State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development - Applicant Compliance Statement

In accordance with Clause 50 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000:

If a development application that relates to residential apartment development is made on or after the commencement of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Residential Apartment Development) Regulation 2015, the application must be accompanied by a statement by a qualified designer.

The statement by the qualified designer must:

- (a) verify that he or she designed, or directed the design, of the development, and
- (b) provide an explanation that verifies how the development:
 - (i) addresses how the design quality principles are achieved, and
 - (ii) demonstrates, in terms of the Apartment Design Guide, how the objectives in Parts 3 and 4 of that guide have been achieved.

The purpose of this 'Applicant Compliance Statement' is to ensure that submitted Development Applications, as well as Prelodgement requests, meet the requirements of the Regulations, and provide detailed information to the Urban Design Consultative Group.

VERIFICATION BY QUALIFIED DESIGNER

This statement is prepared by Kelly O'Connell (NSW Arch Reg. No.7715) Pursuant to Clause 115 (1A) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000, I hereby declare that I am a qualified designer. I directed the design of the development stated above and I confirm that the project achieves the design quality principles of the State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 – Apartment Design Guide

THE PROPOSAL

PROPOSAL: Residential Flat Building- Seniors Living (Sepp Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability)

ADDRESS: 118a SOLDIERS POINT ROAD SOLDIERS POINT

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The site is located behind and managed by the Soldiers Point Bowling Club. It is adjacent to the already constructed Stage 1 Seniors living project. The site has a substantial fall from front to back. The site is already DA approved for future stages- a design which was lower in height but occupying a much larger building footprint. The site is largely cleared but several remaining trees are to be retained. Water views are available to the East and North.

PROJECT TEAM (ARCHITECT, PLANNER ETC):

Kelly O'Connell- O'CONNELL ARCHITECTURE + DESIGN

ZONING:

	REQUIREMENT	PROPOSED
HEIGHT	N/A	MAX 24.3M (VARIES DUE TO SLOPING SITE)
FLOOR SPACE RATIO	N/A	
CAR PARKING	0.5 PER BEDROOM (SEPP SENIORS) = 79.5REQ	86 PROVIDED (ALL SPACES 3.2M WIDE AS PER ACCESS REPORT)

DESIGN QUALITY PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE	COMMENTS FROM QUALIFIED DESIGNER		
Principle 1: Context and neighbourhood	The proposal sits adjacent to the existing 3 storey rendered seniors living project known as Greenside. The		
character	site is located behind and operated by the Soldiers Point Bowling Club. Vehicular and pedestrian access is		
 Good design responds and contributes 	already established through the Soldiers Point Bowling Club carpark. This is also intended to be enhanced		
to its context. Context is the key	(refer Landscae report)		

natural and built features of an area, their relationship and the character they create when combined. It also includes social, economic, health and environmental conditions.

- Responding to context involves identifying the desirable elements of an area's existing or future character.
 Well designed buildings respond to and enhance the qualities and identity of the area including the adjacent sites, streetscape and neighbourhood.
- Consideration of local context is important for all sites, including sites in established areas, those undergoing change or identified for change.





Fig 1: EXISTING STAGE 1

The site slopes up from the carpark towards the adjoining residential neighbours.



Fig 2: view from carpark

A DA Approval exists to construct future stages on the site in a series of rows running up the site and into the hill, orientated towards each other, with open accessways and with minimal setbacks to adjoining boundaries and neighbours. FIG3: EXISTING DA APPROVED LAYOUT





Site investigations have shown that there is a significant amount of rock that would need to be removed to achieve this design.

This has raised an <u>opportunity</u> to rethink the approach to the site, firstly to avoid the substantial excavation required, but also to provide more contemporary 'apartment' style living, to maximise views towards the water, or to the substantial amount of landscape area that will be freed up to the rear, to minimise impact on neighbouring properties (including existing greenside residents), and to maximise privacy for all parties. The proposal is designed to be constructed in 3 stages.



Principle 2: Built form and scale

- Good design achieves a scale, bulk and height appropriate to the existing or desired future character of the street and surrounding buildings.
- Good design also achieves an appropriate built form for a site and the building's purpose in terms of building alignments, proportions, building type, articulation and the manipulation of building elements.
- Appropriate built form defines the public domain, contributes to the character of streetscapes and parks, including their views and vistas, and provides internal amenity and outlook.

The new concept aims to address and treat the carpark as a street frontage- setting back the ground floor wall by 4.5m to create a more pedestrian friendly space and providing landscape planting. Pedestrian entries are clearly defined and the secure lobbies provided with ample space to include seating for casual interaction.

At ground level the proposal is primarily carparking, consistent with the existing development, but broken by the active frontage of the residential entries and lobby areas. 2 vehicular entries are provided aswell as pedestrian ramps for disabled access.

Clearly defining these main lobbies will not only assist in wayfinding but in creating a greater sense of identity for the development.

At level 1 residential dwelling face the frontage, and additional parking nestles into the slope behind. At Level 2 dwellings are located at both sides, with the garden units being provided with substantial courtyards over the top of the carpark below.

A large communal area is also provided over the carpark structure below. (refer landscape plans for details)

The residential levels are designed as a simple apartment building form orientated to the street frontage or to the substantial rear gardens. By taking an alternative approach to the current approval and providing a taller building over a much smaller footprint, setbacks to neighbours and to the existing greenside are substantially increased from the approved design, going from approximately 9m to the rear to now over 58m in the new proposal.

While the height (HOB measured at any point) is increased substantially from the approved design, the actual finished roof (FL) level AHD is only 5.6m above the approved max ridge level. This is because where the new proposal is located at the lowest point of the site away from neighbours, the approved design continued to step up and follow the slope of the site.

We note that the maximum ridge has slightly increased from the pre-da proposal- however the visual impact is much less as this only occurs at intermittent locations where the clerestory windows are placed-whereas the pre-da design had a consistent ridge all at maximum RL.

This was in response to comments from the panel pre-da, suggesting greater articulation and variation in the roof line. The proposal as amended now achieves this.

The building is designed to be constructed in 3 stages, and the façade expression reflects this, ensuring that each stage will look complete in itself.

Since pre-da and following recommendations from the panel the façade has been further developed, with additional articulation and stepping in the building edge, particularly along the front of the building. Colours and materials while consistent with the pre-da scheme now further assist in breaking the visual bulk, as do the addition of a few vertical elements.

Principle 3: Density

- Good design achieves a high level of amenity for residents and each apartment, resulting in a density appropriate to the site and its context.
- Appropriate densities are consistent with the area's existing or projected population. Appropriate densities can be sustained by existing or proposed infrastructure, public transport, access to jobs, community facilities and the environment

The approved DA provides xxxx dwellings. The new proposal provides for a reduced number,

with 68 dwellings in total-

24 X 3BED, 43 X 2BED 1 X 1BED PLUS STUDY

Principle 4: Sustainability

- Good design combines positive environmental, social and economic outcomes.
- Good sustainable design includes use of natural cross ventilation and sunlight for the amenity and liveability of residents and passive thermal

A Basix assessment has been completed.

Additional environmental measures such as photovoltaics have already been embraced by the club and will play an important role in this new project also.

The new proposal is considered significantly more sustainable than the approved due to its reduced footprint and efficiency in services/structure etc. While the cross ventilation percentage for individual units is reduced it can be argues that the actual air flow and access to breezes is substantially improved in the wider/neighbourhood scale compared to the approved design which placed building so close together.

design for ventilation, heating and cooling reducing reliance on technology and operation costs. Other elements include recycling and reuse of materials and waste, use of sustainable materials and deep soil zones for groundwater recharge and vegetation.

The additional deep soil area and planting achieved is genuinely significant and will have an impact on solar access, air quality, reduction in noise impacts and in natural management of water through the site.

Principle 5: Landscape

- Good design recognises that together landscape and buildings operate as an integrated and sustainable system, resulting in attractive developments with good amenity. A positive image and contextual fit of well designed developments is achieved by contributing to the landscape character of the streetscape and neighbourhood.
- Good landscape design enhances the development's environmental performance by retaining positive natural features which contribute to the local context, co-ordinating water and soil management, solar access, micro-climate, tree canopy, habitat values and preserving green networks.
- Good landscape design optimises useability, privacy and opportunities for social interaction, equitable access, respect for neighbours' amenity and provides for practical establishment and long term management.

Following discussions with the panel additional planting and pavements are proposed to assist in wayfinding through the site.

This includes a new pathway and tree plantings form the street to the main pedestrian entry and existing crossing/pathway network for the club. (refer landscape plans)

It is noted that the pre-da drawings did not show the existing tree plantings within the carpark which have a contributory effect and assist with softening the proposal from the club and vice versa. These are also to be added to (refer landscape plan) with more carpark trees proposed.

Additional tree planting and soft landscape is proposed at ground level to soften the street presentation. Additional landscape is proposed at Level 2 in the rear courtyards and communal space.

The landscape masterplan also shows some potential areas of communal space further up the hill- refer landscape plans.

It is clear that the new proposal allows for a substantial improvement in landscape outcomes, deep soil zones, communal facilities and open space generally.

Refer landscape plans for details.

Principle 6: Amenity

- Good design positively influences internal and external amenity for residents and neighbours. Achieving good amenity contributes to positive living environments and resident well being.
- Good amenity combines appropriate room dimensions and shapes, access to sunlight, natural ventilation, outlook, visual and acoustic privacy, storage, indoor and outdoor space, efficient layouts and service areas and ease of access for all age groups and degrees of mobility.

Dwellings will have excellent amenity. Dwelling sizes and dimensions will exceed sepp 65 requirements and comply with AS1428 requirements. Generous deck areas are provided to allow for outdoor living.

It is clear that the strategy of orientating the reduced footprint to the streetscape or to the rear garden is the best approach in terms of urban design outcome- including relating to the existing Greenside building, however the 'streetfront' has an easterly orientation. To maximise sunlight penetration midwinter a simple solution is used- no overhang is provided to the front living room windows, lining them up with the deck edge. There is also a sliding door facing North. This means that the maximum amount of sun is allowed to enter the windows and deck (no self shadowing).

Easterly units achieve a minimum of 3hours of direct midwinter sun between 9 and 12pm, with the Garden units achieving 2 hours of midwinter direct sun between 1 and 3pm using the same strategy. Top floor units are provided with skylights and clerestory windows to provide direct additional sunlight during the day. Northern corner units have excellent sunlight access.

Only 5 units do not achieve the 2hrs min sunlight to internal living areas- 102,202,302,402,502, (the South eastern cnr) receiving 1 hour to internal living space, however these still receive 3 hours to the deck. We note this could be addressed by pushing the living area forward as per the other eastern units-however we believe this corner location benefits more greatly from the additional deck area- both for the liveability and privacy of the corner residents and for the articulation of the overall built form.

In summary-

- 50/68 units 73.5% receive 3 hours or greater midwinter to living/deck or both
- 63/68 92.6% of units receive 2hours or greater midwinter to BOTH living and decks

67/68 apartments have windows of multiple orientations for natural ventilation, with 607 being the only single aspect NE facing unit and this dwelling is also provided with a ventilated skylight as it is located on the top floor

Principle 7: Safety

 Good design optimises safety and security within the development and the public domain. It provides for A CPTED report will be undertaken to assist in discussing issues with security and management. Generally the new proposal creates and effective 'defensive' barrier, by adressing the carpark and providing secure carpark and residential entries. Residential balconies overlooking the area will also improve surveillance

quality public and private spaces that are clearly defined and fit for the intended purpose. Opportunities to maximise passive surveillance of public and communal areas promote safety.

 A positive relationship between public and private spaces is achieved through clearly defined secure access points and well lit and visible areas that are easily maintained and appropriate to the location and purpose.

Principle 8: Housing diversity and social interaction

- Good design achieves a mix of apartment sizes, providing housing choice for different demographics, living needs and household budgets.
- Well designed apartment developments respond to social context by providing housing and facilities to suit the existing and future social mix.
- Good design involves practical and flexible features, including different types of communal spaces for a broad range of people and providing opportunities for social interaction among residents.

Principle 9: Aesthetics

 Good design achieves a built form that has good proportions and a balanced

This style of accommodation is ideally located adjacent to the soldiers point bowling club and close to all shops and amenities.

The proposal takes a simple apartment building form, aiming to sit comfortably with the existing Greenside building form and colours, but adding further interest and texture to the streetscape.

composition of elements, reflecting the internal layout and structure. Good design uses a variety of materials, colours and textures.

 The visual appearance of a well designed apartment development responds to the existing or future local context, particularly desirable elements and repetitions of the streetscape.

Colours are generally neutral, charcoal, white and warm grey, with a few elements of 'greenside green' in a softened more muted version. Timber look louvres are used to add warmth and relate to Greenside screens.

We note that following the pre-da meeting additional articulation has been incorporated into the facades and roof forms. This has successfully reduced the 'mass' appearance of the proposal into smaller forms. Each stage will sit comfortably on its own and present as a 'finished building' as development progresses



FIG 7: VIEW OF STAGE 2

SEPP 65 - APARTMENT DESIGN GUIDE - COMPLIANCE TABLE

Part 3 - Siting the development

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

Comments -

Proposal responds to unique site constraints

3B Orientation

- 3B-1 Building types and layouts respond to the streetscape and site while optimising solar access within the development
- 3B-2 Overshadowing of neighbouring properties is minimised during mid winter

Comments -

No issue with overshadowing, substantially better outcome than the approved design.

3C Public domain interface

- 3C-1 Transition between private and public domain is achieved without compromising safety and security
- 3C-2 Amenity of the public domain is retained and enhanced

Comments -

streetscape enhancements including landscape to be part of the proposal.

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
- 3D-2 Communal open space is designed to allow for a range of activities, respond to site conditions and be attractive and inviting
- 3D-3 Communal open space is designed to maximise safety
- 3D-4 Public open space, where provided, is responsive to the existing pattern and uses of the neighbourhood

Comments -

Significant communal areas are to be provided

DESIGN CRITERIA	PROPOSED (provide details of numerical compliance)	COMPLIANCE	COMMENTS
Communal open space has a minimum area equal to 25% of the site (see figure 3D.3)	 65m2 common room at Level 6 with 25m2 of outdoor terrace, 486m2 of communal outdoor terrace 3640m2 of communal outdoor gardens Approx. 4150m2 (63.4%) of communal outdoor area- not including the adjoining greenside	yes or no)	(justification for any non-compliance) The new design frees up substantia areas for gardens and deep soi areas as well as introducing new formal communal terraces
	stage 1 communal areas and gardens.		
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)	Excellent sunlight access	yes	

3E Deep soil zones

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

Comments – stage 2 site area approx. 6548m2

DESIGN CRITERIA			PROPOSED (provide details of numerical compliance)	COMPLIANCE (yes or no)	COMMENTS (justification for any non-compliance)
Deep soil zones are to meet the following minimum requirements:		the following		yes	gestification joi any non-compilation,
Site area	Minimum dimensions	Deep soil zone (% of site area)			

less than 650m ²	-		
650m ² - 1,500m ²	3m	7%	
greater than 1,500m ²	6m		
greater than 1,500m² with significant			
existing tree cover			

3F Visual privacy

3F-1 Adequate building separation distances are shared equitably between neighbouring sites, to achieve reasonable levels of external and internal visual privacy

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

Comments —The new design substantially increases setbacks and building separation compared to the approved layout. The proposal complies with or exceeds the ADG setbacks to the Northern neighbour. To the rear setbacks are increased from the approved 9m to approx. 58.7m in the new design. The proposal also orientates all units to either the 'street' frontage for water views, or to the rear garden, and away form neighbours and the existing greenside dwellings to maximise privacy and amenity.

DESIGN CRITERIA			PROPOSED (provide details of numer	ical compliance)	COMPLIANCE (yes or no)	COMMENTS (justification for any non-compliance)
Separation between windows and balconies is provided to ensure visual privacy is achieved. Minimum required separation distances from buildings to the side and rear boundaries are as follows:			9m min to side requirements.	boundary ex	17 /	As above
Building height	Habitable rooms and balconies	Non-habitable rooms				

up to 12m (4	6m	3m
storeys)		
up to 25m (5-	9m	4.5m
8 storeys)		
over 25m (9+	12m	6m
storeys)		

Note: Separation distances between buildings on the same site should combine required building separations depending on the type of room (see figure 3F.2) Gallery access circulation should be treated as habitable space when measuring privacy separation distances between neighbouring properties

3G Pedestrian access and entries

- 3G-1 Building entries and pedestrian access connects to and addresses the public domain
- 3G-2 Access, entries and pathways are accessible and easy to identify
- 3G-3 Large sites provide pedestrian links for access to streets and connection to destinations

Comments -

Resident access is clearly defined.

Additional pathways to assist way finding are included in the landscape masterplan

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

Vehicular access is off the existing carpark frontage

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
- 3J-2 Parking and facilities are provided for other modes of transport
- 3J-3 Car park design and access is safe and secure
- 3J-4 Visual and environmental impacts of underground car parking are minimised

- 3J-5 Visual and environmental impacts of on-grade car parking are minimised
- 3J-6 Visual and environmental impacts of above ground enclosed car parking are minimised

Comments – the proposal is under the Sepp, with carparking requirements being 0.5 cars per bedroom.

DESIGN CRITERIA	PROPOSED	COMPLIANCE	COMMENTS
	(provide details of numerical compliance)	(yes or no)	(justification for any non-compliance)
For development in the following locations:	86	yes	
 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			

Part 4 Designing the building

4A Solar and daylight access

- 4A-1 To optimise the number of apartments receiving sunlight to habitable rooms, primary windows and private open space
- 4A-2 Daylight access is maximised where sunlight is limited
- 4A-3 Design incorporates shading and glare control, particularly for warmer months

DESIGN CRITERIA	PROPOSED	COMPLIANCE	COMMENTS
	(provide details of numerical compliance)	(yes or no)	(justification for any non-compliance)

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	Complies - 50/68 units 73.5% receive 3 hours or greater midwinter to living/deck or both - 63/68 92.6% of units receive 2hours or greater midwinter to BOTH living and decks 67/68 apartments have windows of multiple orientations for natural ventilation, with 607 being the only single aspect NE facing unit and this dwelling is also provided with a ventilated skylight as it is located on the top floor	yes	Refer 'Principle 6' for further detail
A maximum of 15% of apartments in a building receive no direct sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm at mid winter	All dwellings receive midwinter sunlight	yes	5 x SE corner units receive 1hr direct sunlight in living, with 2hrs on deck

4B Natural ventilation

4B-1 All habitable rooms are naturally ventilated

4B-2 The layout and design of single aspect apartments maximises natural ventilation

4B-3 The number of apartments with natural cross ventilation is maximised to create a comfortable indoor environment for residents

DESIGN CRITERIA	PROPOSED	COMPLIANCE	COMMENTS
	(provide details of numerical compliance)	(yes or no)	(justification for any non-compliance)
At least 60% of apartments are naturally cross	All units are provided with windows in multiple	no	The nature of the proposal as a
ventilated in the first nine storeys of the	orientations and/or ventilated skylights to		seniors living development is such
building. Apartments at ten storeys or greater	encourage cross-ventilation.		that a connected built form
are deemed to be cross ventilated only if any			provides greater amenity and
enclosure of the balconies at these levels	All top floor units are provided with ventilated		social connection for residents
allows adequate natural ventilation and	skylights and/or operable clerestory windows		than a series of separated
cannot be fully enclosed	for additional natural cross ventilation		buildings. This style of floor plan
			has fewer corner units to allow this
			connection to shared amenities

	26/68 units are true cross-ventilated units (38%)		thus reducing the overall cross ventilation percentage to 38% It is noted that to separate the built forms further was investigated, however this resulted in a further substantial unit loss compared to the current approval, rendering this alternative proposal (smaller footprint larger landscape) unviable compared to the current approval. It is also noted that all units genuinely have excellent access to natural ventilation with large windows in multiple orientations, larger than normal covered deck areas, communal rooms, gardens, pool areas and other facilities and it is considered for this specific circumstance and end user that the outcome provides greater amenity
Overall depth of a cross-over or cross-through apartment does not exceed 18m, measured glass line to glass line 4C Ceiling heights		yes	overall.

- 4C-1 Ceiling height achieves sufficient natural ventilation and daylight access
- 4C-2 Ceiling height increases the sense of space in apartments and provides for well proportioned rooms
- 4C-3 Ceiling heights contribute to the flexibility of building use over the life of the building

DESIGN CRITERIA		PROPOSED (provide details of numerical compliance)	COMPLIANCE (yes or no)	COMMENTS (justification for any non-compliance)
Measured from finished floor level to finished ceiling level, minimum ceiling heights are: Minimum ceiling height for apartment and mixed use buildings		Proposal will comply	yes	3.1m floor to floor heights allow for 2.7m ceilings and services
Habitable rooms	2.7m			
Non-habitable 2.4m				
For 2 storey	2.7m for main living			
apartments	area floor 2.4m for			
	second floor, where			
	its area does not			
	exceed 50% of the			
	apartment area			
Attic spaces	1.8m at edge of			
	room with a 30			
	degree minimum			
	ceiling slope			
If located in mixed	3.3m for ground and			
used areas	first floor to			
	promote future			
	flexibility of use			

4D Apartment size and layout

- 4D-1 The layout of rooms within an apartment is functional, well organised and provides a high standard of amenity
- 4D-2 Environmental performance of the apartment is maximised
- 4D-3 Apartment layouts are designed to accommodate a variety of household activities and needs

DESIGN CRITERIA		PROPOSED (provide details of numerical compliance)	COMPLIANCE (yes or no)	COMMENTS (justification for any non-compliance)
Apartments are requ	ired to have the following	Units exceed requirements	yes	
minimum internal ar	eas:			
Apartment type	Minimum internal			
	area			
Studio	35m ²			
1 bedroom	50m ²			
2 bedroom	70m ²			
3 bedroom	90m²			
minimum internal area by 5m ² each A fourth bedroom and further additional bedrooms increase the minimum internal area by 12m ² each				
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 rooms			yes	
Habitable room depths are limited to a maximum of 2.5 x the ceiling height			yes	
In open plan layouts (where the living, dining and kitchen are combined) the maximum habitable room depth is 8m from a window			yes	
Master bedrooms have a minimum area of $10m^2$ and other bedrooms $9m^2$ (excluding wardrobe space)			yes	

Bedrooms have a minimum dimension of 3m	yes	
(excluding wardrobe space)		
Living rooms or combined living/dining rooms	yes	
have a minimum width of:		
• 3.6m for studio and 1 bedroom		
apartments		
 4m for 2 and 3 bedroom apartments 		
The width of cross-over or cross-through	n/a	
apartments are at least 4m internally to avoid		
deep narrow apartment layouts		

4E Private open space and balconies

- 4E-1 Apartments provide appropriately sized private open space and balconies to enhance residential amenity
- 4E-2 Primary private open space and balconies are appropriately located to enhance liveability for residents
- 4E-3 Private open space and balcony design is integrated into and contributes to the overall architectural form and detail of the building
- 4E-4 Private open space and balcony design maximises safety

DESIGN CRITERIA			PROPOSED COMPLIANCE	COMPLIANCE	COMMENTS
			(provide details of numerical compliance)	(yes or no)	(justification for any non-compliance)
All apartments	All apartments are required to have primary			yes	
palconies as fol	llows:				
Dwelling	Minimum	Minimum			
type	area	depth			
Studio	4m ²	-			
apartments					
1 bedroom	8m ²	2m			
apartments					
2 bedroom	10m ²	2m			
apartments					
3+ bedroom	12m ²	2.4m			
apartments					

The minimum balcony depth to be counted as		
contributing to the balcony area is 1m		
For apartments at ground level or on a podium	yes	
or similar structure, a private open space is		
provided instead of a balcony. It must have a		
minimum area of 15m ² and a minimum depth		
of 3m		

4F Common circulation and spaces

4F-1 Common circulation spaces achieve good amenity and properly service the number of apartments

4F-2 Common circulation spaces promote safety and provide for social interaction between residents

DESIGN CRITERIA	PROPOSED	COMPLIANCE	COMMENTS
	(provide details of numerical compliance)	(yes or no)	(justification for any non-compliance)
The maximum number of apartments off a		Yes stage 2A	The central corridor is generally
circulation core on a single level is eight			divided into 2 with 2 lifts provided.
		No stage 2a & 2B	Following pre-da feedback the solid
		(9 units off single	separation of the stage 2A and 2B
		core)	circulation cores by the fire stair
			has been removed by relocating
		Yes stage 2A, 2B,	the fire stair.
		2C	
			Instead the corridor is left more
			open allowing greater natural light
			from the Northern end window.
			On construction of stage 2C the
			corridor may require smoke
			separation by a glazed smoke door
For buildings of 10 storeys and over, the		yes	2 lifts provided
maximum number of apartments sharing a			
single lift is 40			

4G Storage

4G-1 Adequate, well designed storage is provided in each apartment

4G-2 Additional storage is conveniently located, accessible and nominated for individual apartments

Comments -

DESIGN CRITERIA	PROPOSED	COMPLIANCE	COMMENTS
	(provide details of numerical compliance)	(yes or no)	(justification for any non-compliance)
In addition to storage in kitchens, bathroom	oms	yes	All units have more than the 50%
and bedrooms, the following storage	is		storage requirement internally, the
provided:			08,09,10 2 bed units have the least
Dwelling type Storage size volun	ne		with 4m2 within the dwelling
Studio apartments 4m ³			(compliant), plus storage cages in
1 bedroom 6m ³			the carpark for most dwellings.
apartments			Over bonnet storage cages are
2 bedroom 8m ³			offered as an additional option.
apartments			
3+ bedroom 10m ³			Larger units are provided with
apartments			additional storage
At least 50% of the required storage is to	be		
located within the apartment			

4H Acoustic privacy

4H-1 Noise transfer is minimised through the siting of buildings and building layout

4H-2 Noise impacts are mitigated within apartments through layout and acoustic treatments

Comments:

Noted

The proposed building design has significantly better acoustic outcomes than the proposed layout which had long rows of dwellings within close proximity to each other and to neighbours.

Acoustic impacts of construction as additional stages are completed will need to be addressed, particularly for those dwellings adjoining the oncoming stage. Its suggested that an acoustic report could make recommendations for additional levels of acoustic separation within the end walls/windows of each stage or a management plan may need to be in place

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 4J-2 Appropriate noise shielding or attenuation techniques for the building design, construction and choice of materials are used to mitigate noise transmission

Comments:

above

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 4K-2 The apartment mix is distributed to suitable locations within the building

Comments:

24 x 3bed, 43 x 2bed, 1 x 1bed plus study. This unit mix is considered ideal for this location

4L Ground floor apartments

4L-1 Street frontage activity is maximised where ground floor apartments are located

4L-2 Design of ground floor apartments delivers amenity and safety for residents

Comments:

n/a

4M Facades

4M-1 Building facades provide visual interest along the street while respecting the character of the local area

4M-2 Building functions are expressed by the facade

Comments:

Refer design statement

4N Roof design

4N-1 Roof treatments are integrated into the building design and positively respond to the street

4N-2 Opportunities to use roof space for residential accommodation and open space are maximised

4N-3 Roof design incorporates sustainability features

Comments:

Noted

Changes have been made following the pre-da meeting to incorporate additional articulation into the roof forms, breaking the ridge and alternating direction of fall to create amore interesting roof line aswell as maximise opportunities for skylighting, clerestory windows and ventilation

40 Landscape design

- 40-1 Landscape design is viable and sustainable
- 40-2 Landscape design contributes to the streetscape and amenity

Comments:

Refer landscape plans

4P Planting on structures

- 4P-1 Appropriate soil profiles are provided
- 4P-2 Plant growth is optimised with appropriate selection and maintenance
- 4P-3 Planting on structures contributes to the quality and amenity of communal and public open spaces

Comments:

Planter structures are to be incorporated into the building

Refer landscape plans

4Q Universal design

- 4Q-1 Universal design features are included in apartment design to promote flexible housing for all community members
- 4Q-2 A variety of apartments with adaptable designs are provided
- 4Q-3 Apartment layouts are flexible and accommodate a range of lifestyle needs

Comments:

All units are designed to comply with AS1428

4R Adaptive reuse

- 4R-1 New additions to existing buildings are contemporary and complementary and enhance an area's identity and sense of place
- 4R-2 Adapted buildings provide residential amenity while not precluding future adaptive reuse

Comments:

N/A

4S Mixed use

4S-1 Mixed use developments are provided in appropriate locations and provide active street frontages that encourage pedestrian movement

4S-2 Residential levels of the building are integrated within the development, and safety and amenity is maximised for residents

Comments:

N/A

4T Awnings and signage

4T-1 Awnings are well located and complement and integrate with the building design

4T-2 Signage responds to the context and desired streetscape character

Comments:

noted

4U Energy efficiency

4U-1 Development incorporates passive environmental design

4U-2 Development incorporates passive solar design to optimise heat storage in winter and reduce heat transfer in summer

4U-3 Adequate natural ventilation minimises the need for mechanical ventilation

Comments:

noted

4V Water management and conservation

4V-1 Potable water use is minimised

4V-2 Urban stormwater is treated on site before being discharged to receiving waters

4V-3 Flood management systems are integrated into site design

Comments:

Noted

By reducing building footprint and maximising soft landscape water management for the catchment is substantially improved compared to the approved scheme

4W Waste management

4W-1 Waste storage facilities are designed to minimise impacts on the streetscape, building entry and amenity of residents

4W-2 Domestic waste is minimised by providing safe and convenient source separation and recycling

Comments:

Noted

A waste room is provided o each level within stage 2A, this is provided with ample space for a garbage chute as well as a recycling chute or alternatively collection area for sorting/storage of recyclables.

4X Building maintenance

4X-1 Building design detail provides protection from weathering

4X-2 Systems and access enable ease of maintenance

4X-3 Material selection reduces ongoing maintenance costs

Comments:

noted