

Annex 7.K: Living-in levels (This Annex is policy guidance)

See: Chapter 7 Part 4 Division 1 section 7.4.11

Part 1 – Other ranks

These living-in levels apply to other ranks. An other rank member has a rank of Corporal or lower.

Item	Level	Description	Examples
1.	Other rank (O/R) level 1	Any of these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary accommodation • Transportable buildings • Prefabricated buildings • Permanent accommodation with dormitory-style shared rooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War 2 and National Service 18.3 x 6.1 metre (60' x 20') huts, regardless of configuration. • ATCO-style huts regardless of configuration. • Traditional 1950-70's barrack blocks that have not been upgraded to single-room status.
2.	Other rank (O/R) level 2	Either of these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single rooms with more than four persons sharing a bathroom. • Accommodation that could be level 3 but is downgraded for an amenity defect. 	Traditional 1950-70's barrack blocks that were upgraded to single-room status.
3.	Other rank (O/R) level 3	Either of these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single rooms with four or fewer persons sharing a bathroom. • Single rooms larger than 14 square metres with more than 4 persons sharing a bathroom. • Four single bedrooms sharing a common living area and bathroom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional 1950-70's barrack blocks that were upgraded to single-room status. • Construction to Service Scales and Standards of Accommodation (SSSA) 1972.
4.	Other rank (O/R) level 4	Either of these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two single bedrooms sharing a common living area and bathroom. • A self-contained room of less than 24 square metres. 	Upgraded permanent construction with greater amenity than other ranks living-in level 3 but less than other ranks living-in level 5.
5.	Other rank (O/R) level 5	Self-contained room of 24 square metres or more	New accommodation built since 1998 to other ranks level 5 standards.

In this table, an upgraded traditional barrack block has an **amenity defect** if it has any of the following applies.

- a. No common room.
- b. Bedrooms of less than 12 square metres.
- c. Bedrooms with an unusual aspect ratio (ie length to width).
- d. Only external access to bathrooms. This includes via a verandah.
- e. It is within the Australian Noise Exposure Forecast (ANEF) 25 contour on a Defence airfield.

Note: Level 5 standards are explained in the Classification of ADF Living in Accommodation - Final Report - 12 April 1999.

Part 2 – Senior non-commissioned officers

These living-in levels apply to senior non-commissioned officers. A senior non-commissioned officer is a member with a rank from Sergeant to Warrant Officer.

Item	Level	Description	Examples
1.	Senior non-commissioned officer (SNCO) level 1	Any of these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary accommodation • Transportable buildings • Prefabricated buildings • Permanent accommodation - dormitory style/shared rooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War 2 and National Service 18.3 x 6.1 metre (60' x 20') huts, regardless of configuration. • ATCO-style huts regardless of configuration. • Traditional 1950-70's barrack blocks that have not been upgraded to single-room status.
2.	Senior non-commissioned officer (SNCO) level 2	Single rooms with more than four persons sharing a bathroom.	Traditional 1950-60's barrack blocks that have not been upgraded to a new configuration.
3.	Senior non-commissioned officer (SNCO) level 3	Single rooms with shared ensuite.	Construction to Construction to Service Scales and Standards of Accommodation (SSSA) 1972.
4.	Senior non-commissioned officer (SNCO) level 4	Self-contained room of less than 30 square metres.	Upgraded permanent construction within original building envelope. Has greater amenity than level 3 but less than level 5.
5.	Senior non-commissioned officer (SNCO) level 5	Self-contained room of 30 square metres or more.	New accommodation built since 1998 to senior non-commissioned officer level 5 standards.

Note: Level 5 standards are explained in the Classification of ADF Living in Accommodation - Final Report - 12 April 1999.

Part 3 – Junior officers

These living-in levels apply to junior officers. A junior officer is an officer with a rank of Second Lieutenant to Captain.

Item	Level	Description	Examples
1.	Junior officer (JOFFR) level 1	Any of these: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary accommodation • Transportable buildings • Prefabricated buildings • Permanent accommodation - dormitory style/shared rooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War 2 and National Service 18.3 x 6.1 metre (60' x 20') huts, regardless of configuration. • ATCO-style huts regardless of configuration. • Traditional 1950-70's barrack blocks that have not been upgraded to single-room status.
2.	Junior officer (JOFFR) level 2	Single rooms with more than four persons sharing a bathroom.	Traditional 1950-70's barrack blocks that have not been upgraded to a new configuration.
3.	Junior officer (JOFFR) level 3	Single rooms with shared ensuite.	Construction to Service Scales and Standards of Accommodation (SSSA) 1972.
4.	Junior officer (JOFFR) level 4	Self-contained room of less than 30 square metres.	Upgraded permanent construction within original building envelope. Has greater amenity than level 3 but less than level 5.
5.	Junior officer (JOFFR) level 5	Self-contained room of 30 square metres or more.	New accommodation built since 1998 to junior officer level 5 standards.

Note: Level 5 standards are explained in the Classification of ADF Living in Accommodation - Final Report - 12 April 1999.

Part 4 – Senior officers

This living-in level applies to senior officers. A senior officer is an officer with a rank of Major or above.

Item	Level	Description	Examples
1.	Senior officer living-in level 5	Self-contained two-room suite of 39 square metres or more.	Construction to Service Scales and Standards of Accommodation (SSSA) 1972.

Note: Level 5 standards are explained in the Classification of ADF Living in Accommodation - Final Report - 12 April 1999.