


# RIVERWALK

PREMIUM



Design Guidelines  
Stages 27 to 29



An aerial photograph of a residential development. In the foreground, there is a playground with a green slide and a red tree. A winding river flows through the middle ground, bordered by lush green trees and grass. In the background, several modern houses with grey roofs are visible, along with a paved road and a parking lot. The overall scene is a well-planned community with natural elements.

## Be at the heart of it all. With everything at Riverwalk carefully planned.

To ensure Riverwalk is an engaging, attractive community, Development Victoria has created the Riverwalk Design Guidelines 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 Riverwalk's overall visual appeal.

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

All Riverwalk Design Guidelines 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 being 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**

## **Developers Approvals Process**

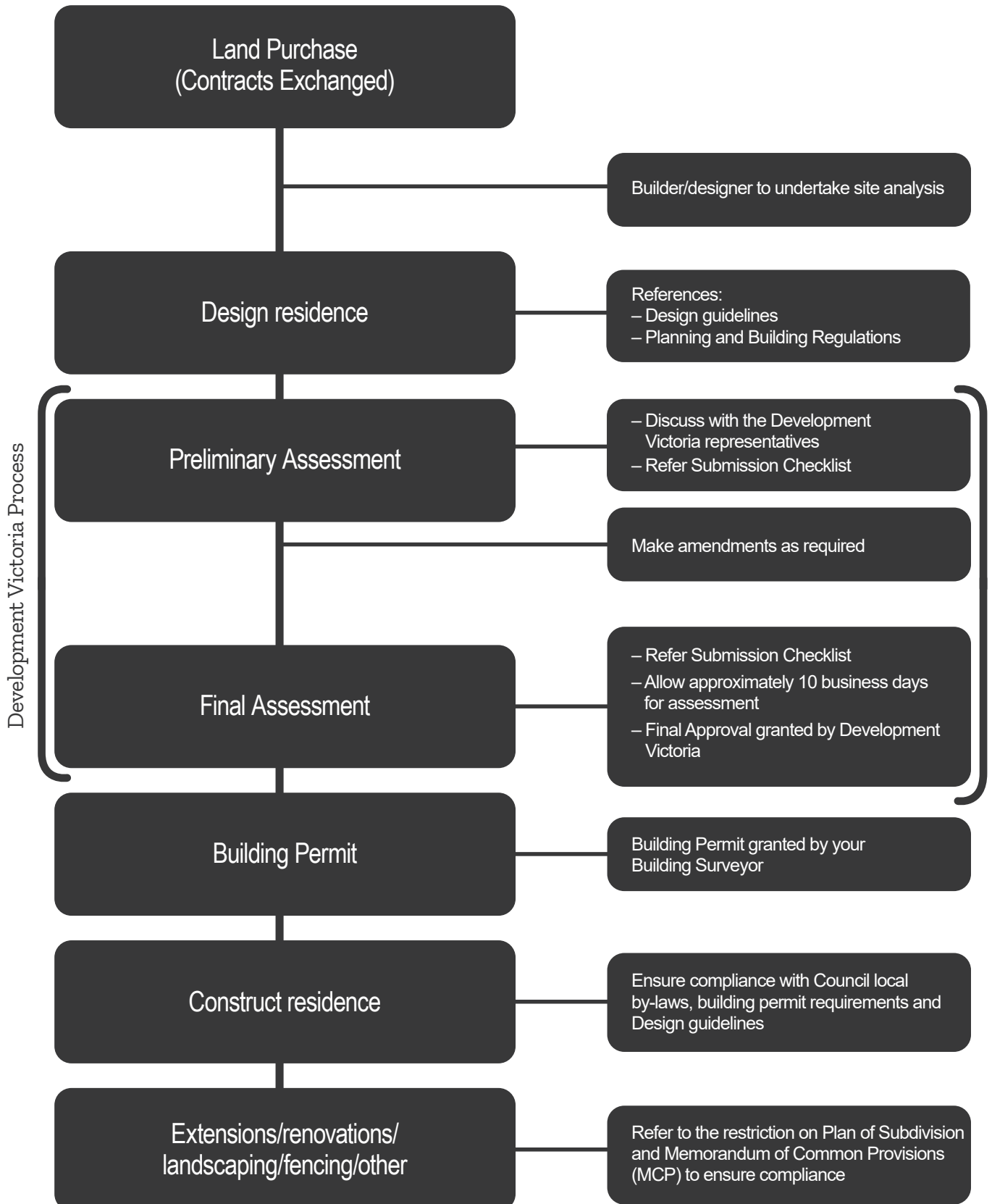
**The approval process includes two stages of assessment; preliminary and final.**

All homes built at Riverwalk must be approved by the Design Assessment Panel (DAP) prior to lodging for any Building Permit or commencing any construction of works. The DAP is appointed by Development Victoria to oversee and implement the objectives of the Design guidelines.

No claims shall be made to the Developer, the DAP or their representatives with respect to the decisions made.

Allowance has been made for three submissions for each Developer's Approval application. Each additional submission may incur an administration fee, at the sole discretion of the DAP. New submissions for a lot that has already had an application approved may also incur an administration fee.

## Key steps to planning your new home



## SUBMISSION CHECKLIST

Avoid unnecessary delays by ensuring ALL information has been submitted.

All submissions must 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.

### 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.

### 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).

### 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).

### Landscape Plan (A3, 1:200 Scale)

1. Lot boundaries, lot dimensions, lot area.
2. Extent of all hardscape and softscape in the front garden.
3. Planting schedule that lists all proposed species referenced on landscape plan.

### External Materials, Colour and Finishes

1. Printed samples or images (swatches, colour photos, paint chips etc.) of all proposed external materials and colour selections for external walls, roof, driveways and fencing.

### Energy Rating

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

## SUBMISSIONS

When you are ready to make your submission for Developer's Approval, you can lodge it on the Developer's Approval Portal at [www.ngdd.com.au](http://www.ngdd.com.au):

The image shows a web browser window displaying the 'ngd DESIGN' portal. On the left, there is a welcome message: 'Welcome to our Design Approval Portal. This is where you can apply for a Design Approval for your new home. As well as being a handy source of information, this portal will help Owners, Designers, Builders and Developers to lodge and track the progress of an application from the initial lodgement through to approval.' Below this is a 'REGISTER >' button and a 'VIEW USER GUIDE' button. On the right, there is a 'LOGIN' form titled 'ENTER YOUR LOGIN DETAILS' with input fields for 'USERNAME' and 'PASSWORD', a 'LOGIN' button, and a link for 'Forgotten your login details?'.

Users must first register to use the portal. Once this has been done, log in and simply enter the relevant details when prompted.

Generally, we will review and respond to you within 10 working days of your submission, but this time may vary depending on the nature and completeness of your submission.

### Handy Hint

Please note that incomplete submissions are the single greatest cause of delays in obtaining a Developer's Approval. Check that your submission includes all the required information before lodging it. Complete and thorough submissions take the least time to process, review and approve.

## RE-SUBMISSIONS

Should a re-submission be required, please ensure that any alterations or changes are suitably highlighted on the plans or in any accompanying communication. This will help to speed up the processing and assessment.

## OTHER APPROVALS

The requirements detailed in this document are in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other legal requirements. Approval by the DAP does not exempt the plans from any building or statutory regulations, nor infer compliance with the building regulations or other applicable statutory legislation. Separate approval must be obtained from the relevant authorities. It is the responsibility of the owner to ensure any other approvals, authorisation permits, or other requirements are obtained and satisfied.

## FURTHER CONDITIONS

1. Development Victoria reserves the right to apply, vary or waive the Design Guidelines or any aspect of the Design Guidelines 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 Development Victoria. Development 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 Guidelines and any other documentation, then the Design Guidelines prevail unless otherwise specifically notified in writing by Development Victoria.
5. The Design Guidelines will apply to the lot/dwelling until such time as removed by Development Victoria.
6. All diagrams are indicative only and not to scale.
7. The Design Guidelines may be changed from time to time at the DAP's discretion.
8. Applications for Developer's Approval will be assessed against the current version of the Design Guidelines.
9. Interpretation and application of these Design Guidelines is at the sole discretion of the DAP. The DAP's decisions are final. No claims shall be made to the Developer, the DAP or their representatives with respect to the decisions made.

## BUILDING REGULATIONS

Clause 54-56 of the Planning Scheme applies to all land zoned for residential use in Victoria. Clause 54-56 should be read in conjunction with these Design Guidelines, as Clause 54-56 will apply on issues where these Design Guidelines are silent.

# Design Guidelines

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



# 1. DWELLING DENSITY

## 1.1. THE NUMBER OF DWELLINGS PER LOT

### Objective

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

### Standard

- 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 will require a Town Planning Permit.

#### 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. BUILDING ENVELOPES AND ENCROACHMENTS

## 2.1. BUILDING ENVELOPES

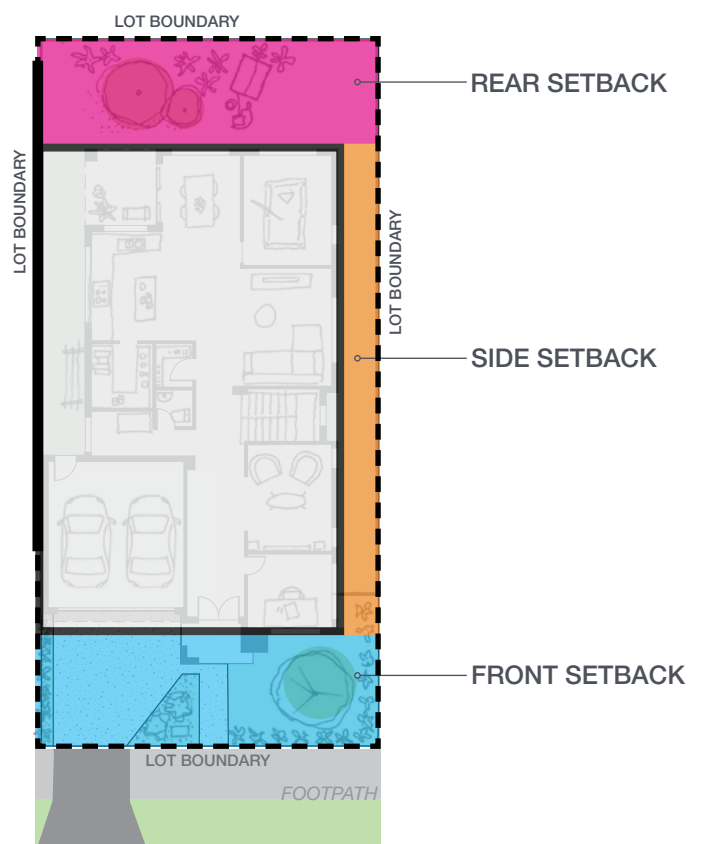
Building envelopes define the maximum area and height of the dwelling. Building Envelopes may also provide information on other requirements for a lot, such as a mandatory double storey dwelling requirement.

### 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

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



## 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

- Acceptable encroachments for front, side and rear setbacks must not:
  - encroach greater than 1.5m into the front setback; and
  - encroach greater than 500mm into the side and rear setbacks.

### DEFINITIONS:

#### Acceptable encroachment

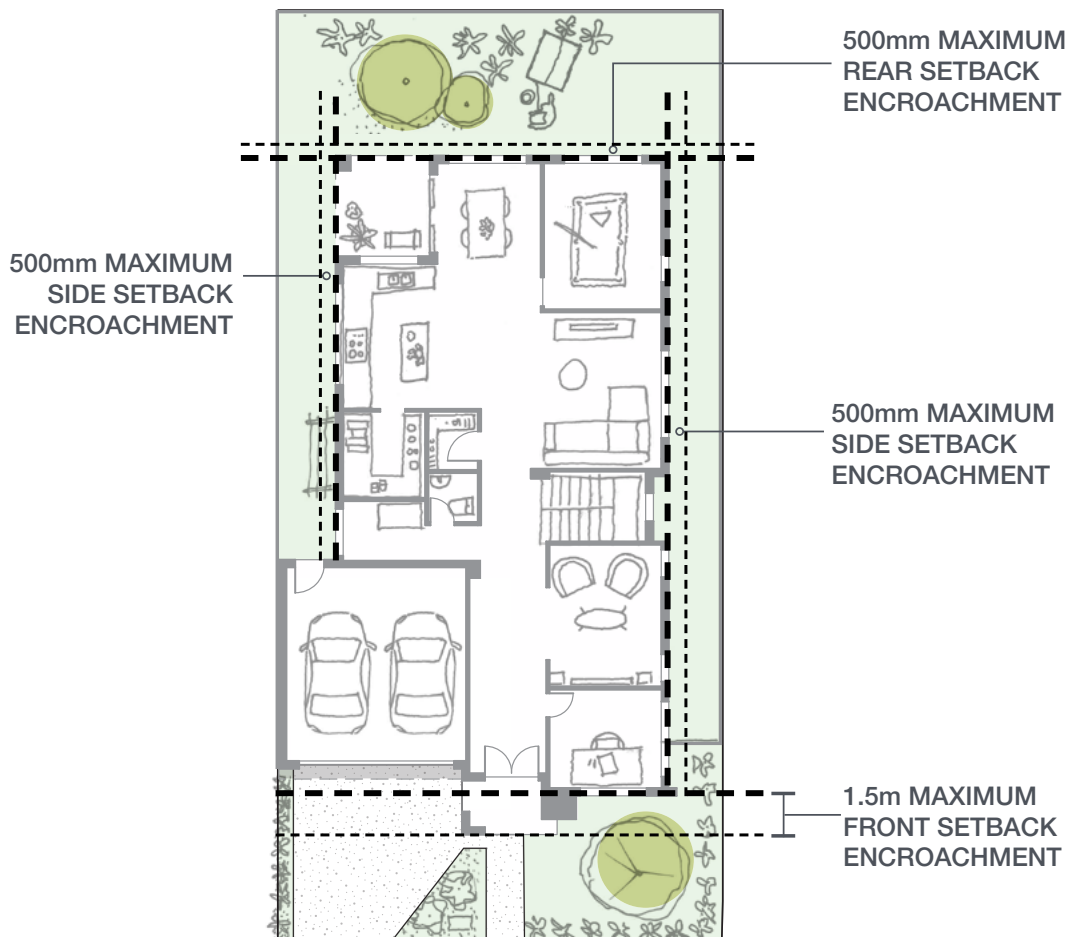
A component of the dwelling that is permitted outside the building envelope.

#### 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
- An eave (including fascias and gutters)

#### Side and rear setback acceptable encroachments

- A porch or verandah
- A masonry chimney
- A sunblind
- A screen which prevents direct overlooking
- A flue or pipe
- A domestic fuel tank
- Heating and cooling equipment or other services
- An eave (including fascias and gutters)



### 3. SITE COVERAGE

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

**Objective**

- To ensure a portion of the site remains pervious.

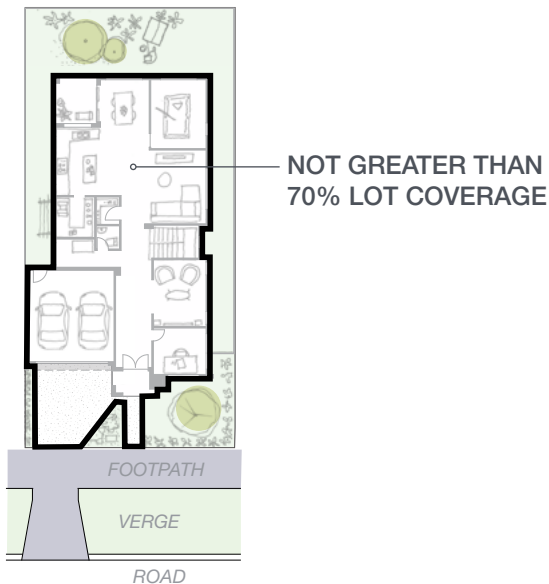
**Standards**

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.

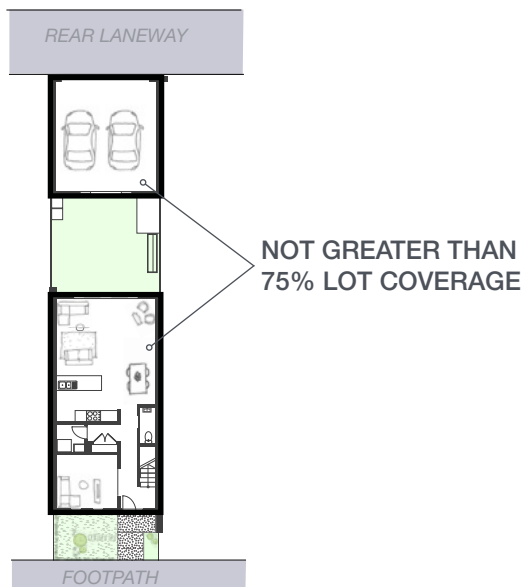
**DEFINITION:**

**Impervious materials**  
Materials which are resistant to water.

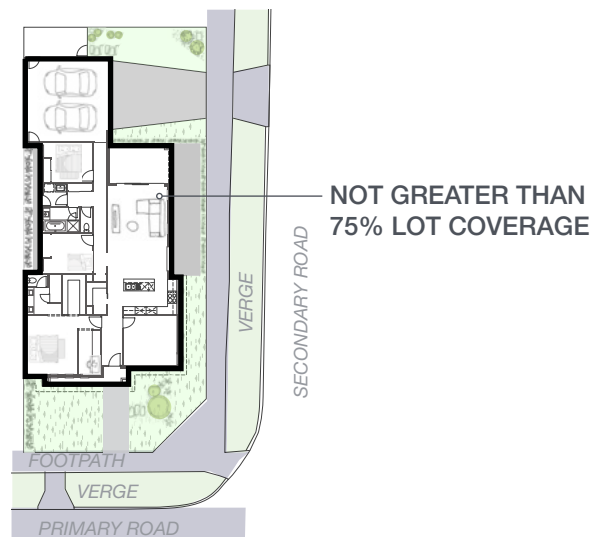
These materials include, but are not limited to, concrete, pavers, tiles, sheds, garages and the dwelling itself.



FRONT LOADED LOTS



REAR LOADED LOTS



SIDE LOADED LOTS



## 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 (Optional)

##### All lots

1. Where practical, secluded private open space should:
  - a. have direct access to a living space;
  - b. have a minimum area of 25m<sup>2</sup>; and
  - c. have a minimum dimension (shortest length) of 3m.

##### South, east and west facing lots

2. Where practical, secluded private open space must:
  - a. not be located south of a living space;
  - b. have unroofed north facing living space windows with a minimum head height of 2m.

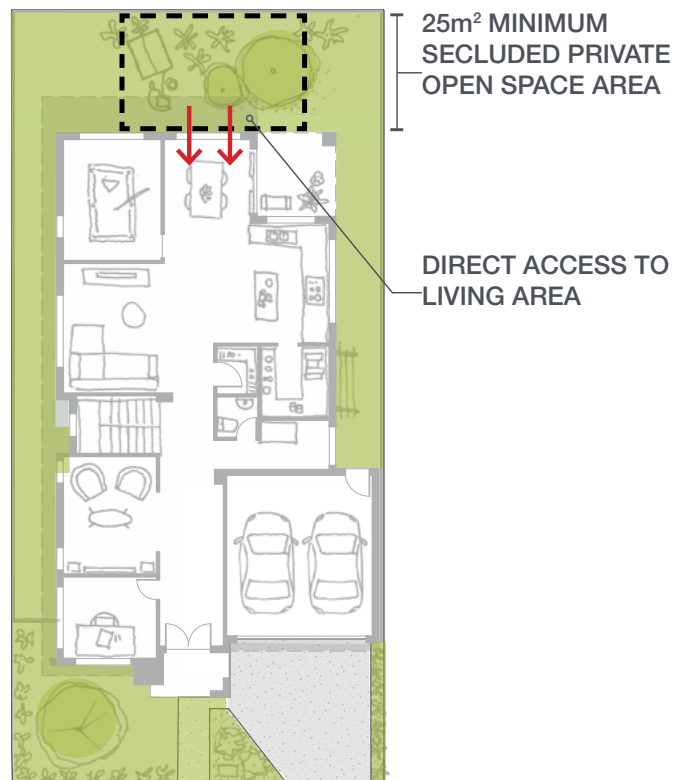
#### NOTES:

- Secluded private open space may be roofed where the applicable Standard 1 and 2 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

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



## 4.2. SUN SHADING

Structural elements that shield harsh summer sun from habitable rooms.

### Objective

- 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.
2. Where practical, north facing habitable room windows and glass doors should have a minimum 450mm eave or fixed top projection.

### NOTES:

- Other shading devices may be used in lieu of double glazing, or top projections where adequate sun shading can be demonstrated to Development 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.

### DEFINITION:

#### Habitable rooms

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



Roll down security shutters are not permitted where visible from public area such as street frontage, or reserves or parkland.



North facing habitable room windows and glass doors should have a minimum 450mm eave or fixed top projection.

# 5. FAÇADE DESIGN

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

**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. The ground floor of any dwelling must have a ceiling height of at least 2700mm.
2. Dwellings must have a feature front entry point that provides a strong sense of entry to the front façade.
3. Double storey dwellings must contain architectural details such as balconies and/or protrusions to articulate the front façade.
4. Any elevation facing a street (front or side) must not incorporate lightweight, infill panels above an opening.
5. Screens and feature walls must be integrated into the dwelling design.

Corner Lots

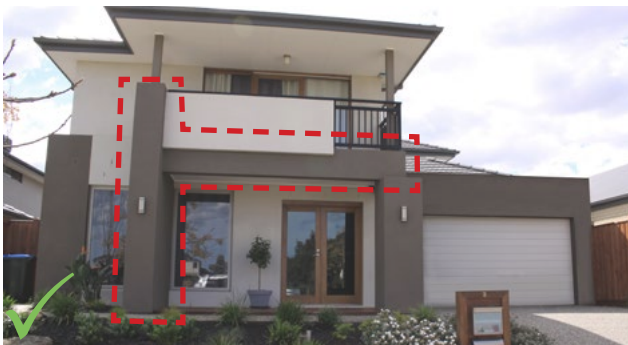
6. Dwellings on corner lots and/or with secondary frontages to public open space must continue front façade design elements for a minimum of 3m to the secondary frontage.
7. Dwellings on corner lots or with secondary frontages to public open space must provide windows with matching head and sill heights to both the primary and secondary frontages, forward of the return fence.
8. Eaves and/or parapets must continue for the entire length of any façade that faces the public realm.
9. Each façade must be noticeably different from each façade within 5 lots on either side and opposite side of the street. Noticeable different means that there must be a considerable variation of materials and colour finishes and at least 2 design elements.



Feature point entry.



Continuation of front facade to Secondary Street.



Articulated double story.



Window with matching head and sill at corner.



Infill above opening not permitted.



Eaves continuing for the length of facade facing the Public Realm.



8. Eaves and/or parapets must continue for the entire length of any façade that faces the public realm.
9. Each façade must be noticeably different from each façade within 5 lots on either side and opposite side of the street. Noticeable different means that there must be a considerable variation of materials and colour finishes and at least 2 design elements.

**NOTE:**

- 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:**

**Habitable rooms**

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

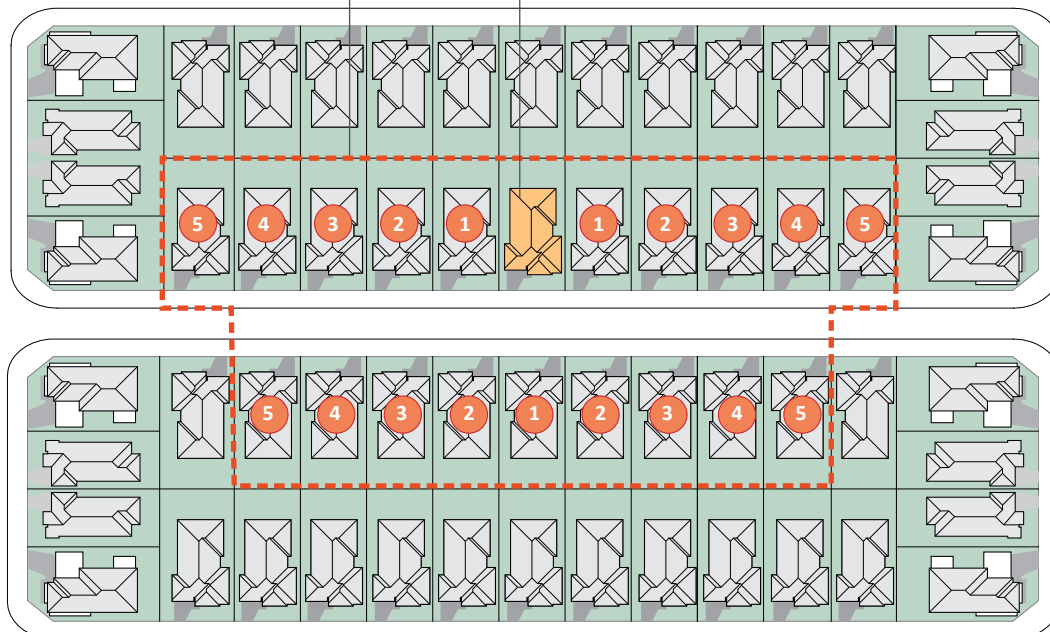
**Design elements**

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

**Public Realm**

Any land that is vested in Council or any other public authority on a registered Plan of Subdivision, including, but not limited to, a Road or Park, etc.

DESIGN OF LOT APPROVED  
Identical or similar facade not permitted within 5 adjacent lots



Similar facade repeated.



Different facade.

## 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. The main roof must be a pitched roof.  
If not under the main roof line, the garage roof may be flat.
2. Roof pitch must be at least 25 degrees for hip and gable roofs.
3. Lower storey pitched roofs, including the garage, must have a minimum of 450mm deep eave to the front facade with a side return of at least 1.5m (except where it is constructed on boundary or where a relevant building regulation applies).
4. Upper floor roof must have a minimum of 450mm deep eave all round.
5. Flat roofs must be screened from the street by a parapet wall.
6. Where parapets are used on the front façade, they must be extended along the side elevation for a minimum of 1 metre.

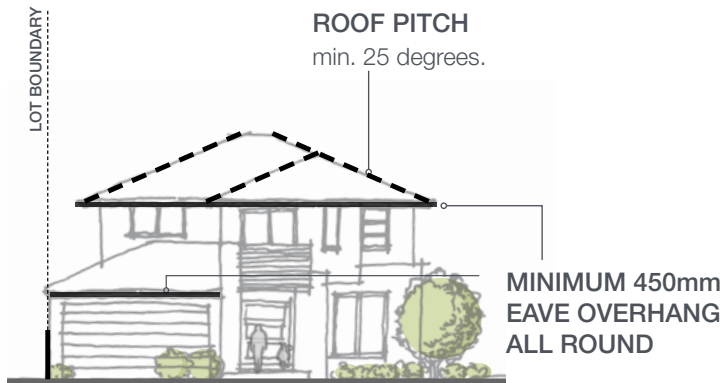
### NOTES:

- Non-conventional roof designs may be considered on design merit.
- Where a proposal incorporates a main roof with a pitch of 10 degree or less, all sides of the roof must be screened by a parapet.
- Elevations must be provided for consideration of non-conventional roof forms.

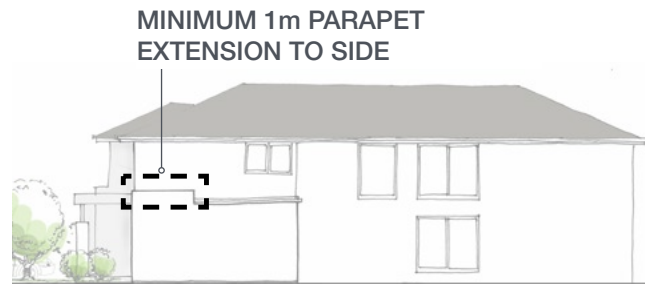
### DEFINITION:

#### Flat Roof

A flat roof is a roof with a pitch of less than 10 degrees.



Eave to the front facade must wrap around to side at least 1.5m.



Parapet at the front facade must be extended to side elevation for a minimum of 1m.

## 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.
- To ensure the garage provides an appropriate level of access.
- To provide suitable parking for two or more vehicles.

#### Standards

1. Garages must be designed as an integral component of the dwelling and roof form.
2. Garages with openings perpendicular to the street are not permitted.
3. For garages on lots greater than 21 metre depth, the garage must be setback 5.5 metres from the front boundary or as stipulated within the relevant MCP.
4. Front loaded garages must have a zero or 150mm setback OR at least 1m setback from the side boundary.
5. Garages must be setback a minimum 840mm from the front dwelling line.
6. Garages on front loaded lots must not be greater than 6m in width.
7. Front loaded lots less than 10.5m in width are limited to a single garage when single storey.
8. Garage doors must be sectional or panel-lift style. Roller doors are not permitted to the front of a garage.
9. The garage door must be of a timber or "timber look" finish with a clear or timber stain finish.
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 on rear loaded lots must have a zero rear boundary setback OR be in accordance with the allocated building envelope setback.
12. 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.



Example of compliant sectional panel lift door, and garage set back behind front facade.



0.0m - 0.15m garage setback from side boundary minimises 'leftover' space.



At least 1.0m garage setback from side boundary allows for a path.



**NOTE:**

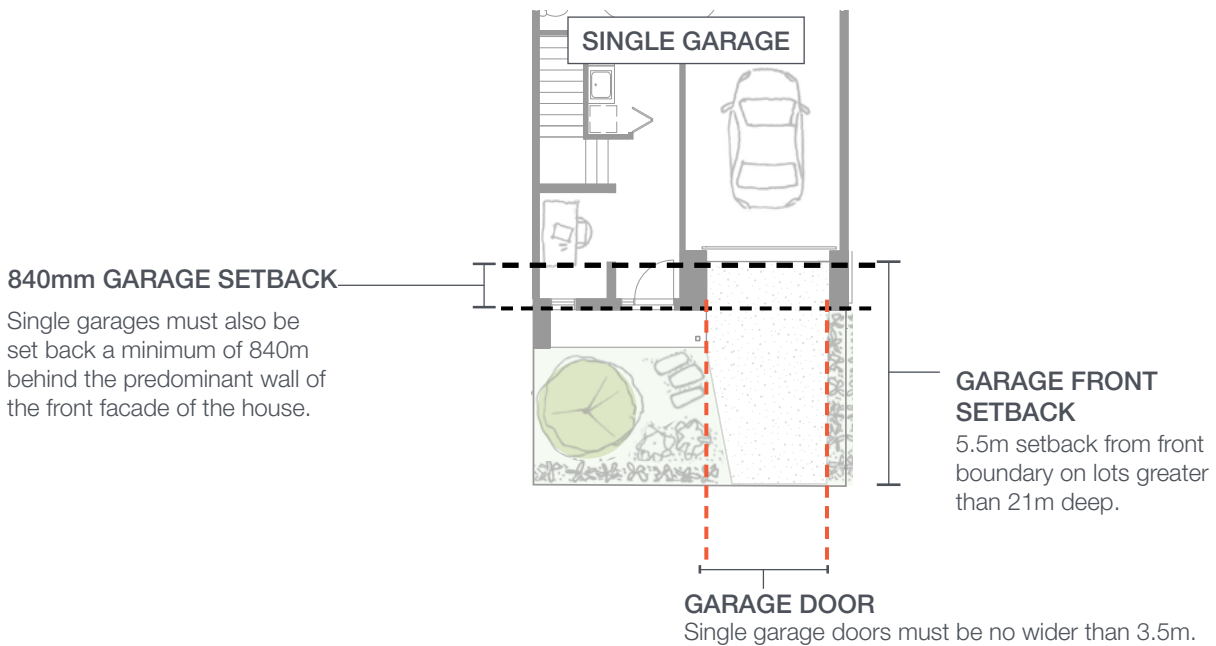
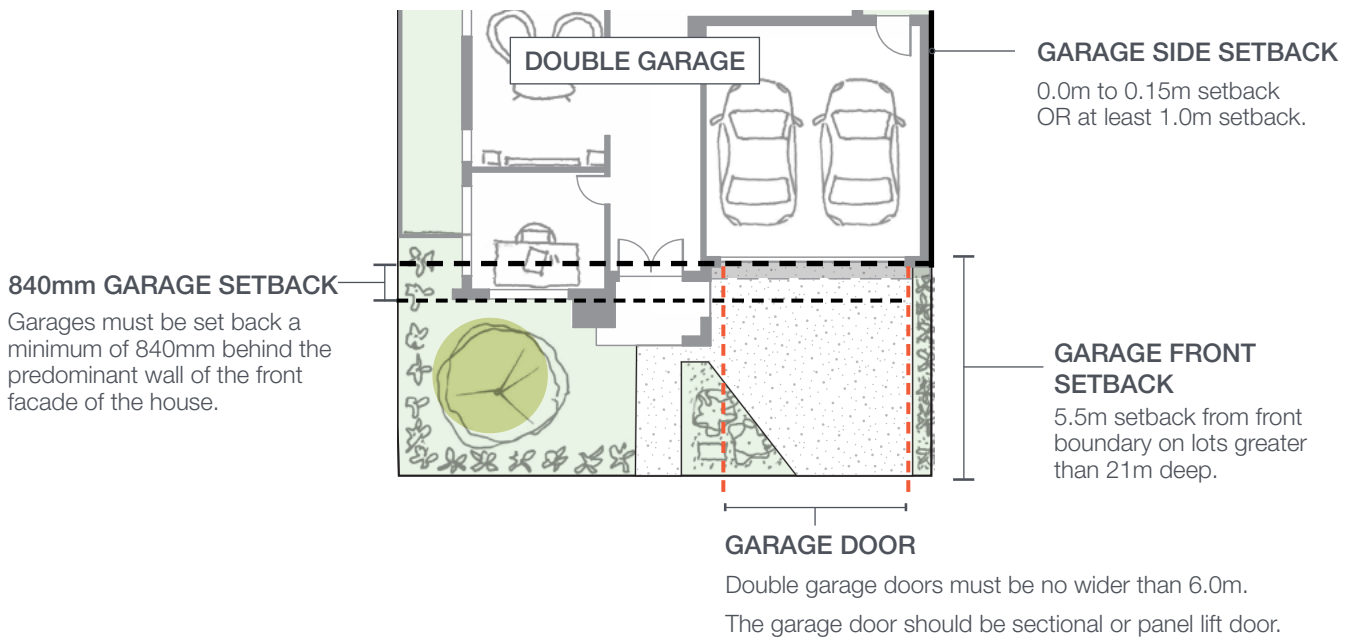
- For the purposes of these standards, the term garage also refers to carports.

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



## 7.2. DRIVEWAYS

### Objective

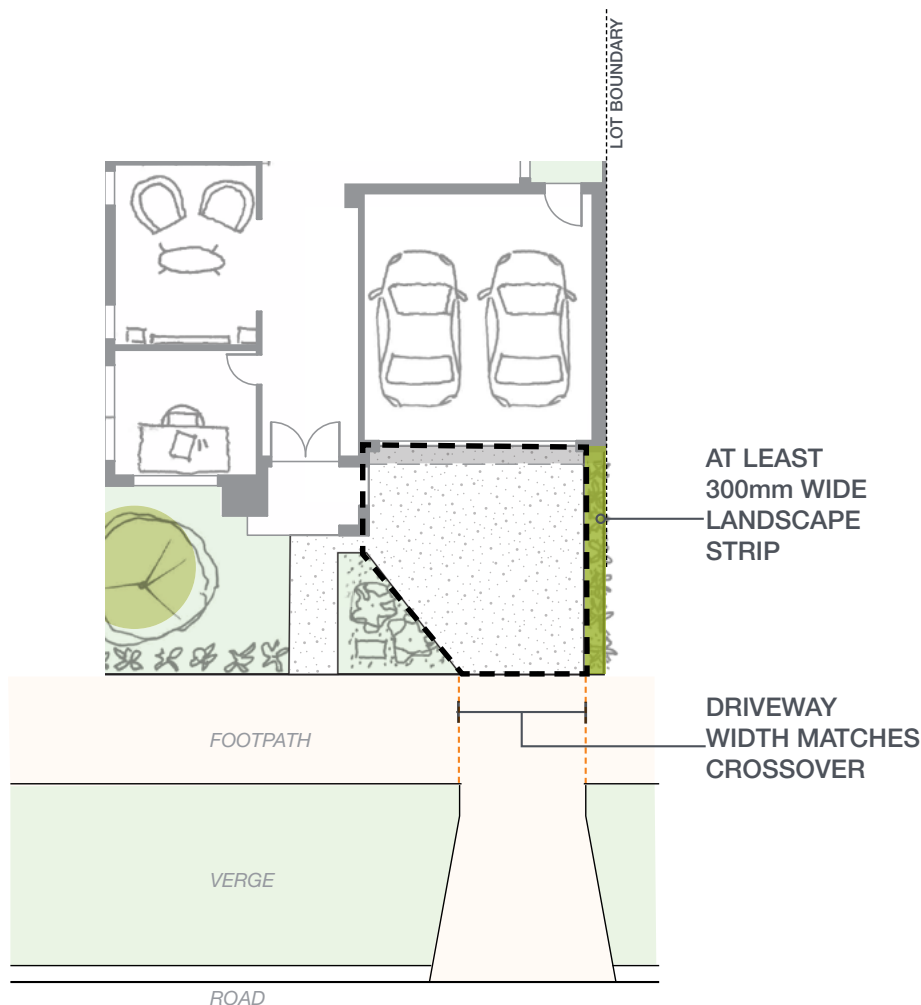
- To minimise the impact of driveways on the streetscape.

### 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.

### NOTES:

- The locations of crossovers are fixed and must not be altered unless approved by Development Victoria and council.
- The request for relocation must be submitted to Development 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 kerb and channel reinstated to match the existing. Associated costs will be borne by the lot owner/builder.



## 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. Front (street) facades must consist of at least two contrasting materials/colours (e.g. base brickwork and rendered brickwork).
  - a. One material/colour must not account for more than 60% of the front facade (not including the garage door or windows).
  - b. Face brickwork must not account for more than 20% of the front facade (not including the garage door or windows).
  - c. Mono-finish facades (e.g. 100% render) will be considered by Development Victoria on an individual basis.
2. Materials used on the front façade must extend to the side elevation for a minimum of 3m.
3. Imitation finishes, such as vinyl brick sheeting, are not permitted.
4. Raw zincalume or hand painted garage doors are not permitted.
5. Roofs must be finished using concrete, slate, terracotta tiles or corrugated profile metal sheeting.

### NOTE:

- Submissions must be accompanied with colour samples.



One material/colour must not be more than 60%



Brickwork not more than 20%



AT LEAST 2 CONTRASTING FRONT FACADE MATERIALS

FRONT FACADE MATERIALS TO EXTEND AROUND THE CORNER FOR 3.0m OR ONE ROOM LENGTH

**Driveways**

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



Example of driveway constructed using exposed aggregate concrete.



Example of driveway colour complementary to colour of the house.



Example of driveway colour and finish not permitted.



## 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 10m<sup>2</sup>.
- 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.

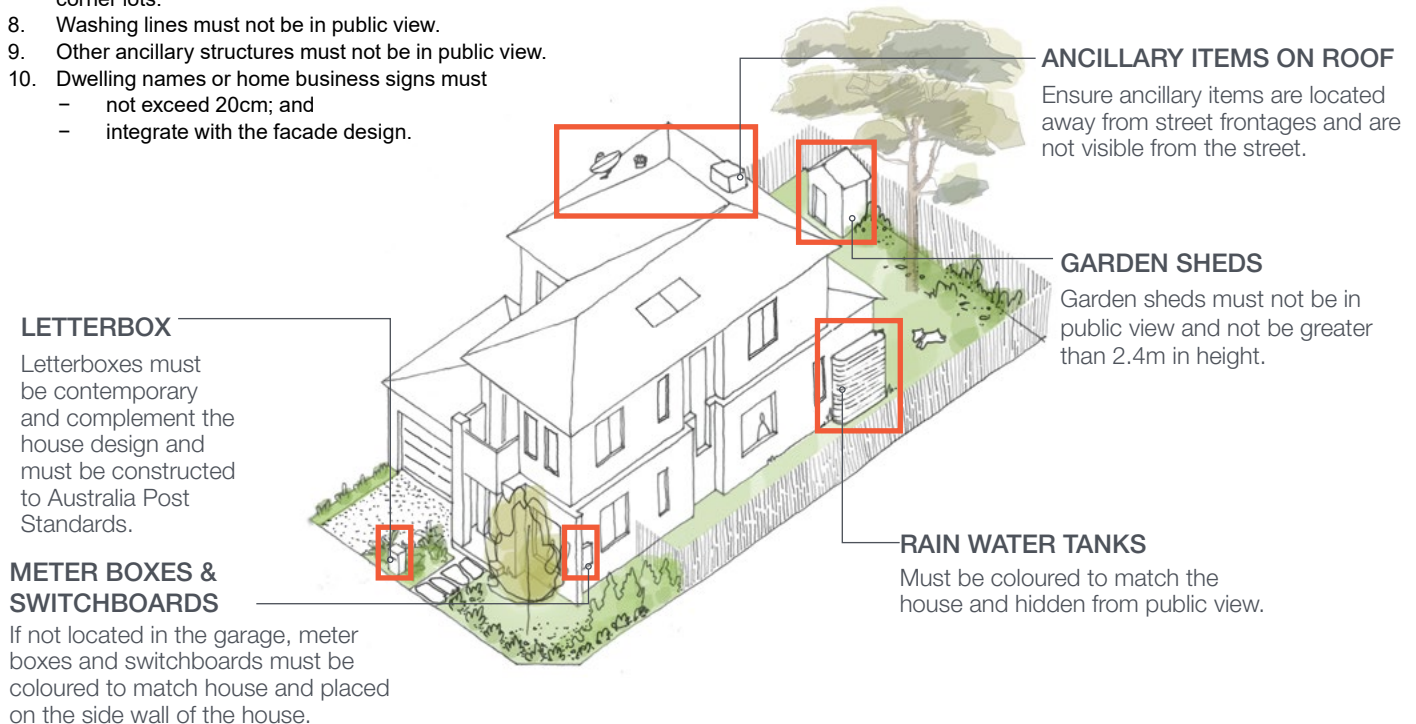
#### NOTE:

- Home business signs may require council approval.

#### DEFINITION:

##### Ancillary Structures

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



## 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.
- Single Post Letterboxes are not permitted.



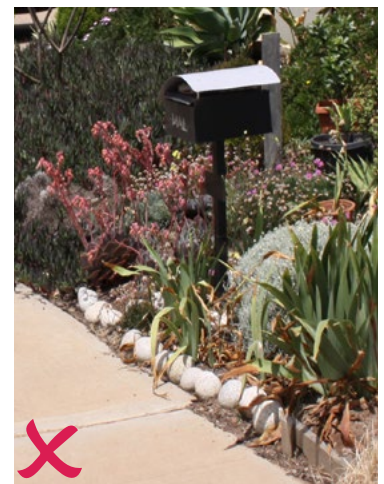
Example of letter box complementing the dwelling.



Example of meter box on side of house screened by planting and painted to match the downpipe and house.



This cooling unit is visible from the primary and secondary streets, and so does not comply.



Non-compliant stick-and-post mailbox.

# 10. ENERGY, WATER AND MATERIALS EFFICIENCY

## 10.1. 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.

## 10.2. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

### Objective

- To reduce of the emission of greenhouse gases for each dwelling.

### Standard

- All dwellings to include provisions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 24.3% or 2.16 tonnes of greenhouse gas per dwelling/year (complete table at the back of these Design guidelines).

## 10.3. ENERGY METERING (OPTIONAL)

### Objective

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

### Standard

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

## 10.4. 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 (Recommended)

- 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](http://www.energyrating.gov.au)

## 10.5. LIGHTING

### Objective

- To minimise dwelling energy requirements for lighting.

### Standard

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

### NOTE:

- 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.

## 10.6. 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
- All homes are encouraged to install a rainwater tank.

## 10.7. 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.



# 11. 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 Rear Loaded Lots only)
1. 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.
  5. Fencing type and location to be shown on Site Plan.



INTERLOT FENCING

RETURN FENCING

Return fencing to be set back a minimum of 1.0m behind front facade.

## 11.1. INTERLOT FENCING

Fencing behind the building line between neighbouring lots.

### Standards

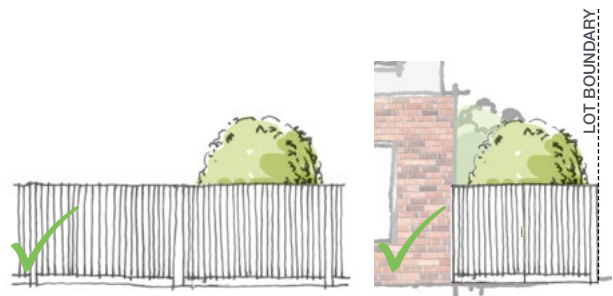
1. The fence must be constructed using timber palings.
2. The fence must not be greater than 1950mm in height.
3. The fence must not be substantially visible from the street.
4. The fence must be set back at least 1m behind the front building line.

## 11.2. RETURN FENCING

Fencing between the dwelling and the side fencing.

### Standards

1. The fence must be constructed using horizontal 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 behind the front building line.



Interlot Fencing

Return Fence and gate

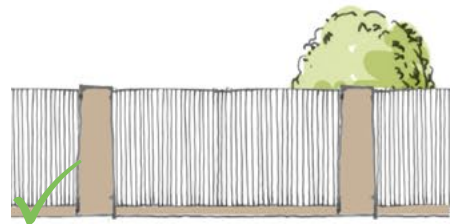


Interlot fencing must not be forward of the building.

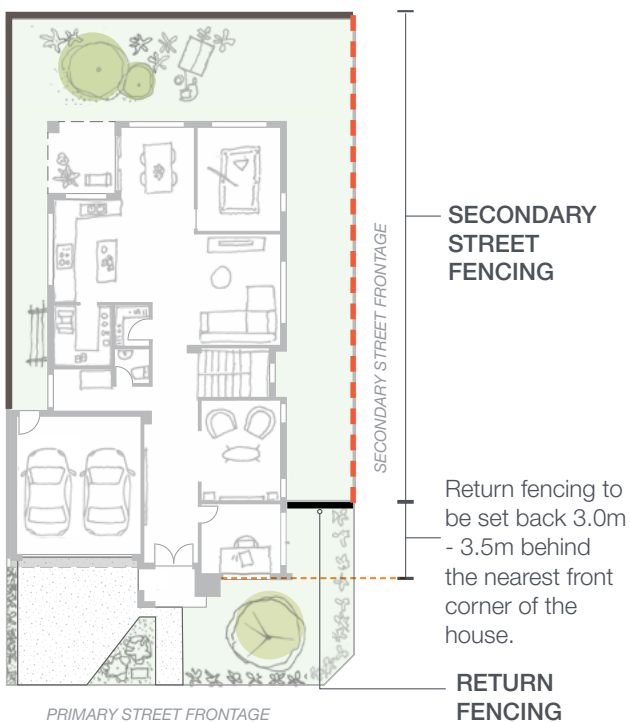
## 11.3. CORNER FENCING

### 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. Timber palings with exposed posts and timber capping.
2. The preferred construction material must compliment the house.
3. The fence must not be greater than 1.95m in height.
4. The fence must be setback at least 3m behind the front building line.



Secondary Street Fencing



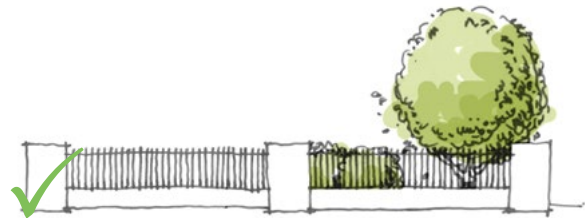
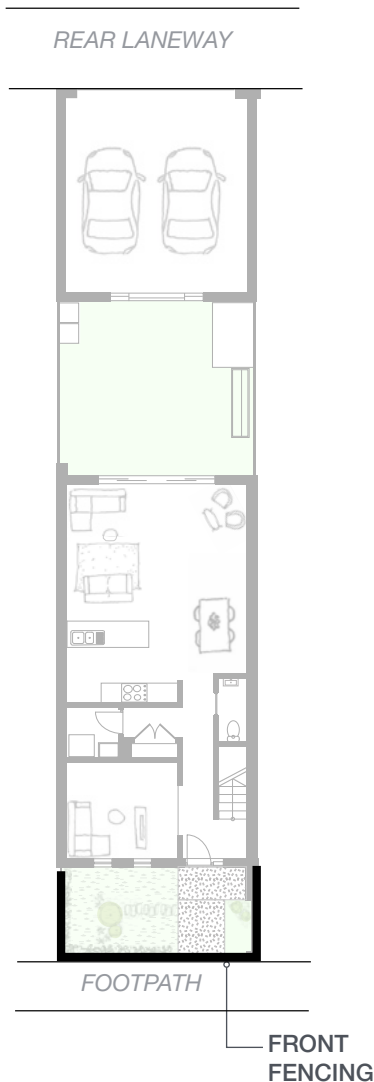
Timber paling fencing on Secondary Street setback at least 3.0m behind the front building line.

## 11.4. FRONT FENCING (REAR LOADED LOTS ONLY)

Low fencing that defines the front boundary.

### Standards

1. The fence must be constructed using:
  - a. Rendered or bagged masonry with infill steel pickets OR timber pickets;
  - b. Timber pickets;
  - c. Timber posts with steel wiring;
  - d. Timber pickets with masonry.
2. The preferred construction material must compliment the dwelling materials and colours.
3. The fence must not be less than 0.6m in height.
4. The fence must not be greater than 1.1m in height.
5. The fence must connect with side boundary fence 1m behind the front building line.



Front Fencing

## 12. FRONT GARDEN

Specifications for the character, form and materials used to landscape front gardens.

### Objectives

- To provide an attractive setting for your house while contributing to the streetscape.
- To ensure the character of the streetscape is complementary and coordinated.

### Standards

1. At least 50% of the front yard must consist of soft landscape items such as:
  - a. instant turf, artificial turf or seeded grass; and
  - b. garden beds with shrubs;
2. Garden beds with shrubs must comprise at least 20% of the front yard.
  - a. The garden beds must contain:
    - b. at least 5 shrubs with a minimum height of 1m at time of planting; and
    - c. at least 20 smaller shrubs and/or ground covers that are installed from a minimum 150mm pot size; and
    - d. at least one tree, with a minimum height of 2m at time of planting.
3. All garden beds must be edged using timber or steel edging and should be densely planted to ensure good coverage of growth. Empty spaces between species should be avoided;
4. All garden beds must be mulched to help keep the soil moist. Use pine bark or other organic matter, or decorative pebbles.
5. Nature strips must be managed so that:
  - a. any damage caused during construction of the dwelling is rectified; and
  - b. they are finished with instant turf or seeded grass such that they achieve, or will achieve, a neat and even grass coverage.
6. Landscaping to the front street view of the lot must be completed within 6 months of the issue of the Occupancy Permit.

### NOTES:

- Plant species should be selected that minimise the need for watering. This is usually achieved by selecting indigenous and drought tolerant plants shrubs and groundcovers.
- Consideration should be given to the location, species and mature size of any trees, to allow appropriate room for roots and branches to spread.
- Brightly coloured or coarsely textured wood mulches (such as dyed shredded wood or shredded pallet wood) and brightly coloured pebbles (such as reds or whites) are not permitted.

### DEFINITIONS:

#### Front Garden

For the purpose of these Design guidelines, the front garden is the area between the house, the garage, the return fence and the front boundary.



Example of front yard planting.



#### FRONT GARDEN

Includes all the area between the footpath and the return fence.

At least 50% of the front yard must be planted.



#### MINIMUM 1 TREE

Min. 2.0m in height at time of planting.

At least 5 shrubs with a minimum height of 1m at time of planting.

At least 20 smaller shrubs and/or ground covers that are installed from a minimum 150mm pot size.



## REDUCTION IN EMISSIONS

The following table is to be completed to demonstrate how the proposed dwelling achieves the minimum target in reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 24.3% or 2.16 tonnes of greenhouse gas per dwelling/year, as per Riverwalk's EnviroDevelopment Certification. Refer to options provided below:

Energy Initiatives	Energy Initiatives	Greenhouse Gas Reductions Tonnes of GHG per Dwelling	
<b>Heating and Cooling - FirstRate Scores</b>			
6.5 Star – Gas Heating (80% efficient) & no A/C	18%	1.59	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Star – Efficient AC	13%	1.11	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 Star – Gas Heating (80% efficient) & no A/C	20%	1.78	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Star – Efficient AC	19%	1.72	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Star – Gas Heating (80% efficient) & no A/C	24%	2.14	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Star – Efficient AC	26%	2.28	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Star – Gas Heating (80% efficient) & no A/C	28%	2.48	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Lighting</b>			
4W/m2 (LED and Compact Fluoro)	3%	0.27	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.5W/m2	5%	0.40	<input type="checkbox"/>
3W/m2 (Fully LED Lighting)	6%	0.54	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.5W/m2 (Optimal Daylight and smart LED design)	8%	0.67	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Solar Offset</b>			
Energy Initiatives	EnviroDevelopment Percentage Reduction	Greenhouse Gas Reductions Tonnes of GHG per Dwelling	
1kW solar system	19%	1.67	<input type="checkbox"/>
1.5kW solar system	27%	2.38	<input type="checkbox"/>
2kW solar system	37%	3.27	<input type="checkbox"/>
3kW solar system	54%	4.76	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Hot Water (mandatory)</b>			
High Efficiency Solar Hot Water or Efficient Electric Heat Pump (COP of 3.5 or greater)	4.5%	0.40	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Total percentage reduction</b>			
<b>Total Reductions (Percentage and Tonnes)</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>

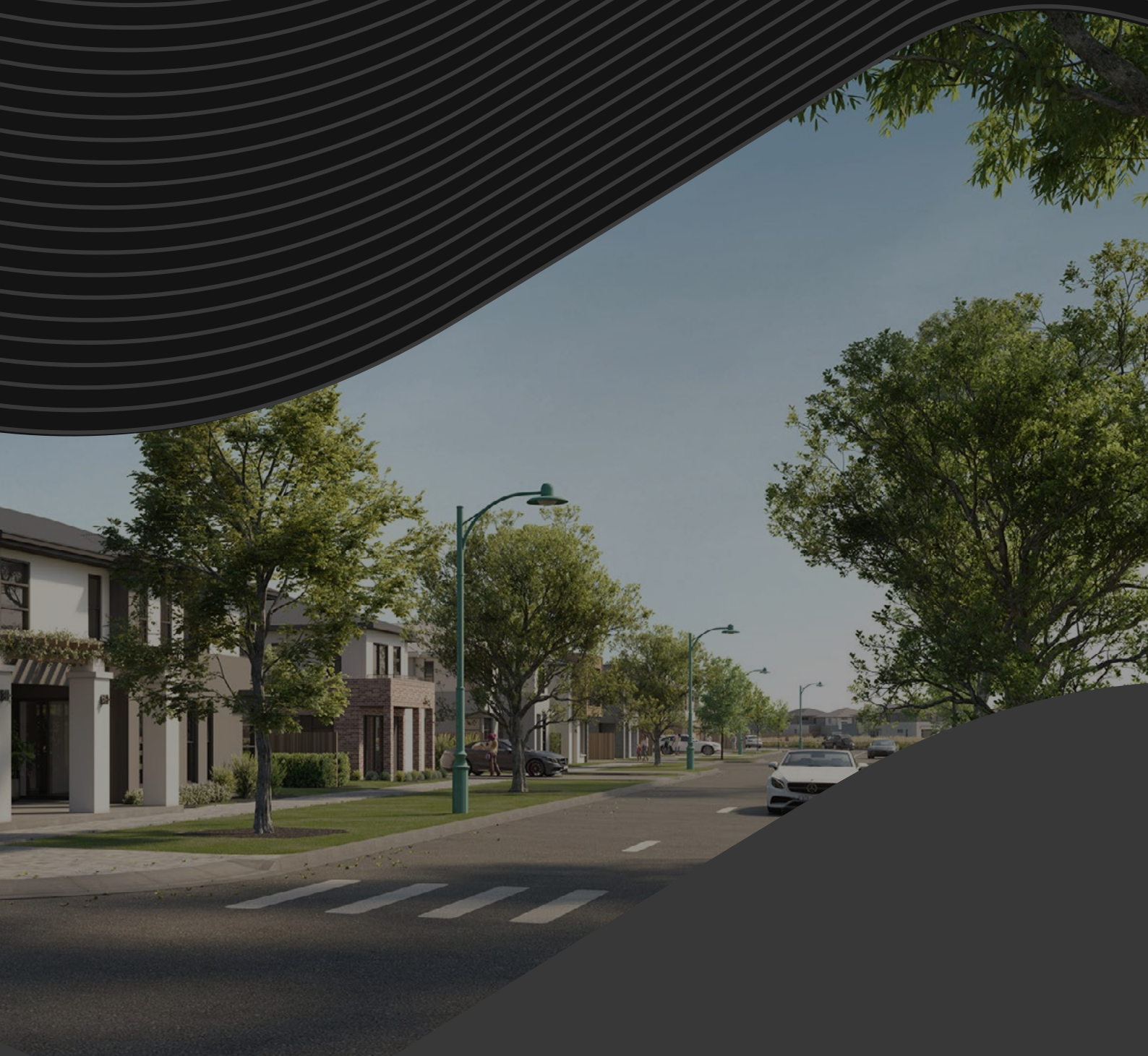






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PREMIUM



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