Vienna – no. 1 most liveable city in the world

Melbourne – no. 2 most liveable city in the world

Rapid growth: the population of Berkeley (~130,000 people) per year

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_cities_by_population
How do we maintain daylight amenity and health benefits of daylight as the city densifies?
Planning policies and implementation:

State and local government authorities
Development, design and commercial responses, risk management:

Owners and developers
Advisers and collaborators:

Architects, designers and consultants
Daylight amenity in dwellings
Policies and tools
Better Apartment Design Standards, April 2017

Victorian Planning Policy Framework clauses 55, 58:
• Daylight and sunlight access
• Building setbacks
• Building entries
• Room depth
• Windows
Green Star

Credit 12.1 Daylight:
Daylight access performance benchmarks

Built Environment Sustainability Scorecard (BESS)

https://bess.net.au/
Impacts of new policies
No more ‘borrowed light’ bedrooms
Light well dimensions improved
Better control over set-back bedrooms
Wider, shallower single-aspect south-facing spaces
Daylight amenity in urban spaces
Policies and tools
Sunlight protection, August 2017

Expanded sunlight protection, currently proposed

Impacts of new policies
Melbourne Quarter Tower

Melbourne Quarter Tower

https://www.melbournequarter.com/work/melbourne-quarter-tower/
Summary
Melbourne – no. 2 most liveable city in the world

How to maintain Melbourne as a highly liveable city?
Growth is needed as the population grows rapidly
There will be impacts on daylight amenity
Amenity impacts must be appropriately considered, planned and controlled
Collaboration is key
Consultants working with policy makers, local and state government agencies, developers and architects.
Thank you!

Dr Phillip Greenup
arup.com