

53.17

26/10/2018
VC152

RESIDENTIAL AGED CARE FACILITY**Purpose**

To facilitate the development of well-designed residential aged care facilities to meet existing and future needs.

To recognise that residential aged care facilities have a different scale and built form to the surrounding neighbourhood.

To ensure residential aged care facilities do not unreasonably impact on the amenity of adjoining dwellings.

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Application

This clause applies to an application to construct a building or construct or carry out works for a residential aged care facility in the General Residential Zone, Mixed Use Zone, Neighbourhood Residential Zone, Residential Growth Zone or Township Zone.

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Application requirements

An application must be accompanied by:

- A site and context description.
- A design response.
- A landscape plan.

Site and context description

The site and context description may use a site plan, photographs or other techniques and must include:

- Site shape, size, orientation and easements.
- Levels of the site and the difference in levels between the site and surrounding properties.
- The location of existing buildings on the site and on adjacent properties, including the location and height of walls built to the boundary of the site.
- The use of adjacent buildings and land.
- The location of secluded private open space and habitable room windows of adjacent properties which have an outlook to the site within 9 metres.
- Solar access to the site and to adjacent properties.
- Any contaminated soils and filled areas, where known.
- Location of significant trees existing on the site and any significant trees removed from the site in the 12 months prior to the application being made, where known.
- Street frontage features such as poles, street trees and kerb crossovers.
- Any other notable features or characteristics of the site.

If in the opinion of the responsible authority a requirement of the site and context description is not relevant to the evaluation of an application, the responsible authority may waive or reduce the requirement.

Design response

The design response must explain how the proposed design:

- Responds to the site and context description.
 - Meets the requirements of this clause.
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Landscape plan

The landscape plan must include:

- Landscaping of communal open space for the enjoyment of residents and staff.
- Landscaping along the boundaries of the site.
- On-site management of run-off from paved areas.
- Retaining significant trees where possible.

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Development requirements

Operation

If there is any inconsistency between a requirement in this clause and a requirement in another provision of this planning scheme, this clause prevails.

Building height

In the Neighbourhood Residential Zone, General Residential Zone and Township Zone the maximum building height must not exceed 16 metres.

In the Mixed Use Zone and Residential Growth Zone the maximum building height should not exceed 16 metres.

Street setback

Walls of buildings should be set back from streets the distance specified in the table:

Development context	Minimum setback from front street (metres)	Minimum setback from a side street (metres)
There is an existing building on both the abutting allotments facing the same street, and the site is not on a corner.	The average distance of the setbacks of the front walls of the existing buildings on the abutting allotments facing the front street or 9 metres, whichever is the lesser. This does not include a porte cochère.	Not applicable
There is an existing building on one abutting allotment facing the same street and no existing building on the other abutting allotment facing the same street, and the site is not on a corner.	The same distance as the setback of the front wall of the existing building on the abutting allotment facing the front street or 9 metres, whichever is the lesser. This does not include a porte cochère.	Not applicable
There is no existing building on either of the abutting allotments facing the same street, and the site is not on a corner.	6 metres for streets in a Road Zone, Category 1, and 4 metres for other streets.	Not applicable
The site is on a corner.	If there is a building on the abutting allotment facing the front street, the same distance as the setback of the front wall of the existing building on the abutting allotment facing the front street or 9 metres, whichever is the lesser. This does not include a porte cochère.	Front walls of new development fronting the side street of a corner site should be setback at least the same distance as the setback of the front wall of any existing building on the abutting

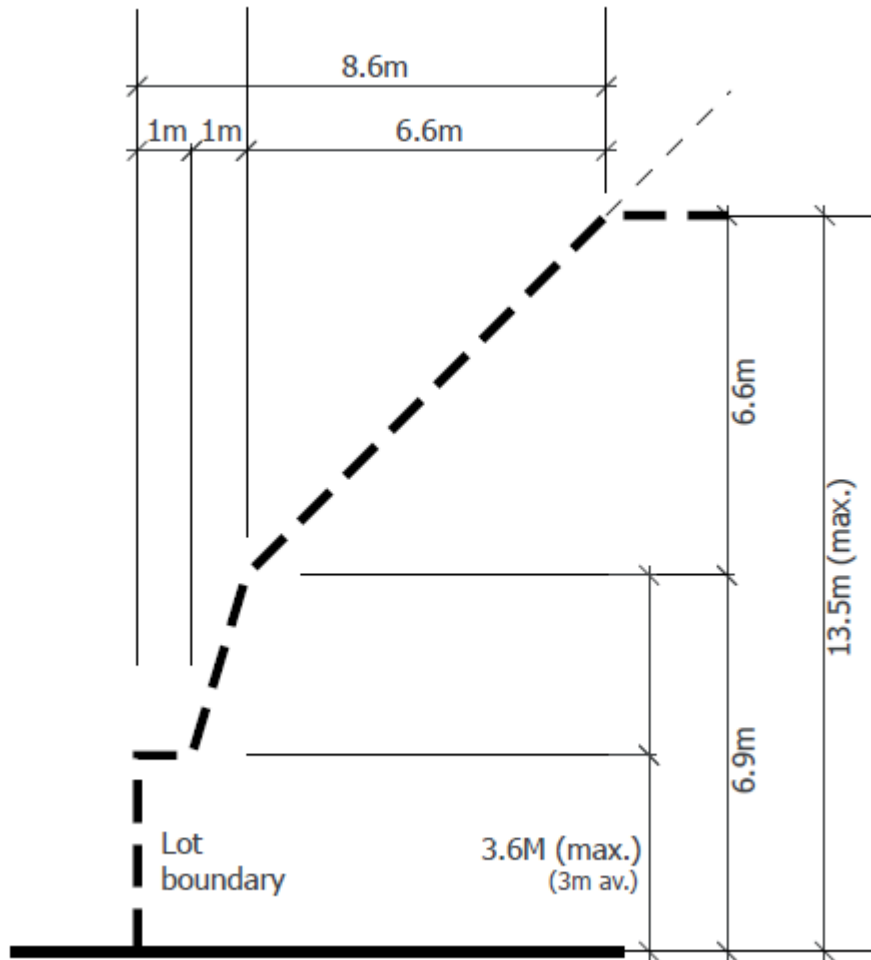
Development context	Minimum setback from front street (metres)	Minimum setback from a side street (metres)
	If there is no building on the abutting allotment facing the front street, 6 metres for streets in a Road Zone, Category 1, and 4 metres for other streets.	allotment facing the side street or 4 metres, whichever is the lesser. Side walls of new development on a corner site should be setback the same distance as the setback of the front wall of any existing building on the abutting allotment facing the side street or 2 metres, whichever is the lesser.

Side and rear setbacks

A new building not on or within 200mm of a boundary should be set back from side or rear boundaries by 1 metre, plus 0.3 metres for every metre of height over 3.6 metres up to 6.9 metres, plus 1 metre for every metre of height over 6.9 metres.

Screens, sunblinds, verandahs, porches, eaves, fascias, gutters, masonry chimneys, flues, pipes, domestic fuel or water tanks, and heating or cooling equipment or other services may encroach not more than 0.5 metres into the setbacks of this standard.

Landings having an area of not more than 2 square metres and less than 1 metre high, stairways, ramps, pergolas, shade sails and carports may encroach into the setbacks of this standard.



Walls on boundaries

A new wall constructed on or within 200mm of a side or rear boundary of a lot or a carport constructed on or within 1 metre of a side or rear boundary of lot should not abut the boundary for a length of more than:

- 10 metres plus 25 per cent of the remaining length of the boundary of an adjoining lot, or
- Where there are existing or simultaneously constructed walls or carports abutting the boundary on an abutting lot, the length of the existing or simultaneously constructed walls or carports;

whichever is the greater.

A new wall or carport may fully abut a side or rear boundary where slope and retaining walls or fences would result in the effective height of the wall or carport being less than 2 metres on the abutting property boundary.

A building on a boundary includes a building set back up to 200mm from a boundary.

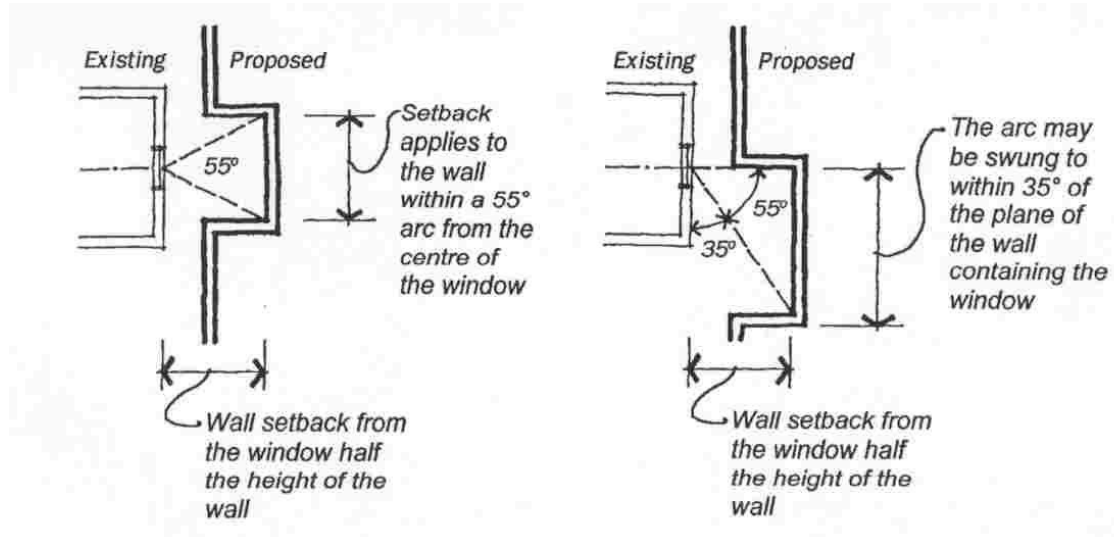
The height of a new wall constructed on or within 200mm of a side or rear boundary or a carport constructed on or within 1 metre of a side or rear boundary should not exceed an average of 3.2 metres with no part higher than 3.6 metres unless abutting a higher existing or simultaneously constructed wall.

Daylight to existing windows

Buildings opposite an existing habitable room window should provide for a light court to the existing window that has a minimum area of 3 square metres and minimum dimension of 1 metre clear to the sky. The calculation of the area may include land on the abutting lot.

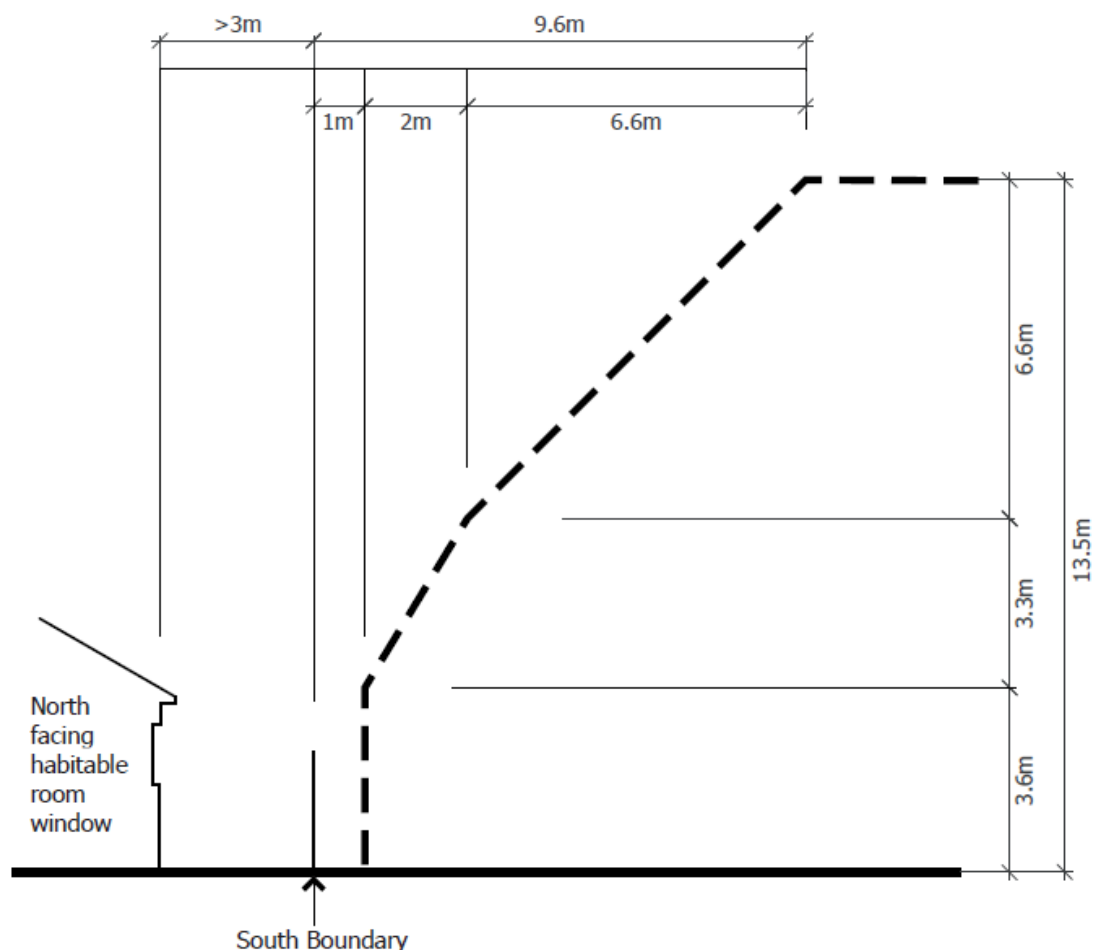
Walls or carports more than 3 metres in height opposite an existing habitable room window should be set back from the window at least 50 per cent of the height of the new wall if the wall is within a 55 degree arc from the centre of the existing window. The arc may be swung to within 35 degrees of the plane of the wall containing the existing window.

Where the existing window is above ground floor level, the wall height is measured from the floor level of the room containing the window.



North-facing windows

If a north-facing habitable room window of an existing dwelling is within 3 metres of a boundary on an abutting lot, a building should be setback from the boundary 1 metre, plus 0.6 metres for every metre of height over 3.6 metres up to 6.9 metres, plus 1 metre for every metre of height over 6.9 metres, for a distance of 3 metres from the edge of each side of the window. A north-facing window is a window with an axis perpendicular to its surface oriented north 20 degrees west to north 30 degrees east.



Overshadowing open space

Where sunlight to the secluded private open space of an existing dwelling is reduced, at least 75 per cent, or 40 square metres with minimum dimension of 3 metres, whichever is the lesser area, of the secluded private open space should receive a minimum of five hours of sunlight between 9 am and 3 pm on 22 September.

If existing sunlight to the secluded private open space of an existing dwelling is less than the requirements of this standard, the amount of sunlight should not be further reduced.

Solar panel overshadowing

Buildings should be sited and designed to ensure that the capacity of existing rooftop solar energy facilities on dwellings on adjoining lots in a General Residential Zone, Neighbourhood Residential Zone or Township Zone are not unreasonably reduced.

Overlooking

A habitable room window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio should be located and designed to avoid direct views into the secluded private open space of an existing dwelling within a horizontal distance of 9 metres (measured at ground level) of the window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio. Views should be measured within a 45 degree angle from the plane of the window or perimeter of the balcony, terrace, deck or patio, and from a height of 1.7 metres above floor level.

A habitable room window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio with a direct view into a habitable room window of existing dwelling within a horizontal distance of 9 metres (measured at ground level) of the window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio should be either:

- Offset a minimum of 1.5 metres from the edge of one window to the edge of the other.
- Have sill heights of at least 1.2 metres above floor level.

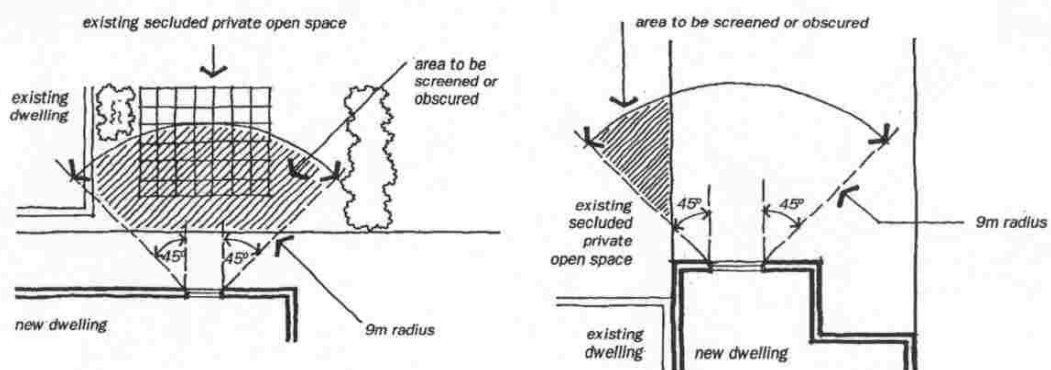
- Have fixed, obscure glazing in any part of the window below 1.2 metres above floor level.
- Have permanently fixed external screens to at least 1.2 metres above floor level and be no more than 25 per cent transparent.

Obscure glazing in any part of the window below 1.2 metres above floor level may be openable provided that there are no direct views as specified in this standard.

Screens used to obscure a view should be:

- Perforated panels or trellis with a maximum of 25 per cent openings or solid translucent panels.
- Permanent, fixed and durable.
- Designed and coloured to blend in with the development.

This standard does not apply to a new habitable room window, balcony, terrace, deck or patio which faces a property boundary where there is a visual barrier at least 1.8 metres high and the floor level of the habitable room, balcony, terrace, deck or patio is less than 0.8 metres above ground level at the boundary.



Noise impacts

Noise sources, such as mechanical plant, should not be located near bedrooms of immediately adjacent existing dwellings.

Daylight to new windows

A window in a habitable room should be located to face:

- An outdoor space clear to the sky or a light court with a minimum area of 3 square metres and minimum dimension of 1 metre clear to the sky, not including land on an abutting lot, or
- A verandah provided it is open for at least one third of its perimeter, or
- A carport provided it has two or more open sides and is open for at least one third of its perimeter.

Site coverage

The site area covered by buildings should not exceed 80 percent.

Access

Access ways should be designed to:

- Provide direct access to on-site designated areas for car and bicycle parking.
- Provide direct access to the building for emergency vehicles.
- Provide access for service and delivery vehicles to on-site loading bays and storage areas.
- Ensure vehicles can enter and exit a development in a forward direction.

- Provide a carriageway width of at least 5.5 metres and an internal radius of at least 4 metres at a change of direction.
- The number and location of access points from streets to the site and the design of crossovers must be to the requirements of the relevant road authority.
- Shared access ways or car parks should be located at least 1.5 metres from the windows of habitable rooms. This setback may be reduced by 1 metre where there is a fence at least 1.5 metres high or where window sills are at least 1.4 metres above the access way.

Building entry

The main pedestrian entry to a building should:

- Have convenient access from a street.
- Be sheltered from the weather.
- Have convenient access from on-site car parking.
- Have a designated vehicle standing area suitable for use by a community bus and a disabled parking area should be provided in an area that is convenient for the drop-off and pick-up of residents.

Communal open space

Accessible and useable communal open space should be provided for residents and staff.

Front fence

A front fence within 3 metres of a street should not exceed:

- 2 metres in height in streets in a Road Category 1; and
- 1.5 metres in height on all other streets.

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Decision guidelines

Before deciding on an application, in addition to the decision guidelines in Clause 65, the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The Municipal Planning Strategy and the Planning Policy Framework.
 - How the proposed development responds to the site and context description.
 - Where the requirements of this clause are not met, the impact on the amenity of the adjoining dwellings.
 - The proposed amenity for future residents of the residential aged care facility.
 - The effect of overshadowing on an appropriately located existing rooftop solar energy facility on an adjoining lot.
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