

Case study: Bay Pavilions Arts + Aquatic

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Cover image. Bay Pavilions Arts + Aquatic Theatre Forecourt (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

Project summary

Bay Pavilions Arts + Aquatic presents an innovative approach towards creating a community hub that holistically caters to a small regional community's needs. The inclusive and multi-faceted nature of the facility enables a large proportion of the local community to make use of the building and benefit from the varied programs offered, with the aim of facilitating a more resilient and vibrant community. The project is much more than just an aquatic centre, or an arts centre. It provides a dynamic new community meeting place, with opportunities for broader engagement in fitness, recreation, the arts as well as general community life.

The design approach for Bay Pavilions takes inspiration from the stunning natural landscape around the site, with a biophilic design language that makes extensive use of sustainably sourced timber. The project incorporates numerous sustainable design features including mass timber construction, high-performance thermal envelope, passive solar design optimised for daylighting and shade, mixed mode mechanical ventilation, rainwater harvesting, bio-filtration, on-site renewable power generation and electric vehicle charging amongst others. Through the many sustainability initiatives used on the project, Bay Pavilions imparts an important message about how we can better live in harmony with the environment and with a lighter footprint.

| Project details | |
|--|--|
| Project name | Bay Pavilions Arts + Aquatic |
| Project type | Community facility Class 9(b) |
| Procurement type | Design and construct |
| Year of design completion | 2020 |
| Year of project completion | 2022 |
| Location | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land + nation • Climate zone • Bioregion |
| Site area | 2 ha |
| Gross floor area m ² | 8100 m ² |
| Net lettable area m ² | N/A |
| Number of levels | 2 |
| Number of occupants, visitors | 1000 to 1500 maximum occupancy |
| Sustainability benchmarks and ratings achieved | The design phase was inspired by a review of the Green Star rating tool. |

| Project team | |
|--------------|---|
| Owner/client | Eurobodalla Shire Council |
| Architects | NBRS + Donovan Payne Architects |
| Consultants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access consultant: Inclusive Places • Acoustic consultant: NDY • Building surveyor: MBC Group • Bushfire and ecology consultant: Eco Logical • Civil engineering and flood consultant: TTW • Electrical engineering and audio visual: NDY • ESD and Green Star consultant: NDY • Facade consultancy: TTW • Fire engineering and fire services: NDY • Hydraulic and aquatic engineering: NDY • Kitchen consultant: Mack Group • Landscape architecture: NBRS • Mechanical engineering: NDY • OHS consultant: OHS Solutions • Planner: Navigate Planning • Project manager: NSW Public Works • Quantity surveyor: Wilde & Woollard • Signage and wayfinding: Citizen Group • Structural engineering: TTW • Surveyor: Project Surveyors • Theatre consultant: Richard Stuart • Traffic consultant: TTPP • Waste consultant: Elephants Foot |
| Builder | ADCO Constructions |

Integration

Bay Pavilions is located on the picturesque NSW south coast in Yuin Country. The site sits at the juncture of Bhundoo (the Clyde River), Batemans Bay town centre and Mackay Park sports fields (Figure 1). Eurobodalla Shire Council's aspiration for the project was to create an iconic gateway into the Eurobodalla region that would become a new cultural heart for the community. The project brief included for a range of aquatic, arts and leisure facilities to be co-located on the one site.

Although this proposed program would typically drive towards a segregated zoning strategy, the design response intentionally pushed convention to blur precinct boundaries and provide a holistic place that promotes broader opportunities for community wellness.

The combination of physical fitness, health, arts and recreation in one precinct provides many opportunities for incidental encounters to encourage activities to balance body, mind and soul.

Council and the facility operators Aligned Leisure have provided feedback in our post occupancy evaluations commenting on the high level of community engagement across the diverse range of programs on offer as well as a broad demographic base making use of the facility (Refer [Wellbeing](#)).

Batemans Bay has a low walkability score of only 34, in accordance with [Walk Score](#), with a high reliance on cars as a primary mode of transport. As such, encouraging active modes of transportation was a major project consideration. The Beach Road frontage and streetscape works sought to incorporate the site into the town centre with enhanced pedestrian connectivity back to the main retail strip. Precinct connectivity to the adjoining sports fields also influenced the arrangement and orientation of the building's significant entries and public open space. A masterplan study was completed looking at future opportunities in adjoining vacant sites to provide an extension of the existing pedestrian and cycle ways connecting to the town centre and foreshore. Bike parking along with staff and patron end of trip facilities have been included along with a general focus on enabling pedestrian accessibility. In addition to active transportation and bus drop-off points, electric vehicle charging stations have also been incorporated into the car park design.



Figure 1. Bay Pavilions sits in a prominent site between Batemans Bay town centre, Bhundoo (The Clyde River) and Mackay Park sports precinct. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

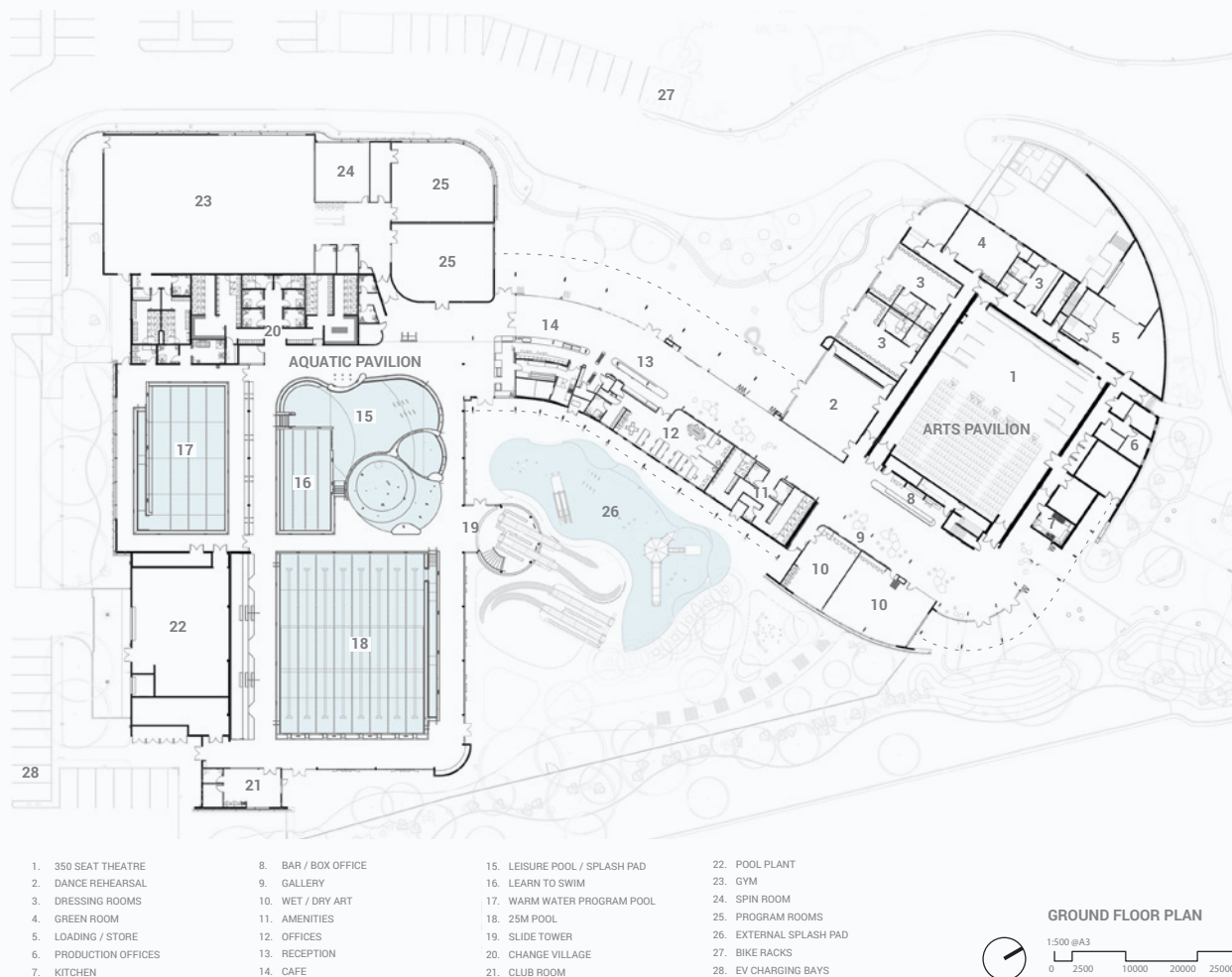


Figure 2. Ground floor plan (Drawing: NBRS + Donovan Payne Architects)

Community

Bay Pavilions Arts + Aquatic comprises two 'Pavilions', an Arts Pavilion and an Aquatic Pavilion, connected via a shared foyer 'Link' (Figure 2). The Arts Pavilion includes a 350-seat theatre, arts workshops, community meeting rooms and gallery spaces, and provides the civic face of the facility. The prominent timber screened curved facade is punctuated with glazing and pedestrianised forecourts, allowing for arts programs and events to permeate to the public domain and create an activated edge to the town centre.

The Aquatic Pavilion includes an indoor aquatic centre with a variety of water bodies catering to a range of different uses (Figure 7), along with a gym and two program rooms. A sculptural waterslide tower provides a playful and visually engaging form on the primary street elevation (Figure 1).

The central foyer (Figure 3) acts as an enabling linkage where the activities and events contained within the wider facility are on display and invite participation.



Figure 3. The central foyer includes a gallery space to showcase local artists' work, and allow for interaction between the various arts, health and community programs and events on offer. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

Although a level of zonal separation is provided, there was an intentional decision to allow the arts, leisure, health and recreation programmed spaces to coalesce. These coincidental and intentional crossovers between diverse demographic user groups and activity types create a vibrant and dynamic community facility with greater opportunities for engagement. The foyer is punctuated with views into the dance rehearsal space and the wet and dry arts spaces, encouraging those who might have come in for the pool to see the promotion for an upcoming event in the theatre or get involved in one of several arts or community-based activities that run in the centre. A gallery has been positioned adjacent to the theatre bar to showcase local artwork and small travelling exhibits. The management team have provided feedback that the gallery is particularly popular with children coming in for a swim, some of whom have had very little prior exposure to the arts.

Country

As a significant new community facility, it was important that the building would create a dialogue with Country and connect to the rich culture and history of people and place. A thorough stakeholder engagement process in the initial design phases provided an opportunity to connect with a large and diverse cross section of

the community, including representatives of the local Walbunga people. Through this engagement we learnt about the deep connection and interdependence that the Walbunga identify with in their relationship to the ocean and Bhundoo.

These early conversations were a significant source of inspiration for the design narrative and building form, specifically the organic curved facades and natural materials palette.

The gently undulating foyer awning conveys the movement and rippling of water (Figure 16) while layered facade treatments create dynamic rhythms of light and shadow that change with the passage of time, reflecting a biophilic design approach. Materiality and composition explore translucency, opacity and reflection to create both a tangible and historical connection to the ocean and rivers, conveying their significance as both a source of sustenance and as a meeting place for the community. Locally sourced timber and granite reference the native forests and granite outcrops that surround the site and carry special significance to the Walbunga people (Figure 4). These elements also form connections with the more recent human interventions of jetties, breakwaters and the rafts used by the local oyster industry.



Figure 4. Facade materiality and expression responds to the strong connection between people and place. The project utilised locally sourced materials including granite from Beashel Quarries and sustainably sourced hardwood for the external timber screens. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

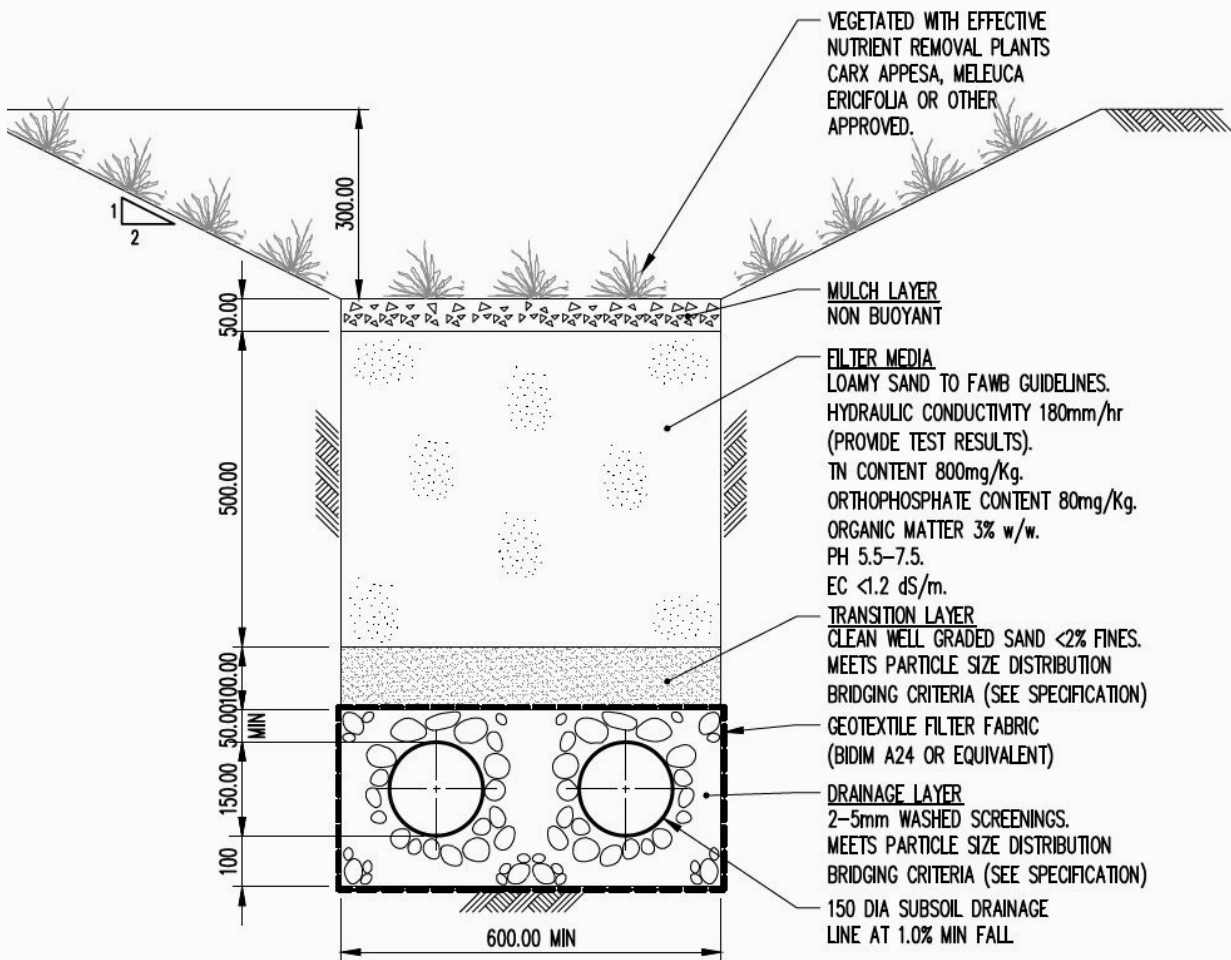
Water

Site sensitivities included the presence of wetlands to the immediate south and west, as well as its location on flood prone land. The neighbouring waterways are a sensitive ecological community that support a large aquaculture production industry including oyster cultivation and seafood. All surface runoffs needed to be carefully filtered through rain gardens (Figure 5) and gross pollutant traps to ensure compliance with NSW Department of Primary Industry catchment requirements. Rainwater harvesting and on-site detention are included in the Water Sensitive Urban Design strategy to further mitigate flows to the sensitive catchment areas.

The site occupies flood prone land with a high-water table and acid sulphate soils. The building floor plate was raised up higher than the 100-year projected sea level rise and supported on driven piles to minimise incursion into the acid sulphate soils.

The building harvests roof rainwater into a 70,000 L underground tank which is utilised for site irrigation. Endemic native vegetation has been prioritised in the new landscape works to support habitat for native animals and site biodiversity, as well as for their low water use requirement. The local council-run nursery assisted in the supply of locally propagated plants and helped identify species to be included that had been used as bush tucker (Figure 6).

Water saving has also been targeted in the design of pools (Figure 7) and the selection of plant and fixtures. The Aquatic Pavilion utilises Neptune Benson UFF (ultra-fine filtration) pool plant that uses substantially less water for backwashing compared with other filtration systems such as sand filtration. High star WELS rated fixtures and timer tapware are also incorporated throughout the facility for water saving.



BIO-INFILTRATION DETAIL (RAIN GARDEN)

Figure 5. Typical rain garden cross section detail (Drawing: Taylor Thomson Whitting)

Planting Schedule

| Botanical name | Common name |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Acmena smithii</i> | Lilly Pilly |
| <i>Ajuga australis</i> | Australian Bugle |
| <i>Backhousia myrtifolia</i> | Cinnamon Myrtle |
| <i>Baeckea brevifolia</i> | Short Leaved Baeckea |
| <i>Banksia integrifolia</i> | Coast Banksia |
| <i>Banksia serrata</i> | Saw Banksia |
| <i>Banksia spinulosa</i> 'Birthday Candles' | Birthday Candles |
| <i>Billardiera scandens</i> | Apple Berry |
| <i>Brachychiton populenus</i> | Kurrajong Tree |
| <i>Brachyscome multifida</i> | Cut Leaved Daisy |
| <i>Carex appressa</i> | Tall Sedge |
| <i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> | Pigface |
| <i>Correa alba</i> | Native Fuchsia |
| <i>Correa reflexa</i> | Native Fuchsia |
| <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> | Tuckeroo |
| <i>Dianella caerulea</i> | Blue Flax Lily |
| <i>Dianella revoluta</i> | Black Anther Flax-Lily |
| <i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i> | Blueberry Ash |
| <i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> | Narrow Leaved Peppermint |
| <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> | Knobby Club Rush |
| <i>Gahnia filum</i> | Chaffy Saw-Sedge |
| <i>Goodenia hederacea</i> | Forest Goodenia |
| <i>Goodenia ovata</i> | Hop Goodenia |
| <i>Grevillea rhyolitica</i> | Grevillea |
| <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> | Sarsaparilla Vine |
| <i>Hibbertia scandens</i> | Climbing Guinea Flower |
| <i>Kennedia prostrata</i> | Scarlet Coral Pea |
| <i>Leptospermum continentale</i> | Prickly Tea-Tree |
| <i>Livistona australis</i> | Cabbage Tree Palm |
| <i>Lomandra longifolia</i> | Mat Rush |
| <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> | Swamp Paperbark |
| <i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i> | Thyme-Leaf Honey Myrtle |
| <i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> | Boobialla |
| <i>Poa labillardieri</i> | Common Tussock Grass |
| <i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> | New Zealand Spinach |
| <i>Tristaniopsis laurina</i> | Water Gum |
| <i>Viola hederacea</i> | Australian Violet |
| <i>Westringia fruticosa</i> 'Smokey' | Coast Rosemary |
| <i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i> | Grass Tree |

Figure 6. Landscape planting schedule, bush tucker species shown in bold (Schedule: NBRIS Landscape)



Figure 7. The indoor aquatic hall features a number of different water bodies that cater to a wide range of activities including lap swimming, aqua-aerobics, learn to swim, recreation and warm water therapy. Pool filtration utilises UFF technology that substantially reduces water usage over conventional pool filtration. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

Economy

An overarching ambition for the project was to look at the synergies and opportunities that the co-located facilities could bring to the community as a far greater benefit than just reducing council operational expenses. By increasing awareness and participation in the various range of activities and events on offer, the facility promotes a healthier and more vibrant community that is priceless.

Nonetheless the project has provided significant stimulation to the local economy both through its construction and now its operation. Bay Pavilions has provided a significant source of employment and training to the local community across numerous employment sectors including sports, health and recreation, music, performing arts, hospitality and administration. The project has also boosted visitation numbers to the Eurobodalla region more broadly. Facility operators Aligned Leisure reported over 200,000 visits to the facility in its first 8 months of opening (June 2022 to January 2023) which is considerable for a small regional centre of only 15,000 people. This visitation has included a large cross section of the local Batemans Bay community who are engaged in regular programs and events as well as visitors to the region.



Figure 8. The Whitlams setting up for a gig in the Theatre on the opening weekend. The Theatre makes extensive use of spotted gum timber battens and hoop pine ceilings for acoustic attenuation. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

The arts community has been invigorated with the theatre and gallery spaces attracting both local and touring content and reaching new audiences. The cultural programming creates opportunities for audiences to get involved with local arts groups, and events hosted at the centre create resultant revenue for local town businesses. The aquatic, wellness and community facilities are expected to provide improved health outcomes and significant economic benefits to the local community. Since opening Bay Pavilions has been a major employer in the region, particularly for young adults who are overrepresented in unemployment statistics.

Energy

Aquatic centres are, by nature, very energy and water intensive. The incorporation of sustainable design principles makes a significant impact to their power and water consumption as well as operational costs over the life of the facility. Bay Pavilions incorporates numerous passive design principles to reduce power consumption including mixed mode ventilation via operable windows and doors linked to the building management system, building orientation designed to maximise opportunity for thermal gain to the pool hall in the cooler months and optimisation of natural light and shading devices through daylighting studies. External shading devices to the clerestory pool glazing were carefully designed to avoid direct glare on the water which is also a safety issue (Figures 9 and 10), as well as preventing unwanted heat gain in summer months. The curved link that connects the two pavilions enables a north facing courtyard to be positioned off the aquatic pavilion that also affords protection from cold southerlies, enhancing occupant comfort.

The facility's projected energy consumption was modelled utilising Integrated Environmental Solutions Virtual Environment software to assist in the optimisation of the energy efficiency and exceed National Construction Code 2019 Section J requirements. The estimated base building energy



Figure 9. The aquatic pool hall features hybrid glulam and steel bowstring trusses. The trusses support R6.1 high performance sandwich panel roofing and high-performance double glazing to reduce heat loss, while the northern orientation facilitates passive heat gain through the cooler months. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

consumption for the project is 1445 MJ/annum (or 0.05 kwh/sq.m/annum) with the entire building electrified. Insulation requirements used for the pool hall specifically had high performance requirements, being an energy intensive space predominantly

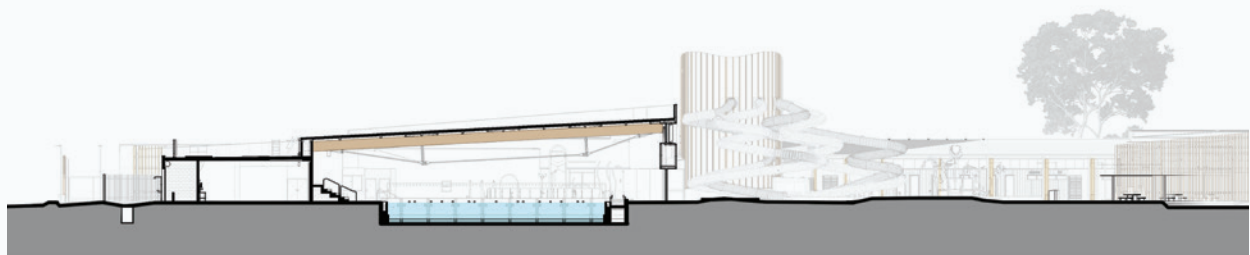


Figure 10. Pool hall section illustrates large bow string trusses and north facing fenestration facilitating daylighting and connectivity to outdoor courtyard – see also Figure 9. (Drawing: NBRS + Donovan Payne Architects)

requiring heating. Roofing comprises R6.1 Kingspan sandwich panels which benefit from thermal bridge-free design and achieving a high airtightness. The facade system includes low e double glazing with a U value 3.2 and SHGC of 0.28 which also assists in preventing condensation. An airtightness of 5 m³/h/m² @ 50 Pa was targeted for the pool hall. In addition to the high-performance thermal envelope, compact spatial planning and internal airlocks create temperature zones between the different water bodies and foyer to minimise heat loss.

On site renewable energy is provided by a 99 kW solar roof-mounted photovoltaic array, reducing the operational carbon footprint of the centre. Heat pumps with heat recovery systems have been extensively used in mechanical plant systems. Air to water heat pumps are used for hot water ensuring electrification of the centre and removing the need for gas/fossil fuels to be burned for energy. Space heating is provided by air to water heat pumps to the main pool halls and pool areas with a variable refrigerant flow (VRF) system serving the broader centre. Separate water circuits for the heat pumps and different pools ensure they operate at maximum efficiency given the different temperature bands for the different pool types.

Bike parking, end-of-trip facilities and electric vehicle charging bays are incorporated to promote more sustainable and active transportation options and reduce reliance on fossil fuel-based transport options.

Wellbeing

The design seeks to provide a holistic place that promotes a wider understanding of community wellness. Biophilic design principles were a key aspect of the design, creating visual and metaphorical connections between the architectural form and the natural environment. Timber has been featured heavily in the design, selected for its intrinsic ability to connect people to nature and promote improved wellbeing. Other key considerations aimed at improving occupant comfort included maximising natural light, providing connectivity and outlook into adjoining landscaped spaces and the use of low VOC finishes and materials.

As an important new piece of community infrastructure, it was essential that Bay Pavilions Arts + Aquatic would be accessible to all members of the community. The design approach focuses on removing barriers to participation and enabling, simultaneously eliminating segregation and disempowerment. The layered approach to programming was a key initiative to encourage user groups from a range of backgrounds to participate and get involved in the various activities on offer (Figures 11 and 12).

With an aged demographic, accessibility was another key project consideration. The facility incorporates intuitive wayfinding with all key entries carefully designed to ensure universal access. The entire facility



Figure 11. Program rooms in the Aquatic Pavilion have visual interaction with the adjoining landscape space to encourage awareness of programs and participation. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

is on a single level to avoid unnecessary steps or level changes. In the aquatic hall all pools include ramp or beach entry access to provide dignified entry to all users and avoid the requirement for hoists. This also ensures that those with a range of mobility impairments can have easy access to the key water bodies without having to navigate stairs or ladders. Water-play elements within both the indoor and outdoor splash pads cater to a range of ages and cognitive abilities. The warm water therapy pool is provided with a fully equipped Changing Places facility that caters for those with significant mobility issues and ensure this building is available for everyone in the community. Similarly, the Arts Pavilion includes both patron and performer amenities with the highest level of accessibility consideration. Back-of-house dressing rooms include accessible toilet and shower facilities, and seating locations within all spectator areas are prioritised for those in a wheelchair providing optimal proximity and sightlines.

All major shared foyer spaces, the community meeting rooms and arts spaces include hearing augmentation, while the Theatre provides a hearing loop. Specific consideration has also been given to reverberation control throughout to improve speech intelligibility and occupant comfort.

The design team sought feedback from council and the operating staff in our post-occupancy evaluations on the community response to the building. This included a series of interviews and interactive workshops with key staff, council representatives and Aligned Leisure management, as well as informal conversations with the community during site visits.

Feedback has been overwhelmingly positive particularly around the use of timber, the quality of natural light and connection to place through the organic building forms and biophilic design principles.

Resources

Bay Pavilions prioritised the use of durable and low embodied energy materials to maximise longevity in the corrosive coastal location and reduce the carbon intensity of the building. A key feature of Bay Pavilions is the use of structural glue laminated timber (GLT) throughout the pool hall and foyer link and outdoor awning canopies (Figures 13 and 16). Timber is a highly suitable material in both the harsh indoor aquatic environment and outdoor coastal environment, which also benefits the project in its connection to nature.



Figure 12. The dance rehearsal space contained within the Arts Pavilion can be opened to the main foyer to enable Arts programming to be showcased more broadly. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)



Figure 13. The western forecourt provides the main pedestrian arrival point and connects with the Mackay Park sports precinct. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

The timber for Bay Pavilions was manufactured in Italy due to the large volume of timber required and the manufacturing complexity of the double curvature timber elements. The timber was sourced from sustainably managed spruce forests and the 167 cubic meters of GLT used has locked away 127 tonnes of CO₂ stored in the timber (Figure 14), offsetting the 37.5 tonnes of CO₂ generated in production and transportation, providing significant carbon savings over a full steel structure. Other selections included honed concrete floors with recycled content and locally sourced aggregates and Equitone compressed fibre cement facades that provide a robust lightweight cladding option.

Batemans Bay - Regional Aquatic, Arts and Leisure Centre (Australia)



In Batemans Bay - Regional Aquatic, Arts and Leisure Centre

- 167 m³ of **Glulam**

from **RUBNER** are installed.

Thus are

- 126,8 t CO₂e stored directly in the wood;
- 37,5 t CO₂e emissions generated from the production - cradle to site



Each RUBNER EPD contains 75 environmental figures.

Thanks to the net storage effect, Batemans Bay project provides an **active contribution to climate protection of around 89,2 t CO₂e**. This storage effect corresponds to the greenhouse gas emissions of



≈ **4 Australians** per year



≈ the combustion of **222 barrels of oil**



≈ truck transport over **99,090 ton-kilometres**



In Austria, where **Rubner Group sawmill rhi** is located, about 30 million cubic metres of wood grow every year. Basing on this pace, the **167 cubic metres** used for the structure of Batemans Bay **have grown in about 5 minutes**.

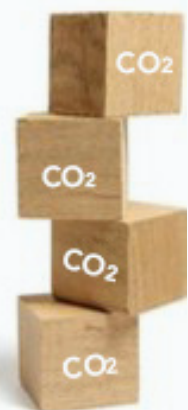


Figure 14. Mass timber project data sheet (Data sheet: Rubner Holzbau)

Locally and sustainably sourced materials were included where possible. The external timber facade screens are sustainably sourced FSC certified Australian blackbutt and spotted gum hardwood that will be allowed to grey and develop a patina over time, referencing the local forests and rafts used in oyster cultivation. Internal hoop pine plywood ceilings and spotted gum wall linings have been incorporated to create a continuity between internal and external spaces and bring cohesion to the overall design. Locally sourced granite from Beashel Quarries in Moruya has been extensively used for the stone walls and external landscaping features connecting the building to its locality.

Change

Bay Pavilions was designed against the backdrop of significant climate change extremes that impacted the region. Our engagement started in 2018 during a period of extreme drought which led to the 2019/2020 Black Summer bushfires that devastated the Batemans Bay region and threatened to derail the project. The two years of ensuing construction was then impacted

by strong La Nina rainfall events as well as the global COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition to these climate considerations, the site had a number of sensitivities that needed to be resolved including proximity to the wetlands to the south (used for aquaculture), moderate acid sulphate soils, poor ground conditions being built on reclaimed floodplains, as well as being bushfire and flood prone land. A light-weight design approach assisted in responding to the poor ground conditions and helped justify the mass timber construction to the client by offsetting the cost of more expensive foundations. BAL12.5 construction was required to combat bushfire attack along with the establishment of an asset protection zone along the southern boundary. Robust endemic vegetation has been included in the landscape design to minimise water use during periods of drought (Figure 15). The building was erected on a raised podium approximately one meter higher than natural ground level to prevent against future water inundation. These measures combined achieve a resilient design that takes into consideration the impacts of future climate change and extreme weather events.



Figure 15. The NBRSLandscape team incorporated endemic native vegetation into the landscape design to minimise water use, improve drought tolerance and support local biodiversity. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)



Figure 16. The main entry from the western forecourt is defined with an undulating awning element that includes specially fabricated double curvature glue laminated beams. (Image: Alexander Mayes Photography)

Discovery

Through this project we gained substantial knowledge around the potential for structural GLT and the complex forms and spans that can be created. The western forecourt awning features double curvature beams (Figure 16), while the hybrid bowstring trusses utilised in the pool hall achieve significantly enhanced spans. We have been able to take these learnings into other recent mass timber projects. The structure is exposed in most spaces, which assists community members' understanding of structure and appreciation of the beauty of timber construction. Passive sustainable design principles incorporated in this project along with the building fabric, plant, services and equipment selections have formed important precedents for other projects that we are currently undertaking in this typology.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant bearing on the delivery of this project. The disruption of usual supply chains that impacted so much of the industry provided a pertinent reminder of the benefit of a circular economy that can utilise locally sourced materials and labour. The architectural team were able to generally remain in regular contact with the site throughout the construction phase but online communications with the broader design team and virtual site inspections became an important collaboration tool that continues in many of our current projects. The ADCO construction team and many of their subcontractors who weren't locally based needed to relocate into the area for the duration of the build phase to comply with travel bans. This provided for a strong connection to be established between the builder, client and local community and enhanced the sense of ownership that the community felt when the project was completed.

Completed projects like Bay Pavilions assist us in mounting compelling arguments for the inclusion of sustainable design principles in the initial briefing and design stage of future projects, being able to talk about the value of the qualitative benefits over and above simple cost-based frameworks that we often have to overcome as architects.

About the Author

Andrew Tripet

Andrew Tripet is Principal and Sector Lead of NBR Community studio. His expertise is underpinned by a commitment to highly crafted architecture and a belief that every design should be contextualised by the unique characteristics of the site and client requirements. Andrew believes that architecture has a unique capacity to shape and serve our communities that can in turn spark wider regeneration.

He is a passionate advocate for sustainable design including the incorporation of mass timber construction into his projects. Notable recent projects include the multi-award winning Bay Pavilions Arts + Aquatic facility for Eurobodalla Shire Council and the redevelopment of The Pavilion Performing Arts Centre Sutherland for Sutherland Shire Council.



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