

C.8. Frontages and Level Change



Architectural
Quality



Ease of
Movement



Quality of Life
& Wellbeing



Flexibility &
Adaptability



Viability &
Robustness



Safety &
Security

It is essential to consider the level change across a site, especially its impacts on building frontages and other access points. For example, focusing on the frontage design for a building with access points at varying levels without consideration to the potential impacts on other access points, may result in undesirable access design such as through a basement parking or inaccessible frontages.

As such, the scale and permeability of the frontage at all levels should match the scale and role of the street or open space it faces.

Moreover, ensuring a continuous and integrated frontage level is essential to allow for an accessible and walkable pedestrian environment. Avoiding long frontages without active access points will also enhance accessibility, maintain the vitality of the space and increase perceived safety.

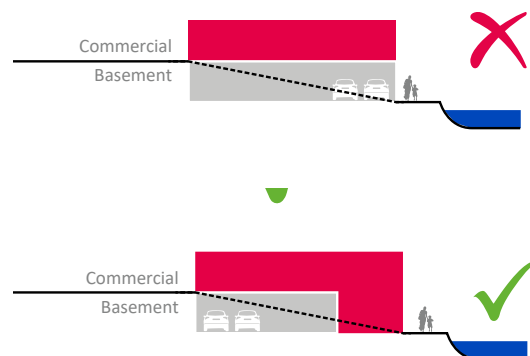


Figure C.9: Design frontages for level changes

C.9. Colonnades



Architectural
Quality



Ease of
Movement



Quality of Life
& Wellbeing



Flexibility &
Adaptability



Viability &
Robustness



Efficient Use
of Resources

Using colonnades provides shade for pedestrian routes, supports the smooth transition and connectivity between private and public spaces and contributes to creating active frontages.

To maximize their efficiency, colonnades should be continuous and allow for multiple entry points that are not obstructed by any landscape feature or vegetation. Colonnades should not be obstructed at either ends. Maintaining one level for furnished floors between the pedestrian routes within the colonnade is recommended. If not achievable, the change in level should be treated through the provision of accessible ramps, steps or a combination of both.

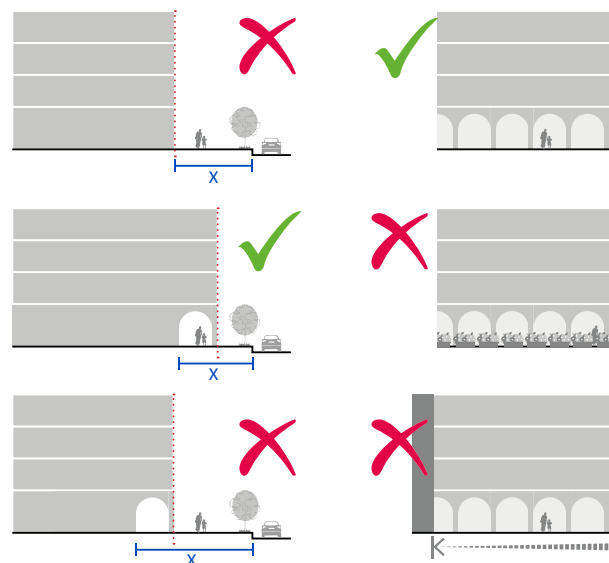


Figure C.10: Maximize colonnades allocation and design