

Aura

Design Guidelines &
Restrictive Covenants



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Introduction

The Design Guidelines and Restrictive Covenants form Annexure 'A' under the Contract of Sale. All Buyers must comply with the conditions set out in this Annexure 'A'.

The Design Guidelines define the criteria the Seller will use in order to assess building plans for Design Approval.

The "Restrictive Covenants" (Annexure A) are the various restrictions placed on the title for the benefit of all landowners in Trinity.

The "Building Requirements & Special Conditions" (Annexure B) are the criteria the Seller uses to implement building time restrictions and other special conditions of sale.

These Design Guidelines are in addition to existing statutory or other local authority requirements. LWP does not warrant that the City of Wanneroo will approve or refuse any house plan, even if it satisfies these Design Guidelines.

LWP encourages innovation in built form and variety in architectural expression in the design of homes in Aura at Trinity. LWP reserves the right to amend the conditions outlined in Annexure 'A' and approve designs which do not strictly comply with these guidelines but are considered by LWP to be of merit.



Buyers must comply

The Buyer warrants and undertakes that any building and other improvements shall be constructed on the property in accordance with:

1. The Design Guidelines;
2. Plans and Specifications firstly approved in writing by LWP Property Group Pty Ltd; and
3. The additional provisions in this Annexure 'A'

The Buyer acknowledges that they are in receipt of a copy of the Design Guidelines.

Approval process

Before you lodge your new home plans with the City of Wanneroo, you are required to obtain Design Approval from LWP. The process to obtain Design Approval is as follows:

1. Ensure when designing your home you refer to the requirements outlined in this document, Contract of Sale, individual lot plan and Local Development Plan if applicable.
2. Upon completion of your design, submit in PDF format to the LWP Online Approval Portal BuildPro at **www.lwpbuildpro.com.au**;

One A3 set of plans including site plan, floor plan/s and elevations including setbacks, levels, key dimensions, roof pitches and materials.

A completed Schedule of External Materials (Annexure "C").

3. LWP will issue a Design Approval where plans appropriately comply or provide comments where a design may not comply (allow 7-10 working days).
4. Upon receipt of an approval from LWP, seek relevant approval from the City of Wanneroo.



Design Guidelines

1. Objective

LWP's aim is to create a strategy for ensuring Aura at Trinity presents a high quality appearance in its built form, landscaping and overall streetscape.

2. Site Considerations

2.1 Local Development Plans

Designers should refer to applicable Local Development Plans to identify any special requirements with particular reference to primary frontages, setbacks, minimum open space and permissible site coverage.

2.2 Orientation

Unless varied by a Local Development Plan, the nominated primary elevation for homes directly abutting a public reserve is as follows:

1. Laneway Lots: The public reserve is considered as the primary elevation.
2. Street or Mews Lots: The public reserve is considered as the secondary elevation, however homes will be required to provide habitable rooms, an outdoor living area and architectural features to the rear elevation.

Homes nominated as "Dual Frontage" will provide primary elevation requirements to both street and public reserve elevations.

Unless varied by a Local Development Plan, homes are required to provide at least one main living area with access to north / north east or eastern sun. Exceptions may be granted for homes facing north or homes on lots less than 12m frontage.

2.3 Site Classification

Purchasers are advised to consult their builder to obtain an accurate geotechnical classification of the lot. Geotechnical classification testing cannot be performed until the civil works are completed.



3. Streetscape & Building Design

Architectural Character Statement

Trinity's third village is inspired by spa towns of the world, where people were drawn to a place for health and relaxation benefits by "taking to the waters".

Spa towns in Europe were typically landscaped to a high quality, incorporating promenades and walking trails. In reference to the great spa town of Bath, Aura will feature a semi-circle park at its core, presented as a space for people to socialise and enjoy the outdoors. Premium finishes, public art and incorporation of water inspired elements will also feature in the public areas to provide a unique sense of identity.

Located to the West of Marmion Avenue, Aura is in an elevated position offering opportunities for ocean views. The built form character will include square or round columns or double posts in homage to the Roman and Georgian themed architecture of Bath. Other features of homes may exhibit a coastal look by incorporating nautical elements and materials such as weatherboard. Designs should take advantage of views by including elements such as verandahs, porches and louvres to provide protection from the sun and prevailing winds. To further enhance the theme, additional touches such as floor mosaics and tessellated tiles to verandahs or porches is also encouraged.

3.1 Streetscape

Where more than two dwellings are adjacent and constructed by the same purchaser or builder, diversity in the front façade is required; in colour, material and architectural features. Substantial repetition of the same façade treatment will not be permitted.

Homes shall incorporate at least one habitable room window overlooking the primary street and/or public reserve where the public reserve is deemed the primary elevation.

Windows to bathrooms, w/c and wardrobes will not be permitted within primary elevations. Consideration may be granted for secondary elevations where windows are minor, setback and are not obscurely glazed.

All elevations or portions of elevations visible from public view shall be finished in the same manner as the primary elevation.



3.2 Building Design

Primary / Front Elevation

- Homes shall have well articulated façades by providing indentations and projections to the main building line as well as to the roof design. Steps within the floor plan shall be at least 450mm deep (excludes garages).
- A minimum of two (2) wall materials are required (excludes doors and windows). Choose from: painted render or equivalent; light stained, painted and white washed timber; limestone, sandstone and light toned rough stone cladding in random, ashlar or parget finishes; limewash or light coloured timber tile, light-weight cladding e.g. weatherboard laid vertically or horizontally; light colour painted brick.
- Where weatherboard is proposed to the entire front elevation, mouldings, window surrounds and columns will be considered the second material.
- All finishes shall be inspired by light muted shell tones from dusky salmon, beige, auburn, warm greys or cool blue greys, whites and ivory. Highlight mosaic or tessellated tiles in generally muted grey/blue/green or terracotta tones will be considered for limited use on horizontal elements such as verandahs.
For further information, please refer to the applicable colour and material palette for paint, material and face brick colours.
- All homes on Fontana Loop shall have increased height to the front elevation. Where a home is not double storey a minimum plate height of approximately 31c and eave height of 28c (or alternative shading where no eave is provided).
- To ensure that the desired architectural character is incorporated into the primary elevation, a minimum of three (3) character features shall be chosen from the two lists below.
NOTE: A minimum of one (1) of the 3 character features must be selected from the Primary Features list.

Primary Features:

- A double storey home with attached balcony to the front façade;
- Increased plate height of approximately 31c and eave height of 28c (or alternative shading where no eave is provided);

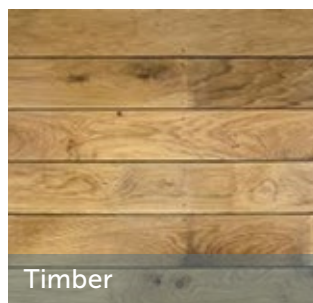
- A verandah, balcony, colonnade or pergola which is a minimum 30% of the width of the façade (excluding garage or carport) x 1.5m deep with the longest portion parallel to the street; large gable end;
- Porch or portico with a separate roof which sits above the main roof and is wide enough to accommodate a double door entry;
- A verandah with a separate roof and gable;
- Pergola structure attached to front of home.



White wash brick



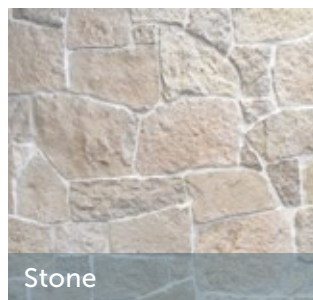
Weatherboard



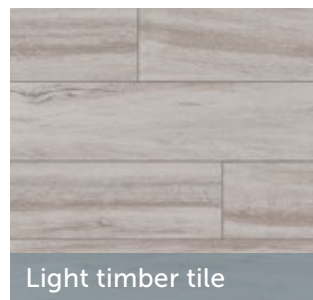
Timber



Ashlar limestone



Stone



Light timber tile

Aura colour palette





Double storey home



Piers and Hamptons balustrade to verandah



Large balcony to front of home

Secondary Features:

1. Double posts, square piers or pillars to verandah;
2. Contemporary chimney (no blade walls considered);
3. Use of the following building materials, architectural features and elements to enhance the character; window mouldings, external window shutters, mosaic or tessellated tiles to verandah or balcony floor;
4. Increased roof pitch (over 27°), exposed eaves or cupola;
5. Vertically proportioned feature windows such as awning, sash, double hung and louvres;
6. Dormer window;
7. White 'Hamptons' style balustrade to balcony or verandah (top and bottom rail with "enclosed" 40mm-100mm wide vertical balusters);
8. Other features which add character and that are considered to be consistent with the theme may also be accepted.

Parapet walls to side boundaries must not protrude forward of the fascia, or above the soffit line of the roof where an eave is proposed. Consideration may be given to a parapet wall forward of the fascia and above the soffit where the wall abuts an existing or simultaneously constructed wall of similar dimensions. Any part of a parapet wall which is visible from the street shall be finished in the same manner as the primary elevation colour and materials. No spandrels are permitted to the front elevation (with the exception of window hoods and verandahs).

Where an existing parapet wall has been constructed, consideration should be given to reducing the impact of the wall upon the streetscape i.e. aligning setbacks and heights of adjacent walls accordingly.



3.2.2 Secondary Elevations

- Homes located on a corner or with the side boundary adjacent a street, park or public access way shall provide a secondary elevation.
- Secondary elevations are to be an extension of the primary elevation's features and must include architectural elements, colours and materials and a habitable room addressing the street.
- The treatment of the secondary elevation shall continue back from the corner of the home (nearest the secondary street/park/PAW) for a minimum of 3m.
- Where open fencing is proposed for the full length of the secondary elevation, primary elevation materials and finishes shall be continued for the full length of the secondary elevation or to all areas visible from public view.
- Meter boxes must be located so they are not visible from public spaces, however if this is unavoidable they must be placed so not to create a negative impact from the street. Meter boxes must be painted the same or similar colours to the wall material.
- Secondary elevations are not mandatory where a home abuts a laneway to the side boundary.
- Garages and carports shall be located at the lot boundary opposite the corner truncation.

Homes shall be designed to address corners



3.2.3 Roof

- Pitched roofs such as hipped or gable end roofs should be a minimum of 24 degrees pitch.
- Skillion roofs must have a minimum pitch of 5 degrees and a maximum of 15 degrees.
- Sections of flat roof are permitted provided that the roof and gutter are concealed behind parapet walls.

- Where a hip and valley roof is proposed eaves are required to a minimum of 400mm depth on all visible areas. Exclusions are permitted for terrace homes, zero lot walls, non habitable rooms, elevations facing true south, walls which do not include windows, gable-ends or where alternative shading is provided i.e. awnings, verandahs etc.
- For skillion and flat roof designs where eaves are not provided, alternative window shading to the front elevation shall be considered.
- The following roofing materials are permitted:
 1. Metal deck in custom orb, mini orb and alternative flat Colorbond profiles will also be considered.
 2. Low profile roof tiles e.g. shingle style or others such as Vienna or Marseille.
- Roofs shall be consistent with the following Colorbond colours (or similar where an alternative supplier is used): Surfsmist, Evening Haze, Shale Grey, Dune or Windspray. Zinalume will not be permitted.



3.2.4 Height

- All homes on Fontana Loop shall have increased height to the front elevation. Where a home is not double storey, homes shall have a minimum plate height of approximately 31c and eave height of 28c (or alternative shading where no eave is provided).
- Where garages have an increased height, a portion of the remaining façade must sit above the garage to ensure it does not dominate the elevation.

3.2.5 Garages and Carports

- The roof and design features (including door colours) of garages and carports must be consistent with the main dwelling.
- The height and scale of garages must not dominate the primary elevation. Where the plate height of a garage is increased the remainder of the elevation must be taken into consideration.
- **Unless varied by a Local Development Plan**, the size and location of garages is as follows:
 1. Garages must be located for access from the rear laneway where one is provided. Note: the below requirements do not apply where a laneway is provided.
 2. Garages must not be forward of the main building line.
 3. For narrow frontage lots between 10.5m and 12m, where garages/carports exceed 50% of the primary frontage, the following must be complied with:
 - A clear indication of the dwelling entrance.
 - The dwelling entrance shall be the dominant feature of the facade, and shall include a projecting portico or verandah with a minimum depth of 1.5m.
 - Garages are to be set back at least 0.5m behind the main building line.
 - The primary elevation must sit higher than the garage to reduce visual dominance.
 4. For any single storey dwelling on a lot with a frontage of less than 10.5m where vehicle access is gained solely from the primary street, only a single width garage/carport (including tandem) is permitted.

5. Double garages are permitted on lots with a frontage of 10m or less where dwellings are two storey and where major openings to habitable rooms are provided on the primary street frontage.

6. Triple garages are permitted, however may not exceed more than 50% of the lot frontage in width and must ensure that the third garage component is set back from the double garage to lessen the impact from the street. (Note: the removal of retaining walls constructed by the seller to accommodate a triple driveway may not be permitted.)

- For front and rear loaded homes on corner lots the crossover (garage/carport) is to be located as close to the lot boundary opposite the corner truncation as possible (subject to engineering constraints).

For rear loaded homes, carports are permitted, however shall be fitted with a remote controlled sectional door.

3.2.6 Driveways and Crossovers

- Driveways and crossovers should be constructed from clay/concrete block paving, exposed aggregate or liquid limestone. Plain grey or coloured concrete, gravel or asphalt is not permitted.
- Driveways and crossovers shall be light in colour, (light to medium greys) in keeping with the Aura colour palette.
- Rear driveways are permitted to be constructed from coloured concrete.
- Driveways and crossovers shall be constructed prior to occupancy and shall be coloured to complement the dwelling.
- All crossovers in verges that contain trees installed or retained by LWP shall be constructed so that the trees are not damaged or removed unless approved in writing by LWP.

A 90mm diameter stormwater pipe must be provided under the driveway to allow for future irrigation installation by LWP.

4. Ancillary Building Works

These are building works generally undertaken in addition to the primary building contract by the developer and/or Buyer. All ancillary works shall comply with the requirements set out below and Buyers must submit plans to LWP for approval prior to the commencement of any ancillary building works.

4.1 Ancillary Works

4.1.1 Developer Works

- Existing site levels should not be altered by more than 200mm unless required for structural reasons. Any retaining walls required as a result of building will not be the responsibility of LWP.
- Retaining walls visible from the street shall match the Estate materials.
- Where a fence, entry statement or retaining wall has been constructed by LWP it must not be removed, altered or its structural integrity be compromised in any way and must be maintained to the standard by which it was constructed.
- If a building is positioned where a retaining wall may be compromised, a report will be required from a structural engineer confirming that the structural integrity of the wall will be maintained. For further information, please contact the City of Wanneroo Approvals Services Unit (9405 5444).

4.1.2 Side and Rear Fencing

- Side and rear fencing as prescribed by the Seller will be installed by LWP to a maximum height of 1.8m.
- Side dividing fencing will extend up to 1m behind the main building line.
- Secondary Street fencing as prescribed by the Seller will be installed to a maximum height of 1.8m. Secondary street fencing will be located up to the extent of the secondary elevation (i.e. at least 3m from the corner of the home).
- Rear fencing for lots on laneways as prescribed by the Seller will have a maximum height of 1.8m.
- The Buyer will be responsible for installing any return panels or gates which are to be complete prior to the installation of the front yard landscape package and must complement the dwelling or Estate materials.

4.1.3 Front Fencing

- Front fencing is generally not encouraged, however if a front fence is installed, the following conditions apply:
1. Front fencing within the primary street set back must be visually permeable above 900mm to a maximum height of 1.2m.
 2. Materials and colours must be consistent or complementary with the primary street elevation colours and finishes.

4.1.4 Letterboxes

- Where letterboxes are provided by LWP they must not be removed or altered in anyway.
- Freestanding letterboxes constructed at the front of homes shall be consistent with the materials and colours of the primary elevation.

4.1.5 Telecommunication and Entertainment Services

- LWP has provided underground telecommunications cable to your home, eliminating the need for TV antennas and satellite dishes. Refer to your contract for specifications required by your builder.
- Where required, TV antennas should be located within the roof space or positioned so they are away from public view. Satellite dishes over 1000mm in diameter must be approved first in writing from LWP.

4.1.6 Plant and Equipment

- All service elements such as hot water units (including solar), rain water tanks, clothes drying areas and downpipes should be hidden from public view. It is recommended that roof mounted items such as air conditioners are placed as far away as possible from the street front.
- Where downpipes are unavoidably positioned on the front elevation, these shall be concealed, painted to match the wall colour or treated as an architectural element e.g. with rain heads.
- Solar panel collectors are the exception to this standard and should be located to maximise their effectiveness.
- Air conditioning units must match the colour of the roof.
- Meter boxes must match the wall colour.

- The installation of security shutters is discouraged as they can create a negative visual aesthetic to the streetscape. To reduce impact on the streetscape, alternatives such as security mesh or protective film to glazing should be considered.

4.1.7 Outbuildings

- All outbuildings shall be constructed behind the front or secondary elevation building line.
- For lots under 1,000m²:
 1. Outbuildings less than 24m² shall be in materials and colours compatible with the main dwelling.
 2. Outbuildings greater than 24m² shall be constructed of the same materials, colours and finishes of the main dwelling.
- For lots over 1,000m²:
 1. Outbuildings less than 36m² shall be in materials and colours compatible with the main dwelling.
 2. Outbuildings greater than 36m² shall be constructed of the same materials, colours and finishes of the main dwelling.

4.1.8 Landscaping

Unless otherwise stipulated in the Contract of Sale, all homes approved by LWP and built in accordance with the approved plans, will receive front yard landscaping and irrigation installation at the cost of LWP. Your front garden will be designed in consultation with a landscape architect who specialises in current landscape trends and low water usage Australian Plants.

Landscaping will only be installed once:

- Side fencing panels and/or side gates are installed by the owner;
- The driveway, crossover and any paths are completed;
- All excess soil and debris is removed from the site and the lot is restored to the as constructed level prior to building commencement;
- All retaining walls and hardstands are completed by the owner.

Please refer to the Aura at Trinity Front Landscape Package Brochure for design styles and further information.



5. Glossary of Terms

An alphabetical collection of specialist building and planning terms and their meanings.

Architectural Element	A structure designed as a separate identifiable part of a building.
Articulation	Variation in the elevation through projections and indentations in the floor plan (main building line) and roof design to create shadows and add visual interest to the façade.
Awning/Canopy	A roof structure supported by a frame and located over a window to provide sun shading.
Corner Lots	A lot which is located at the junction of two streets or at the junction of a street and public reserve.
Cupola	A small structure surmounting a roof or dome, often used as a lookout or to admit light and air.
Dormer Window	A gabled extension built out from a sloping roof to accommodate a vertical window.
Façade	The face of the building which is oriented towards the primary street. The façade shows the building's most prominent architectural or design features.
Front Fencing	All fencing forward of the main building line.
Gable	The triangular top section of an end wall that fills the space beneath where the slopes of a two sided pitched roof meet. Gables can be in the wall material or another feature material i.e. weatherboard cladding or timber.
Gambrel	A triangular feature within a hipped roof structure most commonly finished in a lightweight cladding such as painted weatherboard or timber.
Habitable / Non-Habitable Room	All bedrooms, kitchens or living rooms. Non habitable rooms include bathrooms, laundry, stairs or circulation spaces.
Hip Roof	A roof with sloping ends as well as sides.
Laneway	A narrow road located at the rear or side boundary of the property for the chief purpose of vehicle access.
Living Areas	Rooms designed for living in especially for relaxation, social and recreational activities.
Main Building Line	The main building line is classed as the forward most habitable room(s) in the primary façade (this excludes features such as porches, porticos and verandahs).
Mews	A narrow street with no verge. A mews usually contains small houses with the main entry and vehicle access both facing the mews.
Porch	A covered shelter at the front of the home located adjacent the entry.
Portico	A covered walkway leading to the main entrance that consists of a separate roof structure to the main dwelling and is supported by piers or pillars.
Primary Elevation	The elevation of the home which is usually inclusive of the main entry and the majority of architectural features.
Public View	An area in view from common spaces such as public reserves or streets.
Public Reserve	A public reserve is any parkland, bushland, wetland, public access way or any other space designated for public purposes within the residential community.
Secondary Elevation	The elevation of the home which is exposed to public view but does not usually consist of the main entry or majority of architectural features.
Skillion Roof	A mono pitch roof of gentle slope generally between 5 ⁰ -15 ⁰ pitch.
Tessellated Tile	A range of square, triangular or hexagon shaped tiles of various colours arranged to create a pattern or mosaic.
Verandah	A covered shelter at the front of the home which usually has its own separate roof and is supported by pillars, posts or piers. Verandahs shall be designed to facilitate outdoor seating and not be entirely obstructed i.e. by the entry way.



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