



**ORAN PARK**

# Estate Design Guidelines

**Build at the Park**



# Oran Park Vision

Oran Park is a unique master planned community development. The town centre of Oran Park is the geographical centre of the Camden local government area and its fast-growing population. Oran Park will become the cornerstone of all things educational, business, entertainment and service related in the South-West of Sydney. Oran Park presents a unique opportunity to live in a contemporary community that is based on quality and innovative housing.

The role of these Design Guidelines is to complement both the existing Oran Park Development Control Plan and where permissible, the New South Wales Housing Code. These documents provide detailed requirements which must be complied with. Home designs in Oran Park must comply with either the Oran Park DCP or the New South Wales Housing Code as well as these guidelines.

These guidelines will ensure residents will not only benefit from their initial purchase but will ensure that the value of their property is enhanced by the high standard of development that will be established around them.

## Streetscape

The streetscape character within Oran Park is a major contributor to the quality of your neighbourhood. The quality of the streetscape is determined by various factors such as house elevations, front verandahs, fencing, general building articulation and landscaping. Ideally, front verandahs, entry porches and porticos offer a pleasant addition to a streetscape when compared to most flat house elevations. These elements can also provide additional outdoor living areas and give opportunities for residents to engage with neighbours and passers-by promoting an open and friendly environment. All home sites provide a unique opportunity to influence the overall streetscape character.

Whilst all homes are important, homes situated on corners play a very important role in the streetscape as they have two prominent street frontages and provide landmarks and a means of wayfinding within the overall community. The landscape character of the street is created by well-defined front gardens, street trees and the visibility of backyard trees beyond the house. A landscape plan is required to be submitted with the application and should indicate the extent of hard and soft landscaping.

## Land Purchase

When you purchase land at Oran Park, you will enter into a Contract of Sale that outlines the terms of your purchase. As part of these conditions, your home must be built by an Oran Park Accredited Builder.

A list of Accredited Builders is available on the Oran Park website and can also be provided by the Oran Park sales team at the time of purchase. As the list may change, we recommend confirming the current Accredited Builders when you are ready to choose your builder. Please note that builders who are not accredited by Oran Park are not permitted to build within the estate.

Your Contract of Sale and the Section 88B instrument also require that your home design complies with the Estate Design Guidelines, helping to ensure a high-quality and consistent streetscape throughout the community.

As part of ensuring that a high-quality standard of residential development is achieved, buyers are required to provide a \$10,000 Compliance Bond at land settlement. This bond is fully refundable once all required works have been completed to the satisfaction of Oran Park. These works include front landscaping, boundary fencing, and any necessary repairs to footpaths, driveway crossovers and street trees.

## Design & Approval Process

Prior to submission of your house design plans to Council or a private certifier for building approval, your plans must be submitted to the Oran Park Developer Review Panel (DRP) for developer approval. Your submission should include a site plan, elevations, floor plans, colours and materials schedule, and a landscape plan. Plans must be submitted to the DRP at [design@greenfields.net.au](mailto:design@greenfields.net.au) for assessment. If amendments are required to your home design, then you or your builder will receive an email setting out the required changes. Once these have been completed and resubmitted for assessment, formal approval of the plans can be issued by the DRP. Following DRP approval of your house plans, you can subsequently submit to Council or a private certifier for building approval.



## Mandatory Requirements

- Build with an Oran Park Accredited Builder, as listed on the published Builders List on the Oran Park website.
- Lodge a refundable Compliance Bond - \$10,000.
- Lodge your design with the ORAN PARK Design Review Panel.
- Lodge plans with Council or private certifier.
- If ORAN PARK has provided or nominated a driveway crossover then your garage location must align with this.

## Design Considerations

When designing and siting your home on your selected lot, consideration needs to be given to the following:

### Solar Orientation

Maximise north facing windows. Where possible locate living rooms adjacent to north facing windows.

### Shading

Provide adequate shading to east and west facing windows as well as appropriate shading for north facing windows.

### Views

Take advantage of any views of parks, lakes or other landscape features.

### Corner Lots

There are specific design controls that relate to these types of lots. Houses on corner lots need to address both streets.

### Private Open Space

Consider best location and size of private open space. Where possible this should have access to northern sunlight.

## 1.0 External Features & Roof

### Design Considerations

#### Porches and Entries

Create a welcoming and visible entry area which provides shelter for people entering the dwelling.

Form an integral part of the dwelling.

#### Verandahs and Pergolas

Allow for a seamless link between internal and external living areas.

Improve energy efficiency by shading windows in summer and allowing sun penetration in winter.

Appear as an extension of the house.

#### Balconies and Terraces

Provide functional external living areas for upper levels of the home.

Provide additional opportunities for outlook to the street and garden, improving safety by casual surveillance of the street.

#### Materials and Proportions

Variety and individuality are important and considered material selection creates a harmonious balance on the facades of the house.

Well-balanced proportions are also important in improving the appearance of the dwelling, to relate various elements such as doors, windows and entries.

#### Ancillary items

Services for modern living including water tanks and air-conditioning units which should not be visible from the street.

Careful attention is required to ensure optimum orientation for solar collectors, while avoiding the potential of such items being viewed as roof clutter from the street.

#### Sun Shading

Sunscreens and awnings are encouraged for protection of openings on the northern and western elevations.

#### Roof Eaves

Should provide shading and weather protection to windows and doors.

Where practical, 600mm should be considered to achieve an increased degree of shading to windows.

Should be in proportion to the overall appearance of the home.

#### Facades and Roofs

While street trees and landscaped gardens create a consistent street character, building facades further enhance the streetscape by creating diversity and visual interest from the street.

Flat parapet roofs need to be considered in the overall visual impact to the streetscape and need to relate harmoniously with the adjoining buildings.

Light coloured roofs are required to assist with keeping homes cooler in summer and reduce the 'heat island effect' associated with urbanised areas.



### Mandatory Requirements

- 1.1. Front door to be visually prominent and covered with porch, portico or verandah with min depth of 1.5m and 2.5m wide. Alternate design elements will be considered based on architectural merit.
- 1.2. Materials and colours must wrap around the side of the front façade by at least 2m.
- 1.3. The primary street facade of a dwelling must incorporate at least two of the following features: entry feature or portico, awnings, balcony or window box treatment to any first floor element, open verandah, bay window or similar features, pergola or similar features
- 1.4. 2 storey homes facing open space must also include a balcony that overlooks the open space. The balcony must be of a useable size ie not a Juliet balcony.
- 1.5. Shade north and west facing windows and doors from the summer sun.
- 1.6. Provide 450mm (minimum) eaves on all pitched roofs (except where zero lot lines apply).
- 1.7. Dual pitched roofs must have a pitch of at least 25 degrees for single storey homes and 22.5 degrees for 2 storey homes. Single and flat roofs will be considered based on merit and must provide alternate shading devices to windows on the north and west elevations.
- 1.8. Roof material must be a light colour with a solar absorptance value of less than 0.48, unless otherwise approved in certain locations based on merit and other considerations. When roof tiles are selected these need to be low profile tiles such as Monier Horizon or similar.
- 1.9. Ensure a variety of materials are used. Facades must incorporate at least 2 different materials (excludes garages).
- 1.10. No two adjacent homes are to have the same colour palette. Colour palettes of adjacent homes should complement one another.
- 1.11. Main colour and render colours are to be light, natural and earthy synonymous with the landscape.
- 1.12. Highlight colours are to be used for articulation and front facade feature elements.
- 1.13. Front windows need to be proportioned appropriately e.g. awning style and not square sliding windows.
- 1.14. Aerials and satellite dishes are not permitted. Fibre optic systems are provided by the developer, and will supply internet, telephony, and free-to-air & pay television.
- 1.15. Air-conditioners and solar hot water tanks are not to be visible from the street. AC motors to be screened where necessary.
- 1.16. Waste bins to be stored behind property boundary and screened from public view.

## 2.0 Secondary Facades & Fencing

### Design Considerations

Although not always directly visible from the street, side and rear facades and fencing do impact on neighbouring properties and the overall streetscape. The treatment of side building facades is particularly important in zero lots and corner lots where they can present as a dominant feature.

The sides and rear facades of a dwelling are commonly considered less important than the street facade yet are still viewed by neighbouring dwellings and glimpsed between houses from the street. Thus, it is necessary to pay considered attention to their design and detailing.

Whilst the importance of front facades is paramount in ensuring an interesting streetscape it is important to ensure all facades include thoughtful articulation and attention to detail.

Excessively long expanses of blank upper-level walls on all facades should be avoided to ensure building bulk is reduced and an interesting facade is created.

In certain orientations, setting back the upper-level rear facade will allow more sunlight into the rear garden.

#### Corner Lots

Dwellings on corner lots can reflect their unique dual frontage position in the building design. The facades of a dwelling on a corner lot are to address both streets and be appropriately articulated to ensure they are prominent in the overall streetscape.

#### Zero Lot Lines

The facade on the boundary line should not dominate the neighbouring property in its size, shape or colour.

#### Front Fencing

Where front fencing is proposed, it should form an integral part of the streetscape and should not dominate or detract from the overall streetscape appearance.

In the circumstance where no physical fencing is proposed, dense shrub planting is to be used to define the property boundary, private/public interface and encourage the use of a front garden, which in turn increases passive surveillance and activation of the street.

Front fencing must be no more than 1.2m in height and should be constructed from predominantly lightweight materials, with the main infill panels allowing at least 50% openings. The remaining solid elements should be a maximum width of 450mm.

Fence colours should relate to the building it belongs to, and be complementary to adjacent fencing colour, style and material.

#### Side and Rear Fencing

Side and rear fences are important in achieving privacy and security. Whilst not directly visible from the street the material finishes should be consistent with the character of the street and front fence.

Front side fences, located between the front boundary and 2m behind the front building line should match the style and design of the front fence.

Side fences setback more than 2m back from front facade may be a maximum of 1.8m in height and should be constructed of materials which maintain the desired overall character of the community.

Sheet metal fencing (Colorbond) is not permitted at the street frontage and may only be used where it is not visible from the street.

On the side boundaries of sloping sites fencing should be stepped to ensure the height is an average of 1.8m above ground level at any point (side fencing combined with retaining walls can result in excessively high walls and overshadowing for the adjoining properties on the lower side).



### Mandatory Requirements for Corner Lots

- 2.1 Ground floor habitable room with windows required facing the secondary street for min of 4m from front building line.
- 2.2 No sliding windows facing and visible to the secondary street allowed. Must be awning or double hung windows.
- 2.3 Colours and materials used on front façade must wrap around the corner for at least 4m.
- 2.4 Minimise fencing as much as possible. No fencing to the secondary street within 4m of the front setback unless its consistent with any front fence that is max height of 1.2m high, 50% open and with same materials and colours.
- 2.5 Inclusion of verandah, corner feature, portico, pergola, balcony to secondary street is required.

## 3.0 Landscape

### Design Considerations

#### Planting

Front gardens should be landscaped attractively to include at least one large tree with a minimum mature height of 3m. Front gardens should also have several smaller trees and low planting.

Larger trees in the backyard which can be seen from the street add a significant landscape quality to the street as well as to the garden as they provide a backdrop to the street facades. In addition, large trees in the rear yard should be deciduous, promoting winter solar access and should be between 6m to 8m high at maturity.

Retaining walls are to be of masonry materials such as brickwork, natural stone, stone cladding, rendered blockwork, coloured/textured concrete, gabion wall and split face blockwork. Colours and textures should complement the dwelling and driveway. Timber retaining walls are not permissible in front of the building line or where visible from the street.

#### Principal Private Open Space

Principal Private Open Space (PPOS) is essential in ensuring the outdoor amenity of any dwelling. It provides an area to recreate and relax within the property and allows solar access into the adjoining living areas.

#### Letter Boxes

Letter boxes should be of generous size to minimize the overflow of mail.



### Mandatory Requirements

- 3.1** A landscape plan must be submitted with any application to ORAN PARK complying with the Design Guidelines.
- 3.2** The front garden must include one (minimum 3m mature height) tree, as well as smaller trees and shrubs.
- 3.3** The rear garden must include at least one large tree and lots with frontages greater than 15m should have a minimum of two large trees in the rear yard.
- 3.4** Timber retaining walls are not permissible in front of the building line or where they are visible from the street.
- 3.5** Where provided street trees and footpaths must be maintained and protected during building construction. If these are damaged during construction, then the buyer or builder needs to arrange for these to be replaced to the same size/species.
- 3.6** The letter box should utilise an aluminium or stainless-steel fascia and be incorporated into the design of the front fence or masonry pier with a minimum height of 0.9m and a maximum height of 1.2m.

## 4.0 Garages & Driveways

### Design Considerations

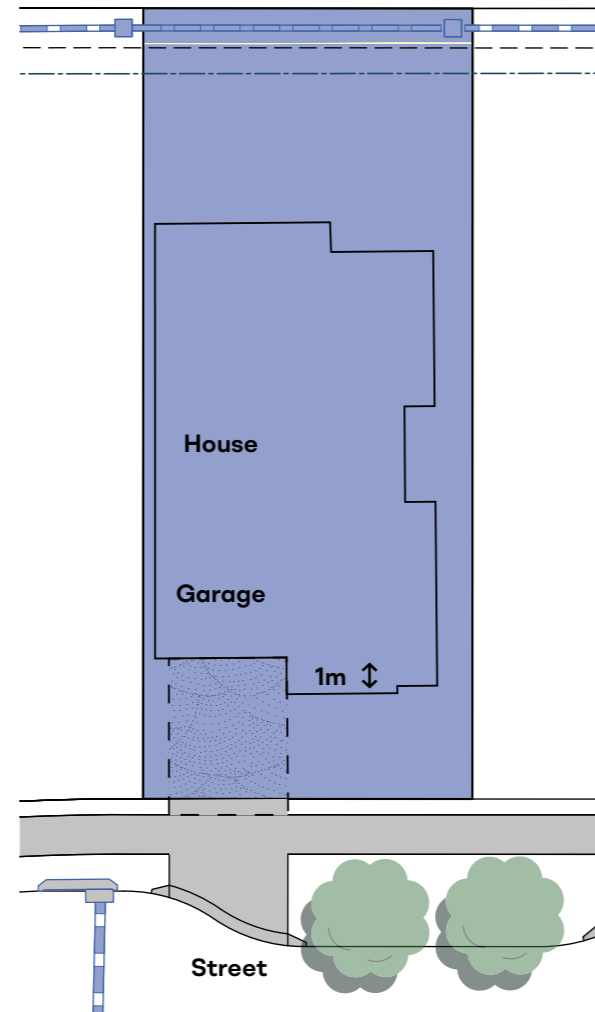
To provide a diverse and attractive streetscape, the house facade should be the most dominant element, with the garage recessed from the street elevation. The garage should be set back 1m from the front elevation of the home.

Garages to corner lots accessed from the secondary street will maintain similar principles to garages on primary street frontages.

The width of the driveway at the street should be kept to a minimum and incorporate a landscape element adjoining the driveway. If not provided by ORAN PARK, vehicle crossovers should be plain uncoloured concrete.

Oran Park predetermines locations of driveway crossovers. As such ORAN PARK provides the footpaths, splays and crossovers to the edge of the footpath (unless otherwise indicated in sales information). Buyers are required to utilise these crossovers and house designs must be submitted on this basis. Where crossovers have not been provided by ORAN PARK then the design of these need to adhere to the same principles as outlined in this section.

Driveways within the property should also complement the dwelling with colours and materials of a neutral palette to ensure they are recessive in the streetscape



#### LEGEND

- Provided by Oran Park**  
(where nominated)
- Provided by the builder**



### Mandatory Requirements

- 4.1** Homeowners must use the driveway crossover provided by Oran Park. Builders are responsible for protecting the driveway crossover and footpaths during construction.
- 4.2** The home must be designed so that the garage aligns directly with the driveway crossover provided by Oran Park. Driveways must run perpendicular from the crossover to the garage, avoiding offsets or deviations.
- 4.3** Where crossovers have not been provided by ORAN PARK then the crossover material needs to be consistent with footpath and is to be plain uncoloured concrete.
- 4.4** Driveways, from the footpath to the garage, must be neutral in tone and complement the dwelling. Colours should be light to medium neutrals, avoiding dark shades. Mid-range grey or lighter tones are preferred.

## 5.0 Site Management & Other Items

### Design Considerations

While homes are under construction the site needs to be kept neat, tidy, secure and safe. Builders need to ensure that these provisions are adhered to otherwise they risk forfeiting their bond and accreditation with Oran Park.



### Mandatory Requirements

Builders are required to ensure that:

- 5.1 Site is to be fenced and secure.
- 5.2 Waste is kept safe and tidy and not allowed to move in windy conditions.
- 5.3 Sediment to be controlled on site with appropriate barriers.
- 5.4 Street trees, footpaths and crossovers are to be maintained and not damaged by construction vehicles. They must be repaired or replaced if damaged during construction.
- 5.5 Estate retaining walls are to be protected and rectified where damaged.



[oranpark.com.au](http://oranpark.com.au)

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