1.0

Examples of good outcomes for the design goal

Key 14A.11.1/14.15.1 Residential Design Principle: 5/g. Integration of access, parking and servicing

Other relevant RDP: 1, 2/d., 4/f., 6/h.

Related design goals: 1.3 Well-integrated surface parking; 1.4 Well-integrated garages; 1.5 Convenient and secure cycle storage; 1.6 Fit-for-purpose bin

1.2 Safe site access and movement

Integrating access for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians has an impact on site layout and the street interface. As the most vulnerable users, good developments ensure that pedestrians have safe, clear and comfortable access into and through the site. This includes consideration for the location and design of driveways and pedestrian paths to "integrate access in a way that is safe for all users".

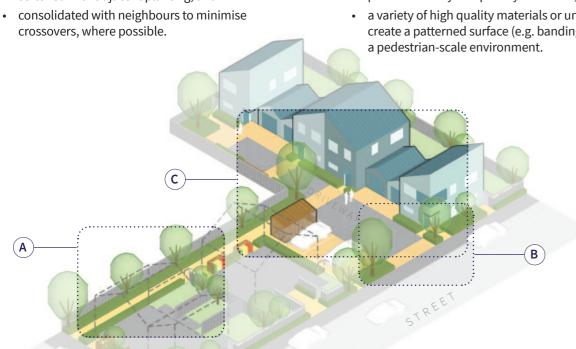
To improve site efficiency, shared accessways can be a good solution for smaller developments but need to be designed to ensure low traffic speeds and high awareness of potential people movement.

Design expectations:

- (A) Safe, clear and comfortable pedestrian routes are:
 - · legible and connected, with good sightlines,
 - · well overlooked by habitable rooms,
 - separated from vehicle movement and car parks by a kerb and/or planting, and a different surface material,
 - direct from the street to front doors/entrances (e.g. avoiding level changes, where possible), and
 - · consistently wide to enable two people to walk side-by-side or to pass, including those with cycles, strollers and wheelchairs:
 - with at least 1.5m dedicated footpath,
 - within a recommended 3m-wide gap between buildings (and/or boundaries) which includes threshold and amenity planting.
- (B) Effectively integrated vehicular access results in lower vehicle speeds and is:
 - · softened with adjacent planting, and

crossovers, where possible.

- (C) Shared accessways combine the movement of vehicles and pedestrians and can be an efficient and effective alternative use of space, instead of providing a separate, raised footpath (particularly for a smaller number of units or site size). However, they need to be well integrated and genuinely designed as 'shared space' for safety, without being dominated by car parking. This includes all of the following:
 - creating a physical or visual threshold where the shared accessway begins/ends (e.g. by using a distinctive or tactile surface treatment),
 - · a level surface with no obstructions to pedestrian movement across the space,
 - · narrowing or deflecting the trafficable route by creating 'pinch points', or a chicane, with trees and/ or shrub planting, street furniture, or limited parallel parking, to help slow traffic,
 - · separating front doors and buildings from the accessway by at least a 1m width of planting to provide a safety and privacy threshold, and
 - a variety of high quality materials or unit pavers to create a patterned surface (e.g. banding) to prioritise











Common issues and improvements

Issue: Ambiguous user priority and hard surface- and vehicledominated environment along the driveway due to:

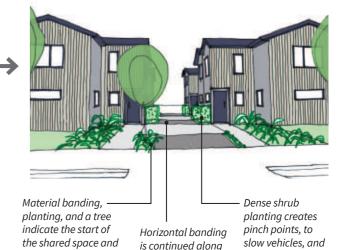


A lack of amenity and privacy from minimal separation between the accessway and the units.

Narrow planting areas along the driveway which will not support substantial long-term planting.

Confusion from the presence of both horizontal banding and the appearance of a delineated pedestrian route which may result in unpredictable behaviour impacting pedestrian safety.

<u>Improvement:</u> Create a well-integrated shared accessway to improve pedestrian safety and general amenity.



the level access to

indicate a shared

space environment





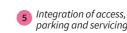




reinforce a change in

environment from the

raod.





separation from the

units to improve

privacy.

October 2025 (V1)

Multi-unit housing design guidance 18