

AURORA DESIGN STANDARDS

Stages 1C & 2B





AURORA IS DESIGNED FOR YOU TO ENJOY A BETTER TODAY, AND BETTER TOMORROWS

To ensure Aurora is an engaging, attractive community, Places Victoria has created the Aurora Design Standards to help you and your builder design and construct a home that will offer both a more comfortable lifestyle through innovative design, and positively contribute to Aurora's overall visual appeal.

By ensuring your new home complements Aurora's community, streetscapes and your neighbour's home, you will also help promote sustainable development, and importantly, protect your investment.

All Aurora Design Standards are detailed within this document, as well as being registered on Title and located within your Contract of Sale. They are easy to follow, and rather than be restrictive, are there to encourage interesting and diverse architecture and high quality homes.



APPROVALS

Approvals Process Overview

Assessment Application Checklist

Preliminary Assessment

Final Assessment

Further Conditions

APPROVALS PROCESS

THE APPROVAL PROCESS INCLUDES TWO STAGES OF ASSESSMENT; PRELIMINARY AND FINAL.

The goal of the preliminary assessment is to provide an indication as to whether your design is likely to comply with the Standards, and if need be, share advice on changes that should be made to ensure your new home does meet the Design Standards. Once your design successfully completes the preliminary assessment, a final submission is made.

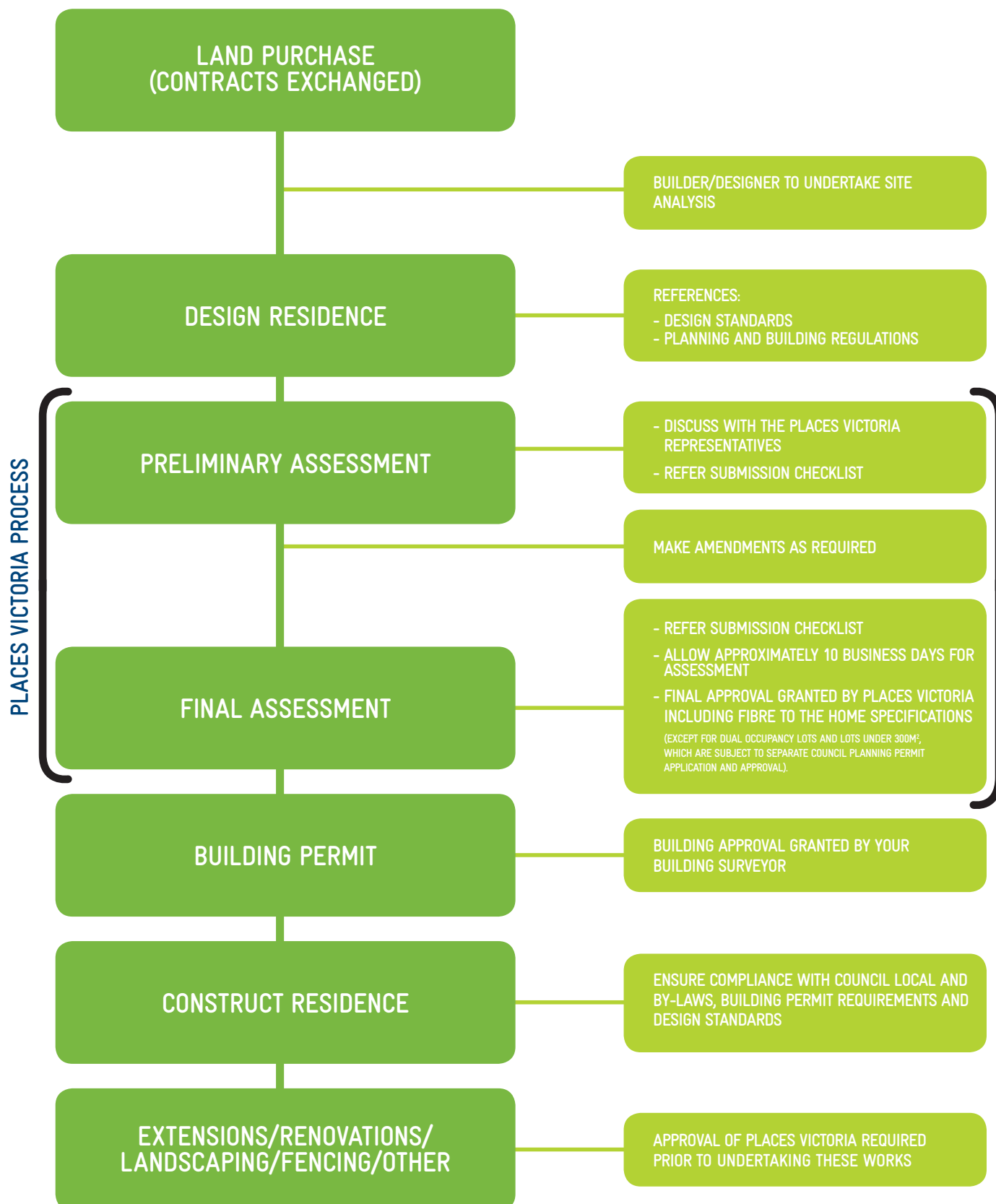
Every effort will be made to advise owners of submission outcomes within 10 working days of the submission being received.

In addition to the Design Standards, you must also obtain any relevant planning and building approvals from the Responsible Authority, typically the Local Council.





KEY STEPS TO PLANNING YOUR NEW HOME





SUBMISSION CHECKLIST

Avoid unnecessary delays by ensuring ALL information has been submitted.

All plans must be initialled by the lot owner and builder, and include:

- The lot number and street address;
- The lot owner's full name and contact number; and
- The builder's business name and contact number.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

- SITE PLAN (A3, 1:200 SCALE)

1. North point
2. Lot boundaries, lot dimensions, lot area
3. Outline of lot specific building envelope
4. Dimensions of the proposed dwelling
5. Site Coverage Calculations:
 - a. Ground Floor
 - b. First Floor (if applicable)
 - c. Garage
 - d. Porch
 - e. Impervious Surface
6. Dimensions of setbacks from dwelling to boundaries
7. Secluded Private Open Space dimensions and hatched area
8. Original and proposed finished ground levels, including changes in level
9. Driveway and all hard services (concrete, paving and tiling etc)
10. Location of services equipment (meter box, hot-water system, rainwater tank, bin area etc)
11. Location of existing trees and posts
12. Location and details of boundary fencing and return fences

FINAL ASSESSMENT

IN ADDITION TO INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

- Floor plans (A3, 1:100 scale)

1. Internal layout including rooms, balconies, veranda, decks, windows, openings and dimensions
2. Location of services equipment (meter box, hot-water system, rainwater tank, bin area etc)
3. Fibre to the home specifications.

- Roof plan and front, sides and rear elevations (A3, 1:100 scale)

1. Elevations indicating proposed building height
2. Roof form and pitch detail
3. Sections
4. Location of services equipment (photovoltaic cells, heating and cooling units, satellite dishes, antennae etc)

- Shadow and overlooking diagrams (two storey dwellings only)

- Landscape plan (A3, 1:200 scale)

1. Preferred Front Garden Design submitted

- External materials, colour and finishes

1. Example of proposed materials, colours and finishes for external walls, roof, driveways and fencing.

- Water efficiency

1. Extent of roof area connected to the rainwater tank and tank volume specifications.

- Energy rating

1. Accredited Energy Rating Report detailing achievement of 6-Star Energy Rating

FURTHER CONDITIONS

1. Places Victoria reserves the right to apply, vary or waive the Design Standards or any aspect of the Design Standards at its absolute discretion.
2. If any damage is caused to the public realm (including footpaths, kerbs, nature strips and planting) during the construction of your dwelling and landscape, the lot owner will be liable for the full cost of the rectification.
3. Any rectification works **must** be carried out by a contractor approved by Places Victoria. Places Victoria reserves the right to carry out the works itself and invoice the lot owner for the cost of the works.
4. If there is any inconsistency between the Design Standards and any other documentation then the Design Standards prevail unless otherwise specifically notified in writing by Places Victoria.
5. The Design Standards will apply to the lot / dwelling until such time as removed by Places Victoria.
6. All diagrams are indicative only and not to scale.

RESCODE

ResCode is the Victorian residential design code and applies to all land zoned for residential use in Victoria. ResCode should be read in conjunction with these Design Standards as ResCode will apply on issues where these Design Standards are silent.

DESIGN STANDARDS

1. Dwelling density
2. Building envelopes and encroachments
3. Site coverage
4. Passive solar design and sun shading
5. Facade design
6. Roof form
7. Garages and driveways
8. External materials, finishes and colour palette
9. Service equipment, sheds, bins, signs and letterboxes
10. Fibre to the home
11. Energy, water and materials efficiency
12. Fencing

1. DWELLING DENSITY

The number of dwellings per lot.

Objective

- To ensure the vision for neighbourhood form and character is achieved.

Standard

1. One dwelling must be constructed per lot.

NOTES:

- Exemptions applicable when the relevant Building Envelope Plan or Planning Permit identifies the lot as appropriate for dual occupancy or multiple dwellings.
- Allocated dual occupancy, multiple dwelling and lots less than 300sqm will require a Town Planning Permit.

2. BUILDING ENVELOPES & ENCROACHMENTS

2.1. BUILDING ENVELOPES

Building envelopes define the maximum area and height of the dwelling.

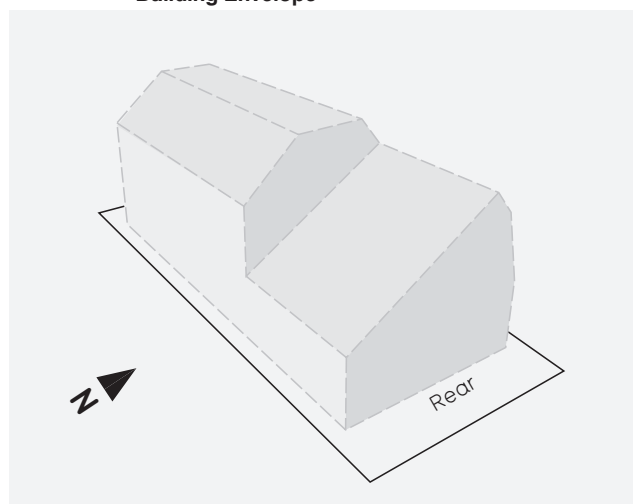
Objectives

- To ensure the optimal size and shape of the dwelling.
- To ensure the maximum use of any northern orientation available to the dwelling.
- To minimise any negative impact that neighbouring dwellings may have on one another.

Standard

1. Dwellings must be designed within the vertical and horizontal area as detailed in the relevant Building Envelope Plan.

Standard 1 - Example Of A Standard East/ West Oriented Building Envelope



NOTES:

- Building Envelopes consist of plans and profile diagrams that illustrate the mandatory setbacks from lot boundaries.
- All building envelopes have been sized and located to ensure the optimal developable area is available to construct a dwelling.
- Each building envelope considers the lot specific characteristics, the nature of adjoining lots and the streetscape.
- Building Envelope Plans are a legal document and are a restriction on Title.
- Building envelopes indicate the buildable area for a dwelling. Site coverage requirements must be considered when designing the dwelling.

2.2. ENCROACHMENTS

Elements of a dwelling which can be constructed outside of the building envelope.

Objective

- To allow appropriate encroachments outside of the building envelope.

Standards

1. The front entry porch including eaves, may encroach up to 1.5m into the front building envelope setback.
2. Eaves may encroach up to 500mm into the side and rear setbacks provided a 500mm gap is retained between the gutter and the boundary and the eave is not over a habitable room window.
3. Acceptable encroachment structures (except for eaves) must not be greater than 3.6m in height from finished ground level.

DEFINITIONS:

Acceptable encroachment

A component of the dwelling that is permitted outside the building envelope.

Front setback acceptable encroachments

- A porch
- A verandah
- A portico
- A pergola
- A masonry chimney
- A sunblind
- A flue or pipe
- Decks, steps or landings



3. SITE COVERAGE

The percentage of a site that is covered by the dwelling and garage or other impervious materials.

Objectives

- To ensure a portion of the site remains pervious.

Standards

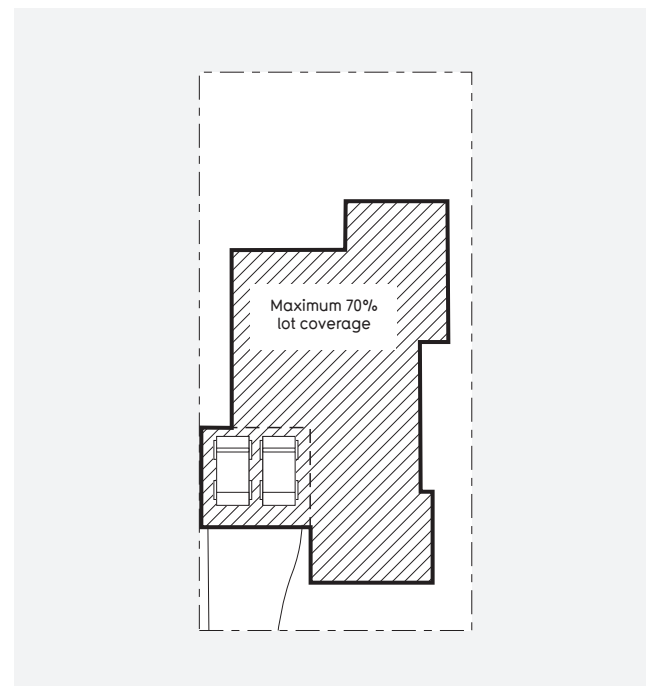
1. A front loaded dwelling must not cover greater than 70% of the lot.
2. A side or rear loaded dwelling must not cover greater than 75% of the lot.
3. Impervious materials must not cover greater than 80% of the lot.

DEFINITIONS:

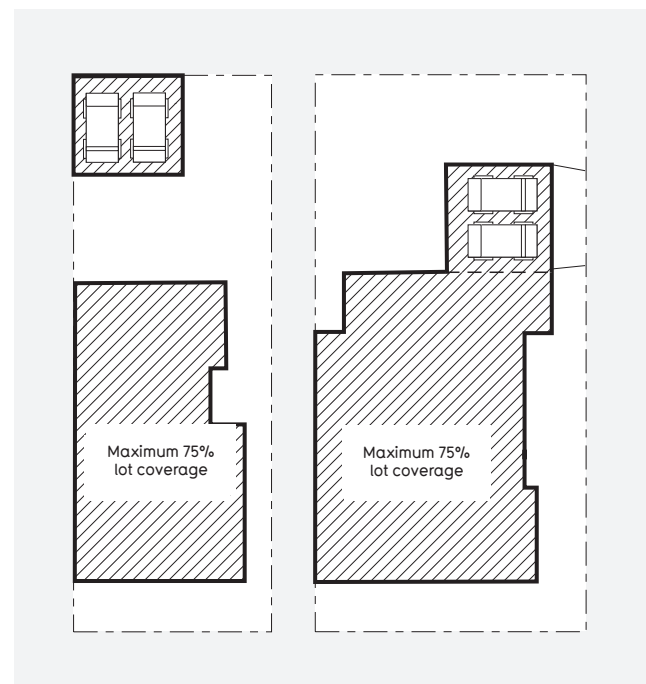
Impervious materials

Materials which are resistant to water.
These materials include, but are not limited to, concrete, pavers, tiles, sheds, garages and the dwelling itself.

Standard 1 - Front loaded dwelling



Standard 2 - Rear & side loaded dwellings



4. PASSIVE SOLAR DESIGN AND SUN SHADING

4.1. PASSIVE SOLAR DESIGN

Usable external space and windows of a minimum area and dimension which directly connect with, and allow sunlight to penetrate, the principal living space.

Objectives

- To ensure secluded private open space is of a useable size for outdoor living, furniture and landscaping.
- To connect the principal living space to the secluded private open space.
- To maximise secluded private open space located on the north and east sides of a dwelling.
- To provide north light and winter sun into the principal living spaces.

Standards

All lots

1. Secluded private open space must:
 - a. have direct access to the principal living spaces;
 - b. have a minimum area of 25m²; and
 - c. have a minimum dimension (shortest length) of 4m.

South, east and west facing lots

2. Secluded private open space must:
 - a. not be located south of the principal living space;
 - b. have unroofed north facing principal living space windows with a minimum head height of 2m, and:
 - i. for lots with frontages less than 14m the windows must be setback a minimum of 1.2m and must have a minimum surface area of 3.6m²; or
 - ii. for lots with frontages greater than / equal to 14m the windows must be setback from the closest boundary a minimum of 1.2m and must have a minimum surface area of 5.5m².
 - c. may be roofed, creating alfresco style living, where Standards 1 & 2 are met.

North facing lots with frontages greater than / equal to 12.5m

3. Secluded private open space may be located to the south of the principal living space where an alternate habitable room with north facing windows is provided.

NOTES:

- Secluded private open space may be roofed where the applicable Standard 1 and either 2 or 3 are met.
- While there is no passive solar standard for north facing lots with frontages less than 12.5m, it is highly recommended that all dwellings, regardless of lot width or orientation are provided with north facing living spaces.

DEFINITIONS:

Secluded private open space

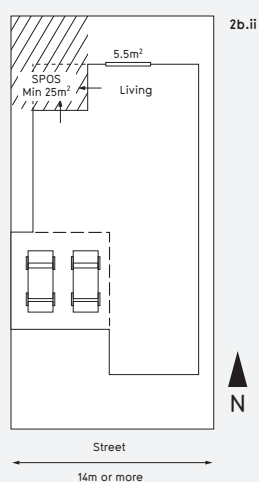
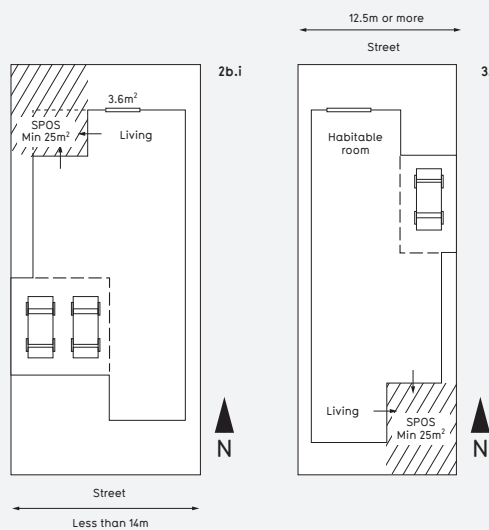
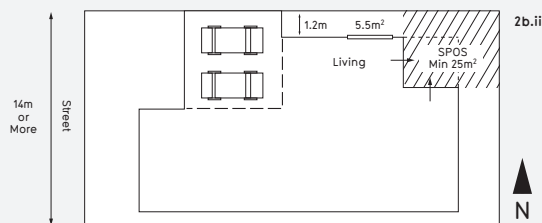
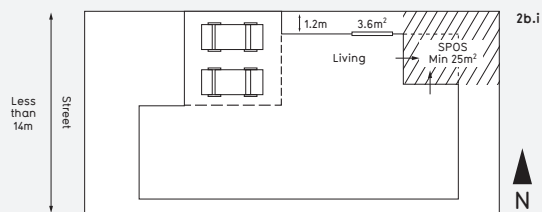
Useable external space of a minimum area and dimension which directly connects with the principal living space.

Principal living space

An internal living space which is commonly used, such as the living room, family room and/or dining room.

Habitable rooms

All living rooms and bedrooms, but not kitchens, bathrooms, WC's or circulation space.

Standard 1, 2 & 3 - Secluded Private Open Space

* Refer to Building Envelope Plan (BEP) where setbacks are not shown.

4.2. SUN SHADING

Structural elements that shield harsh summer sun from habitable rooms.

Objectives

- To minimise harsh summer sun and maximise valuable winter sun.

Standards*All windows*

1. Roll down security shutters are not permitted where visible from public areas, such as street frontages, or reserves or parkland.

East and west facing habitable room windows and glass doors

2. Windows must be double glazed.
3. Double glazing and shading devices are not required on windows less than 1.5m from the side boundary.

North facing habitable room windows

5. Must have a minimum 450mm eave or fixed top projection. Not required where the window is less than 1.5m from the side boundary.

NOTES:

- Other shading devices may be used in lieu of double glazing, or top projections where adequate sun shading can be demonstrated to Places Victoria. For example the provision of canvas blinds, architectural projections, awnings and pergolas.
- For the purposes of these standards, the term window also refers to glass doors.

DEFINITIONS:**Habitable rooms**

All living rooms and bedrooms, but not kitchens, bathrooms, WC's or circulation space.

5. FACADE DESIGN

The character and form of the front of the dwelling facade.

Objectives

- To ensure a contemporary approach to the design of a dwelling.
- To ensure the design, form, architectural detailing and scale of each dwelling facade contributes to the streetscape.

Standards

1. Façades must be contemporary in style.
2. Façades must not include historic references. (Refer to historic references definition)
3. Dwellings must have a feature front entry point, verandah or porch of a minimum covered area of 3m² and minimum entry width of 1.5m.
4. Any verandah, porch and pergola designs must be an integral component of the dwelling and roof form.
5. The front façade must not be continuously straight for more than 6.5m.
6. Double storey dwellings must contain architectural details such as balconies and / or protrusions to articulate the front façade.
7. The front façade must not include light weight infill panels above windows.
8. The front façade must have a minimum of 450mm eave.
9. Where parapets are used on the front façade, they must be extended along the side elevation for a minimum of 1.5m.
10. Screens and feature walls must be integrated into the dwelling design.
11. Dwellings on corner lots and/or with secondary frontages to public open space must continue front façade design elements for a minimum of 6.5m to the secondary frontage.
12. Dwellings on corner lots or with secondary frontages to public open space must provide habitable room windows to the primary and secondary frontages.
13. Identical façade designs will not be allowed within 3 lots of each other along a streetscape.

NOTES:

- An exemption from the provision of a front façade eave may be considered depending on the façade's architectural detailing. Eave exemptions must conform with the sun-shading standard. (Refer to Section 4.2)

DEFINITIONS:

Historic references

These include but are not limited to fret work, colonial bars on windows, feature columns and period features or styles such as Colonial, Georgian, Victorian or Federation.

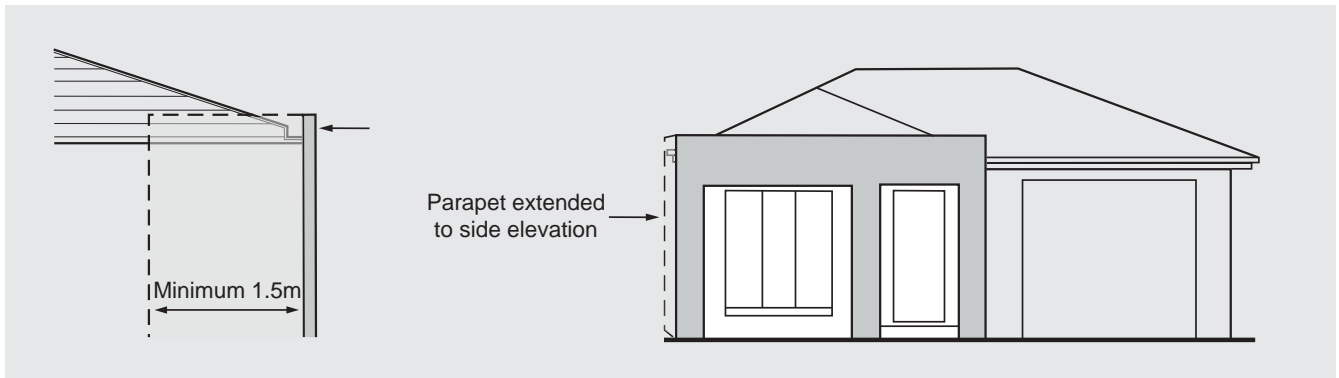
Habitable rooms

All living rooms and bedrooms, but not kitchens, bathrooms, WCs or circulation space.

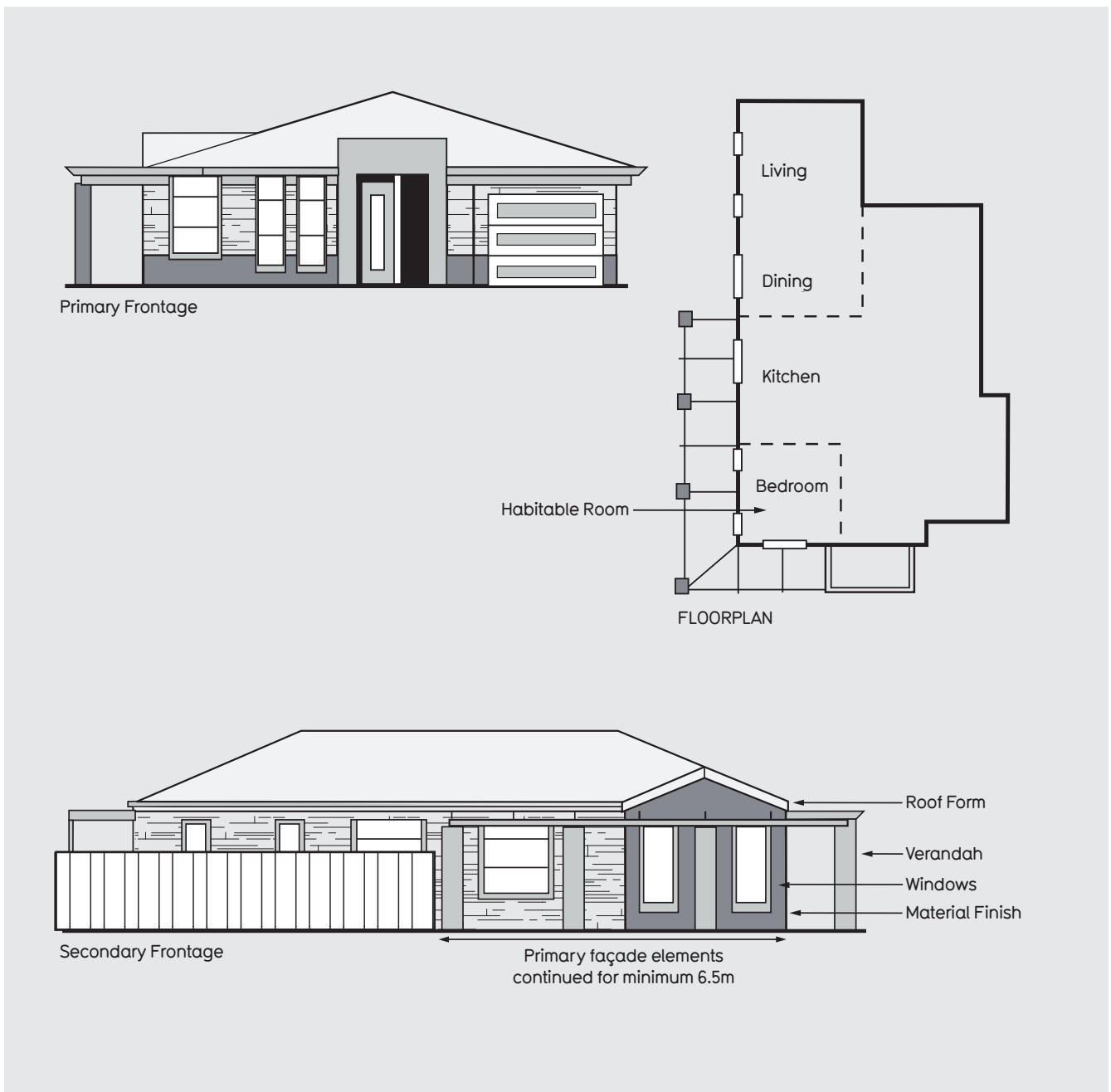
Design elements

Windows, roof, balconies, verandahs, materials and finishes.

Standard 9 - Parapets on the front facade



Standard 11-12 - Corner lot width dwelling



6. ROOF FORM

The shape and character of a roof.

Objectives

- To achieve consistency in roof form and colour to tie the streetscape together.
- To ensure each roof form reads as a strong, simple element from street level.

Standards

1. Roof forms must be an integral component of the dwelling design.
2. Pitched / Gabled and Hipped roofs must be pitched between 20 and 30 degrees.
3. Skillion roofs must be pitched between 10 and 30 degrees.
4. Pitched and skillion roofs (with hipped or gabled ends) must have a minimum 450mm eave
5. Flat roofs must be screened by a parapet wall.

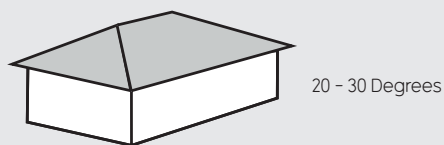
NOTES:

- Non-conventional roof designs may be considered on design merit.
- Elevations must be provided for consideration of non-conventional roof forms.

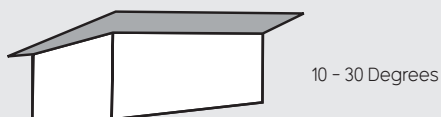
Standard 2 - Gabled / Pitched Roof



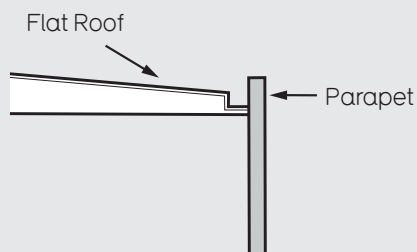
Standard 2 - Hipped Roof



Standard 3 - Skillion Roof



Standard 5 - Flat Roof



7. GARAGES AND DRIVEWAYS

7.1. GARAGES

Covered structure used to accommodate one or more vehicles.

Objectives

- To ensure garages do not dominate the dwelling or the streetscape.
- To ensure the garage is an integral component of the dwelling design.
- Ensure the garage provides an appropriate level of access.
- To provide suitable parking for two or more vehicles.

Standards

1. Garages with openings perpendicular to the street are not permitted.
2. Garages must be designed as an integral component of the dwelling and roof form.
3. Garages must be setback a minimum 5.5m from the front boundary.
4. Front loaded garages must have a 0-150mm offset to the side boundary OR at least 1m side setback.
5. Where two garages have a common side boundary, both garages must have a zero or at least 1m side setback.
6. Garages must be setback a minimum of 1500mm from the front dwelling line. (Front dwelling line is referred to as the porch or entrance).
7. Garages on front loaded lots must not be greater than 6m in width.
8. Front loaded lots less than 10.5m in width are limited to a single garage when single storey.
9. The garage door must be panelled.
10. On lots greater than 12.5m width, garages may be constructed flush with the front building line only when a minimum 1m wide verandah, balcony or similar is provided to the full width of the dwelling.

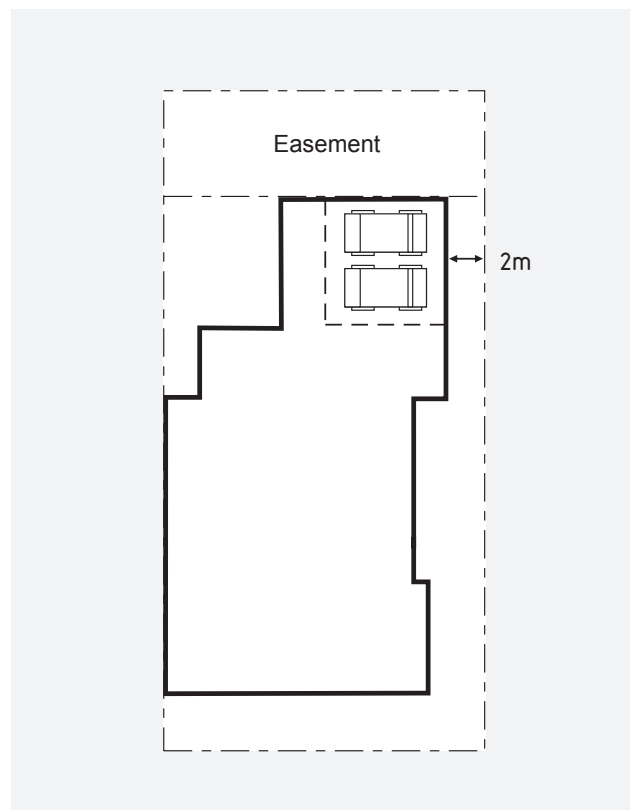
Rear and side loaded garages

11. Garages may encroach into 1m side setbacks that do not abut streets or public open space.
12. Garages on rear loaded lots must have a zero rear boundary setback OR in accordance with the allocated building envelope setback.
13. Garages located on a secondary frontage must be setback a minimum 2m from the side boundary OR in accordance with the allocated building envelope setback.

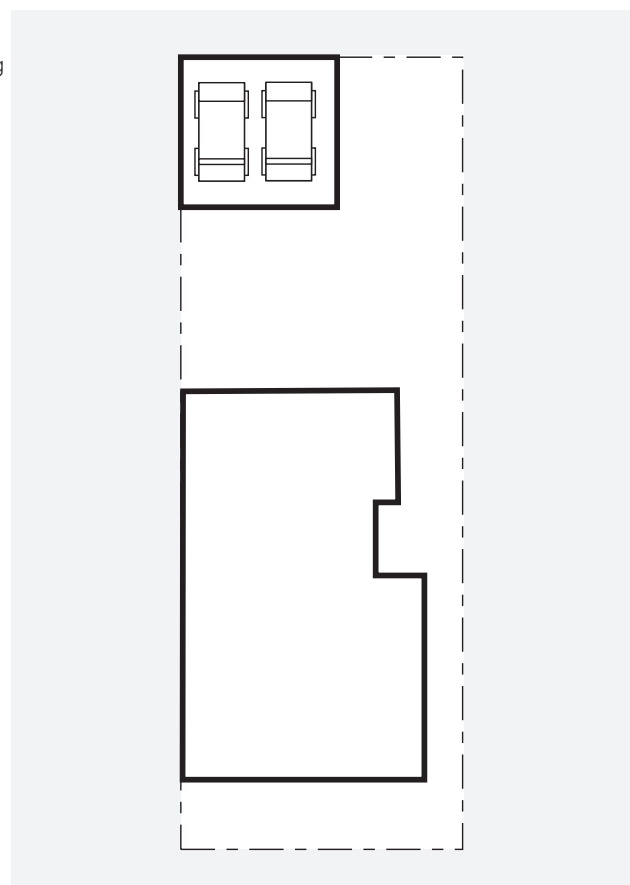
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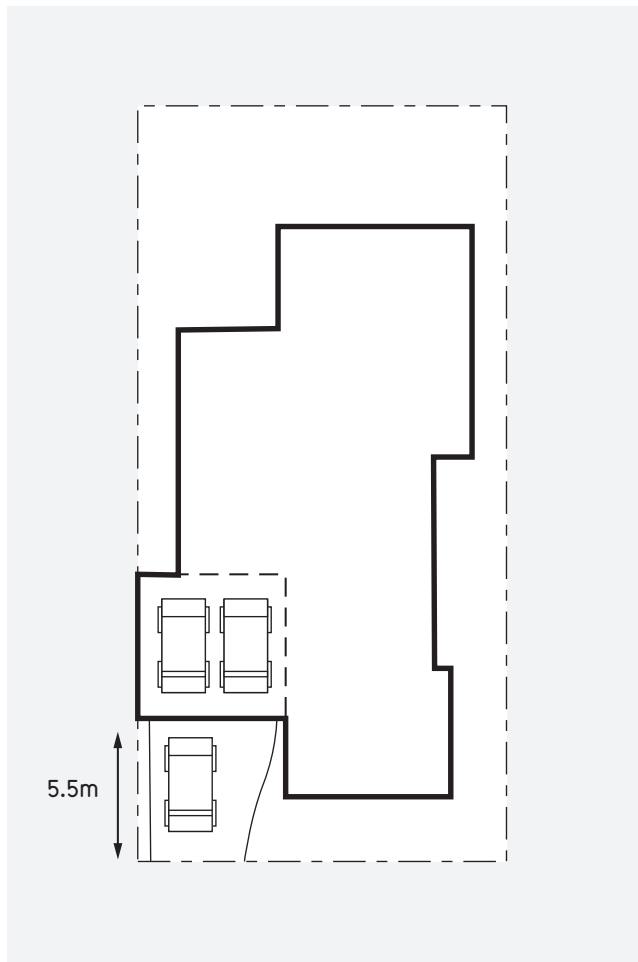
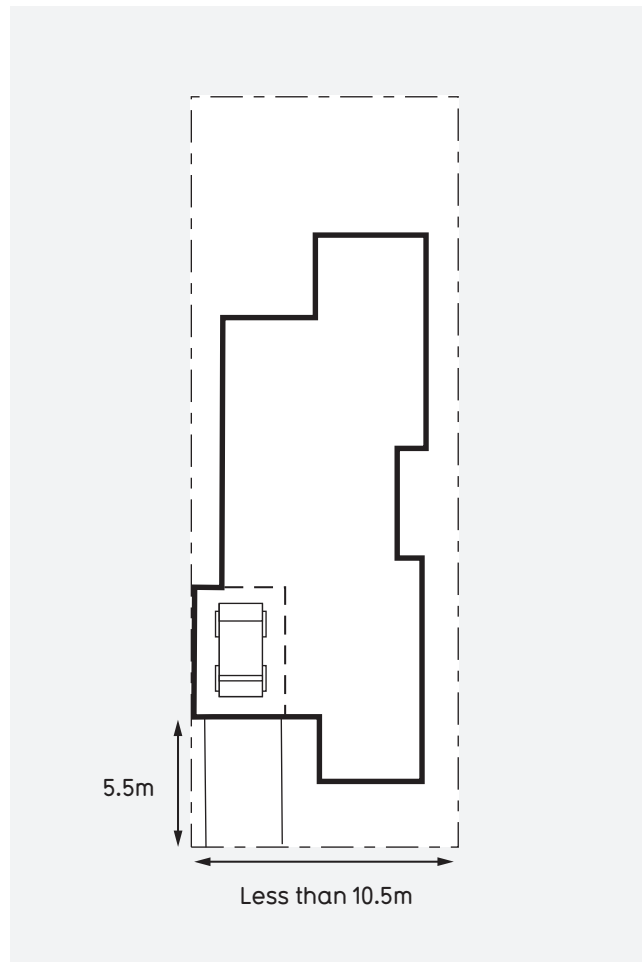
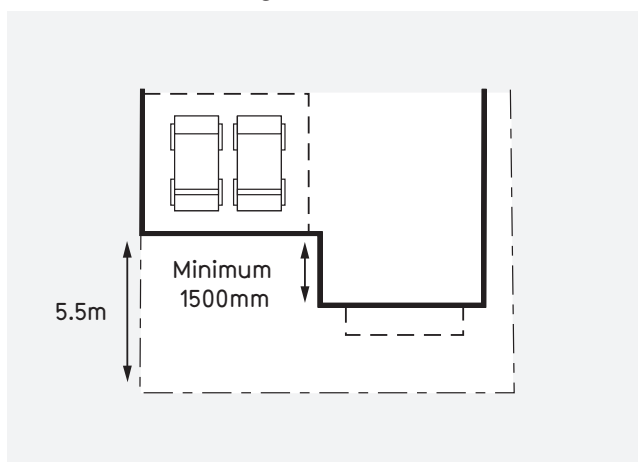
- For the purposes of these standards, the term garage also refers to carports.

Standard 12 - Side loaded lot garages



Standard 11 - Rear loaded lot garages



Standard 3 - Front loaded garages**Standard 8 - Lots less than 10.5m frontage****Standard 3 - Front building line setback****DEFINITIONS:****Front loaded lots**

Front loaded lots are defined as those with vehicle access from the primary street frontage (front end of the lot).

Rear loaded lots

Rear loaded lots have vehicle access from the rear of the lot via a laneway or side street.

Side loaded lot

Side loaded lots have vehicle access from the secondary frontage (side of the lot).

7.2. DRIVEWAYS

Objectives

- Minimise the impact of driveways on the streetscape.

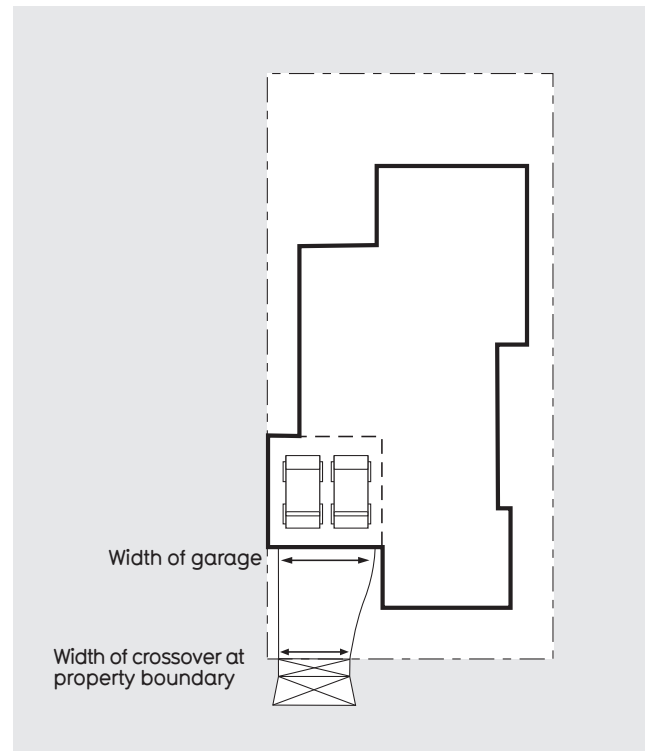
Standards

1. A maximum of one crossover per lot.
2. The driveway must not be wider than the garage and the crossover.
3. A minimum 300mm landscape strip must be provided to the side boundary.
4. The construction of driveways must not cut through existing footpaths.
5. Driveways must be constructed prior to occupancy and any applicable landscaping request.
6. Driveways must achieve exposed aggregate finish.

NOTES:

- The locations of crossovers are fixed and must not be altered unless approved by Places Victoria.
- The request for relocation must be submitted to Places Victoria in writing with a site plan prior to consideration.
- The cost of crossover relocation and associated landscaping works will be borne by the lot owner.
- Crossover relocation approvals require the existing crossover to be removed and curb and channel reinstated to match the existing. Associated costs will be borne by the lot owner/building.

Standard 2 - Driveway width



8. EXTERNAL MATERIALS, FINISHES AND COLOUR PALETTE

Elements used to give character and form to the elevations of a dwelling.

Objectives

- To achieve consistency in textures and tones to tie the streetscape together.
- To ensure each house façade reflects and complements the natural landscape.
- To ensure each house façade has an appropriate mix of textures and tones.

Standards

1. All external materials and colours must be selected from the External Materials, Colours and Finishes Palette.
2. A minimum of two materials must be used to treat the front façade (and secondary façade where applicable).
3. Approximately 60% of the front facade must be selected from the primary colours/material; 40% from the secondary colours/material.
4. Materials used on the front façade must extend to the side elevation for a minimum of 1.5m.
5. Imitation finishes, such as vinyl brick sheeting, are not permitted.
6. Raw zincalume or hand painted garage doors are not permitted.
7. Roofs must be finished using concrete, slate, terracotta tiles or metal sheeting.

Driveways

8. The driveway must be constructed using exposed aggregate concrete.
9. The driveway must achieve a matt (non shiny or reflective) finish.
10. The driveway colour must be muted and must complement the primary colour of the house.
11. Plain (uncoloured) concrete or bright coloured driveways are not permitted.

Rainwater tanks

12. The colour of the rainwater tank must be integrated in colour and material with the house.
13. Plastic rainwater tanks in bright or contrasting colours are not permitted.
14. Rainwater tanks must not be visible from street and park frontages.

NOTES:

- Garage doors are not considered a primary material.
- Windows should avoid heavy tinting or mirror-like finishes.

DEFINITIONS:

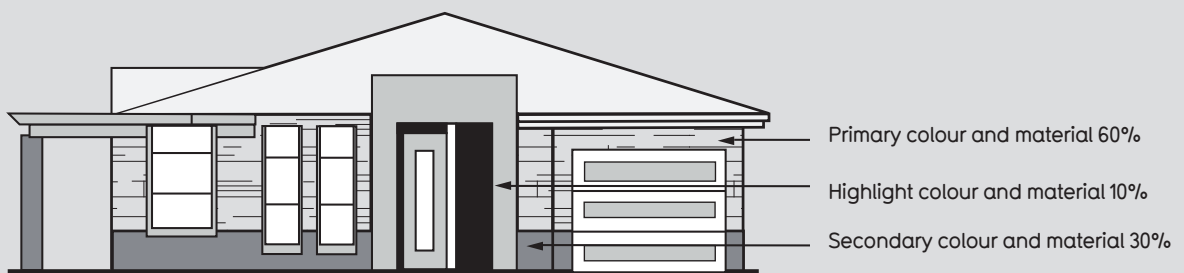
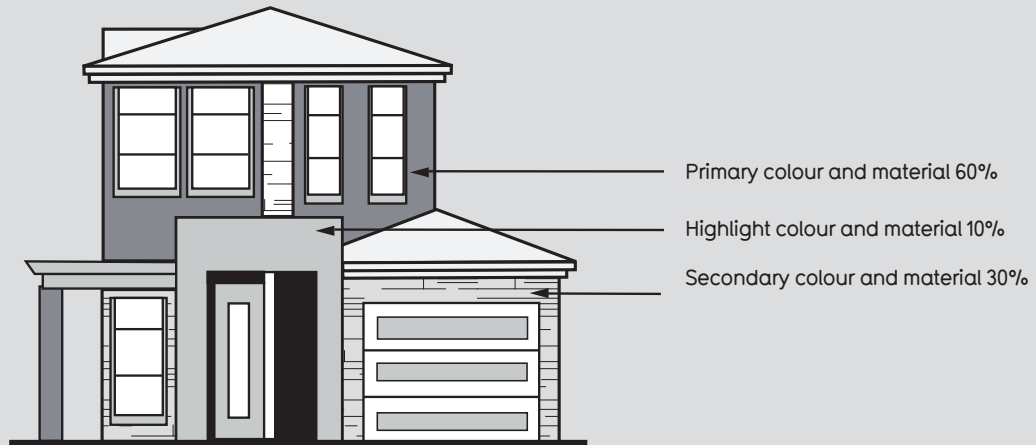
Solid material

- Rendered or bagged masonry
- Rendered or bagged sheeting
- Face brick
- Natural stone

Lightweight materials

- Timber boards
- Weatherboards
- Cement sheeting panels
- Metal cladding such as stainless steel, custom orb, zinc or copper

Standard 3 - Front Facade



EXTERNAL MATERIALS, COLOURS & FINISHES

Roof Colour

The colour of the roof must be selected from the range.

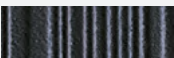
Dune⁽¹⁾



Windspray⁽¹⁾



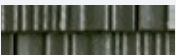
Gunmetal⁽²⁾



Shale Grey⁽¹⁾



Stormgrey⁽²⁾



Mineral⁽²⁾



Primary Colours/Materials (60%)

The Primary Colours for the facade must be selected from the following range. Face brick colours should be drawn from neutral shades.

Dulux Blue
Jasmine



Dulux Calf
Skin



Dulux Napkin
White



Dulux Silkwort



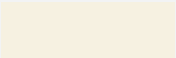
Dulux Pale
Green Tea



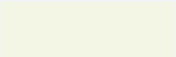
Dulux Tagent



Dulux Fair
Bianca



Dulux Fair
Bianca



Secondary Colours/Materials (40%)

The Secondary Colours and Highlight Colours for the facade must be selected from the following range.

Dulux Blue
Jasmine



Dulux Night
Wizard



Dulux Liddell



Dulux Facemark

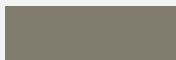
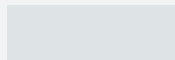


Dulux Egyptian
Gold



Taubmans
Waldorf Green



*Dulux Army
Issue**Dulux Lexicon**Dulux Linseed**Taubmans
Firethorn**Dulux Lilium
Two**Taubmans
Warm Ochre**Taubmans
Rouge Royal**Taubmans
Huntington Green**Taubmans
Pesto Green**Dulux Blue
Ribbon**Dulux Army
Canvas**Taubmans
Green Plaza***CONDITIONS:**

Alternative materials, colours and finishes may be assessed on merit. Approval will be at the absolute discretion of Places Victoria.

NOTES:

- These colours are indicative only and may vary from the actual paint colours.
- Places Victoria recommends that purchasers inspect actual paint colours prior to making any selection.
- Use Dulux and/ or Taubmans Colour Range or similar, equivalent paints from other companies.
- Garage doors are not considered a primary material.
- Windows should avoid heavy tinting or mirror-like finishes.

DEFINITIONS:**Primary Material**

- Rendered or bagged masonry
- Rendered or bagged sheeting
- Face brick
- Natural stone

Secondary Materials

- Timber boards
- Weatherboards
- Cement sheeting panels
- Metal cladding such as stainless steel, custom orb, zinc or copper

* Rendered or bagged masonry or sheeting (colour variation required from primary colour selection).

9. SERVICE EQUIPMENT, SHEDS, BINS, SIGNS AND LETTERBOXES

9.1. SERVICE EQUIPMENT, SHEDS, BINS AND SIGNS

Objective

- To ensure service equipment, sheds, bins and signs do not clutter the appearance of the dwelling and detract from the streetscape.

Standards

- Switchboards and meter boxes must be:
 - located in garages; or
 - if required by authorities, located to the side of the dwelling.
- Satellite dishes, antennae or external receivers must:
 - be located to the rear of the dwelling; and
 - not be in public view.
- Heating and cooling units must:
 - be located towards the rear of the dwelling;
 - not be visible from the street; and
 - if located on the roof, be positioned below the ridge line to the middle of the roof and coloured to match the roof.
- Photovoltaic cells must be located to maximise their efficiency and integrate with the roof form.
- Garden sheds must:
 - not be in public view;
 - not be greater than 2.4m in height; and
 - match the appearance of the dwelling in form, colour and materials if it is greater than 10m².
- Rubbish bin storage areas must:
 - not be in public view; and
 - not be greater than 2.4m in height.
- Solar hot water systems must not be in public view, excluding corner lots.
- Washing lines must not be in public view.
- Other ancillary structures must not be in public view.
- Dwelling names or home business signs must
 - not exceed 20cm; and
 - integrate with the facade design.

9.2. LETTERBOXES

Objective

- To ensure the form and style of the letter-box complements the design of the dwelling.

Standards

- Letter-boxes must complement the dwelling in colour, design and material.

NOTE:

- Home business signs may require council approval.

DEFINITION:

Ancillary Structures

Other structures in addition to the dwelling and garage/ carport.

10. FIBRE TO THE HOME

A broadband network system that uses optical fibre to replace all or part of standard copper cabling.

Objectives

- To provide access to a greater range of telecommunication services using fibre optic cabling.
- To ensure appropriate cabling so the Fibre to the Home network can be accessed.

Standards

1. All houses must comply with Fibre to the Home Specifications.

11. ENERGY, WATER AND MATERIALS EFFICIENCY

11.1. ENERGY RATING

Objective

- To minimise dwelling energy consumption requirements.

Standards

- All dwellings must achieve a minimum 6-Star Energy Rating.
- An assessment report from an accredited energy rating consultant must be submitted.

11.2. ENERGY METERING

Objective

- To help residents understand the amount and characteristics of their energy consumption.

Standards

- All dwellings must include an energy metering device which has an in-home display that demonstrates dwelling energy use and greenhouse gas emissions to the user.

11.3. HEATING AND COOLING

Objectives

- To provide effective heating and cooling to each dwelling.
- To ensure an appropriate level of comfort.
- To minimise heat loss and resource use.

Standards

- Heating and cooling appliances must have a minimum star rating as outlined below:
 - Gas convection heater = 4 Star.
 - Central Ducted = 5 Star.
 - A minimum duct insulation level of R1.5 must be used when ducted heating is desired.
 - Reverse Cycle <2kW = 4 Star cooling and 4 Star heating.
 - Cooling Appliances <2kW = 4 Star.
 - Cooling Appliances 2 - 4kW = 5 Star.
 - Cooling Appliances 4 - 6kW = 4 Star.
 - Cooling Appliances 6 - 7kW = 3.5 Star.
 - An inverter system must be used when a split system air conditioner is desired.
 - A hydronic heating system *may* be installed. Although this type of heating does not have a star rating, it provides a comfortable radiant heat that is energy efficient.

NOTES:

- The minimum star rating for appliances varies due to their output range.
- To find manufacturers contact details for the appropriate star rated products, please visit: www.energyrating.gov.au

11.4. LIGHTING

Objective

- To minimise dwelling energy requirements for lighting.

Standards

- External light fittings must not result in excessive light spill.

NOTES:

While there is no standard for compact fluorescent lamps or LED's, their use is recommended to prevent the excessive heat and energy waste of halogen down lights.

11.5. WATER EFFICIENCY

Objective

- To reduce the amount of potable water consumed by the dwelling.

Standards

- All water fixtures and fittings listed below must meet the following minimum mandatory Water Efficiency Labelling Standards (WELS, refer Notes 1 and 2):
 - Toilets = 4 Star
 - Shower heads = 3 Star
 - Taps (internal only) = 5 Star

NOTES:

- WELS is the Federal government run Water Efficiency Labelling Standards Scheme designed to promote water efficiency through water efficient appliances and fixtures.
- For details on water using products that carry a WELS rating label please visit: www.environment.gov.au.

DEFINITIONS:

Potable Water

Water that is suitable for drinking.

11.6. RECYCLED WATER

Objective

- To reduce the amount of potable water consumed by a dwelling.

Standards

1. Connection to Class A recycled water main (commonly known as The Third Pipe) is mandatory.
2. The Third Pipe must be connected to all toilets and front and rear garden irrigation.

NOTE:

- Until Class A recycled water is available, potable water will be used in the Third Pipe, consequently normal water restrictions will continue to apply.

12. FENCING

Objectives

- To achieve an attractive and complementary streetscape.
- To encourage passive surveillance of the street.

Fencing Types

The type of fencing installed will be determined by the location of the lot and the type of dwelling it can accommodate.

- Interlot fencing
- Return fencing
- Corner fencing
- Front fencing

Fencing Types

1. Fencing must comply with the following table as applicable:

| Location Type | Interlot | Corner | Return | Front |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Transparency (minimum %) | 0% | 20% | 50% | NA |
| Length (minimum %) | Na ⁽¹⁾ | 70% of lot depth | Na ⁽¹⁾ | Varies |
| Height (m) | 1.8m average/ 2.0m maximum | | | 1.2m maximum |
| Setback (minimum in metres) | 1m behind building line | 6.5 behind building line | 1m behind building line | 0m or 0.5m |
| Materials (selected list) | Timber | Must not be metal | Timber | Must not be metal |

Note: Interlot and return fencing must not come forward of the building line

2. All timber fencing must be ACQ (non-arsenic) treated.
3. All fencing must be setback from any retaining walls a minimum distance of 450mm.
4. Fencing visible from the public realm must not be finished in bright primary colours.

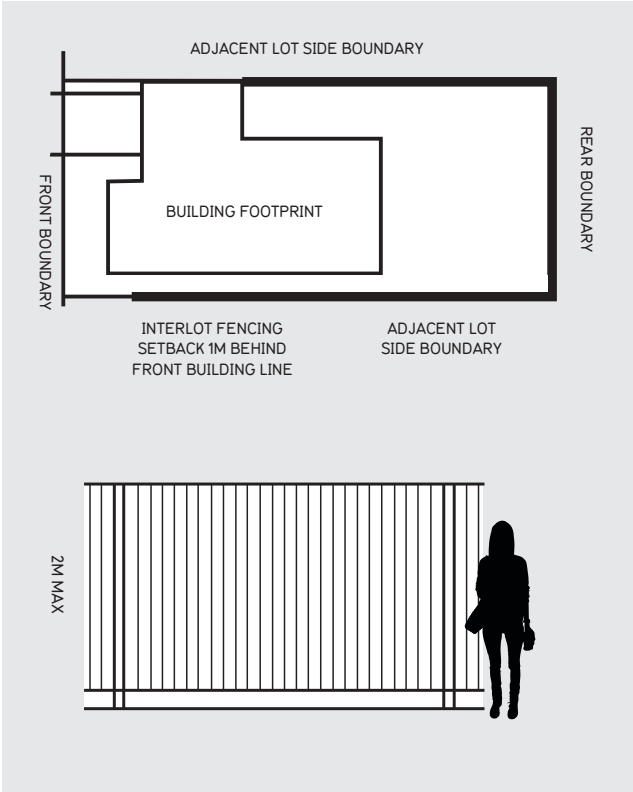
INTERLOT FENCING

Fencing behind the building line between neighbouring lots.

Standards

1. The fence must be constructed using timber palings.
2. The fence must not be greater than 2m in height.
3. The fence must not be substantially visible from the street.
4. The fence must be set back at least 1m from the front building line.
5. Adjoining lot owners with common boundaries must share the cost of the interlot fence.

Interlot Fencing Arrangement and Elevation



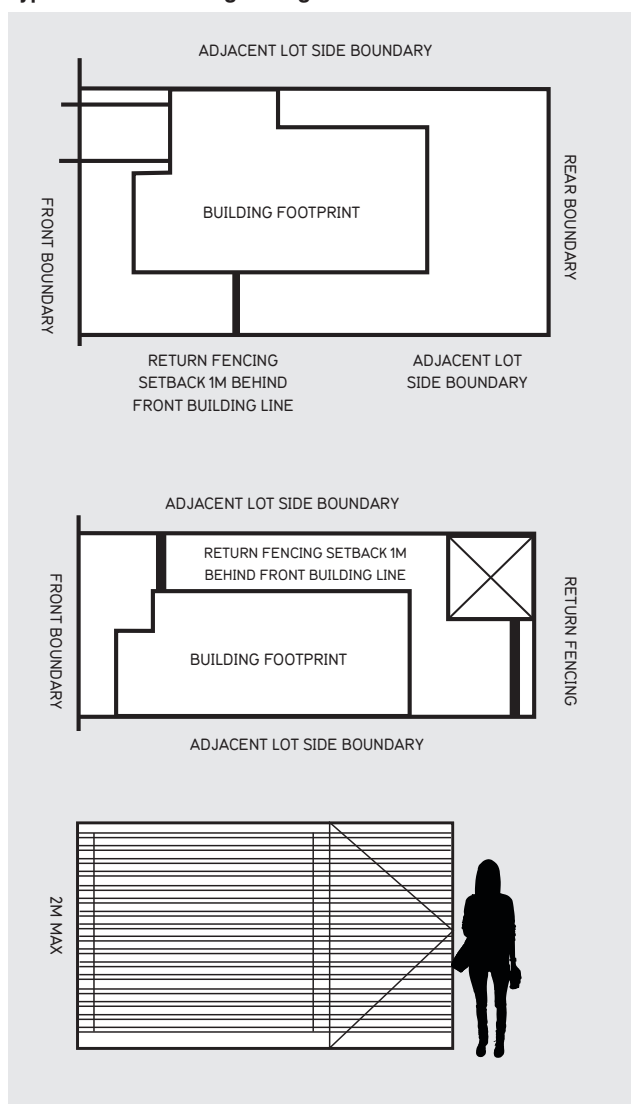
RETURN FENCING

Fencing between the dwelling and the side fencing.

Standards

1. The fence must be constructed using open timber slats.
2. If a gate is included it must complement the return fence by matching in colour and material.
3. The fence must be setback 1m from the front building line.

Typical Return Fencing Arrangement and Elevation



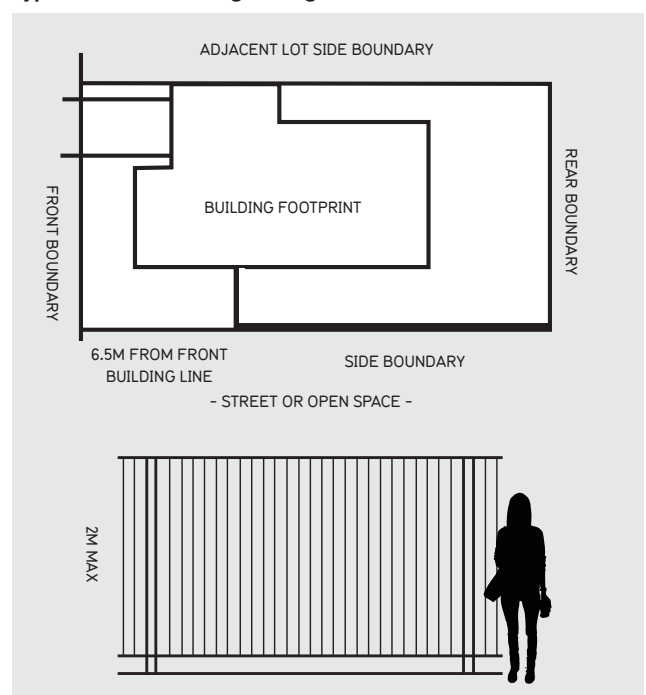
CORNER FENCING

Fencing w lots.

Standards

1. The fence must be constructed using:
 - a. Rendered or bagged masonry with infill steel pickets OR timber pickets;
 - b. Timber pickets with masonry;
 - c. Horizontal or vertical timber pailings with capping and exposed posts and must include a minimum of 20% transparency.
2. The preferred construction material must comply with the Material and Colour Palette Standards set out in section 8.
3. The fence must not be greater than 2m in height.
4. The fence must be at least 20% transparent.
4. The fence must be setback at least 6.5m behind the front building line.
6. The fence must not be longer than 70% of the lot depth.

Typical Corner Fencing Arrangement and Elevation



FRONT FENCING

Low fencing that defines the front boundary.

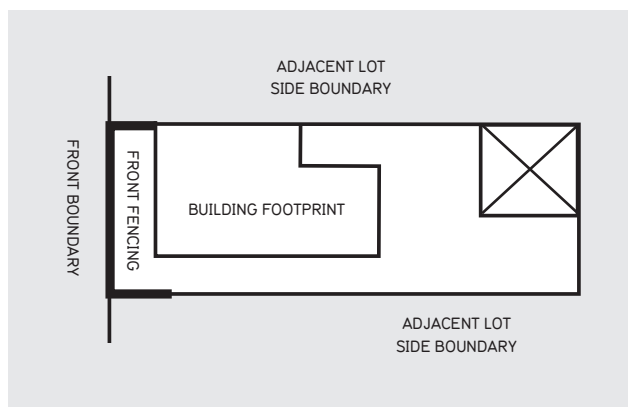
Standards

1. Front fencing is only allowed for special condition locations where dwelling frontages face major roads or parkland.
2. The fence must be constructed using:

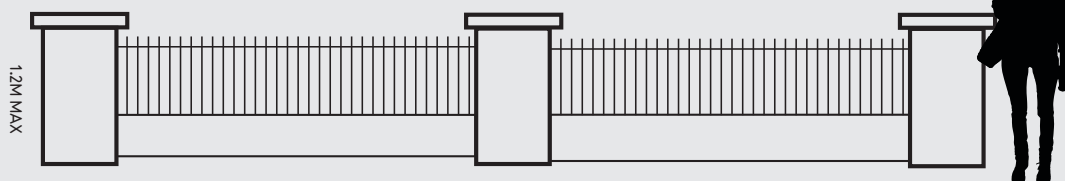
Pickets and Steel Wiring Fences

 - a. Rendered or bagged masonry with infill steel pickets OR timber pickets;
 - b. Timber pickets with masonry;
 - c. Timber posts with steel wiring;
 - d. Timber pickets.
3. The preferred construction material must comply with the Material and Colour Palette Standards set out in section 8.
4. The fence must not be greater than 1.2m in height and be set back no more than 500mm from the front boundary.
5. The fence must connect with side boundary fences 1m behind the front building line.

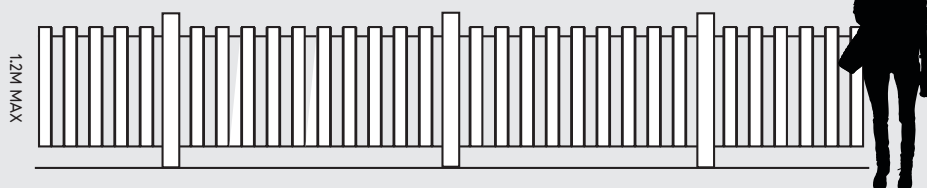
Front Fencing Arrangement and Elevations



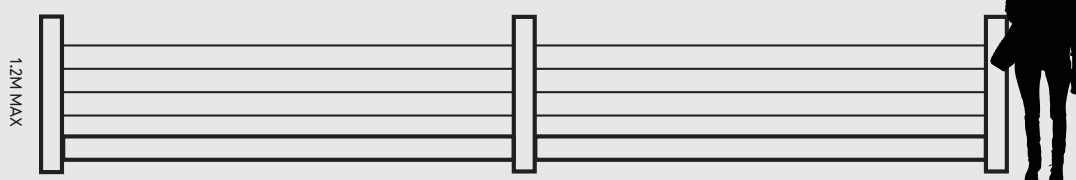
Masonry with Infill Pickets



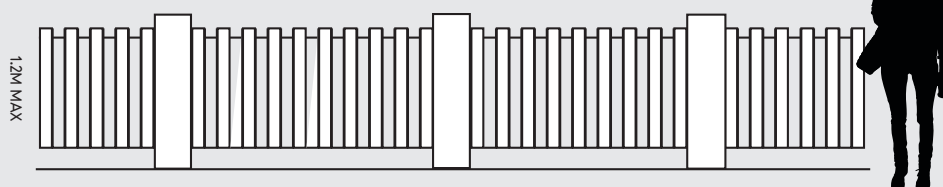
Timber Pickets



Timber Post with Steel Wiring



Timber Pickets with Masonry



PLACES VICTORIA DESIGN REVIEW PANEL

Preliminary & Final Design/Siting Assessment Checklist

| Builder | Lot No. | Street | Stage | Estate |
|--|---------|--------|-------|--------------------------|
| 2.0 BUILDING ENVELOPES & BUILDER ENCROACHMENTS (Pg 14, 15) | | | | |
| - Achieve minimum setbacks to dwelling from all boundaries (refer to relevant Building Envelope Plan) | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Maximum 1.5m encroachment permitted into front setback for Porch (incl eave) | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Maximum 3.6m height allowance permitted for porch encroachment | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Maximum 3.6m wall height permitted on boundary | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3.0 SITE COVERAGE (Pg 17) | | | | |
| - Maximum 70% for front loaded dwellings | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Maximum 75% for side or rear loaded dwellings | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.0 PASSIVE SOLAR DESIGN AND SUN SHADING (Pg 18,19) | | | | |
| (4.1) Passive Solar Design – Secluded Private Open Space (SPOS) South, East or West Facing Lots Only | | | | |
| - SPOS must be located to North / East or West of an internal living area | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Have direct access from internal living area | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve 4.0m minimum dimension | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve minimum area of 25m ² | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>(SPOS may be covered by alfresco where North Facing Habitable Room Window Objective below is achieved)</i> | | | | |
| North Facing Lots Only | | | | |
| - SPOS must: | | | | |
| - Achieve 4.0m minimum dimension | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve minimum area of 25m ² | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>(SPOS may be covered by alfresco or be located to the south of the principal living area where an alternate internal habitable room window achieves direct North orientation (ie. Front of dwelling))</i> | | | | |
| North Facing Habitable Room Window Objective (South, East or West Facing Lots Only) | | | | |
| 12.5m Lots or Less | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve min 1200mm offset from North boundary | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve min glazing area of 3.6m ² | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - May not be covered by greater than 1.0m deep solid roofing | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <i>(Windows covered by alfresco may not be calculated in min 3.6m² glazing area)</i> | | | | |
| 14m Lots or Greater | | | | |
| - Achieve 1200mm offset from North boundary | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve min glazing area of 5.5m ² | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - May not be covered by greater than 1.0m deep solid roofing | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (4.2) Sun Shading / Window Treatment Objective North Facing Habitable Room Windows | | | | |
| - Provide 450mm eave where window achieves greater than 1500mm from boundary | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Two storey dwellings only require eave to upper floor | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| East / West Habitable Room Windows | | | | |
| - Apply double glazing where window achieves greater than 1500mm offset from boundary | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5.0 FAÇADE DESIGN (Pg 20)

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| - Contemporary style | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Must not be continuously straight for more than 6.5m (horizontally) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Eave to full façade including garage - (excludes parapet areas) - (excludes garage where dwelling is two storey) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Parapets and eaves (where used on facades) are to be returned 1500mm to side elevations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Portico to achieve minimum dimension of 1.5m and overall area of 3m ² | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Sufficiently address corner by extension of main façade to 6.5m to secondary elevation (Corner Lots) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6.0 ROOF FORM (Pg 22)

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| - Achieve 20 – 30 degree pitch for Pitched, Gabled or Hipped Roofs | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve 10 – 30 degree pitch for Skillion Roofs | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7.0 GARAGES and DRIVEWAYS (Pg 23 – 25)**(7.1) Garages**

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| - Garage to achieve minimum 5.5m setback from front boundary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Garage to achieve minimum 1500mm setback behind dwelling (Porch included) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Garage may be sited at 0 – 150mm or 1000mm from side boundary (Note – 150mm offset not permitted where two garages share a common boundary) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Side Entry Garage to achieve minimum 2.0m setback from side street boundary (corner lots only) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - 10.5m or less lot width limited to Single Car Garage | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Garage doors must be paneled | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Garages to achieve minimum internal dimensions as follows: - Double (5.5m (w) x 6.0m (d)) - Single (3.5m (w) x 6.0m (d)) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(7.2) Driveways

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| - Must not be constructed wider than the crossover at entry | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve 300mm landscape strip between driveway and side boundary | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8.0 EXTERNAL MATERIALS, FINISHES AND COLOUR PALETTE (Pg 26 – 29)**Facades**

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| - Achieve minimum use of 2 separate materials | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Achieve material mix of minimum 60% primary material and 40% secondary material (Note – An additional material may be used upto 10% of the façade as highlight) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Materials must return 1.5m to side elevations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Roof tiles or Metal Sheeting roofing permitted | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Driveways

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| - Driveway finish to be provided as Matt finish using Exposed Aggregate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Driveway colour must compliment primary façade colour | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Rainwater Tanks

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| - Must be hidden from public view | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| - Coloured to match dwelling | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Refer to External Colour Palette (pg 28, 29) for further clarification and definitions | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9.0 SERVICE EQUIPMENT, SHEDS, BINS, SIGNS AND LETTERBOXES

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| The following structures must be hidden from public view (where possible) - Satellite Dishes & Antennas - Heating and Cooling units - Solar Hot Water Systems - Garden Sheds | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|--------------------------|

10. FIBRE TO THE HOME (FTTH)

Preliminary assessment notes below to be used as guide for conventional lots only, refer to the FTTH Procedure document for full specifications and requirements

Final applications for Developers Approval should be supported with Slab Engineering Drawings and Signed FTTH Side Deed, refer to FTTH Procedure document for full requirements

Refer to FTTH procedure document for Conventional lots with Detached Garages and Terrace Lots

**Conventional Lots with Attached Garage (Only)****Site Plan**

- Street name to be shown fronting lot
- Neighboring lot number detail to be shown
- NTDE FTTH Cabinet to be shown and labeled at garage (internal side of external wall @ 1.0m offset from garage opening)
- Fibre lead-in to be shown from FTTH Cabinet to street front (straight line – No Bends)
- FTTH notes to be shown from FTTH procedure document

**Floor Plan**

- NTDE FTTH Cabinet to be shown and labeled at garage (internal side of external wall)
- Ensure min 500mm clearance from meterbox (where applicable)
- FTTH notes to be shown from FTTH procedure document

**Electrical Plan**

- NTDE FTTH Cabinet to be shown and labeled at garage (internal side of external wall)
- FTTH points to be noted and labeled to minimum requirements:
- 2xCat6 & 2x RG6 points to nominated main living area
- 2x Cat6 & 1x RG6 points to 3 bedrooms
- 2x Cat6 points to Kitchen / Meals
- (Additional points may be shown to separate rooms, however minimum configuration above cannot be changed – Places Victoria will invoice purchasers separately for additional points)*
- Ensure GPO's are provided directly adjacent to all FTTH points
- FTTH notes to be shown from FTTH procedure document

**Slab Setout Plan**

- NTDE FTTH Cabinet to be shown and labeled at garage (internal side of external wall)
- Provide centerline measurement to FTTH Cabinet from front of slab
- FTTH notes to be shown from FTTH procedure document
- Provide diagram of slab penetration view

**11. ENERGY, WATER & MATERIALS EFFICIENCY****(11.1) Energy Rating**

- Minimum 6.0 star energy rating achieved

**(11.2) Energy Metering**

- Provide energy metering device

**(11.3) Heating and Cooling**

- Achieve minimum 5 star rating for ducted heating units (refer Section 11.3 for alternate heating options)
- Provide minimum R1.5 duct insulation for ducted heating units
- Cooling appliances to achieve minimum energy ratings (refer Section 11.3 for specifications)

**(11.4) Lighting**

- Use of LED or Fluorescent Lighting is recommended

**(11.5) Water Efficiency**

- Water Fittings and Fixtures to achieve minimum standards
- Toilets – 4 Star
- Shower Heads – 3 Star
- Internal Taps – 5 Star

**(11.6) Recycled Water**

- Dwelling must connect to Class A recycled water main by way of:
- External tapplings to front and rear of dwelling
- Toilets





February 2012

Correct at time of print and subject to change without notice.