

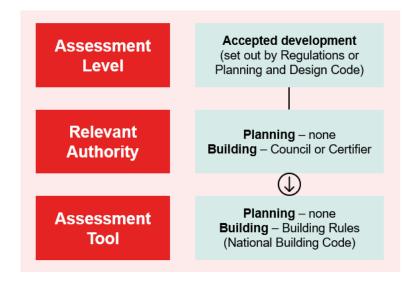
Schedule 6A - Accepted Development

Q - What does 'accepted development' mean?

A – Accepted development is a category of development that does not require a planning assessment.

A development is approved once a relevant authority has assessed the development against, and granted, all relevant consents. An accepted development only requires building consent before development approval is issued.

The *Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017* (the Regulations) and the Planning and Design Code (the Code) set out what is accepted development.



Q – What do the Regulation amendments mean?

A – The Regulations have been amended to remove the need for planning consent for detached dwellings in greenfield 'Master Planned Neighbourhood' and 'Master Planned Township' zones.

Changes to Schedule 6A in the Regulations set out minimum planning requirements for assessment under the fast-track approval pathway, including:

- building setbacks
- maximum building heights
- minimum design, appearance and site services.

These aspects are easily assessable by a building certifier, allowing these basic planning matters to be considered at the building consent stage.

Version history: Initial amendments to Schedule 6A were made on the 16 August 2023; with further requirements added to Schedule 6A on 16 November 2023.

Q - How do I apply for an accepted development?

A – To obtain approvals for a proposed development, a development application should be submitted online via the Development Application Processing (DAP) system to the relevant authority.

The relevant authority will then verify the application and determine the category of development. If the development is categorised as accepted development, planning consent will not be required, and the application will progress to the building consent stage.

Building consent can be assessed by council or an accredited professional (Certifier).

Q – What happens if the development does not meet the Schedule 6A criteria for accepted development?

A – If the development does not meet the criteria for accepted development set out in Schedule 6A of the Regulations, it will be assessed against the Code.

The development may meet accepted development criteria prescribed by the Code (including Building Envelope Plans) or fall into another category of development - deemed to satisfy, performance assessed or restricted development.

Q - What criteria must a development meet to be accepted development?

A – Development must meet all of the criteria in the requirements checklist to be accepted development.

If the answer for any of the following requirements is 'no', the development is not 'accepted' pursuant to Schedule 6A of the Regulations and the category of development will be determined by the Code.

Schedule 6A - Accepted Development – 11 November 2023 REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

Important - Schedule 6A - Accepted Development DOES NOT apply if -

- (a) a building envelope plan (as defined in regulation 19A(5) of the Regulations) exists in relation to the site; or
- (b) the dwelling is in the State Heritage Area Overlay, State Heritage Place Overlay or Local Heritage Place Overlay under the Code.

Location and development type	
Is the Development Location within the Master Planned Neighbourhood Zone or Master Planned Township Zone?	Yes or No
Is the development for a 'detached dwelling'?	Yes or No
Will this be the only dwelling on an existing allotment?	Yes or No
Setbacks	
The setback of the dwelling from the primary street boundary is at least—	
(a) where the allotment adjoins a public reserve, greater than 2000 m² (including where the allotment would adjoin a reserve if not separated by a public road), the dwelling faces that reserve and access is provided to the rear of the allotment—1.5 m; or	VN
(ab) where paragraph (a) does not apply and the allotment is in the Master Planned Neighbourhood Zone under the Planning and Design Code – 3 m; or	Yes or No
(b) in any other case— 5 m.	
Any proposed projections, such as a verandah, porch, balcony, awning or bay window, may not encroach more than 1.5 m into the minimum setback prescribed.	
Building walls are set back at least 900 mm from a secondary street boundary.	Yes or No
Building walls on side boundaries satisfy either of the following:	
(a) adjoin or abut a boundary wall of a building on adjoining land for the same, or lesser length and height;(b) do not—	Yes or No
(i) exceed 3 m in wall height; and	

 (ii) exceed 11.5 m in length; and (iii) with respect to all boundary walls on the same boundary, exceed 45% of the total length of the boundary; and (iv) encroach within 3 m of any other existing or proposed boundary walls on the subject land. 	
Building walls are set back from the rear boundary at least—	
(a) 3 m for the first building level or 0 m where the rear boundary adjoins a laneway;	Yes or No
and(b) 5 m for any second building level or 0 m where the rear boundary adjoins a laneway.	
Building walls not located on side boundaries are set back –	
(a) if the wall height does not exceed 3 m – at least 900 mm from a side boundary;	
 (b) in any other case – at least 900 mm from a side boundary plus a distance of one-third of the extent to which the height of the wall exceeds 3 m from the top of the footings. 	Yes or No
Height	
A dwelling does not exceed the following:	
(a) a maximum building height of 2 building levels or 9 m;(b) a wall height of 7 m (except where a gable end).	Yes or No
Design and appearance	
 Where the dwelling is in the Hazards (Flooding) Overlay, Hazards (Flooding – Evidence Required) Overlay or the Hazards (Flooding General) Overlay under the Code: (a) the finished floor level is 300 mm above the highest point of the kerb of the primary street. 	Yes or No
Where there is a frontage to a public street, the dwelling:	
(a) includes 1 window facing the primary street from a habitable room; and	Yes or No
(b) has an aggregate window area of at least 2 m² facing the primary street.	
Upper-level windows facing side or rear boundaries shared with another residential allotment or site—	
 (a) are permanently obscured to a height of 1.5 m above finished floor level and are fixed or not capable of being opened more than 125 mm; or (b) have sill heights greater than or equal to 1.5 m above finished floor level; or (c) incorporate screening to a height of 1.5 m above finished floor level. 	Yes or No



A living room of the dwelling incorporates a window with an outlook towards the street frontage, private open space, public open space or waterfront areas.	Yes or No
If the dwelling exceeds 1 building level, any balconies satisfy at least 1 of the following: (a) the longest side of the balcony or terrace will face a public road, public road reserve or public reserve that is at least 15 m wide in all places faced by the balcony or terrace; (b) all sides of balconies or terraces on upper building levels are permanently obscured by screening with a maximum 25% transparency or openings fixed to a minimum height of—	Yes or No
 (i) if the balcony is located at least 15 m from the nearest habitable window of a dwelling on adjacent land—1.5 m above finished floor level; or (ii) in all other cases—1.7 m above finished floor level. 	
Private open space is provided in accordance with the following: (a) the total private open space area must be—	
 (i) if the site area is less than 301 m²—24 m² located behind the building line; or (ii) in any other case—60 m² located behind the building line; and (b) the private open space area that is directly accessible from a living room must be at least 16 m² with a minimum dimension of 3 m. 	Yes or No
Vehicle access and parking	
Car parking spaces are provided on-site as part of the development at a rate no less than— (a) in the case of a 1 bedroom dwelling—1 space per dwelling; or (b) in any other case—2 spaces per dwelling, 1 of which must be covered.	Yes or No
Car parking spaces for the dwelling enclosed by fencing, walls or other obstructions have the following internal dimensions:	
 (a) for a single parking space— (i) a minimum length of 5.4 m; and (ii) a minimum width of 3 m; and (iii) a minimum garage door width of 2.4 m; 	Yes or No
 (b) for a double parking space (that consists of side-by-side spaces)— (i) a minimum length of 5.4 m; and (ii) a minimum width of 5.5 m; and (iii) a minimum garage door width of 2.4 m per space. 	



dimensions (a) a minir (b) a minir (c) a minir	g spaces for the dwelling that are uncovered have the following internal s: mum length of 5.4 m; mum width of 2.4 m; mum width between the centreline of the space and any fence, wall or obstruction of 1.5 m	Yes or No
	nd carports facing a street—	
(a) are situe buildin (b) are set (c) have a (d) have a	uated so that no part of the garage or carport is in front of any part of the g line of the dwelling; and t back at least 5.5 m from the boundary of the primary street; and garage door or opening width not exceeding 7 m; and garage door or opening width not exceeding 50% of the site frontage the dwelling has 2 or more building levels at the building line fronting the	Yes or No
Vehicle acc	cess to car parking spaces is located—	
or other infrastriction (b) 2 m or provide (c) 6 m or pedestriction (d) so that	or more from any street furniture, street pole, infrastructure services pit, er stormwater or utility infrastructure unless consent is provided from the ructure owner; and more from the base of the trunk of a street tree unless consent is ed from the tree owner; and more from the tangent point of an intersection of 2 or more roads or a crian-actuated crossing; and access is not obtained from, and is located at least 25 m from the point of any State Maintained Road.	Yes or No
Vehicle acc	cess to designated car parking spaces satisfies either of the following:	
has be (b) if newly (i) is more (ii) is pe (iii) do	ided via a lawfully existing or authorised access point for which consent ten granted as part of an application for the division of land; by proposed— set back 6 m or more from the tangent point of an intersection of 2 or ore roads; and set back outside of the marked lines or infrastructure dedicating a redestrian crossing; and sees not involve the removal or relocation of, or damage to, a mature street see, street furniture or utility infrastructure services.	Yes or No
have a wid	and access points on sites with a frontage to a public road of 10 m or less th of between 3 and 3.2 m measured at the property boundary and are cess points provided on the site.	Yes or No

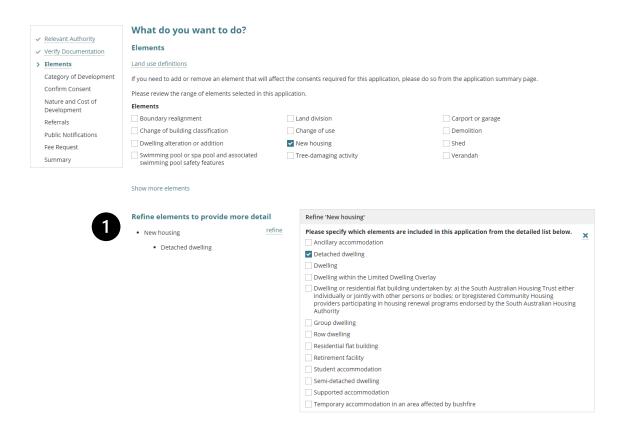


Driveways are designed and sited so that—	
 (a) the gradient from the place of access on the boundary of the allotment to the finished floor level at the front of the garage or carport is not steeper than 1:4 or average; and (b) the driveways are aligned relative to the street boundary so that there is no more than a 20 degree deviation from 90 degrees between the centreline of any dedicated car parking space to which it provides access (measured from the front of that space) and the street boundary. 	Yes or No
Site and services	
Development does not involve any of the following:	
(a) excavation exceeding a vertical height of 1 m;(b) filling exceeding a vertical height of 1 m;(c) a total combined excavation and filling vertical height of 2 m or more.	Yes or No
One of the following is satisfied:	
(a) a declaration is provided by or on behalf of the applicant to the effect that the proposal would not be contrary to the regulations prescribed for the purposes of section 86 of the <i>Electricity Act 1996</i>; or(b) there are no aboveground powerlines adjoining the site that are the subject of the proposed development.	Yes or No
A dwelling is connected, or will be connected, to a reticulated water scheme or mains water supply with the capacity to meet the requirements of the development.	Yes or No
Development is connected, or will be connected, to an approved common waste water disposal service with the capacity to meet the requirements of the development.	Yes or No
Where the Native Vegetation Overlay or State Significant Native Vegetation Overlay under the Code applies in relation to the relevant site or allotment, the application is accompanied by:	
 (a) a declaration stating that the proposal will not, or would not, involve clearance of native vegetation under the <i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i>, including any clearance that may occur— (i) in connection with a relevant access point or driveway; or (ii) within 20 m of a dwelling for fire prevention and control; or (iii) within 50 m of residential accommodation in connection with a requirement under a relevant overlay to establish an asset protection zone in a bushfire prone area; or (b) a report prepared in accordance with regulation 18(2)(a) of the <i>Native Vegetation Regulations 2017</i> that establishes that the clearance is categorised as Level 1 clearance. 	



Q – As a Relevant Authority, how do I record a Schedule 6A – Accepted Development at verification?

1. In verification, ensure that the element type 'new housing' is refined to 'detached dwelling'



2. Select the 'accepted development' category of development, and record the reason as 'other' being Schedule 6A – Dwellings in certain zones

