



THE WATERFRONT
SHELL COVE

THE ANCHORAGE PRECINCT

DESIGN GUIDELINES

THE · WATERFRONT

SHELL COVE

DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR DETACHED HOUSING PRECINCTS B1 & C1

Prepared by LFA (Pacific) Pty Ltd for
Fraser Property Australia and Shellharbour City Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Geoffrey', is enclosed in a white rectangular box.

23 May 2016 Originally Endorsed
13 July 2022: Pages 4, 43 Amended

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1. INTRODUCTION

Shell Cove is a masterplanned award winning residential community created by Frasers Property Australia and Shellharbour City Council.

Located within the Illawarra Region of NSW just south of Wollongong, the coastal Shell Cove will become a home for more than 5,000 people with a bustling boat harbour and marina.

The Waterfront Shell Cove and its Town Centre will create a major regional boating destination, a waterfront marina lifestyle and social hub for both residents and the wider South Coast community.

Frasers Property Australia and Shellharbour City Council have developed The Waterfront Shell Cove Precinct Design Guidelines because of the importance of building well designed subdivisions, streetscapes and sustainable houses in our new communities.

These Guidelines are designed to help you to:

- Choose or design a contemporary new home that suits your land and lifestyle;
- Take advantage of the best orientation, view and outlook for your home;

- Create a street presence that contributes to the visual character and social interaction of the new neighbourhood;
- Incorporate Environmentally Sustainable Design principles; and
- Add value to your home and to the community of Shell Cove.

1.1 THE SHELL COVE VISION

Our vision is to create a new living coastal community at Shell Cove, with a strong local and regional focus on the boat harbour and unique natural beauty of the Shellharbour coastline.

Frasers Property Australia and Shellharbour City Council will be creating a sustainable new built environment that reflects the natural qualities of the locality and actively pursuing a contemporary coastal character that responds to the relaxed lifestyle of the region.

The character of the Waterfront Precinct at Shell Cove is to be modern Australian (rather than historical reproduction styles) and should contribute to a coastal vernacular. Homes should be designed and built for the local climate,

environment and lifestyle. There are several key features that reflect the contemporary Australian lifestyle and are considered to be essential design elements in the Waterfront Precinct. They are;

- Large verandahs and alfresco areas that provide quality private open space and extend upon indoor living spaces in both front and rear setbacks;
- Maximised glazing to transition between indoor and outdoor living areas;
- Materials that reflect the coastal position of the precinct i.e. weatherboards and lightweight cladding, natural stone and timber elements, and steel posts, awnings, framing and balustrade elements;
- Large eaves, overhangs, pergolas, awnings and external louvres to respond to the Shell Cove microclimate, and to shade and protect windows and external living spaces such as verandahs and courtyards in both the front and rear setbacks;
- Window, doors and skylights appropriately oriented to admit direct sun and allow cross ventilation;
- Simple, modern facades and roof forms; and
- Elements that will contribute to the distinctive character of precincts B1 and C1 include building scale, articulated streetscapes, fencing, private open space courtyards coastal colours and materials, and landscaping.



1.2 THE PRECINCTS

Precincts B1 and C1 are located to the south of the Boat Harbour, extend over 13ha of land adjoining Harbour Boulevard and represent the first stage of residential development within The Waterfront Shell Cove.

These Guidelines have been prepared specifically for detached housing on single lots within Precincts B1 and C1 of The Waterfront Shell Cove. Only one home per lot is permitted, unless noted otherwise (refer to Figure 8).



Artists impression of the Boat Harbour



FIGURE 1: Artists Impression of The Waterfront Shell Cove Precinct showing the location of Precincts B1 and C1

1.3 AIM AND STRUCTURE OF THE GUIDELINES

Frasers Property Australia and Shellharbour City Council have prepared The Waterfront Shell Cove Precincts B1 and C1 Design Guidelines to ensure the development of well designed and sustainable homes in our new community.

The Guidelines set out the key priorities and principles, in relation to single lot typologies, detached home siting and design, access, landscaping and sustainability.

These Guidelines form a 'manual' for design and development at The Waterfront Shell Cove and are part of the approval process for building development.

The Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the Building Code of Australia (BCA), and all relevant legislation and Australian Standards.

The Guidelines are setout as below:

- **Section 2** – Desired future character and the key design principles for Residential Precincts B1 and C1.
- **Section 3** – Lot Typologies, Site and Block Planning, which provides general guidance on site and block arrangements, such as building types, access and building envelopes.
- **Section 4** – Building Design, Architectural & Landscape Character, which provides guidance on house design, character, landscape and detailing.
- **Section 5** – Livability & Sustainability, which provides guidance on energy efficiency, passive solar design and water conservation.
- **Appendices** – which includes an applicant form; submission checklist; key objectives and mandatory requirement checklist; a list of useful references and resources; and a glossary.

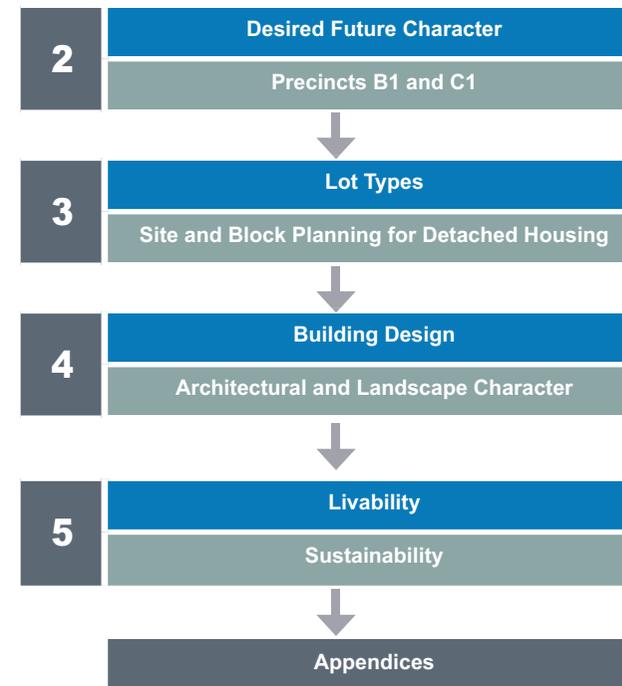


FIGURE 2: Structure of these Design Guidelines

1.4 APPROVAL PROCESS

The Waterfront Shell Cove approval process is illustrated in the diagram opposite.

Following your land purchase, a review of the Design Guidelines and the preparation or selection of a preferred house design, the first step is to obtain design approval from the 'Shell Cove Architect' (SCA) for the design of your new home. This SCA approval must be obtained before plans can be lodged with Shellharbour City Council for a Development Application (DA) approval.

SCA design approval is not required for any alterations and additions for all buildings, structure and swimming pools provided an Occupation Certificate has been issued for the principal dwelling.

Following the DA approval, you will require a Construction Certificate (CC) approval from Council or a Principal Certifying Authority (PCA) before construction can commence.

You are encouraged to have a preliminary meeting with the SCA to discuss your proposal to avoid any unnecessary work, time or costs. The required documentation (refer to the Checklist Appendix) should then be prepared and submitted to the SCA for formal assessment.

If you propose any variations to the design after approval has been given by the SCA, the SCA will require these changes to be clearly identified in the relevant plans and resubmitted for approval.

There is no assessment fee payable to the SCA. The SCA may allow variations to the guidelines on the basis of architectural and landscape merit.

Merit based assessments will consider variations to the guidelines where superior built form and/or improved environmental living outcomes are achieved, including improved building bulk and scale.

The SCA will endeavour to assess your home design within ten (10) working days.

Information to be submitted is identified in the Applicant Checklist in Appendix B (p. 38) of the Guidelines.

A meeting with the SCA can be arranged by contacting Shell Cove Sales Office on 13 38 38.

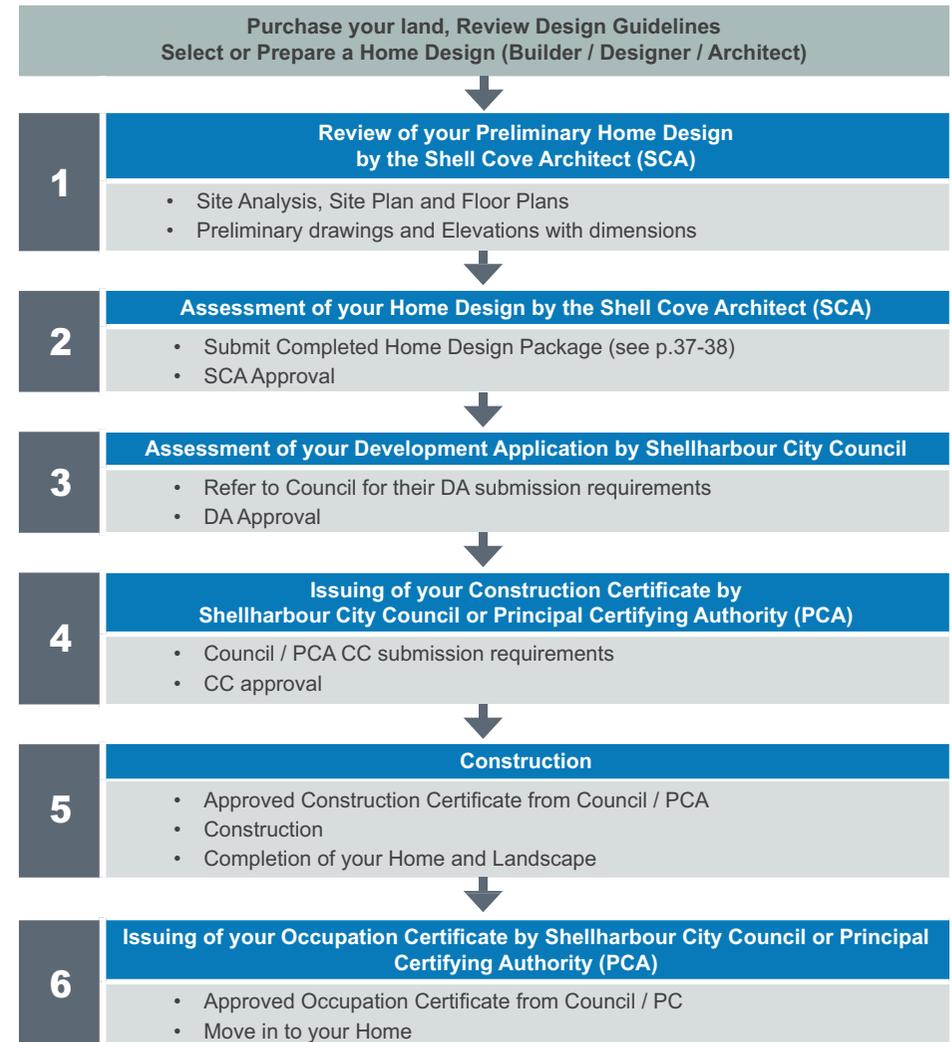


FIGURE 3: Key Steps in the Approval Process

2. RESIDENTIAL PRECINCTS B1 & C1

2.1 DESIRED FUTURE CHARACTER

This section describes the urban design attributes and desired future character of the precincts which has influenced the street pattern, lot layout, open space provision and pedestrian connections.

2.2 PRECINCT B1

Precinct B1 (7.9 ha) is framed by Harbour Boulevard to the south, two major 'View Corridor Streets' to the east and west and the new main link road to the north which runs broadly parallel to the new harbour.

The land slopes toward the new harbour and development will provide a range of low and medium density housing options.

Residential lots generally have a north-south orientation. Lots with a street address to the north are encouraged to include private north facing courtyards within front building lines. Lots with a street address to the south are encouraged to provide north facing living spaces and private open space to the rear of the lot.

Vehicular access is from Harbour Boulevard via the two major view corridor roads, each with a view to the harbour.

An open space link provides a pedestrian connection to Harbour Boulevard and a link to a future bus stop.

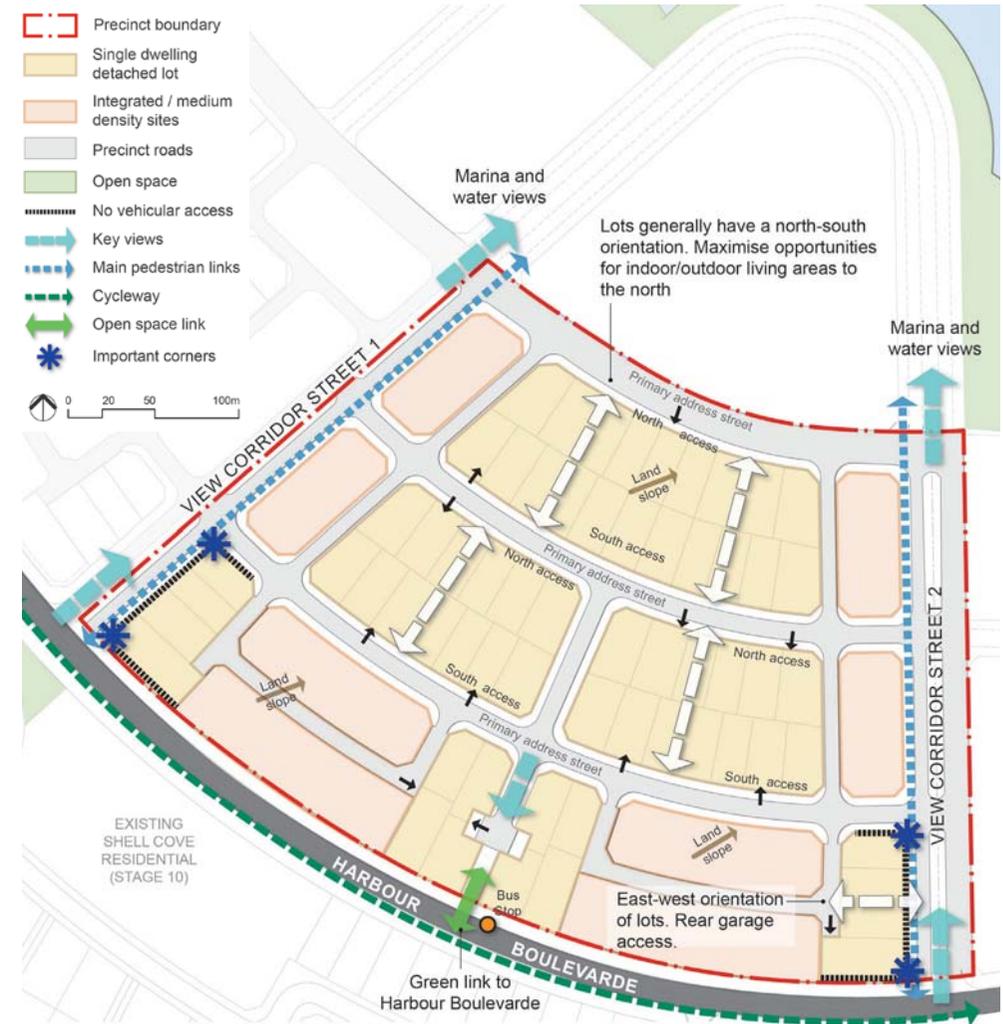


FIGURE 4: Precinct B1 Key Principles / Characteristics Diagram

Site Access and Street Network

- Two 'View Corridor Streets' provide connections to Harbour Boulevard.
- Local streets, broadly parallel to Harbour Boulevard, divide the Precinct into three blocks.
- Laneways provide access to some detached lots.
- There is no direct access to garages from Harbour Boulevard and the 'View Corridor Streets'.

View and Vistas

- Vistas to water along 'View Corridor Streets'.
- Views into landscaped corridor roads with central swales.

Amenity

- Connection to Harbour View Reserve across Harbour Boulevard.
- Pedestrian and cycle connections to Harbour Boulevard, bus routes and main cycleway.

Land Use and Building Types

- Mix of low and medium density housing types.
- Larger corner lots to provide additional diversity of housing.

2.3 PRECINCT C1

Precinct C1 (5.1ha) is framed by Harbour Boulevard to the south west, the Town Centre to the north and a 'View Corridor Street' to the south east.

The land slopes toward the new harbour and provides for a range of low and medium density housing options.

Lots have a mix of north-south and east-west orientations. Development on east - west lots should locate the building envelope towards the southern boundary to provide maximum opportunities for northern daylight access.

Vehicular access to the Precinct is from the Town Centre and the 'View Corridor Streets' and both provide vistas to the harbour.

A local park is the internal focus and an open space link provides direct pedestrian access to Harbour Boulevard. New housing is to face the park, with design controls over front fencing to create a special streetscape character.

Site Access and Street Network

- The 'View Corridor Street' connects to Harbour Boulevard.



FIGURE 5: Precinct C1 Key Principles / Characteristics Diagram

- A local street running parallel to Harbour Boulevard, provides for a main cross precinct link.
- Where a lot fronts a street and a laneway, vehicular access is to be from the laneway.
- No vehicular access to lots is permitted from Harbour Boulevard and the 'View Corridor Street 1'.

View and Vistas

- Vistas to water along the 'View Corridor Street 1' and 'Main Connecting Street 2'.
- Views into local parkland.

Amenity

- New central local park.
- An open space link provides pedestrian connections to Harbour Boulevard and future bus stop.
- Connections to parklands / wetlands across Harbour Boulevard.
- Pedestrian and cycle connections to Harbour Boulevard, bus routes and main cycleway.

Land use and Building Types

- Mix of low and medium density housing types.
- Larger corner lots to provide additional diversity of housing.



FIGURE 6: Illustrative concept for Precinct C1 park



3. LOT TYPES AND SITE PLANNING FOR DETACHED HOUSING

Section 3 is concerned with the relationship of houses to the variety of lot types within the subdivision, orientation of main living rooms and private open space, the location of garages and design of building envelopes.

The subdivision of the land within both Precincts provides a choice of land options to meet a variety of lifestyle needs of families.

A site analysis diagram must be prepared for each lot which identifies the main influences on the layout of the house, garage and garden.

The guidelines relate to the following living options or building types:

- Detached House Lots - 17m wide lot;
- Detached House Lots - 15m wide lot;
- Detached House Lots - 13m wide lot;
- Zero Lot Line Lots (built to the site boundary)
- Special Lots - Corner lots and Key Corner Entry Lots; and
- Studios.

3.1 BUILDING AND SITING REQUIREMENTS

Each house should be site responsive, be specifically designed for its lot and take into account land slope, views, breezes, solar orientation, access opportunities and any neighbourly issues such as privacy or overshadowing.

The siting of houses will need to be carefully considered to address the following:

- Slope of the land and water run off;
- Location of living spaces and gardens for good solar access in winter and to provide sun shading in summer;
- Strong connection between living spaces and external spaces;
- Orientation to catch prevailing breezes in summer months and to protect from adverse weather;
- Setbacks to streets and lot boundaries;
- Access requirements of vehicles and pedestrians;
- Maximum building envelopes;
- Neighbouring dwellings; and
- Requirements of services and easements.

These considerations will vary depending on each lot type and orientation.

For example, northern orientation is most desirable for living rooms and private open spaces. Where passive street surveillance and/or good views conflict with this, you should consider open plan – flow through living plans to maximise opportunities for dual aspect.

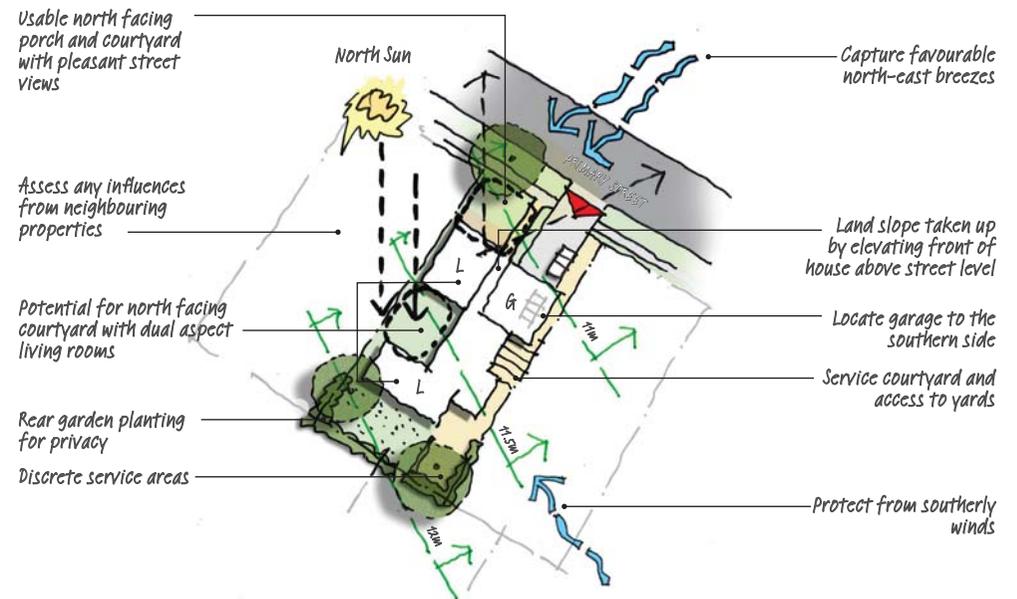


FIGURE 7: Example of site analysis diagram

3.2 DETACHED DWELLINGS

Precincts B1 and C1 provide for a range of lots suitable for detached dwellings. Refer to Figure 8.

17m, 15m and 13m Frontage Lots

Key site controls for lots with 17m, 15m and 13m frontages are set out in Table 1 and illustrated in the following diagrams.

The design and siting of houses on the corner entry lots is an important consideration given their prominent locations on Harbour Boulevard.



FIGURE 8: Lot Types for Dwellings

All setbacks in Table 1 are minimum requirements.

Importantly, an articulation zone is incorporated within the front setback projecting a maximum of 2.5m forward of the building line (over all stories). This is to encourage the incorporation of architectural features such as a verandah, porch or pergola which may be combined with upper level balconies within a 2 storey house, to provide visual interest, articulation, weather protection and sun shading.

The design guidelines encourage a design led approach to the incorporation of verandahs, porches and balconies and these can be more generous when the front facade is set further back than the 4.5m minimum dimension.

The house must have windows or doors of a living area, or at least a bedroom and a front door, facing the primary road to foster casual surveillance of the street.

The building design guidelines in Section 4 provide more detailed information on orientation, room layout and ESD principles.

The following diagrams illustrate good design principles for site planning for a variety of lot orientation and access conditions.



FIGURE 9: Front setback zone requirements

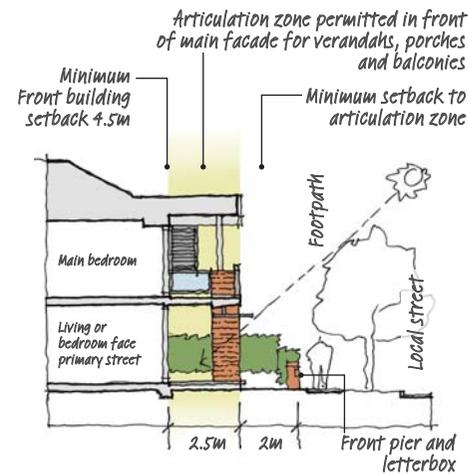


FIGURE 10: Front setback zone requirements - Section

Lot Size		Lot size (typical lot)	m2	13	15	17
		Lot Depth	m	24 - 30	24 - 30	24 - 30
Setbacks	Primary Frontage	Building Frontage	Min. m	4.5	4.5	4.5
		Garage Frontage	Min. m	5.5 to door	5.5 to door	5.5 to door
		Articulation Zone	Min. m	2.5 (over 2 stories only)	2.5 (over 2 stories only)	2.5 (over 2 stories only)
	Secondary Street Frontage (Corner Lots)	Building Frontage	Min. m	2.5 (for max length of 15m then 4m)	2.5 (for max length of 15m then 4m)	2.5 (for max length of 15m then 4m)
		Garage Frontage	Min. m	1.5 to garage door	1.5 to garage door	1.5 to garage door
		Articulation Zone	Min. m	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Side	Ground Floor	Min. m	0 (garage only) / 1.2	0 (garage only) / 1.2	1.2
		Upper Storey	Min. m	1.2	1.2	1.2
	Rear *	Ground Floor	Min. m	3	3	3
		Upper Storey	Min. m	6	6	6
		Garage (Rear Loaded)	Min. m	0	0	0
	Zero Lot Line	Ground Floor	Max. % of Lot depth	75% (see below for maximum wall heights)	Garage only (to a maximum wall height of 3.5m)	N/A
		Second Storey	Max. % of Lot depth	50% (to a maximum wall height of 7.5m)	N/A	N/A
Second Storey Side Setback		Min. m	1.2	N/A	N/A	
Corner lots - Garages from secondary street / laneway		Min. m	0 (garage only)	0 (garage only)	0 (garage only)	
Solar Access			Hrs/x% of POS	2 hrs / 50% of POS ^	2 hrs / 50% of POS ^	2 hrs / 50% of POS ^
Site & Landscape	Site Coverage		% of lot area	65%	60%	60%
	Landscaped Area		% of lot area	10%	15%	15%
	Total Private Open Space Area		Min. m2	40m2	40m2	40m2
Private Open Space (POS)	Principle POS		Min. m2 (min dimension) (m x m min.)	24m2 (min. dim 4m)	24m2 (min. dim 4m)	24m2 (min. dim. 4m)
	POS in Front & Rear Setback		Min dimensions	3m	3m	3m
	POS on Front Balconies		Min dimensions	2.5m	2.5m	2.5m
Building Height	Max.stories / m above ground level		Stories / height above natural ground level	2 Stories. (3.5m maximum wall height for single storey, 7.5m maximum wall height for two storey). 3 Stories may be considered on sloping sites, subject to merit assessment		
Parking	Provision		Rate / dwelling by bedroom no.	1 space / 1 to 2 B +	1 space / 1 to 2 B+	1 space / 1 to 2 B +

Table 1: Built Form Controls

Definitions of the terminology used above is provided in Appendix E * Rear setbacks are defined to the building line which includes an existing / proposed wall, balcony, verandah or porch. Rear setback controls do not apply to corner duplex sites. Refer to Section 3.4 for further guidance. ^ There may be dispensation for south facing lots where skylights into living spaces, balconies / courtyards on the north face can be included.

North-South Lots - Primary street to the north

Consider increasing setbacks to the north to maximise north facing private open spaces and /or courtyards with a verandah, porch or pergola. Minimise rear setbacks and set back upper levels to maximise northern sun into the backyard.

Refer to Courtyard Fencing Section 4.8.

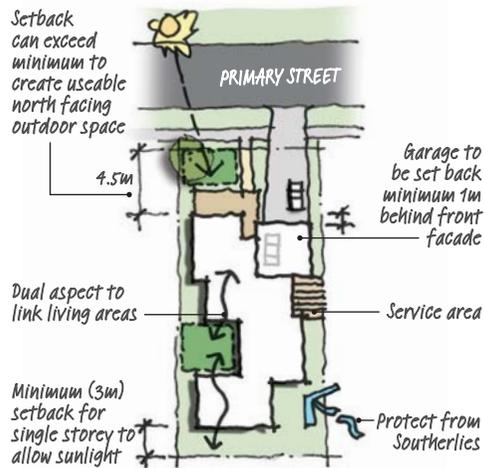


FIGURE 11: North-south lot with primary street to the north

North-South Lots - Primary street to the south

Maximise north facing rear yard for private open space connected to living areas. House types for lots should maximise open / flow through plans and provide surveillance to the street. Minimise south setbacks.

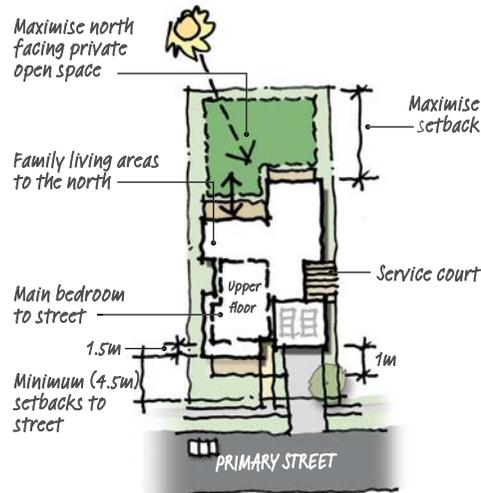


FIGURE 12: North-south lot with primary street to the south

East-West Lots

These lots are suited to L-shape or courtyard houses which maximise private open space to the north side of lots. Minimum setbacks to the southern boundary.

Rear laneway access with zero setback to garages and potential for studios above.

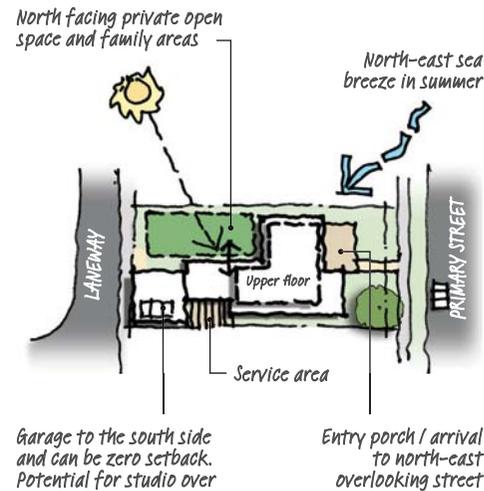


FIGURE 13: East-west lot

Diagonal Lots

These lots often provide opportunities for two private open spaces, for example, to the north-east or north-west with minimum southern boundary setback. Create usable verandahs, porches and courtyard spaces to the northern front setback especially with park views.

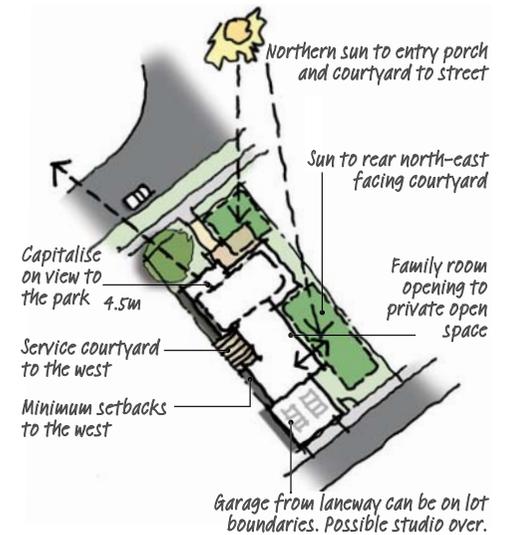


FIGURE 14: Diagonal lot

3.3 ZERO LOT LINE BUILDING

The building of walls on the boundary where permitted, allows you to build more efficiently on your lot and can open up side windows and / or courtyards to solar access on one side. Build to boundary walls are best located on western or southern sides to open up homes to the north / easterly orientation.

The location, length and height of walls on the lot boundary is restricted to ensure that your neighbours have no loss of amenity.

Design Requirements

- Zero Lot Line building is to be in accordance with Figure 15.
- The wall on the boundary must be finished to match the front of the dwelling
- Garages can be on the lot line on corner lots where access is provided from the secondary street or laneway.



FIGURE 15: Zero Lot Line Building

- Generally cross falls on lots are no more than 0.5m. The footings and finish of the wall on the boundary must be designed to allow for the maximum cut/fill of 0.5m.
- The design of the footings on a lot boundary should take into account any changes in level and allow for construction of walls on the adjacent lot

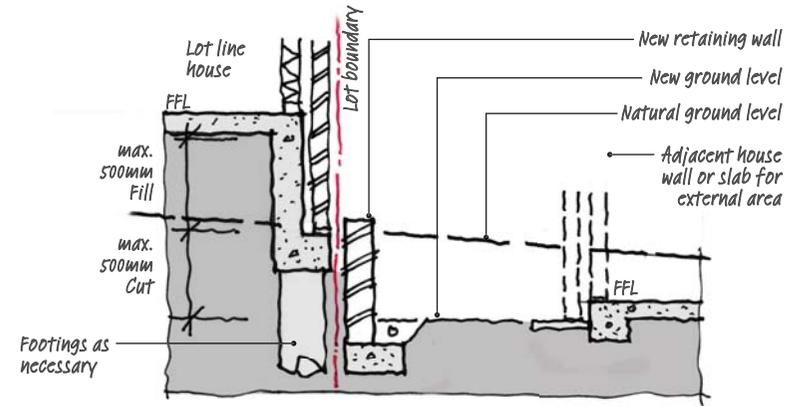


FIGURE 18: Lot Line Detail for a Change in Level

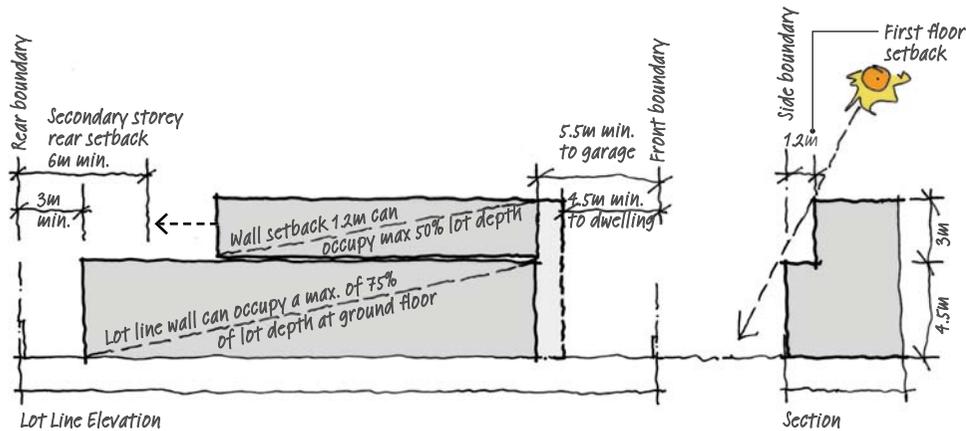


FIGURE 16: Lot Line (13m) Control

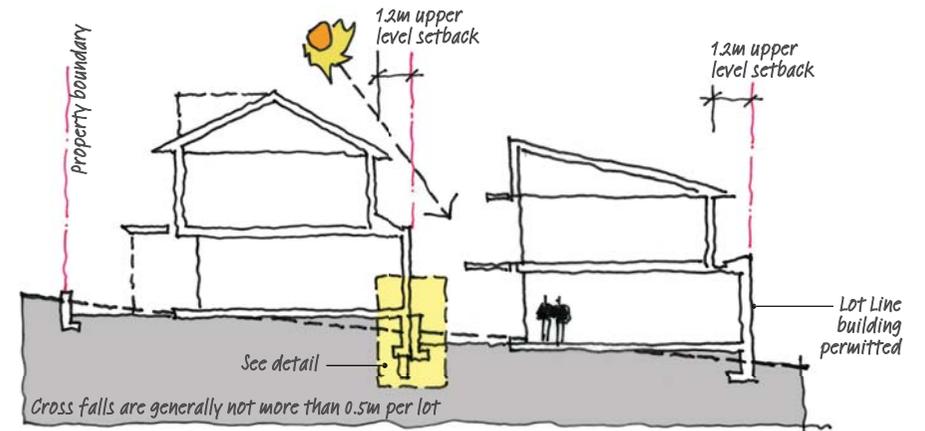


FIGURE 17: Lot Line Section at the Boundary

3.4 SPECIAL LOTS

Corner Lots

Corner lots are generally wider than other lots and may have splayed boundaries due to the geometry of the streets. Refer to Figure 19, Figure 20 and Figure 21.

The design of dwellings must address both streets and 'turn the corner'. This means that elements such as windows, wall materials, colours, sunshades etc. should wrap around the corner. There are also special fencing requirements for corner lots (refer to Section 4.8).

Corner lots are to have a minimum secondary (side) boundary building setback of 2.5m.

An articulation zone of 1.5m is allowed to the secondary frontage to encourage the incorporation of building elements that also turn the corner, for example projecting sun screens, balconies and pergolas.

Vehicular access can be from the front street or the side street (preferred).

On north facing lots, rear access is particularly preferable to maximise the number of north-facing habitable rooms to the street.

Key Corner Lots

There are four key corner lots located on Harbour Boulevard at the main entries to the Precincts (refer to Figure 8). These are large lots of 700 to 800m² and have important street frontages to address in design.

The fences to key lots are to be constructed by Frasers Property Australia and may incorporate signage for the Precincts.

The key corner lots have rear vehicular access only from laneways and should have north facing private open space. Refer to Table 1 for built form controls.

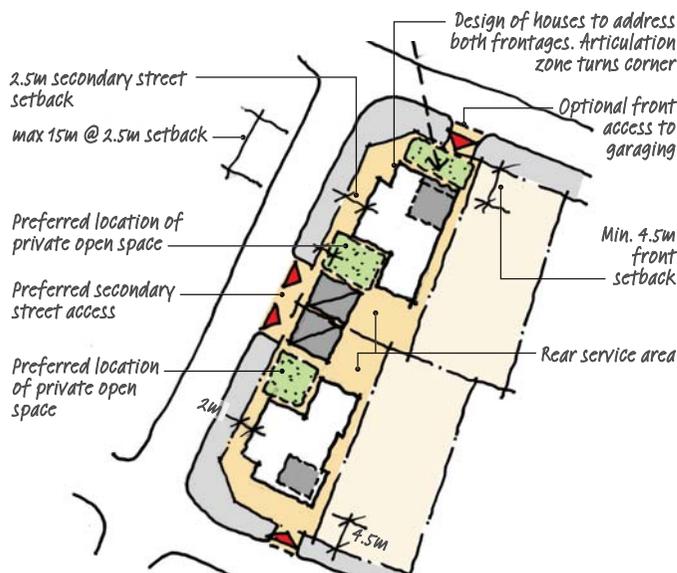


FIGURE 19: Example of Corner Lots

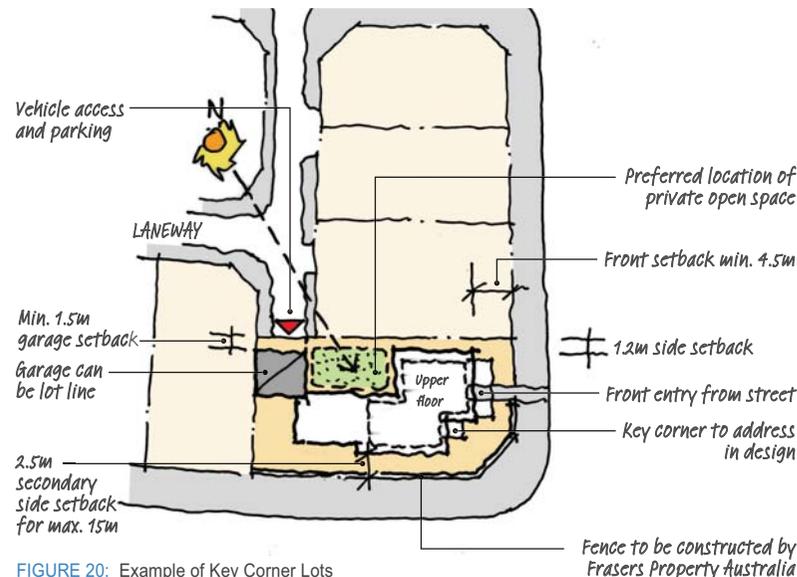


FIGURE 20: Example of Key Corner Lots

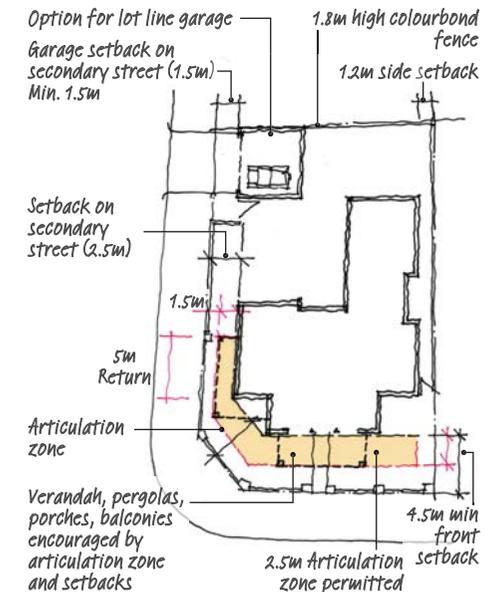


FIGURE 21: Example of Corner Lot Articulation Zone

Duplex Sites

A number of corner lots are suitable for duplex development and are nominated in Figure 8. These sites will permit one or two homes in either attached or detached format.

The design and siting of duplex housing will require consideration of address to multiple street frontages.

Each home should address either the primary or secondary street. Elements such as windows, wall materials, colours and sunshades should be consistent.

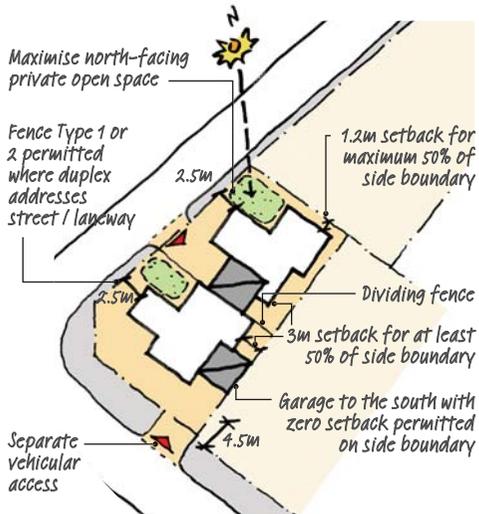


FIGURE 22: Example of duplex homes on a corner lot

Setbacks for primary and secondary street frontages are identified in Table 1 Built Form Controls. For lot boundaries other than street frontages, a minimum 1.2m setback applies with a 3m setback along at least 50% of each boundary.

Providing separate access to homes by locating the driveways on different streets is encouraged. It is preferable to locate driveways and garages to the south of the home to maximise north-facing habitable rooms and private open space.

Refer to Figure 22.

3.5 STUDIOS

Studios or lofts may be approved above garages to the rear of corner lots with car entries off side streets or from a rear laneway. Refer to Figure 23.

They should be designed as an integrated part of the main dwelling in terms of built form, materials and so on, and should include a small Juliet balcony and / or windows overlooking the laneway to provide for casual surveillance opportunities.



Studio above garage

Maximum studio size is determined by the garage dimensions. To ensure compatibility of scale, studios may be approved only where the main house is two storeys.

Studios are to remain on the same land title as the main dwelling.

Staircases, balconies, windows, entries and the like should be designed so that there is no adverse impact on the privacy of neighbouring dwellings, and to contribute positively to laneways.



FIGURE 23: Preferred Studio Locations Diagram

3.6 SLOPING SITES

The design of your home must respond to the slope and orientation of your lot.

The amount of excavation required should be minimised. Where slopes dictate, consider a split level house plan or garage under which responds to the slope.

For front to back slopes, step the house down the slope. For cross slopes, a mid step in the floor plan can avoid visible retaining walls on lot boundaries.

The majority of lots have slopes from front to rear of 1m or less. A few lots close to Harbour Boulevard have 1.5m to 2m slopes from street to rear boundary.

The majority of lots have cross site slopes of around 0.5m

Design Requirements

- The dwelling must respond to the topography of the land through split level designs unless privacy to adjacent properties can be demonstrated
- Maximum 500mm cut and fill

- Dwelling designs are to ensure reasonable visual privacy to adjoining dwellings
- Retaining walls forward of the house to be masonry to compliment house design.
- Terracing of retaining walls and incorporating landscape screening is encouraged.
- Retaining walls in the rear garden should be at least 3m from the rear of the house to allow for a level connection between living rooms and private open space.
- Retaining on street boundaries must comply with fencing controls in Section 4.8.
- Terracing of retaining walls and incorporating landscape screening is encouraged.
- The finished ground floor level of your home is to be no greater than 500mm above the existing ground level. Variation to this control, of up 900mm, may be considered where an improved design outcome is achieved, such as improved views and amenity.

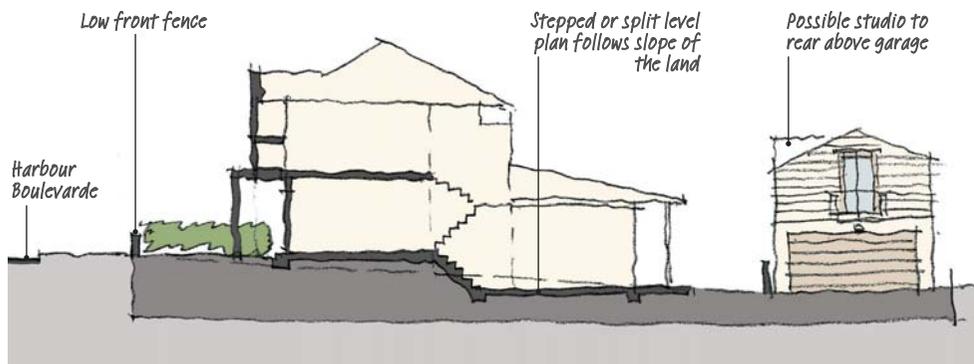


FIGURE 24: Siting on sloping sites

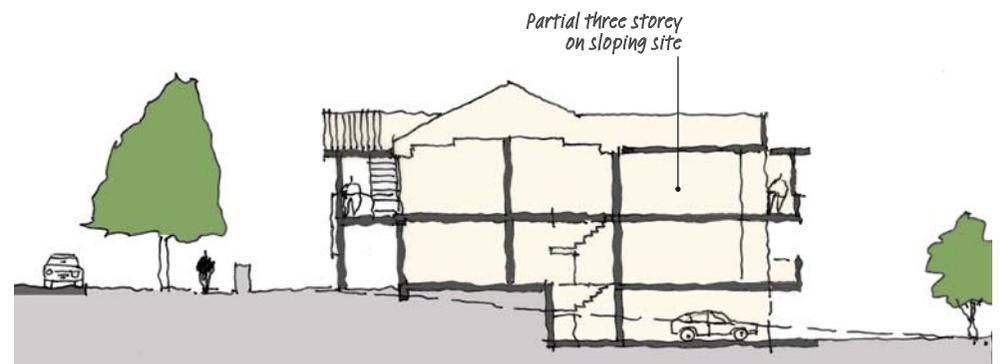


FIGURE 25: Partial three storey may be permitted on sloping sites

4. BUILDING DESIGN, ARCHITECTURAL & LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

Memorable streetscapes incorporate attractive house facades, well defined and landscaped front gardens together with consistent fences.

Houses are designed to provide a desirable outlook for residents and to create safer and more visually appealing neighbourhoods.

4.1 BUILDING FACADES, STREET FRONTAGE & CHARACTER

The building facades and character of homes at The Waterfront Shell Cove should reflect the coastal location and articulate the sustainable focus of the community.

Facades should respond to the Shell Cove microclimate, explore different elevational treatments related to orientation, incorporate external shading components such as verandahs and utilise high quality, durable materials and finishes suitable for coastal conditions.

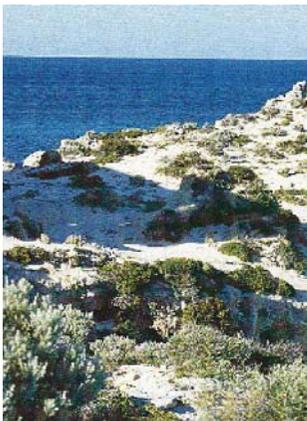
The design quality of facades will also be influenced by the articulation of facade elements, innovation of environmental sustainability, proportion, transparency, the interplay of light and shade, materiality and colour.

Forms of articulation include blade walls, steel and natural timber posts, entries, balconies, verandahs, pergolas, screens, awnings, feature walls and a combination of external materials.

To foster interaction with the street, it is preferable that an indoor living area should provide surveillance over the primary street and open onto a weather protected useable outdoor space.

Design Requirements

- All buildings are to positively contribute to the character of Shell Cove through quality (design) composition of facades.
- Facades are to be contemporary in character and may reflect traditional coastal holiday homes in their simplicity of form, verandahs and 'lean-tos' and vertical, rectangular windows set into walls.
- Reproduction or replica styles of buildings such as Federation, Georgian, Tuscan or Tudor are not considered to be appropriate at The Waterfront Shell Cove.
- Facades should provide a richness of detail and design interest especially at visually prominent locations.
- Dwellings should be articulated so that the main building line is forward of the garage. Materials, balconies and porches should be composed so that the garage does not dominate the front elevation.



Coastal landscape quality



Contemporary coastal living



Outdoor rooms & living areas



FIGURE 26: Preferred Design Elements

Coastal Character

The design of your home should contribute to the contemporary coastal design character encouraged at The Waterfront Shell Cove.

This can be reflected in:

- Maximising indoor / outdoor relationships that create a sense of 'openness' and 'transparency' with opportunities for 'outdoor' rooms, verandahs, balconies and porches.
- Using materials, colours and textures that reflect the natural coastal landscape

- Use of lightweight external materials particularly to the upper levels.
- Receiving ample sun into living areas and maximising natural cross ventilation for summer cooling
- Utilising external sun control and privacy devices to add character and save energy
- Adopting vertically proportioned windows, expressed trim and timber "boat house" details.
- Horizontal shading elements are encouraged.

External Materials

Building facades of predominately lightweight materials are encouraged to contribute to the coastal character of the community.

- The creative use of contrasting / complimentary lightweight materials is encouraged particularly to upper building levels. Materials can include timber or reconstructed weatherboards, plywood, compressed fibre cement products and metal cladding.

- A mix of external materials is required. As a general rule, at least 50% of external materials are to be lightweight in character (to all facades).
- At least two complimentary materials or finishes should be used for facade articulation.
- Rendered, bagged/painted masonry or brick / stone should be limited to the lower parts of the building. For two storey houses, masonry should not be above the first floor balcony or window sill height.
- All materials and finishes to resist coastal elements and be easily maintained.



Lightweight materials and simple building forms encouraged for coastal character



External materials

- Refer to Section 4.6 and Appendix G for the preferred external materials palette.

Verandahs, Balconies and Balustrades

Oversized and generous verandahs, porches and balconies are encouraged to take advantage of the favourable Shell Cove climate and opportunities for indoor/outdoor spaces.

Balconies, verandahs and porches can be incorporated within the articulation zone of 2.5m within the front setback.

As a guide front porches and verandahs should take up a minimum of 30% and up to 50% of the width of the front facade at ground level.

Design requirements

- Verandahs should have a minimum depth of 2.5m to be useable.
- Doors and windows should generally be the full width of the balcony or verandah to maximise indoor/outdoor relationships.
- Balconies and verandahs that wrap around the corners of buildings are encouraged.

- Balconies designed with pergolas, operable louvres and screens to increase climate control and create 'outdoor rooms' are encouraged.
- Detailing of balconies and balustrades should be generally open in style and reflect a coastal character using vertical timber battens, steel, mullion less or opaque glass, stainless steel wire or a combination.

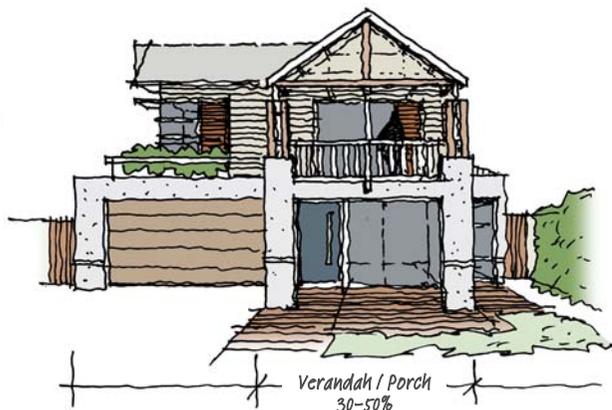
ESD Driven

To conserve energy and save money your home design should include elements that increase the sustainability and performance of the building.

For example:

- Incorporate operable screens and shutters particularly to east and west facing openings.
- Incorporate protective eaves (minimum 450mm wide; 600mm preferred) or alternative shading devices.
- Use of operable glass louvres is encouraged to maximise cross ventilation opportunities.

Refer to Section 5 of the Design Guidelines for ESD requirements.



Proportion of verandahs and porches of front facade



Outdoor living room with pergola



Open style balcony with balustrades comprising timber and glass



Protective eaves and overhangs required.

4.2 BUILDING ENTRY AND RELATIONSHIP TO THE STREET

The building entrance is the primary address of your home, it creates an interface with the public domain, contributing to the identity, legibility and safety of the street and the design character of your home.

For safety purposes, separate entries from the street for pedestrians and vehicles are encouraged.

Equitable access is also encouraged. Where possible provide a safe, continuous, step free pathway from the street entrance and/or the parking area to a dwelling entrance.

Design requirements

- A front verandah, porch or covered area (by way of an awning or similar) should be provided at, or over, the dwelling entrance to provide weather protection.
- Locate the primary entry to buildings from the main street frontage by providing visible entries.
- The front door opening should be a clear 850mm minimum width for wheelchair use.
- Entries are to be visible, generous and safe.



Front porch



Front verandah

4.3 IMPORTANT CORNERS

The corners of houses that face intersections, open space and act as termination points to public vistas are important and should reinforce their prominent location by quality of design.

This can be through articulation of the building form at corners, increased height, the use of architectural design elements such as balconies, verandahs, pergolas, corner windows, the use of interesting forms and/or colour emphasis.

Design requirements

- Two storey building elements are required to be used to street corner lots/important corners (Refer to Figure 8).

- Key corner lots have been identified to provide visual reference points and contribute to the creation of a sense of identity for the neighbourhood. These sites require an architectural response to define a relationship with their surroundings. The architecture of the key sites can be expressed through some of the following methods;
 - Taller elements on corners
 - Distinctive colour on particular elements
 - Articulation on all public frontages

- Glazing on all public frontages
- Distinctive planting

4.4 GARAGES AND DRIVEWAYS

Garages are to be setback behind the main building facade a minimum of 1m and should not dominate the streetscape or building appearance. The driveway area should not dominate the entry or views from the street.

Exceptions to setbacks for garages will be made where garaging is accessed from rear laneways or from secondary streets.

Driveways should be integrated with the design of the front landscape area and compliment the building design.

Design requirements

- Refer to Table 1 for design requirements
- The maximum garage opening is to be no greater than 6m (double garage) or 50% of the frontage, whichever is the lesser.
- Triple garages will only be permitted in a tandem arrangement.
- Where lots have laneway access, vehicle access and parking should be from the laneway.
- For corner lots, vehicle access and parking is preferred from the secondary street. Refer to Figure 8, Figure 19 and Figure 20.
- Detached garages should match the main house roof form and materials.
- Garages in laneways can have zero setback from the rear and, where nominated on Figure 15, side property boundaries. Any studios or balconies above can be on the building line.



Corner emphasis by window design



Corner emphasis



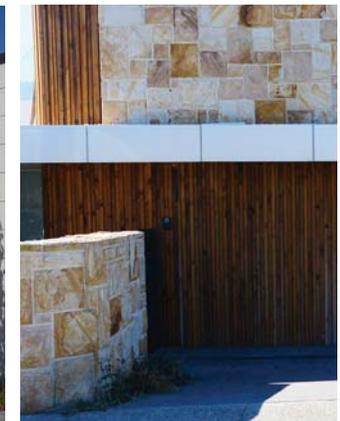
Design addressing the corner



Garage setback behind building line



Paving and landscape between garage and laneway



Colours and materials to match and integrate with the main dwelling

- Any space between the lane and garage is to be paved, in coloured or exposed aggregate concrete.
- Minimum dimensions for carparking spaces are to comply with Australian Standards (AS/NZ 2890.1:2004 Parking Facilities - Off Street Parking).

Treatment and Screening

- Garages are to be constructed in materials and finishes to match or integrate with the main dwelling.

- Garage doors are to be of contemporary design and not overly "featured".
- Segmented door systems including panel lift and sliding doors are preferred with long horizontal panelling.
- Vertical roller doors are not permitted.

Driveways

- Driveways and paved areas should be minimised.
- Uncoloured concrete and bitumen will not be approved.

- There should be landscaping between the driveway and side boundary.

4.5 ROOF DESIGN

The roof is a key component of the design expression of your home. Quality roof design considers the contribution of the roof to the overall performance and function of the building.

Simple gable and hip roof forms are preferable for street frontages and may be combined with verandah and upper balcony elements to form an attractive street elevation.

Design requirements

- Roof design is to be treated as an integral part of the overall design of your home.
- Roofs should be simple in form with gable and hipped roofs at a minimum of 24 degrees and a maximum of 42 degrees.
- Skillion roofs can be lower in pitch, for example, 10-15 degrees.
- Articulated roof forms are encouraged to provide solutions for natural light and ventilation, summer shade and winter sun penetration to the interiors.



Garage colours match main dwelling



Segmented door system



Timber doors with natural light access



Segmented sliding doors and permeable paving



Sliding garage doors

- The use of low pitched, multi-plane, curved and hovering roof forms are encouraged and considered on design merit where they establish a distinctive coastal character.
- "Boathouse" forms and deep overhanging roofs which extend to verandahs are encouraged and may include special treatments such as exposed truss and rafters or natural timber eave linings.
- A variety of roof forms is encouraged along streetscapes.
- Roof styles are to be predominantly hipped, gable, skillion or flat style. Roof forms are not to be excessively obtrusive or likely to cause loss of amenity to the streetscape or neighbours
- Appropriate use of eaves, pergolas, screens, awnings, and louvres should be incorporated into the house and roof design to provide protection to the north, east and west facing windows
- Roof forms should be designed to maximise solar gain to north facing windows in winter and control excessive solar gain in summer
- Elevated roof forms are encouraged to have operable windows to facilitate ventilation and the release of warm stale air
- Where used, eaves are to be a minimum of 450mm from the face of the building to provide adequate protection
- Eaves are to be used on all frontages except for walls on zero lot boundaries, or where a parapet is used
- Light coloured, insulated metal roofing is the preferred roofing material.
- Unpainted or highly reflective roofs will not be approved.
- Service elements (such as vents and skylights) should be integrated into the roof design and / or painted to match the roof colour



Simple roof forms and lightweight materials



"Boathouse" roof form



Low pitched skillion roof form



Articulated roof form for light and ventilation

4.6 EXTERIOR DESIGN PALETTE

The choice of external materials and colours should relate to the natural and visual character of the Shell Cove landscape.

The selection of external materials and finishes should be suitable for coastal conditions, for example exposure grade bricks.

The principle base colours of buildings should be natural, relatively neutral and light in tone, with stronger accent colours to be used on specific building elements such as screens, projecting blade walls, sun shading, pergolas, balconies, gutters and trim.

Where masonry is used, this is preferred to the base of the building with lightweight materials used for the upper levels.

Large areas of dark colours and materials including the roof and highly reflective finishes will not be approved.

An external colour scheme, together with coloured / coded elevation drawings, is required for the submission to the Shell Cove Architect for approval.

Composition of materials such as natural stone, timber and expressed steel elements are encouraged to add variation.



Natural landscape materials, colours and textures as inspiration for external colour choices

COASTAL COLOUR COMBINATIONS

(Images and colour combinations sourced from Watlyf http://www.watlyf.com.au/system/galleries/download/pdf/Exterior_Colour_Schemes.pdf)

THE WATERFRONT
SHELL COVE

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The Waterfront Shell Cove Colour Palette (refer to Appendix G)

Preferred Materials & Colours

Element	Preferred Materials	Preferred Colours	
Solid walls	<p>Masonry (lower walls) can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sandstone or stacked natural stone (not vitrified tile equivalents) Rendered, bagged or painted blockwork or brickwork Face brickwork - smooth face only. Textured bricks will not be approved Split face block work <p>All brickwork and associated fittings are to be coastal rated.</p>	<p>Cladding (all walls):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber Weatherboard Plywood Prefinished metal Zinc Copper Rendered Blue Board Painted CFC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Colour Palette (Appendix G) Natural colour of materials Timbers stained (in a range similar to the colour selection) Pre-finished sheet metal (selected Colorbond colours) Light coastal, natural hues, cream, grey, off white, sand. Strong brick colours will not be approved. <p>Note: Alternative wall materials may be approved based on design and merit.</p>
Roofs, Gutters & Downpipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal roof sheeting is preferred. Selected flat profile tiles may be approved on merit. Rainwater heads and expressed downpipes to be in folded metal Colorbond standard profile gutters to match the roof, or stainless steel in round / half round shapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-white and light colours preferred (to minimise heat gain) Pre-finished metal finished (colours similar to Colour Palette) Selected Colorbond roof colours are in light to mid tones being Surfmist, Evening Haze, Shale Grey, Dune, Windspray and Bushland. Must be suitable for coastal conditions. Black roofs are not permitted. 	
Windows & Louvres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass / timber / painted windows Aluminium, prefinished or natural anodised Expressed window reveals are preferred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural colours of materials (for example, natural anodised) Powder coat colours equal to Colour Palette colours 	
Sunshade Devices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horizontal timber louvres / battens Aluminium louvres Canopy roofs compatible with main roofing Painted CFC / Folded metal sheeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural colours of materials Colour as per Colour Palette Powder coat colours equal to Colour Palette colours Can be accent colours 	
Fencing (Refer to Section 4.8 Walls & Fencing Detail)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber pickets / slats Rendered / painted Masonry plinth and piers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary timber pickets / slats Painted steel pickets or flats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural colours of materials or to match / compliment house Colour as per Colour Palette Powder coat colours equal to Colour Palette colours
Garage Doors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timber / sheet metal / translucent panels Tilt-up panel doors preferred. Roller doors are not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural or stained timber is acceptable. 	
Front Driveway / Pavement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposed aggregate concrete (to match existing footpaths). Stamped, stencilled paving is not permitted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural landscape colours - sand, gravel, greys [preferred] No white / bright finishes. No dark heat absorbing finishes <p>Consider combined hard and soft driveway treatments.</p>	

4.7 SUN SHADING AND OTHER DETAILS

Details such as sun shading devices, balconies, downpipes and privacy screens should form an integral part of your home design.

The following indicates the preferred detailing of these building elements.

Sun shading, Eaves and Screens

Effective sun shading devices, screens and eaves can increase the climate control and habitability of indoor and outdoor spaces and save you money.

Exposed rafters under eaves can add character.

Design requirements

- The use of timber battens, screens and sun shading devices is encouraged to create "outdoor rooms" for coastal living.
- Generous roof overhangs or eaves are encouraged for weather protection and sun shading. The minimum width required is 450mm. 600mm is encouraged.
- Provide shade to north facing windows. As a general rule, the projection of north facing sunshades should be 30% of the height of the glass window or door.

- Adjustable shading, for example shutters and screens are best to east and west facing openings.
- North east and north west window openings often require vertical blades for effective solar control.

Gutters and Downpipes

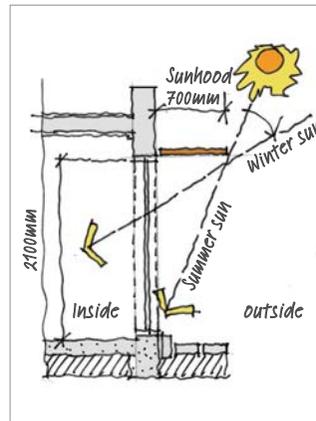
- Careful design and integration of downpipes and drainage provisions is required to avoid unsightly detailing.
- The use of circular down pipes and half round gutters would reinforce the coastal character of the house.

Openings

- Vertically proportional openings are preferred for windows and doors with expressed reveals.
- Any security doors are to be simple and recessive with dark coloured mesh.
- Fly screens are to match window frame colours and be dark mesh.
- External security roller shutters to windows are not permitted.



Effective sun shading devices



Effective sunshading to north openings



Detailing under eaves and circular downpipes



Integrated downpipe design



Circular downpipes

4.8 WALLS AND FENCES

Walls and fences define the boundary between your home and the public domain and contribute to the quality, character and identity of the street.

The composition of fences and walls should provide a balance between opacity and transparency, with materials and colours that convey the contemporary coastal character of The Waterfront Shell Cove.

The fencing guidelines are based on the following principles:

- Relatively open streetscapes – open front gardens and semi-transparent front fences to promote casual surveillance and community interaction;
- Consistent and quality design – to enhance your home investment and unify the street; and
- Privacy – achieved by dwelling design, solid side and rear fencing, transparent front and return fencing and landscape.

Design requirements

The design of fences and walls is to:

- Clearly define boundaries between private and public spaces;
- Provide sight lines to the street and public domain to allow passive surveillance and increase safety;
- Provide for privacy, particularly for rear gardens and courtyards, without impacting on views, outlook, access to light and natural ventilation;
- Provide an articulated and varied interface with the street;

- Provide privacy for courtyards within the front setback (refer to "Courtyard Fences")
- Provide an address for your home, integrating a letterbox and street number; and
- Incorporate landscaping where possible to soften the fence line and provide privacy where required.

All fencing is to be consistent with Figure 27.



Example of masonry piers and hedging for corner lots



Piers with landscaping

Front Fences - Fence Type 1 & 2

- Front fences can provide for a unified streetscape and a special character for individual lot frontages. At The Waterfront Shell Cove, front fencing requirements vary depending on the lot address (refer to Figure 27):
- For lots where fences are to be built by Frasers Property Australia, the following design requirements do not apply.
- Fence Type 1 is a minimum requirement (shown as dashed green line).
- Front fence Type 2 is mandatory where the lot addresses entry streets or public open space (shown as solid green line).
- Colours and materials of fencing is to be in accordance with Section 4.6.
- Front fences are subject to the following design requirements.

Fence Type 1

Design requirements

- The minimum requirement for all lots (except those where Frasers Property Australia will build the front fence) is to build piers at the corners of the lot frontage and at the edges of the vehicle and pedestrian entry to the lot.

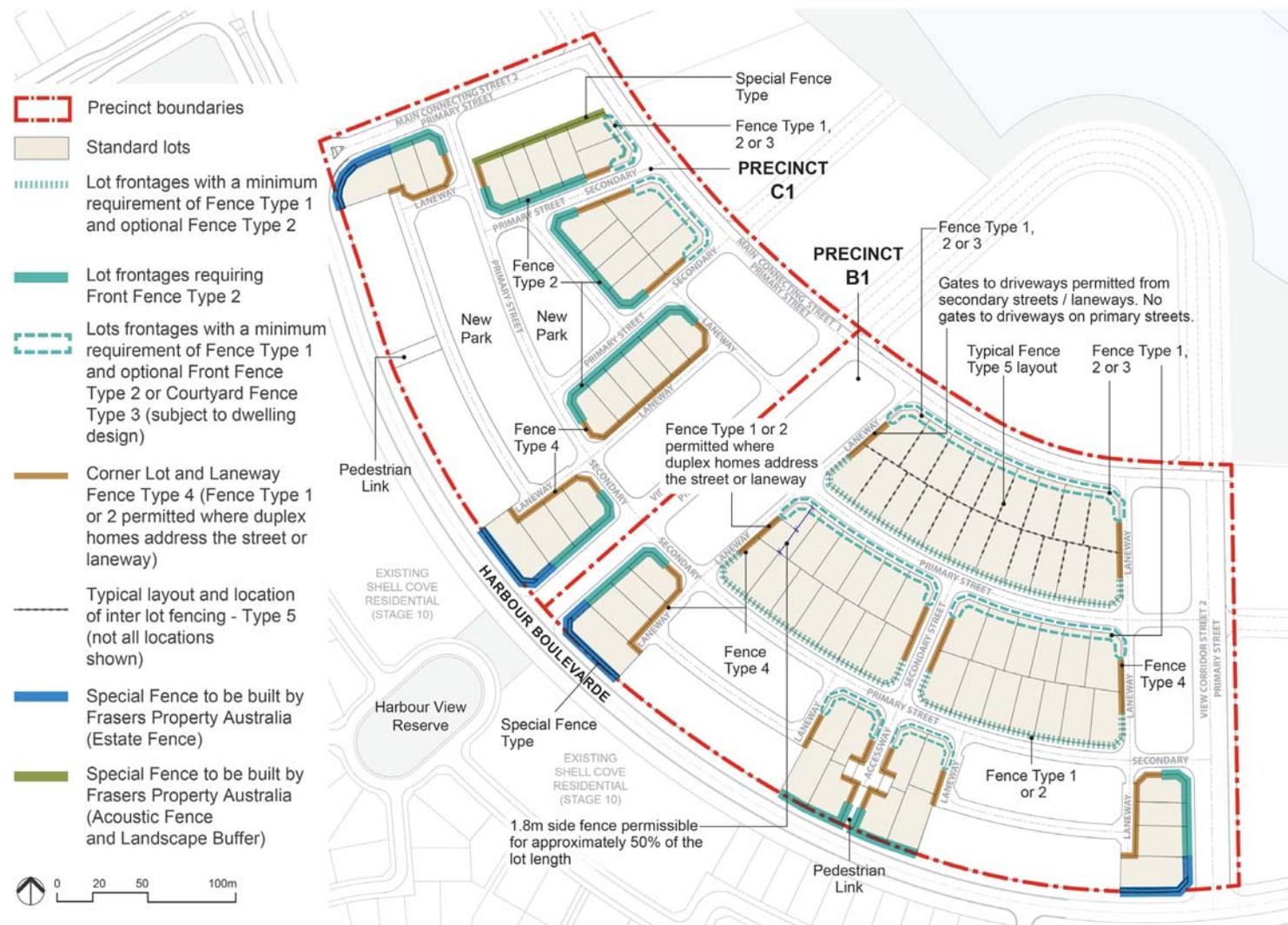


FIGURE 27: Fencing for housing lots

The piers are to be a maximum of 1m high.

- The pier located at the vehicle and/or pedestrian entry is to incorporate the letterbox, street number and if required, lighting. The colour / finish of the street number should be clearly legible against the colour of the pier.
- Landscaping is to be incorporated between the piers. You can use stainless steel wire between the piers to support screen planting and / or

infill planting to provide definition to the footpath.

Fence Type 2

Design requirements

- Front Fence Type 2 is to be constructed of:
 - Masonry, rendered bagged or painted piers, with infill timber pickets, metal picket (flats) or stainless steel wire and turnbuckles (refer Figure 29 and Figure 30).
- Infill picket fences are to be painted

in light tone colour or white and can vary in terms of the balance of solid to open, and the style of picket (period detailing to be avoided).

- Infill fencing can have intermediate masonry piers or more simpler supports / newell posts.
- Infill elements should maintain a consistent height with the piers, at 1m high.
- The fence return is to continue along side boundaries to 1m behind the front building facade, then slope or step up to the interlot fence height of 1.8m.
- Front gates should be constructed as

'infill' fencing.

- Driveway gates are not permitted from primary streets.
- Colorbond or similar metal front fences are not permitted.

**Front Courtyard Fences
Fence Type 3**

Front courtyard fences are permissible in selected locations where the design of dwellings include private open space within the front setback.

Design requirements

- Courtyard fences are permitted as

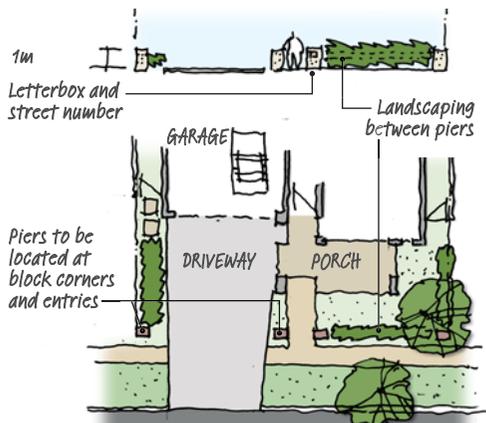


FIGURE 28: Fence Type 1 - Piers and infill landscaping

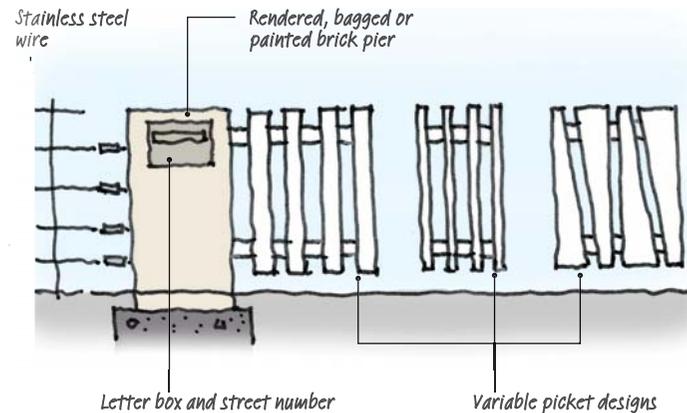


FIGURE 29: Fence Type 2 - Variable picket designs together with entry pier Indicative

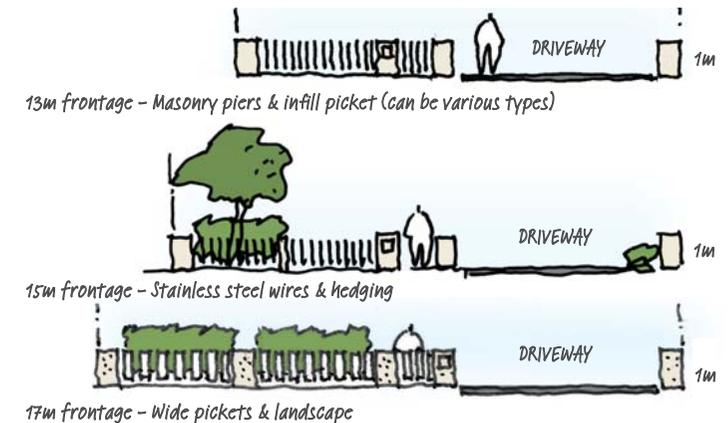


FIGURE 30: Fence Type 2 - Indicative front fencing for 13m, 15m and 17m frontage lots

a fencing option in accordance with Figure 27.

- A maximum of 1.5m high
- Match the design, materials and finishes identified for Front Fences (Type 2)
- Be semi-transparent with infill timber pickets, metal pickets (flats) or stainless steel wire and turnbuckles.

Corner Lot Fences & Fencing to Laneways- Fence Type 4

Corner Lot and Laneway fencing is to

provide for private open space to the side or rear of dwellings, together with continuity of fencing to Secondary Street and Lane frontages (refer to Figure 33):

Design requirements

- Fences are to be 1.8m high
- Fences are to be constructed of:
 - Bagged or rendered or painted masonry walls;
 - Horizontal timber battens with or without masonry piers;
 - Or a combination of the above.
- Masonry or solid timber fencing

should be used to screen service areas otherwise a semi transparent character can be provided by horizontal boarding or battens.

- Colours and materials of fencing is to be in accordance with Section 4.6, ie masonry to match the house, timber stained, natural finish or painted to compliment the house.

Corner Lot Fences

- Corner lot fences are to comply with the design requirements set out

above (for Type 4 Fences)

- Can be up to 50% of the length of the side lot boundary, aligned to the rear of the lot.
- As an alternative to the corner lot fences, the front fence or courtyard fence can continue along the secondary street frontage if preferred.
- Gates to driveways are permitted in corner lot fences where vehicle and parking access is provided from the

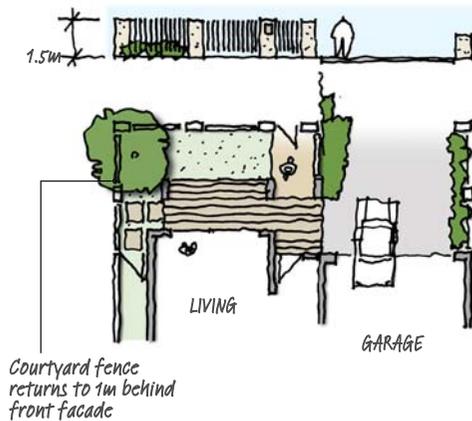


FIGURE 31: Fence Type 3 - Front courtyard fence, to north facing lots



FIGURE 32: Fence Type 4 - Corner lot / laneway

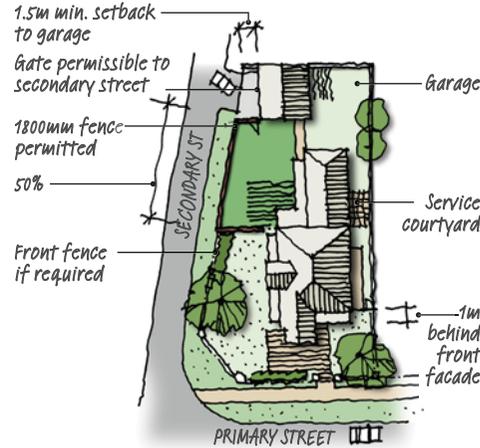


FIGURE 33: Fence Type 4 - Corner lot fencing



FIGURE 34: Fence Type 4 - Corner lot / Laneway example

secondary frontage at the rear of the lot.

- Corner Lot fencing to accessway link is to be in accordance with Figure 37.

Fencing to Laneways

- Fencing to laneways is to comply with the design requirements set out above (for Type 4 Fences)
- Provision of landscaping in laneways is encouraged to soften edges of

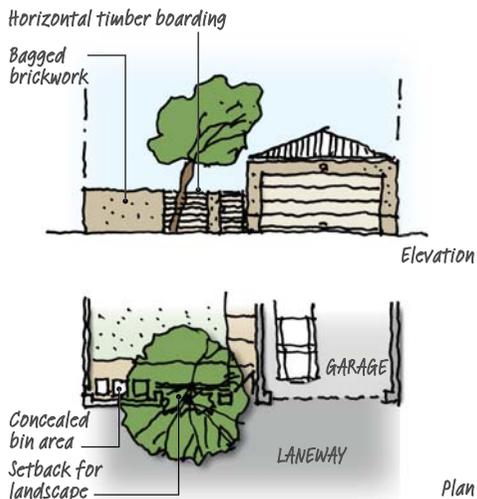


FIGURE 36: Fence type 4 - Fencing to laneways

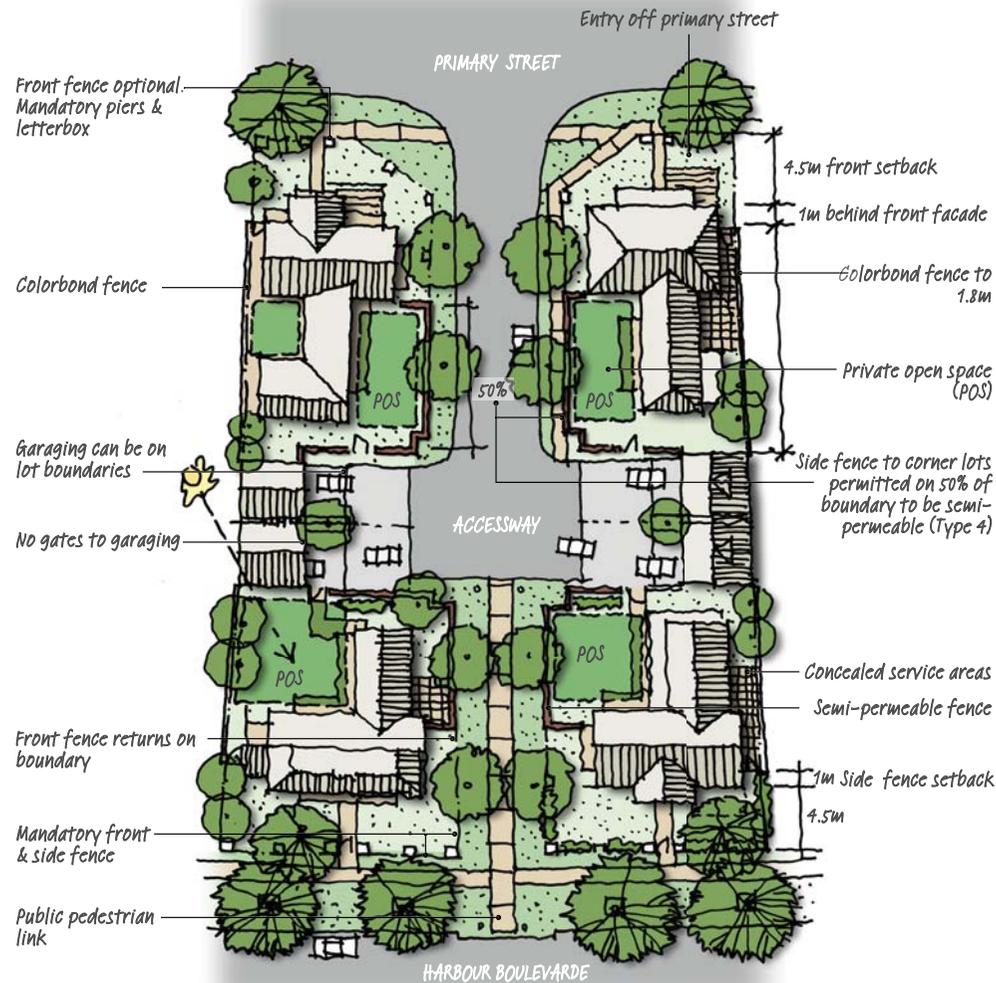


FIGURE 37: Corner lot fencing - special conditions to accessway link - Fence type 4

walls and fences, which could be setback accordingly.

- An access gate is required to the laneway, within the Laneway Fence.

Side and Rear Fences - Fence Type 5

Side and rear dividing fences of typical lots are to be:

- Maximum of 1.8m high.
- Metal Colorbond in colour 'Riversand'
- Masonry can be used for courtyards,

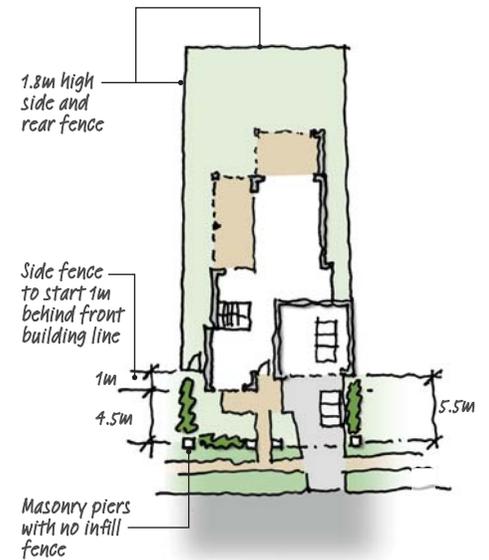


FIGURE 35: Side and rear fencing (with front fence type 1)

if desired, and must relate to the materials/colours of the house.

- Metal fencing should have a simple profile without decorative trims or lattice
- Side boundary fences are to start 1m behind the front building facade.
- Side and rear metal fencing is not permitted to any street or lane frontage.

Retaining Walls

For the majority of lots there is only a metre or less crossfall from front to back or side to side. Given the relatively level nature of the land, only low retaining walls, if any, will be required.

Retaining walls should be:

- No higher than 500mm high
- Considered to be part of the landscape, integrated with other fencing on boundaries.
- Generally be neutral elements (for example bagged brick, stone boulders or dry stone walls) and associated with planting.
- Retaining walls forward of the house can be masonry to complimentary to the house design.

Cribwall or treated pine logs are not acceptable.



Example of Landscape Plan

4.9 LANDSCAPE DESIGN FOR LOTS

The landscaping of your home will contribute to the quality of the street and integrate your home with the surrounding coastal environment. Innovative low water, native, coastal gardens are encouraged.

A Landscape Concept Plan is required to be submitted to the SCA for approval. Refer to Appendix B.

Landscaping of your front garden is to be completed within 3 months of the practical completion of your home.

Before, during and after construction of your home, your lot is required to be kept

clear of excessive weeds, rubbish and maintained to an acceptable standard.

Design requirements

- Landscape design and materials selection is to suit the coastal conditions, including sun and salt.
- Landscape design is to:
 - Incorporate water conservation measures and efficient irrigation systems;
 - Provide for low energy and low chemical use; and



Coast Banksia

- Use compatible materials and colours to complement the home.
- Plants should be positioned to provide shade, privacy and to allow access to winter sun.
- In the order of 50% of the area within the front setback is to be soft landscape. Where a courtyard is proposed a reduction of soft landscaping to 25% may be considered.
- Landscape design is to include a principal private open space with a minimum area of 24m² that has access to direct mid-winter sunlight for 2 hours between 9am and 3pm on 50% of the Private Open Space area. Shadow diagrams are to be submitted demonstrating compliance.
- Refer to Table 1 for other design requirements.
- Minimum tree planting requirements are:
 - Front yard: 2 small to medium shade trees (4-6m mature height).
 - Rear garden: 1 large shade tree (6-10m mature height).

- Composting bins are encouraged to be used to improve the characteristics of the soil.

Garden Planning

You should carefully plan the functions required of the front, side and rear garden areas. These may include usable courtyards, decks, BBQ areas, paths, compost to vegetable gardens, garden beds, water features, pool and play equipment.

Emphasis should be on indoor-outdoor living room connections, view enhancement, and visual screening of service elements.

You should take into account solar orientation, prevailing winds for summer cooling and winter protection, views and any neighbourly influences.

The inclusion of north-facing outdoor terraces/decks/courtyards is encouraged, including those that face the primary street.



Blueberry Ash



Common Coreia



Swan River Daisy



Sago Cycad



Mat Rush



Mixed coastal tussock native grasses

Species Selection

- Predominately local indigenous species selection is preferred. As a guideline at least 70% of plants should be indigenous.
- Landscaping is to contain plants that require little more water than is naturally available.
- Plant species are to be appropriate to the soil conditions and selected to minimise root interference to house footings and services.
- Landscape design and initial planting should include the provision for

growth to maturity of each species.

- Consider habitat value of your species selection, native plants attract native fauna, birds, butterflies etc.
- Refer to the species list provided in Shellharbour City Council's DCP and recommendation from local nurseries.

Hard and Soft landscaping

- Both hard and soft landscape materials and finishes should be durable in the coastal environment.
- Landscapes that incorporate coastal

elements such as boulders, rocks, gravel, native grasses and dramatic plant associations in simple, strong patterns are preferred.

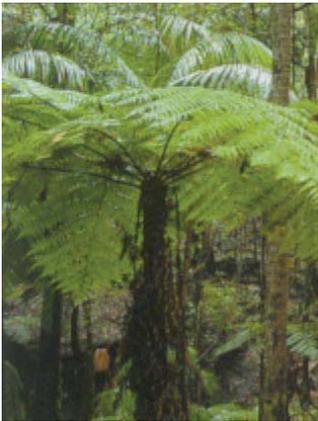
- Porous, permeable paving solutions are strongly encouraged to increase water infiltration, reduce runoff and allow air and water exchange for root systems of trees. For example, where suitable, use stepping stones in gravel and native grasses rather than a continuous concrete pathway.
- Lawn areas should be of a type which has low water demand and high drought tolerance. Lawn areas should

not dominate the landscape but be located for specific purpose.

- As a guideline, a maximum of 60% of the soft landscape area to be turf (for example, Buffalo species) and 40% planting beds.

4.10 SERVICE AREAS AND AUXILIARY STRUCTURES

Elements such as aerials, solar panels, air conditioners, gas and water meters, storage structures and swimming pools are to be considered as integral parts of the design of your home.



Rough Tree Fern



Paroo Lily

Design requirements

Aerials, Antennae and Satellite Dishes

- Where television antennae or satellite dishes are required, they are to be located at the rear of dwellings away from public view.

Outbuildings, Storage and Bins

- Storage should preferably be incorporated into the main dwelling.
- Any external 'sheds' or storage areas should be limited to a maximum size of 10m².

- Any pool equipment is to be stored out of public view.
- Garbage bins are to be stored on your property and out of sight / screened from public view.

Solar Water Heaters and Collectors

- Solar hot water heaters located on the roof should be screened from public view wherever possible. It is desirable that they are integrated with the slope of the roof.

- Tanks associated with solar hot water systems are not permitted on the roof.
- In the instance of north facing lots, photovoltaic panels should be integrated into roof design to minimise adverse impacts on the streetscape.

Mailboxes

- Mailboxes are to be integrated into the front fence masonry pier.

Services and Water Tanks

- Water and gas services, fuel storage tanks, gas, water and electricity meters and rainwater tanks are to be located away from public view.
- Where air conditioning is used, all equipment must be located away from public view. Any units should be mounted below 1.8m height on any external wall.
- Refuse storage areas, drying areas and clotheslines are to be located away from public view.



Water tank and clothes drying services screened from public view



Screening to Services

- Water collection is encouraged and required by BASIX. Above ground tanks that are visible from public view are to be adequately screened and should be similar in colour to the home or be neutral.

Swimming Pools

- Must comply with all relevant Australian standards for fencing and gates.
- Be in the back garden and setback a minimum of 900mm from the rear and side boundaries to the pool water edge.
- Satisfy Council requirements.
- With north-facing lots, a pool may be located in the front or side setback, subject to appropriate landscape treatment to ensure the streetscape is not dominated by blank walls or high fencing.

4.11 BOATS AND CARAVANS

If and where applicable, the provision for the parking and storage of recreational vehicles such as boats and caravans is to be included in the design of your home to minimise the impacts of vehicles on the streetscape.

Locations and Treatment

- Parking of recreational vehicles (boats, caravans etc) is not permitted to the front of properties.
- Any enclosure for parking and storage of recreational vehicles is to be provided behind the residence/garage and/or screened from public view.
- Materials and colours of the enclosure and screening should be consistent with or complement the main dwelling.

4.12 SITE MANAGEMENT

During the construction of your home your builder is required to minimise and manage waste and soil erosion.

Design requirements

- A Soil and Erosion Management plan is required as part of your development application.
- A Waste Management Plan is required as part of your development application.
- Storage of building materials on public domain (such as verges, footpaths or roadways) or neighbouring properties is not permitted.

5. LIVABILITY & SUSTAINABILITY

5.1 LIVABILITY

A livable home is designed and built to meet your changing needs across your lifetime.

Livable homes include 'easy living' features that make them safer, more comfortable and easier to access for everyone, at every stage of life.

Easy living features include:

- A safe, continuous, level and step-free path of travel from the street entrance and/or parking area to your home's entrance
- At least one step-free entrance into your home

- Space around your car park to ensure you can open car doors fully and easily move around the vehicle
- Stairways designed to reduce the likelihood of injury and also enable future adaptation.

Find out more by downloading the free Livable Housing Design Guidelines: www.lha.org.au.



Direct and level access from street and parking areas (Source: Livable Housing Australia)

5.2 SUSTAINABILITY

Frasers Property Australia and Shellharbour City Council are committed to creating a sustainable community at The Waterfront Shell Cove. Improving the performance of your home through environmentally sustainable design is a major focus of our sustainability approach.

This section articulates specific practices to be adopted in the design and construction of dwellings at The Waterfront Shell Cove to assist you in designing your new sustainable home.

All dwellings are to comply with current standards including BASIX and NatHERS. All owners and builders are encouraged to go beyond the regulatory requirements to increase the sustainability of development at The Waterfront Shell Cove.

5.3 ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Minimising energy consumption of households is an important contribution to reducing greenhouse emissions that contribute to climate change.

The energy consumption of households can be reduced through the inclusion of fluorescent or LED lighting, high star rating appliances such as refrigerators and washing machines and the installation of ceiling fans, external clothes lines and skylights.

Maximising natural heating and cooling features of your site and home will reduce the need for mechanical thermal comfort control by air conditioning. It is recognised that there are some conditions when air conditioning and



Photo voltaic energy generation



Integrated solar tiles (Nu-Lok)



Operable timber louvers for sunshading and privacy

heating may be desirable. Where installed, air conditioning is to be energy efficient. Fan based evaporative cooling and gas heating systems are encouraged.

Use of power generated from renewable sources by installing photo voltaic cells or buying green energy is encouraged.

Design requirements

- Install energy efficient light fixtures and lamps.

- Provide an external clothes drying line (appropriately sited to receive sunlight).
- Where air conditioners are to be installed homes are encouraged to have an inverter type system with a minimum 6 Star energy rating.
- Connect to natural gas. The use of gas-fired heaters is encouraged such as ducted space heaters or solar boosted gas fired hydronic in-floor heating.

In summary, for energy efficiencies, it is suggested that homes have:

- A minimum 1.5kW solar PV system (on the roof).
- 5 star rated instant gas hot water system.
- Ceiling fans in living and bedrooms.
- Meet BASIX 65.

For more information, go to www.livinggreener.gov.au/.



Maximising daylight



Promote indoor / outdoor spaces



Metal louvred screens

5.4 PASSIVE SOLAR DESIGN

Passive solar design allows your home to collect, store and distribute solar energy in winter and protects from solar heat gain during summer.

Passive design responds to the orientation and microclimate of a lot, considers glazing locations and provides for appropriate eaves, awnings and sun shading devices.

Shell Cove experiences a warm humid summer and mild winters. Wherever possible, living areas should be oriented to the north (15° west of north to 30° east of north) with glass and large overhangs to offer protection from summer sun

and to allow winter solar gain during the daytime. Large areas of glass facing north-west to west should be avoided to reduce summer heat gain. Bedrooms should face east to south and service rooms west to south.

Openings for cross ventilation and cooling should face north and those to the south of minimum size to allow for natural light and ventilation.

Roofs should have reflective insulation and roof bulk insulation of R3.5 min above the ceiling. External walls should be insulated. Thermal mass, for example concrete for floors in living rooms

to capture winter daytime sun, is an advantage.

Openings to the east and west should have, both vertical and horizontal, shade devices or adjustable shading.

Design requirements

- Orient living spaces with large openings to the north where practical.
- Design your house so that operable windows and louvres allow for cross ventilation, natural airflow and to take advantage of breezes.

- Include sun control devices such as eaves (minimum 450; 600mm encouraged), awnings or shade devices to allow sunlight into the building during winter and to provide shade in summer.
- Install insulation to walls, ceilings and floor slabs.
- Consider incorporating thermal mass elements, such as thick internal walls and concrete slabs.
- Consider incorporating thermal mass in external walls (reverse brick veneer construction).

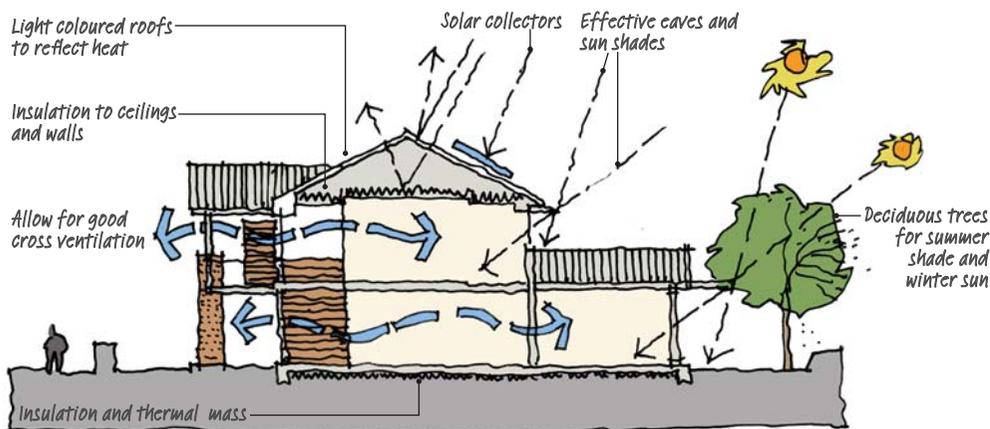


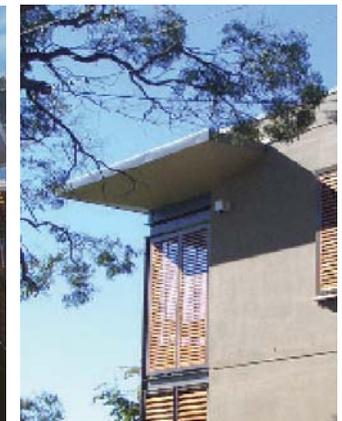
FIGURE 38: Passive solar design principles



Effective sunshading devices



Operable shutters cross ventilation



Generous Eaves for sun protection

5.5 WATER CONSERVATION

Reducing the water consumption of your home will contribute to the protection of our natural water resources.

Design requirements

- Specify and install appliances and plumbing fixtures of the highest relevant rating. Dual flush toilet systems or better to be used.
- Provide for rainwater capture and reuse.
- On site collection and reuse of water for landscape irrigation, toilet flushing and washing machines is encouraged.

In summary, for water conservation, it is suggested that homes:

- Provide a 5000L water storage tank.
- Provide 4 star taps and toilets.
- Meet BASIX 50.



Screened refuse storage



Permeable surfaces to gardens encouraged



Recycled brick paving (Recycled brick Pty Ltd)

5.6 WASTE

Well designed waste collection strategies will facilitate recycling and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.

Design requirements

- Design homes to minimise waste of materials in construction.
- Design kitchens with space for recycled waste and compost bins.
- Provide correctly sized and suitable facilities to enable the easy collection, storage and disposal of recycling and segregated waste.
- Provide suitable facilities for composting and reuse of green wastes in the garden.
- Locate waste storage and collection areas in an on-site location that is unobtrusive, avoids odour and noise, and mitigates any adverse impacts on neighbouring properties.

5.7 MATERIALS

The selection of sustainable materials can reduce the environmental impact of your home.

Design requirements

- The use of recycled building materials is encouraged.
- The use of low embodied energy materials is encouraged. The adoption of techniques that reduce the amount of material used for construction, the environmental impact of the selected construction materials, and the efficient use of those materials is encouraged.
- The use of materials with low Global Warming and Ozone depleting potential is encouraged.
- Consider the life cycle of materials, manufacture, maintenance and disposal.
- Where concrete is to be used consider a 'Green Concrete', which is a green 3 star rated product and contains up to 60% recycled content.

APPENDIX A – DESIGN APPROVAL APPLICATION FORM

For approval by Frasers Property Australia (Shell Cove Architect) prior to submission of a Development Application (DA).

A

Please complete this form and provide with the submission to the Shell Cove Architect as follows:

- Two hard copies of all documentation are to be posted to:
**Shell Cove Sales & Information Centre,
PO Box 4148, Shellharbour, NSW 2529**
- One soft copy is to be emailed to **info@shellcove.com.au**

1. Owner Details

Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact Numbers

Home: _____

Mobile: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

2. Builder Details

Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact Numbers

Home: _____

Mobile: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

3. Architect or Designer (if different from builder)

Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact Numbers

Home: _____

Mobile: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

4. Lot Details and Site Information

Precinct B1 Precinct C1 Lot Number _____

Allotment Area _____

Ground Floor Area _____

(Ground floor including porches, verandahs, garage area)

Upper Floor Area (excluding balcony) _____

Site Coverage _____

(As a % of the allotment area, including ground floor living area, porch area, garage and undercover outdoor space)

5. Signature: OWNER BUILDER AGENT (tick one)

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Disclaimer: Frasers Property Australia will endeavour to process your application within ten working days. Incomplete applications or those requiring amendment may take longer to process and resolve.

1. Site Analysis (1:200)

House design and lot layout to be site responsive - consider:

- Slope
- Vehicular and Pedestrian Access
- Neighbour Amenity
- Views
- Solar Access/Orientation
- Breezes
- Location of Services

2. Site Plan (1:200)

Including:

- Dimensions and areas of proposed building structures
- Setbacks to all boundaries and private open space dimensions
- Proposed finished floor levels
- Contours, original and proposed finished ground levels, including changes in level
- Allotment boundaries, dimensions, areas and north point
- Driveways, parking areas, all hard stand surfaces (including paving and pool)
- Details of any proposed retaining walls
- Open space calculations
- Locations of all ancillary areas and structures, including refuse areas, storage, rainwater tanks, clothes drying etc.

3. Floor plans, roof plan and elevations (1:100)

Including:

- Internal floor plan layout including rooms, balconies, verandahs, decks, windows, door openings and dimensions.
- Elevations from four sides, indicating proposed building height and fencing details.
- Roof form and pitch, showing dimensioned eaves and overhangs.
- Sections
- Any outbuildings
- Landscape Plan (1:200), including:
 - Existing street trees
 - External features e.g. tanks
 - Paved areas
 - Turf and mulched areas
 - Retaining walls
 - Fences and gates
 - Number and types of plants
 - Shadow diagrams

4. Material and colour schedule

Including:

- Building materials and finishes proposed for external walls, roofing, pathways, driveways, fencing and retaining walls
- Colour schedule for external walls, roofing, pathways, driveways and fencing

5. BASIX Certificate

- As certified by an assessor for lodgement of DA

APPENDIX C – KEY OBJECTIVES AND MANDATORY CRITERIA CHECKLIST (BY SCA)

Section 3 – Lot Type and Site Planning for Detached Housing

(Refer to pages 8-14)

	Complies with guidelines	Requires additional information
Building Siting and Orientation		
Maximum Site Coverage		
Minimum Setbacks:		
• Front – Primary (4.5m)		
– Secondary (2.5m)		
• To Garage (1m behind main facade)		
• Side (Garage 0, Ground & Upper 1.2m)		
• Rear (Ground 3m, Upper 6m)		
• Zero lot lined building (where permissible)		
• Articulation Zone (2.5m front, 1.5m side)		
Solar Access:		
Site & Landscape:		
• Site coverage (60-65%)		
• Landscaped area (10-15%)		
• Total Private Open Space (min. 40m ²)		
Private Open Space (POS):		
• Principle POS (min 24m ² dim 4m)		
• POS in front & rear setback (min dim 3m)		
• POS on front Balcony (min dim 2.5m)		

Section 3 (continued)

	Complies with guidelines	Requires additional information
Building Height		
Car Space Provision		
Corner Lots:		
• Address primary and secondary streets		
• Design to address the corner		
• Vehicular access		
Studios		
Sloping Sites:		
• Design to respond to topography and incorporate slope in the house design		
• Cut and fill / retaining walls no higher than 500mm		
• Landscape terracing & rear retaining walls (min 3m from rear boundary)		
• Finished floor level (max. 500mm above natural ground)		

Section 4 – Building Design, Architectural and Landscape Character

(Refer to pages 15-32)

	Complies with guidelines	Requires additional information
Facades / Street Frontage:		
• Contemporary coastal character		
• External Materials:		
– 50% lightweight material		
– Articulated facades		
– Masonry base		
• Verandahs, Balconies and Balustrades:		
– Verandah / front porch 30-50% width of facade (encouraged)		
• ESD		
– Operable screens/louvres		
– Protective eaves (min. eaves 450mm, 600mm encouraged)		
Building Entry:		
• Verandah / front porch / covered area over entrance		
• Visible / safe entry		
• Contemporary front door (opening minimum 850mm for wheelchairs)		
• Entry pier / street no. address		
• Surveillance to street(s)		

Section 4 (continued)

	Complies with guidelines	Requires additional information
Important Corners:		
• Two storey building elements		
• Design to address primary and secondary streets & the corner		
Garages and Driveways:		
• Setback from building facade (1m)		
• Garage opening (maximum 6m or 50% frontage)		
• Garage / parking from laneways (where appropriate)		
• Garage / parking (min dimensions)		
Roof Design:		
• Simple, articulated forms		
• Roof pitch		
• Light colour, not highly reflective or dark		
• Integrated service elements (skylights solar cells etc)		
Exterior Design Palette:		
• Wall material & colours		
• Roof, gutters and downpipe materials & colours		
• Window and louvres materials & colours		

Section 4 (continued)

	Complies with guidelines	Requires additional information
• Sunshade devices materials & colours		
• Fences materials & colours		
• Garage doors materials & colours		
• Front driveway / pavement materials & colours		
Details:		
– Sun shading devices (eaves / screens / shades)		
– Integrated gutters and downpipes		
– Openings (vertical proportions)		
Walls and Fences:		
• Open varied streetscape		
• Consistent and quality design		
• Privacy		
• Definition of public private spaces		
• Casual surveillance		
• Front Fences:		
– Piers & Landscaping (at corners and entry)		
– Letterbox, street number (and lighting)		
– Fence height and design		

Section 4 (continued)

	Complies with guidelines	Requires additional information
– Fence Type 2 (where mandatory)		
• Courtyard Fencing (where appropriate)		
• Corner Lot & Fencing to Laneways		
• Side and rear / Interlot Fencing		
• Retaining Walls		
Landscape Design:		
• Suitable for coastal conditions		
• Designed for low water, energy and chemical usage		
• Compatible with / compliment main dwelling		
• Soft landscape in front setback (50%)		
• Solar access to principle POS		
• Tree planting (min quantities and sizes)		
• Species selection		
– Minimum 70% native plant species		
– Suitable for soil type, climate & habitat		
• Hard and soft landscaping (for soft landscaping min 60% turf & 40% planting bed)		
Service Areas and Auxiliary Structures:		
• Aerials, antennae and satellite dishes		

Section 4 (continued)

	Complies with guidelines	Requires additional information
• Outbuildings, storage and bins		
• Solar water heaters and Collectors		
• Mailboxes		
• Services and Water Tanks		
• Swimming pools		
Boats and Caravans:		
• Boat / Trailer storage		
Site Management		

Section 5 – Livability & Sustainability
(Refer to pages 33-36)

	Complies with guidelines	Requires additional information
Livability		
Sustainability - BASIX and Naters compliance		
Energy Efficiency		
Passive Solar Design		
Water Conservation		
Waste		
Materials		

Some useful references are set out below

- Residential Housing Code, NSW Department of Planning
- Housing for Life, Master Builders Association of ACT, 2001
- Australian Network for Universal Housing Design www.anuhd.org
- Nabers Home www.nabers.gov.au
- Green Building Council Australia www.gbca.org.au/
- One Planet Living www.oneplanetliving.net
- International living future institute, www.ilbi.org
- Passivhaus www.passivhaus.org.uk/
- Think Brick 'Climate Design Wizard' www.thinkbrick.com.au/climate-design-wizard
- Living Greener www.livinggreener.gov.au/
- Your Home Design Guide www.yourhome.gov.au
- Liveable Housing Australia www.liveablehousingaustralia.org.au.

The following definitions apply to the terms used in these Design Guidelines:

Ancillary structures are external building attachments, such as satellite dishes, rainwater tanks, air conditioning systems, aerials, clothes lines and hot water storage tanks.

Articulation zone means an area within a lot within which building elements are or may be located. The articulation setback area from a primary road is measured horizontally for a distance of 1.5m from:

- a) the foremost edge of the building line, or
- b) a gable or roof parapet having a surface area of more than 10m².

Building height (or **height of building**), at any point of a building, means the vertical distance between that point at ground level (existing) and the highest point of the building immediately above that point, including architectural trim features, but excluding communication devices, antennae, satellite dishes, masts, flagpoles, chimneys, flues and the like. Measured in Australian Height Datum (AHD).

Building line means the line of an existing or proposed external wall or roof edge of a building (other than a wall or roof of any building element within an articulation zone), or the outside face of any existing or proposed ancillary development, closest to a boundary of a lot.

Character means an expression of qualities which distinguish one locality from another. The character of one place is differentiated from another by features such as shape and slope of the land; tree canopy; views; building size and style and streetscape scale.

Construction Management Plan is a document which details site maintenance and management actions; risks; preventative measures and response actions to accidents and damage to the site during construction. It consists of requirements for Training and Awareness; Erosion and Sediment Control; Waste Management; Risk Assessment and Management; Site Footprint Controls and Noise Control.

Courtyard is an outdoor space, integrated with your building design, which is intended to provide additional privacy; a place to grow a garden containing exotic/invasive vegetation; and a space for pet containment.

Detached, in relation to a building or structure that is complying development, means more than 900mm from another building or structure.

Detached studio means ancillary development that is habitable and is:

- a) established in conjunction with a dwelling house, and
- b) on the same lot of land as the dwelling house, and
- c) separate from the dwelling house.

Dwelling house means a building containing one dwelling, an attached dwelling or a semi-detached dwelling, but does not include any part of the building that is ancillary development or exempt development.

Garden means all outdoor areas (not including a courtyard), not occupied by a building. A garden would consist of a range of native plants selected from the list of endemic species in the vegetation associated for your lot (found on your site analysis plan).

Ground level is the level of the land surface before development is carried out, measured in Australian Height Datum (AHD).

Habitable room is a room, other than a bathroom, laundry, garage, water closet or the like, that is designed, constructed or adapted for the activities normally associated with domestic living.

Home is a collection of buildings and structures on a lot, including the primary dwelling and associated out buildings such as garages, sheds and studios.

Lightweight external building materials are cladding material and small section supporting posts and frames which give the external appearance of the relaxed character of the Shellharbour area (e.g. weatherboard, timber, corrugated iron, ply-wood etc.)

Living area is a term describing internal space used for domestic activities (e.g. lounge, family and dining rooms), excluding non-habitable rooms and bedrooms.

Out buildings are any detached buildings or structures such as studios, cubby houses, tool sheds and the like.

Primary street means the street to which the front of a dwelling house, or a main building, on a lot faces or is proposed to face.

Private open space is an area of land, balcony or roof terrace suitable for private outdoor living.

Public view means views from the public domain, such as roads, pathways and walking tracks, foreshore reserves, open space corridors and parks.

Secondary street means, in the case of a corner lot that has boundaries with adjacent streets, the road that is not the primary streets.

Setback means the horizontal distance between the relevant boundary of the lot and the building line.

Setback area means the area between the building line and the relevant boundary of the lot.

Site analysis is a process of identifying and analysing key features of the site and immediate surroundings to assist in understanding how future homes will relate to your lot; neighbouring lots and The Waterfront Shell Cove neighbourhood.

Site coverage, for development, does not include any of the following:

- a) an access ramp,
- b) any part of an awning, blind or canopy that is outside the outer wall of a building,
- c) a balcony, deck, patio, pergola, terrace or verandah attached to the dwelling house that is not enclosed by a wall higher than 1.4m above the floor level,
- d) the eaves,
- e) a driveway,
- f) minor storage buildings,
- g) a fence or screen,
- h) a pathway or paving,
- i) a rainwater tank that is attached to the dwelling house,
- j) a swimming pool or spa pool.

Waste Management Plan is an integral component of the Construction Management Plan dealing with the processing of waste during construction, and nominating you as being responsible for management.

As part of your purchase at The Waterfront Shell Cove, you will have received a copy of The Waterfront Shell Cove Design Guidelines for Detached Housing – Precincts B1 and C1. Every home is required to comply with these Guidelines.

To encourage you to complete your home and landscape in accordance with the Design Guidelines and your SCA approved plans, Frasers Property Australia offers a \$20,000 Design and Landscape Rebate.

This rebate applies to single dwelling homes and does not apply to duplex housing where more than one residence is constructed on a nominated duplex lot.

To claim your rebate, simply meet the following requirements within 24 months from the settlement of the land purchase:

- Meet the Conditions of the Contract for Sale of Land from Shellharbour City Council;
- Comply with the requirements and intent of the Design Guidelines; and

- Build your new home and garden in accordance with the designs that have been approved by both the SCA and Shellharbour City Council.

When you are ready to apply for your rebate, please complete the application form and send to:

Shell Cove Architect
c/o Shell Cove Sales & Information
Centre
PO Box 4148
Shellharbour NSW 2529

The SCA will then arrange to visit your home and garden. If your home and garden does not comply with the rebate requirements, the SCA will contact you to provide advice for improvement.

1. Application Details

Lot No.: _____ Street No.: _____

Street Name: _____

Suburb: _____

Name: _____

Current Postal Address:

Phone:

Home: _____

Mobile: _____

Fax: _____

Email:

2. Purchase and Approval Details

Settlement of land purchase contract Date: _____

Plans approved by Shell Cove Architect Date: _____

Plans approved by
Shellharbour City Council Date: _____

3. Checklist

- House is completed in accordance with the stamped drawings
- Landscaping is completed in accordance with the stamped landscape plan
- Sustainability requirements are in accordance with the BASIX compliance certificate or better

I / We have now completed our home and landscape in accordance with the plans approved by the Shell Cove Architect and would like to claim \$20,000 House Design, Sustainability and Landscape Rebate.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

BODY COLOURS · RENDERED OR BAGGED MASONRY

A “coastal” palette of colours related to the landscape has been selected for use on the main walls or “body” of the home – on bagged or rendered brickwork and painted lightweight materials such as weatherboards, CFC panels, metal and so on. Natural stains can be used on timberwork or plywood panels to express the natural qualities of the material.



BODY COLOURS · FACE BRICK

There are a number of brick manufacturers and ranges to select from and these are subject to change.

Face brickwork will be permitted where the brick is of a single colour, smooth face and within the general coastal colour range indicated in these Guidelines. Rustic, rubbed, sandstone, fritted, textured or multi-coloured bricks will not be permitted. “Colourbrick” (Austral) is similar to a bagged brickwork finish and is permitted.

Preferred ranges and colours include:

Austral:

- Ultra Smooth Tempo, Lush and Chill
- Whitsunday Hayman, Keswick and Brampton
- Symmetry Stone and Portland
- Urban One Silver, Almond
- Colourbrick Coastal Beach, Foreshore, Marina, Wave, Kiosk and Island

Boral:

- Escura Nevada Cream, Pearl Grey, Jute and Cinnamon
- Nuvo Aspire Vanilla, Coco and Mist

PGH

The choice should generally be in the colour ranges of “Silver Greys”, “New Naturals” and “Rich Creams”. The brick finish should be smooth (e.g. dry pressed, lifestyle alfresco, altitude, weathered and matte).

Note: The colours, materials and finishes shown in these Guidelines have been reproduced to represent actual product colours as accurately as possible. However, we recommend checking your chosen colour, material or finish against an actual sample of the product before purchasing. If you are printing this page, the colours will not be accurate using most printers and should not be used for colour matching purposes.

BODY COLOURS · FACE BRICK

Austral - Ultra Smooth



Tempo

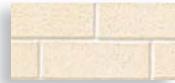


Lush



Chill

Boral - Nuvo Aspire



Vanilla



Coco



Mist

Austral - Colourbrick Coastal



Beach



Foreshore



Marina



Wave



Kiosk

Boral - Escura



Nevada Cream



Pearl Grey



Jute



Cinnamon

Austral - Whitsunday



Hayman



Keswick



Brampton

PGH - New Naturals



Crevole (matte)



Basswood Mottle (smooth)

Austral - Symmetry



Stone



Portland

PGH - Silver Greys Examples



Moon Dust (matte)



Pebble (matte)

Austral - Urban One



Almond



Silver

ACCENTS

Accents are strong, highlight colours to important elements such as doors, shutters and sun shades, gables and bladewalls or courtyard walls, and include deep blues, blue greys, greens, sand, ochre and rust.

Wattyl



Stormy



Gravel Chip A38W



Sheer Granite



Mantra

Taubmans



Dallas Gold



Ruby Rose



Deep Water

Dulux



Bee Hall



Temptress



Forest Blues



Timeless Grey



Xena



Namadji

ROOF

Relatively light to mid-tone and neutral roof colours are preferred to provide better energy outcomes and to not be the dominant element in the streetscape.

The preferred Colorbond colours are Bushland, Windspray, Dune, Shale Grey, Evening Haze and Surfmist.

In order for any alternative roof material to be approved, it should be of a similar colour to the above.

Flat profile tiles such as Boral "Terracotta Shingle" in colour "Mineral" or flat concrete tiles such as Monier "Nullarbor" or "Horizon" would be acceptable.

Colorbond



TRIM

Trims can often be white or off-white to provide a coastal/boathouse character, e.g. to window surrounds, timber columns or fascias, or conversely a stronger colour than the main walls.



NATURAL MATERIALS

External materials that weather naturally can contribute to the coastal character and include weatherboard, timber sheeting, plywood and corrugated iron.

Various oils and stains can also be used to enhance the natural qualities of timber.

Wattyl Weathergard Stains



COASTAL COLOUR COMBINATIONS



Shale Grey



Stormy



Castle Grey



Surfmist



Shale Grey



Windspray



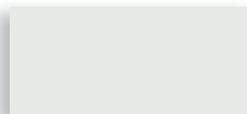
Mantra



Shale Grey



Icing White



Strauss White



Snowdonia



Gravel Chip



Dune



Astor White



Autumn Bushland



Sateen Snow



Flokati



Dune

(Images and colour combinations sourced from Wattyl http://www.wattyl.com.au/system/galleries/download/pdf/Exterior_Colour_Schemes.pdf)

THE · WATERFRONT

SHELL COVE



Please note that whilst all care has been taken to ensure the contents of this document is correct, the information is to be used as a guide only. Purchasers must rely on their own enquiries and the Contract of Sale. Current as at May 2016.

www.shellcove.com.au **13 38 38**