# **HIGHLIGHTING GOOD APARTMENT DESIGN FOR HEALTH**

The combination of apartment design features important for positive mental wellbeing

#### **SOLAR & DAYLIGHT & NATURAL VENTILATION**

- North facing and dual aspect apartments.
- Bedrooms and living areas are located on external walls.
- ✓ Living room window area is ≥10% of the floor area.

#### **ACOUSTIC & VISUAL PRIVACY**

- Bedrooms and living areas are separated from building circulation corridors and common areas.
- Bedrooms are not directly accessible from the living area
- ✓ Buildings are setback ≥3m from the street.
- ✓ Balconies are setback ≥6m from the adjacent site.

### INDOOR SPACE

PARKING

Provide resident and visitor car parking.

- ✓ Apartment internal floor areas are at least ≥35m<sup>2</sup> for studios; ≥47m<sup>2</sup> for 1-bedroom; ≥67m<sup>2</sup> for 2-bedroom; ≥90m<sup>2</sup> for 3-bedroom; and ≥102m<sup>2</sup> for 4-bedroom apartments (excluding area of a 2nd bathroom).
- ✓ Bedroom minimum areas are at least ≥10m<sup>2</sup> for master bedrooms and  $\geq 9m^2$  for secondary bedrooms. with minimum width/depth dimensions of  $\geq 3m$ .
- Provide external storage areas.

#### APARTMENT MIX

 Provide a variety of apartment types with different numbers of bedrooms.

#### **PRIVATE OUTDOOR SPACE**

- ✓ Balcony areas are at least ≥4m<sup>2</sup> for studios; ≥8m<sup>2</sup> for 1-bedroom; ≥10m<sup>2</sup> for 2-bedroom; and ≥12m<sup>2</sup> for 3-bedroom apartments. Courtyard areas are at least ≥15m<sup>2</sup>.
- ✓ Balcony and courtyard depths are at least ≥1.8m for studios or 1-bedroom; ≥2m for 2-bedroom; and ≥2.4m for 3+ bedroom apartments.

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✓ Balcony depths are less than widths (i.e., long side faces outwards).

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✓ Circulation corridors are at least ≥1.5m wide Limit the number of apartments per floor, ideally to ≤8 and no more than 12.

#### COMMUNAL OPEN SPACE

- Provide open (outdoor) communal spaces.
- ✓ Maximise dimensions to ensure the usability of the space.
- Maximise grassed areas and limit hardscaping.

### **BUILDING TYPE**

✓ Smaller scale apartment complexes with fewer buildings, storeys and apartments.



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### THE HIGH LIFE STUDY WAS ESTABLISHED TO INVESTIGATE THE IMPACT OF AUSTRALIAN APARTMENT DESIGN POLICIES ON THE HEALTH & WELLBEING OF APARTMENT RESIDENTS.

### **THE POLICIES:**

The state-level apartment design policies were:



WA:

### NSW: State Environmental

Planning Policy 65

**(SEPP65)** legislated 2002 State Planning Policy 7.3, Volume 2 – Apartments

(SPP7.3) legislated 2019



VIC: **Better Apartments** Design Standards

(BADS) legislated 2017 and updated 2021

### THE BUILDINGS:

We measured apartment buildings (constructed 2006-2016) for their implementation of policy requirements with a plausible relationship to health:



(on average, by +1.96 points).

## THE RESIDENTS:

Residents were invited to complete a survey on apartment design and their health & wellbeing:



### **THE FINDINGS:**

Focusing on 80 design requirements relevant to all apartments and buildings, we ran a cluster analysis which grouped the buildings based on the combination, or mix, of design requirements that had been implemented and investigated how this impacted residents' mental wellbeing.

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LOW POLICY PERFORMANCE BUILDINGS. WITH

SIGNIFICANTLY POORER IMPLEMENTATION

**OF THE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS** 

### **2 DISTINCT GROUPS EMERGED:**



HIGH POLICY PERFORMANCE BUILDINGS. WITH GREATER IMPLEMENTATION OF **51 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS** 

in the infographic were positively associated with good mental wellbeing.

### THESE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE PRIORITISED IN BUILDING DESIGN AND APPROVAL PROCESSES TO PROMOTE **OPTIMAL RESIDENT MENTAL HEALTH OUTCOMES.**

Residents in High Policy Performance Buildings had significantly better mental wellbeing

In other words, when implemented in combination, the design requirements summarised



