

Multi Unit Housing Development Code

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Introduction

Name

The name of this code is **Multi Unit Housing Development Code**.

Application

This code applies to *multi unit housing* in all zones and to development that another code states is subject to it.

It does not apply to:

- residential care accommodation except for the provisions of this code specified as applicable to residential care accommodation in the Residential Zones Development Code
- secondary residences.

National Capital Plan

Where a development is subject to special requirements under the National Capital Plan, or any relevant development control plan prepared under the National Capital Plan, the development must not be inconsistent with the special requirements or development control plan. Where any provision of this code is inconsistent with special requirements under the National Capital Plan, or any relevant development control plan prepared under the National Capital Plan, that provision has no effect.

Purpose

This code provides additional planning, design and environmental controls to support the objectives of the relevant zone.

It will be used by the *Authority* to assess development applications. It also offers guidance to applicants in designing development proposals and preparing development applications.

Structure

This code has 4 parts:

- Part A General controls for multi unit housing in all zones
- Part B Additional controls for multi unit housing with 4 or more storeys
- Part C Additional controls for multi unit housing in commercial zones
- Part D Endorsement by government agencies

Generally, each part is divided into one or more elements. Each element has one or more rules, each having an associated criterion (unless the rule is mandatory). Rules provide quantitative or definitive controls, while criteria are chiefly qualitative in nature.

In some instances rules are mandatory. Such rules accompanied by the words "This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion." Non-compliance with a mandatory rule will result in the refusal of the development application. Conversely, the words "There is no applicable rule" is found where a criterion only is applicable.

Assessment tracks

Assessment tracks for particular developments are specified in the relevant zone development table.

Proposals in the **code track** must comply with all rules relevant to the development.

Proposals in the **merit track** and **impact track** must comply with each rule or satisfy its associated criterion, unless the rule is mandatory (ie. it has no related criterion). Where a rule is fully met, no

reference to the related criterion needs to be made. Where there is a departure from a rule, or where a criterion only applies, the onus is on the applicant to demonstrate that the relevant criterion is satisfied, through supporting drawings and/or written documentation. In addition, the applicant for proposals in the impact track must justify any non-compliance by reference to the Statement of Strategic Directions.

Code hierarchy

Under the *Planning and Development Act 2007*, where more than one type of code applies to a development and there is inconsistency between provisions, the order of precedence is: precinct code, development code, and general code.

Endorsement by government agencies

Endorsement by "entities" (as government agencies are known under the *Planning and Development Act 2007*) is not necessarily required when a development application is lodged. At least some entity endorsements may be obtained before the application is determined or, in some instances, after approval through a condition of development approval. The assessing officer can provide guidance in this regard.

Related codes

Residential Zones Development Code

Applies to all forms of development in residential zones and makes reference to development codes and general codes that may also apply.

Precinct codes

Precinct codes may contain additional provisions that apply to specified *blocks*. Precinct codes are found in part 10 of the Territory Plan.

General codes

The following general codes, in particular, may be relevant:

Access and Mobility General Code

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design General Code

Home Business General Code

Parking and Vehicular Access General Code

Planning for Bushfire Risk Management General Code

Residential Boundary Fences General Code

Water Ways: Water Sensitive Urban Design General Code

General codes are found in part 11 of the Territory Plan..Development must comply with the relevant codes (including other general codes that may not be listed above), subject to the code hierarchy outlined above.

Definitions

Defined terms and references to legislation and other documents are italicised.

Definitions of terms used in this code are listed in part 13 of the Territory Plan or, for terms applicable only to this code, associated with the respective rule.

Acronyms

ACTPLA ACT Planning and Land Authority

EDD ACT Economic Development Directorate

EPA ACT Environment Protection Authority

ESA Emergency Services Authority

ESDD ACT Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate

NCA National Capital Authority

NCC National Construction Code

P&D Act Planning and Development Act 2007

TAMS ACT Territory and Municipal Services Directorate

Part A – General controls

This part applies to all multi-unit housing development irrespective of zone. Part B contains additional controls that apply to multi-unit housing with four or more storeys. Part C contains additional controls that apply to multi-unit housing in commercial zones.

Element 1: Restrictions on use

Rules	Criteria		
1.1 Dual occupancy housing – single dwelling blocks – RZ1			
R1			
In RZ1, the minimum area of single dwelling blocks for dual occupancy housing is as follows:	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.		
a) For a surrendered residential block - 700m ²			
b) For all other blocks - 800m ² .			
1.2 Dual occupancy housing – single dwelling blocks – RZ2			
R2			
In RZ2, the minimum area of single dwelling blocks for dual occupancy housing is 700m ² .	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.		
1.3 Apartments - single dwelling blocks - RZ1 and RZ2			
R3			
This rule applies to <i>single dwelling blocks</i> in RZ1 and RZ2.	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.		
No new apartments are permitted.			

Element 2: Lease and development conditions

Rule	es	Criteria		
2.1	2.1 Development proposals affected by approved lease and development conditions			
R4		C4		
This rule applies to <i>blocks</i> affected by approved <i>lease and development conditions</i> that provide for one or more of the following matters:		The development meets the intent of any approved <i>lease and development conditions</i> .		
a)	plot ratio			
b)	building envelope			
c)	building height			
d)	front street setback			
e)	side setback			
f)	rear setback			
g)	building design			
h)	materials and finish			
i)	interface			

Rul	es	Criteria
j)	vehicle access	
k)	parking	
I)	solar access	
m)	private open space	
n)	water sensitive urban design	
0)	landscaping.	
Approved <i>lease and development conditions</i> for the matters listed above shall take precedence over the provisions of this code, but only to the extent of any inconsistency.		

Element 3: Building and site controls

Rules	Criteria		
3.1 Dwelling replacement – single dwelling blocks			
R5			
This rule applies to <i>single dwelling blocks</i> in all residential zones that are proposed to be redeveloped for <i>multi unit housing</i> , but does not apply to <i>supportive housing</i> .	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.		
where there has been no consolidation of blocks – 1 replacement dwelling			
b) in all other cases – a number equal to the total number of blocks originally leased or used for the purpose of single dwelling housing that have been consolidated or proposed to be consolidated.			
For this rule the following number of bedrooms per replacement dwelling are provided:			
where the original dwelling is one or two bedrooms – 2 or more			
b) where the original dwelling is three or more bedrooms – 3 or more			
3.2 Plot ratio – dual occupancy – single dwelling blocks – RZ1 – except for surrendered residential blocks			
R6			
This rule applies to single dwelling blocks in RZ1 unless the block is a <i>surrendered residential block</i> .	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.		
The maximum <i>plot ratio</i> for <i>dual occupancy</i> housing is determined by the formula:			
P = (140/B + 0.15) x 100.			
The maximum <i>plot ratio</i> for any additional new <i>dwelling</i> which is part of a <i>dual occupancy</i> and			

Rules	Criteria	
does not directly front a public road from which vehicular access is permitted is the lesser of:		
a) the <i>plot ratio</i> determined by the formula		
P = (140/B + 0.15) x 50		
and		
b) 17.5%.		
For the purpose of calculating <i>plot ratio</i> for this rule, the <i>gross floor area</i> includes 18m² for each roofed car space provided to meet Territory requirements for resident car parking, but does not include <i>basement</i> car parking.		
For the formulae used in this rule:		
P is the maximum permissible <i>plot ratio</i> expressed as a percentage		
B is the <i>block</i> area in square metres.		
3.3 Plot ratio – dual occupancy – single dwelling blocks – RZ2 and surrendered residential blocks – RZ1		
R7		
This rule applies to the following:	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no	

This rule applies to the following:

- a) single dwelling blocks in RZ2
- b) blocks defined as a *surrendered residential* block in RZ1.

The maximum *plot ratio* for *dual occupancy housing* is:

- i) where at least one dwelling does not directly front a public road from which vehicular access is permitted – 35%
- ii) in all other cases 50%

The maximum *plot ratio* for any additional new *dwelling* which is part of a *dual occupancy* and does not directly front a public road from which vehicular access is permitted is 17.5%.

For the purpose of calculating *plot ratio* for this rule, the *gross floor area* includes $18m^2$ for each roofed car space provided to meet Territory requirements for resident car parking, but does not include *basement* car parking.

Rules Criteria

3.4 Plot ratio - large single dwelling blocks - RZ2, RZ3 and RZ4

R8

This rule applies to *large blocks* that are *single dwelling blocks* in RZ2, RZ3 and RZ4.

In RZ2 the maximum plot ratio is 50%.

In RZ3 the maximum plot ratio is 65%.

In RZ4 the maximum plot ratio is 80%.

For the purpose of calculating *plot ratio* for this rule, the *gross floor area* includes 18m² for each roofed car space provided to meet Territory requirements for resident car parking, but does not include *basement* car parking.

This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.

3.5 Plot ratio - other than single dwelling blocks - RZ1, RZ2, RZ3 and RZ4

R9

This rule applies to blocks other than *single* dwelling blocks in RZ1, RZ2, RZ3 and RZ4

The maximum plot ratio is:

- a) in RZ1, RZ2 and RZ3 65%
- b) in RZ4 80%.

This rule does not apply to:

- a) blocks subject to a residential B1 or B8 area specific policy under the Territory Plan at 30 March 2008 with any of the following characteristics:
 - i) lawfully approved and constructed
 - ii) held under a holding lease at 30 March 2008
- b) blocks in RZ1 approved before 5 July 2013 For the purpose of calculating *plot ratio* for this rule, the *gross floor area* includes 18m² for each roofed car space provided to meet Territory requirements for resident car parking, but does not include *basement* car parking.

This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.

3.6 Additional dwellings – single dwelling blocks – RZ1

R10

This rule applies to *single dwelling blocks* in RZ1 but not to *blocks* that are intended to be used for *supportive housing*.

The maximum number of *dwellings* permitted on a *single dwelling block* is 2.

Rules Criteria 3.7 Residential density - supportive housing - single dwelling blocks - RZ1 R11 This rule applies to single dwelling blocks in RZ1 This is a mandatory requirement. There is no that are intended to be used for supportive applicable criterion. housing. Despite any other rule in this element, the maximum number of dwellings is shown in table A1. 3.8 Residential density – single dwelling blocks – RZ2 R12 This rule applies to single dwelling blocks in RZ2. This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion. The maximum number of *dwellings* is shown in table A2. Note 1: Refer to element 4 of the Residential Zones Development Code for provisions relating to supportive housing Notes 2: Refer to element 3 for provisions relating to the number of dwellings permitted in each building. 3.9 Additional dwellings – single dwelling blocks – RZ2 R13 This rule applies to single dwelling blocks in RZ2 This is a mandatory requirement. There is no where the length of the front boundary facing a applicable criterion. public road that allows vehicular access is 20m or less. Despite any other rule in this element, the maximum number of dwellings is 3. 3.10 Residential density - adaptable housing - single dwelling blocks - RZ2 R14 This is a mandatory requirement. There is no This rule applies to single dwelling blocks in RZ2: applicable criterion. All dwellings are to be shown as capable of being adapted. The additional dwelling/s permitted for adaptable housing above those shown in Table A2 shall be built to an adapted standard in compliance with Australian Standard AS4299 Adaptable Housing (Class C). Despite R2 and R12, the maximum number of

3.11 Number of dwellings in each building – single dwelling blocks – RZ2

R15

In RZ2 on *single dwelling blocks* the maximum number of dwellings in any building is 4.

dwellings is shown in table A3.

For the purposes of this rule, *basements* are not part of a building.

Criteria Rules 3.12 Number of storeys - single dwelling blocks - RZ1 **R16** In RZ1 on single dwelling blocks buildings comply This is a mandatory requirement. There is no with all of the following: applicable criterion. a) The number of *storeys* does not exceed: 1 storey for dual occupancies (both dwellings) on surrendered residential blocks 700m² and larger to which the 35% plot ratio applies (refer to Rule 2 storeys for all other single dwelling blocks. b) attics or basement car parking are not permitted where they are located directly above or below any 2 storey element of the dwelling. Note: Where 50% plot ratio is permitted, two storey dwellings are also permitted. The single storey rule for dual occupancies on surrendered residential blocks applies to blocks where one or both of the dwellings does not directly front a public road from which vehicular access is permitted. R17 This rule applies to a *dwelling* with all of the This is a mandatory requirement. There is no following characteristics: applicable criterion. located on a single dwelling block located in RZ1 ii) iii) is part of a dual occupancy housing iv) does not directly front a public road Despite the previous rule the dwelling complies with all of the following: contains no more than 1 storey has no basement car parking. 3.13 Number of storeys - other than single dwelling blocks - RZ1

R18

In RZ1 on blocks other than single dwelling blocks, the maximum number of storeys is 2.

Rules	Criteria
3.14 Number of storeys – RZ2	<u> </u>
R19	
In RZ2 the number of storeys does not exceed 2.	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no
Rooftop plant that is set back from the building's facade and screened from the street is not included in the number of storeys.	applicable criterion.
3.15 Number of storeys – RZ3	
R20	C20
In RZ3 the maximum number of storeys is 2.	Buildings achieve all of the following:
Rooftop plant that is set back from the building's	a) consistency with the desired character
facade and screened from the street is not included in the number of storeys.	b) the appearance from the street of not more than two storeys for that part of the building facing the street
	c) reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space.
3.16 Number of storeys – RZ4	
R21	C21
In RZ4 the maximum number of storeys is 3.	Buildings achieve all of the following:
Rooftop plant that is set back and screened from	a) consistency with the desired character
the street is not included in the number of storeys.	b) the appearance from the street of not more than three storeys for that part of the building facing the street
	c) reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space.
3.17 Number of storeys – RZ5	
R22	C22
In RZ5, the maximum number of <i>storeys</i> is:	Buildings achieve all of the following:
a) for that part of the building within 50m of the	a) consistency with the desired character
 boundaries of <i>block</i>s in RZ1, RZ2 or RZ3 - 3 for that part of the building within 40m of the boundaries of <i>block</i>s in CFZ, PRZ1 or PRZ2 - 3 	b) reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space.
 c) for that part of the building within 30m of the boundaries of <i>block</i>s in RZ4 - 4 d) in all other cases – 6. 	
Roof top plant that is set back and screened from the street is not included in the number of storeys.	

Rules	Criteria		
3.18 Height of buildings – RZ1 and RZ2			
R23	C23		
In RZ1and RZ2 the maximum height of building is	Buildings achieve all of the following:		
8.5m.	a) consistency with the desired character		
Note : For the purposes of this rule all height measurements are taken from datum ground level.	b) reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space.		
3.19 Height of buildings – RZ3, RZ4 and RZ5			
R24			
Maximum height of building is:	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no		
a) in RZ3 – 9.5m	applicable criterion.		
b) in RZ4 – 12.5m			
c) in RZ5 – 21.5m.			
Note : For the purposes of this rule all height measurements are taken from datum ground level.			
3.20 Building envelope – all blocks except buildings over 3 storeys in RZ5 and commercial zones			
R25	C25		
TI: 1	5 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		

This does not apply to either of the following:

- a) buildings with more than 3 storeys in RZ5
- b) buildings with more than 3 storeys in commercial zones.

Buildings are sited wholly within the building envelope formed by planes projected over the subject *block* at 45° to the horizontal from a height of 3.5m above each side and rear boundary, except as required by the next rule.

Refer figure A1.

Note 1: To remove any doubt, the reference to a building with more than 3 storeys is a reference to the whole building, not just that part of the building over 3 storeys.

Note 2: For the purposes of this rule all height measurements are taken from datum ground level.

Buildings achieve all of the following:

- a) consistency with the desired character
- reasonable levels of privacy for dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space.

Rules

R26

This does not apply to either of the following:

- a) buildings with more than 3 storeys in RZ5
- b) *buildings* with more than 3 *storeys* in commercial zones.

Buildings are sited wholly within the solar building envelope formed by planes projected over the subject *block* at X° to the horizontal from the height of the 'solar fence' on any *northern* boundary of an adjoining *residential block*.

X° is the apparent sun angle at noon on the winter solstice. Values for X are given in Table A4.

The height of the 'solar fence' is:

For a *block* approved under an *estate development plan* on or after 5 July 2013:

- i) in the *primary building zone* 3m
- ii) all other parts of the boundary 2.3m

For all other blocks:

- i) in the primary building zone 2.4m
- ii) all other parts of the boundary 1.8m

This rule does not apply to those parts of a boundary where the adjacent part of the adjoining *residential block* comprises only an access driveway (i.e. a "battleaxe handle").

The previous rule applies to this part of the boundary.

An example of a typical building envelope is shown at Figure A1.

Note 1: To remove any doubt, the reference to a building with more than 3 storeys is a reference to the whole building, not just that part of the building over 3 storeys.

Note 2: For the purposes of this rule all height measurements are taken from datum ground level.

Criteria C26

Buildings achieve all of the following:

- a) consistency with the desired character
- reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space
- reasonable levels of privacy for dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space
- d) where an adjoining block is not yet developed, the potential for reasonable solar access and privacy on the adjoining residential block(s) is maintained

Table A1 - Maximum number of dwellings for supportive housing allowable on single dwelling blocks in RZ1

block size (m²)	maximum number of dwellings
<600	1*
over 600	1 + 1 for every 250m ^{2**} of site area over 600m ²

^{*} not including a secondary residence

Table A2 - Maximum number of dwellings allowable on single dwelling blocks in RZ2

block size (m²)	maximum number of dwellings
<700	1*
700 to <1050	2
1050 to <1400	3
1400 to <1750	4
1750 to <2100	5
2100 and over	6 + 1 for every 250m ^{2**} of site area over 2100m ²

^{*} not including a secondary residence

Table A3 - Maximum number of dwellings for adaptable housing allowable on single dwelling blocks in RZ2

block size (m²)	maximum number of dwellings
<600	1*
600 to <850	2
850 to <1100	3
1100 to <1350	4
1350 and over	5 + 1 for every 250m ^{2**} of site area over 1350m ²

^{*} not including a secondary residence

^{**} not less than 250m2 is required for every additional dwelling

^{**} not less than 250m2 is required for every additional dwelling

^{**} not less than 250m2 is required for every additional dwelling

Table A4 - Apparent sun angle at noon on the winter solstice

Aspect of northern boundary (bearing of line drawn perpendicular to the boundary)	Angle (X)
North 0° to <10° East	31°
North 0° to <10° West	
North 10° to <20° East	32°
North 10° to <20° West	
North 20° to <30° East	34°
North 20° to <30° West	
North 30° to <40° East	36°
North 30° to <40° West	
North 40° to 45° East	39°
North 40° to 45° West	

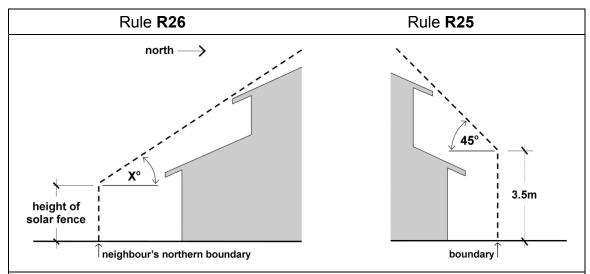


Figure 1 - Typical building envelope for rule R25 and solar building envelope for rule R26

Note: height of building and boundary setback provisions also apply

Rules	Criteria
3.22 Front boundary setbacks	
Front boundary setbacks comply with Table A5. Minimum boundary setbacks for corner <i>blocks</i> apply only to the street frontage nominated as a <i>secondary street frontage</i> . If street frontages on corner <i>blocks</i> are of equal length, the minimum setbacks apply only to one <i>secondary street frontage</i> . Chamfers may be included in the <i>secondary street frontage</i> .	C29 Front boundary setbacks achieve all of the following: a) consistency with the desired character b) reasonable amenity for residents c) sufficient space for street trees to grow to maturity.
3.23 Side and rear boundary setbacks	
R30	C30
Side and rear boundary setbacks comply with the following:	Buildings and other structures are sited to achieve all of the following:
a) in RZ1 and RZ2 - Table A6	a) consistency with the desired character
b) in RZ3, RZ4, RZ5 and commercial zones - Table A7	b) reasonable separation between adjoining developments
c) in all other zones – the relevant zone development code	c) reasonable privacy for <i>dwellings</i> on adjoining <i>residential blocks</i>
development code	d) reasonable privacy for <i>principal private open</i> space on adjoining residential blocks
	e) reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated principal private open space.

Table A5: All Zones - Front Boundary Setbacks - (explanatory diagram in Appendix 1)

	Minimum front boundary setbacks				
floor level	blocks in blocks in		exceptions		
	subdivisions approved on approved or after before 18 October 1993 1993	corner blocks		public open	
		before 18 October	secondary street frontage - mid-sized blocks	secondary street frontage- large blocks	space or pedestrian paths wider than 6m
lower floor level	4m	6m	3m	4m	4m
upper floor levels	6m	6m	3m	6m	4m
garage	5.5 m with a minimum of 1.5 m behind the front building line	6m	5.5m	5.5m	4m

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Table A6: RZ1 and RZ2 - Side and Rear Boundary Setbacks (explanatory diagram in Appendix 1)

	Minimum side boundary setback within the <i>primary</i> building zone	Minimum side boundary setback within the <i>rear zon</i> e	Minimum rear boundary setback
Lower floor level – external wall, unscreened element and basement	3m	3m	3m
Upper floor level – external wall	3m	6m	6m
Upper floor level – unscreened element	6m	6m	6m

Table A7: RZ3, RZ4, RZ5 and commercial zones - Side and Rear Boundary Setbacks (explanatory diagram in Appendix 1)

	Minimum side boundary setback within the <i>primary</i> building zone	Minimum side boundary setback within the <i>rear zon</i> e	Minimum rear boundary setback
lower floor level – external wall	nil^	3m	3m
lower floor level – unscreened element	1m	3m	3m
first upper floor level - external wall	nil^	3m	6m
first upper floor level – unscreened element	6m	6m	6m
second upper floor level – external wall	nil^	6m	6m
second upper floor level – unscreened element	6m	6m	6m

[^] does not apply to that part of a wall with a window of any sort

Rules Criteria

3.24 Allowable encroachments - setbacks

R31

Encroachments into one or more of the following:

- i) minimum side setback
- ii) minimum rear setback

are permitted for one or more of the following building elements:

- an eave or roof overhang with a horizontal width of not more than 600mm
- fascias, gutters, downpipes, rainwater tanks, chimneys, flues, domestic fuel tanks, cooling or heating appliances, light fittings, electricity and gas meters, aerials, antennae, pergolas, sun blinds
- unroofed terraces, landings, steps or ramps, none of which are more than 1m above finished ground level.

C31

Buildings and other structures achieve all of the following:

- a) consistency with the *desired character*
- reasonable levels of privacy on adjoining residential blocks for dwellings and their associated private open space
- c) reasonable solar access to *dwellings* on adjoining *residential blocks* and their associated *private open space*.

R32

Encroachments into the front setback are permitted for one or more of the following building elements:

- a) an eave or roof overhang with a horizontal width of not more than 600mm
- fascias, gutters, downpipes, light fittings, sun blinds
- c) landings, steps or ramps, none of which are more than 1m above finished ground level.

C32

Buildings and other structures achieve all of the following:

- a) consistency with the desired character
- reasonable levels of privacy on adjoining residential blocks for dwellings and their associated private open space
- reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space.

3.25 Allowable encroachments - building envelopes

R33

Encroachments outside the building envelope specified in this element are permitted for one or more of the following:

- a) flues
- b) chimneys
- c) antennae
- d) aerials
- e) cooling appliances
- f) heating appliances.

C33

Buildings and other structures achieve all of the following:

- a) consistency with the desired character
- reasonable levels of privacy on adjoining residential blocks for dwellings and their associated private open space
- reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space.

Rules	Criteria
3.27 Building separation – single dwelling block	ks – RZ2
R36	C36
This rule applies to single dwelling blocks in RZ2.	The siting of buildings on single dwelling blocks in
The minimum herizontal concretion between a	R72 achieves all of the following:

The minimum horizontal separation between a building containing 2 or more dwellings and any other building on the site is 4m.

For the purposes of this rule, basements are not part of a building.

RZ2 achieves all of the following:

- a) consistency with the desired character
- b) consistency with the separation of existing buildings in the immediate neighbourhood.

Element 4: Site design

Rules	Criteria
4.1 Site design	
R37	C37
For developments (other than apartments) of 40 dwellings or more, the design of the common areas, pedestrian and vehicle access areas comply with all of the following provisions of the Estate Development Code: a) public realm standards for on-street parking b) pedestrian paths c) verge landscaping d) water sensitive urban design.	Publicly accessible and communal areas within large developments that are intended to be unit titled or community titled achieve all of the following: a) reasonable safety and lighting b) reasonable functionality and space to support active living c) reasonable accessibility and inclusion for all residents d) reasonable residential amenity e) landscaping beside internal driveways f) provision for pedestrians and cyclists g) sufficient off-street parking h) reasonable connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists to key local destinations and community uses.

4.2 Site open space – RZ1 and RZ2

R38

This rule applies to RZ1 and RZ2.

Not less than 40% of the total site area is allocated to one or more of the following:

- communal open space with a minimum a) dimension of 2.5m
- private open space that complies with all of the following
 - a minimum dimension of 2.5m i)
 - is associated with dwellings at the lower floor level.

Not less than 20% of the total site area is planting

C38

Open space on the site achieves all of the following:

- sufficient space for the recreation and relaxation of residents
- sufficient space for planting, particularly trees b) with deep root systems, to accommodate on-site infiltration of stormwater run-off
- c) provision of outdoor areas that are readily accessible by residents for a range of uses and activities.

One or more of the following matters may be considered when determining compliance with

Rules	Criteria
	this criterion:
	 i) whether the total area of upper floor level private open space contributes to the function of other open space on the site
	ii) whether any adjoining or adjacent public open space is readily available for the use of residents.

4.3 Site open space - RZ3, RZ4, RZ5 and commercial zones

R39

This rule applies to RZ3, RZ4, RZ5 and commercial zones.

Not less than 20% of the total site area is allocated to the following:

- a) for developments with fewer than 20
 dwellings, none of which are apartments,
 one or more of the following -
 - i) communal open space that complies with all of the following
 - a) a minimum dimension of 2.5m
 - b) is directly accessible from common entries and pathways
 - ii) private open space that complies with all of the following
 - a) a minimum dimension of 2.5m
 - b) is associated with *dwellings* at the *lower floor level*
- b) in all other cases, *communal open space* that complies with all of the following
 - i) a minimum dimension of 2.5m
 - ii) is directly accessible from common entries and pathways.

Not less than 10% of the total site area is *planting* area.

C39

Open space on the site achieves all of the following:

- sufficient useable space for a range of recreational activities for residents to support active living
- sufficient space for planting, particularly trees with deep root systems
- c) a contribution to on-site infiltration of stormwater run-off
- d) reasonable accessibility that is designed to be inclusive for all residents
- e) reasonable connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists to key local destinations and community uses.

One or more of the following matters may be considered when determining compliance with this criterion:

- i) whether the total area of upper floor level private open space contributes to the function of other open space on the site
- ii) whether any adjoining or adjacent public open space is readily available for the use of residents.

Rules		Criteria	
4.4	Landscape design		
		C40	
There is no applicable rule.		Landscape and site design achieves all of the following:	
		a) planting of trees of semi-mature stock	
		b) planting of trees with a minimum mature height of 4m	
		c) a contribution to energy efficiency by providing substantial shade in summer, especially to west-facing windows and open car-parking areas, and admitting winter sunlight to outdoor and indoor living areas, especially to the north	
		d) reasonable residential amenity	
		e) reasonable visibility along paths and driveways	
		f) visual interest in pavement materials and finishes	
		g) species with appropriate growth habits and mature height in relation to site conditions.	
4.5	Fences	1	
R41		C41	
in th	ces are permitted forward of the building line ne front zone or on the front boundary only ere they comply with any of the following:	Fences may be permitted where the proposal meets the requirements contained in the Residential Boundary Fences General Code.	
a)	it is a gate to a maximum height of 1.8m and 1m width in an established hedge		
b)	exempt under the <i>Planning and</i> Development Act 2007		
c)	permitted under the Common Boundaries Act 1981.		
4.6	Courtyard walls – RZ1 and RZ2		
R42	2	C42	
buil	ortyard walls are permitted forward of the ding line where they comply with all of the owing:	Courtyard walls achieve all of the following: a) consistent with the <i>desired character</i> b) the dominance of the building's facade in	
a)	a total length not exceeding 60% of the width of the block at the line of the wall	the streetscape taking all of the following aspects of the proposed courtyard wall into	
b)	a minimum setback from the front boundary of not less than 2m	account: i) height	
c)	trees and/or shrubs between the wall and the front boundary, in accordance with an approved landscape plan	ii) relationship to verge footpath iii) total proportion relative to the building iv) width	
d)	a maximum height not exceeding 1.8m	iv) widui	

Rules Criteria above datum ground level colour and design features V) constructed of brick, block or stonework, vi) transparency any of which may be combined with timber vii) articulation or metal panels that include openings not viii) protection of existing desirable less than 25% of the surface area of the landscape features panel tree and shrub planting forward of the ix) f) do not obstruct sight lines for vehicles and wall pedestrians on public paths or driveways in do not obstruct sight lines for vehicles and C) accordance with Australian Standard pedestrians on public paths or driveways in AS2890.1- Off-Street Parking. accordance with Australian Standard

4.6A Courtyard walls - other than RZ1 and RZ2

R42A

Courtyard walls are permitted forward of the *building line* where they comply with all of the following:

- a) maximum height of 1.8m above *datum* ground level
- b) a minimum setback to the front boundary complying with the following:
 - where the wall encloses the *principal*private open space at ground floor
 level that is located to the west,
 north-west, north, north-east or east of
 the dwelling 0.7m
 - ii) in all other cases half the front boundary setback nominated elsewhere in this code
- trees and/or shrubs between the wall and the front boundary, in accordance with an approved landscape plan
- a variety of materials or indentations not less than 15m apart where the indents are not less than 1m in depth and 4m in length
- e) constructed of brick, block or stonework, any of which may be combined with timber or metal panels that include openings not less than 25% of the surface area of the panel
- do not obstruct sight lines for vehicles and pedestrians on public paths or driveways in accordance with Australian Standard AS2890.1- Off-Street Parking.

C42A

Courtyard walls achieve all of the following:

AS2890.1- Off-Street Parking.

- a) consistent with the desired character
- b) the dominance of the building's facade in the streetscape taking all of the following aspects of the proposed courtyard wall into account:
 - i) height
 - ii) relationship to verge footpath
 - iii) total proportion relative to the building
 - iv) width
 - v) colour and design features
 - vi) transparency
 - vii) articulation
 - viii) protection of existing desirable landscape features
 - ix) tree and shrub planting forward of the wall
- c) do not obstruct sight lines for vehicles and pedestrians on public paths or driveways in accordance with *Australian Standard* AS2890.1- *Off-Street Parking*.

Rules	Criteria	
4.7 External facilities		
There is no applicable rule.	C43 The following external facilities or equipment are screened or adequately separated from public areas:	
	 a) external storage areas b) water tanks c) waste storage enclosures d) mechanical services (including air conditioners and hot water storage units) e) clothes drying areas. 	
There is no applicable rule.	C44 Mailboxes are located for convenient access by residents and deliverers with passive surveillance from the street or from active uses. To demonstrate compliance with this criterion a site plan is submitted with the application showing the location and design of mail boxes.	
4.8 Electrical and telecommunication facilities	5	
Electrical and telecommunication reticulation within existing residential areas or streets with residential access complies with all of the following: a) do not result in continuous rows of supply poles erected on residential streets b) for developments involving up to 2 blocks or 2 dwellings, are underground or along the rear spine or side of blocks	Electrical and telecommunication reticulation within existing residential areas or streets with residential access limits the amount of visual clutter in the <i>streetscape</i> , particularly from supply poles and overhead cabling.	
 c) for developments involving more than 2 blocks or 2 dwellings, are underground d) there is no overhead cabling to dwellings within the site. 		
There is no applicable rule.	Ground level electrical and telecommunication facilities (such as electrical substations, switching stations, telecommunications nodes) within existing residential areas or streets with residential access are screened from public view whilst allowing for reasonable access for service providers.	

Element 5: Building design

Related code: Access and Mobility General Code

Ru	les	Criteria	
5.1	Surveillance		
R4	7	C47	
	s rule applies to building facades facing a blic street or public open space.	Buildings achieve passive surveillance of all of the following:	
Bui	lding facades have all of the following:	a) adjoining streets	
a)	at least one window to a habitable room that is not screened by a courtyard wall	b) adjoining <i>public</i> open <i>space</i> .	
b)	at least one door with roofed element such as a verandah or <i>balcony</i> .		
5.2	Building entries		
R48	3	C48	
	mmon entries to <i>dwellings</i> have all of the owing features:	Common entries to <i>dwellings</i> achieve all of the following:	
a)	an external sheltered area outside the entrance	a) a transitional area from the streetb) secure, all-weather access	
b)	a direct line of sight between the front door and the public footpath or road	c) surveillance of public areas (including between <i>buildings</i> and open space areas,	
c)	separate access to any non-residential uses, which are clearly distinguishable and secured	paths, <i>dwelling</i> entries, car parking areas and driveways)	
	after hours.	 d) safety, security and convenience for residents and visitors 	
		e) the separation of residential entries and commercial entries.	
5.3	Building design		
R49)	C49	
	s rule applies to buildings containing more n 2 <i>dwellings</i> .	Building design, articulation, detailing and finish provide an appropriate scale, add visual interest	
	ximum length of unarticulated walls in dings is 15m.	and enable visual differentiation between dwellings when viewed from adjoining public	
	Il articulation is provided by at least one of the owing:	spaces and adjoining <i>residential block</i> s.	
a)	changes in wall planes of a minimum 1m in depth and 4m in length		
b)	inclusion of balconies, bay windows, verandas, fin walls, etc.		
c)	horizontally stepping facades by at least 1m.		

Rules	Criteria
R50	C50
This rule applies to buildings containing more than 2 <i>dwellings</i> . Maximum length of an unarticulated roof is 15m.	Building design, articulation, detailing and finish provide an appropriate scale, add visual interest and enable visual differentiation between <i>dwellings</i> when viewed from adjoining public spaces and adjoining <i>residential blocks</i> .
R51	C51
Garages and carports within 15m of the front boundary are constructed with the same material as the corresponding elements of the <i>dwelling</i> .	 The exterior colours and finishes of garages and carports achieve all of the following: a) compatibility with the <i>dwelling</i> design when viewed from public spaces b) integration with the overall design c) a contribution to the articulation of the building.
5.4 Building design – RZ2	
R52	C52
This rule applies to single dwelling blocks in RZ2 containing 2 or more dwellings. All dwellings adjacent to a public street (other than a rear lane) have at least one of the following facing the street: a) front door b) living room window c) living room glass sliding door.	Dwellings address the street wherever practicable.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
R53 This rule applies to all of the following:	C53 Basements and undercroft parking structures
i) basements ii) undercroft parking. Exposed external walls comply with all of the	achieve all of the following: a) visual interest through architectural elements, features or modulation
following:	b) visual softening by landscaping
a) except for ventilation openings, are finished in the same manner as the building	c) avoidance of prominent ventilation openings.
 b) where ventilation openings are provided, they are treated as part of the façade with grilles and screens. 	

Rules Criteria

5.6 Adaptable housing – multi-unit housing comprising 10 or more dwellings

R54

This rule applies to *multi-unit housing* comprising 10 or more *dwellings*.

The minimum number of *dwellings* designed to meet Australian Standard *AS4299 – Adaptable Housing* (Class C) is shown in table A8.

This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.

5.7 Minimum dwelling size

R55

Minimum dwelling floor areas are as follows:

- a) studio dwellings 40 m²
- b) one-bedroom dwellings 50 m²
- c) 2-bedroom dwellings 70 m²
- d) dwellings with 3 or more bedrooms 95 m²

The minimum *dwelling* floor area excludes balconies and car parking facilities. Storage within *dwellings* is included in the area calculations.

C55

Dwelling sizes and layouts provide functional living spaces, flexibility in furniture layout, and adequate storage and service areas.

The provision of shared facilities (eg. open space, laundry, lounge and storage) may be considered when determining compliance with the criterion.

5.8 Housing diversity

R56

For developments containing 40 or more *dwellings*, a combination of dwelling types, including studio or 1-bedroom *dwellings*, 2-bedroom *dwellings*, and *dwellings* with 3 or more bedrooms are provided.

C56

Housing developments comprising multiple *dwelling*s are required to achieve all of the following:

- a) a range of housing types
- b) increased diversity of *dwelling* types within a neighbourhood.

5.9 Building design – dual occupancy on surrendered residential blocks in RZ1

There is no applicable rule.

C56A

This criterion applies to dual occupancy development on *surrendered residential blocks*. The design of buildings encourages high quality architectural standards that contribute to a visually harmonious streetscape character with variety and interest, whilst not detrimental to, or overtly detracting from the existing streetscape character.

Table A8 – Minimum number of dwellings designed to meet Australian Standard AS4299 – Adaptable Housing (Class C)

total number of dwellings	minimum number of dwellings designed to meet Australian Standard <i>AS4299</i> – <i>Adaptable Housing</i> (Class C)
less than 10	nil
10	1
11 to 20	2
21 to 30	3
31 to 40	4
41 or more	5 + 1 for every 10 additional dwellings over 41

Element 6: Amenity

Rules	Criteria			
6.1 Solar access –other than apartments				
R57				
This rule applies to all multi unit housing on <i>blocks</i> with the exception of blocks subject to R57A.	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.			
This rule does not apply to apartments.				
The floor or internal wall of a daytime living area of a dwelling is exposed to not less than 3 hours of direct sunlight between the hours of 9am and 3pm on the winter solstice (21 June).				
For this rule:				
Daytime living area means a <i>habitable room</i> other than a bedroom				
Note: Where a development comprises a mixture of apartments and other multi unit housing, this rule applies to the other multi unit housing, but does not apply to the apartments.				
Note: To remove any doubt, when assessing a development on a block with existing dwellings, the development must comply and must not cause an existing dwelling to then contravene this requirement. However, if the existing dwelling does not currently comply, the development must not increase the level of non compliance for that other dwelling.				
R57A	C57A			
This rule applies to multi unit housing on <i>blocks</i> approved under an <i>estate development plan</i> on or after 5 July 2013. This rule does not apply to apartments.	One or more daytime living areas in each dwelling is provided with reasonable access to direct sunlight between the hours of 9am and 3pm on the winter solstice (21 June).			
A daytime living area of each new <i>dwelling</i> is provided with a minimum of 4m ² of transparent				

Rules Criteria vertical glazing that: is oriented between 45° east of north and For this criterion: 45° west of north; and b) is not overshadowed at noon on the winter solstice (21 June) by: buildings and structures on the subject ii) the solar fence on the northern boundary of the subject block For this rule: Daytime living area means a habitable room other than a bedroom The height of the 'solar fence' is:

in the primary building zone - 3m

Note: Where a development comprises a mixture of apartments and other multi unit housing, this rule applies to the other multi unit housing, but does not apply to the

Compliance with this rule may be demonstrated through plans, elevations and supporting documentation (e.g. shadow diagrams) showing that the required minimum area of glazing

Note: To remove any doubt, when assessing a development on a block with existing dwellings, the development must comply and must not cause an existing dwelling to then contravene this requirement. However, if the existing dwelling does not currently comply, the development must not increase

all other parts of the boundary – 2.3m

6.2 Solar access - apartments

the level of non compliance for that other dwelling.

R58

ii)

is not overshadowed.

This rule applies to apartments.

The floor or internal wall of a daytime living area of not fewer than 70% of *apartments* on a site is exposed to not less than 3 hours of direct sunlight between the hours of 9am and 3pm on the winter solstice (21 June).

Note: Where a development comprises a mixture of apartments and other multi unit housing, this rule will apply to the apartments.

Daytime living area means a *habitable room* other than a bedroom

C58

Daytime living areas have reasonable access to sunlight.

Rules Criteria

6.3 Privacy

R59

This rule applies to *dwelling*s on the same *block*. A person with an eye height of 1.5m standing at any point on the extremity of an *unscreened element* of one *dwelling* shall not have a direct line of sight into the *primary window* of any other *dwelling*.

The direct line of sight is a minimum distance of 12m.

C59

Evidence is provided demonstrating that reasonable privacy between *dwellings* on the same *block* is achieved through design solution.

Note: this does not include installing high sill windows, obscured glass, and/or angled louvres

R60

This rule applies to *principal private open space* on the same *block* and on adjacent *block*s.

A person with an eye height of 1.5m standing at any point on the extremity of an *unscreened* element of one dwelling shall not have a direct line of sight to more than 50% of the minimum principal private open space of any other dwelling.

The direct line of sight is a minimum distance of 12m.

C60

Evidence is provided demonstrating that reasonable privacy of *principal private open space* of each *dwelling* is achieved through design solution.

Note: this does not include installing high sill windows, obscured glass, and/or angled louvres

6.4 Principal private open space

R61

Each dwelling has at least one area of principal private open space that complies with all of the following:

- a) located on the site
- b) has minimum area and dimensions specified in table A9
- is screened from adjoining public streets and public open space
- d) is directly accessible from, and adjacent to, a *habitable room* other than a bedroom
- e) is not located to the south, south-east or south-west of the dwelling, unless it achieves one or more of the following -
 - not less than 3 hours of direct sunlight onto 50% of the minimum required area between the hours of 9am and 3pm on the winter solstice (21 June)
 - ii) located at an upper floor level and overlooks a public street or public open space.

C61

Principal private open space for each dwelling achieves all of the following:

- a) an area proportionate to the size of the dwelling
- b) an extension of the function of the *dwelling* for relaxation, dining, entertainment, recreation
- c) directly accessible from the dwelling
- d) service functions such as clothes drying and mechanical services
- e) reasonable privacy
- f) reasonable solar access.

Table A9 - Principal Private Open Space

		dwellings wholly or partially at lower floor level		dwellings located entirely on an upper floor level	
zone	dwelling size	minimum area	minimum dimension	minimum area	minimum dimension
RZ1	1 bedroom	28m ^{2*}	5m	6m² plus 2m² for service functions**	1.8m
RZ2	2 or 3 bedrooms	36m²*	6m	36m ² *	2.5m
	4 or more bedrooms	45m ² *	6m	45m ² *	2.5m
RZ3 RZ4	1 or 2 bedrooms	24m ² *	4m	6m² plus 2m² for service functions**	1.8m
	3 or more bedrooms	36m ² *	6m	24m ² *	2.5m
RZ5 and com	mercial zones	24m²*	4m	6m² plus 2m² for service functions**	1.8m

^{*} Includes allowance of 2m² area for service functions such as clothes drying and air conditioners and require screening from public areas as described under Rule R61.

Rules	Criteria			
6.5 Separation between external walls				
R62	C62			
The minimum separation between an <i>unscreened</i> element and an external wall on the same block or an adjoining block, is 3m.	The outlook from an <i>unscreened element</i> is not unreasonably impeded by <i>external walls</i> on the same or adjoining <i>blocks</i> .			
R63	C63			
The separation between external walls at the lower floor level on the same block or an adjoining block is not less than 1m.	The separation between blank walls on the same or adjoining blocks at ground level achieves both of the following:			
	a) reasonable access for maintenanceb) reasonable management of rodents.			

^{**} Service functions include clothes drying and air conditioners and require screening from public areas. Service functions may be provided on a separate balcony to the *principal private open space*.

Rules Criteria 6.6 Balustrades R64 C64 This rule applies to balconies with both of the Balustrades achieve reasonable privacy for following characteristics: residents and screen household items from adjoining public streets and public open space. located on the third upper floor level or lower (ie the first four storeys) facing public streets or public open space. Balustrades are constructed of one or more of the following: a) obscure glass panels b) solid panels with a total of all openings or clear glass panels not more than 25% of the surface area of the balustrade. For this rule obscure glass prevents printed text of 10mm high characters from being read through the glass when positioned 1m from the glass. 6.7 Storage R65 C65

This rule applies to *dwellings* without an associated *garage*.

An enclosed storage area complying with all of the following is provided for each *dwelling*:

- at least 2m in height and 0.6m internal dimension
- b) an area of not less than
 - i) in RZ1 and RZ2 4m²
 - ii) in all other zones -1.5m²
- c) one of the following
 - i) accessible externally from the dwelling
 - ii) adjacent to a dedicated car space.

All *dwellings* are provided with adequate and secure storage areas for all of the following:

- equipment such as gardening, sporting, leisure and fitness equipment
- b) accommodate bicycles as per Bicycle Parking Code.

6.8 Natural Ventilation

There is no applicable rule.

C66

For buildings containing 3 or more *dwellings*, dwelling layouts are to ensure natural ventilation is provided to *habitable rooms* by cross or stack effect ventilation by maximising separation between opening windows.

Rules Criteria

6.9 Noise attenuation - external sources

R67

Where a *block* has one or more of the following characteristics:

- i) identified in a precinct code as being potentially affected by noise from external sources
- ii) adjacent to a road carrying or forecast to carry traffic volumes greater than 12,000 vehicles per day
- iii) located in a commercial zone
- iv) adjacent to a commercial or industrial zone

dwellings shall be constructed to comply with the relevant sections of all of the following:

- a) AS/NZS 2107:2000 Acoustics Recommended design sound levels and reverberation times for building interiors (the relevant satisfactory recommended interior design sound level)
- b) AS/NZS 3671 Acoustics Road Traffic Noise Intrusion Building Siting and Design.

For other than road traffic noise, compliance with this rule is demonstrated by a noise management plan prepared by a member of the Australian Acoustical Society with experience in the assessment of noise, and endorsed by the EPA. For other than road traffic noise, the noise level immediately adjacent to the dwelling is assumed to be the relevant noise zone standard specified in the ACT Environment Protection Regulation 2005.

For road traffic noise, compliance with this rule is demonstrated by an acoustic assessment and noise management plan, prepared by a member of the Australian Acoustical Society with experience in the assessment of road traffic noise, and endorsed by the ACT Government entity responsible for Transport Planning.

Note: A condition of development approval may be imposed to ensure compliance with the endorsed noise management plan.

Element 7: Parking and vehicular access

Related codes: Parking and Access General Code, Bicycle Parking General Code

Rules Criteria 7.1 Ramps to basement car parking - RZ1 and RZ2 **R68** C68 This rule applies to blocks with all of the following Ramps accessing basement car parking forward characteristics: of the building line may be allowed where all of the following are achieved: a) zoned RZ1 or RZ2 compatibility with the streetscape b) single dwelling blocks ii) retention of existing street trees c) less than 30 m wide at the street frontage. iii) safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle crossings Ramps accessing basement car parking are not permitted forward of the building line. iv) adequate line of sight for cars entering and/or leaving the car parking area **Driveway verge crossings** 7.2 R69 C69 This rule applies to previously undeveloped More than one driveway verge crossing to each block may be allowed in one of the following blocks. circumstances: No more than one driveway verge crossing is provided to each block. where forward entry to roads carrying more than 3000 vehicles per day is desirable b) where all of the following are achieved: compatibility with the streetscape ii) priority for pedestrians and cyclists retention of existing street trees iii) protection of existing landscape iv) features public safety where the block is a corner block. c) R70 C70 This rule applies to previously developed blocks Additional driveway verge crossings may be or the consolidation of previously developed allowed in one of the following circumstances: blocks. where forward entry to roads carrying more No additional driveway verge crossings are than 3000 vehicles per day is desirable permitted. where all of the following are achieved b) compatibility with the streetscape i) priority for pedestrians and cyclists ii) iii) retention of existing street tress protection of existing landscape features public safety where the block is a corner block. c)

Rules		Criteria
R71		
This rule applies to previously developed <i>block</i> s or the consolidation of previously developed <i>block</i> s.		This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.
rem	undant driveway verge crossings are oved, and the verge and kerb restored.	
	: a condition of development approval may be imposed sure compliance with this rule.	
R72		C72
	eway verge crossings comply with all of the wing:	Driveway verge crossings are endorsed by the Territory and Municipal Services Directorate.
a)	1.2m horizontally clear of stormwater sumps and other services	
b)	1.5m horizontally clear of transformers, bus stops, public light poles	
c)	6m horizontally clear of the tangent point of the radius of the curve on a corner <i>block</i> (excluding locations with roundabouts and signalised intersections, which require separate formal approval and support from Asset Acceptance)	
d)	uphill grade of less than 17% as measured from the kerb; downhill grade of less than 12% as measured from the kerb	
e)	at a right angle to the kerb line with a maximum 10% deviation	
f)	a maximum of 5.5m wide, and a minimum of 5m wide at the kerb, a minimum 3m wide at the front boundary, and a maximum width no greater than the width at the kerb	
g)	except for <i>block</i> s 250m ² or less, 3m wide at the front street boundary	
h)	outside of the drip line of mature street trees	
i)	a minimum of 3m clear of small and new street trees	
j)	compliant with Australian Standard AS2890.1 – Off Street Parking, having particular regard for sightlines and cross fall of the site	
k)	where there is a public footpath across the driveway verge crossing, the footpath is continuous (i.e. the footpath is to have precedence)	
l)	if the existing footpath is replaced, it is to be constructed at the same level in the same material and colour as the original.	
	: a condition of development approval may be imposed sure compliance with this rule.	

Rules Criteria 7.3 Internal driveways R73 C73 This rule applies to internal driveways that are Internal driveways achieve all of the following: used by residents of more than one dwelling. sufficient space for planting along property Internal driveways comply with all of the boundaries following: sufficient space for planting between internal b) are set back from external block boundaries driveways and buildings by not less than 1m reasonable residential amenity, particularly c) are set back from the external walls of in relation to the intrusion of light and noise b) buildings on the site by not less than 1m into habitable rooms the setbacks referred to in items a) and b) d) clear differentiation between the driveway are planted to a width of not less than 1m and parking spaces. d) windows to habitable rooms and exterior doors within 1.5 of an internal driveway have at least one of the following an intervening fence or wall not less than 1.5m high for windows, a sill height not less than 1.5m above the driveway the relevant requirements in Australian e) Standard AS2890.1 - Off Street Parking for sightlines and gradients provide internal radius of at least 4m at f) changes in direction and intersections have a surface treatment that is distinct from car parking spaces. R74 C74 This rule applies to internal driveways with both Internal driveways achieve reasonable levels of of the following characteristics: public safety. serve 4 or more car parking spaces connect to a major road. Turning spaces are provided on the block to allow vehicles to leave in a forward direction. R75 C75 This rule applies to internal driveways with both Internal driveways avoid unreasonable levels of of the following characteristics: queuing and congestion at vehicular entrances. serve more than 10 car parking spaces connect to a public road. The internal driveway is not less than 5m wide for not less than the first 7m of its length measured

from the relevant block boundary.

Rules		Criteria
		C76
There is no applicable rule.		Internal driveways are designed to be safely used by both pedestrians and vehicles, including emergency vehicles.
		Measures to reduce vehicle speed on internal driveways will be considered when determining compliance with this criterion, including one or more of the following: a) changes in pavement materials b) the lack of kerb and gutters c) difference in height to adjacent streets d) avoiding long lengths of driveway e) suitable planting f) signage.
7.4	Residents' car parking	
	parking spaces on the site for residents ply with all of the following:	C77 Car parking for residents achieves all of the following:
a) b) c) d) e)	located behind the <i>front zone</i> (except for apartment car parking) can be in tandem where they belong to the same dwelling do not encroach any property boundaries one car space per dwelling is roofed and located behind the <i>front zone</i> are separated by not less than 1.5m from windows or doors to habitable rooms of dwellings that are not associated with the parking space.	 a) reasonable residential amenity b) consistency with the desired character c) public safety d) reasonable opportunities for surveillance e) the reasonable requirements of residents for car parking f) reasonable privacy.
with a) b) Par		C78 Car parking spaces are located close to, and with convenient access to dwellings.
R79 The maximum total width of garage door openings and external width of <i>carports</i> facing a street complies with the following: a) for up to 3 <i>dwellings</i> , the lesser of the following i) 6m ii) 50% of the total length of the building		C79 Garages and car parking structures are consistent with the <i>desired character</i> .

Rul	es	Criteria
	façade facing that street	
b)	for more than 3 <i>dwellings</i> , 50% of the total length of the building façade facing that street.	
R80		C80
	maximum total width of an entry and/or exit asement car parking facing the street is 8m.	Entries to basements do not dominate the streetscape.
R81		C81
This	rule applies to all of the following:	Approaches to <i>basements</i> achieve all of the
	 i) developments containing 10 dwellings or more 	following: a) public safety
	ii) development with a combined entry and exit to apartment car parking less than 6m wide.	b) convenience for all users.
	roaches to <i>basements</i> containing car parking uply with one of the following:	
a)	include sufficient areas for vehicles to wait to allow for an entering or leaving vehicle to pass	
b)	at least one waiting area and traffic signals.	
7.5	Visitor parking	
R82		C82
	tor car-parking spaces on the site comply with f the following:	Visitor parking achieves all of the following: a) accessible for all visitors
a)	located behind the <i>front zone</i> (except for apartment car parking)	 safe and direct visitor entry to common building entries.
b)	do not encroach any property boundaries	Ç
c)	are separated by not less than 1.5m from windows and doors to <i>habitable rooms</i> of <i>dwelling</i> s	
d)	are not more than 50m walking distance from any common building entry	
e)	clearly identified and visible from driveways.	
R83		C83
	tor car parking complies with one of the wing:	Visitor parking is accessible to all visitors.
a)	is located outside of any security barriers	
b)	an intercom and remote barrier release system allows access to visitor parking located behind security barriers.	

Rul	es	Criteria	
7.6	7.6 Number of co-located parking spaces – RZ2		
R84		C84	
In RZ2 on single dwelling blocks, co-located car parking spaces on the site comply with all of the following:		Car parking spaces on the <i>site</i> (including garages but excluding basement car parking) achieves all of the following:	
a)	the maximum number of car parking spaces (including spaces in garages but excluding those in basements) is 4	a) do not dominate site landscapingb) are consistent with the desired character	
b)	the minimum separation between groups of co-located car parking spaces (including spaces in garages but excluding those in basements) is 4m.		
7.7	7.7 Delivery and removalist vans		
R85	5	C85	
For developments with 40 or more <i>dwellings</i> , at least one short stay parking space and associated access is provided for delivery trucks such as furniture delivery and removalist vans.		Reasonable provision is made for short stay parking for delivery trucks.	

Element 8: Environment

Related codes: Water Ways: Water Sensitive Urban Design General Code, Planning for Bushfire Risk Mitigation General Code.

Rules	Criteria
8.1 Water sensitive urban design	
R86	
This rule applies to all multi-unit residential development except for <i>minor extensions</i> .	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.
The development achieves a minimum 40% reduction in mains water consumption compared to an equivalent development constructed in 2003, without any reliance on landscaping measures.	
Compliance with this rule is demonstrated by a report by a suitably qualified person using the ACTPLA on-line assessment tool or another tool referred to in the Water Ways: Water Sensitive Urban Design General Code. For this element:	
minor extension means an extension where the increase in the combined roof plan area, driveway, car manoeuvring areas and car parking areas is less than 25% of the total of the areas of these components at the date of lodgement of the development application.	

Rules Criteria **R87** C87 This rule applies to all *multi-unit housing* except On sites larger than 2,000m² all of the following minor extensions. stormwater management measures are achieved: On sites larger than 2,000m² stormwater the equivalent of 1-in-3 month stormwater management measures comply with all of the peak pre-development stormwater run-off is following: retained on the block provision for the retention of stormwater on b) the retained stormwater complies with one or more of the following the *block* is equivalent to at least 1.4kl per 100m² of impervious area it is stored for later reuse the retained stormwater complies with one b) ii) its is released to the stormwater or more of the following system over a reasonable period. it is stored for later reuse Compliance with this criterion is demonstrated by it is released to the stormwater system a report by a suitably qualified person. over a period of not less than 1 day. Rainwater tanks connected to at least the toilet and all external taps may be counted towards this requirement. **R88** This rule applies to all *multi-unit housing* except This is a mandatory requirement. There is no minor extensions. applicable criterion. For *block*s 5,000m² or larger, the average annual stormwater pollutant export is reduced for all of the following: a) suspended solids by at least 60% total phosphorous by at least 45% b) total nitrogen by at least 40% compared with an urban catchment with no water quality management controls. Compliance with this rule is demonstrated by a report by a suitably qualified person, using the MUSIC model or another nationally recognised model. R89 C89 On previously developed blocks larger than On previously developed *block*s larger than 2,000m² the capacity of the existing pipe (minor) 2,000m² the 1-in-5 year and 1-in-100 year

stormwater connection is not exceeded in 1-in-10 year storm event and the capacity of the existing major overland stormwater system is not exceeded in 1-in-100 year storm event

Compliance with this rule is demonstrated by a report by a suitably qualified person.

stormwater peak run off does not exceed predevelopment levels.

Compliance with this criterion is demonstrated by a report by a suitably qualified person.

Rules Criteria 8.2 Heritage R90 This rule applies to land containing places or This is a mandatory requirement. There is no objects registered or provisionally registered applicable criterion. under section 41 of the Heritage Act 2004. The authority shall refer a development application to the Heritage Council. Note: The authority will consider any advice from the Heritage Council before determining the application. 8.3 Tree protection R91 This rule applies to a development that has one This is a mandatory requirement. There is no or more of the following characteristics: applicable criterion. requires groundwork within the tree protection zone of a protected tree b) is likely to cause damage to or removal of any protected trees. The authority shall refer the development application to the Conservator of Flora and Fauna. Note: The authority will consider any advice from the Conservator or Flora and Fauna before determining the application in accordance with the Planning and Development Act 2007. Protected tree and declared site are defined under the Tree Protection Act 2005. 8.4 Bushfire R92 Where identified in a precinct code or lease and This is a mandatory requirement. There is no development conditions as being within a applicable criterion. bushfire prone area, buildings are to be constructed in accordance with the relevant Building Code of Australia bushfire provisions. 8.5 Erosion and sediment control R93 For sites less than 3,000m², the development This is a mandatory requirement. There is no complies with the Environment Protection applicable criterion. Authority, Environment Protection Guidelines for Construction and Land Development in the ACT. Note 1: If no evidence of compliance with the above guideline is provided, the application may be referred to the relevant agency in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Act 2007.

Note 2: see part D for sites over 3000m2.

Element 9: Services

Rules	Criteria
9.1 Post occupancy waste management	
There is no applicable rule.	Post occupancy waste management achieves all of the following: a) consistency with the desired character b) reasonable levels of residential amenity for dwellings and their associated private open space on the subject site c) reasonable levels of amenity for dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated private open space.

Part B – Additional controls for multi unit housing with 4 or more storeys

Part B contains rules and criteria additional to those in part A. They apply to *multi-unit housing* with 4 or more storeys.

To remove any doubt, the provisions of this part apply to the whole building, including the first 3 storeys.

Where there is an inconsistency between part A and part B, the latter shall prevail to the extent of that inconsistency.

Element 10: Building and site design – buildings with 4 or more storeys

Rules	Criteria	
10.1 Side and rear boundary setbacks		
R95	C95	
In RZ5 side and rear boundary setbacks comply with table B1.	Buildings and other structures are sited to achieve all of the following:	
	a) consistency with the desired character	
	b) reasonable separation between adjoining developments	
	c) reasonable privacy for <i>dwellings</i> on adjoining <i>residential blocks</i>	
	d) reasonable privacy for <i>principal private open</i> space on adjoining residential blocks	
	e) reasonable solar access to dwellings on adjoining residential blocks and their associated principal private open space.	

Table B1: Side and Rear Boundary Setbacks - buildings with 4 or more storeys

parts of buildings	minimum side boundary setback	minimum rear boundary setback
first 4 storeys - external wall	3m	3m
first 4 storeys - unscreened element	6m	6m
between 5 and 8 storeys - external wall	4.5m	4.5m
between 5 and 8 storeys - unscreened element	6m	6m
9 storeys or more - external wall or unscreened element	6m	6m

Rules	Criteria	
10.2 Access to lifts or stairs		
R96	C96	
No more than 9 apartments on each floor are	Convenient access to apartments is achieved.	
accessible from a single common lift or stair lobby.	One or more of the following matters may be considered when determining compliance with this criterion:	
	whether there is a high level of public amenity and safety in common lobbies	
	b) whether spaces are well-proportioned with clear sightlines	
	c) whether there is a high proportion of dual aspect <i>apartments</i>	
	d) whether there is a high proportion of apartments with northern orientation.	
10.3 Stairwell features		
	C96A	
There is no applicable rule.	Stairwells achieve all of the following:	
	are open or visually permeable to facilitate natural surveillance	
	 b) are accessible and encourage physical activity by providing an attractive alternative to lifts 	
	c) are located in a position more prominent than lifts.	
	Note: This criterion applies to all new developments, major alterations and/or extensions to existing buildings but does not apply to extensions of a size 50% or less of existing floor area.	

Part C – Additional controls for multi unit housing in commercial zones

Element 11: Ground floor commercial use

Rules		Criteria	
11.1 Gr	11.1 Ground floor commercial use in commercial zones		
R97		C97	
	e applies to all of the following: mmercial zones	In commercial zones, buildings afford the opportunity to accommodate non-residential	
, ·	ocks nominated in a precinct code for bund floor commercial use	uses, including office and retail, at the ground floor.	
c) bui	ildings containing one or more dwellings		
, ·	e building line for any ground floor relling is less than 6m		
	und floor finished floor level to finished evel height is not less than 3.6m.		
Note: Nois	se attenuation provisions in part A may also apply.		

Part D – Endorsement by government agencies (entities)

Element 12: Waste management

Rules	Criteria
12.1 Construction waste management	
R98	
This rule applies to <i>residential</i> development that is likely to generate more than 20m³ of construction waste comprising one or more of the following:	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.
a) demolition waste	
b) construction waste	
c) excavation material.	
The management of construction waste is to be endorsed by TAMS.	
TAMS will endorse waste facilities and management associated with the development if they comply with the current version of the Development Control Code for Best Practice Waste Management in the ACT.	
TAMS may endorse departures.	
Note: a condition of approval may be imposed to ensure compliance.	
12.2 Post occupancy waste management	
R99	
Post occupancy waste management facilities are to be endorsed by TAMS.	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.
TAMS will endorse post occupancy waste management facilities where they are in accordance with the current version of the Development Control Code for Best Practice Waste Management in the ACT.	
TAMS may endorse departures. Note: a condition of approval may be imposed to ensure compliance.	

Element 13: Utilities

Rules	Criteria	
13.1 Utilities		
R100		
This rule applies to any proposed encroachment into a registered easement.	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.	
The proposed encroachment is to be approved in writing by the relevant service provider.		
R101		
A statement of compliance from each relevant utility provider (for water, sewerage, electricity, stormwater and gas) confirms that the location and nature of earthworks, utility connections, proposed buildings, pavements and landscape features comply with utility standards, access provisions and asset clearance zones. Note 1: If there is no stormwater easement or Territory owned stormwater pipes located within the property boundary, a "Statement of Compliance" for stormwater from TAMS (Asset Acceptance) is not required to be obtained	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.	
Note 2:Where there is conflict between planning and utility requirements, the utility requirements take precedence over other codified or merit provisions		
Note 3 : If a statement of compliance is not provided the application will be referred to the relevant agency in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2007</i> .		

Element 14: Environmental management

Rules	Criteria
14.1 Contamination	
R102	
This rule applies to any site located adjacent to a potentially polluting source (including a site used or formerly used as a petrol station).	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no applicable criterion.
The site is assessed for the potential for land contamination in accordance with the ACT Government Strategic Plan – Contaminated Sites Management 1995 and the Contaminated Sites Environment Protection Policy 2000.	
If land contamination is identified, the development complies with the requirements of Environment Protection Authority.	
Note 1: If no evidence of assessment of the site for land contamination is provided, the application may be referred to the relevant agency in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2007</i> .	
Note 2: a condition of approval may be imposed to ensure compliance.	
14.2 Erosion and sediment control	
R103	
This rule applies to sites 3,000m ² or larger.	This is a mandatory requirement. There is no
The development complies with an erosion and sediment control plan endorsed by the ACT Environment Protection Authority.	applicable criterion.
Note 1: If no evidence of assessment of the site for erosion and sediment control is provided, the application may be referred to the relevant agency in accordance with the requirements of the <i>Planning and Development Act 2007</i> . Note 2: a condition of approval may be imposed to ensure compliance.	

Appendix 1 – Boundary setback diagrams

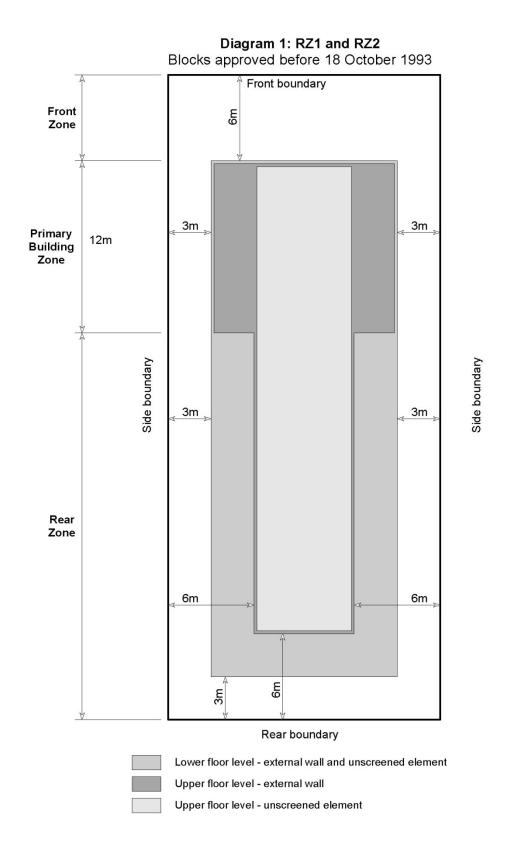
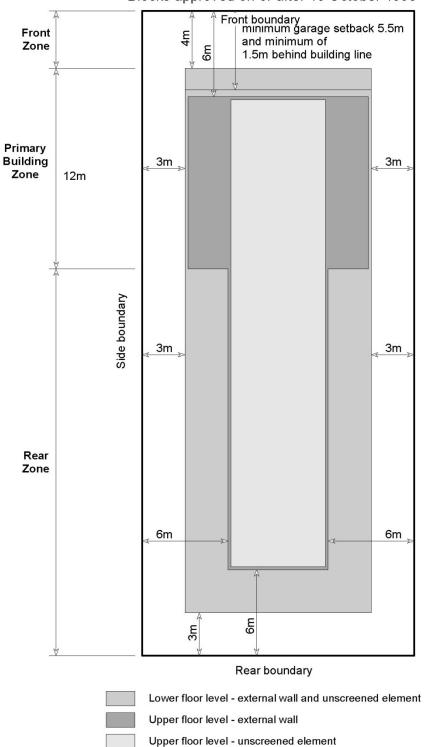


Diagram 2: RZ1 and RZ2
Blocks approved on or after 18 October 1993



Side boundary

Front Boundary Front 4_m Zone 6m 1m setback lower floor level unscreened element 1m setback lower floor level unscreened element Primary Building Zone 12m Side Boundary Side boundary 3m* 3m* Rear Zone 6m 6m 6m 3m Rear Boundary Lower floor level and upper floor level external walls with zero setback Lower floor level unscreened elements and external walls including

Diagram 3: RZ3, RZ4, RZ5, and Commercial Zones

Upper floor level - unscreened element and external walls

first upper floor leve within rear zone