

C3.0 Road and Railway Assets Code

C3.1 Code Purpose

The purpose of the Road and Railway Assets Code is:

- C3.1.1 To protect the safety and efficiency of the road and railway networks; and
- C3.1.2 To reduce conflicts between sensitive uses and major roads and the rail network.

C3.2 Application of this Code

C3.2.1 This code applies to a use or development that:

- (a) will increase the amount of vehicular traffic or the number of movements of vehicles longer than 5.5m using an existing vehicle crossing or private level crossing;
- (b) will require a new vehicle crossing, junction or level crossing; or
- (c) involves a subdivision or habitable building within a road or railway attenuation area if for a sensitive use.

C3.3 Definition of Terms

C3.3.1 In this code, unless the contrary intention appears:

Term	Definition
annual average daily traffic	means the number of vehicles per day averaged over all days in a calendar year.
category 1 road	means a category 1 road as defined in the <i>State Road Hierarchy</i> .
future major road	means land within which a major road is intended to be built shown as a future major road on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule.
future railway	means land on which an extension to the rail network is intended to be built shown as a future railway on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule.
limited access road	means a road declared to be a limited access road under s.52A of the <i>Roads and Jetties Act 1935</i> .
major road	means a category 1, 2 or 3 road as defined in the <i>State Road Hierarchy</i> , and any other road described in an other major roads list in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule.
private level crossing	means a level crossing across the rail network by a private road or vehicular right of way which does not service any public use.

Term	Definition
rail network	means as defined in the <i>Rail Infrastructure Act 2007</i> and corridors declared under the <i>Strategic Infrastructure Corridors (Strategic and Recreational Use) Act 2016</i> .
road or railway attenuation area	means a road or railway attenuation area shown on an overlay map in the relevant Local Provisions Schedule or, if not shown, an area within 50m of the boundary of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a major road with a speed limit above 60km/h; (b) the rail network; (c) a future major road; or (d) a future railway.
traffic impact assessment	means a study or a statement prepared in accordance with the <i>Guide to Traffic Management Part 12: Traffic Impacts of Development 2009</i> by a person with qualifications and a level of experience appropriate to the significance of the traffic impact.
vehicular traffic	means traffic composed of motor vehicles as motor vehicle is defined in section 3 of the <i>Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999</i> .

C3.4 Use or Development Exempt from this Code

C3.4.1 There are no exemptions from this code.

C3.5 Use Standards

C3.5.1 Traffic generation at a vehicle crossing, level crossing or new junction

Objective:	To minimise any adverse effects on the safety and efficiency of the road or rail network from vehicular traffic generated from the site at an existing or new vehicle crossing or level crossing or new junction.
Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
<p>A1.1</p> <p>For a category 1 road or a limited access road, vehicular traffic to and from the site will not require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a new junction; (b) a new vehicle crossing; or (c) a new level crossing. <p>A1.2</p> <p>For a road, excluding a category 1 road or a limited access road, written consent for a new junction, vehicle crossing, or level crossing to serve the use and development has been issued by the road authority.</p> <p>A1.3</p> <p>For the rail network, written consent for a new private level crossing to serve the use and development has been issued by the rail authority.</p> <p>A1.4</p> <p>Vehicular traffic to and from the site, using an existing vehicle crossing or private level crossing, will not increase by more than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the amounts in Table C3.1; or (b) allowed by a licence issued under Part IVA of the <i>Roads and Jetties Act 1935</i> in respect to a limited access road. <p>A1.5</p> <p>Vehicular traffic must be able to enter and leave a major road in a forward direction.</p>	<p>P1</p> <p>Vehicular traffic to and from the site must minimise any adverse effects on the safety of a junction, vehicle crossing or level crossing or safety or efficiency of the road or rail network, having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any increase in traffic caused by the use; (b) the nature of the traffic generated by the use; (c) the nature of the road; (d) the speed limit and traffic flow of the road; (e) any alternative access to a road; (f) the need for the use; (g) any traffic impact assessment; and (h) any advice received from the rail or road authority.

Table C3.1 Acceptable increase in annual average daily traffic to and from the site (total of ingress and egress)

Location of vehicular traffic	Amount of acceptable increase in annual average daily traffic to and from the site (total of ingress and egress)	
	Vehicles up to 5.5m long	Vehicles longer than 5.5m long
Vehicle crossing on major roads and private level crossings	10% or 10 vehicle movements per day, whichever is the greater	10%
Vehicle crossings on other roads	20% or 40 vehicle movements per day, whichever is the greater	20% or 5 vehicle movements per day, whichever is the greater

C3.6 Development Standards for Buildings or Works

C3.6.1 Habitable buildings for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area

Objective:	To minimise the effects of noise, vibration, light and air emissions on sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area, from existing and future major roads and the rail network.	
Acceptable Solutions		Performance Criteria
A1 Unless within a building area on a sealed plan approved under this planning scheme, habitable buildings for a sensitive use within a road or railway attenuation area, must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) within a row of existing habitable buildings for sensitive uses and no closer to the existing or future major road or rail network than the adjoining habitable building; (b) an extension which extends no closer to the existing or future major road or rail network than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the existing habitable building; or (ii) an adjoining habitable building for a sensitive use; or (c) located or designed so that external noise levels are not more than the level in Table C3.2 measured in accordance with Part D of the <i>Noise Measurement Procedures Manual</i>, 2nd edition, July 2008. 		P1 Habitable buildings for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area, must be sited, designed or screened to minimise adverse effects of noise, vibration, light and air emissions from the existing or future major road or rail network, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the topography of the site; (b) the proposed setback; (c) any buffers created by natural or other features; (d) the location of existing or proposed buildings on the site; (e) the frequency of use of the rail network; (f) the speed limit and traffic volume of the road; (g) any noise, vibration, light and air emissions from the rail network or road; (h) the nature of the road; (i) the nature of the development; (j) the need for the development;

	<p>(k) any traffic impact assessment;</p> <p>(l) any mitigating measures proposed;</p> <p>(m) any recommendations from a suitably qualified person for mitigation of noise; and</p> <p>(n) any advice received from the rail or road authority.</p>
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Table C3.2 Acceptable noise levels within a road or railway attenuation area

Roads	Railways
The arithmetic average of the A-weighted L10 sound pressure levels for each of the one-hour periods between 6:00am and midnight on any day [L10 (18-hour)] of 63 dB(A).	A 24-hour Leq and Lmax noise level of 65 dB(A) and 87dB(A) Lmax assessed as a single event maximum sound pressure level.

C3.7 Development Standards for Subdivision

C3.7.1 Subdivision for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area

Objective:	To minimise the effects of noise, vibration, light and air emissions on lots for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area, from existing and future major roads and the rail network.	
Acceptable Solutions		Performance Criteria
A1 A lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, intended for a sensitive use must have a building area for the sensitive use that is not within a road or railway attenuation area.		P1 A lot, or a lot proposed in a plan of subdivision, intended for sensitive uses within a road or railway attenuation area, must be sited, designed or screened to minimise the effects of noise, vibration, light and air emissions from the existing or future major road or rail network, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the topography of the site; (b) any buffers created by natural or other features; (c) the location of existing or proposed buildings on the site; (d) the frequency of use of the rail network; (e) the speed limit and traffic volume of the road; (f) any noise, vibration, light and air emissions from the rail network or road; (g) the nature of the road; (h) the nature of the intended uses; (i) the layout of the subdivision; (j) the need for the subdivision; (k) any traffic impact assessment; (l) any mitigating measures proposed; (m) any recommendations from a suitably qualified person for mitigation of noise; and (n) any advice received from the rail or road authority.