the two higher towers assists in reducing overshadowing impacts on the properties to the south.

Given the zoning of the site and allowable heights and densities, this is considered to be a reasonable outcome.

Yes

Yes

Active street frontages are provided in the form of active retail uses at ground level. While the ground floor and associated adjacent walkway are elevated above footpath level for flooding reasons, the development has been designed in a fashion to provide for good interaction with the street footpath and 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. The ground floor is raised due to flood affectation which provides opportunities for surveillance of the street from the ground level retail tenancies. The design provides for the glazed tenancies to be a dominant element of the facade.

Primary building entries are legible and well defined.

Safety and security matters are considered to be well resolved.

Opportunities for casual interaction are available in numerous places.

 Opportunities should be provided casual interaction between residents and the public domain eg seating at building entries, near letterboxes etc

#### Objective 3C-2:

Amenity of the public domain is retained and enhanced

#### Design Guidance

- Planting softens the edges of any raised terraces to the street (eg basement podium)
- Mailboxes should be located in lobbies perpendicular to street alignment or integrated into front fences.
- Garbage storage areas, substations, pump rooms and other service requirements should be located in basement car parks.
- Durable, graffiti resistant materials should be used
- Where development adjoins public parks or open space the design should address this interface.

Residential balconies face the street frontage, providing opportunities for natural surveillance.

The amenity of the public domain will be vastly improved by development of the site in the manner proposed. The development will provide for active ground floor uses and an active street presence. Public domain works comprising paving and street tree planting will also enhance the public domain, in accordance with Council's City Centre Public Domain Technical Manual. Conditions are recommended in this regard.

Garbage storage areas, substation, fire services and the like are to be accommodated within the building in a manner which will not detract from its design quality.

Mailboxes will be located within the residential lobbies.

Durable materials proposed.

Yes

## 3D Communal and public open space

#### Objective 3D-1

An adequate area of communal open space is provided to enhance residential amenity and to provide opportunities for landscaping

## Design Criteria

1.Communal open space has a minimum area of 25% of the site area (ie

There are communal open space areas

1622.75sqm)

2. 50% direct sunlight provided to principal usable part of communal open space for a minimum of 2 hours between 9am and 3pm on 21 June

## **Design Guidance**

- Communal open space should be consolidated into a well designed, usable area.
- Minimum dimension of 3m
- Should be co-located with deep soil areas
- Direct & equitable access required
- Where not possible at ground floor it should be located at podium or roof level.

#### Objective3D-2

Communal open space is designed to allow for a range of activities, respond to site conditions and be attractive and inviting

## Design guidance

 Facilities to be provided in communal open spaces for a range of age groups, and may incorporate seating, barbeque areas, play equipment, swimming pools

#### Objective 3D-3

Communal open space is designed to maximise safety

#### Design guidance

 Communal open space should be visible from habitable rooms and POS areas and should be well lit.

## 3E Deep soil zones

Objective 3E-1

located on the rooftop of each of the two towers, on the level 2 'podium rooftop' and on level 6. The combined area of communal open space totals 3407sqm.

All areas of communal open space are accessible for residents via the lifts. The landscape plan makes provision for casual seating, BBQs, outdoor dining, a swimming pool, communal vegetable gardens and passive recreation areas.

The communal open space areas will all receive between sufficient sunlight between 9am and 3pm as required. Some shade will be offered to sections of the COS via planting and structures.

The communal open space areas in combination achieve the minimum area required for the site and satisfy the required dimension requirements. The design and treatment will provide for well designed, usable areas.

Direct and equitable access is available to all communal open space areas.

Provision has been made for a swimming pool, BBQs, outdoor dining areas, casual seating and communal gardens within the COS areas.

The principal useable part of the communal open space will be visible from units located above and nearby individual private open space areas.

No \*

Acceptable

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.

## **Design Criteria:**

Deep soil zones are to meet the following minimum requirements:

Site area	Minimum dimensions	Deep soil zone (% of site area)	
less than 650m <sup>2</sup>	-		
650m² - 1,500m²	3m	7%	
greater than 1,500m <sup>2</sup>	6m		
greater than 1,500m <sup>2</sup> with significant existing tree cover	6m		

## Design guidance:

 Deep soil zones should be located to retain existing significant trees.

#### 3F Visual privacy

#### Objective 3F-1

Adequate building separation distances are shared equitably between neighbouring sites, to achieve reasonable levels of external and internal visual amenity.

## **Design Criteria:**

 Minimum required separation distances from buildings to the side and rear boundaries are as follows:

Building height	Habitable rooms and balconies	Non- habitable rooms
up to 12m (4 storeys)	6m	3m
up to 25m (5-8 storeys)	9m	4.5m
over 25m (9+ storeys)	12m	6m

#### Design Guidance

- Direct lines of sight should be avoided
- No separation is required between blank walls

There is no DSZ as the building will abut all boundaries of the site as is expected in the B3 Commercial Core zone. There is however significant planting on structure proposed in areas adjacent to the principal communal open space on Level 2 of the building.

Within the B3 Commercial Core there is less expectation that DSZ can be achieved and rather planting on structure is accepted due to the zero boundary setbacks required. There is generous planting on structure proposed on the podium around and within the communal open space area and on some rooftop terrace areas.

Northern boundary – levels Ground through to Level 6 are proposed to be built to the northern boundary. This will enable (once adjoining sites are redeveloped) a continuous street wall to be achieved to the Kenny and Atchison Street frontages of the site as required by the controls Chapter D13 of the DCP. The Ground and L1 floors will accommodate solely commercial activities, whilst L2 to L6 will accommodate residential units, with the northern parts of Level 6 housing communal open space areas.

Solid blank walls are proposed where the building abuts the boundary. No separation to blank walls is accepted by the ADG.

In the case of the west-facing units within the eastern-most tower, the wall is setback a minimum distance of **5.3m from the northern boundary**; this is non-compliant for Levels 2 – 5 where a setback of 6m is required; 9m for Level 5. The north-facing wall of this part of the tower features a high sill window to kitchens and an opening to the balconies. No concerns are raised in relation to the setback to the high sill window as this window will not offer any opportunities for overlooking towards the north but will allow solar access to the living area. Given the irregular alignment of

in B3 zone

No variations identified in bold in column to the left. Variation sought in relation northern setback part of the eastern tower: the setback to the northern & western boundaries boundary from the L2 communal open space.

Variations are considered acceptable as discussed the northern boundary, the setback to the balcony is likely to have minimal impact on any future development of the site to the north and will have no impact on the amenity of the current development to the immediate north.

**Setback to communal open space on L6 is 0m.** The landscape plan however makes provision for dense planting to the boundaries of the terraces which will offer protection from direct overlooking at that level and this will also offer some softening of the building form.

L7 and L8 are setback >9m as required. L9 and above - 12m and greater setback to walls and balconies.

# Western boundary (adjacent to Nos. 39 and 41 Atchison Street)

 ground floor, L1 and L2 is built to the boundary as required (blank walls);

Setbacks to Levels 2 and above (measured to walls) are greater than 12m to the western boundary.

Setback to communal open space on L2 is 0m though there is extensive planting to its edges which will reduce overlooking at this level.

Balconies are all setback a minimum distance of 26m.

The setback between Blocks A and B is compliant at 10m.

In conclusion, the objectives of 3F are considered to be achieved as adequate levels of internal and external privacy would be achieved via the applicant's proposed defensive design approach to the northern elevation and landscaping works around the Level 2 podium and level 6 rooftop communal open space areas.

# Objective 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

## Design Guidance

 Communal open space, common areas and access paths should be separated A defensive design approach has been taken to the northern elevation of the building to Levels 1 – 5 with minimal openings proposed. Good solar access will however be available to the end units as these are shallow and are designed to face east and west.

from private open space and windows to apartments. Design solutions include:

- Setbacks,
- Solid or partly solid balustrades to balconies
- Fencing or vegetation to separate spaces
- Screening devices
- Raising apartments/private open space above the public domain
- Planter boxes incorporated into walls and balustrades to increase visual separation
- Pergolas or shading devices to limit overlooking
- Only on constrained sites where it's demonstrated that building layout opportunities are limited – fixed louvres or screen panels
- Windows should be offset from the windows of adjoining buildings

## 3G Pedestrian access and entries

## Objective 3G-1

Building entries and pedestrian access connects to and addresses the public domain

#### Design Guidance

- Multiple entries should be provided to activate the street edge.
- Buildings entries should be clearly identifiable and communal entries should be clearly distinguishable from private entries.

#### Objective 3G-2

Access, entries and pathways are accessible and easy to identify

## **Design Guidance**

- Building access areas should be clearly visible from the public domain and communal spaces
- Steps and ramps should be integrated into the overall building and landscape design.

Multiple entries are proposed to activate the street edge.

Entries clearly identifiable.

Proposed entry addresses the public domain.

Ground floor level is elevated due to flooding. Lift and stair access is provided to all dwellings from the basement and ground floor level. Access points are clearly visible.

The development makes provision for access to be obtained to the elevated ground floor plate (inclusive of commercial spaces and the residential lobby) via either stairs or ramps.

## Objective 3G-3

Large sites provide pedestrian links for access to streets and connection to destinations

#### 3H Vehicle access

## Objective 3H-1

Vehicle access points are designed and located to achieve safety, minimise conflicts between pedestrians and vehicles and create high quality streetscapes

#### **Design Guidance**

- Car park entries should be located behind the building line
- Access point locations should avoid headlight glare to habitable rooms
- Garbage collection, loading and service areas should be screened
- Vehicle and pedestrian access should be clearly separated to improve safety.
- Where possible, vehicle access points should not dominate the streetscape and be limited to the minimum width possible.

## 3J Bicycle and car parking

#### Objective 3J-2

Parking and facilities are provided for other modes of transport

## Design Guidance

- 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.

#### Objective 3J-3

Steps and ramps are integrated into the overall building and landscape design as required.

No through-site link is required though there is an internal walkway proposed from the Atchison Street frontage of the site to the internal retail spaces which also provides access to the commercial tenancies at Level 1. This space will be well lit and readily identifiable from the street frontage.

Yes

Proposed car park entries are positioned behind the building line on the Kenny and Atchison Street frontages of the site.

Proposed driveway location removed from the nearest intersection.

Loading/ service areas all contained within the basement levels and accordingly are screened from view.

Vehicle and pedestrian access separated. Domestic vehicle entry separated from larger vehicle entry.

Roller shutters proposed within the building and recessed into the facade.

Driveway and vehicular entry width is acceptable.

Adequate vehicle, motor bike and bicycle parking provided meeting relevant requirements as outlined Attachment 7 with regard to Chapter E3 of WDCP 2009. All parking is to be provided within the basement parking levels.

Appropriate resident bicycle security arrangements are proposed.

Car park design and access is safe and secure

#### Design Guidance

- Supporting facilities within car parks (garbage rooms, storage areas, car wash bays) can be accessed without crossing parking spaces
- A clearly defined and visible lobby or waiting area should be provided to lifts and stairs.
- Permeable roller doors allow for natural ventilation and improve the safety of car parking areas by enabling passive surveillance.

## Objective 3J-4

Visual and environmental impact of underground car parking are minimised

#### Design Guidance

- Excavation should be minimised through efficient carpark layouts and ramp design.
- Protrusion of carparks should not exceed 1.0m above ground level.
- Natural ventilation should be provided to basement and sub-basement car parking areas.
- Ventilation grills or screening devices should be integrated into the façade and landscape design.

## Objective 3J-5

Visual and environmental impact of ongrade car parking are minimised

## Design Guidance

- On-grade car parking should be avoided;
- Where unavoidable, the following design solutions should be 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

Supporting facilities generally adequately located.

Basement layout is appropriate with regard to safety and security.

Roller shutter proposed within the basement. If approved, it is recommended that proposed any roller shutters be permeable to improve ventilation.

Basement car parking levels to be mechanically ventilated and the plans show the locations of mechanical ventilation and ducting.

Basement/ car park walls are to be built to the side and rear boundaries.

Car park layout appears to be reasonably efficient.

No on-grade parking proposed.

landscaping design of the site

- Stormwater run-off is appropriately managed
- Light coloured paving materials or permeable paving systems are used and shade trees are planted to reduce increased surface temperatures from large areas of paving

## Part 4 – Designing the building -Amenity

#### 4A Solar and daylight access

#### Objective 4A-1

To optimise the number of apartments receiving sunlight to habitable rooms, primary windows and private open space

#### Design Criteria

- 1. Living rooms and private open spaces of at least 70% of apartments in a building receive a minimum of two (2) hours direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm in mid-winter in Wollongong LGA.
- A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9am and 3pm at mid winter

## **Design Guidance**

- The design maximises north aspect and the number of single aspect south facing apartments is minimised
- To optimise the direct sunlight to habitable rooms and balconies, the following design features are used:

Dual aspect,

Shallow apartment layouts

Bay windows

To maximise the benefit to residents, a minimum of 1m<sup>2</sup> of direct sunlight measured at 1m above floor level, is achieved for at least 15 minutes.

#### Objective 4A-2

Daylight access is maximised where sunlight is limited

## Design Guidance

 Courtyards, skylights and high level windows (sill heights of 1500m or greater) are used only as secondary light sources in habitable rooms Yes

The applicant has provided evidence that at least 71% of the units can achieve appropriate solar access (living rooms and private open spaces receive a minimum of 2 hours sunlight between 9am-3pm mid-Winter.)

7% (14 units in total) will not achieve direct sunlight; this is acceptable.

There are 3 single aspect south-facing units proposed; a number of dual aspect units are proposed. A number of apartments are shallow which will allow for good sunlight penetration.

Sunlight is not limited in this instance.

#### Objective 4A-3

Design incorporates shading and glare control, particularly for warmer months

## Design Guidance

Design features can include:

- Balconies
- Shading devices or planting
- Operable shading
- High performance glass that minimises external glare

Glare control is provided in the form of screens and louvre systems is provided to some west-facing windows and landscape planter beds in the cases of some terrace areas.

## **4B Natural ventilation**

#### Objective 4B-1

All habitable rooms are naturally ventilated.

#### **Design Guidance**

- A building's orientation should maximise the prevailing winds for natural ventilation in habitable rooms
- The area of unobstructed window openings should be equal to at least 5% of the floor area served.
- Doors and openable windows should have large openable areas to maximise ventilation.

## Objective 4B-2

The layout and design of single aspect apartments maximises natural ventilation

#### Design Guidance

 Single aspect apartments should use design solutions to maximise natural ventilation.

#### Objective 4B-3

The number of apartments with natural cross ventilation is maximised to create a comfortable indoor environment for residents

#### Design Criteria:

- 1. 60% of apartments are naturally cross ventilated in the first nine storeys
- Overall depth of a cross-over or crossthrough apartment does not exceed 18m, measured glass line to glass line.

# 4C Ceiling heights

## Objective 4C-1

Units have been generally been designed to achieve cross ventilation.

There are a number of single aspect units. These are generally shallow and are designed around balconies which should assist in maximising ventilation.

60% of the units will achieve cross ventilation (ie 73 of the units in the first nine storeys) will be naturally cross ventilated. All units above level 9 will be naturally cross ventilated.

Yes

Ceiling height achieves sufficient natural ventilation and daylight access

#### Design Criteria

 Minimum 2.7m for habitable rooms and 2.4m for non-habitable rooms

#### Objective 4C-2

Ceiling height increases the sense of space in apartments and provides for well-proportioned rooms

#### Objective 4C-3

Ceiling height contribute to the flexibility of building use over the life of the building

## Design Guidance

 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.

## 4D Apartment size and layout

#### Objective 4D-1

The layout of rooms within an apartment is functional, well organised and provides a high standard of amenity

#### Design Criteria:

1. Minimum internal areas:

 $2 \text{ bed} - 70 \text{m}^2$ 

 $3 \text{ bed} - 90 \text{m}^2$ 

The minimum internal areas include only 1 bathroom. Additional bathrooms increase the minimum internal areas by 5m<sup>2</sup> each.

A fourth bedroom and further additional bedrooms increase the minimum internal by 12m<sup>2</sup>.

2. Every habitable room must have a window in an external wall with a total minimum glass area of at least 10% of the floor area of the room

#### Objective 4D-2

Environmental performance of the apartment is maximised

## Design Criteria:

- 1. Habitable room depths are limited to a maximum of 2.5 x ceiling height
- 2. In open plan layouts (where the living, dining and kitchen are combined) the

Minimum ceiling height of 2.7m proposed to habitable (all) rooms.

Apartment size and layout is generally functional, well organised and provides a reasonable standard of amenity for future residents. The unit layout has been considered by the Design Review Panel and is considered to be acceptable.

All units achieve compliance with the minimum internal areas specified.

All habitable rooms have adequate windows.

Habitable room depths comply.

maximum habitable room depth is 8m from a window.

#### Design Guidance:

- Greater than the minimum ceiling heights can allow proportionate increases in room depths.
- Where possible, bathrooms and laundries should have an external openable window.
- Main living spaces should be oriented towards the primary outlook.

#### Objective 4D-3

Apartment layouts are designed to accommodate a variety of household activities and needs

#### Design Criteria:

- Master bedrooms have a minimum area of 10m<sup>2</sup> and other bedrooms 9m<sup>2</sup> (excl wardrobe space)
- 2. Bedrooms have minimum dimension of 3m (excl wardrobe)
- 3. Living rooms have minimum width of:
  - 3.6m for studio and 1 bed apartments and
  - 4m for 2+ beds.
- 4. The width of the crossover or cross through apartments are at least 4m internally to avoid deep narrow apartment layouts.

#### Design Guidance:

- Access to bedrooms, bathrooms and laundries is separated from living areas
- Minimum 1.5m length for bedroom wardrobes
- Main bedroom apartment: minimum 1.8m long x 0.6m deep x 2.1m high wardrobe
- Apartment layouts allow for flexibility over time, including furniture removal, spaces for a range of activities and privacy levels within the apartments.

## 4E Private open space and balconies

#### Objective 4E-1

Apartments provide appropriately sized private open space and balconies to enhance residential amenity

Unit depths comply

2.7m ceiling heights proposed. Most units within the proposal are designed with bathrooms and laundries without external opening windows to allow all habitable rooms to achieve access to external windows.

Living spaces are generally oriented to take advantage of outlook and/ or orientation.

Bedroom and living room dimensions are adequate.

Yes

All balcony areas achieve the minimum area and depth requirements

1. Minimum balcony depths are:

Dwelling type	Minimum area	Minimum depth
Studio apartments	4m²	
1 bedroom apartments 2 bedroom apartments	8m <sup>2</sup>	2m 2m

The minimum balcony depth to be counted as contributing to the balcony area is 1m.

 Ground level apartment POS must have minimum area of 15m<sup>2</sup> and min. depth of 3m

#### Objective 4E-2

Primary private open space and balconies are appropriately located to enhance liveability for residents

## **Design Guidance**

- Primary private open space and balconies should be located adjacent to the living room, dining room or kitchen to extend the living space.
- POS & Balconies should be oriented with the longer side facing outwards to optimise daylight access into adjacent rooms.

#### Objective 4E-3

Primary private open space and balcony design is integrated into and contributes to the overall architectural form and detail of the building

#### Design Guidance

- A combination of solid and transparent materials balances the need for privacy with surveillance of the public domain
- Full width glass balustrades alone are not desirable
- Operable screens etc are used to control sunlight and wind, and provide increased privacy for occupancy while allowing for storage and external clothes drying.

## Objective 4E-4

Private open space and balcony design maximises safety

#### **Design Guidance**

Changes in ground levels or

No ground level apartments proposed

POS of all units are located adjoining and accessible from living/dining areas.

Adequate solar access appears to be available to the private open space areas.

Balconies designed to articulate the façade. A variety of materials are proposed, including solid walls, glass and louvre screens in part.

landscaping are minimised.

## 4F Common circulation and spaces

#### Objective 4F-1

Common circulation spaces achieve good amenity and properly service the number of apartments.

## Design Criteria

- 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.

## **Design Guidance**

- Long corridors greater than 12m in length should be articulated through the use of windows or seating.
- Primary living rooms or bedroom windows should not open directly onto common circulation spaces, whether open or enclosed. Visual and acoustic privacy from common circulation spaces should be controlled.

#### Objective 4F-2

Common circulation spaces promote safety and provide for social interaction between residents

#### Design Guidance:

 Incidental spaces can be used to provide seating opportunities for residents, and promotes opportunities for social interaction.

## **4G Storage**

#### Objective 4G-1

Adequate, well designed storage is provided in each apartment

 In addition to storage in kitchens, bathrooms and bedrooms, the following storage is provided There are 6 residential lifts proposed to service the 203 apartments; maximum of 11 units serviced off a circulation core.

Corridors are lengthy though are partly articulated and have access to natural light via windows. Some amendments were made to the corridors in response to recommendations of the Design Review Panel. Unit entries are appropriately located with regard to circulation spaces.

No living or bedroom window openings to common circulation spaces.

Common circulation areas are proposed to be lit with natural light and access to natural ventilation.

## Storage Required:

Studio 22 x  $4m^3 = 88m^3$ 1 bed 69 x  $6m^3 = 414m^3$ 2 bed 50 x  $8m^3 = 400m^3$ 3+ bed 62 x 10 = 620m<sup>3</sup>

Total required: 1522m<sup>3</sup>
Total provided: 2564m<sup>3</sup>

Individual storage lockers are proposed within the basement levels. Additional storage also provided for internal to units. The overall quantum of storage provision is compliant. It is recommended that a

Yes

Dwelling type	Storage size volume
Studio apartments	4m³
1 bedroom apartments	6m <sup>a</sup>
2 bedroom apartments	8m³
3+ bedroom apartments	10m³

At least 50% of the required storage is to be located within the apartment

## Objective 4G-2

Additional storage is conveniently located, accessible and nominated for individual apartments

#### **Design Guidance:**

 Storage not located within apartments should be allocated to specific apartments.

## **4H Acoustic privacy**

#### Objective 4H-1

Noise transfer is minimised through the siting of buildings and building layout

## **Design Guidance**

- Adequate building separation is required (see also section 3F above).
- Noisy areas within buildings should be located next to or above each other and quieter areas next to or above quieter areas.
- Storage, circulation areas and nonhabitable rooms should be located to buffer noise from external sources.
- Noise sources such as garage doors, plant rooms, active communal open spaces and circulation areas should be located at least 3m away from bedrooms.

## Objective 4H-2

Noise impacts are mitigated within apartments through layout and acoustic treatments

# Design Guidance

 In addition to mindful siting and orientation of the building, acoustic seals and double or triple glazing are effective methods to further reduce noise transmission. condition be imposed to ensure apartment dedication occurs to the residential storage lockers.

Yes

The main source of external noise intrusion is the south coast rail line which is approximately 230m from the site. Given the distance of the site to the railway line, an acoustic report was not considered necessary. A condition is recommended in relation to the acoustic performance of the units.

Building siting is appropriate with regarding to noise transfer between buildings – ie. sufficient separation distances are available between towers.

Internal layout provides for appropriate internal acoustic amenity within and between individual units.

The majority of each floor has matching room types to the rooms below / above and adjoining.

Active parts of communal open space and circulation areas are more than 3m from bedrooms.

It is recommended that conditions be imposed in relation to mechanical plant and exhaust ventilation systems to ensure that noise transmission from such plant and equipment is appropriately dealt with.

## 4J Noise and pollution

## Objective 4J-1

In noisy or hostile environments the impacts of external noise and pollution are minimised through the careful siting and layout of buildings

## Design Guidance

 Minimise impacts through design solutions such as physical separation from the noise or pollution source,

#### Objective 4J-2

Appropriate noise shielding or attenuation techniques for the building design, construction and choice of materials are used to mitigate noise transmission

## Design guidance:

 Design solutions include limiting openings to noise sources & providing seals to prevent noise transfer.

# Part 4 – Designing the building - Configuration

## **4K Apartment mix**

#### Objective 4K-1

A range of apartment types and sizes is provided to cater for different household types now and into the future

## Design guidance

- A variety of apartment types is provided
- The apartment mix is appropriate, taking into consideration the location of public transport, market demands, demand for affordable housing, different cultural/social groups
- Flexible apartment configurations are provided to support diverse household types and stages of life

## Objective 4K-2

The apartment mix is distributed to suitable locations within the building

## Design guidance

 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 The site is not located in a noisy or hostile environment.

Yes

Yes

A variety of apartment types are proposed including studios, 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedroom units.

21 of the units are adaptable units. A combination of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom adaptable units are proposed.

The largest units are proposed on the upper levels of the building where access to extensive views will be available.

## 4L Ground floor apartments

## Objective 4L-1

Street frontage activity is maximised where ground floor apartments are located

#### Design guidance

- Direct street access should be provided to ground floor apartments
- Activity is achieved through front gardens, terraces and the facade of the building.
- 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

#### Objective 4L-2

Design of ground floor apartments delivers amenity and safety for residents

#### Design guidance

- The design of courtyards should balance the need for privacy of ground floor apartments with surveillance of public spaces. Design solutions include:
  - elevation of private gardens and terraces above the street level by 1-1.5m (see figure 4L.4)
  - 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

## **4M Facades**

#### Objective 4M-1

Building facades provide visual interest along the street while respecting the character of the local area

## Design guidance

 To ensure that building elements are integrated into the overall building form N/A, no ground floor apartments

N/A

Yes

The applicant has provided a colour and materials schedule with the DA. The

and façade design

- The front building facades should include a composition of varied building elements, textures, materials, detail and colour and a defined base, middle and top of building.
- 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.
- To ensure that new developments have facades which define and enhance the public domain and desired street character.

#### Objective 4M-2

Building functions are expressed by the facade

#### Design guidance

 Building entries should be clearly defined

## 4N Roof design

## Objective 4N-1

Roof treatments are integrated into the building design and positively respond to street

## Design guidance

 Roof design should use materials and a pitched form complementary to the building and adjacent buildings.

#### Objective 4N-2

Opportunities to use roof space for residential accommodation and open space are maximised

Design guidance

schedule is considered generally acceptable.

Front building façade features a combination of building elements and a mixture of materials; the towers provide for a clearly defined base, middle and top.

Building services are integrated into the façade in a manner which will not reduce the design quality of the building. Commercial glazed shopfronts will occupy the majority of the street frontage of the ground and first floor level, providing for street activation and commercial/ retail presence. Entries are well defined and access is reasonably well resolved considering the ground floor plate is elevated due to flooding.

Awnings are not proposed to be provided to the public footpaths on the 3 street frontages of the site however awnings will extend along most of the length of the walkway around the perimeter of the street frontages.

Building composition defines the base, middle and top/ tower as required.

Refer to design review at Attachment 6.

The proposed building entries are reasonably well defined.

Building functions, ie residential and commercial functions are clearly expressed by the façade treatment and fenestration.

Yes, with conditions

The roof design is appropriate.

No roof top services are indicated on the plans though conditions are recommended in relation to this issue.

- Habitable roof space should be provided with good levels of amenity.
- Open space is provided on roof tops subject to acceptable visual and acoustic privacy, comfort levels, safety and security considerations

#### Objective 4N-3

Roof design incorporates sustainability features

#### Design guidance

 Roof design maximises solar access to apartments during winter and provides shade during summer

## 40 Landscape design

#### Objective 40-1

Landscape design is viable and sustainable

#### Design guidance

- Landscape design should be environmentally sustainable and can enhance environmental performance
- Ongoing maintenance plans should be prepared

## Objective 40-2

Landscape design contributes to the streetscape and amenity

#### Design guidance

- Landscape design responds to the existing site conditions including:
  - · changes of levels
  - views
  - significant landscape features

## **4P Planting on Structures**

## Objective 4P-1

Appropriate soil profiles are provided

## Design guidance

- Structures are reinforced for additional saturated soil weight
- Minimum soil standards for plant sizes should be provided in accordance with Table 5

#### Objective 4P-2

Plant growth is optimised with appropriate selection and maintenance

Landscape design is generally satisfactory. Satisfies relevant provisions and is satisfactory to Council's Landscape Section.

Yes

Yes

Council's Landscape Officer has reviewed the proposal and the submitted Landscape Plan and has provided a satisfactory referral subject to conditions including those detailing specific podium/ on structure planting matters. This includes specific condition relating to the design, implementation and ongoing maintenance of the green walls/ vertical gardens proposed within the development to ensure

4Q Universal design

planter boxes

Objective 4Q-1

Universal design features are included in apartment design to promote flexible housing for all community members

are visible from the public domain

Design guidance

 A universally designed apartment provides design features such as wider circulation spaces, reinforced bathroom walls and easy to reach and operate fixtures

Objective 4Q-2

A variety of apartments with adaptable designs are provided

Design guidance

 Adaptable housing should be provided in accordance with the relevant council policy

Objective 4Q-3

Apartment layouts are flexible and accommodate a range of lifestyle needs

Design guidance

Apartment design incorporates flexible design solutions

4S Mixed use

Objective 4S-1

Mixed use developments are provided in appropriate locations and provide active

21 of the units (10% of the 203 proposed) are adaptable units. A combination of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom adaptable units are proposed.

The applicant has provided an access consultant report verifying that the adaptable units can achieve compliance with the relevant standard.

Yes

street frontages that encourage pedestrian movement

#### Design guidance

- Mixed use development should be concentrated around public transport and centres
- Mixed use developments positively contribute to the public domain.

#### Objective 4S-2

Residential levels of the building are integrated within the development, and safety and amenity is maximised for residents

## Design guidance

- Residential circulation areas should be clearly defined.
- Landscaped communal open space should be provided at podium or roof levels

#### 4T Awnings and signage

## Objective 4T-1

Awnings are well located and complement and integrate with the building design

#### Design guidance

 Awnings should be located along streets with high pedestrian activity and active frontages

## Objective 4T-2

Signage responds to the context and desired streetscape character

#### Design guidance

 Signage should be integrated into the building design and respond to the scale, proportion and detailing of the development

# Part 4 – Designing the building - Configuration

## **4U Energy efficiency**

## Objective 4U-1

Development incorporates passive environmental design

#### Design guidance

Mixed use proposal. Active street frontage is provided and development will contribute positively to the public domain. The location of the development site is appropriate with regard to accessibility and availability of public transport.

Separate circulation / entries are provided to the residential and commercial components of the development; clearly defined.

Communal open space areas provided at podium and rooftop as required.

Yes

An awning is proposed along part of the length of the street frontages of the building however this will be contained within the boundaries of the site and will not extend over the public footpath.

No specific signage proposed.

Yes

The applicant has obtained a BASIX certificate which confirms that the proposed development will achieve the required energy efficiency and thermal comfort

 Adequate natural light is provided to habitable rooms (see 4A Solar and daylight access)

#### Objective 4U-2

Development incorporates passive solar design to optimise heat storage in winter and reduce heat transfer in summer

## Design Guidance

 Provision of consolidated heating and cooling infrastructure should be located in a centralised location

#### Objective 4U-3

Adequate natural ventilation minimises the need for mechanical ventilation

## 4V Water management and conservation

#### Objective 4V-1

Potable water use is minimised

#### Objective 4V-2

Urban stormwater is treated on site before being discharged to receiving waters

#### Design guidance

 Water sensitive urban design systems are designed by a suitably qualified professional

## Objective 4V-3

Flood management systems are integrated into site design

#### Design guidance

 Detention tanks should be located under paved areas, driveways or in basement car parks

## **4W Waste management**

## Objective 4W-1

Waste storage facilities are designed to minimise impacts on the streetscape, building entry and amenity of residents targets of the SEPP.

Adequate natural light will be provided to all habitable rooms. Further addressed above at 4A.

Heat gain for west facing living rooms and balconies has been addressed through the use of some screening/ louvre systems on some windows.

Plant room located within the basement.

Refer to discussion above at 4B in relation to natural ventilation.

Yes

The applicant has obtained a BASIX certificate which confirms that the proposed development will meet the NSW Government requirements for sustainability if built in accordance with the commitments set out in the certificate. This relates to both energy and water efficiency (4U and 4V). The applicant has provided a Water Sensitive Urban Design plan with the development which has been reviewed by Council's Environmental Officer who has deemed it consistent with the water quality objectives of WDCP 2009 Chapter E15. Conditions are recommended in this regard.

The stormwater design is satisfactory and the design makes provision for the required flood mitigation and management. The flood management system is integrated into the building/ site design.

## Design guidance

 Common waste and recycling areas should be screened from view and well ventilated

#### Objective 4W-2

Domestic waste is minimised by providing safe and convenient source separation and recycling

## Design guidance

- 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, such as composting, can be incorporated into the design of communal open space areas

## **4X Building maintenance**

#### Objective 4X-1

Building design detail provides protection from weathering

## Design guidance

 Design solutions such as roof overhangs to protect walls and hoods over windows and doors to protect openings can be used.

## Objective 4X-2

Systems and access enable ease of maintenance

#### Design guidance

 Window design enables cleaning from the inside of the Building

#### Objective 4X-3

Material selection reduces ongoing maintenance costs easily cleaned surfaces that are graffiti resistant The applicant proposes waste storage within the basement levels. Separate waste storage rooms are available for the commercial and residential components of the development. Collection will occur from the internal loading dock.

Waste will be transported to the garbage room from the residential units via the garbage chutes.

Yes

The applicant proposes to use durable and readily cleanable materials. A large number of windows are unable to be accessed from balconies or terraces for ease of cleaning so other cleaning methods will be required to be employed.