



COMMENTS ON PROPOSED GREENFIELD HOUSING CODE

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BACKGROUND PAPER

A Review of Complying Development in Greenfield Areas **TOPIC** COMMENT **Table 1-Identified Barriers** (page 9) Clarity and consistency sought on building elements Easements and other instruments (eaves/fascia/gutter) overhang over access and maintenance under Conveyancing Act easement for single and double storey dwellings • Greenfield lot modules of 10/12.5m width x 25/28/30m depth are burdened with such easements (generally 900mm) • Allow eave overhang on maintenance easements. The easement is meant to facilitate access to clean gutters, do painting or other minor repair works on the lot benefitted by the easement. It should not be treated as a normal easement for services which precludes cut/fill and eaves As the built to boundary wall is limited in length and the easement provided is either the full or half the length on the adjoining lot, access is additionally available at anywhere along this easement • The current maximum offset of 150mm from boundary for a zero lot wall results in the fascia/gutter to be built over garage/habitable room resulting in unsightly façade and potential water penetration issue. This can be easily overcome by increasing the above maximum offset to 200mm which allow the fascia/gutter to be built within the lot boundary and also providing an offset to run services if required. GARAGE A two storey eaves adjacent to a zero wall allow even greater accessibility GARAGE DWELLING

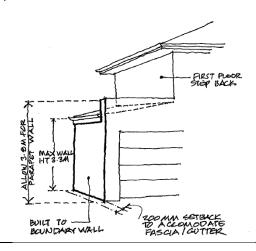
TYPICAL ZERO LOT DETAIL SCALE 1:50

Easements and other instruments under Conveyancing Act (cont)

Height of Built to Boundary Walls

• 3.3m height restriction for wall from natural ground level
The above height restriction works for most zero lot walls but an
allowance is sought for higher parapet wall for up to 3.8m to conceal a
tiled roof behind which is a better streetscape outcome (illustrated

below)



EXPLANATION OF INTENDED EFFECT

Proposed Greenfield Housing Code

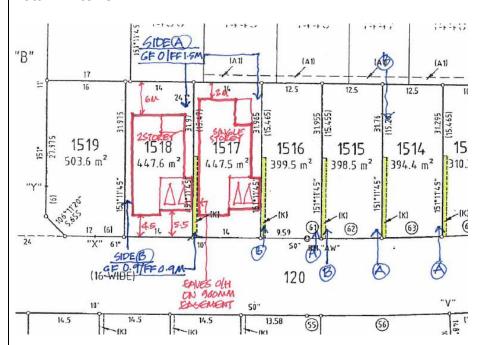
TOPIC	COMMENT
Transition Period	
The Department proposes to allow a transition period of three years between the	When is the current General Housing Code likely to be replaced by the new Simplified Housing Code
application of the existing policies for residential	 Is draft copy of the Simplified Housing Code available for review by the industry and stakeholders
complying development (General Housing Code,	• Does the three year transition period start from the release date of the Simplified Housing Code
soon to be Simplified Housing Code) and the	A time line indicating above implementation dates would be helpful
introduction of the new	
Greenfield Housing Code for	
new release areas.	
Figure 5: Four different	• Include irregular lot configurations (eg. trapezoidal, lots abutting cul-de-sac)
lot conditions (page 8)	PLAN FORM 2 (A2) MINING: CHEASING OR FOLDING WILL LEAD TO REACH WHITE S of 3 depth WHITE S of 3 depth



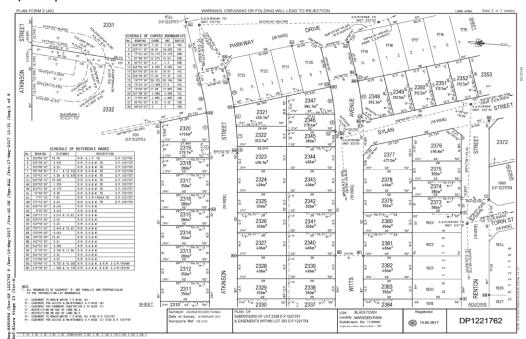
2.5 The Proposed Development Standards: Table 1 – Summary of Proposed Built Form Standards

Minimum side setback (ground level)

Lots >7m to 15m



- Example of application of proposed side setback controls assuming zero boundary as Side A and opposite side as Side B
- Side B setback (in above example) nominated as 0.9m is reliant on allowance of eaves encroachment to easement for both single and double storey dwellings.
- Side A and B can be shown on Figure 10
- Major current greenfield subdivisions (Willowdale, Elara, Emerald Hills, Box Hill) comprise of 60-75% of lots under 15m width.



Example of Stage 23 in Willowdale

Maximum built to boundary wall for all development of site

- Greenfield lot depths are decreasing from 30m to 28 and 25m. Maximum built to boundary should be derived from the total length required for garage setback, garage depth and minimum room width, ie 5.5+6+3= 14.5m
- Length of built to boundary to take into consideration these evolving lot depths and allow for a garage and room to be zero lotted.

Table 2- Additional Controls for Rear Garages

Maximum Building Height (dwelling)

• Allowance for greater height (two storey) on specific lots (corner lots) to accommodate Fonzie flat/accommodation resulting in passive surveillance, affordability and better urban design outcome to laneways

Table 3- Additional Controls for Front Garages

Maximum driveway width (at front of property boundary)

Lots >7m to 10m and >10m to 15m

• In addition to providing for on-site parking, driveway is used as an access to the front porch/door. Increase driveway width at boundary to 3.5m for single garage

Table 4- Landscape Controls

Landscape area (min 1.5m wide)

>7m to 10m

Lot areas

200-300sqm = 15% lot area >300sqm =50% lot area- 100sqm

>10m to 15m

Lot areas

200-300sqm = 15% lot area >300sqm =50% lot area- 100sqm

Landscape area (min 1.5m wide) within front setback

>7m to 10m

75% of area of the front setback (excluding articulation elements)

>10m to 15m

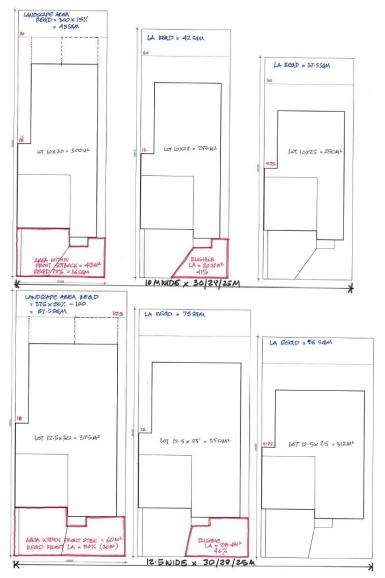
50% of area of the front setback (excluding articulation elements)

Lots >7m to 10m and >10m to 15m

• Proposed landscape area under Greenfield CDC have increased from 20% under current General Housing Code to 30% (example below):

General Housing Code_ Landscape Area	Greenfield Housing Code_ Landscape Area
Lot 460sqm	Lot 460sqm
20% x 460 = 92sqm	50% x 460 – 100 = 130sqm or 28% of lot
Lot 500sqm	Lot 500sqm
20% x 500 = 100sqm	50% x 500 – 100 = 150sqm or 30% of lot

Size of a standard 4 bed single storey dwelling severely restricted



• Above diagrams of typical greenfield lot modules indicate it is NOT possible to achieve 75% of landscape area within the front setback. General Housing Code requirement is 25%

Table 5- Amenity Controls

Minimum ceiling heights Living Rooms – 2.7m

- Increased ceiling heights for living areas result in increased cost due to extra brickworks, lining, painting, door/window heights, etc.
- Living area can be on both levels in two storey homes thus compounding affordability issue
- Increased ceiling heights on two storey homes can also impact maximum building height
- BCA standards to be adopted as minimum standards

PART 3.8.2 ROOM HEIGHTS

Appropriate Performance Requirements:

Where an alternative room height is proposed as a *Performance Solution* to that described in **Part 3.8.2**, that proposal must comply with—

- (a) Performance Requirement P2.4.2; and
- (b) the relevant Performance Requirements determined in accordance with 1.0.7.

Acceptable construction practice

3.8.2.1 Application

Compliance with this acceptable construction practice satisfies *Performance Requirement* P2.4.2 for room heights.

3.8.2.2 Height of rooms and other spaces

Heights of rooms and other spaces (see Figure 3.8.2.1) must be not less than-

- (a) in a habitable room excluding a kitchen 2.4 m; and
- (b) in a kitchen 2.1 m; and
- (c) in a corridor, passageway or the like 2.1 m; and
- in a bathroom, shower room, laundry, sanitary compartment, airlock, pantry, storeroom, garage, car parking area or the like — 2.1 m; and
- (e) in a room or space with a sloping ceiling or projections below the ceiling line within—
 - (i) a habitable room-
 - (A) in an attic a height of not less than 2.2 m for at least two-thirds of the floor area of the room or space; and
 - (B) in other rooms a height of not less than 2.4 m over two-thirds of the floor area of the room or space; and
 - (ii) a non-habitable room a height of not less than 2.1 m for at least two-thirds of the floor area of the room or space.

and when calculating the *floor area* of a room or space, any part that has a ceiling height of less than 1.5 m is not included; and