

**the next 7 years**

**AIM OF CREDIT**

To encourage and recognise building design that promotes the use of bicycles by ensuring adequate cyclist facilities are provided.

**CREDIT CRITERIA**

Up to three points are awarded as follows:

- One point is awarded where a minimum of one secure bicycle rack is provided per dwelling. OR
- Two points are awarded where a minimum of one dedicated, enclosed bicycle locker or cage is provided per dwelling.

An additional point is awarded if either of the above requirements are met and visitor bicycle parking is provided within the project as follows:

- 0.25 visitor spaces per dwelling in an accessible on-grade location, signposted and near a major public entrance.

**COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS**

Ensure that the submission adheres to all provisions of the Submission Requirements document found on the GBCA website.

The Certified Assessor(s) will not award the credit unless it is demonstrated that the cyclist facilities are provided by the base building owner/developer.

**Secure Bicycle Storage**

In the case of all bicycle storage, railings, lampposts and other non-purposeful bike parking facilities do not comply.

- **For residents**

Secure bicycle storage for residents is to be protected from the elements and provided in maximum proximity to the entrance, in a location that is highly visible, well lit, well signposted and with good passive surveillance.

Secure staff bicycle storage can be achieved by one of the following two methods:

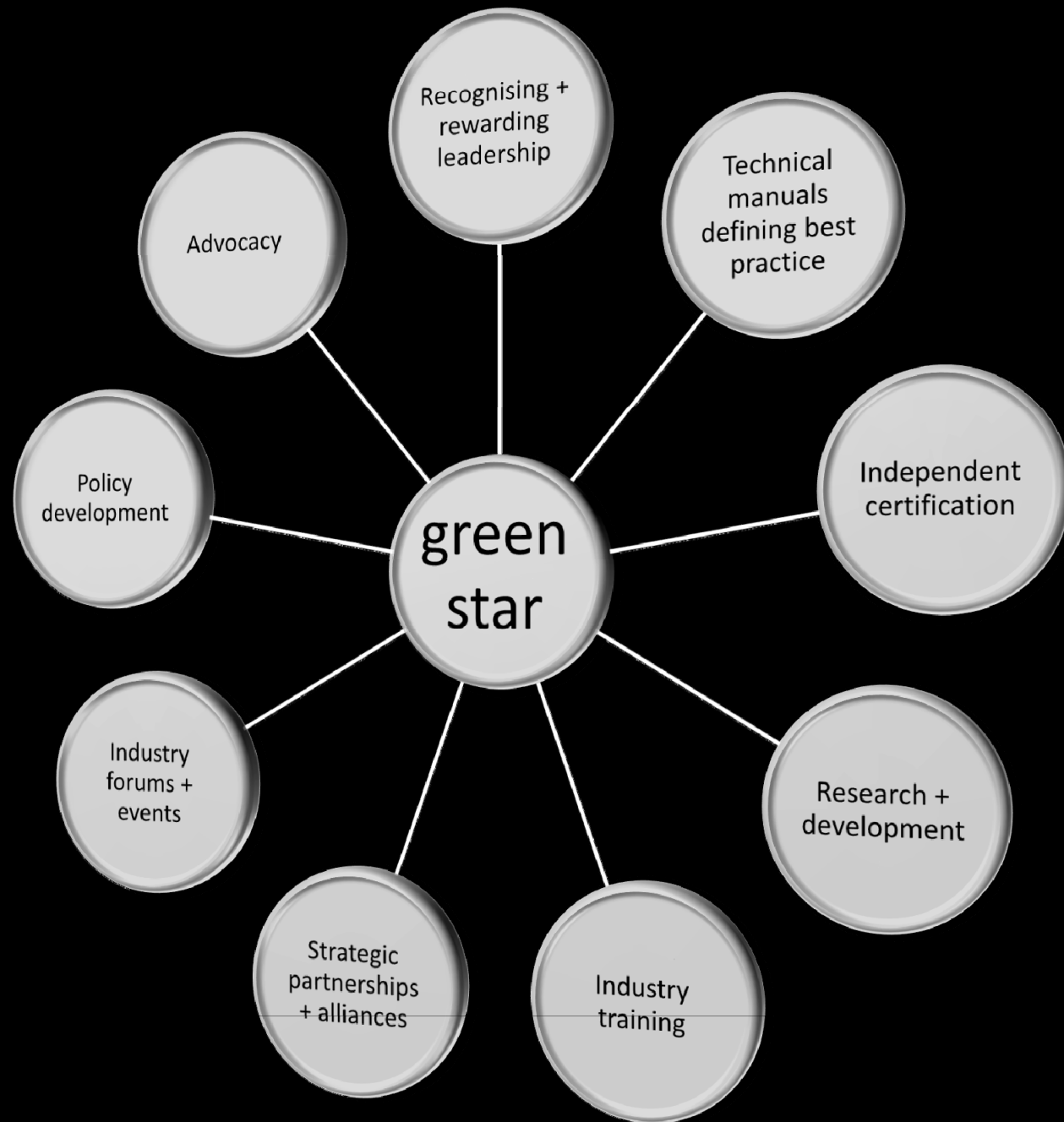
- Racks/trails which are covered and protected from the elements, and designed to allow both a wheel and the frame to be locked securely to the structure in accordance with AS 2890.3;

OR

- A locked bicycle shed, with access for residents only. Sufficient space to store all bikes without having to move other bikes, or rely on a bike's integral stand, must be provided. Fixtures to lock bikes in this case are not required.

# green star tools for buildings





lighting, heating, cooling, materials,  
recycling, stormwater management,  
contaminated land rehabilitation,  
landscaping, concrete, steel, cyclist  
facilities, ventilation, daylight, loose fit,  
modularity, public transport, water  
efficient fixtures, low VOC and  
formaldehyde, exterior lighting, BMS,  
facade shading, high performance  
glazing, recycled timber, tenant exhaust  
riser, HVAC, low impact furniture

opportunity

100%

50%

75%

will be living in cities in 2050

**33%**  
of all journeys made in  
Johannesburg are by foot

**35%**  
of all journeys made in  
Berlin are by foot or by bike

**91%**  
employed in the  
service sector

# productive cities

Barcelona  
Tokyo  
Madrid  
Adelaide  
Singapore  
Munich  
Milan  
Espenstagen  
Buenos Aires



**for our major cities...**

To remain prosperous, there is an urgent need to recapitalise our capital cities, to invest in world-class infrastructure and sustainable practices.

There is now a broad understanding that the issues facing capital cities are neither purely local nor domestic; they are central to our national and international competitiveness, sustainability and

• City safety and security.

CCCLM

highlighted a range of policy issues.

**an underpinning language**

## **Sustainable cities**

- Sustainability must be the key object of all urban planning and management
- Capital cities have a leading role in city and metropolitan reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and planning for effects of climate change



**density, carbon, affordability,  
connectivity, jobs, site-wide  
infrastructure, community, congestion,  
productivity, liveability, competitiveness,  
green space, adaptation, community  
health, climate change mitigation,  
efficiency, education, child-friendly  
places, drought, biodiversity,  
communication for behaviour change,  
mixed-use developments, sensory  
systems, food security, centralisation/de-  
centralisation**



**the next conversation remains  
focussed on an old mission...**



**to transform the market...  
and the built environment**

**what can the GBCA do?**

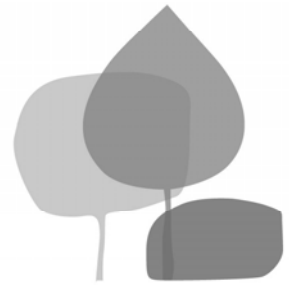
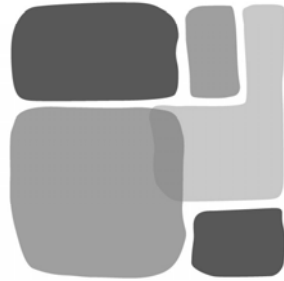
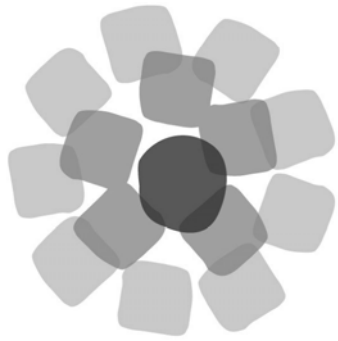
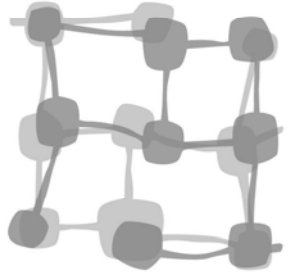


**defining BEST PRACTICE  
(+ beyond)...  
is at the core of Green Star  
tools**



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# two stages

**1**  
development of a  
national sustainable  
communities framework

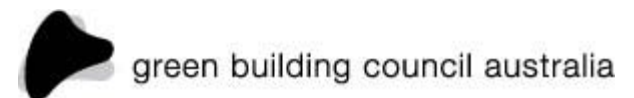
**2**  
development of the  
Green Star Communities  
rating tool





# GREEN STAR COMMUNITIES A DRAFT NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

FEBRUARY 2010



**CSIRO, Planning Institute of Australia,  
Australian Sustainable Built Environment  
Council, Built Environment Industry  
Innovation Council, VicUrban, Landcorp,  
Landcom, Urban Land Development  
Authority, Land Management Corporation,  
SKM, Queensland University of Technology,  
Mirvac, Aurecon, DCCEE, Major Cities Unit,  
Rock Development Group, Leightons, Lend  
Lease, Sustainability Victoria, Brisbane City  
Council, Grocon, Stockland, Sydney Harbour  
Foreshore Authority, Barangaroo Delivery  
Authority**

A number of aspects can be influenced to achieve best practice sustainable community outcomes, including:

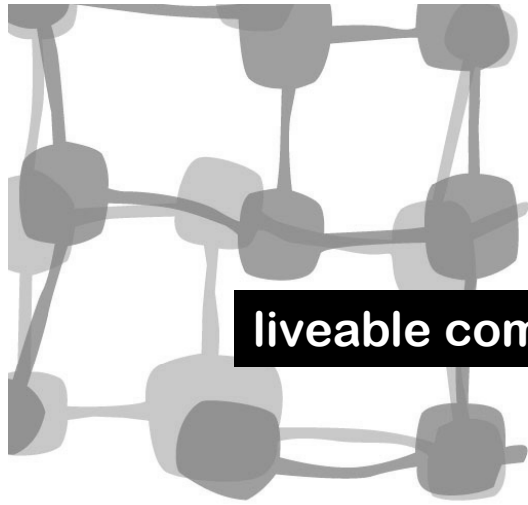
- **Infrastructure:** the systems and services which supply our energy and water, manage our waste, communications, technology and provide for mobility.
- **Buildings:** the built form that accommodates our activities associated with working, living and playing, both public and private.
- **Open space:** the areas accessible to the public.
- **People:** those who own, rent, occupy, visit, work, reside, recreate or interact in our communities.
- **Ecology:** the biological systems within the natural environment.
- **Economy:** the systems supporting the production, exchange, distribution and consumption of goods and services.
- **Governance:** the rules, behaviours and structures that shape and influence communities.

This framework has established five principles to influence the evolution of new and existing sustainable communities in Australia.

# what can we influence?



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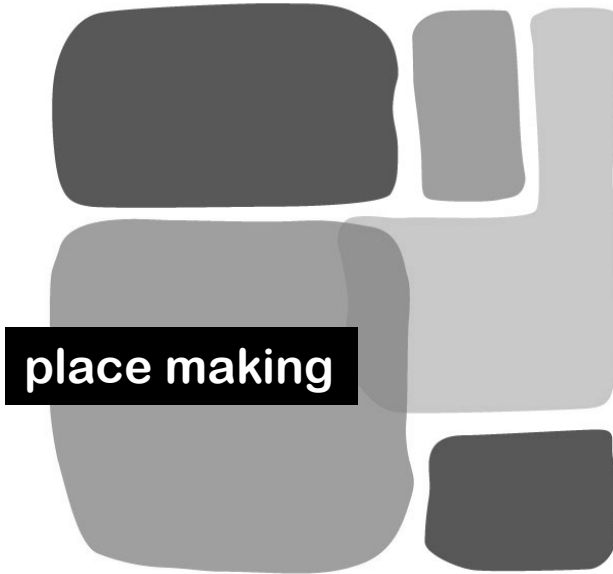
**liveable communities**



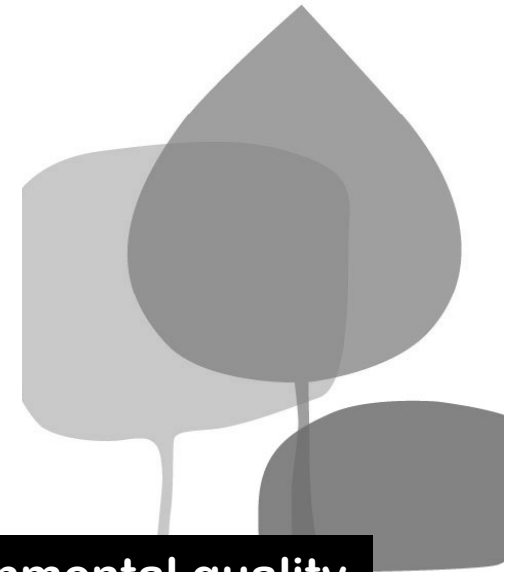
**economic prosperity**



**urban governance**



**place making**



**environmental quality**



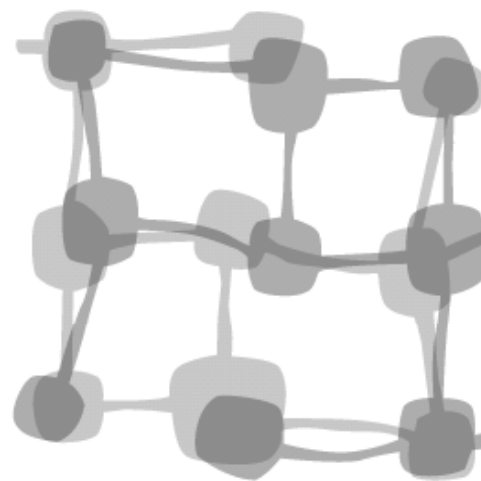
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## PRINCIPLE 1:

# Liveability

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES ARE LIVEABLE. THEY ARE DIVERSE, AFFORDABLE, CONNECTED AND HEALTHY; THEY ENHANCE SOCIAL INTERACTION AND OWNERSHIP, ARE SAFE AND CARING AND IMPROVE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING.



**In applying the liveability principle, the following should be considered:**

### ENGAGEMENT

- Engaging people in the evolution of their communities, from policy to ongoing revitalisation and evaluation
- Facilitating diverse partnerships between government, community and business

### AFFORDABLE

- Providing dwellings, buildings and facilities that reflect the needs of the community
- Promoting the local provision of key services such as transport, food, health and conveniences

### DIVERSE AND RESPECTFUL

- Providing environments for all ages, cultures and heritage values of the community

### HEALTHY AND SAFE

- Enabling and promoting healthy and safe communities through good urban design
- Providing opportunities for and raising awareness of healthy activities within the community

### CONNECTED AND COHESIVE

- Providing effective connectivity between transport, communication and social and physical infrastructure
- Facilitating community cohesion by developing a shared vision, embracing diversity and respecting each others' rights and responsibilities

### RESILIENT AND ADAPTABLE

- Ability to adapt to changing community and individual needs whether influenced by economy, infrastructure or culture
- Adapting to changing climatic and other environmental and physical conditions so that people's comfort, health, safety and well being are enhanced.



PRINCIPLE 2:

# Economic prosperity



SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PROSPER. THEY ENCOURAGE OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS DIVERSITY, INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY THAT SUPPORT LOCAL JOBS FOR PEOPLE IN THE REGION.

**In applying the economic prosperity principle, the following should be considered:**

## EMPLOYMENT

- Creating diverse employment opportunities and providing access to education and training
- Encouraging the production and procurement of local goods and services

## INVESTMENT

- Providing key economic infrastructure that enables community and business connectivity
- Enabling ongoing sustainable and ethical investment in local business opportunities

## INNOVATION

- Encouraging business and community innovation through initiatives that recognise and reward local excellence
- Providing new business opportunities to enhance competitiveness and innovation

## EFFICIENCY

- Applying lifecycle impact management approaches to encourage resource efficiency and reduced lifecycle costs
- Investing in efficient and sustainable infrastructure that creates greater urban efficiencies.



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PRINCIPLE 3:

# Environmental quality

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES RESPECT THE ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS THAT SUPPORT THEM. THEY PROTECT AND RESTORE THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES AND PROMOTE INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT AND BUILDINGS THAT REDUCE OVERALL ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT.

**In applying the environmental quality principle, the following should be considered:**

## ENVIRONMENTAL ENHANCEMENT

- Protecting, restoring and enhancing healthy ecosystems
- Reducing emissions to land, water and atmosphere
- Conserving and celebrating cultural heritage and archaeological assets across landscapes, places and sites

## REDUCING FOOTPRINT

- Promoting environmentally efficient services for water and wastewater treatment and reuse, sustainable energy generation and distribution and waste management and recycling
- Encouraging greater resource efficiency
- Reusing and retrofitting existing sites and buildings
- Providing sustainable transport opportunities and encouraging their use
- Providing communication information systems that enable greater efficiency.



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## PRINCIPLE 4:

# Place making

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES ARE GREAT PLACES. THEY ARE ATTRACTIVE, ACCESSIBLE AND ADAPTABLE, HAVE THEIR OWN DISTINCT CHARACTER AND IDENTITY AND EVOLVE OVER TIME.

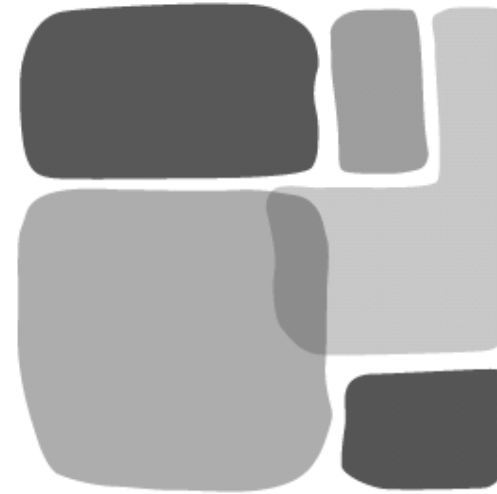
**In applying the place making principle, the following should be considered:**

### CONNECTED

- Understanding the context of site and its relationship with neighbouring communities and the region as a whole
- Encouraging the most efficient use of land and creating coherent structure and connectivity

### ADAPTABLE

- Creating opportunities to retrofit and revitalise existing precincts, places and buildings
- Providing for development flexibility and adaptability that supports continuous improvement



### ATTRACTIVE

- Supporting a sense of place, community identity and local character
- Encouraging high quality, integrated and safe public domain that meets the needs of the local community
- Providing quality built form and landscape responsive to climate and context

### ACCESSIBLE

- Encouraging densities that are more compact and strategically orientated to enhance walkability and public transport use
- Encouraging diversity and mixed use that reflects local values and meets local needs.



PRINCIPLE 5:

# Urban governance

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES ARE CHARACTERISED BY GOOD GOVERNANCE. THEY PROMOTE STRONG PARTNERSHIPS TO ACHIEVE A SHARED VISION AND DELIVER COMMUNITY BENEFIT.

**In applying the urban governance principle the following should be considered:**

## TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE

- Promoting transparent and accountable decision making by providing access to information, clear timelines, performance measures and responsibilities
- Establishing effective models for governance, decision making, performance evaluation and communication over the life cycle of the community

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Building a shared community vision with stakeholders across community, industry and government and monitor progress towards it by assessing performance, building community capacity and encouraging ownership and leadership in realising that vision

## GOOD PLANNING

- Promoting coordinated approaches among stakeholder interests; providing implementation arrangements and supporting mechanisms to enable sequenced and evidence-based planning

## SUSTAINABLE BEHAVIOURS

- Promoting low consumptive and efficient behaviour by providing continual improvement mechanisms for monitoring and sharing information.



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# Applying the principles

- **Apply all five principles:** A sustainable community applies a broad sustainability lens, making sure environmental, social, economic, design and governance outcomes are achieved. A sustainable community will recognise the benefits of embedding all five principles for all relevant stakeholders. While the issues and strategies underpinning each principle may vary, the overall outcome being sought by each principle should be embodied in each policy, plan or project.
- **Define community boundary:** Each community has a boundary of influence, whether it is geographical, cultural, place-based, environmental and/or economic. Each community should identify its relevant boundary for the purposes of applying the five principles.
- **Adapt for context:** The range of issues that underpin the principles will not apply to all communities, nor will they be relevant to each lifecycle stage. It is necessary that each community define how it responds to each principle by considering the issues provided in this document to create a local set of objectives and strategies. In adapting the issues relevant to each principle, the lists provided should be reviewed for their relevance and supplemented or reduced as appropriate. Issues should be refined in detail to ensure they are relevant to the project, but remain contextually relevant to the overarching principle. Finally, a project may wish to prioritise and/or weight the importance of the issues.
- **Adopt a systems approach:** Apply the principles in a way that helps optimise the synergies and trade-offs. This requires an understanding of the interactions between the liveability and environmental principles, prosperity and place making principles and how the governance principles influence the achievement of them all.
- **Acknowledge and apply existing tools, plans, codes and guidelines:** Identify and understand how other tools, plans, codes and guidelines may assist in successfully applying the framework's principles. Not all tools are the same and often they have very different purposes. Some tools assess performance, some test options and some certify outcomes. Some tools are a vehicle for establishing and demonstrating regulatory compliance while others seek outcomes beyond minimum practice and strive for innovation.
- **Apply in a transparent and accountable way:** Best practice application of these principles is done in an open and accountable way. The review and refinement of the issues underpinning the principles should be undertaken with relevant stakeholders.







# Green Star Communities Draft Framework

[Green Star](#) / [Green Star Communities](#) / [Draft Framework](#)

TUE 12 JAN, 2010

Green Star Communities framework provides a common language for new and existing sustainable communities in Australia. It has been developed by industry and government to encourage best practise in sustainable outcomes across the systems within the community.

The objectives of the framework are to:

- Provide **national consistency and a common language** around the definition of best practice sustainable communities;

Green Star Communities Draft Framework

Aspects of a Community

The Five Principles

Users of the Framework





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