

Appendix 2: URA's revised GFA definition

GFA Definition

1. All covered floor areas of a development and all uncovered areas used for commercial purposes (e.g. outdoor refreshment area) will continue to be computed as GFA, but with the following changes:
 - a) GFA will now be measured up to the middle of external walls and other similar external building features (e.g. curtain walls, railings, parapet walls) (see Diagrams 1 to 4 in [Appendix 2-1](#)).
 - b) Where there are connecting external walls with varying thickness, a 50mm offset will be allowed to accommodate the change in wall thickness. This is to align with the current industry practice for demarcating strata area (see Diagram 5 in [Appendix 2-1](#)).
2. All strata areas will be computed as GFA. Today, private roof terraces and private enclosed spaces (even if uncovered) are already computed as GFA. Under the revised GFA definition, all uncovered areas that form part of the strata area of the development will be computed as GFA (e.g. car parks included as part of a strata unit or an accessory strata lot). Ledges for equipment that are exclusive to a strata unit such as air-conditioner (AC) ledges⁴ that are included as strata area will be computed as GFA. However, developers who propose to retain AC ledges as common property can continue to exclude such AC ledges from GFA⁵.

GFA Exemption Areas

3. AC ledges that are proposed to be retained as common property are similar to reinforced concrete (RC) ledges. Hence, such common property AC ledges will now be exempted from GFA up to 2m in width, to align with the current GFA treatment for RC ledges.
4. There will be no change in the basis for GFA exemption policies. Covered communal floor areas that fulfil URA's GFA exemption criteria can continue to be exempted from GFA⁶.

⁴ QPs must still ensure that AC ledge designs continue to meet BCA's design for maintainability guidelines to ensure ease of maintenance (refer to Clause 3.1.2 (a) and 3.1.2 (b) under the Maintainability Section for Residential Building [here](#)).

⁵ Developers should consider design solutions at the building design stage to safeguard direct access to the common property AC ledges by the MCST for downstream access and maintenance.

⁶ Some communal spaces may fall within private strata lots due to the need for the demarcation of ownership (e.g. sky terraces within a mixed use development). Such communal spaces will continue to be considered for GFA exemption if they fulfil the GFA exemption criteria.

5. There are some areas that are subject to a minimum or maximum width criteria before GFA exemption can be considered (e.g. minimum 5m width for sky terraces, maximum 2m width roof eaves). For such cases, the measurement of this minimum / maximum width will continue to be based on the net width of the spaces (i.e. exclude the width of the adjoining walls) (see Diagrams 6 & 7 in [Appendix 2-1](#)).

Submission Requirements

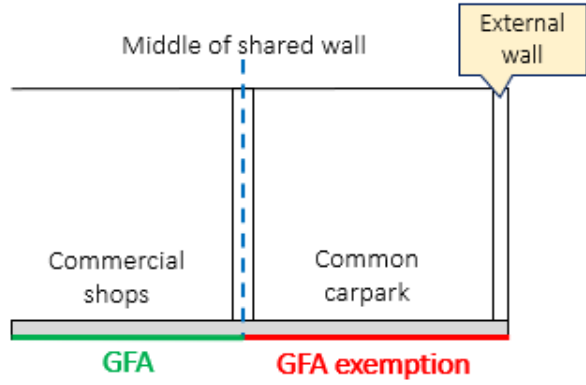
Inclusion of strata boundaries in submission drawings to URA

6. For development applications involving proposed strata-titled developments, QPs are required to include the proposed strata boundaries as a separate layer within the CAD or BIM submission drawings for agencies' reference. QPs should finalise these strata boundaries early and avoid unnecessary downstream adjustments, as changes to strata area may have an impact on the development's GFA figures.

Appendix 2-1: URA's revised GFA definition – Supplementary Diagrams

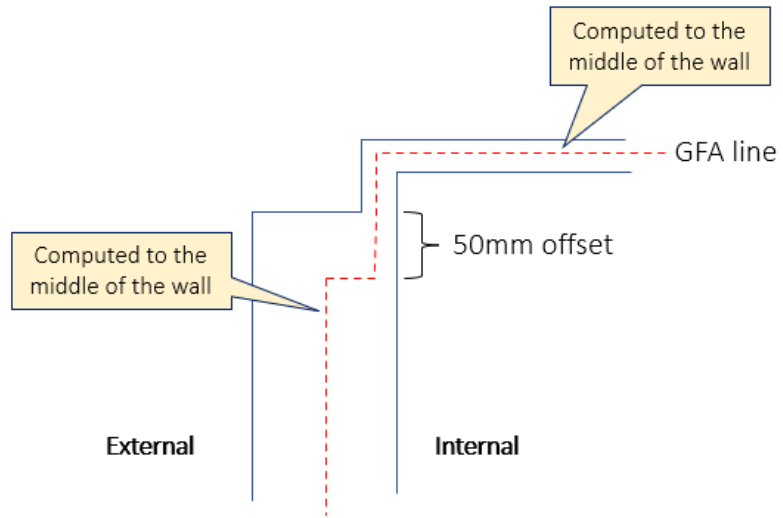
S/N	Diagrams
<p><u>Diagram 1</u> GFA treatment of external wall</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cross Section</p>
<p><u>Diagram 2</u> GFA treatment of curtain wall</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cross Section</p>
<p><u>Diagram 3</u> GFA treatment of balcony</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="background-color: #d9ead3; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Scenario 1 – Balcony with parapet wall</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="background-color: #d9ead3; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Scenario 2 – Balcony with railings clad to the side</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Cross Sections</p>

Diagram 4
Measure to middle of shared wall



Cross Section

Diagram 5
GFA demarcation for building with walls of different thickness



Top Down View

Diagram 6
 GFA and width measurement of roof eave exemption

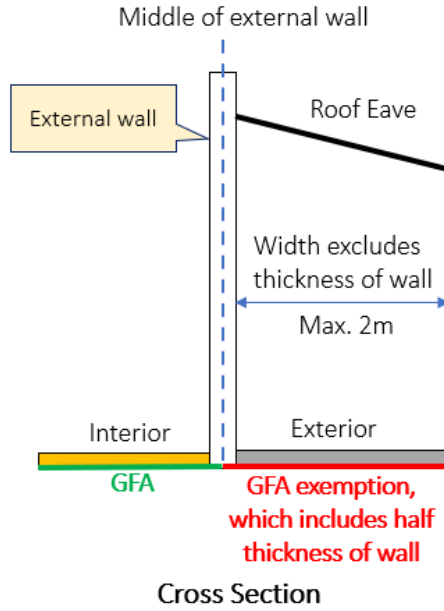
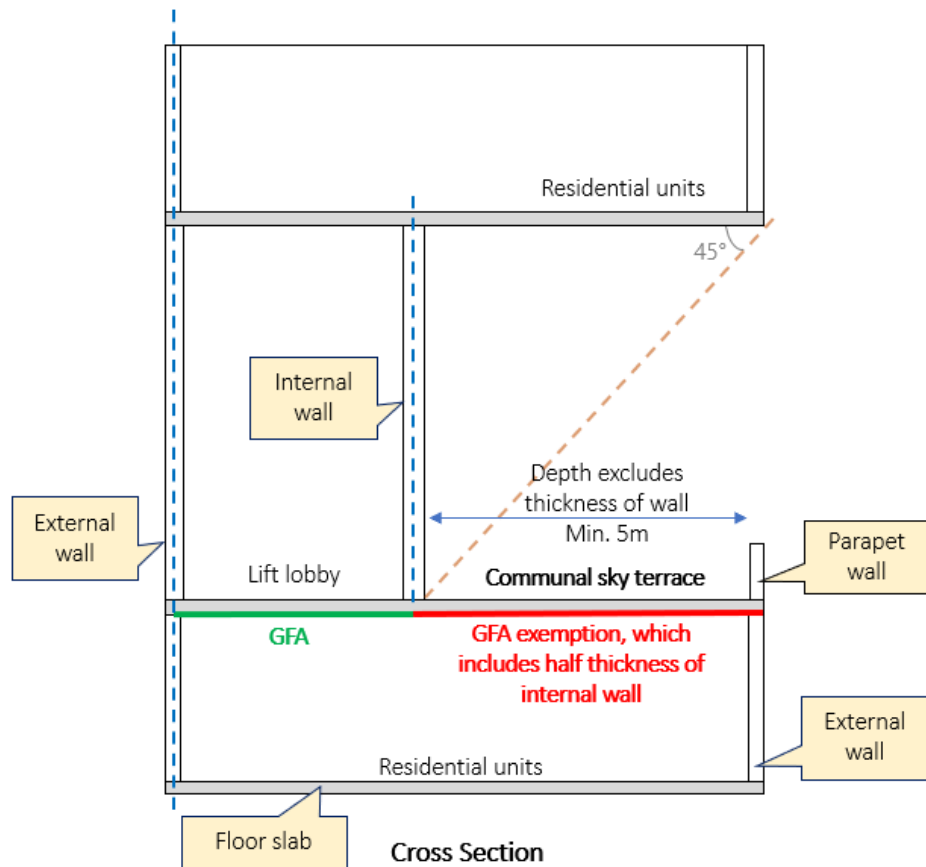


Diagram 7
 GFA and width measurement of sky terrace exemption

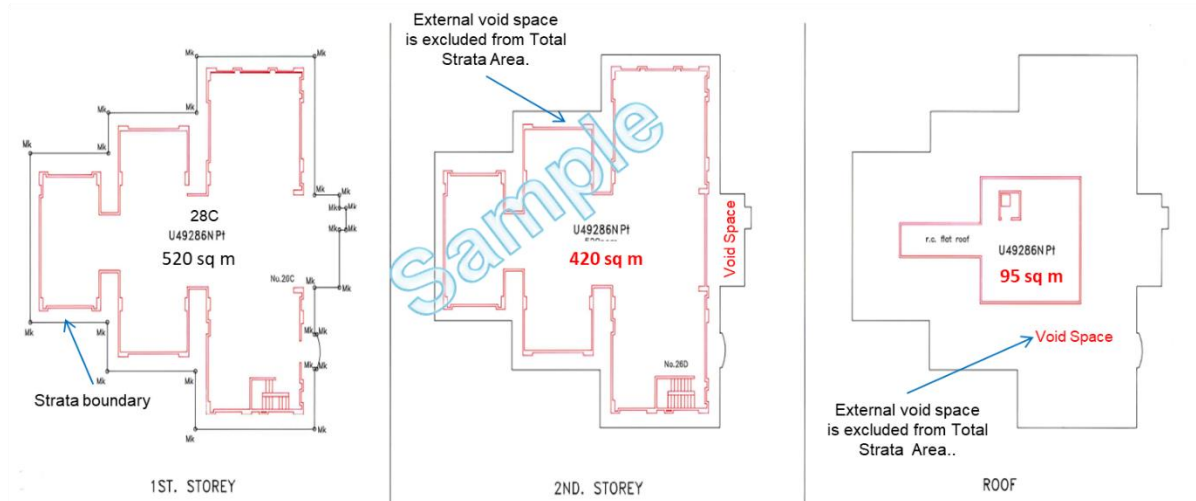


Appendix 3: SLA's revised strata definition

Principles	Application																								
Removal of voids	<p data-bbox="282 338 1541 436">Voids (internal and external) will be excluded from strata area computation. In the Strata Certified Plan (CPST), voids will be indicated for reference only (see Diagrams 1 and 2 for examples of the CPST and area tabulation).</p> <p data-bbox="472 468 1341 499">Diagram 1: Example of CPST for a penthouse unit with internal voids</p> <div data-bbox="435 533 1382 1081" style="text-align: center;"> <p data-bbox="565 1031 703 1062">5th storey</p> <p data-bbox="1122 1031 1182 1062">Attic</p> </div> <table border="1" data-bbox="323 1115 1495 1436" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="323 1115 472 1289">House No.</th> <th data-bbox="472 1115 643 1289">Strata lot</th> <th data-bbox="643 1115 813 1289">Storey</th> <th data-bbox="813 1115 1013 1289">Strata Area (sq. m)</th> <th data-bbox="1013 1115 1292 1289">Total Strata Area (sq. m) (Excludes Void Area)</th> <th data-bbox="1292 1115 1495 1289">Void Area (Not Counted in Total Strata Area. For reference only) (sq. m)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="323 1289 472 1362" rowspan="2">2</td> <td data-bbox="472 1289 643 1362" rowspan="2">U30286W</td> <td data-bbox="643 1289 813 1325">5th</td> <td data-bbox="813 1289 1013 1325">85</td> <td data-bbox="1013 1289 1292 1362" rowspan="2">152</td> <td data-bbox="1292 1289 1495 1325">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="643 1325 813 1362">Attic</td> <td data-bbox="813 1325 1013 1362">67</td> <td data-bbox="1292 1325 1495 1362">16</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="323 1362 472 1436" rowspan="2">4</td> <td data-bbox="472 1362 643 1436" rowspan="2">U30287V</td> <td data-bbox="643 1362 813 1398">5th</td> <td data-bbox="813 1362 1013 1398">76</td> <td data-bbox="1013 1362 1292 1436" rowspan="2">143</td> <td data-bbox="1292 1362 1495 1398">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="643 1398 813 1436">Attic</td> <td data-bbox="813 1398 1013 1436">67</td> <td data-bbox="1292 1398 1495 1436">12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	House No.	Strata lot	Storey	Strata Area (sq. m)	Total Strata Area (sq. m) (Excludes Void Area)	Void Area (Not Counted in Total Strata Area. For reference only) (sq. m)	2	U30286W	5 th	85	152	0	Attic	67	16	4	U30287V	5 th	76	143	0	Attic	67	12
House No.	Strata lot	Storey	Strata Area (sq. m)	Total Strata Area (sq. m) (Excludes Void Area)	Void Area (Not Counted in Total Strata Area. For reference only) (sq. m)																				
2	U30286W	5 th	85	152	0																				
		Attic	67		16																				
4	U30287V	5 th	76	143	0																				
		Attic	67		12																				

Diagram 2: Example of CPST for a strata bungalow with external voids

NB: Building / wall details shown in red and description 'External void space is excluded from Total Strata Area' is only for illustration purposes



House No	Strata Lot	Storey	Strata Area (sq. m)	Total Strata Area (sq. m) (Excludes Void Area)	Void Area (Not Counted in Total Strata Area. For reference only) (sq. m)
28C	U49286N	1 st	520	1035	0
		2 nd	420		100
		Roof	95		425

Computation to the middle of the external walls

Strata area will continue to be computed to the middle of the external walls and other similar external building features (including curtain walls, railings and parapet walls).

Where there are connecting walls of varying thickness, a 50mm offset should continue to be drawn in to demarcate ownership boundaries.

Appendix 4: BCA's and SCDF's revised floor area definition

Floor area definition (Agency)	Changes	Explanation																		
Statistical gross floor area (BCA and SCDF)	Align and simplify the computation	<p>SGFA refers to the total floor area of a building, regardless of the usage of the space. BCA and SCDF have worked together to harmonise and simplify SGFA computation. This minimises potential confusion and unnecessary iterations and the industry no longer needs to compute two sets of floor areas for both agencies.</p> <p>SGFA will aggregate GFA/Strata Area and be measured to the middle of the external wall (including curtain walls, railings and parapet walls), where there are such walls and other external floor areas. Details of SGFA computation can be found in the SGFA form. The updated SGFA form can be downloaded at https://go.gov.sg/sgfa.</p> <p>The prevailing fee rates for BCA and SCDF submissions will continue to be applicable.</p>																		
Household / storey shelter (BCA and SCDF)	Adopt the revised GFA definition for size of the dwelling unit	<p>The size (GFA) of the house in the Shelter Codes will adopt the revised GFA definition (i.e. measured to the middle of the wall) to determine the size of the storey / household shelter required.</p> <p>The measurement of the shelter area and volume will continue to be based on net area and volume (i.e. exclude thickness of walls) (see Tables 1a and 1b). The requirements on the size of the household shelter / storey shelter will remain status quo. Do refer to the latest technical requirements for household shelter / storey shelter on BCA's and SCDF's websites.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Table 1a: Minimum internal household shelter (HS) floor area and volume</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="472 1108 1544 1409"> <thead> <tr> <th>GFA* of a House (m²)</th> <th>HS Floor Area (m²)</th> <th>HS Volume (m³)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GFA ≤ 40</td> <td>1.44</td> <td>3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40 < GFA ≤ 45</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>3.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45 < GFA ≤ 75</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>5.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75 < GFA ≤ 140</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GFA > 140</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>9.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"> Based on revised GFA definition (ie computation to the middle of the wall) Continue to be based on net shelter area and volume (exclude thickness of the wall) </p>	GFA* of a House (m ²)	HS Floor Area (m ²)	HS Volume (m ³)	GFA ≤ 40	1.44	3.6	40 < GFA ≤ 45	1.6	3.6	45 < GFA ≤ 75	2.2	5.4	75 < GFA ≤ 140	2.8	7.2	GFA > 140	3.4	9.0
GFA* of a House (m ²)	HS Floor Area (m ²)	HS Volume (m ³)																		
GFA ≤ 40	1.44	3.6																		
40 < GFA ≤ 45	1.6	3.6																		
45 < GFA ≤ 75	2.2	5.4																		
75 < GFA ≤ 140	2.8	7.2																		
GFA > 140	3.4	9.0																		

Table 1b: Minimum internal storey shelter (SS) floor area and volume

Gross Floor Area (GFA)* of Dwelling Unit	Nominal Occupancy of Dwelling Unit (No. of persons catered for in SS)
$GFA \leq 45m^2$	2
$45m^2 < GFA \leq 75m^2$	3
$75m^2 < GFA \leq 140m^2$	4
$GFA > 140m^2$	5

Area of Storey Shelter = $TNO \times 0.6m^2$

Volume of Storey Shelter = $TNO \times 1.8m^3$

TNO = Total Nominal Occupancy of units served by Storey Shelter

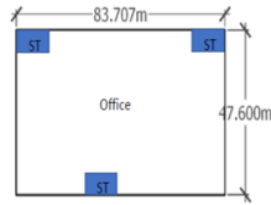


Based on revised GFA definition (ie computation to the middle of the wall)



Continue to be based on net shelter area and volume (exclude thickness of the wall)

Ventilation requirement (BCA)	Computation to the middle of the walls	If natural ventilation is adopted in a building, the opening for ventilation is required to be at least 5% of the floor area that it is ventilating, which is measured to the middle of the wall.
Accessible floor area (SCDF)	Computation to the middle of the walls	<p>SCDF will allow the measurement of AFA and other fire safety requirements to the middle of the wall, if the QP has assessed that fire safety design is not impacted (see Examples 1 and 2). Nevertheless, the QP may also choose to compute AFA based on the net floor area to comply with the fire safety requirements.</p> <p>Example 1: Fire safety requirements derived from AFA</p> <p>Some fire safety requirements are based on tiers of AFA ranges (e.g. fire engine accessway). For most cases, measurement to the middle of the wall will not lead to additional fire safety provisions. However, additional fire safety provisions may be required when AFA is close to the next tier.</p>



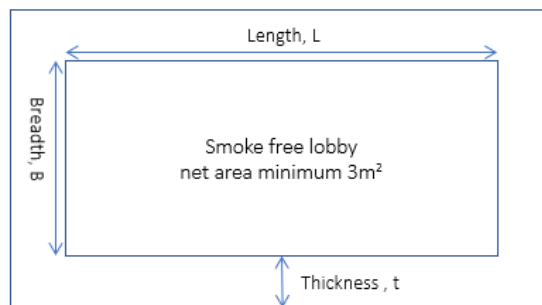
Measurement	AFA	Length of fire engine accessway
To inner wall	3984m ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/4 perimeter (non-sprinkler protected) • 1/6 perimeter (sprinkler protected)
To middle of the wall	4007.5m ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/2 perimeter (non-sprinkler protected) • 1/4 perimeter (sprinkler protected)

Length of fire engine accessway for PG III, IV, V & VII Buildings		
AFA (m ²)	Required length of perimeter	
	Non-sprinkler protected	Sprinkler-protected
≤ 2000	1/6 (at least 15m)	1/6 (at least 15m)
> 2000 & ≤ 4000	1/4	1/4
> 4000 & ≤ 8000	1/2	1/4
> 8000 & ≤ 16000	3/4	1/2
> 16000 & ≤ 32000	Island site	3/4
> 32000		Island site

Example 2: Fire safety requirements with minimum net area / dimension

Some fire safety requirements have minimum net area/dimension (e.g. smoke free/fire lift lobby, fire command center, refuge area). If QP chooses to calculate to the middle of the wall, the minimum net area should still be adhered to.

For example, to achieve a net area of at least 3m² for the smoke free lobby, the calculation to middle of the wall of the lobby is as follows:



Assuming a typical 1hr (non-load-bearing wall) has 75mm thickness (t) and the smoke free lobby measures 2m (L) by 1.5m (B):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area measured to the middle of the wall (to achieve net area of 3m}^2\text{)} \\ &= (2\text{m} + 0.075\text{m}) \times (1.5\text{m} + 0.075\text{m}) \\ &= 3.27\text{m}^2 \end{aligned}$$