

CAP MEETING – 11 February 2026
ITEM 8.2

DEVELOPMENT NO.:	25029312
APPLICANT:	Ashton Cooperative Society Ltd
ADDRESS:	201 WOODS HILL RD ASHTON SA 5137
NATURE OF DEVELOPMENT:	Filling of land (retrospective)
ZONING INFORMATION:	Zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hills Face Overlays: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environment and Food Production Area• Hazards (Bushfire - High Risk)• Heritage Adjacency• Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required)• Mount Lofty Ranges Water Supply Catchment (Area 1)• Native Vegetation• Prescribed Wells Area• Regulated and Significant Tree• Water Resources
LODGEMENT DATE:	2 Oct 2025
RELEVANT AUTHORITY:	Adelaide Hills Council Assessment Panel
PLANNING & DESIGN CODE VERSION:	P&D Code (in effect) Version 2025.18 25/09/2025
CATEGORY OF DEVELOPMENT:	Code Assessed - Performance Assessed
NOTIFICATION:	Yes
RECOMMENDING OFFICER:	Alex Bohorquez
REFERRALS STATUTORY:	Nil
REFERRALS NON-STATUTORY:	Nil

CONTENTS:

ATTACHMENT 1:	Application Documents	ATTACHMENT 4:	Representations
ATTACHMENT 2:	Subject Land Map/Representation Map	ATTACHMENT 5:	Response to Representations
ATTACHMENT 3:	Zoning Map	ATTACHMENT 6:	Relevant P & D Code Policies

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL:

The application is seeking retrospective approval for the filling of land at the Ashton Cooperative Society (hereafter referred to as Co-op).

The subject filling of the land has occurred in the northwestern area of 201 Woods Hill Road Ashton. This property is the site of the current Ashton Cooperative Society facilities, covering an area of approximately 700m². The proposed fill is an extension of a previously filled area on adjacent land (inside the boundaries of 193 Woods Hill Road) that was authorised in 2015 and also owned by the Co-op.

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Filling of the land occurred for the purposes of establishing a hardstand area with the rationale of improving on-site vehicle manoeuvring and safety for Co-op access and egress.

An earthen bund with a minimum height of 0.3 metres is provided along the northern, northwestern and western boundary of the filled area to stabilise the batter, manage stormwater and direct outflows to two predetermined discharge points.

The proposal plans include indicative protection measures to minimise scour and erosion to the batter.

BACKGROUND:

APPROVAL DATE	APPLICATION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL
23 August 2012	12/639/473	Filling of land (non-complying)
23 July 2020	15/656/473	Building fire safety upgrades including new water storage tank Stage 1—interim emergency lighting and extended paths of egress including doors from deep cool rooms, exit lights, hose reels, extinguishers; Stage 2 Emergency lighting, Stage 3 Hydrant coverage including hydrant water storage tank(s) & booster, hydrant/sprinkler system, smoke hazard management-detection system, and perimeter access

SUBJECT LAND & LOCALITY

Location reference: 201 WOODS HILL RD ASHTON SA 5137

Title ref.: CT 6201/698 **Plan Parcel:** D80719 AL103 **Council:** ADELAIDE HILLS COUNCIL

Site Description

The subject land is a commercial enterprise associated with primary production activities, on an semi-rural allotment of approximately 4 hectares located at 201 Woods Hill Road, Ashton. The subject land and adjoining land at 193 Woods Hill Road are occupied by the Ashton Cooperative Society.

The land comprises a single allotment that is formally described as Allotment 103 in Deposited Plan 80719, Certificate of Title Volume 6201 Folio 698. There are no easements for service infrastructure or other registered interests on the land title.

The land is irregular in shape with a frontage of approximately 150 metres to Woods Hill Road. The existing buildings on the Ashton Cooperative Society site are located close to the road frontage and comprise of several buildings linked together, with predominantly sheet metal roofing, concrete masonry facades and steel frame windows. There is a large sheet metal canopy at the front of the principal building, with a sliding steel door and a sealed concrete pavement surface presenting to the public realm. Land to the rear of the site is undeveloped and appears to be modest, small-scale pasture.

Access principally occurs to the east in the vicinity of the abovementioned sheet metal canopy and sealed pavement, with an internal driveway then circumscribing the buildings on the site comprised mostly of gravel. This driveway concludes in a wide, secondary access/egress point closer to the western boundary of the subject land.

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Land to the rear of the facility exhibits a gentle slope of 3.91 degrees in a north-westerly direction, albeit corrugation becomes more pronounced to the north, west and east (approx. 8-15 degrees). It is further noted that large depressions are identified on the eastern side. The primary street facing, south-western section of the site has been raised by several metres and retained to provide a level pad for the existing buildings.

There is a watercourse just inside the south-eastern boundary of the site.

Locality

The locality has a semi-rural character with substantial scenic value.

The Co-op and the adjacent Nutrien agriculture business are the two major business activities in a setting dominated by substantial horticultural activities such as orchards and vineyards, dwellings on rural living allotments, and tracts of native vegetation. The topography of the land features substantial corrugations described as rolling hills interspersed with narrow tracts of flatter land.

The land adjacent to the proposed earthworks also forms part of the Co-op site while the land further to the west behind the Nutrien business appears to be used as a storage area. The former Council landfill site is to the west and is now in private ownership.

To the north of the subject land is dense native vegetation.

Woods Hill Road is a narrow, winding roadway that provides a valuable link between Greenhill Road and Marble Hill Road. The former links Summertown and Uraidla, the latter connects Norton Summit with Marble Hill. Thus the thoroughfare in question is not in itself a major roadway although it is a valuable link in the broader transport network for the Adelaide Hills.

CONSENT TYPE REQUIRED:

Planning Consent

CATEGORY OF DEVELOPMENT:

- **PER ELEMENT:**
Filling of land: Code Assessed - Performance Assessed

OVERALL APPLICATION CATEGORY:
Code Assessed - Performance Assessed

- **REASON**
P&D Code

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Yes

- **REASON**
Earthworks (filling of land) are not excluded under Table 5 - Procedural Matters (PM) - Notification of the Hills Face Zone.

Public Notification period – 21 November to 11 December 2025

- **LIST OF REPRESENTATIONS**

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One (1) representation was received during the notification period opposing the development. The representor has requested to be heard by the Panel.

Representor Name	Representor's Property Address	Wishes to be heard (Y/N)	Nominated Speaker (if relevant)
Angela Noack	PO Box 1417 ASHTON SA 5137	Yes	Self

• SUMMARY

The issues contained in the representation can be briefly summarised as follows:

- Illegal dumping of fill has been taking place for many years
- Revegetation of the site has not taken place as per a previous approval
- Impact on visual amenity
- Increased noise and dust
- The site should be revegetated

A copy of the representation is included as **Attachment 4 – Representations** and the applicant's response is provided in **Attachment 5 – Response to Representations**.

AGENCY REFERRALS

No agency referrals were required

INTERNAL REFERRALS

Internal referral undertaken to Council Engineering, with respect to earthworks and stormwater management. There is no objection to the stormwater drainage and batter protection. One condition is recommended.

PLANNING ASSESSMENT

Desired outcomes

Desired outcomes are policies designed to aid the interpretation of performance outcomes by setting a general policy agenda for a zone, subzone, overlay or general development policies module. Where a relevant authority is uncertain as to whether or how a performance outcome applies to a development, the desired outcome(s) may inform its consideration of the relevance and application of a performance outcome, or assist in assessing the merits of the development against the applicable performance outcomes collectively.

Performance outcomes

Performance outcomes are policies designed to facilitate assessment according to specified factors, including land use, site dimensions and land division, built form, character and hazard risk minimisation.

Designated performance features

In order to assist a relevant authority to interpret the performance outcomes, in some cases the policy includes a standard outcome which will generally meet the corresponding performance outcome (a designated performance feature or DPF). A DPF provides a guide to a relevant authority as to what is generally considered to satisfy the corresponding performance outcome but does not need to necessarily be satisfied to meet the performance outcome, and does not derogate from the discretion to determine that the outcome is met in another way, or from the need to assess development on its merits against all relevant policies.

A detailed assessment of the application has taken place against the relevant provisions of the Planning and Design Code (P & D Code) and this is provided below under a series of headings. A Policy Enquiry extract containing the relevant provisions of the P & D Code is contained in **Attachment 6 – Relevant P & D Code Policies**.

Zone:

Hills Face Zone:

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	<p>To maintain the western slopes of the South Mount Lofty Ranges as an important natural asset of Greater Adelaide by limiting development to low-intensity agricultural activities and public and private open space. The natural character of the zone will be preserved, enhanced and re-established to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> provide a natural backdrop to the Adelaide Plain and a contrast to the urban area preserve biodiversity and restore locally indigenous vegetation and fauna habitats close to metropolitan Adelaide provide for passive recreation in an area of natural character close to the metropolitan area provide a part of the buffer area between metropolitan districts and prevent the urban area extending into the western slopes of the Mount Lofty Ranges. <p>‘Natural character’ refers to the natural topography, native vegetation and colours, such as greens and browns of non-reflective earthen tones, normally associated with a natural landscape. Additionally, natural character refers to the open character of the land in those areas of the zone where open grazing currently predominates.</p>
DO2	Development ensures that the community is not required to bear the cost of providing services to and within the Zone.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 1.1, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 8.1, 8.2, 10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.7, 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3	
DPFs: 1.1, 3.1 and 8.2	

The subject land and adjoining land at 193 Woods Hill Road are occupied by Ashton Cooperative Society. For many years the Co-op has provided local producers with storage and other agricultural facilities.

The Co-op land and surrounding land on the northern side of Woods Hill Road and Ridge Road is situated within the Hills Face Zone of the Code. Land to the south is within the Productive Rural Landscape Zone. DO 1 and PO 1.1 of the Hills Face Zone seek to limit development to agriculture and open space, and “low-intensity, low-scale activities that complement the natural, rural and scenic qualities of the hills face landscape”.

The proposal is seeking retrospective approval for the filling of land at the rear of the Co-op buildings to improve the practicality and safety of vehicle manoeuvring in association with the Co-op buildings that exist on site. Presently, the hard-stand formed by the compacting of fill results in demonstrably safer and more convenient vehicular movements. As the proposed earthworks are ancillary and subordinate to the existing Co-op facility and will in no way represent an enhancement or expansion of such use, the proposal is not considered to change the longstanding existing use of the Co-op.

Therefore, from a land use perspective, the small-scale and ancillary nature of the proposed earthworks will not undermine the Desired Outcome for the zone as an area for low-intensive agricultural activities, or the preservation of public and private open space. The proposal does not generate any practical increase or impost on public services or utilities. The proposal is consistent with DO 1 and 2; PO 1.1 and 1.3 of the zone.

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The zone policies also require the natural character of the zone to be preserved, enhanced and re-established, with a particular emphasis on sensitive design and siting of new buildings and associated activities, such as excavation and filling. As the proposal does not include any new buildings, PO 3.1 and 3.2 need only be considered.

PO 3.1 is designed to ensure that the filling of land is *“kept to a minimum so as to preserve the natural form of the land and native vegetation”*. While excavation and fill should primarily be undertaken to minimise the visual impact of buildings and to accommodate on-site water storage facilities, in this instance the proposed fill is reasonable in the context of the site. It will improve on-site vehicle safety for Co-op users and more importantly is exclusively limited to the curtilage of the existing buildings with minimal exposure to areas with a demonstrated ‘natural character.’ The filled area will not be readily visible from Woods Hill Road or Ridge Road, with substantial existing vegetation providing extensive screening of the northern and western face of the batter to minimise – if not wholly nullify – the visual impact to properties to the north-west and west.

In terms of the amount of fill, the supporting DPF recommends that fill not be higher than one metre above the natural ground level. As a pre and post construction survey has not been undertaken, it is difficult to ascertain the height and overall amount of fill that is proposed. FMG Engineers have provided a conservative estimate of 80m³ of fill, and from visual observations the fill appears to be approximately 3 metres at its highest point above the existing ground level. While the amount of fill is therefore significant, it is nevertheless well concealed by the existing buildings on the site and adjacent trees and shrubs. Furthermore the corrugations of the land mean that any effective treatment of the land to enhance vehicle manoeuvring and safety necessitate earthworks to this extent; they are not superfluous or excessive when considering the context of the Co-op’s needs. On balance, PO 3.1 is reasonably satisfied.

A landscape plan has been supplied as a further erosion control measure on top of the stormwater bund already on the land. It is noted that while the bund is predominantly for stormwater, this is a valuable mitigator of erosion as soil runoff in association with stormwater is one of the key drivers of erosion. This demonstrates that the proposal is consistent with PO 3.2, 8.1 and 11.2, which support excavation and/or filling only if it can be stabilised to prevent erosion and screened by locally indigenous plant species to preserve and enhance the ‘natural character’ of the area. Indeed, the landscaping plan supplied explicitly cites native shrubs as the only constituent of the proposed landscaping with an approximate size of 300-600 mm, from the very top of the slope. In this instance slope is accepted to refer to the area from the bund at the top of the hardstand.

The proposed fill will not conflict with any underground or surface water resources and nor require the removal of native vegetation. Stormwater runoff will be contained by an earthen bund along the northern edge of the filled area with runoff directed to two discharge points; these are protected by scours to further protect sedimentary runoff in association with typical stormwater discharge PO 10.1 and 10.2 are satisfied.

The owner of 177 Ridge Road, Ashton has submitted a representation objecting to the proposal for several reasons, including the impact on their visual amenity. This property adjoins the north-western boundary of the subject land and is used as some form of light industry with the owner living on the adjacent parcel at 181 Ridge Road. The former landfill activities at 177 Ridge Road have resulted in significant scarring of the land. As per PO 10.4, the external impact of the proposed earthworks on 177 Ridge Road and surrounding land would not be significant enough to adversely impact on their amenity given that:

- The area of fill is relatively small and proportionate to the existing buildings and activities on the Coop site.
- The fill is largely concealed by the Co-op buildings and is setback over 10 metres from the north-western boundary.
- There is a line of existing mature trees and shrubs that provide some screening.
- Additional landscaping will be undertaken as per the landscaping plan to visually soften and stabilise the earthworks.

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Overlays

Hazards (Bushfire- High Risk) Overlay

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	Development, including land division is sited and designed to minimise the threat and impact of bushfires on life and property with regard to the following risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. potential for uncontrolled bushfire events taking into account the increased frequency and intensity of bushfires as a result of climate changeb. high levels and exposure to ember attackc. impact from burning debrisd. radiant heate. likelihood and direct exposure to flames from a fire front.
DO2	Activities that increase the number of people living and working in the area or where evacuation would be difficult is sited away from areas of unacceptable bushfire risk.
DO3	To facilitate access for emergency service vehicles to aid the protection of lives and assets from bushfire danger.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 6.1 and 6.2	
DPFs: 4.1, 6.1 and 6.2	

The subject land is with the Hazards (Bushfire – High Risk) Overlay.

A referral to the SA Country Fire Service was not required as the proposal does not comprise of a habitable or sensitive activity listed in Procedural Matters (PM) – Referrals of the Overlay.

As the proposal will not introduce any new activities on the site and the subject land will continue to be accessible to fire-fighting vehicles, the proposal is consistent with the relevant policies of the Hazards (Bushfire – High Risk) Overlay.

Hazards (Flooding – Evidence Required) Overlay

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	Development adopts a precautionary approach to mitigate potential impacts on people, property, infrastructure and the environment from potential flood risk through the appropriate siting and design of development.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 1.1	
DPFs: 1.1	

The proposal includes an earthen bund with a minimum height of 0.3 metres to contain stormwater runoff and direct flows to two discharge points. This will provide mitigation to any potential flooding impacts.

Heritage Adjacency Overlay

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	Development adjacent to State and Local Heritage Places maintains the heritage and cultural values of those Places.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 1.1	

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The nearest heritage place is more than 200 metres south of the Co-op on Tregarthen Road. The setting of this Local Heritage Place would not be impacted by the proposed development given the significant separation distance and the low-impact nature of the development.

Mount Lofty Ranges Water Supply Catchment (Area 1) Overlay

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	Safeguard Greater Adelaide's public water supply by ensuring development has a neutral or beneficial effect on the quality of water harvested from secondary reservoirs or diversion weir catchments from the Mount Lofty Ranges.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 1.1, 1.2, 2.5, 3.2, 3.3 and 4.1	
DPFs: 1.2, and 2.5	

DO 1 of the Mount Lofty Ranges Water Supply Catchment (Area 1) Overlay is seeking the protection of public water supply in the Watershed area.

The proposed earthworks are ancillary to the existing Co-op facility and include appropriate measures to manage stormwater runoff, thus will not result in any negative impacts on the water quality within the catchment area. The proposal is consistent with DO 1 and the relevant POs of the Mount Lofty Ranges Water Supply Catchment (Area 2) Overlay.

Native Vegetation Overlay

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	Areas of native vegetation are protected, retained and restored in order to sustain biodiversity, threatened species and vegetation communities, fauna habitat, ecosystem services, carbon storage and amenity values.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 1.1	
DPFs: 1.1	

This proposal does not include the removal of any native vegetation. While some grasses and small shrubs may need to be removed, such vegetation removal would be of a minor nature.

The applicant has also provided a Native Vegetation Declaration advising that the proposal will not impact on vegetation. The proposal is therefore consistent with DO 1 and PO 1.1.

Regulated and Significant Tree

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	Conservation of regulated and significant trees to provide aesthetic and environmental benefits and mitigate tree loss.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 2.1	
DPFs:	

The proposal does not include the removal of any Regulated or Significant trees.

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Therefore, the proposal does not involve a tree damaging activity.

Water Resources Overlay

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	Protection of the quality of surface waters considering adverse water quality impacts associated with projected reductions in rainfall and warmer air temperatures as a result of climate change.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 1.1, 1.2, 1.5 and 1.7	
DPFs: 1.5	

There is a watercourse just inside the south-eastern boundary of the site. The proposed fill will not impact on the watercourse as it is located 150 metres away. Erosion controls are in place through the stormwater bund and proposed landscaping.

The proposal is consistent with the Water Resources Overlay.

General Development Policies

Design

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	Development is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) contextual - by considering, recognising and carefully responding to its natural surroundings or built environment and positively contributes to the character of the immediate areab) durable - fit for purpose, adaptable and long lasting inclusive - by integrating landscape design to optimise pedestrian and cyclist usability, privacy and equitable access, and promoting the provision of quality spaces integrated with the public realm that can be used for access and recreation and help optimise security and safety both internally and within the public realm, for occupants and visitorsc) sustainable - by integrating sustainable techniques into the design and siting of development and landscaping to improve community health, urban heat, water management, environmental performance, biodiversity and local amenity and to minimise energy consumption.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5	
DPFs: 8.1 and 8.2	

The proposed fill is an extension of a previously filled area on adjacent land (inside the boundaries of 193 Woods Hill Road) that was approved in 2015. Said parcel – 193 Woods Hill Road – features a circular access that surrounds the Nutrien Ag Solutions business, which as discussed is the other major commercial activity along this section of Woods Hill Road. The parcel is somewhat atypical in that it also contains a substantial warehouse on its northern section which is associated with the Coop; this warehouse is sited on land that appears to have been raised by substantial fill and is surrounded by a level, gravel-surfaced pad that is congruent with the raised area to the north-northwest which is the subject of the development application considered herein. Indeed, this initial filling and raising of the land was authorised on 24th of November 2015 and was sought by the Ashton Cooperative Society.

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The location and amount of fill is reasonable as it will improve on-site vehicle safety, it will be compacted to provide a stable hardstand area and will be screened by existing buildings and existing/proposed vegetation to minimise erosion and scarring.

PO 8.1 to 8.5 are reasonably satisfied.

Transport, Access and Parking

Desired Outcomes	
DO1	A comprehensive, integrated and connected transport system that is safe, sustainable, efficient, convenient and accessible to all users.
Performance Outcomes (PO) & Deemed to Satisfy (DTS)/Designated Performance Feature (DPF) criteria	
POs: 3.1, 3.3, 3.8, 3.9 and 6.6	
DPFs: 3.1 and 6.6	

The proposal will improve on-site vehicle safety for the Co-op by providing a hardstand area at the rear for vehicles to safety pass, manoeuvre and access the existing buildings. There will be no change to the existing access points along the road frontage or to on-site car parking.

The proposal satisfies PO 1.1 and 5.1 of the General Development Policies (Transport, Access and Parking).

CONSIDERATION OF SERIOUSLY AT VARIANCE

Having considered the proposal against the relevant provisions of the Planning and Design Code Version 2025.18 25/09/2025, the proposal is not considered to be seriously at variance with the provisions of the Planning and Design Code for the following reasons:

- The proposal will not undermine the Desired Outcome for the Hills Face Zone as an area for agriculture and open space as the proposed earthworks are ancillary and subordinate to the existing Co-op facility and will not intensify the existing activities on the site.
- The proposal also will not result in any additional cost to the community by way demand for services as sought by DO 2.
- The proposed earthworks will be concealed by existing buildings and existing and proposed landscaping to preserve and enhance the natural character of the area.

CONCLUSION

Having considered the proposal against the relevant provisions of the Planning and Design Code, the proposal is not seriously at variance with the Planning and Design Code.

The proposed filling of land to form a compacted hardstand area has been carried out to improve on-site vehicle safety for the Ashton Cooperative Society. The ancillary form of development will not intensify the use of the existing Co-op, which has longstanding use rights and has co-existed with surrounding horticulture and natural open space for around 100 years; and in fact been a pivotal community mechanism that has allowed primary producers to have access to key facilities.

While the proposed fill has altered the natural contours of land, the visual impacts would not be significant as the fill is not readily visible from adjacent roads, is well setback from property boundaries and is largely concealed by the existing buildings on the site and adjacent trees and shrubs. The landscaping plan supplied with this application further demonstrates the commitment from the owner to ensure no unreasonable soil runoff occurs, with enhanced amenity and stability once this is installed. The landscaping once established will eliminate what negligible visual impact there may have been from the earthworks to begin with.

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As the proposed fill is compacted, battered and includes drainage, it will not pose a risk of landslip.

For these reasons, and on balance, the proposal would achieve the relevant Desired and Performance Outcomes for the Hills Face Zone and meet the relevant Overlays and general policies of the Code, thus warranting Planning Consent subject to conditions.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Council Assessment Panel resolve that:

- 1) Pursuant to Section 107(2)(c) of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016, and having undertaken an assessment of the application against the Planning and Design Code, the application is NOT seriously at variance with the provisions of the Planning and Design Code; and**
- 2) Development Application Number 21019844 by Ashton Cooperative Society Ltd for Filling of land (retrospective) at 201 Woods Hill Road, Ashton is granted Planning Consent subject to the following conditions:**

CONDITIONS

Planning Consent

- 1) The development granted shall be undertaken and completed in accordance with the stamped plans and documentation, except where varied by conditions below.**
- 2) Landscaping shall be undertaken in the next planting season following development approval, per the supplied plans labelled “erosion mitigation planting.” Such landscaping shall be maintained in good health and to the satisfaction of Council at all times.**
- 3) All stormwater including hard surface runoff shall be managed on site with no stormwater to trespass onto adjoining properties. Stormwater shall be managed per the report supplied by FMG Engineering dated 30 October 2025.**

ADVISORY NOTES

General Notes

- 1) No work can commence on this development unless a Development Approval has been obtained. If one or more consents have been granted on this Decision Notification Form, you must not start any site works or building work or change of use of the land until you have received notification that Development Approval has been granted.**
- 2) Appeal rights – General rights of review and appeal exist in relation to any assessment, request, direction or act of a relevant authority in relation to the determination of this application, including conditions.**
- 3) This Planning Consent is valid for a period of twenty-four (24) months commencing from the date of the decision, subject to the below or subject to an extension having been granted by the relevant authority. If applicable, Building Consent must be obtained prior to expiration of the Planning Consent.**

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- 4) Where an approved development has been substantially commenced within 2 years from the operative date of approval, the approval will then lapse 3 years from the operative date of the approval (unless the development has been substantially or fully completed within those 3 years, in which case the approval will not lapse).

OFFICER MAKING RECOMMENDATION

Name: Alex Bohorquez
Title: Statutory Planner

Ref: S88781 / 295608_Rev1

30 October 2025

Peter Larner
Ashton Co-operative Society Ltd
193 Woods Hill Road
ASHTON SA 5137

Dear Peter,

Re: Hardstand Fill, Surface and Drainage Assessment

FMG Engineering (FMG) is engaged to undertake a high-level engineering assessment of a recently constructed hardstand area at the Ashton Co-operative at 193 Woods Hill Road, Ashton, to assess the suitability of the fill placement, as-constructed levels, wearing surface and drainage characteristics of the hardstand. This assessment seeks to determine whether the hardstand has been constructed suitably and identify any deficiencies that require additional work to ensure the hardstand area performs satisfactorily during its useful life.

Site Conditions and Hardstand Location

The subject site at 193 Woods Hill Road, Ashton and is a multi-purpose facility for wine storage, cold storage and other agricultural business activities. A hardstand has been constructed to the northwest of the site buildings to facilitate safer truck movements, with the location depicted in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Subject Site Location and Hardstand Extents (Nearmap, 2025)

Grades and Levels Assessment

A levels survey has been undertaken of the hardstand extents to assist with assessment of grades and levels of the hardstand surface, which is attached to this memorandum. Based on this survey as well as a site inspection undertaken on 1 September 2025, the following observations are made:

- Generally, the hardstand grades towards the batters with grades of between 1:25 (4%) and 1:30 (3%). This is typically consistent with the minimum grades required for unsealed pavements to shed stormwater.
- Batter slopes are approximately 1:2 (50%) and appear to align with the angle of repose of the fill material used for construction.

Based on these observations, no additional measures are deemed necessary and the hardstand area appears suitable for its intended purpose.

Fill characteristics and placement

It is understood that the material used for fill placement originated from offsite and appears to be a granular material consisting of crushed sandstone or similar weathered rock, with elements of recycled asphalt and brick observed throughout.

Large pieces of rock up to approximately 200mm were observed in the fill however the majority of material is less than 50mm in diameter and appears generally well graded and suitable for this application. The placed fill appears to have had compactive effort applied to it and provides a sound, tight surface suitable for vehicle movements as intended.

No signs of movement of the fill (subsidence, swelling, cracking or sliding) was observed on the hardstand surface or batters, indicating that the hardstand is functioning as intended without issue.

It is understood that this hardstand area will be intended for trafficking vehicles and the storage of materials only with no intention to construct any structures on the hardstand in the future. Should this intention change and structures be considered for this hardstand area, remediation of the fill material will be required to ensure the fill meets the engineered fill requirements of AS3798.

Based on the observations above, no additional measures are deemed necessary.

Stormwater Drainage

A bund has been constructed along the top of the hardstand batter to intercept stormwater from the surfaces and convey it to two discharge points on along the batter, one to the north of the hardstand and one to the west. This bund is critical to protection of the batters from sheet flows and should be maintained to a minimum standard for the life of the asset.

Scour was observed at both batter discharge locations, likely due to the steepness of the batters and no protection measures in place to mitigate erosion. It is noted that the scour is limited to the top half of the batter where new fill has been placed. Historical fill placement below this has a similar batter slope, however, has had vegetation grow up the batter and appears to have stabilised the soil and prevent scour.

It is recommended that additional measures are provided to manage this batter scour to ensure the existing scour does not continue to deteriorate the batter and hardstand surface. In the interim, sediment control measures such as hay bales should be installed at the base of the batter at these discharge locations.

A markup and detail of batter protection is attached to this memorandum.

Fill Quantities

Pre and post construction survey was not undertaken to assist with the determination of imported and placed fill volumes during the earthworks activity undertaken. An opinion of the approximate fill volume is provided based on anecdotal truck loads as follows:

Anecdotally, 6-10 truckloads of suitable material was imported to the site with a mix of semi-trailer and tandem axle trucks. A tandem axle truck can typically hold 6m³ of soil and a semi-trailer can hold 13m³, so a conservative estimate of 80m³ of suitable material can be made.

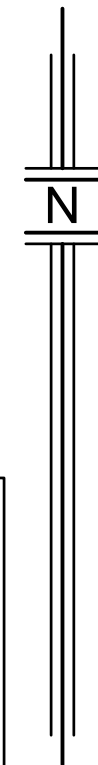
Steve Smith

Senior Civil Engineer

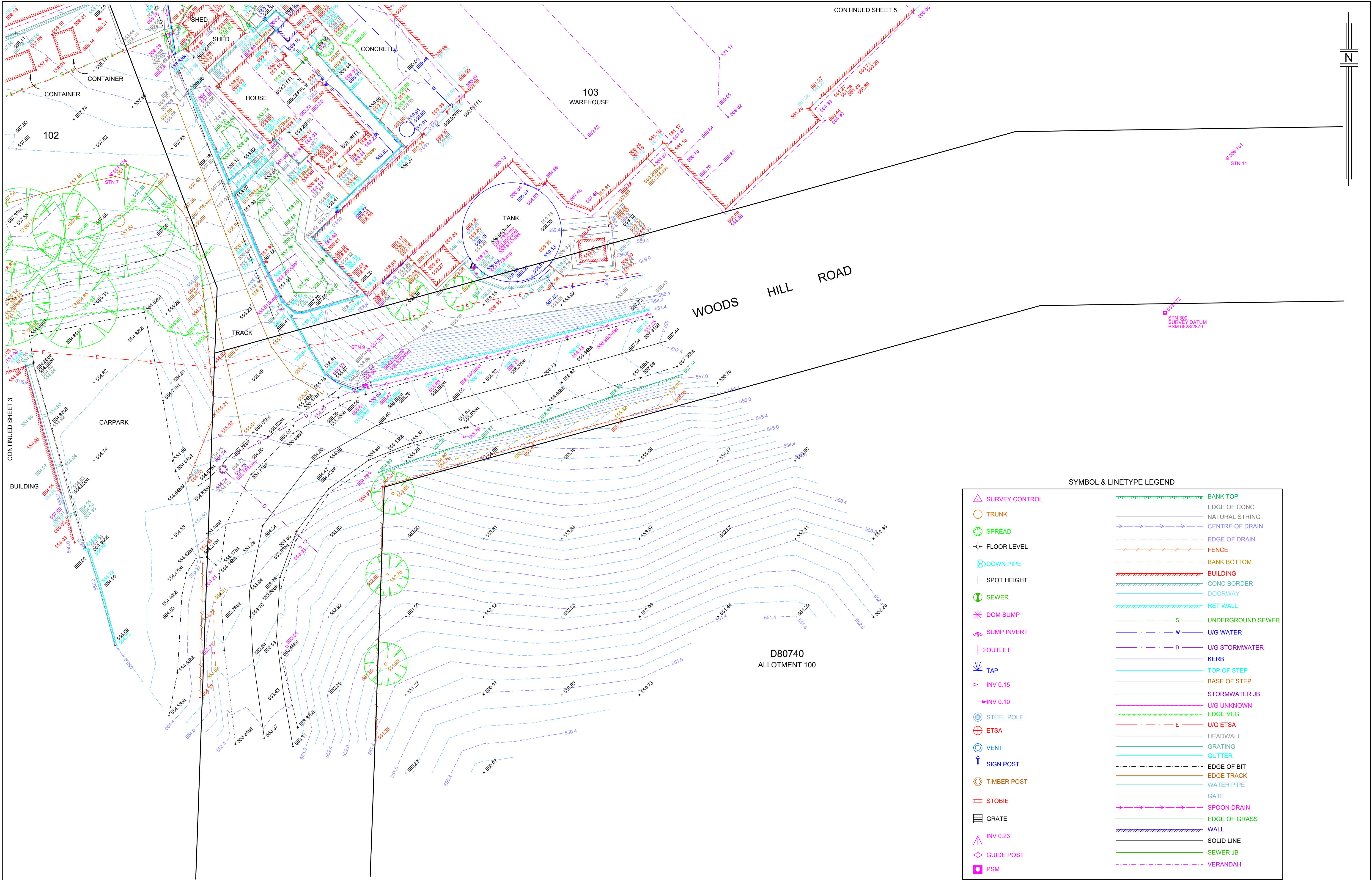
FMG Engineering

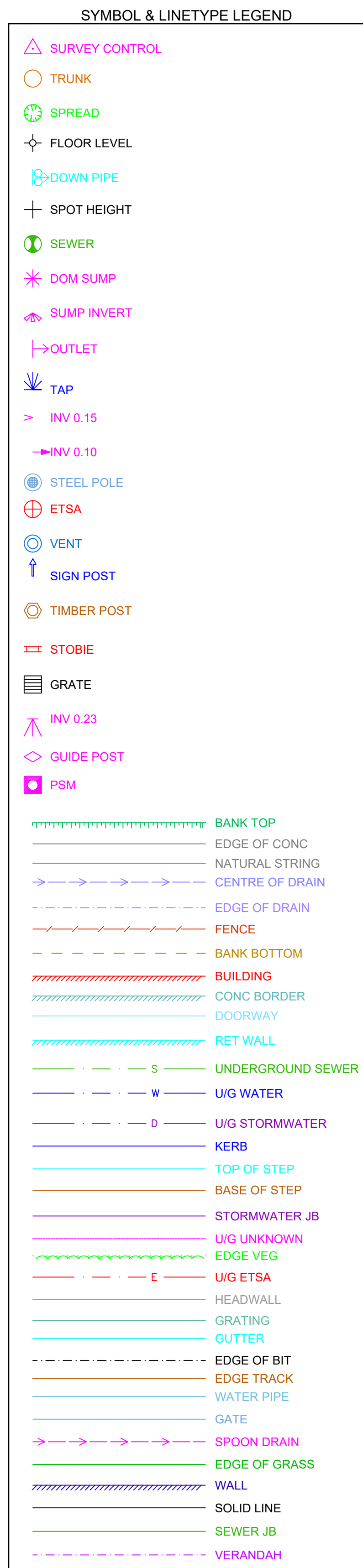
Encl:

- Attachment A – Site Survey
- Attachment B – Marked Up Additional Measures
- Attachment C – Photos from Site Visit



SYMBOL & LINETYPE LEGEND	
	SURVEY CONTROL
	TRUNK
	SPREAD
	FLOOR LEVEL
	SPOT HEIGHT
	DOWN PIPE
	SEWER
	DOM SUMP
	SUMP INVERT
	OUTLET
	TAP
	INV 0.15
	INV 0.10
	STEEL POLE
	ETSA
	VENT
	SIGN POST
	TIMBER POST
	STOBIE
	GRATE
	INV 0.23
	GUIDE POST
	PSM
	BANK TOP
	EDGE OF CONC
	NATURAL STRING
	CENTRE OF DRAIN
	EDGE OF DRAIN
	FENCE
	BANK BOTTOM
	BUILDING
	CONC BORDER
	DOORWAY
	RET WALL
	UNDERGROUND SEWER
	U/G WATER
	U/G STORMWATER
	KERB
	TOP OF STEP
	BASE OF STEP
	STORMWATER JB
	U/G UNKNOWN
	EDGE VEG
	U/G ETSA
	HEADWALL
	GRATING
	GUTTER
	EDGE OF BIT
	EDGE TRACK
	WATER PIPE
	GATE
	SPOON DRAIN
	EDGE OF GRASS
	WALL
	SOLID LINE
	SEWER JB
	VERANDAH





SYMBOL & LINETYPE LEGEND

SURVEY CONTROL

TRUNK

SPREAD

FLOOR LEVEL

DOWN PIPE

SPOT HEIGHT

SEWER

DOM SUMP

SUMP INVERT

OUTLET

TAP

INV 0.15

INV 0.10

STEEL POLE

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BANK BOTTOM

BUILDING

CONC BORDER

DOORWAY

RET WALL

S UNDERGROUND SEWER

W U/G WATER

D U/G STORMWATER

KERB

TOP OF STEP

BASE OF STEP

STORMWATER JB

U/G UNKNOWN

EDGE VEG

E U/G ETSA

HEADWALL

GRATING

GUTTER

EDGE OF BIT

EDGE TRACK

WATER PIPE

GATE

SPOON DRAIN

EDGE OF GRASS

WALL

SOLID LINE

SEWER JB

VERANDAH

TYPICAL BUND DETAIL

BATTER SCOUR PROTECTION DETAIL

CONTINUED SHEET 5

SHEET 2 OF 5

ANDREW & ASSOCIATES
SURVEYORS & DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS
39 Clarke Street, Norwood SA 5067
Telephone: 8232 1854
34 Victoria Street, Victor Harbor SA 5211

PROJECT 197 WOODS HILL ROAD ASHTON
CLIENT TECTVS
DRAWING TITLE DETAIL & LEVEL PLAN

NOTES

REVISIONS

HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 2020 ZONE 54
MGA SCALED COORDINATES BASED FROM PSM 6628/2879
VERTICAL DATUM: PSL 559.572m AHD

SCALE 1:200 ON A1 SHEET
0 2 4 8 12 16 20 METRES

DRAWN JCP	SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE 12-06-25
COMP FILE 225234.see	FIELD JCP	CHECKED RVD
DRAWING NUMBER 225234-1-2		ISSUE

BATTER INTERFACE SHOWING SCOUR AT DISCHARGE POINT



EXISTING BUND FOR STORMWATER INTERCEPTION



SCOUR AT WESTERN DISCHARGE POINT



NEW BATTER INTEFACE WITH PREVIOUS FILL BATTER (VEGETATED)



Alex Bohorquez

From: Susheel Chimnani
Sent: Tuesday, 3 February 2026 1:08 PM
To: Alex Bohorquez
Subject: FMG Report – 193/201 Woods Hill Road, Ashton

Hi Alex,

Thanks for providing the FMG report regarding works at 193/201 Woods Hill Road, Ashton. I understand this is going up to CAP.

I have reviewed the report for constructed hardstand and the affected surrounding area. There is a note under Stormwater Drainage, and the recommendation outlined there needs to be implemented on site. At this stage, I am unsure whether the interim control measures are in place.

The batter protection detail is in line with what is accepted.

Could you/CAP please have the report stamped (if it goes through) with the condition so that the recommendations can be formally adopted and the site reinspected by FMG.

Regards,



Susheel Chimnani
Civil Engineer
8375 7943
schimnani@ahc.sa.gov.au
ahc.sa.gov.au



EXISTING BUND FOR STORMWATER INTERCEPTION

REF:

DA 25029312



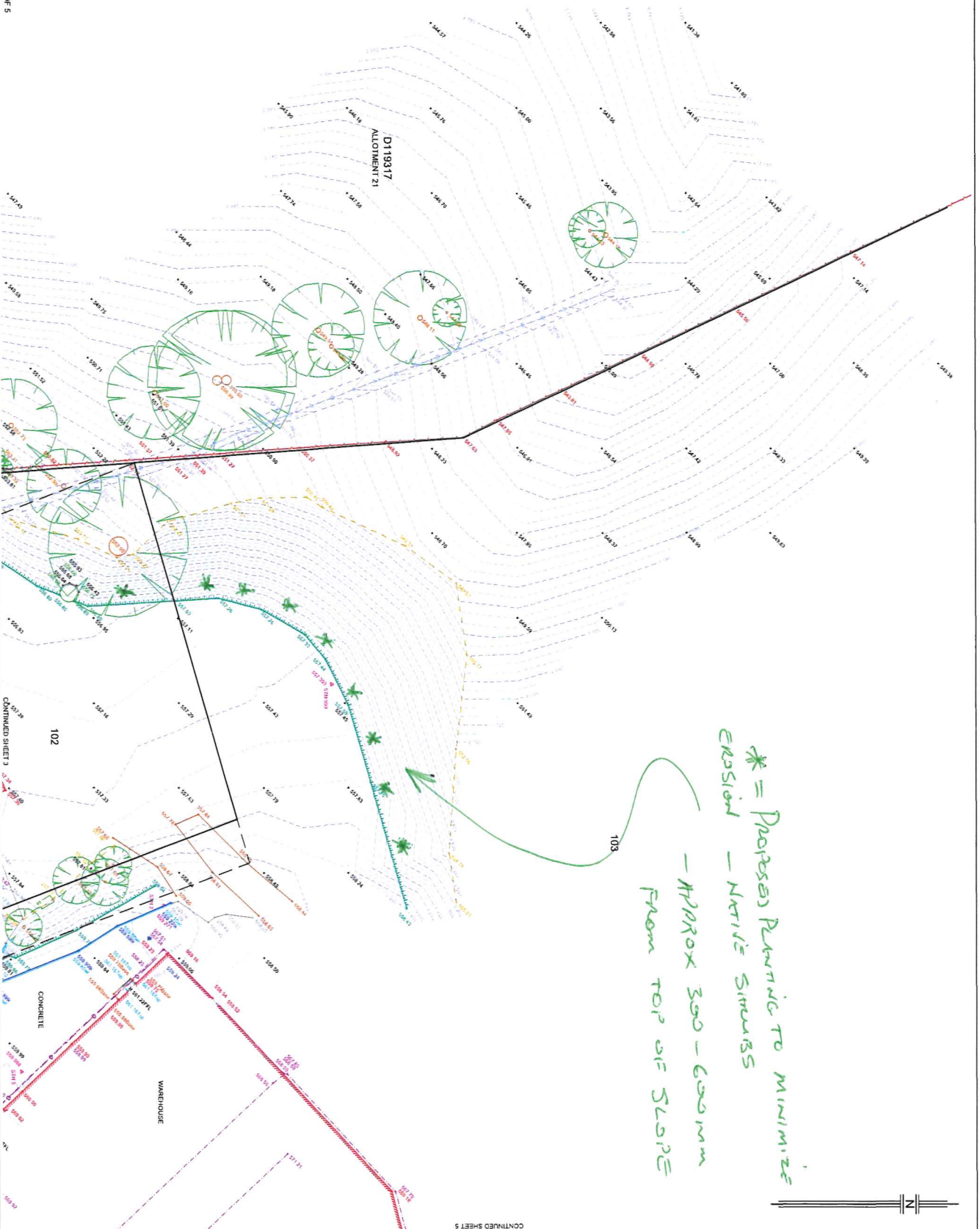
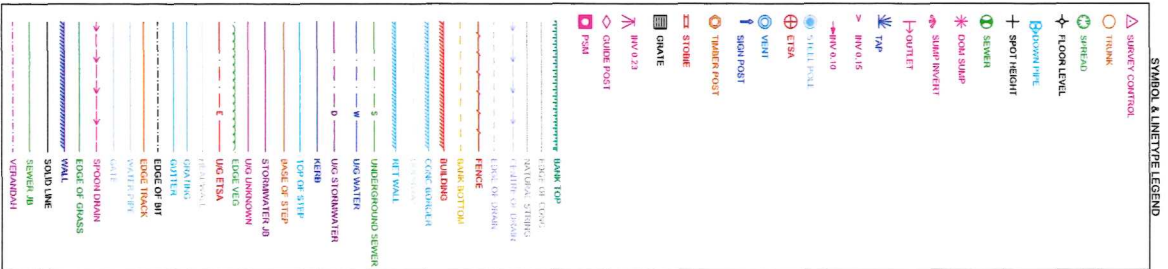
PLANTINGS
ON THIS
FACE

NEW BATTER INTEFACE WITH PREVIOUS FILL BATTER (VEGETATED)



PLANTINGS
ON THIS
FACE

REF: DA 25029312



* = Proposed Planning to Minimize Erosion - Netric Situations

- HPRox 350 - 600 mm from top of slope

CONTINUED SHEET 5

**ANDREW
& ASSOCIATES**

**SUBSTANTIAL
PROPERTY CONSULTANTS**

10000 Sunset Boulevard, Suite 1000
Beverly Hills, CA 90210

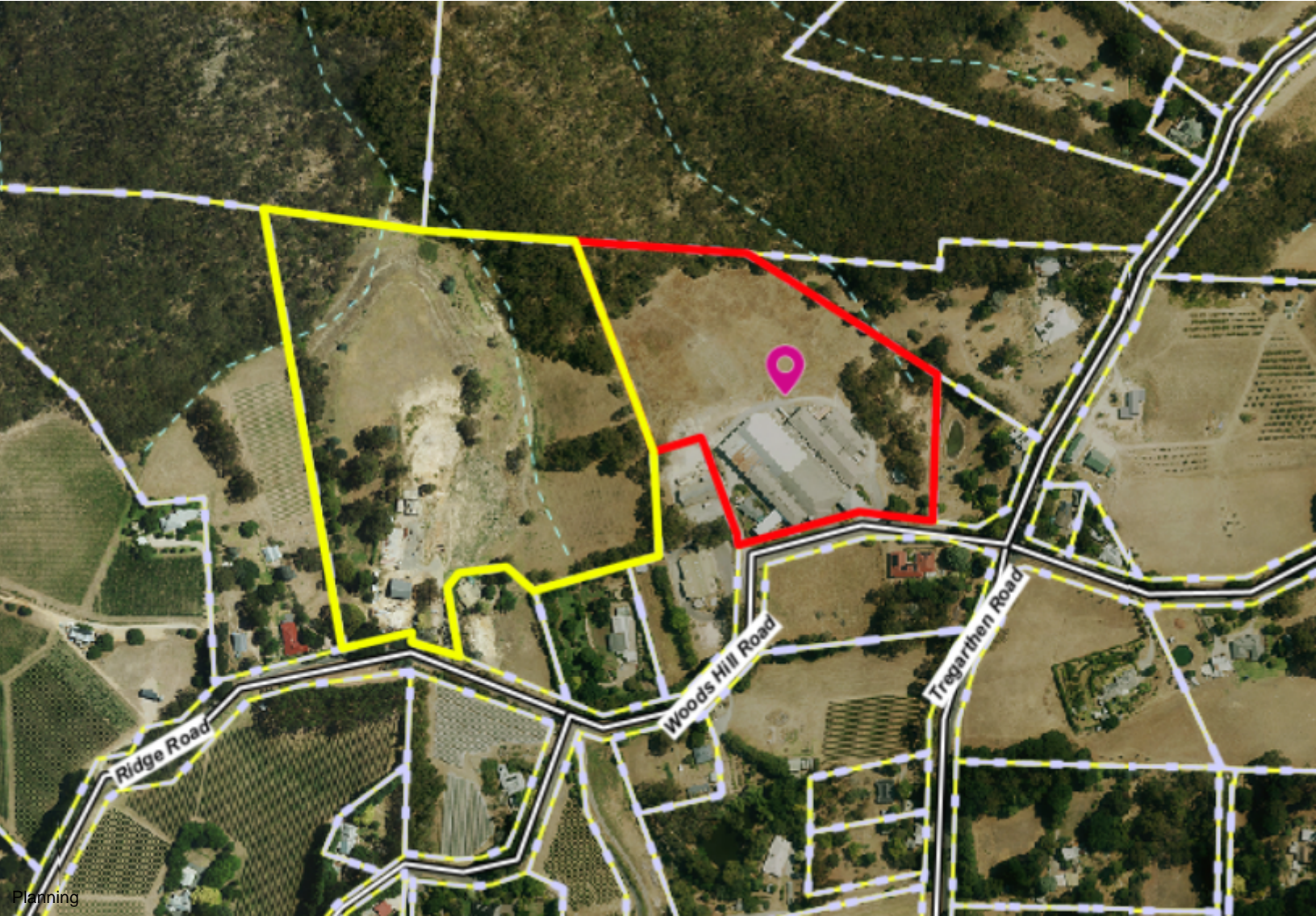
PROJECT 197 WOODS HILL ROAD
ASHTON
CLIENT TECTVS



NOTES

NE VISIONS

SCALE 1:200 ON A1 SHEET METRES
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20
HORIZONTAL DATUM: MGA 2020 ZONE 54
MGA SCALED COORDINATES BASED FROM PSN 6628/2879
VERTICAL DATUM: PSN 6628/2879
RL 559.572m AHD

COMP FILE	FIELD	CHECKED
225234.sss	JCP	IVD
DRAWING NUMBER		ISSUE
225234-1-2		



- Annotations**
-  Representer
 -  Subject Land

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Scale = 1:4668.300

100 m



HF

Hills Face
Zone

Ridge Rd

Woods Hill Rd

Woods Hill R

Productive Rural
Landscape Zone

PRuL

60m

Ashton

Details of Representations

Application Summary

Application ID	25029312
Proposal	Filling of land (retrospective)
Location	201 WOODS HILL RD ASHTON SA 5137

Representations

Representor 1 - Angela Noack

Name	Angela Noack
Address	PO Box 1417 ASHTON SA, 5137 Australia
Submission Date	11/12/2025 07:09 AM
Submission Source	Online
Late Submission	No
Would you like to talk to your representation at the decision-making hearing for this development?	Yes
My position is	I oppose the development

Reasons
The Coop has undertaken illegal and unapproved dumping of "fill" at this site for many many years. As an immediate neighbour that overlooks this site we commented on the previous retrospective DA and the Coop were required to finish off the steep faces of the fill with vegetation in keeping with the rural nature of the site and region. None of this was done. In fact, the illegal dumping of fill recommenced, at which point we raised our objections with Adelaide Hills Council and Peter Larnar at the Coop. So we are here again with the Coop for a second time seeking retrospective approve for illegal filling of Hills Face Zone land. We strongly object to this development as it impacts our visual amenity because every time the land is extended and raised the operating area of the Coop is significantly expanded. This also leads to increased noise and sometimes dust at our property. Should the DA be approved it is imperative that 1) the site is vegetated particularly screening trees as stipulated in the original retrospective DA and 2) no further fill is added.

Attached Documents

22 December 2025

Mr Blake O'Neil
Adelaide Hills Council
Via the Plan SA Portal



Dear Blake,

Development Application 25029312 – Response to Representation

I provide the following in response to matters raised by the Representor.

1. In so far as the fill placed is addition to that previously approved by Council in 2015 (DA 2012/639/473), this application seeks to regularise the current situation on a without prejudice basis.
2. The Applicant is at liberty to seek approval for this work retrospectively, with the application to be assessed having regard to relevant policy provisions of the Planning & Design Code and the context in which it is proposed.
3. The status of this fill (lawful or otherwise) ought not prejudice this assessment.
4. This context is characterised by a long-standing cold store facility that predates town planning controls, including that for the Hills Face Zone which were superimposed over an existing state-of-affairs.
5. The landscape character of this locality is substantively modified from that which may be described as 'natural' and it is in this setting that this proposal should be considered by the planning authority.
6. This land is also at the periphery of the Hills Face Zone, well removed from the west facing slopes of the Mount Lofty Ranges that serve as a natural backdrop to the Adelaide Plain and a contrast to the urban area (DO 1).
7. The proposed fill would have no appreciable impact on this Desired Outcome.
8. To the extent that the fill may be visible from a limited number of locations in the surrounding locality, it would not in my expectation have a serious impact on the visual character of this locality, particularly once appropriately landscaped.
9. The filling that has occurred to the rear of this cold store is for the purpose of providing more efficient and safer vehicle movement on site, and in any event is nowhere of the magnitude that has occurred on the 'old council depot' to the west.

Yours faithfully

PHILLIP BRUNNING & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. Brunning", is written over a faint, larger signature.

PHILLIP BRUNNING RPIA

Registered Planner
Accredited Professional – Planning Levels 1, 2 & 3

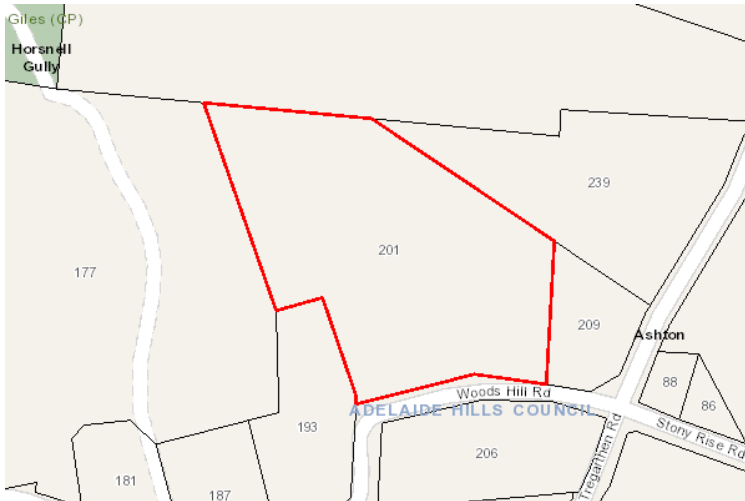
Phillip Brunning & Associates

ABN 40 118 903 021

Level 1, 27 Halifax Street
Adelaide SA 5000
Mobile 0407 019 748
phil@phillipbrunning.com
www.phillipbrunning.com

Address: 201 WOODS HILL RD ASHTON SA 5137

To view a detailed interactive property map in SAPPa click on the map below



Property Zoning Details

Zone

Hills Face

Overlay

Environment and Food Production Area
Hazards (Bushfire - High Risk)
Heritage Adjacency
Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required)
Mount Lofty Ranges Water Supply Catchment (Area 1)
Native Vegetation
Prescribed Wells Area
Regulated and Significant Tree
Water Resources

Development Pathways

■ Hills Face

1. Accepted Development

Means that the development type does not require planning consent (planning approval). Please ensure compliance with relevant land use and development controls in the Code.

- Building alterations
- Partial demolition of a building or structure
- Private bushfire shelter
- Protective tree netting structure
- Solar photovoltaic panels (roof mounted)
- Water tank (underground)

2. Code Assessed - Deemed to Satisfy

Means that the development type requires consent (planning approval). Please ensure compliance with relevant land use and development controls in the Code.

- Farming
- Temporary accommodation in an area affected by bushfire

3. Code Assessed - Performance Assessed

Performance Assessed development types listed below are those for which the Code identifies relevant policies.

Additional development types that are not listed as Accepted, Deemed to Satisfy or Restricted default to a Performance assessed Pathway. Please contact your local council for more information.

- Carport
- Demolition
- Detached dwelling
- Dwelling addition
- Farming
- Outbuilding
- Tree-damaging activity
- Verandah

4. Impact Assessed - Restricted

Means that the development type requires approval. Classes of development that are classified as Restricted are listed in Table 4 of the relevant Zones.

Part 2 - Zones and Sub Zones

Hills Face Zone

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	<p>To maintain the western slopes of the South Mount Lofty Ranges as an important natural asset of Greater Adelaide by limiting development to low-intensity agricultural activities and public and private open space. The natural character of the zone will be preserved, enhanced and re-established to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide a natural backdrop to the Adelaide Plain and a contrast to the urban area (b) preserve biodiversity and restore locally indigenous vegetation and fauna habitats close to metropolitan Adelaide (c) provide for passive recreation in an area of natural character close to the metropolitan area (d) provide a part of the buffer area between metropolitan districts and prevent the urban area extending into the western slopes of the Mount Lofty Ranges. <p>'Natural character' refers to the natural topography, native vegetation and colours, such as greens and browns of non-reflective earthen tones, normally associated with a natural landscape. Additionally, natural character refers to the open character of the land in those areas of the zone where open grazing currently predominates.</p>
DO 2	Development ensures that the community is not required to bear the cost of providing services to and within the Zone.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed to Satisfy (DTS) / Designated Performance Feature (DPF) Criteria

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Land Use and Intensity	
PO 1.1 Low-intensity, low-scale activities that complement the natural, rural and scenic qualities of the hills face landscape.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2	DTS/DPF 1.2

Low-intensity farming activities minimise their visual and environmental impact.	Farming does not involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) excavation or filling of land (b) the construction of roads, tracks and thoroughfares (c) the erection, construction or alteration of, or addition to, any building or structure (d) the clearing of native vegetation.
PO 1.3 Development does not in itself, or in association with other development, create a potential demand for the provision of services at a cost to the community.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.
PO 1.4 Residential development limited to maintain a pleasant natural and rural character and amenity.	DTS/DPF 1.4 Detached dwellings of not more than one building level and comprising no more than one dwelling on an allotment.
Built Form and Character	
PO 2.1 Buildings are unobtrusive and sited and designed in such a way as to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) preserve and enhance or assist in the re-establishment of the natural character of the zone (b) limit the visual intrusion of development in the Zone particularly when viewed from roads within the zone or from the Adelaide Plain. 	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Buildings are limited in height and scale to minimise the amount of building mass visible from the Adelaide Plains.	DTS/DPF 2.2 Buildings meet the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are of single building level (b) building height does not exceed 5m (c) wall height does not exceed 3m (not including gable ends).
PO 2.3 Where possible and without compromising the desired outcomes of the Zone, buildings are grouped together (but not attached) to limit the spread of built development that can be viewed from the Adelaide Plains.	DTS/DPF 2.3 None are applicable.
PO 2.4 Buildings are located within valleys or behind spurs or positioned well below the ridge line so that they are not visible against the skyline when viewed from roads within the zone or from the Adelaide Plains.	DTS/DPF 2.4 None are applicable.
PO 2.5 Buildings are sited in unobtrusive locations and utilise existing vegetation and natural features of the land to assist in obscuring them from sight when viewed from roads within the zone and from the Adelaide Plains.	DTS/DPF 2.5 None are applicable.
PO 2.6 Buildings are well set back from public roads, particularly where the allotment of the development is on the high side of the road.	DTS/DPF 2.6 None are applicable.
PO 2.7 Buildings are designed and sited to keep roof lines below the lowest point of the abutting road when the allotment is on the low side of the	DTS/DPF 2.7 None are applicable.

road.	
PO 2.8 Buildings are sited and designed to reduce the vertical profile of the building.	DTS/DPF 2.8 None are applicable.
PO 2.9 Buildings comprise materials that are of a low light reflective nature and use colours that are unobtrusive and blend with a natural and rural landscape.	DTS/DPF 2.9 None are applicable.
PO 2.10 Buildings have a safe, clean, tidy and unobtrusive area for the storage and disposal of refuse so that the natural character of the zone is not adversely affected.	DTS/DPF 2.10 None are applicable.
Excavation and Filling	
PO 3.1 Excavation and/or filling of land outside townships and urban areas is: (a) kept to a minimum so as to preserve the natural form of the land and native vegetation (b) only undertaken in order to reduce the visual impact of buildings, including structures, or in order to construct water storage facilities for use on the allotment (c) directly required for the portion of a building that is fully underground, an underground dwelling, underground tank, cellar, pipeline or waste disposal and treatment system.	DTS/DPF 3.1 The depth of earthworks does not exceed: (a) in the case of excavation, 2m below natural ground level. (b) in the case of filling of land, 1m above natural ground level.
PO 3.2 Excavation and/or filling of land is only undertaken if the resultant slope can be stabilised to prevent erosion, and results in stable scree slopes which are covered with top soil and landscaped so as to preserve and enhance the natural character or assist in the re-establishment of the natural character of the area.	DTS/DPF 3.2 None are applicable.
Mining	
PO 4.1 New mines and quarries not developed within the zone.	DTS/DPF 4.1 Development does not involve the construction of a new mine or quarry.
PO 4.2 Extensions to existing mines and quarries is only undertaken if: (a) the overall benefit to the community from the minerals produced together with the planned after-use of the site outweighs any loss of amenity or other resources resulting from the extractive operations (b) the site contains minerals of the necessary quality and, for reasons of location, quality or other factors, no practical alternative source is available (c) the proposed operation would maximise the utilisation of the resource but minimise the adverse impacts of extraction (d) the proposed workings cannot be seen from any part of the Adelaide Plain nor from any arterial road, scenic road or other substantial traffic route (e) an effective buffer of land and native trees exists around the site to protect adjoining land users from effects of the operation (f) the operation is to be conducted in accordance with a staged development and rehabilitation scheme which:	DTS/DPF 4.2 None are applicable.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ensures that danger and unreasonable damage or nuisance does not arise from workings or any operations associated with them (ii) provides for progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas and for landscaping with locally indigenous plant species in order to produce a site which assists in the re-establishment of a natural character (iii) provides for the removal of buildings, plant, equipment and rubbish when operations are completed (iv) provides scope for suitable after-uses. 	
Landfill and Waste Transfer Stations	
<p>PO 5.1</p> <p>Landfill operations only developed if the site of the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is located outside the Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment (Area 1) Overlay and (b) is a disused quarry or (c) has ground slopes no greater than 10% and has adequate separation distances from any above ground and underground water resource and from any potentially incompatible land uses and activities. 	<p>DTS/DPF 5.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 5.2</p> <p>Small-scale waste transfer stations may be appropriate if located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) outside of the Mount Lofty Ranges Catchment (Area 1) Overlay (b) in unobtrusive locations. 	<p>DTS/DPF 5.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Horticulture	
<p>PO 6.1</p> <p>Horticultural activities are appropriately located to minimise impacts on native vegetation.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.1</p> <p>Horticulture, other than where it involves the growing of olives, is located no closer than 50m to stands of significant native vegetation, including native grasses.</p>
<p>PO 6.2</p> <p>Horticulture involving the growing of olives is avoided or is progressively replaced where it exists to maintain and improve native vegetation and conservation values within the zone.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.2</p> <p>The replacement of olive groves with another form of horticulture or native vegetation.</p>
<p>PO 6.3</p> <p>Horticultural activities are appropriately located to minimise impacts on lakes, watercourses and wetlands.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.3</p> <p>Horticulture is located no closer than 50m to a lake, watercourse or wetland.</p>
<p>PO 6.4</p> <p>Horticultural activities incorporate a suitably sized vegetated buffer area/strip to mitigate any adverse impacts from the horticultural activity (including noise, chemical spray drift and run-off) on nearby dwellings, tourist accommodation or other sensitive receivers in other ownership.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.4</p> <p>Horticultural activities are greater than 300m from a dwelling, tourist accommodation or other sensitive receiver in other ownership.</p>
Tourist Development	
<p>PO 7.1</p> <p>Tourist facilities are of a low intensity and low-scale and are sited unobtrusively.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Driveways, Access Tracks and Car parking	
<p>PO 8.1</p> <p>Driveways, access tracks and car parking areas constructed in a</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

<p>manner which preserves landscape character and are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sited and constructed to follow contours of the land to reduce their visual impact and potential for erosion from water runoff (b) surfaced with dark materials. 	
<p>PO 8.2</p> <p>Driveways and access tracks are limited in length and avoid steep slopes.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.2</p> <p>Driveways and access tracks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are not more than 30m in length (b) have a gradient of less than 16 degrees (1-in-3.5) at any point along the driveway or access track.
Infrastructure	
<p>PO 9.1</p> <p>Telecommunication facilities, communication towers and masts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are sited and designed to minimise their visual impact (b) contain the number of aerials and masts by shared use of facilities 	<p>DTS/DPF 9.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.2</p> <p>Telephone lines and electricity mains and services of less than 33kV are located underground.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.3</p> <p>New telephone lines, mains and services are located and designed in such a way as to minimise their visual intrusion and any adverse effect on the natural character of the zone.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Environment and Amenity	
<p>PO 10.1</p> <p>Development is not undertaken if it is likely to result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) pollution of underground or surface water resources (b) over exploitation of underground or surface water resources (c) adverse impact on underground or surface water resources, including any environmental flows required to sustain the natural environment. 	<p>DTS/DPF 10.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 10.2</p> <p>Development not undertaken if it is likely to result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) unnecessary loss or damage to native vegetation including the full range of tree, understorey and groundcover species/ native grasses so as to maintain and enhance environmental values and functions, including conservation, biodiversity and habitat (b) denudation of pastures (c) the introduction of or an increase in the number of pest plants or vermin. 	<p>DTS/DPF 10.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 10.3</p> <p>Development is not undertaken if it is likely to result in adverse impacts from chemical spray drift, chemical run-off or chemical residue in soils.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 10.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 10.4</p> <p>Development is not undertaken if it is likely to result in loss of amenity to adjoining land or surrounding localities from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the visual impact of buildings, structures or earthworks 	<p>DTS/DPF 10.4</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

(b) the intensity of activity associated with any such use, including significant adverse impacts arising from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) chemical spray drift (ii) use of audible bird or animal deterrent devices (iii) the use of associated vehicles and machinery. 	
PO 10.5 Development does not occur on land if the slope poses an unacceptable risk of soil movement, landslide or erosion.	DTS/DPF 10.5 None are applicable.
PO 10.6 Buildings, structures are not located in areas subject to inundation by a 1% AEP flood event.	DTS/DPF 10.6 Development is located outside of the 1% AEP flood event.
PO 10.7 Buildings, structures and associated fill do not interfere with the flow of flood waters.	DTS/DPF 10.7 None are applicable
Native Vegetation	
PO 11.1 Development is only undertaken if it can be located and designed to maximise the retention of existing native vegetation and, if possible, increase the extent of locally indigenous plant species.	DTS/DPF 11.1 None are applicable.
PO 11.2 Development is screened by locally indigenous plant species or use of screening mounds, including scree slopes created as a result of excavation and/or filling of land, in such a way that the bushfire hazard is not increased.	DTS/DPF 11.2 None are applicable.
PO 11.3 Any essential clearance of native vegetation is accompanied by conservation initiatives, including replanting with indigenous native vegetation, to ensure the overall result is a biodiversity gain.	DTS/DPF 11.3 None are applicable.
Fencing and Retaining Walls	
PO 12.1 Retaining walls are constructed as a stepped series of low walls constructed of dark, natural coloured materials and screened by landscaping using locally indigenous plant species if possible.	DTS/DPF 12.1 None are applicable.
PO 12.2 Fences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are sited to minimise their visual impact (b) are constructed of post and wire or other materials which can be seen through (c) avoid construction of obtrusive gateways, particularly of brick or masonry. 	DTS/DPF 12.2 None are applicable.
PO 12.3 When solid fences are essential, particularly rear and side fences in closely divided areas, they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are constructed of materials which are of a low-light reflective nature and of dark natural colours to blend with the natural landscape and minimise any visual intrusion (b) do not increase the fire risk near buildings. 	DTS/DPF 12.3 None are applicable.

Advertisements	
PO 13.1 Advertisements identify the associated business activity, and do not detract from the residential character of the locality.	DTS/DPF 13.1 Advertisements relating to a lawful business activity associated with a residential use do not exceed 0.3m2 and mounted flush with a wall or fence.
Land Division	
PO 14.1 Land division does not result in the creation of an additional allotment.	DTS/DPF 14.1 No additional allotments are created.
PO 14.2 Land division involving boundary realignments occurs only where it supports the management or improvement of the natural environment including avoiding further fragmentation of land that may reduce effective management of the environment or diminishing the natural character of the area.	DTS/DPF 14.2 Land division involving boundary realignment that will satisfy one of the following: (a) is for the creation of a public road or reserve (b) is to remove an anomaly in existing boundaries with respect to the location of existing buildings or structures (c) is for the management of existing native vegetation.

Table 5 - Procedural Matters (PM) - Notification

The following table identifies, pursuant to section 107(6) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*, classes of performance assessed development that are excluded from notification. The table also identifies any exemptions to the placement of notices when notification is required.

Interpretation

Notification tables exclude the classes of development listed in Column A from notification provided that they do not fall within a corresponding exclusion prescribed in Column B.

Where a development or an element of a development falls within more than one class of development listed in Column A, it will be excluded from notification if it is excluded (in its entirety) under any of those classes of development. It need not be excluded under all applicable classes of development.

Where a development involves multiple performance assessed elements, all performance assessed elements will require notification (regardless of whether one or more elements are excluded in the applicable notification table) unless every performance assessed element of the application is excluded in the applicable notification table, in which case the application will not require notification.

A relevant authority may determine that a variation to 1 or more corresponding exclusions prescribed in Column B is minor in nature and does not require notification.

Class of Development (Column A)	Exceptions (Column B)
1. Development which, in the opinion of the relevant authority, is of a minor nature only and will not unreasonably impact on the owners or occupiers of land in the locality of the site of the development.	None specified.
2. Any development involving any of the following (or of any combination of any of the following): (a) dwelling (b) dwelling addition (c) temporary public transport depot.	Except any of the following: 1. any building that is not a dwelling or ancillary to a dwelling 2. development where the building height exceeds 5m 3. development with a wall height or post height that exceeds 3m above natural ground level.
3. Any development involving any of the following (or of any combination of any of the following): (a) air handling unit, air conditioning system or exhaust fan (b) carport (c) deck (d) fence	None specified.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) internal building works (f) land division (g) outbuilding (h) pergola (i) private bushfire shelter (j) replacement building (k) retaining wall (l) shade sail (m) solar photovoltaic panels (roof mounted) (n) swimming pool or spa pool and associated swimming pool safety features (o) temporary accommodation in an area affected by bushfire (p) tree damaging activity (q) verandah (r) water tank. 	
4. Demolition.	<p>Except any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the demolition (or partial demolition) of a State or Local Heritage Place (other than an excluded building) 2. the demolition (or partial demolition) of a building in a Historic Area Overlay (other than an excluded building).
5. Railway line.	Except where located outside of a rail corridor or rail reserve.

Placement of Notices - Exemptions for Performance Assessed Development

None specified.

Placement of Notices - Exemptions for Restricted Development

None specified.

Part 3 - Overlays

Environment and Food Production Areas Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Protection of valuable rural, landscape, environmental and food production areas from urban encroachment.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed to Satisfy (DTS) / Designated Performance Feature (DPF) Criteria

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
PO 1.1	DTS/DPF 1.1

Policy24	P&D Code (in effect) Version 2025.18 25/09/2025
Land division undertaken in accordance with Section 7 of the <i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i> .	None are applicable.

Procedural Matters (PM)

The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory Reference
None	None	None	None

Hazards (Bushfire - High Risk) Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	<p>Development, including land division is sited and designed to minimise the threat and impact of bushfires on life and property with regard to the following risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) potential for uncontrolled bushfire events taking into account the increased frequency and intensity of bushfires as a result of climate change (b) high levels and exposure to ember attack (c) impact from burning debris (d) radiant heat (e) likelihood and direct exposure to flames from a fire front.
DO 2	Activities that increase the number of people living and working in the area or where evacuation would be difficult is sited away from areas of unacceptable bushfire risk.
DO 3	To facilitate access for emergency service vehicles to aid the protection of lives and assets from bushfire danger.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Land Use	
PO 1.1 Development that significantly increases the potential for fire outbreak as a result of the spontaneous combustion of materials, spark generation or through the magnification and reflection of light is not located in areas of unacceptable bushfire risk.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Child care facilities, educational facilities, hospitals, retirement and supported accommodation are sited away from areas of unacceptable bushfire risk and locations that:	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.

<p>(a) are remote from or require extended periods of travel to reach safer locations</p> <p>(b) don't have a safe path of travel to safer locations.</p>	
Siting	
<p>PO 2.1</p> <p>Buildings and structures are located away from areas that pose an unacceptable bushfire risk as a result of vegetation cover and type, and terrain.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Built Form	
<p>PO 3.1</p> <p>Buildings and structures are designed and configured to reduce the impact of bushfire through using designs that reduce the potential for trapping burning debris against or underneath the building or structure, or between the ground and building floor level in the case of transportable buildings and buildings on stilts.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 3.2</p> <p>Extensions to buildings, outbuildings and other ancillary structures are sited and constructed using materials to minimise the threat of fire spread to residential and tourist accommodation (including boarding houses, hostels, dormitory style accommodation, student accommodation and Workers' accommodation) in the event of bushfire.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.2</p> <p>Outbuildings and other ancillary structures are sited no closer than 6m from the habitable building.</p>
Habitable Buildings	
<p>PO 4.1</p> <p>To minimise the threat, impact and potential exposure to bushfires on life and property, residential and tourist accommodation and habitable buildings for vulnerable communities (including boarding houses, hostels, dormitory style accommodation, student accommodation and workers' accommodation) is sited on the flatter portion of allotments away from steep slopes.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 4.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 4.2</p> <p>Residential and tourist accommodation and habitable buildings for vulnerable communities (including boarding houses, hostels, dormitory style accommodation, student accommodation and workers' accommodation) is sited away from vegetated areas that pose an unacceptable bushfire risk.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 4.2</p> <p>Residential and tourist accommodation and habitable buildings for vulnerable communities are provided with asset protection zone(s) in accordance with (a) and (b):</p> <p>(a) the asset protection zone has a minimum width of at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 50 metres to unmanaged grasslands (ii) 100 metres to hazardous bushland vegetation <p>(b) the asset protection zone is contained wholly within the allotment of the development.</p>
<p>PO 4.3</p> <p>Residential and tourist accommodation and habitable buildings for vulnerable communities (including boarding houses, hostels, dormitory style accommodation, student accommodation and workers' accommodation) has a dedicated area available that:</p> <p>(a) is capable of accommodating a bushfire protection system comprising firefighting equipment and water supply in accordance with <i>Ministerial Building Standard MBS 008 - Designated bushfire prone areas - additional requirements</i></p> <p>(b) includes the provision of an all-weather hardstand area in a location that:</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 4.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) allows fire-fighting vehicles to safely access the dedicated water supply and exit the site in a forward direction (ii) is no further than 6 metres from the dedicated water supply outlet(s) where required. 	
Land Division	
<p>PO 5.1</p> <p>Land division for residential and tourist accommodation and habitable buildings for vulnerable communities (including boarding houses, hostels, dormitory style accommodation, student accommodation and workers' accommodation) is limited to those areas specifically set aside for these uses.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 5.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 5.2</p> <p>Land division is designed and incorporates measures to minimise the danger of fire hazard to residents and occupants of buildings, and to protect buildings and property from physical damage in the event of a bushfire.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 5.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 5.3</p> <p>Land division is designed to provide a continuous street pattern (avoiding the use of dead end roads/cul-de-sac road design) to facilitate the safe movement and evacuation of emergency vehicles, residents, occupants and visitors. Where cul-de-sac / dead end roads are proposed, an alternative emergency evacuation route is provided.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 5.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 5.4</p> <p>Where 10 or more new allotments are proposed, land division includes at least two separate and safe exit points to enable multiple avenues of evacuation in the event of a bushfire.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 5.4</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 5.5</p> <p>Land division provides sufficient space for future asset protection zones and incorporates perimeter roads of adequate design in conjunction with bushfire buffer zones to achieve adequate separation between residential allotments and areas of unacceptable bushfire risk and to support safe access for the purposes of fire-fighting.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 5.5</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Vehicle Access –Roads, Driveways and Fire Tracks	
<p>PO 6.1</p> <p>Roads are designed and constructed to facilitate the safe and effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) access, operation and evacuation of fire-fighting vehicles and emergency personnel (b) evacuation of residents, occupants and visitors. 	<p>DTS/DPF 6.1</p> <p>Roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are constructed with a formed, all-weather surface (b) have a gradient of not more than 16 degrees (1-in-3.5) at any point along the road (c) have a cross fall of not more than 6 degrees (1-in-9.5) at any point along the road (d) have a minimum formed road width of 6m (e) provide overhead clearance of not less than 4.0m between the road surface and overhanging branches or other obstructions including buildings and/or structures (Figure 1) (f) allow fire-fighting services (personnel and vehicles) to travel in a continuous forward movement around road curves by constructing the curves with a minimum external radius of 12.5m (Figure 2) (g) incorporating cul-de-sac endings or dead end roads are provided within an alternative evacuation route and do not exceed 200m in length and the end of the road has either:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a turning area with a minimum formed surface radius of 12.5m (Figure 3) or (ii) a 'T' or 'Y' shaped turning area with a minimum formed surface length of 11m and minimum internal radii of 9.5m (Figure 4) (h) incorporate solid, all-weather crossings over any watercourse that support fire-fighting vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) of 21 tonnes.
<p>PO 6.2</p> <p>Access to habitable buildings is designed and constructed to facilitate the safe and effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) use, operation and evacuation of fire-fighting and emergency personnel (b) evacuation of residents, occupants and visitors. 	<p>DTS/DPF 6.2</p> <p>Access is in accordance with (a) or (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a clear and unobstructed vehicle or pedestrian pathway of not greater than 60 metres in length is available between the most distant part of the habitable building and the nearest part of a formed public access road (b) driveways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) do not exceed 600m in length (ii) are constructed with a formed, all-weather surface (iii) are connected to a formed, all-weather public road with the transition area between the road and driveway having a gradient of not more than 7 degrees (1-in-8) (iv) have a gradient of not more than 16 degrees (1-in-3.5) at any point along the driveway (v) have a crossfall of not more than 6 degrees (1-in-9.5) at any point along the driveway (vi) have a minimum formed width of 3m (4m where the gradient of the driveway is steeper than 12 degrees (1-in-4.5)) plus 0.5 metres clearance either side of the driveway from overhanging branches or other obstructions, including buildings and/or structures (Figure 1) (vii) incorporate passing bays with a minimum width of 6m and length of 17m every 200m (Figure 5) (viii) provide overhead clearance of not less than 4.0m between the driveway surface and overhanging branches or other obstructions, including buildings and/or structures (Figure 1) (ix) allow fire-fighting services (personnel and vehicles) to travel in a continuous forward movement around driveway curves by constructing the curves with a minimum external radius of 12.5m (Figure 2) (x) allow fire-fighting vehicles to safely enter and exit an allotment in a forward direction by using a 'U' shaped drive through design or by incorporating at the end of the driveway either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. a loop road around the building or B. a turning area with a minimum radius of 12.5m (Figure 3) or C. a 'T' or 'Y' shaped turning area with a minimum formed length of 11m and minimum internal radii of 9.5m (Figure 4) (xi) incorporate solid, all-weather crossings over any watercourse that support fire-fighting vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) of 21 tonnes.
<p>PO 6.3</p> <p>Development does not rely on fire tracks as means of evacuation or access for fire-fighting purposes unless there are no safe alternatives available.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

Procedural Matters (PM) - Referrals

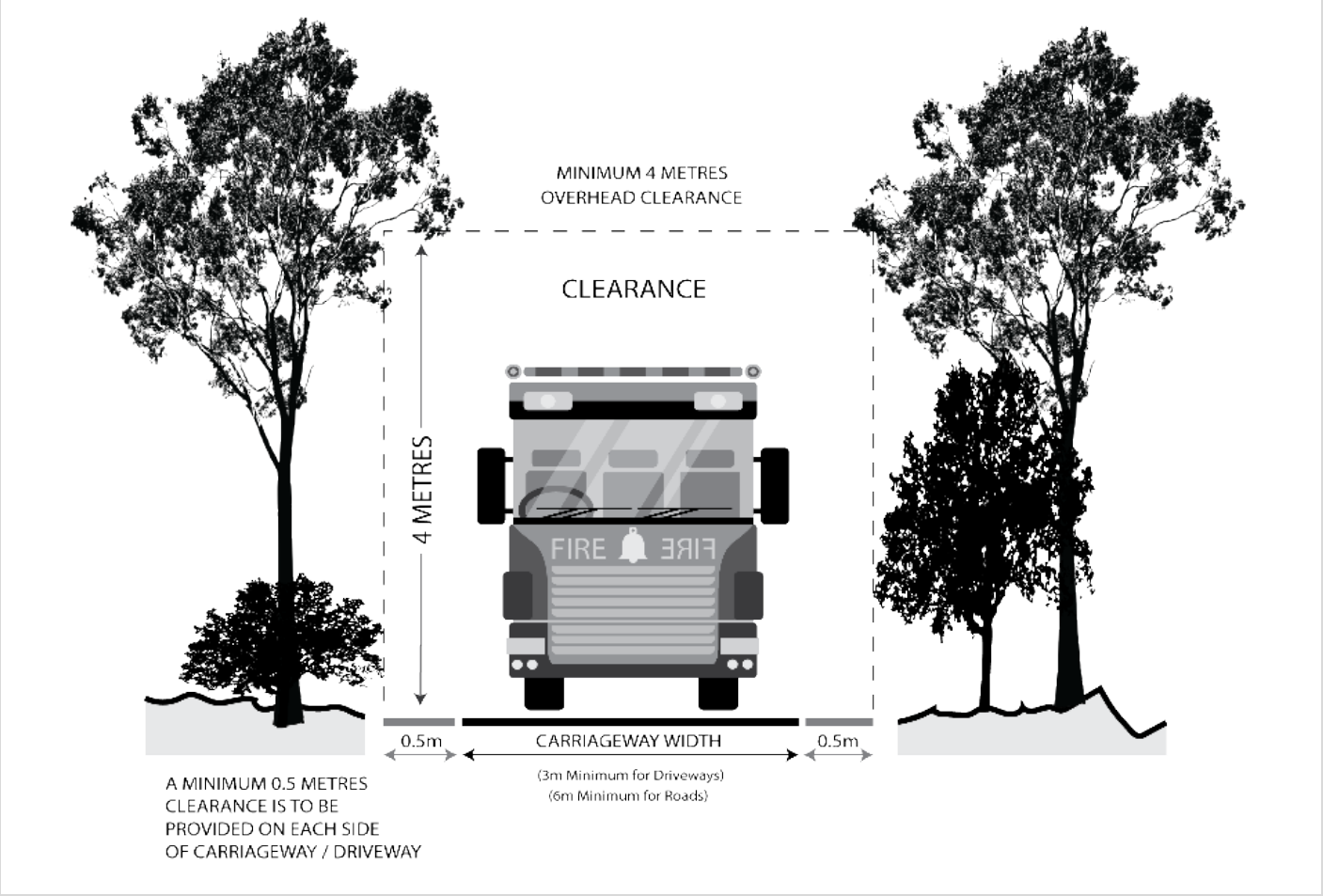
The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory Reference
<p>Except if a relevant certificate accompanies the application for planning consent in respect of the development, any of the following classes of development (including alterations and additions which increase the floor area of such buildings by 10% or more):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) land division creating one or more additional allotments (b) dwelling (c) ancillary accommodation (d) residential flat building (e) tourist accommodation (f) boarding home (g) dormitory style accommodation (h) workers' accommodation (i) student accommodation (j) child care facility (k) educational facility (l) retirement village (m) supported accommodation (n) residential park (o) hospital (p) camp ground. 	South Australian Country Fire Service.	To provide expert assessment and direction to the relevant authority on the potential impacts of bushfire on the development.	Development of a class to which Schedule 9 clause 3 item 2 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.

Figures and Diagrams

Fire Appliance Clearances

Figure 1 - Overhead and Side Clearances



Roads and Driveway Design

Figure 2 - Road and Driveway Curves

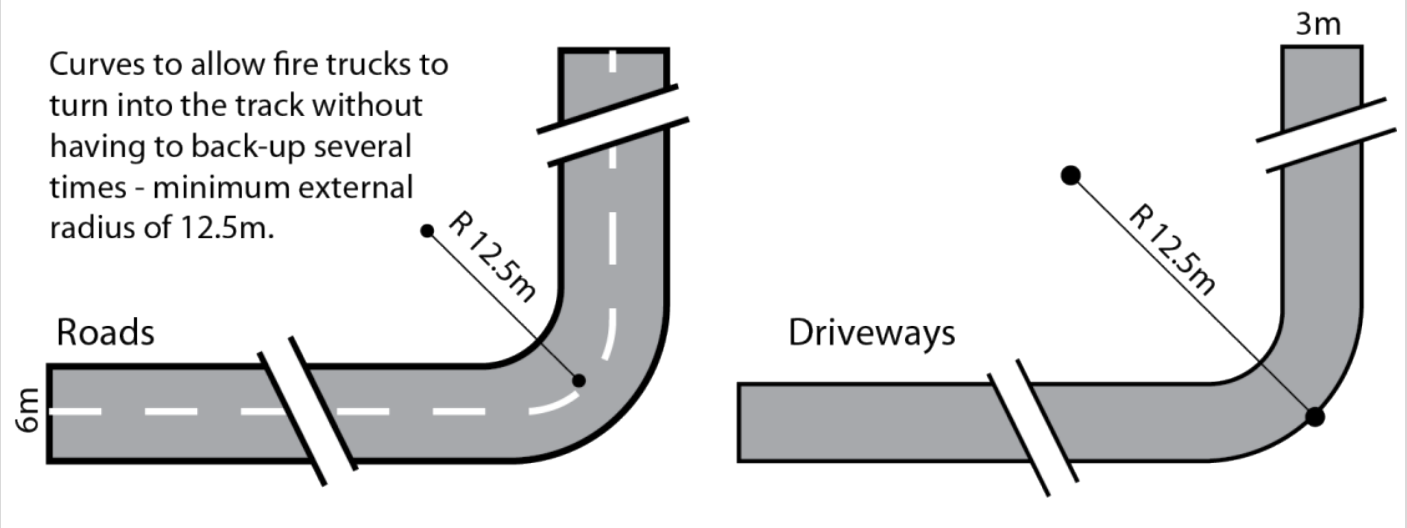
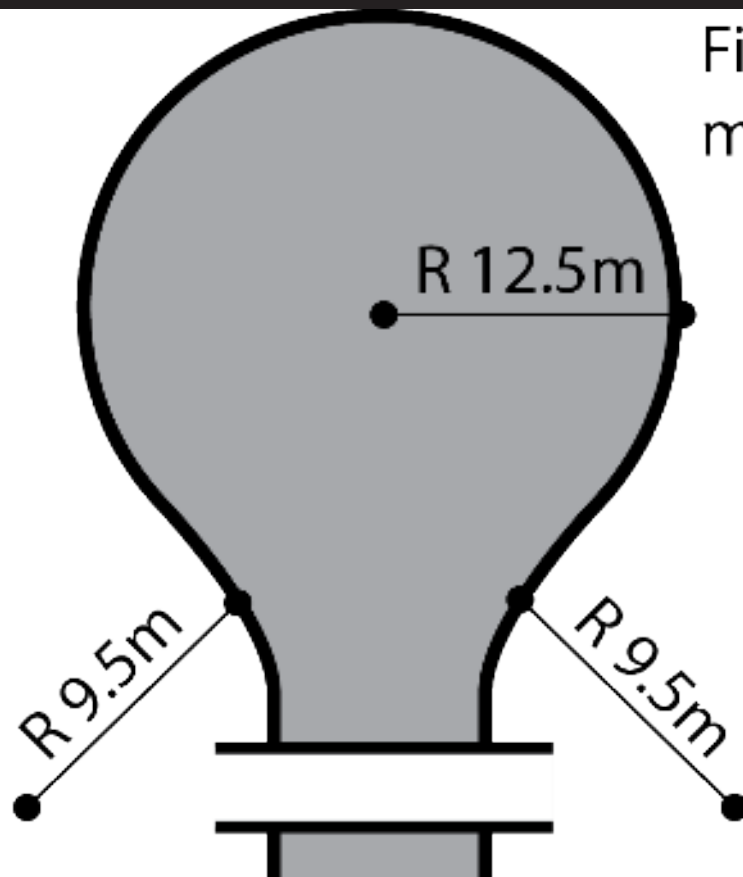
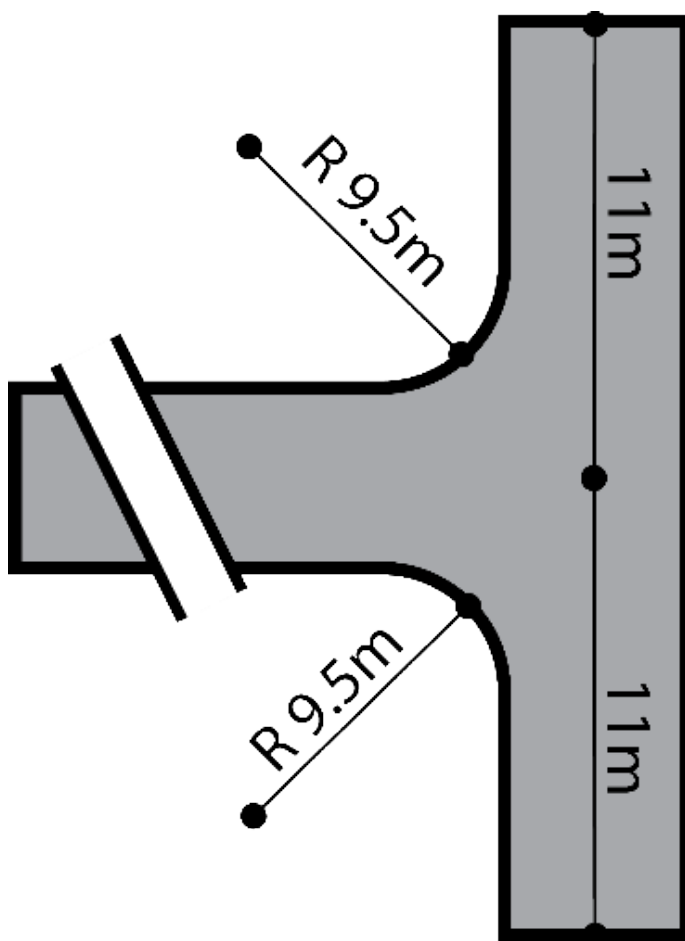


Figure 3 - Full Circle Turning Area



Fire truck turning area -
minimum radius 12.5m

Figure 4 - 'T' or 'Y' Shaped Turning Head



"T" shaped turning area
for fire trucks to reverse
into so they can turn
around
- minimum length 11m.

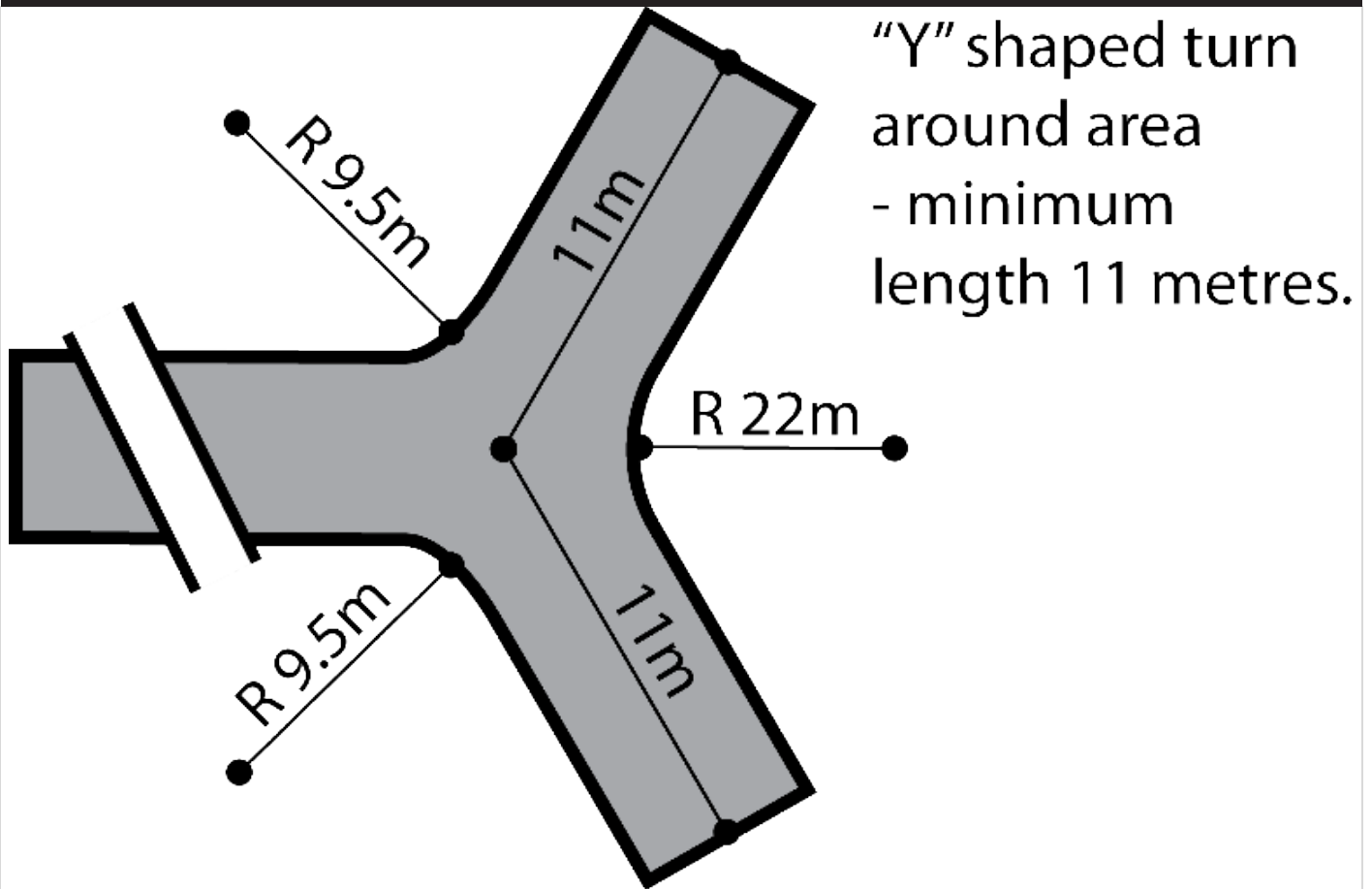
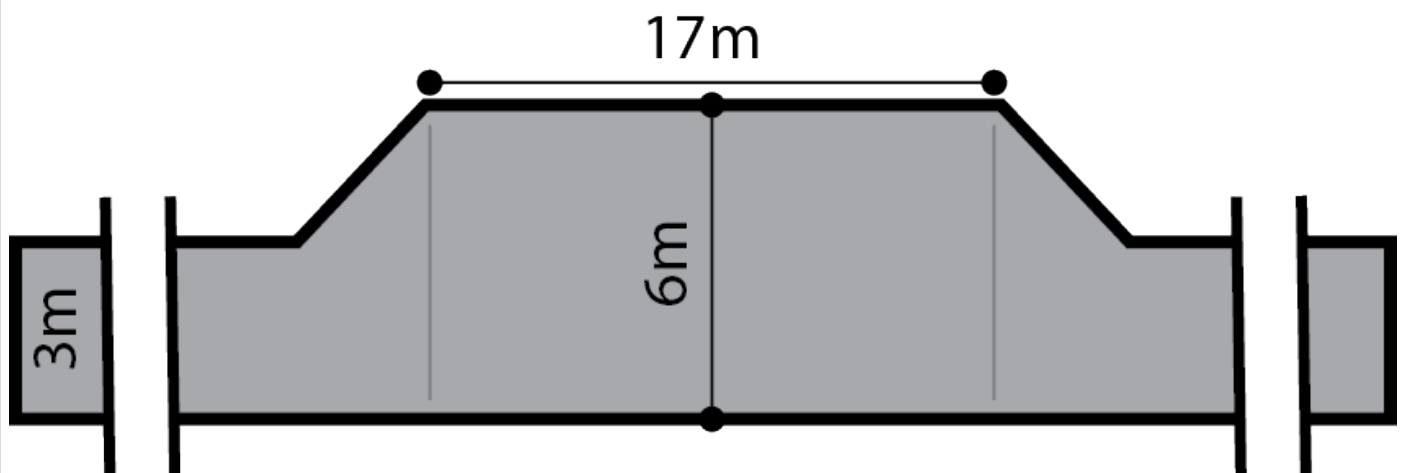


Figure 5 - Driveway Passing Bays

Passing bay for fire trucks - minimum width 6 metres, minimum length 17 metres.



Hazards (Flooding - Evidence Required) Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Development adopts a precautionary approach to mitigate potential impacts on people, property, infrastructure and the environment from potential flood risk through the appropriate siting and design of development.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Flood Resilience	
PO 1.1 Development is sited, designed and constructed to minimise the risk of entry of potential floodwaters where the entry of flood waters is likely to result in undue damage to or compromise ongoing activities within buildings.	DTS/DPF 1.1 Habitable buildings, commercial and industrial buildings, and buildings used for animal keeping incorporate a finished floor level at least 300mm above: (a) the highest point of top of kerb of the primary street or (b) the highest point of natural ground level at the primary street boundary where there is no kerb
Environmental Protection	
PO 2.1 Buildings and structures used either partly or wholly to contain or store hazardous materials are designed to prevent spills or leaks leaving the confines of the building.	DTS/DPF 2.1 Development does not involve the storage of hazardous materials.

Procedural Matters (PM) - Referrals

The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory Reference
None	None	None	None

Heritage Adjacency Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Development adjacent to State and Local Heritage Places maintains the heritage and cultural values of those Places.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Built Form	
PO 1.1	DTS/DPF 1.1

Development adjacent to a State or Local Heritage Place does not dominate, encroach on or unduly impact on the setting of the Place.	None are applicable.
Land Division	
PO 2.1 Land division adjacent to a State or Local Heritage Place creates allotments that are of a size and dimension that enables the siting and setbacks of new buildings from allotment boundaries so that they do not dominate, encroach or unduly impact on the setting of the Place.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.

Procedural Matters (PM) - Referrals

The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory Reference
Development which in the opinion of the relevant authority materially affects the context within which the State Heritage Place is situated.	Minister responsible for the administration of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> .	To provide expert assessment and direction to the relevant authority on the potential impacts of development adjacent State Heritage Places.	Development of a class to which Schedule 9 clause 3 item 17 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.

Mount Lofty Ranges Water Supply Catchment (Area 1) Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Safeguard Greater Adelaide's public water supply by ensuring development has a neutral or beneficial effect on the quality of water harvested from primary reservoirs or diversion weir catchments from the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed to Satisfy (DTS) / Designated Performance Feature (DPF) Criteria

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Water Quality	
PO 1.1	DTS/DPF 1.1

Development results in a neutral or beneficial effect on the quality of water draining from the site to maintain and enhance the role of the catchment as a water supply.	None are applicable.
<p>PO 1.2</p> <p>Development does not include land uses that have the potential to cause adverse impacts on the quality of water draining into primary public water supply reservoirs and weirs.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 1.2</p> <p>Development does not involve any one or combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) aquaculture involving husbandry or supplementary feeding in a water flow through system (b) dairy except if a replacement dairy (c) organic waste processing facility (d) fuel depot (e) horticulture involving only market gardening or commercial turf growing (f) intensive animal husbandry (g) landfill (h) retail fuel outlet (i) special industry (j) stock sales yard (k) stock slaughter works (l) timber preservation works (m) waste recycling, storage or treatment facility (n) wrecking yard.
Wastewater	
<p>PO 2.1</p> <p>Development that generates trade or industrial wastewater is designed to ensure wastewater disposal avoids adverse impacts on the quality of water draining into primary public water supply reservoirs and weirs.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.1</p> <p>Development that generates trade or industrial wastewater is connected to a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sewer or community wastewater management system with sufficient hydraulic and treatment capacity to accept the inflow, or (b) wastewater holding tank which has storage capacity of more than four days total flow during peak operations and is contained within an impervious, bunded area with a total liquid holding capacity of more than 120 percent of the total holding tank capacity, prior to transporting for off-site disposal.
<p>PO 2.2</p> <p>Development that generates human wastewater, including alterations and additions, are established at an intensity and in a manner to minimise potential adverse impact on water quality within primary reservoir and weir catchment areas.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.2</p> <p>Development, including alterations and additions, in combination with existing built form and activities within an allotment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) does not generate a combined total of more than 900 litres of wastewater per day, and (b) will be connected to the same on-site wastewater system that is compliant with relevant South Australian standards <p>or is otherwise connected to a sewerage or community wastewater management system.</p>
<p>PO 2.3</p> <p>Wastewater management systems result in a neutral or beneficial effect on the quality of water draining from the site.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.3</p> <p>Development results in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a building or land use that is currently connected to an existing on-site wastewater system that is non-compliant with relevant South Australian standards being connected to a new or upgraded system that complies with such standards <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an existing on-site wastewater system being decommissioned and wastewater being disposed of to a sewer or community wastewater management system that complies with relevant South Australian standards.
PO 2.4	DTS/DPF 2.4

Surface and groundwater protected from wastewater discharge pollution.	<p>All components of an effluent disposal area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) set back 50 metres or more from a watercourse (b) set back 100 metres or more from a public water supply reservoir (c) located on land with a slope no greater than 1-in-5 (20%) (d) located on land with 1.2m or more depth to bedrock or a seasonal or permanent water table (e) above the 10% AEP flood level.
Stormwater	
<p>PO 3.1</p> <p>Post-development peak stormwater discharge quantities and rates do not exceed pre-development quantities and rates to maintain water quality leaving the site.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 3.2</p> <p>Stormwater run-off from areas not likely to be subject to pollution diverted away from areas that could cause pollution.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 3.3</p> <p>Polluted stormwater is treated prior to discharge from the site.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 3.4</p> <p>Stormwater from carports, verandahs, outbuildings and agricultural buildings captured to protect water quality.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.4</p> <p>Development includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) rainwater tanks with a minimum capacity of 1,000L connected to carports, verandahs and outbuildings or (b) rainwater tanks with a minimum capacity of 4,500L connected to agricultural buildings exceeding 100m².
<p>PO 3.5</p> <p>Stormwater from dwelling additions captured to protect water quality.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.5</p> <p>Dwelling additions are connected to a rainwater tank with a minimum capacity of 1,000L.</p>
<p>PO 3.6</p> <p>Stormwater from shops and tourist accommodation is managed to protect water quality.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.6</p> <p>Shops and tourist accommodation satisfy all the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are located 50m or more from watercourses, wetlands, land prone to waterlogging and bores (b) are located 100m or more from public water supply reservoirs and diversion weirs (c) are located on land with a slope not exceeding 20% (d) includes buildings connected to rainwater tanks with a minimum capacity of 1,000L (e) includes swales that divert clean stormwater away from areas where it could be polluted.
<p>PO 3.7</p> <p>Stormwater from horse keeping and low intensity animal husbandry is managed to protect water quality.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.7</p> <p>Horse keeping and low intensity animal husbandry satisfy all the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is located 50m or more from watercourses, wetlands, land prone to waterlogging and bores (b) is located on land with a slope not exceeding 10% (c) includes stables, shelters or other roofed structures connected to rainwater tanks with a minimum capacity of 1,000L (d) includes swales that divert clean stormwater away from areas (including yards, manure storage areas, and watering points) within which it could be polluted.

PO 3.8 Stormwater from horticulture is managed to protect water quality.	DTS/DPF 3.8 Horticulture satisfies all the following : (a) is located 50m or more from watercourses, wetlands, land prone to waterlogging and bores (b) is located 100m or more from public water supply reservoirs and diversion weirs (c) is located on land with a slope not exceeding 10% (d) includes swales or other structures that divert clean stormwater away from areas (including plant growing areas, chemical storage areas and plant waste storage areas) within which it could be polluted.
PO 3.9 Stormwater from excavated and filled areas is managed to protect water quality.	DTS/DPF 3.9 Excavation and/or filling satisfy all the following: (a) is located 50m or more from watercourses (b) is located 100m or more from public water supply reservoirs and diversion weirs (c) does not involve excavation exceeding a vertical height of 0.75m (d) does not involve filling exceeding a vertical height of 0.75m (e) does not involve a total combined excavation and filling vertical height of 1.5m.
Landscapes and Natural Features	
PO 4.1 Development minimises the need to modify landscapes and natural features.	DTS/DPF 4.1 None are applicable.
Land Division	
PO 5.1 Land division does not result in an increased risk of pollution to surface or underground water.	DTS/DPF 5.1 Land division does not create additional allotments and satisfies (a) and/or (b): (a) is for realignment of allotment boundaries to correct an anomaly in the placement of those boundaries with respect to the location of existing buildings or structures (b) is for realignment of allotment boundaries to improve management of the land for primary production and/or conservation of natural features.
PO 5.2 Realignment of allotment boundaries does not create development potential for a dwelling and associated onsite wastewater management system where no such potential currently exists.	DTS/DPF 5.2 None are applicable.

Procedural Matters (PM)

The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory Reference
Any of the following classes of development that are not connected (or not proposed to be connected) to a community wastewater management system or sewerage infrastructure:	Environment Protection Authority.	To provide expert technical assessment and direction to the relevant authority on whether a proposed development will have a	Development of a class to which Schedule 9

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) land division creating one or more additional allotments, either partly or wholly within the area of the overlay (b) function venue with more than 75 seats for customer dining purposes (c) restaurant with more than 40 seats for customer dining purposes (d) restaurant with more than 30 seats for customer dining purposes in association with a cellar door (e) dwelling where a habitable dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation already exists on the same allotment (including where a valid planning authorisation exists to erect a dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation on the same allotment), except where the existing habitable dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation on the same allotment is proposed to be demolished and the existing on-site wastewater system is proposed to be decommissioned (f) tourist accommodation where a habitable dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation already exists on the same allotment (including where a valid planning authorisation exists to erect a habitable dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation on the same allotment), except where the existing habitable dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation on the same allotment is proposed to be demolished and the existing on-site wastewater system is proposed to be decommissioned (g) workers' accommodation where a habitable dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation already exists on the same allotment (including where a valid planning authorisation exists to erect a habitable dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation on the same allotment), except where the existing habitable dwelling or tourist accommodation or workers' accommodation on the same allotment is proposed to be demolished and the existing on-site wastewater system is proposed to be decommissioned (h) any other development that generates human wastewater from a peak loading capacity of more than 40 persons (or more than 6,000 litres/day). 		neutral or beneficial impact on water quality.	clause 3 item 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.
Composting works (excluding a prescribed approved activity) - being a depot, facility or works with the capacity to treat, during a 12 month period more than 200 tonnes of organic waste or matter (EPA Licence)			
Wastewater treatment works - being sewage treatment works, a community wastewater management system, winery wastewater treatment works or any other wastewater treatment works with the capacity to treat, during a 12 month period more than 2.5 ML of wastewater (EPA Licence required at more than 5ML)			
Feedlots - being carrying on an operation for holding in confined yard or area and feeding principally by mechanical means or by hand not less than an average of 200 cattle (EPA Licence) or 1,600 sheep or goats per day over any period of 12 months, but excluding any such			

operation carried on at an abattoir, slaughterhouse or saleyard or for the purpose only of drought or other emergency feeding			
Piggeries - being the conduct of a piggery (being premises having confined or roofed structures for keeping pigs) with a capacity of 130 or more standard pig units (EPA Licence required at 650 or more standard pig units)			
Dairies - carrying on of a dairy with a total processing capacity exceeding 100 milking animals at any one time.			

Native Vegetation Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Areas of native vegetation are protected, retained and restored in order to sustain biodiversity, threatened species and vegetation communities, fauna habitat, ecosystem services, carbon storage and amenity values.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Environmental Protection	
PO 1.1 Development avoids, or where it cannot be practically avoided, minimises the clearance of native vegetation taking into account the siting of buildings, access points, bushfire protection measures and building maintenance.	DTS/DPF 1.1 An application is accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a declaration stating that the proposal will not, or would not, involve clearance of native vegetation under the Native Vegetation Act 1991, including any clearance that may occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in connection with a relevant access point and / or driveway (ii) within 10m of a building (other than a residential building or tourist accommodation) (iii) within 20m of a dwelling or addition to an existing dwelling for fire prevention and control (iv) within 50m of residential or tourist 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 Native Vegetation Regulations 2017 that establishes that the clearance is categorised as 'Level 1 clearance'.
PO 1.2	DTS/DPF 1.2

<p>Native vegetation clearance in association with development avoids the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) significant wildlife habitat and movement corridors (b) rare, vulnerable or endangered plants species (c) native vegetation that is significant because it is located in an area which has been extensively cleared (d) native vegetation that is growing in, or in association with, a wetland environment. 	<p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 1.3</p> <p>Intensive animal husbandry, commercial forestry and agricultural activities are sited, set back and designed to minimise impacts on native vegetation, including impacts on native vegetation in an adjacent State Significant Native Vegetation Area, from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in the case of commercial forestry, the spread of fires from a plantation (b) the spread of pest plants and phytophthora (c) the spread of non-indigenous plants species (d) excessive nutrient loading of the soil or loading arising from surface water runoff (e) soil compaction (f) chemical spray drift. 	<p>DTS/DPF 1.3</p> <p>Development within 500 metres of a boundary of a State Significant Native Vegetation Area does not involve any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) horticulture (b) intensive animal husbandry (c) dairy (d) commercial forestry (e) aquaculture.
<p>PO 1.4</p> <p>Development restores and enhances biodiversity and habitat values through revegetation using locally indigenous plant species.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 1.4</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Land division	
<p>PO 2.1</p> <p>Land division does not result in the fragmentation of land containing native vegetation, or necessitate the clearance of native vegetation, unless such clearance is considered minor, taking into account the location of allotment boundaries, access ways, fire breaks, boundary fencing and potential building siting or the like.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.1</p> <p>Land division where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an application is accompanied by one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a declaration stating that none of the allotments in the proposed plan of division contain native vegetation under the <i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i> (ii) a declaration stating that no native vegetation clearance under the <i>Native Vegetation Act 1991</i> will be required as a result of the division of land (iii) a report prepared in accordance with Regulation 18(2) (a) of the Native Vegetation Regulations 2017 that establishes that the vegetation to be cleared is categorised as 'Level 1 clearance' or (b) an application for land division which is being considered concurrently with a proposal to develop each allotment which will satisfy, or would satisfy, the requirements of DTS/DPF 1.1, including any clearance that may occur or (c) the division is to support a Heritage Agreement under the Native Vegetation Act 1991 or the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>.

Procedural Matters (PM) - Referrals

The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory
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			Reference
Development that is the subject of a report prepared in accordance with Regulation 18(2)(a) of the <i>Native Vegetation Regulations 2017</i> that categorises the clearance, or potential clearance, as 'Level 3 clearance' or 'Level 4 clearance'.	Native Vegetation Council	To provide expert assessment and direction to the relevant authority on the potential impacts of development on native vegetation.	Development of a class to which Schedule 9 clause 3 item 11 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.

Prescribed Wells Area Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Sustainable water use in prescribed wells areas.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
<p>PO 1.1</p> <p>All development, but in particular involving any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) horticulture (b) activities requiring irrigation (c) aquaculture (d) industry (e) intensive animal husbandry (f) commercial forestry <p>has a lawful, sustainable and reliable water supply that does not place undue strain on water resources in prescribed wells areas.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 1.1</p> <p>Development satisfies either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the applicant has a current water licence in which sufficient spare capacity exists to accommodate the water needs of the proposed use or (b) the proposal does not involve the taking of water for which a licence would be required under the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i>.

Procedural Matters (PM) - Referrals

The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory Reference
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Any of the following classes of development that require or may require water to be taken in addition to any allocation that has already been granted under the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> :	The Chief Executive of the Department of the Minister responsible for the administration of the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> .	To provide expert technical assessment and direction to the relevant authority on the taking of water to ensure development is undertaken sustainably.	Development of a class to which Schedule 9 clause 3 item 13 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) horticulture (b) activities requiring irrigation (c) aquaculture (d) industry (e) intensive animal husbandry (f) commercial forestry. 			
Commercial forestry that requires a forest water licence under Part 8 Division 6 of the <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> .			

Regulated and Significant Tree Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Conservation of regulated and significant trees to provide aesthetic and environmental benefits and mitigate tree loss.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed to Satisfy (DTS) / Designated Performance Feature (DPF) Criteria

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Tree Retention and Health	
PO 1.1 Regulated trees are retained where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) make an important visual contribution to local character and amenity (b) are indigenous to the local area and listed under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i> as a rare or endangered native species and / or (c) provide an important habitat for native fauna. 	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Significant trees are retained where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) make an important contribution to the character or amenity of the local area (b) are indigenous to the local area and are listed under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i> as a rare or endangered native species (c) represent an important habitat for native fauna (d) are part of a wildlife corridor of a remnant area of native vegetation (e) are important to the maintenance of biodiversity in the local environment 	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.

and / or (f) form a notable visual element to the landscape of the local area.	
<p>PO 1.3</p> <p>A tree damaging activity not in connection with other development satisfies (a) and (b):</p> <p>(a) tree damaging activity is only undertaken to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) remove a diseased tree where its life expectancy is short (ii) mitigate an unacceptable risk to public or private safety due to limb drop or the like (iii) rectify or prevent extensive damage to a building of value as comprising any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. a Local Heritage Place B. a State Heritage Place C. a substantial building of value <p>and there is no reasonable alternative to rectify or prevent such damage other than to undertake a tree damaging activity</p> <p>(iv) reduce an unacceptable hazard associated with a tree within 20m of an existing residential, tourist accommodation or other habitable building from bushfire</p> <p>(v) treat disease or otherwise in the general interests of the health of the tree and / or</p> <p>(vi) maintain the aesthetic appearance and structural integrity of the tree</p> <p>(b) in relation to a significant tree, tree-damaging activity is avoided unless all reasonable remedial treatments and measures have been determined to be ineffective.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 1.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 1.4</p> <p>A tree-damaging activity in connection with other development satisfies all the following:</p> <p>(a) it accommodates the reasonable development of land in accordance with the relevant zone or subzone where such development might not otherwise be possible</p> <p>(b) in the case of a significant tree, all reasonable development options and design solutions have been considered to prevent substantial tree-damaging activity occurring.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 1.4</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Ground work affecting trees	
<p>PO 2.1</p> <p>Regulated and significant trees, including their root systems, are not unduly compromised by excavation and / or filling of land, or the sealing of surfaces within the vicinity of the tree to support their retention and health.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Land Division	
<p>PO 3.1</p> <p>Land division results in an allotment configuration that enables its subsequent development and the retention of regulated and significant trees as far as is reasonably practicable.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.1</p> <p>Land division where:</p> <p>(a) there are no regulated or significant trees located within or adjacent to the plan of division</p>

- or
(b) the application demonstrates that an area exists to accommodate subsequent development of proposed allotments after an allowance has been made for a tree protection zone around any regulated tree within and adjacent to the plan of division.

Procedural Matters (PM) - Referrals

The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory Reference
None	None	None	None

Water Resources Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Protection of the quality of surface waters considering adverse water quality impacts associated with projected reductions in rainfall and warmer air temperatures as a result of climate change.
DO 2	Maintain the conveyance function and natural flow paths of watercourses to assist in the management of flood waters and stormwater runoff.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Water Catchment	
PO 1.1 Watercourses and their beds, banks, wetlands and floodplains (1% AEP flood extent) are not damaged or modified and are retained in their natural state, except where modification is required for essential access or maintenance purposes.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Development avoids interfering with the existing hydrology or water regime of swamps and wetlands other than to improve the existing conditions to enhance environmental values.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Wetlands and low-lying areas providing habitat for native flora and fauna are not drained, except temporarily for essential management purposes to enhance environmental values.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.

PO 1.4 Watercourses, areas of remnant native vegetation, or areas prone to erosion that are capable of natural regeneration are fenced off to limit stock access.	DTS/DPF 1.4 None are applicable.
PO 1.5 Development that increases surface water run-off includes a suitably sized strip of vegetated land on each side of a watercourse to filter runoff to: (a) reduce the impacts on native aquatic ecosystems (b) minimise soil loss eroding into the watercourse.	DTS/DPF 1.5 A strip of land 20m or more wide measured from the top of existing banks on each side of the watercourse is free from development, livestock use and revegetated with locally indigenous vegetation.
PO 1.6 Development resulting in the depositing or placing of an object or solid material in a watercourse or lake occurs only where it involves any of the following: (a) the construction of an erosion control structure (b) devices or structures used to extract or regulate water flowing in a watercourse (c) devices used for scientific purposes (d) the rehabilitation of watercourses.	DTS/DPF 1.6 None are applicable.
PO 1.7 Watercourses, floodplains (1% AEP flood extent) and wetlands protected and enhanced by retaining and protecting existing native vegetation.	DTS/DPF 1.7 None are applicable.
PO 1.8 Watercourses, floodplains (1% AEP flood extent) and wetlands are protected and enhanced by stabilising watercourse banks and reducing sediments and nutrients entering the watercourse.	DTS/DPF 1.8 None are applicable.
PO 1.9 Dams, water tanks and diversion drains are located and constructed to maintain the quality and quantity of flows required to meet environmental and downstream needs.	DTS/DPF 1.9 None are applicable.

Procedural Matters (PM) - Referrals

The following table identifies classes of development / activities that require referral in this Overlay and the applicable referral body. It sets out the purpose of the referral as well as the relevant statutory reference from Schedule 9 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017.

Class of Development / Activity	Referral Body	Purpose of Referral	Statutory Reference
None	None	None	None

Part 4 - General Development Policies

Advertisements

Assessment Provisions (AP)


Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Advertisements and advertising hoardings are appropriate to context, efficient and effective in communicating with the public, limited in number to avoid clutter, and do not create hazard.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Appearance	
<p>PO 1.1</p> <p>Advertisements are compatible and integrated with the design of the building and/or land they are located on.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 1.1</p> <p>Advertisements attached to a building satisfy all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are not located in a Neighbourhood-type zone (b) where they are flush with a wall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) if located at canopy level, are in the form of a fascia sign (ii) if located above canopy level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. do not have any part rising above parapet height B. are not attached to the roof of the building (c) where they are not flush with a wall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) if attached to a verandah, no part of the advertisement protrudes beyond the outer limits of the verandah structure (ii) if attached to a two-storey building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. has no part located above the finished floor level of the second storey of the building B. does not protrude beyond the outer limits of any verandah structure below C. does not have a sign face that exceeds 1m2 per side. (d) if located below canopy level, are flush with a wall (e) if located at canopy level, are in the form of a fascia sign (f) if located above a canopy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) are flush with a wall (ii) do not have any part rising above parapet height (iii) are not attached to the roof of the building. (g) if attached to a verandah, no part of the advertisement protrudes beyond the outer limits of the verandah structure (h) if attached to a two-storey building, have no part located above the finished floor level of the second storey of the building (i) where they are flush with a wall, do not, in combination with any other existing sign, cover more than 15% of the building facade to which they are attached.
PO 1.2	DTS/DPF 1.2

Advertising hoardings do not disfigure the appearance of the land upon which they are situated or the character of the locality.	Where development comprises an advertising hoarding, the supporting structure is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) concealed by the associated advertisement and decorative detailing or (b) not visible from an adjacent public street or thoroughfare, other than a support structure in the form of a single or dual post design.
DTS/DPF 1.3 Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings are contained within the boundaries of the site.	PO 1.4 Where possible, advertisements on public land are integrated with existing structures and infrastructure.
DTS/DPF 1.4 Advertisements on public land that meet at least one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) achieves Advertisements DTS/DPF 1.1 (b) are integrated with a bus shelter. 	PO 1.5 Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings are of a scale and size appropriate to the character of the locality.
DTS/DPF 1.5 None are applicable.	PO 1.3 Advertising does not encroach on public land or the land of an adjacent allotment.
Proliferation of Advertisements	
PO 2.1 Proliferation of advertisements is minimised to avoid visual clutter and untidiness.	DTS/DPF 2.1 No more than one freestanding advertisement is displayed per occupancy.
PO 2.2 Multiple business or activity advertisements are co-located and coordinated to avoid visual clutter and untidiness.	DTS/DPF 2.2 Advertising of a multiple business or activity complex is located on a single advertisement fixture or structure.
PO 2.3 Proliferation of advertisements attached to buildings is minimised to avoid visual clutter and untidiness.	DTS/DPF 2.3 Advertisements satisfy all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are attached to a building (b) other than in a Neighbourhood-type zone, where they are flush with a wall, cover no more than 15% of the building facade to which they are attached (c) do not result in more than one sign per occupancy that is not flush with a wall.
Advertising Content	
PO 3.1 Advertisements are limited to information relating to the lawful use of land they are located on to assist in the ready identification of the activity or activities on the land and avoid unrelated content that contributes to visual clutter and untidiness.	DTS/DPF 3.1 Advertisements contain information limited to a lawful existing or proposed activity or activities on the same site as the advertisement.
Amenity Impacts	
PO 4.1 Light spill from advertisement illumination does not unreasonably compromise the amenity of sensitive receivers.	DTS/DPF 4.1 Advertisements do not incorporate any illumination.
Safety	
PO 5.1 Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings erected on a verandah or projecting from a building wall are designed and located to allow for	DTS/DPF 5.1 Advertisements have a minimum clearance of 2.5m between the top of the footpath and base of the underside of the sign.

Policy24		P&D Code (in effect) Version 2025.18 25/09/2025	
safe and convenient pedestrian access.			
PO 5.2	Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings do not distract or create a hazard to drivers through excessive illumination.	DTS/DPF 5.2	No advertisement illumination is proposed.
PO 5.3	Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings do not create a hazard to drivers by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) being liable to interpretation by drivers as an official traffic sign or signal (b) obscuring or impairing drivers' view of official traffic signs or signals (c) obscuring or impairing drivers' view of features of a road that are potentially hazardous (such as junctions, bends, changes in width and traffic control devices) or other road or rail vehicles at/or approaching level crossings. 	DTS/DPF 5.3	Advertisements satisfy all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are not located in a public road or rail reserve (b) are located wholly outside the land shown as 'Corner Cut-Off Area' in the following diagram 
PO 5.4	Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings do not create a hazard by distracting drivers from the primary driving task at a location where the demands on driver concentration are high.	DTS/DPF 5.4	Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings are not located along or adjacent to a road having a speed limit of 80km/h or more.
PO 5.5	Advertisements and/or advertising hoardings provide sufficient clearance from the road carriageway to allow for safe and convenient movement by all road users.	DTS/DPF 5.5	Where the advertisement or advertising hoarding is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on a kerbed road with a speed zone of 60km/h or less, the advertisement or advertising hoarding is located at least 0.6m from the roadside edge of the kerb (b) on an unkerbed road with a speed zone of 60km/h or less, the advertisement or advertising hoarding is located at least 5.5m from the edge of the seal (c) on any other kerbed or unkerbed road, the advertisement or advertising hoarding is located a minimum of the following distance from the roadside edge of the kerb or the seal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 110 km/h road - 14m (b) 100 km/h road - 13m (c) 90 km/h road - 10m (d) 70 or 80 km/h road - 8.5m.
PO 5.6	Advertising near signalised intersections does not cause unreasonable distraction to road users through illumination, flashing lights, or moving or changing displays or messages.	DTS/DPF 5.6	Advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is not illuminated (b) does not incorporate a moving or changing display or message (c) does not incorporate a flashing light(s).

Animal Keeping and Horse Keeping

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Animals are kept at a density that is not beyond the carrying capacity of the land and in a manner that minimises their adverse effects on the environment, local amenity and surrounding development.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Siting and Design	
PO 1.1 Animal keeping, horse keeping and associated activities do not create adverse impacts on the environment or the amenity of the locality.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Animal keeping and horse keeping is located and managed to minimise the potential transmission of disease to other operations where animals are kept.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
Horse Keeping	
PO 2.1 Water from stable wash-down areas is directed to appropriate absorption areas and/or drainage pits to minimise pollution of land and water.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Stables, horse shelters or associated yards are sited appropriate distances away from sensitive receivers and/or allotments in other ownership to avoid adverse impacts from dust, erosion and odour.	DTS/DPF 2.2 Stables, horse shelters and associated yards are sited in accordance with all of the following: (a) 30m or more from any sensitive receivers (existing or approved) on land in other ownership (b) where an adjacent allotment is vacant and in other ownership, 30m or more from the boundary of that allotment.
PO 2.3 All areas accessible to horses are separated from septic tank effluent disposal areas to protect the integrity of that system. Stable flooring is constructed with an impervious material to facilitate regular cleaning.	DTS/DPF 2.3 Septic tank effluent disposal areas are enclosed with a horse-proof barrier such as a fence to exclude horses from this area.
PO 2.4 To minimise environmental harm and adverse impacts on water resources, stables, horse shelters and associated yards are appropriately set back from a watercourse.	DTS/DPF 2.4 Stables, horse shelters and associated yards are set back 50m or more from a watercourse.
PO 2.5 Stables, horse shelters and associated yards are located on slopes that are stable to minimise the risk of soil erosion and water runoff.	DTS/DPF 2.5 Stables, horse shelters and associated yards are not located on land with a slope greater than 10% (1-in-10).
Kennels	
PO 3.1 Kennel flooring is constructed with an impervious material to facilitate regular cleaning.	DTS/DPF 3.1 The floors of kennels satisfy all of the following: (a) are constructed of impervious concrete (b) are designed to be self-draining when washed down.
PO 3.2	DTS/DPF 3.2

Policy24		P&D Code (in effect) Version 2025.18 25/09/2025	
Kennels and exercise yards are designed and sited to minimise noise nuisance to neighbours through measures such as:		Kennels are sited 500m or more from the nearest sensitive receiver on land in other ownership.	
(a) adopting appropriate separation distances (b) orientating openings away from sensitive receivers.			
PO 3.3	Dogs are regularly observed and managed to minimise nuisance impact on adjoining sensitive receivers from animal behaviour.	DTS/DPF 3.3	Kennels are sited in association with a permanent dwelling on the land.
Wastes			
PO 4.1	Storage of manure, used litter and other wastes (other than wastewater lagoons) is designed, constructed and managed to minimise attracting and harbouring vermin.	DTS/DPF 4.1	None are applicable.
PO 4.2	Facilities for the storage of manure, used litter and other wastes (other than wastewater lagoons) are located to minimise the potential for polluting water resources.	DTS/DPF 4.2	Waste storage facilities (other than wastewater lagoons) are located outside the 1% AEP flood event areas.

Aquaculture

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Aquaculture facilities are developed in an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable manner to support an equitable sharing of marine, coastal and inland resources and mitigate conflict with other water-based and land-based uses.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome		Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature	
Land-based Aquaculture			
PO 1.1	Land-based aquaculture and associated components are sited and designed to mitigate adverse impacts on nearby sensitive receivers.	DTS/DPF 1.1	Land-based aquaculture and associated components are located to satisfy all of the following: (a) 200m or more from a sensitive receiver in other ownership (b) 500m or more from the boundary of a zone primarily intended to accommodate sensitive receivers or The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i> .
PO 1.2	Land-based aquaculture and associated components are sited and designed to prevent surface flows from entering ponds in a 1% AEP sea flood level event.	DTS/DPF 1.2	None are applicable.

PO 1.3	DTS/DPF 1.3
Land-based aquaculture and associated components are sited and designed to prevent pond leakage that would pollute groundwater.	The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i> .
PO 1.4	DTS/DPF 1.4
Land-based aquaculture and associated components are sited and designed to prevent farmed species escaping and entering into any waters.	The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i> .
PO 1.5	DTS/DPF 1.5
Land-based aquaculture and associated components, including intake and discharge pipes, are designed to minimise the need to traverse sensitive areas to minimise impact on the natural environment.	None are applicable.
PO 1.6	DTS/DPF 1.6
Pipe inlets and outlets associated with land-based aquaculture are sited and designed to minimise the risk of disease transmission.	The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i> .
PO 1.7	DTS/DPF 1.7
Storage areas associated with aquaculture activity are integrated with the use of the land and sited and designed to minimise their visual impact on the surrounding environment.	None are applicable.
Marine Based Aquaculture	
PO 2.1	DTS/DPF 2.1
Marine aquaculture is sited and designed to minimise its adverse impacts on sensitive ecological areas including: (a) creeks and estuaries (b) wetlands (c) significant seagrass and mangrove communities (d) marine habitats and ecosystems.	None are applicable.
PO 2.2	DTS/DPF 2.2
Marine aquaculture is sited in areas with adequate water current to disperse sediments and dissolve particulate wastes to prevent the build-up of waste that may cause environmental harm.	The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i> .
PO 2.3	DTS/DPF 2.3
Marine aquaculture is designed to not involve discharge of human waste on the site, on any adjacent land or into nearby waters.	The development does not include toilet facilities located over water.
PO 2.4	DTS/DPF 2.4
Marine aquaculture (other than inter-tidal aquaculture) is located an appropriate distance seaward of the high water mark.	Marine aquaculture development is located 100m or more seaward of the high water mark or The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i> .
PO 2.5	DTS/DPF 2.5
Marine aquaculture is sited and designed to not obstruct or interfere with: (a) areas of high public use (b) areas, including beaches, used for recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, skiing, sailing and other water sports (c) areas of outstanding visual or environmental value	None are applicable.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) areas of high tourism value (e) areas of important regional or state economic activity, including commercial ports, wharfs and jetties (f) the operation of infrastructure facilities including inlet and outlet pipes associated with the desalination of sea water. 	
<p>PO 2.6</p> <p>Marine aquaculture is sited and designed to minimise interference and obstruction to the natural processes of the coastal and marine environment.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.6</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 2.7</p> <p>Marine aquaculture is designed to be as unobtrusive as practicable by incorporating measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) using feed hoppers painted in subdued colours and suspending them as close as possible to the surface of the water (b) positioning structures to protrude the minimum distance practicable above the surface of the water (c) avoiding the use of shelters and structures above cages and platforms unless necessary to exclude predators and protected species from interacting with the farming structures and/or stock inside the cages, or for safety reasons (d) positioning racks, floats and other farm structures in unobtrusive locations landward from the shoreline. 	<p>DTS/DPF 2.7</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 2.8</p> <p>Access, launching and maintenance facilities utilise existing established roads, tracks, ramps and paths to or from the sea where possible to minimise environmental and amenity impacts.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.8</p> <p>The development utilises existing established roads, tracks, ramps and/or paths (as applicable) to access the sea.</p>
<p>PO 2.9</p> <p>Access, launching and maintenance facilities are developed as common user facilities and are co-located where practicable to mitigate adverse impacts on coastal areas.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.9</p> <p>The development utilises existing established roads, tracks, ramps and/or paths (as applicable) to access the sea.</p>
<p>PO 2.10</p> <p>Marine aquaculture is sited to minimise potential impacts on, and to protect the integrity of, reserves under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.10</p> <p>Marine aquaculture is located 1000m or more seaward of the boundary of any reserve under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972</i>.</p>
<p>PO 2.11</p> <p>Onshore storage, cooling and processing facilities do not impair the coastline and its visual amenity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) being sited, designed, landscaped and of a scale to reduce the overall bulk and appearance of buildings and complement the coastal landscape (b) making provision for appropriately sited and designed vehicular access arrangements, including using existing vehicular access arrangements as far as practicable (c) incorporating appropriate waste treatment and disposal. 	<p>DTS/DPF 2.11</p> <p>The development does not include any onshore facilities in conjunction with a proposal for marine aquaculture.</p>
Navigation and Safety	
<p>PO 3.1</p> <p>Marine aquaculture sites are suitably marked to maintain navigational safety.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.1</p> <p>The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i>.</p>
<p>PO 3.2</p> <p>Marine aquaculture is sited to provide adequate separation between farms for safe navigation.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.2</p> <p>The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i>.</p>

Environmental Management	
PO 4.1 Marine aquaculture is maintained to prevent hazards to people and wildlife, including breeding grounds and habitats of native marine mammals and terrestrial fauna, especially migratory species.	DTS/DPF 4.1 None are applicable.
PO 4.2 Marine aquaculture is designed to facilitate the relocation or removal of structures in the case of emergency such as oil spills, algal blooms and altered water flows.	DTS/DPF 4.2 None are applicable.
PO 4.3 Marine aquaculture provides for progressive or future reclamation of disturbed areas ahead of, or upon, decommissioning.	DTS/DPF 4.3 None are applicable.
PO 4.4 Aquaculture operations incorporate measures for the removal and disposal of litter, disused material, shells, debris, detritus, dead animals and animal waste to prevent pollution of waters, wetlands, or the nearby coastline.	DTS/DPF 4.4 The development is the subject of an aquaculture lease and/or licence (as applicable) granted under the <i>Aquaculture Act 2001</i> .

Beverage Production in Rural Areas

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Mitigation of potential amenity and environmental impacts of value-adding beverage production facilities such as wineries, distilleries, cideries and breweries.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Odour and Noise	
PO 1.1 Beverage production activities are designed and sited to minimise odour impacts on rural amenity.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Beverage production activities are designed and sited to minimise noise impacts on sensitive receivers.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Fermentation, distillation, manufacturing, storage, packaging and bottling activities occur within enclosed buildings to improve the visual appearance within a locality and manage noise associated with these activities.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.

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PO 1.4	Breweries are designed to minimise odours emitted during boiling and fermentation stages of production.	DTS/DPF 1.4	Brew kettles are fitted with a vapour condenser.
PO 1.5	Beverage production solid wastes are stored in a manner that minimises odour impacts on sensitive receivers in other ownership.	DTS/DPF 1.5	Solid waste from beverage production is collected and stored in sealed containers and removed from the site within 48 hours.
Water Quality			
PO 2.1	Beverage production wastewater management systems (including wastewater irrigation) are set back from watercourses to minimise adverse impacts on water resources.	DTS/DPF 2.1	Wastewater management systems are set back 50m or more from the banks of watercourses and bores.
PO 2.2	The storage or disposal of chemicals or hazardous substances is undertaken in a manner to prevent pollution of water resources.	DTS/DPF 2.2	None are applicable.
PO 2.3	Stormwater runoff from areas that may cause contamination due to beverage production activities (including vehicle movements and machinery operations) is drained to an onsite stormwater treatment system to manage potential environmental impacts.	DTS/DPF 2.3	None are applicable.
PO 2.4	Stormwater runoff from areas unlikely to cause contamination by beverage production and associated activities (such as roof catchments and clean hard-paved surfaces) is diverted away from beverage production areas and wastewater management systems.	DTS/DPF 2.4	None are applicable.
Wastewater Irrigation			
PO 3.1	Beverage production wastewater irrigation systems are designed and located to not contaminate soil and surface and ground water resources or damage crops.	DTS/DPF 3.1	None are applicable.
PO 3.2	Beverage production wastewater irrigation systems are designed and located to minimise impact on amenity and avoid spray drift onto adjoining land.	DTS/DPF 3.2	Beverage production wastewater is not irrigated within 50m of any dwelling in other ownership.
PO 3.3	<p>Beverage production wastewater is not irrigated onto areas that pose an undue risk to the environment or amenity such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) waterlogged areas (b) land within 50m of a creek, swamp or domestic or stock water bore (c) land subject to flooding (d) steeply sloping land (e) rocky or highly permeable soil overlaying an unconfined aquifer. 	DTS/DPF 3.3	None are applicable.

Bulk Handling and Storage Facilities

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Facilities for the bulk handling and storage of agricultural, mineral, petroleum, rock, ore or other similar commodities are designed to minimise adverse impacts on transport networks, the landscape and surrounding land uses.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Siting and Design	
PO 1.1 Bulk handling and storage facilities are sited and designed to minimise risks of adverse air quality and noise impacts on sensitive receivers.	DTS/DPF 1.1 Facilities for the handling, storage and dispatch of commodities in bulk (excluding processing) meet the following minimum separation distances from sensitive receivers: (a) bulk handling of agricultural crop products, rock, ores, minerals, petroleum products or chemicals at a wharf or wharf side facility (including sea-port grain terminals), where the handling of these materials into or from vessels does not exceed 100 tonnes per day: 300m or more from residential premises not associated with the facility (b) bulk handling of agricultural crop products, rock, ores, minerals, petroleum products or chemicals to or from any commercial storage facility: 300m or more from residential premises not associated with the facility (c) bulk petroleum storage involving individual containers with a capacity up to 200 litres and a total on-site storage capacity not exceeding 1,000 cubic metres: 500m or more (d) coal handling with: a. capacity up to 1 tonne per day or a storage capacity up to 50 tonnes: 500m or more b. capacity exceeding 1 tonne per day but not exceeding 100 tonnes per day or a storage capacity exceeding 50 tonnes but not exceeding 5000 tonnes: 1000m or more.
Buffers and Landscaping	
PO 2.1 Bulk handling and storage facilities incorporate a buffer area for the establishment of dense landscaping adjacent road frontages to enhance the appearance of land and buildings from public thoroughfares.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Bulk handling and storage facilities incorporate landscaping to assist with screening and dust filtration.	DTS/DPF 2.2 None are applicable.
Access and Parking	
PO 3.1 Roadways and vehicle parking areas associated with bulk handling and storage facilities are designed and surfaced to control dust emissions and prevent drag out of material from the site.	DTS/DPF 3.1 Roadways and vehicle parking areas are sealed with an all-weather surface.
Slipways, Wharves and Pontoons	
PO 4.1	DTS/DPF 4.1

Slipways, wharves and pontoons used for the handling of bulk materials (such as fuel, oil, catch, bait and the like) incorporate catchment devices to avoid the release of materials into adjacent waters.	None are applicable.
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Clearance from Overhead Powerlines

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Protection of human health and safety when undertaking development in the vicinity of overhead transmission powerlines.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
PO 1.1 Buildings are adequately separated from aboveground powerlines to minimise potential hazard to people and property.	DTS/DPF 1.1 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> (b) there are no aboveground powerlines adjoining the site that are the subject of the proposed development.

Design

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Development is: (a) contextual - by considering, recognising and carefully responding to its natural surroundings or built environment and positively contributes to the character of the immediate area (b) durable - fit for purpose, adaptable and long lasting (c) inclusive - by integrating landscape design to optimise pedestrian and cyclist usability, privacy and equitable access, and promoting the provision of quality spaces integrated with the public realm that can be used for access and recreation and help optimise security and safety both internally and within the public realm, for occupants and visitors (d) sustainable - by integrating sustainable techniques into the design and siting of development and landscaping to improve community health, urban heat, water management, environmental performance, biodiversity and local amenity and to minimise energy consumption.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
All development	
External Appearance	
PO 1.1 Buildings reinforce corners through changes in setback, articulation, materials, colour and massing (including height, width, bulk, roof form and slope).	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Where zero or minor setbacks are desirable, development provides shelter over footpaths (<u>in the form of verandahs, awnings, canopies and the like, with adequate lighting</u>) to positively contribute to the walkability, comfort and safety of the public realm.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Building elevations facing the primary street (other than ancillary buildings) are designed and detailed to convey purpose, identify main access points and complement the streetscape.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.
PO 1.4 Plant, exhaust and intake vents and other technical equipment is integrated into the building design to minimise visibility from the public realm and negative impacts on residential amenity by: (a) positioning plant and equipment in unobtrusive locations viewed from public roads and spaces (b) screening rooftop plant and equipment from view (c) when located on the roof of non-residential development, locating the plant and equipment as far as practicable from adjacent sensitive land uses.	DTS/DPF 1.4 Development does not incorporate any structures that protrude beyond the roofline.
PO 1.5 The negative visual impact of outdoor storage, waste management, loading and service areas is minimised by integrating them into the building design and screening them from public view (such as fencing, landscaping and built form) taking into account the form of development contemplated in the relevant zone.	DTS/DPF 1.5 None are applicable.
Safety	
PO 2.1 Development maximises opportunities for passive surveillance of the public realm by providing clear lines of sight, appropriate lighting and the use of visually permeable screening wherever practicable.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Development is designed to differentiate public, communal and private areas.	DTS/DPF 2.2 None are applicable.
PO 2.3 Buildings are designed with safe, perceptible and direct access from public street frontages and vehicle parking areas.	DTS/DPF 2.3 None are applicable.
PO 2.4 Development at street level is designed to maximise opportunities for passive surveillance of the adjacent public realm.	DTS/DPF 2.4 None are applicable.
PO 2.5 Common areas and entry points of buildings (such as the foyer areas of	DTS/DPF 2.5 None are applicable.

residential buildings), and non-residential land uses at street level, maximise passive surveillance from the public realm to the inside of the building at night.	
Landscaping	
PO 3.1 Soft landscaping and tree planting is incorporated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) minimise heat absorption and reflection (b) maximise shade and shelter (c) maximise stormwater infiltration (d) enhance the appearance of land and streetscapes (e) contribute to biodiversity. 	DTS/DPF 3.1 None are applicable.
PO 3.2 Soft landscaping and tree planting maximises the use of locally indigenous plant species, incorporates plant species best suited to current and future climate conditions and avoids pest plant and weed species.	DTS/DPF 3.2 None are applicable.
Environmental Performance	
PO 4.1 Buildings are sited, oriented and designed to maximise natural sunlight access and ventilation to main activity areas, habitable rooms, common areas and open spaces.	DTS/DPF 4.1 None are applicable.
PO 4.2 Buildings are sited and designed to maximise passive environmental performance and minimise energy consumption and reliance on mechanical systems, such as heating and cooling.	DTS/DPF 4.2 None are applicable.
PO 4.3 Buildings incorporate climate-responsive techniques and features such as building and window orientation, use of eaves, verandahs and shading structures, water harvesting, at ground landscaping, green walls, green roofs and photovoltaic cells.	DTS/DPF 4.3 None are applicable.
Water Sensitive Design	
PO 5.1 Development is sited and designed to maintain natural hydrological systems without negatively impacting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the quantity and quality of surface water and groundwater (b) the depth and directional flow of surface water and groundwater (c) the quality and function of natural springs. 	DTS/DPF 5.1 None are applicable.
On-site Waste Treatment Systems	
PO 6.1 Dedicated on-site effluent disposal areas do not include any areas to be used for, or could be reasonably foreseen to be used for, private open space, driveways or car parking.	DTS/DPF 6.1 Effluent disposal drainage areas do not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) encroach within an area used as private open space or result in less private open space than that specified in Design Table 1 - Private Open Space (b) use an area also used as a driveway (c) encroach within an area used for on-site car parking or result in less on-site car parking than that specified in Transport, Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements or Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas.

Carparking Appearance	
<p>PO 7.1</p> <p>Development facing the street is designed to minimise the negative impacts of any semi-basement and undercroft car parking on the streetscapes through techniques such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) limiting protrusion above finished ground level (b) screening through appropriate planting, fencing and mounding (c) limiting the width of openings and integrating them into the building structure. 	<p>DTS/DPF 7.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.2</p> <p>Vehicle parking areas are appropriately located, designed and constructed to minimise impacts on adjacent sensitive receivers through measures such as ensuring they are attractively developed and landscaped, screen fenced and the like.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.3</p> <p>Safe, legible, direct and accessible pedestrian connections are provided between parking areas and the development.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.4</p> <p>Street level vehicle parking areas incorporate tree planting to provide shade and reduce solar heat absorption and reflection.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.4</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.5</p> <p>Street level parking areas incorporate soft landscaping to improve visual appearance when viewed from within the site and from public places.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.5</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.6</p> <p>Vehicle parking areas and associated driveways are landscaped to provide shade and positively contribute to amenity.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.6</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.7</p> <p>Vehicle parking areas and access ways incorporate integrated stormwater management techniques such as permeable or porous surfaces, infiltration systems, drainage swales or rain gardens that integrate with soft landscaping.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.7</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Earthworks and sloping land	
<p>PO 8.1</p> <p>Development, including any associated driveways and access tracks, minimises the need for earthworks to limit disturbance to natural topography.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.1</p> <p>Development does not involve any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) excavation exceeding a vertical height of 1m (b) filling exceeding a vertical height of 1m (c) a total combined excavation and filling vertical height of 2m or more.
<p>PO 8.2</p> <p>Driveways and access tracks are designed and constructed to allow safe and convenient access on sloping land (with a gradient exceeding 1 in 8).</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.2</p> <p>Driveways and access tracks on sloping land (with a gradient exceeding 1 in 8) satisfy (a) and (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) do not have a gradient exceeding 25% (1-in-4) at any point along the driveway (b) are constructed with an all-weather trafficable surface.

PO 8.3 Driveways and access tracks on sloping land (with a gradient exceeding 1 in 8): (a) do not contribute to the instability of embankments and cuttings (b) provide level transition areas for the safe movement of people and goods to and from the development (c) are designed to integrate with the natural topography of the land.	DTS/DPF 8.3 None are applicable.
PO 8.4 Development on sloping land (with a gradient exceeding 1 in 8) avoids the alteration of natural drainage lines and includes on-site drainage systems to minimise erosion.	DTS/DPF 8.4 None are applicable.
PO 8.5 Development does not occur on land at risk of landslip nor increases the potential for landslip or land surface instability.	DTS/DPF 8.5 None are applicable.
Fences and Walls	
PO 9.1 Fences, walls and retaining walls are of sufficient height to maintain privacy and security without unreasonably impacting the visual amenity and adjoining land's access to sunlight or the amenity of public places.	DTS/DPF 9.1 None are applicable.
PO 9.2 Landscaping incorporated on the low side of retaining walls is visible from public roads and public open space to minimise visual impacts.	DTS/DPF 9.2 A vegetated landscaped strip 1m wide or more is provided against the low side of a retaining wall.
Overlooking / Visual Privacy (in building 3 storeys or less)	
PO 10.1 Development mitigates direct overlooking from upper level windows to habitable rooms and private open spaces of adjoining residential uses.	DTS/DPF 10.1 Upper level windows facing side or rear boundaries shared with a residential allotment/site satisfy one of the following: (a) are permanently obscured to a height of 1.5m above finished floor level and are fixed or not capable of being opened more than 200mm (b) have sill heights greater than or equal to 1.5m above finished floor level (c) incorporate screening with a maximum of 25% openings, permanently fixed no more than 500mm from the window surface and sited adjacent to any part of the window less than 1.5 m above the finished floor level.
PO 10.2 Development mitigates direct overlooking from balconies, terraces and decks to habitable rooms and private open space of adjoining residential uses.	DTS/DPF 10.2 One of the following is satisfied: (a) the longest side of the balcony or terrace will face a public road, public road reserve or public reserve that is at least 15m wide in all places faced by the balcony or terrace or (b) all sides of balconies or terraces on upper building levels are permanently obscured by screening with a maximum 25% transparency/openings fixed to a minimum height of: (i) 1.5m above finished floor level where the balcony is located at least 15 metres from the nearest habitable window of a dwelling on adjacent land or (ii) 1.7m above finished floor level in all other cases

All Residential development	
Front elevations and passive surveillance	
PO 11.1 Dwellings incorporate windows along primary street frontages to encourage passive surveillance and make a positive contribution to the streetscape.	DTS/DPF 11.1 Each dwelling with a frontage to a public street: (a) includes at least one window facing the primary street from a habitable room that has a minimum internal room dimension of 2.4m (b) has an aggregate window area of at least 2m ² facing the primary street.
PO 11.2 Dwellings incorporate entry doors within street frontages to address the street and provide a legible entry point for visitors.	DTS/DPF 11.2 Dwellings with a frontage to a public street have an entry door visible from the primary street boundary.
Outlook and amenity	
PO 12.1 Living rooms have an external outlook to provide a high standard of amenity for occupants.	DTS/DPF 12.1 A living room of a dwelling incorporates a window with an outlook towards the street frontage or private open space, public open space, or waterfront areas.
PO 12.2 Bedrooms are separated or shielded from active communal recreation areas, common access areas and vehicle parking areas and access ways to mitigate noise and artificial light intrusion.	DTS/DPF 12.2 None are applicable.
Ancillary Development	
PO 13.1 Residential ancillary buildings and structures are sited and designed to not detract from the streetscape or appearance of buildings on the site or neighbouring properties.	DTS/DPF 13.1 Ancillary buildings (excluding ancillary accommodation): (a) are ancillary to a dwelling erected on the same site (b) have a floor area not exceeding 60m ² (c) are not constructed, added to or altered so that any part is situated: (i) in front of any part of the building line of the dwelling to which it is ancillary or (ii) within 900mm of a boundary of the allotment with a secondary street (if the land has boundaries on two or more roads) (d) in the case of a garage or carport, the garage or carport: (i) is set back at least 5.5m from the boundary of the primary street (ii) when facing a primary street or secondary street, has a total door / opening not exceeding: A. for dwellings of single building level - 7m in width or 50% of the site frontage, whichever is the lesser B. for dwellings comprising two or more building levels at the building line fronting the same public street - 7m in width (e) if situated on a boundary (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), do not exceed a length of 11.5m unless: (i) a longer wall or structure exists on the adjacent site and is situated on the same allotment boundary and (ii) the proposed wall or structure will be built along the same length of boundary as the existing adjacent wall or structure to the same or lesser extent

	<p>(f) if situated on a boundary of the allotment (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), all walls or structures on the boundary will not exceed 45% of the length of that boundary</p> <p>(g) will not be located within 3m of any other wall along the same boundary unless on an adjacent site on that boundary there is an existing wall of a building that would be adjacent to or about the proposed wall or structure</p> <p>(h) have a wall height or post height not exceeding 3m above natural ground level (and not including a gable end)</p> <p>(i) have a roof height where no part of the roof is more than 5m above the natural ground level</p> <p>(j) if clad in sheet metal, is pre-colour treated or painted in a non-reflective colour</p> <p>(k) retains a total area of soft landscaping in accordance with (i) or (ii), whichever is less:</p> <p>(i) a total area as determined by the following table:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m²)</th><th>Minimum percentage of site</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><150</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr> <td>150-200</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr> <td>201-450</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>450</td><td>25%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(ii) the amount of existing soft landscaping prior to the development occurring.</p>	Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site	<150	10%	150-200	15%	201-450	20%	>450	25%
Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site										
<150	10%										
150-200	15%										
201-450	20%										
>450	25%										
<p>PO 13.2</p> <p>Ancillary buildings and structures do not impede on-site functional requirements such as private open space provision or car parking requirements and do not result in over-development of the site.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 13.2</p> <p>Ancillary buildings and structures do not result in:</p> <p>(a) less private open space than specified in Design in Urban Areas Table 1 - Private Open Space</p> <p>(b) less on-site car parking than specified in Transport, Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements or Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas.</p>										
<p>PO 13.3</p> <p>Fixed plant and equipment in the form of pumps and/or filtration systems for a swimming pool or spa is positioned and/or housed to not cause unreasonable noise nuisance to adjacent sensitive receivers.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 13.3</p> <p>The pump and/or filtration system is ancillary to a dwelling erected on the same site and is:</p> <p>(a) enclosed in a solid acoustic structure that is located at least 5m from the nearest habitable room located on an adjoining allotment or</p> <p>(b) located at least 12m from the nearest habitable room located on an adjoining allotment.</p>										
<p>PO 13.4</p> <p>Buildings and structures that are ancillary to an existing non-residential use do not detract from the streetscape character, appearance of buildings on the site of the development, or the amenity of neighbouring properties.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 13.4</p> <p>Non-residential ancillary buildings and structures:</p> <p>(a) are ancillary and subordinate to an existing non-residential use on the same site</p> <p>(b) have a floor area not exceeding the following:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Allotment size</th><th>Floor area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤500m²</td><td>60m²</td></tr> <tr> <td>>500m²</td><td>80m²</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Allotment size	Floor area	≤500m ²	60m ²	>500m ²	80m ²				
Allotment size	Floor area										
≤500m ²	60m ²										
>500m ²	80m ²										

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) are not constructed, added to or altered so that any part is situated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in front of any part of the building line of the main building to which it is ancillary or (ii) within 900mm of a boundary of the allotment with a secondary street (if the land has boundaries on two or more roads) (d) in the case of a garage or carport, the garage or carport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is set back at least 5.5m from the boundary of the primary street (e) if situated on a boundary (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), do not exceed a length of 11.5m unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a longer wall or structure exists on the adjacent site and is situated on the same allotment boundary (ii) the proposed wall or structure will be built along the same length of boundary as the existing adjacent wall or structure to the same or lesser extent (f) if situated on a boundary of the allotment (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), all walls or structures on the boundary will not exceed 45% of the length of that boundary (g) will not be located within 3m of any other wall along the same boundary unless on an adjacent site on that boundary there is an existing wall of a building that would be adjacent to or about the proposed wall or structure (h) have a wall height (or post height) not exceeding 3m (and not including a gable end) (i) have a roof height where no part of the roof is more than 5m above the natural ground level (j) if clad in sheet metal, is pre-colour treated or painted in a non-reflective colour.
<p>PO 13.5</p> <p>Ancillary accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is sited and designed to not detract from the streetscape or appearance of primary residential buildings on the site or neighbouring properties (b) is integrated within the site of the dwelling to which it is ancillary and incorporates shared utilities and shared open space. 	<p>DTS/DPF 13.5</p> <p>Ancillary accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is ancillary to a dwelling erected on the same site (b) has a floor area not exceeding 70m² (c) is not constructed, added to, or altered so that any part is situated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in front of any part of the building line of the dwelling to which it is ancillary or (ii) within 900mm of a boundary of the allotment with a secondary street (if the land has boundaries on two or more roads) (d) if situated on a boundary (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), does not exceed a length of 11.5m unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a longer wall or structure exists on the adjacent site and is situated on the same allotment boundary and (ii) the proposed wall or structure will be built along the same length of boundary as the existing adjacent wall or structure to the same or lesser extent (e) if situated on a boundary of the allotment (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), all walls or structures on the boundary will not exceed 45% of the length of that boundary

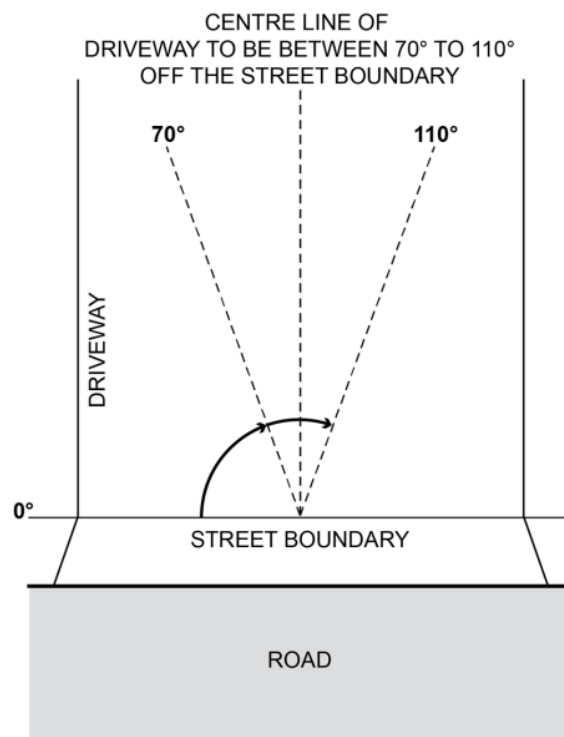
	<p>(f) will not be located within 3m of any other wall along the same boundary unless on an adjacent site on that boundary there is an existing wall of a building that would be adjacent to or abut the proposed wall or structure</p> <p>(g) has a wall height or post height not exceeding 3m above natural ground level (and not including a gable end)</p> <p>(h) has a roof height where no part of the roof is more than 5m above the natural ground level</p> <p>(i) if clad in sheet metal, is pre-colour treated or painted in a non-reflective colour</p> <p>(j) retains a total area of soft landscaping in accordance with (i) or (ii), whichever is less:</p> <p>(i) a total area as determined by the following table:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m²)</th><th>Minimum percentage of site</th></tr> <tr> <td><150</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr> <td>150-200</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr> <td>201-450</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>450</td><td>25%</td></tr> </table> <p>(ii) the amount of existing soft landscaping prior to the development occurring.</p> <p>(k) does not have separate connection to utilities and services (such as electricity, gas, water, telecommunications, sewerage system, wastewater system or waste control system) to those servicing the existing dwelling</p> <p>(l) has unrestricted access to the private open space associated with the existing dwelling to which it is ancillary</p> <p>(m) in the case of the Rural Zone, Productive Rural Landscape Zone, or Rural Horticulture Zone, is located within 20m of an existing dwelling.</p>	Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site	<150	10%	150-200	15%	201-450	20%	>450	25%
Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site										
<150	10%										
150-200	15%										
201-450	20%										
>450	25%										
Garage appearance											
<p>PO 14.1</p> <p>Garaging is designed to not detract from the streetscape or appearance of a dwelling.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 14.1</p> <p>Garages and carports facing a street:</p> <p>(a) are situated so that no part of the garage or carport is in front of any part of the building line of the dwelling</p> <p>(b) are set back at least 5.5m from the boundary of the primary street</p> <p>(c) have a garage door / opening not exceeding 7m in width</p> <p>(d) have a garage door / opening width not exceeding 50% of the site frontage unless the dwelling has two or more building levels at the building line fronting the same public street.</p>										
Massing											
<p>PO 15.1</p> <p>The visual mass of larger buildings is reduced when viewed from adjoining allotments or public streets.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 15.1</p> <p>None are applicable</p>										
Dwelling additions											
<p>PO 16.1</p> <p>Dwelling additions are sited and designed to not detract from the</p>	<p>DTS / DPF 16.1</p> <p>Dwelling additions:</p>										

streetscape or amenity of adjoining properties and do not impede on-site functional requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are not constructed, added to or altered so that any part is situated closer to a public street (b) do not result in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) excavation exceeding a vertical height of 1m (ii) filling exceeding a vertical height of 1m (iii) a total combined excavation and filling vertical height of 2m or more (iv) less Private Open Space than specified in Design Table 1 - Private Open Space (v) less on-site parking than specified in Transport Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements or Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas (vi) upper level windows facing side or rear boundaries unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. they are permanently obscured to a height of 1.5m above finished floor level that is fixed or not capable of being opened more than 200mm or B. have sill heights greater than or equal to 1.5m above finished floor level or C. incorporate screening to a height of 1.5m above finished floor level (vii) all sides of balconies or terraces on upper building levels are permanently obscured by screening with a maximum 25% transparency/openings fixed to a minimum height of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 1.5m above finished floor level where the balcony is located at least 15 metres from the nearest habitable window of a dwelling on adjacent land B. 1.7m above finished floor level in all other cases.
Private Open Space	
<p>PO 17.1</p> <p>Dwellings are provided with suitable sized areas of usable private open space to meet the needs of occupants.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 17.1</p> <p>Private open space is provided in accordance with Design Table 1 - Private Open Space.</p>
Water Sensitive Design	
<p>PO 18.1</p> <p>Residential development creating a common driveway / access includes stormwater management systems that minimise the discharge of sediment, suspended solids, organic matter, nutrients, bacteria, litter and other contaminants to the stormwater system, watercourses or other water bodies.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 18.1</p> <p>Residential development creating a common driveway / access that services 5 or more dwellings achieves the following stormwater runoff outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 80 per cent reduction in average annual total suspended solids (b) 60 per cent reduction in average annual total phosphorus (c) 45 per cent reduction in average annual total nitrogen.
<p>PO 18.2</p> <p>Residential development creating a common driveway / access includes a stormwater management system designed to mitigate peak</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 18.2</p> <p>Development creating a common driveway / access that services 5 or more dwellings:</p>

flows and manage the rate and duration of stormwater discharges from the site to ensure that the development does not increase the peak flows in downstream systems.	<p>(a) maintains the pre-development peak flow rate from the site based upon a 0.35 runoff coefficient for the 18.1% AEP 30-minute storm and the stormwater runoff time to peak is not increased</p> <p>or</p> <p>captures and retains the difference in pre-development runoff volume (based upon a 0.35 runoff coefficient) vs post development runoff volume from the site for an 18.1% AEP 30-minute storm; and</p> <p>(b) manages site generated stormwater runoff up to and including the 1% AEP flood event to avoid flooding of buildings.</p>
Car parking, access and manoeuvrability	
<p>PO 19.1</p> <p>Enclosed parking spaces are of a size and dimensions to be functional, accessible and convenient.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 19.1</p> <p>Residential car parking spaces enclosed by fencing, walls or other structures have the following internal dimensions (separate from any waste storage area):</p> <p>(a) single width car parking spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a minimum length of 5.4m per space (ii) a minimum width of 3.0m (iii) a minimum garage door width of 2.4m <p>(b) double width car parking spaces (side by side):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a minimum length of 5.4m (ii) a minimum width of 5.4m (iii) minimum garage door width of 2.4m per space.
<p>PO 19.2</p> <p>Uncovered parking spaces are of a size and dimensions to be functional, accessible and convenient.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 19.2</p> <p>Uncovered car parking spaces have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a minimum length of 5.4m (b) a minimum width of 2.4m (c) a minimum width between the centre line of the space and any fence, wall or other obstruction of 1.5m
<p>PO 19.3</p> <p>Driveways and access points are located and designed to facilitate safe access and egress while maximising land available for street tree planting, pedestrian movement, domestic waste collection, landscaped street frontages and on-street parking.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 19.3</p> <p>Driveways and access points on sites with a frontage to a public road of 10m or less have a width between 3.0 and 3.2 metres measured at the property boundary and are the only access point provided on the site.</p>
<p>PO 19.4</p> <p>Vehicle access is safe, convenient, minimises interruption to the operation of public roads and does not interfere with street infrastructure or street trees.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 19.4</p> <p>Vehicle access to designated car parking spaces satisfy (a) or (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is provided via a lawfully existing or authorised access point or an access point for which consent has been granted as part of an application for the division of land (b) where newly proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is set back 6m or more from the tangent point of an intersection of 2 or more roads (ii) is set back outside of the marked lines or infrastructure dedicating a pedestrian crossing (iii) does not involve the removal, relocation or damage to of mature street trees, street furniture or utility infrastructure services.
<p>PO 19.5</p> <p>Driveways are designed to enable safe and convenient vehicle</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 19.5</p> <p>Driveways are designed and sited so that:</p>

movements from the public road to on-site parking spaces.

- (a) the gradient of the driveway does not exceed a grade of 1 in 4 and includes transitions to ensure a maximum grade change of 12.5% (1 in 8) for summit changes, and 15% (1 in 6.7) for sag changes, in accordance with AS 2890.1:2004 to prevent vehicles bottoming or scraping
- (b) the centreline of the driveway has an angle of no less than 70 degrees and no more than 110 degrees from the street boundary to which it takes its access as shown in the following diagram:



- (c) if located to provide access from an alley, lane or right of way - the alley, land or right of way is at least 6.2m wide along the boundary of the allotment / site

PO 19.6

Driveways and access points are designed and distributed to optimise the provision of on-street visitor parking.

DTS/DPF 19.6

Where on-street parking is available abutting the site's street frontage, on-street parking is retained in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) minimum 0.33 on-street spaces per dwelling on the site (rounded up to the nearest whole number)
- (b) minimum car park length of 5.4m where a vehicle can enter or exit a space directly
- (c) minimum carpark length of 6m for an intermediate space located between two other parking spaces or to an end obstruction where the parking is indented.

Waste storage

PO 20.1

Provision is made for the adequate and convenient storage of waste bins in a location screened from public view.

DTS/DPF 20.1

None are applicable.

Design of Transportable Dwellings

PO 21.1

The sub-floor space beneath transportable buildings is enclosed to give the appearance of a permanent structure.

DTS/DPF 21.1

Buildings satisfy (a) or (b):

- (a) are not transportable
or

	(b) the sub-floor space between the building and ground level is clad in a material and finish consistent with the building.										
Group dwelling, residential flat buildings and battle-axe development											
Amenity											
PO 22.1 Dwellings are of a suitable size to accommodate a layout that is well organised and provides a high standard of amenity for occupants.	<p>DTS/DPF 22.1 Dwellings have a minimum internal floor area in accordance with the following table:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Number of bedrooms</th><th>Minimum internal floor area</th></tr> <tr> <td>Studio</td><td>35m²</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 bedroom</td><td>50m²</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 bedroom</td><td>65m²</td></tr> <tr> <td>3+ bedrooms</td><td>80m² and any dwelling over 3 bedrooms provides an additional 15m² for every additional bedroom</td></tr> </table>	Number of bedrooms	Minimum internal floor area	Studio	35m ²	1 bedroom	50m ²	2 bedroom	65m ²	3+ bedrooms	80m ² and any dwelling over 3 bedrooms provides an additional 15m ² for every additional bedroom
Number of bedrooms	Minimum internal floor area										
Studio	35m ²										
1 bedroom	50m ²										
2 bedroom	65m ²										
3+ bedrooms	80m ² and any dwelling over 3 bedrooms provides an additional 15m ² for every additional bedroom										
PO 22.2 The orientation and siting of buildings minimises impacts on the amenity, outlook and privacy of occupants and neighbours.	<p>DTS/DPF 22.2 None are applicable.</p>										
PO 22.3 Development maximises the number of dwellings that face public open space and public streets and limits dwellings oriented towards adjoining properties.	<p>DTS/DPF 22.3 None are applicable.</p>										
PO 22.4 Battle-axe development is appropriately sited and designed to respond to the existing neighbourhood context.	<p>DTS/DPF 22.4 Dwelling sites/allotments are not in the form of a battle-axe arrangement.</p>										
Communal Open Space											
PO 23.1 Private open space provision may be substituted for communal open space which is designed and sited to meet the recreation and amenity needs of residents.	<p>DTS/DPF 23.1 None are applicable.</p>										
PO 23.2 Communal open space is of sufficient size and dimensions to cater for group recreation.	<p>DTS/DPF 23.2 Communal open space incorporates a minimum dimension of 5 metres.</p>										
PO 23.3 Communal open space is designed and sited to: (a) be conveniently accessed by the dwellings which it services (b) have regard to acoustic, safety, security and wind effects.	<p>DTS/DPF 23.3 None are applicable.</p>										
PO 23.4 Communal open space contains landscaping and facilities that are functional, attractive and encourage recreational use.	<p>DTS/DPF 23.4 None are applicable.</p>										

PO 23.5	DTS/DPF 23.5
Communal open space is designed and sited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in relation to rooftop or elevated gardens, minimise overlooking into habitable room windows or onto the useable private open space of other dwellings (b) in relation to ground floor communal space, be overlooked by habitable rooms to facilitate passive surveillance. 	None are applicable.
Carparking, access and manoeuvrability	
PO 24.1	DTS/DPF 24.1
Driveways and access points are designed and distributed to optimise the provision of on-street visitor parking.	Where on-street parking is available directly adjacent the site, on-street parking is retained adjacent the subject site in accordance with the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) minimum 0.33 on-street car parks per proposed dwellings (rounded up to the nearest whole number) (b) minimum car park length of 5.4m where a vehicle can enter or exit a space directly (c) minimum carpark length of 6m for an intermediate space located between two other parking spaces or to an end obstruction where the parking is indented.
PO 24.2	DTS/DPF 24.2
The number of vehicular access points onto public roads is minimised to reduce interruption of the footpath and positively contribute to public safety and walkability.	Access to group dwellings or dwellings within a residential flat building is provided via a single common driveway.
PO 24.3	DTS/DPF 24.3
Residential driveways that service more than one dwelling are designed to allow safe and convenient movement.	Driveways that service more than 1 dwelling or a dwelling on a battle-axe site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a minimum width of 3m (b) for driveways servicing more than 3 dwellings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have a width of 5.5m or more and a length of 6m or more at the kerb of the primary street (ii) where the driveway length exceeds 30m, incorporate a passing point at least every 30 metres with a minimum width of 5.5m and a minimum length of 6m.
PO 24.4	DTS/DPF 24.4
Residential driveways in a battle-axe configuration are designed to allow safe and convenient movement.	Where in a battle-axe configuration, a driveway servicing one dwelling has a minimum width of 3m.
PO 24.5	DTS/DPF 24.5
Residential driveways that service more than one dwelling are designed to allow passenger vehicles to enter and exit the site and manoeuvre within the site in a safe and convenient manner.	Driveways providing access to more than one dwelling, or a dwelling on a battle-axe site, allow a B85 passenger vehicle to enter and exit the garages or parking spaces in no more than a three-point turn manoeuvre.
PO 24.6	DTS/DPF 24.6
Dwellings are adequately separated from common driveways and manoeuvring areas.	Dwelling walls with entry doors or ground level habitable room windows are set back at least 1.5m from any driveway or area designated for the movement and manoeuvring of vehicles.
Soft Landscaping	
PO 25.1	DTS/DPF 25.1
Soft landscaping is provided between dwellings and common driveways to improve the outlook for occupants and appearance of common areas.	Other than where located directly in front of a garage or a building entry, soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of 1m is provided between a dwelling and common driveway.

PO 25.2	DTS/DPF 25.2
Soft landscaping is provided that improves the appearance of common driveways.	Where a common driveway is located directly adjacent the side or rear boundary of the site, soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of 1m is provided between the driveway and site boundary (excluding along the perimeter of a passing point).
Site Facilities / Waste Storage	
PO 26.1	DTS/DPF 26.1
Provision is made for suitable mailbox facilities close to the major pedestrian entry to the site or conveniently located considering the nature of accommodation and mobility of occupants.	None are applicable.
PO 26.2	DTS/DPF 26.2
Provision is made for suitable external clothes drying facilities.	None are applicable.
PO 26.3	DTS/DPF 26.3
Provision is made for suitable household waste and recyclable material storage facilities which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) located away, or screened, from public view, and (b) conveniently located in proximity to dwellings and the waste collection point. 	None are applicable.
PO 26.4	DTS/DPF 26.4
Waste and recyclable material storage areas are located away from dwellings.	Dedicated waste and recyclable material storage areas are located at least 3m from any habitable room window.
PO 26.5	DTS/DPF 26.5
Where waste bins cannot be conveniently collected from the street, provision is made for on-site waste collection, designed to accommodate the safe and convenient access, egress and movement of waste collection vehicles.	None are applicable.
PO 26.6	DTS/DPF 26.6
Services including gas and water meters are conveniently located and screened from public view.	None are applicable.
Supported accommodation and retirement facilities	
Siting and Configuration	
PO 27.1	DTS/DPF 27.1
Supported accommodation and housing for aged persons and people with disabilities is located where on-site movement of residents is not unduly restricted by the slope of the land.	None are applicable.
Movement and Access	
PO 28.1	DTS/DPF 28.1
Development is designed to support safe and convenient access and movement for residents by providing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) ground-level access or lifted access to all units (b) level entry porches, ramps, paths, driveways, passenger loading areas and areas adjacent to footpaths that allow for the passing of wheelchairs and resting places (c) car parks with gradients no steeper than 1-in-40 and of sufficient area to provide for wheelchair manoeuvrability (d) kerb ramps at pedestrian crossing points. 	None are applicable.
Communal Open Space	

PO 29.1 Development is designed to provide attractive, convenient and comfortable indoor and outdoor communal areas to be used by residents and visitors.	DTS/DPF 29.1 None are applicable.
PO 29.2 Private open space provision may be substituted for communal open space which is designed and sited to meet the recreation and amenity needs of residents.	DTS/DPF 29.2 None are applicable.
PO 29.3 Communal open space is of sufficient size and dimensions to cater for group recreation.	DTS/DPF 29.3 Communal open space incorporates a minimum dimension of 5 metres.
PO 29.4 Communal open space is designed and sited to: (a) be conveniently accessed by the dwellings which it services (b) have regard to acoustic, safety, security and wind effects.	DTS/DPF 29.4 None are applicable.
PO 29.5 Communal open space contains landscaping and facilities that are functional, attractive and encourage recreational use.	DTS/DPF 29.5 None are applicable.
PO 29.6 Communal open space is designed and sited to: (a) in relation to rooftop or elevated gardens, minimise overlooking into habitable room windows or onto the useable private open space of other dwellings (b) in relation to ground floor communal space, be overlooked by habitable rooms to facilitate passive surveillance.	DTS/DPF 29.6 None are applicable.
Site Facilities / Waste Storage	
PO 30.1 Development is designed to provide storage areas for personal items and specialised equipment such as small electric powered vehicles, including facilities for the recharging of small electric powered vehicles.	DTS/DPF 30.1 None are applicable.
PO 30.2 Provision is made for suitable mailbox facilities close to the major pedestrian entry to the site or conveniently located considering the nature of accommodation and mobility of occupants.	DTS/DPF 30.2 None are applicable.
PO 30.3 Provision is made for suitable external clothes drying facilities.	DTS/DPF 30.3 None are applicable.
PO 30.4 Provision is made for suitable household waste and recyclable material storage facilities conveniently located and screened from public view.	DTS/DPF 30.4 None are applicable.
PO 30.5 Waste and recyclable material storage areas are located away from dwellings.	DTS/DPF 30.5 Dedicated waste and recyclable material storage areas are located at least 3m from any habitable room window.
PO 30.6 Provision is made for on-site waste collection where 10 or more bins are to be collected at any one time.	DTS/DPF 30.6 None are applicable.

PO 30.7 Services including gas and water meters are conveniently located and screened from public view.	DTS/DPF 30.7 None are applicable.
All non-residential development	
Water Sensitive Design	
PO 31.1 Development likely to result in significant risk of export of litter, oil or grease includes stormwater management systems designed to minimise pollutants entering stormwater.	DTS/DPF 31.1 None are applicable.
PO 31.2 Water discharged from a development site is of a physical, chemical and biological condition equivalent to or better than its pre-developed state.	DTS/DPF 31.2 None are applicable.
Wash-down and Waste Loading and Unloading	
PO 32.1 Areas for activities including loading and unloading, storage of waste refuse bins in commercial and industrial development or wash-down areas used for the cleaning of vehicles, vessels, plant or equipment are: (a) designed to contain all wastewater likely to pollute stormwater within a bunded and roofed area to exclude the entry of external surface stormwater run-off (b) paved with an impervious material to facilitate wastewater collection (c) of sufficient size to prevent 'splash-out' or 'over-spray' of wastewater from the wash-down area (d) designed to drain wastewater to either: (i) a treatment device such as a sediment trap and coalescing plate oil separator with subsequent disposal to a sewer, private or Community Wastewater Management Scheme or (ii) a holding tank and its subsequent removal off-site on a regular basis.	DTS/DPF 32.1 None are applicable.
Decks	
Design and Siting	
PO 33.1 Decks are designed and sited to: (a) complement the associated building form (b) minimise impacts on the streetscape through siting behind the building line of the principal building (unless on a significant allotment or open space) (c) minimise cut and fill and overall massing when viewed from adjacent land.	DTS/DPF 33.1 Decks: (a) where ancillary to a dwelling: (i) are not constructed, added to or altered so that any part is situated: A. in front of any part of the building line of the dwelling to which it is ancillary or B. within 900mm of a boundary of the allotment with a secondary street (if the land has boundaries on two or more roads) (ii) are set back at least 900mm from side or rear allotment boundaries (iii) when attached to the dwelling, has a finished floor level consistent with the finished ground floor level of the dwelling

	<p>(iv) where associated with a residential use, retains a total area of soft landscaping for the entire development site, including any common property, with a minimum dimension of 700mm in accordance with (A) or (B), whichever is less:</p> <p>A. a total area is determined by the following table:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m²)</th><th>Minimum percentage of site</th></tr> <tr> <td><150</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr> <td>150-200</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>200-450</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>450</td><td>25%</td></tr> </table> <p>B. the amount of existing soft landscaping prior to the development occurring.</p> <p>(b) where in association with a non-residential use:</p> <p>(i) are set back at least 2 metres from the boundary of an allotment used for residential purposes.</p> <p>(ii) are set back at least 2 metres from a public road.</p> <p>(iii) have a floor area not exceeding 25m²</p> <p>(c) in all cases, has a finished floor level not exceeding 1 metre above natural ground level at any point.</p>	Site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site	<150	10%	150-200	15%	>200-450	20%	>450	25%
Site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site										
<150	10%										
150-200	15%										
>200-450	20%										
>450	25%										
<p>PO 33.2</p> <p>Decks are designed and sited to minimise direct overlooking of habitable rooms and private open spaces of adjoining residential uses in neighbourhood-type zones through suitable floor levels, screening and siting taking into account the slope of the subject land, existing vegetation on the subject land, and fencing.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 33.2</p> <p>Decks with a finished floor level/s 500mm or more above natural ground level facing side or rear boundaries shared with a residential use in a neighbourhood-type zone incorporate screening with a maximum of 25% transparency/openings, permanently fixed to the outer edge of the deck not less than 1.5 m above the finished floor level/s.</p>										
<p>PO 33.3</p> <p>Decks used for outdoor dining, entertainment or other commercial uses provide carparking in accordance with the primary use of the deck.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 33.3</p> <p>Decks used for commercial purposes do not result in less on-site car parking for the primary use of the subject land than specified in Transport, Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements or Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas.</p>										

Table 1 - Private Open Space

Dwelling Type	Minimum Rate
Dwelling (at ground level)	<p>Total private open space area:</p> <p>(a) Site area <301m²: 24m² located behind the building line.</p> <p>(b) Site area ≥ 301m²: 60m² located behind the building line.</p> <p>Minimum directly accessible from a living room: 16m² / with a minimum dimension 3m.</p>

Dwelling (above ground level)	<p>Studio (no separate bedroom): 4m² with a minimum dimension 1.8m</p> <p>One bedroom: 8m² with a minimum dimension 2.1m</p> <p>Two bedroom dwelling: 11m² with a minimum dimension 2.4m</p> <p>Three + bedroom dwelling: 15m² with a minimum dimension 2.6m</p>
Cabin or caravan (permanently fixed to the ground) in a residential park or a caravan and tourist park	Total area: 16m ² , which may be used as second car parking space, provided on each site intended for residential occupation.

Design in Urban Areas

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	<p>Development is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) contextual - by considering, recognising and carefully responding to its natural surroundings or built environment and positively contributing to the character of the locality (b) durable - fit for purpose, adaptable and long lasting (c) inclusive - by integrating landscape design to optimise pedestrian and cyclist usability, privacy and equitable access and promoting the provision of quality spaces integrated with the public realm that can be used for access and recreation and help optimise security and safety both internally and within the public realm, for occupants and visitors (d) sustainable - by integrating sustainable techniques into the design and siting of development and landscaping to improve community health, urban heat, water management, environmental performance, biodiversity and local amenity and to minimise energy consumption.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
All Development	
External Appearance	
PO 1.1 Buildings reinforce corners through changes in setback, articulation, materials, colour and massing (including height, width, bulk, roof form and slope).	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Where zero or minor setbacks are desirable, development provides shelter over footpaths (in the form of verandahs, awnings, canopies and the like, with adequate lighting) to positively contribute to the walkability, comfort and safety of the public realm.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Building elevations facing the primary street (other than ancillary buildings) are designed and detailed to convey purpose, identify main access points and complement the streetscape.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.

PO 1.4	DTS/DPF 1.4
Plant, exhaust and intake vents and other technical equipment are integrated into the building design to minimise visibility from the public realm and negative impacts on residential amenity by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) positioning plant and equipment discretely, in unobtrusive locations as viewed from public roads and spaces (b) screening rooftop plant and equipment from view (c) when located on the roof of non-residential development, locating the plant and equipment as far as practicable from adjacent sensitive land uses. 	Development does not incorporate any structures that protrude beyond the roofline.
PO 1.5	DTS/DPF 1.5
The negative visual impact of outdoor storage, waste management, loading and service areas is minimised by integrating them into the building design and screening them from public view (such as fencing, landscaping and built form), taking into account the form of development contemplated in the relevant zone.	None are applicable.
Safety	
PO 2.1	DTS/DPF 2.1
Development maximises opportunities for passive surveillance of the public realm by providing clear lines of sight, appropriate lighting and the use of visually permeable screening wherever practicable.	None are applicable.
PO 2.2	DTS/DPF 2.2
Development is designed to differentiate public, communal and private areas.	None are applicable.
PO 2.3	DTS/DPF 2.3
Buildings are designed with safe, perceptible and direct access from public street frontages and vehicle parking areas.	None are applicable.
PO 2.4	DTS/DPF 2.4
Development at street level is designed to maximise opportunities for passive surveillance of the adjacent public realm.	None are applicable.
PO 2.5	DTS/DPF 2.5
Common areas and entry points of buildings (such as the foyer areas of residential buildings) and non-residential land uses at street level, maximise passive surveillance from the public realm to the inside of the building at night.	None are applicable.
Landscaping	
PO 3.1	DTS/DPF 3.1
Soft landscaping and tree planting are incorporated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) minimise heat absorption and reflection (b) maximise shade and shelter (c) maximise stormwater infiltration (d) enhance the appearance of land and streetscapes. 	None are applicable.
Environmental Performance	
PO 4.1	DTS/DPF 4.1
Buildings are sited, oriented and designed to maximise natural sunlight access and ventilation to main activity areas, habitable rooms, common areas and open spaces.	None are applicable.

<p>PO 4.2</p> <p>Buildings are sited and designed to maximise passive environmental performance and minimise energy consumption and reliance on mechanical systems, such as heating and cooling.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 4.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 4.3</p> <p>Buildings incorporate climate responsive techniques and features such as building and window orientation, use of eaves, verandahs and shading structures, water harvesting, at ground landscaping, green walls, green roofs and photovoltaic cells.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 4.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Water Sensitive Design	
<p>PO 5.1</p> <p>Development is sited and designed to maintain natural hydrological systems without negatively impacting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the quantity and quality of surface water and groundwater (b) the depth and directional flow of surface water and groundwater (c) the quality and function of natural springs. 	<p>DTS/DPF 5.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
On-site Waste Treatment Systems	
<p>PO 6.1</p> <p>Dedicated on-site effluent disposal areas do not include any areas to be used for, or could be reasonably foreseen to be used for, private open space, driveways or car parking.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.1</p> <p>Effluent disposal drainage areas do not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) encroach within an area used as private open space or result in less private open space than that specified in Design in Urban Areas Table 1 - Private Open Space (b) use an area also used as a driveway (c) encroach within an area used for on-site car parking or result in less on-site car parking than that specified in Transport, Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements or Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas.
Car parking appearance	
<p>PO 7.1</p> <p>Development facing the street is designed to minimise the negative impacts of any semi-basement and undercroft car parking on streetscapes through techniques such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) limiting protrusion above finished ground level (b) screening through appropriate planting, fencing and mounding (c) limiting the width of openings and integrating them into the building structure. 	<p>DTS/DPF 7.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.2</p> <p>Vehicle parking areas appropriately located, designed and constructed to minimise impacts on adjacent sensitive receivers through measures such as ensuring they are attractively developed and landscaped, screen fenced and the like.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.3</p> <p>Safe, legible, direct and accessible pedestrian connections are provided between parking areas and the development.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 7.4</p> <p>Street-level vehicle parking areas incorporate tree planting to provide shade, reduce solar heat absorption and reflection.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.4</p> <p>Vehicle parking areas that are open to the sky and comprise 10 or more car parking spaces include a shade tree with a mature canopy of 4m diameter spaced for each 10 car parking spaces provided and a landscaped strip on any road frontage of a minimum dimension of 1m.</p>

PO 7.5	DTS/DPF 7.5
Street level parking areas incorporate soft landscaping to improve visual appearance when viewed from within the site and from public places.	Vehicle parking areas comprising 10 or more car parking spaces include soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 1m along all public road frontages and allotment boundaries (b) 1m between double rows of car parking spaces.
PO 7.6	DTS/DPF 7.6
Vehicle parking areas and associated driveways are landscaped to provide shade and positively contribute to amenity.	None are applicable.
PO 7.7	DTS/DPF 7.7
Vehicle parking areas and access ways incorporate integrated stormwater management techniques such as permeable or porous surfaces, infiltration systems, drainage swales or rain gardens that integrate with soft landscaping.	None are applicable.
Earthworks and sloping land	
PO 8.1	DTS/DPF 8.1
Development, including any associated driveways and access tracks, minimises the need for earthworks to limit disturbance to natural topography.	Development does not involve any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) excavation exceeding a vertical height of 1m (b) filling exceeding a vertical height of 1m (c) a total combined excavation and filling vertical height of 2m or more.
PO 8.2	DTS/DPF 8.2
Driveways and access tracks designed and constructed to allow safe and convenient access on sloping land.	Driveways and access tracks on sloping land (with a gradient exceeding 1 in 8) satisfy (a) and (b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) do not have a gradient exceeding 25% (1-in-4) at any point along the driveway (b) are constructed with an all-weather trafficable surface.
PO 8.3	DTS/DPF 8.3
Driveways and access tracks on sloping land (with a gradient exceeding 1 in 8): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) do not contribute to the instability of embankments and cuttings (b) provide level transition areas for the safe movement of people and goods to and from the development (c) are designed to integrate with the natural topography of the land. 	None are applicable.
PO 8.4	DTS/DPF 8.4
Development on sloping land (with a gradient exceeding 1 in 8) avoids the alteration of natural drainage lines and includes on site drainage systems to minimise erosion.	None are applicable.
PO 8.5	DTS/DPF 8.5
Development does not occur on land at risk of landslide or increase the potential for landslide or land surface instability.	None are applicable.
Fences and walls	
PO 9.1	DTS/DPF 9.1
Fences, walls and retaining walls of sufficient height maintain privacy and security without unreasonably impacting visual amenity and adjoining land's access to sunlight or the amenity of public places.	None are applicable.

PO 9.2 Landscaping is incorporated on the low side of retaining walls that are visible from public roads and public open space to minimise visual impacts.	DTS/DPF 9.2 A vegetated landscaped strip 1m wide or more is provided against the low side of a retaining wall.
Overlooking / Visual Privacy (low rise buildings)	
PO 10.1 Development mitigates direct overlooking from upper level windows to habitable rooms and private open spaces of adjoining residential uses in neighbourhood-type zones.	DTS/DPF 10.1 Upper level windows facing side or rear boundaries shared with a residential use in a neighbourhood-type zone: (a) are permanently obscured to a height of 1.5m above finished floor level and are fixed or not capable of being opened more than 125mm (b) have sill heights greater than or equal to 1.5m above finished floor level (c) incorporate screening with a maximum of 25% openings, permanently fixed no more than 500mm from the window surface and sited adjacent to any part of the window less than 1.5 m above the finished floor level.
PO 10.2 Development mitigates direct overlooking from balconies to habitable rooms and private open space of adjoining residential uses in neighbourhood type zones.	DTS/DPF 10.2 One of the following is satisfied: (a) the longest side of the balcony or terrace will face a public road, public road reserve or public reserve that is at least 15m wide in all places faced by the balcony or terrace or (b) all sides of balconies or terraces on upper building levels are permanently obscured by screening with a maximum 25% transparency/openings fixed to a minimum height of: (i) 1.5m above finished floor level where the balcony is located at least 15 metres from the nearest habitable window of a dwelling on adjacent land or (ii) 1.7m above finished floor level in all other cases
Site Facilities / Waste Storage (excluding low rise residential development)	
PO 11.1 Development provides a dedicated area for on-site collection and sorting of recyclable materials and refuse, green organic waste and wash bay facilities for the ongoing maintenance of bins that is adequate in size considering the number and nature of the activities they will serve and the frequency of collection.	DTS/DPF 11.1 None are applicable.
PO 11.2 Communal waste storage and collection areas are located, enclosed and designed to be screened from view from the public domain, open space and dwellings.	DTS/DPF 11.2 None are applicable.
PO 11.3 Communal waste storage and collection areas are designed to be well ventilated and located away from habitable rooms.	DTS/DPF 11.3 None are applicable.
PO 11.4 Communal waste storage and collection areas are designed to allow waste and recycling collection vehicles to enter and leave the site without reversing.	DTS/DPF 11.4 None are applicable.
PO 11.5 For mixed use developments, non-residential waste and recycling storage areas and access provide opportunities for on-site management of food waste through composting or other waste recovery as appropriate.	DTS/DPF 11.5 None are applicable.
All Development - Medium and High Rise	
External Appearance	
PO 12.1 Buildings positively contribute to the character of the local area by responding to local context.	DTS/DPF 12.1 None are applicable.

PO 12.2 Architectural detail at street level and a mixture of materials at lower building levels near the public interface are provided to reinforce a human scale.	DTS/DPF 12.2 None are applicable.
PO 12.3 Buildings are designed to reduce visual mass by breaking up building elevations into distinct elements.	DTS/DPF 12.3 None are applicable.
PO 12.4 Boundary walls visible from public land include visually interesting treatments to break up large blank elevations.	DTS/DPF 12.4 None are applicable.
PO 12.5 External materials and finishes are durable and age well to minimise ongoing maintenance requirements.	DTS/DPF 12.5 Buildings utilise a combination of the following external materials and finishes: (a) masonry (b) natural stone (c) pre-finished materials that minimise staining, discolouring or deterioration.
PO 12.6 Street-facing building elevations are designed to provide attractive, high quality and pedestrian-friendly street frontages.	DTS/DPF 12.6 Building street frontages incorporate: (a) active uses such as shops or offices (b) prominent entry areas for multi-storey buildings (where it is a common entry) (c) habitable rooms of dwellings (d) areas of communal public realm with public art or the like, where consistent with the zone and/or subzone provisions.
PO 12.7 Entrances to multi-storey buildings are safe, attractive, welcoming, functional and contribute to streetscape character.	DTS/DPF 12.7 Entrances to multi-storey buildings are: (a) oriented towards the street (b) clearly visible and easily identifiable from the street and vehicle parking areas (c) designed to be prominent, accentuated and a welcoming feature if there are no active or occupied ground floor uses (d) designed to provide shelter, a sense of personal address and transitional space around the entry (e) located as close as practicable to the lift and / or lobby access to minimise the need for long access corridors (f) designed to avoid the creation of potential areas of entrapment.
PO 12.8 Building services, plant and mechanical equipment are screened from the public realm.	DTS/DPF 12.8 None are applicable.
Landscaping	
PO 13.1 Development facing a street provides a well landscaped area that contains a deep soil space to accommodate a tree of a species and size adequate to provide shade, contribute to tree canopy targets and soften the appearance of buildings.	DTS/DPF 13.1 Buildings provide a 4m by 4m deep soil space in front of the building that accommodates a medium to large tree, except where no building setback from front property boundaries is desired.
PO 13.2 Deep soil zones are provided to retain existing vegetation or provide	DTS/DPF 13.2 Multi-storey development provides deep soil zones and incorporates

areas that can accommodate new deep root vegetation, including tall trees with large canopies to provide shade and soften the appearance of multi-storey buildings.

trees at not less than the following rates, except in a location or zone where full site coverage is desired.

Site area	Minimum deep soil area	Minimum dimension	Tree / deep soil zones
<300 m ²	10 m ²	1.5m	1 small tree / 10 m ²
300-1500 m ²	7% site area	3m	1 medium tree / 30 m ²
>1500 m ²	7% site area	6m	1 large or medium tree / 60 m ²
Tree size and site area definitions			
Small tree	4-6m mature height and 2-4m canopy spread		
Medium tree	6-12m mature height and 4-8m canopy spread		
Large tree	12m mature height and >8m canopy spread		
Site area	The total area for development site, not average area per dwelling		

PO 13.3

Deep soil zones with access to natural light are provided to assist in maintaining vegetation health.

DTS/DPF 13.3

None are applicable.

PO 13.4

Unless separated by a public road or reserve, development sites adjacent to any zone that has a primary purpose of accommodating low-rise residential development incorporate a deep soil zone along the common boundary to enable medium to large trees to be retained or established to assist in screening new buildings of 3 or more building levels in height.

DTS/DPF 13.4

Building elements of 3 or more building levels in height are set back at least 6m from a zone boundary in which a deep soil zone area is incorporated.

Environmental

PO 14.1

Development minimises detrimental micro-climatic impacts on adjacent land and buildings.

DTS/DPF 14.1

None are applicable.

PO 14.2

Development incorporates sustainable design techniques and features such as window orientation, eaves and shading structures, water harvesting and use, green walls and roof designs that enable the provision of rain water tanks (where they are not provided elsewhere on site), green roofs and photovoltaic cells.

DTS/DPF 14.2

None are applicable.

PO 14.3

Development of 5 or more building levels, or 21m or more in height (as measured from natural ground level and excluding roof-mounted mechanical plant and equipment) is designed to minimise the impacts of wind through measures such as:

DTS/DPF 14.3

None are applicable.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a podium at the base of a tall tower and aligned with the street to deflect wind away from the street (b) substantial verandahs around a building to deflect downward travelling wind flows over pedestrian areas (c) the placement of buildings and use of setbacks to deflect the wind at ground level (d) avoiding tall shear elevations that create windy conditions at street level. 	
Car Parking	
<p>PO 15.1</p> <p>Multi-level vehicle parking structures are designed to contribute to active street frontages and complement neighbouring buildings.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 15.1</p> <p>Multi-level vehicle parking structures within buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide land uses such as commercial, retail or other non-car parking uses along ground floor street frontages (b) incorporate facade treatments in building elevations facing along major street frontages that are sufficiently enclosed and detailed to complement adjacent buildings.
<p>PO 15.2</p> <p>Multi-level vehicle parking structures within buildings complement the surrounding built form in terms of height, massing and scale.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 15.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Overlooking/Visual Privacy	
<p>PO 16.1</p> <p>Development mitigates direct overlooking of habitable rooms and private open spaces of adjacent residential uses in neighbourhood-type zones through measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) appropriate site layout and building orientation (b) off-setting the location of balconies and windows of habitable rooms or areas with those of other buildings so that views are oblique rather than direct to avoid direct line of sight (c) building setbacks from boundaries (including building boundary to boundary where appropriate) that interrupt views or that provide a spatial separation between balconies or windows of habitable rooms (d) screening devices that are integrated into the building design and have minimal negative effect on residents' or neighbours' amenity. 	<p>DTS/DPF 16.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
All residential development	
Front elevations and passive surveillance	
<p>PO 17.1</p> <p>Dwellings incorporate windows facing primary street frontages to encourage passive surveillance and make a positive contribution to the streetscape.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 17.1</p> <p>Each dwelling with a frontage to a public street:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) includes at least one window facing the primary street from a habitable room that has a minimum internal room dimension of 2.4m (b) has an aggregate window area of at least 2m² facing the primary street.
<p>PO 17.2</p> <p>Dwellings incorporate entry doors within street frontages to address the street and provide a legible entry point for visitors.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 17.2</p> <p>Dwellings with a frontage to a public street have an entry door visible from the primary street boundary.</p>
Outlook and Amenity	
<p>PO 18.1</p> <p>Living rooms have an external outlook to provide a high standard of amenity for occupants.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 18.1</p> <p>A living room of a dwelling incorporates a window with an external outlook of the street frontage, private open space, public open space, or waterfront areas.</p>

PO 18.2	DTS/DPF 18.2		
Bedrooms are separated or shielded from active communal recreation areas, common access areas and vehicle parking areas and access ways to mitigate noise and artificial light intrusion.	None are applicable.		
Ancillary Development			
PO 19.1	DTS/DPF 19.1		
Residential ancillary buildings are sited and designed to not detract from the streetscape or appearance of primary residential buildings on the site or neighbouring properties.	<p>Ancillary buildings (excluding ancillary accommodation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are ancillary to a dwelling erected on the same site (b) have a floor area not exceeding 60m² (c) are not constructed, added to or altered so that any part is situated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in front of any part of the building line of the dwelling to which it is ancillary or (ii) within 900mm of a boundary of the allotment with a secondary street (if the land has boundaries on two or more roads) (d) in the case of a garage or carport, the garage or carport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is set back at least 5.5m from the boundary of the primary street (ii) when facing a primary street or secondary street, has a total door / opening not exceeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. for dwellings of single building level - 7m in width or 50% of the site frontage, whichever is the lesser B. for dwellings comprising two or more building levels at the building line fronting the same public street - 7m in width (e) if situated on a boundary (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), do not exceed a length of 11.5m unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a longer wall or structure exists on the adjacent site and is situated on the same allotment boundary and (ii) the proposed wall or structure will be built along the same length of boundary as the existing adjacent wall or structure to the same or lesser extent (f) if situated on a boundary of the allotment (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), all walls or structures on the boundary will not exceed 45% of the length of that boundary (g) will not be located within 3m of any other wall along the same boundary unless on an adjacent site on that boundary there is an existing wall of a building that would be adjacent to or about the proposed wall or structure (h) have a wall height or post height not exceeding 3m above natural ground level (and not including a gable end) (i) have a roof height where no part of the roof is more than 5m above the natural ground level (j) if clad in sheet metal, is pre-colour treated or painted in a non-reflective colour (k) retains a total area of soft landscaping for the entire development site, including any common property, with a minimum dimension of 700mm in accordance with (i) or (ii), whichever is less: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a total area as determined by the following table: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m²)</td><td>Minimum percentage of site</td></tr> </table>	Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site
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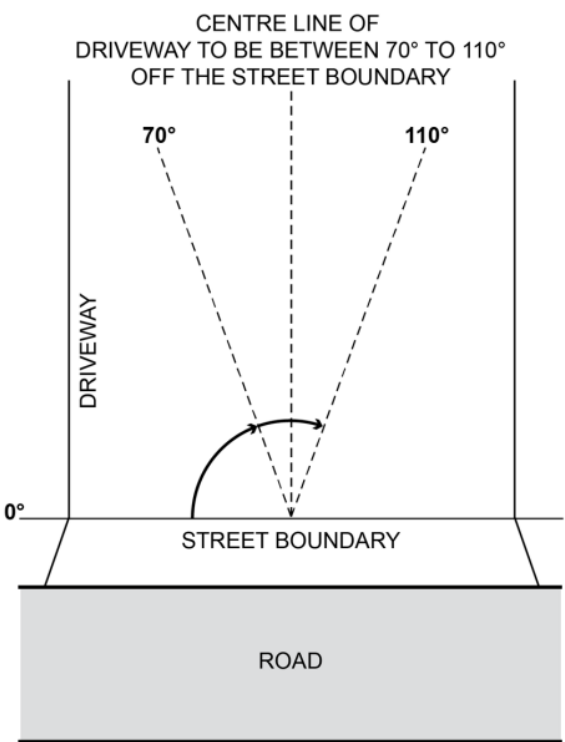
	<table border="1" data-bbox="983 107 1520 385"> <tr> <td><150</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr> <td>150-200</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>200-450</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>450</td><td>25%</td></tr> </table> <p>(ii) the amount of existing soft landscaping prior to the development occurring.</p>	<150	10%	150-200	15%	>200-450	20%	>450	25%
<150	10%								
150-200	15%								
>200-450	20%								
>450	25%								
<p>PO 19.2</p> <p>Ancillary buildings and structures do not impede on-site functional requirements such as private open space provision, car parking requirements or result in over-development of the site.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 19.2</p> <p>Ancillary buildings and structures do not result in:</p> <p>(a) less private open space than specified in Design in Urban Areas Table 1 - Private Open Space</p> <p>(b) less on-site car parking than specified in Transport, Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements or Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas.</p>								
<p>PO 19.3</p> <p>Fixed plant and equipment in the form of pumps and/or filtration systems for a swimming pool or spa positioned and/or housed to not cause unreasonable noise nuisance to adjacent sensitive receivers.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 19.3</p> <p>The pump and/or filtration system is ancillary to a dwelling erected on the same site and is:</p> <p>(a) enclosed in a solid acoustic structure that is located at least 5m from the nearest habitable room located on an adjoining allotment or</p> <p>(b) located at least 12m from the nearest habitable room located on an adjoining allotment.</p>								
<p>PO 19.4</p> <p>Buildings and structures that are ancillary to an existing non-residential use do not detract from the streetscape character, appearance of buildings on the site of the development, or the amenity of neighbouring properties.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 19.4</p> <p>Non-residential ancillary buildings and structures:</p> <p>(a) are ancillary and subordinate to an existing non-residential use on the same site</p> <p>(b) have a floor area not exceeding the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="906 1379 1206 1473"> <tr> <th>Allotment size</th><th>Floor area</th></tr> <tr> <td>≤500m²</td><td>60m²</td></tr> <tr> <td>>500m²</td><td>80m²</td></tr> </table> <p>(c) are not constructed, added to or altered so that any part is situated:</p> <p>(i) in front of any part of the building line of the main building to which it is ancillary or</p> <p>(ii) within 900mm of a boundary of the allotment with a secondary street (if the land has boundaries on two or more roads)</p> <p>(d) in the case of a garage or carport, the garage or carport:</p> <p>(i) is set back at least 5.5m from the boundary of the primary street</p> <p>(e) if situated on a boundary (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), do not exceed a length of 11.5m unless:</p> <p>(i) a longer wall or structure exists on the adjacent site and is situated on the same allotment boundary</p> <p>(ii) the proposed wall or structure will be built along the same length of boundary as the existing adjacent wall or structure to the same or lesser extent</p>	Allotment size	Floor area	≤500m ²	60m ²	>500m ²	80m ²		
Allotment size	Floor area								
≤500m ²	60m ²								
>500m ²	80m ²								

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) if situated on a boundary of the allotment (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), all walls or structures on the boundary will not exceed 45% of the length of that boundary (g) will not be located within 3m of any other wall along the same boundary unless on an adjacent site on that boundary there is an existing wall of a building that would be adjacent to or about the proposed wall or structure (h) have a wall height (or post height) not exceeding 3m (and not including a gable end) (i) have a roof height where no part of the roof is more than 5m above the natural ground level (j) if clad in sheet metal, is pre-colour treated or painted in a non-reflective colour. 						
<p>PO 19.5</p> <p>Ancillary accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is sited and designed to not detract from the streetscape or appearance of primary residential buildings on the site or neighbouring properties (b) is integrated within the site of the dwelling to which it is ancillary and incorporates shared utilities and shared open space. 	<p>DTS/DPF 19.5</p> <p>Ancillary accommodation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is ancillary to a dwelling erected on the same site (b) has a floor area not exceeding 70m² (c) is not constructed, added to, or altered so that any part is situated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in front of any part of the building line of the dwelling to which it is ancillary or (ii) within 900mm of a boundary of the allotment with a secondary street (if the land has boundaries on two or more roads) (d) if situated on a boundary (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), does not exceed a length of 11.5m unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a longer wall or structure exists on the adjacent site and is situated on the same allotment boundary and (ii) the proposed wall or structure will be built along the same length of boundary as the existing adjacent wall or structure to the same or lesser extent (e) if situated on a boundary of the allotment (not being a boundary with a primary street or secondary street), all walls or structures on the boundary will not exceed 45% of the length of that boundary (f) will not be located within 3m of any other wall along the same boundary unless on an adjacent site on that boundary there is an existing wall of a building that would be adjacent to or about the proposed wall or structure (g) has a wall height or post height not exceeding 3m above natural ground level (and not including a gable end) (h) has a roof height where no part of the roof is more than 5m above the natural ground level (i) if clad in sheet metal, is pre-colour treated or painted in a non-reflective colour (j) retains a total area of soft landscaping for the entire development site, including any common property, with a minimum dimension of 700mm in accordance with (i) or (ii), whichever is less: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a total area as determined by the following table: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m²)</th><th>Minimum percentage of site</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><150</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr> <td>150-200</td><td>15%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> 	Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site	<150	10%	150-200	15%
Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site						
<150	10%						
150-200	15%						

		>200-450	20%
		>450	25%
	(ii)	the amount of existing soft landscaping prior to the development occurring.	
	(k)	does not have separate connection to utilities and services (such as electricity, gas, water, telecommunications, sewerage system, wastewater system or waste control system) to those servicing the existing dwelling	
	(l)	has unrestricted access to the private open space associated with the existing dwelling to which it is ancillary	
	(m)	in the case of the Rural Zone, Productive Rural Landscape Zone, or Rural Horticulture Zone, is located within 20m of an existing dwelling.	
Residential Development - Low Rise			
External appearance			
PO 20.1	DTS/DPF 20.1		
Garaging is designed to not detract from the streetscape or appearance of a dwelling.	Garages and carports facing a street:		
	(a)	are situated so that no part of the garage or carport will be in front of any part of the building line of the dwelling	
	(b)	are set back at least 5.5m from the boundary of the primary street	
	(c)	have a garage door / opening width not exceeding 7m	
	(d)	have a garage door / opening width not exceeding 50% of the site frontage unless the dwelling has two or more building levels at the building line fronting the same public street.	
PO 20.2	DTS/DPF 20.2		
Dwelling elevations facing public streets and common driveways make a positive contribution to the streetscape and the appearance of common driveway areas.	Each dwelling includes at least 3 of the following design features within the building elevation facing a primary street, and at least 2 of the following design features within the building elevation facing any other public road (other than a laneway) or a common driveway:		
	(a)	a minimum of 30% of the building wall is set back an additional 300mm from the building line	
	(b)	a porch or portico projects at least 1m from the building wall	
	(c)	a balcony projects from the building wall	
	(d)	a verandah projects at least 1m from the building wall	
	(e)	eaves of a minimum 400mm width extend along the width of the front elevation	
	(f)	a minimum 30% of the width of the upper level projects forward from the lower level primary building line by at least 300mm	
	(g)	a minimum of two different materials or finishes are incorporated on the walls of the front building elevation, with a maximum of 80% of the building elevation in a single material or finish.	
PO 20.3	DTS/DPF 20.3		
The visual mass of larger buildings is reduced when viewed from adjoining allotments or public streets.	None are applicable		
Private Open Space			

PO 21.1 Dwellings are provided with suitable sized areas of usable private open space to meet the needs of occupants.	DTS/DPF 21.1 Private open space is provided in accordance with Design in Urban Areas Table 1 - Private Open Space.										
PO 21.2 Private open space is positioned to provide convenient access from internal living areas.	DTS/DPF 21.2 Private open space is directly accessible from a habitable room.										
Landscaping											
PO 22.1 Soft landscaping is incorporated into development to: (a) minimise heat absorption and reflection (b) contribute shade and shelter (c) provide for stormwater infiltration and biodiversity (d) enhance the appearance of land and streetscapes.	DTS/DPF 22.1 Residential development incorporates soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of 700mm provided in accordance with (a) and (b): (a) a total area for the entire development site, including any common property, as determined by the following table: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site area (or in the case of residential flat building, co-located housing or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m²)</th><th>Minimum percentage of site</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><150</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr> <td>150-200</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>200-450</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>450</td><td>25%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> (b) at least 30% of any land between the primary street boundary and the primary building line.	Site area (or in the case of residential flat building, co-located housing or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site	<150	10%	150-200	15%	>200-450	20%	>450	25%
Site area (or in the case of residential flat building, co-located housing or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m ²)	Minimum percentage of site										
<150	10%										
150-200	15%										
>200-450	20%										
>450	25%										
Car parking, access and manoeuvrability											
PO 23.1 Enclosed car parking spaces are of dimensions to be functional, accessible and convenient.	DTS/DPF 23.1 Residential car parking spaces enclosed by fencing, walls or other structures have the following internal dimensions (separate from any waste storage area): (a) single width car parking spaces: (i) a minimum length of 5.4m per space (ii) a minimum width of 3.0m (iii) a minimum garage door width of 2.4m (b) double width car parking spaces (side by side): (i) a minimum length of 5.4m (ii) a minimum width of 5.4m (iii) minimum garage door width of 2.4m per space.										
PO 23.2 Uncovered car parking space are of dimensions to be functional, accessible and convenient.	DTS/DPF 23.2 Uncovered car parking spaces have: (a) a minimum length of 5.4m (b) a minimum width of 2.4m (c) a minimum width between the centre line of the space and any fence, wall or other obstruction of 1.5m.										
PO 23.3 Driveways and access points are located and designed to facilitate safe	DTS/DPF 23.3 Driveways and access points satisfy (a) or (b):										

<p>access and egress while maximising land available for street tree planting, pedestrian movement, domestic waste collection, landscaped street frontages and on-street parking.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sites with a frontage to a public road of 10m or less, have a width between 3.0 and 3.2 metres measured at the property boundary and are the only access point provided on the site (b) sites with a frontage to a public road greater than 10m: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have a maximum width of 5m measured at the property boundary and are the only access point provided on the site; (ii) have a width between 3.0 metres and 3.2 metres measured at the property boundary and no more than two access points are provided on site, separated by no less than 1m.
<p>PO 23.4</p> <p>Vehicle access is safe, convenient, minimises interruption to the operation of public roads and does not interfere with street infrastructure or street trees.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 23.4</p> <p>Vehicle access to designated car parking spaces satisfy (a) or (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is provided via a lawfully existing or authorised access point or an access point for which consent has been granted as part of an application for the division of land (b) where newly proposed, is set back: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 0.5m or more from any street furniture, street pole, infrastructure services pit, or other stormwater or utility infrastructure unless consent is provided from the asset owner (ii) 2m or more from the base of the trunk of a street tree unless consent is provided from the tree owner for a lesser distance (iii) 6m or more from the tangent point of an intersection of 2 or more roads (iv) outside of the marked lines or infrastructure dedicating a pedestrian crossing.
<p>PO 23.5</p> <p>Driveways are designed to enable safe and convenient vehicle movements from the public road to on-site parking spaces.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 23.5</p> <p>Driveways are designed and sited so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the gradient of the driveway does not exceed a grade of 1 in 4 and includes transitions to ensure a maximum grade change of 12.5% (1 in 8) for summit changes, and 15% (1 in 6.7) for sag changes, in accordance with AS 2890.1:2004 to prevent vehicles bottoming or scraping

	<p>(b) the centreline of the driveway has an angle of no less than 70 degrees and no more than 110 degrees from the street boundary to which it takes its access as shown in the following diagram:</p>  <p>(c) if located to provide access from an alley, lane or right of way - the alley, land or right of way is at least 6.2m wide along the boundary of the allotment / site.</p>
<p>PO 23.6</p> <p>Driveways and access points are designed and distributed to optimise the provision of on-street visitor parking.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 23.6</p> <p>Where on-street parking is available abutting the site's street frontage, on-street parking is retained in accordance with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) minimum 0.33 on-street spaces per dwelling on the site (rounded up to the nearest whole number) (b) minimum car park length of 5.4m where a vehicle can enter or exit a space directly (c) minimum carpark length of 6m for an intermediate space located between two other parking spaces or to an end obstruction where the parking is indented.
Waste storage	
<p>PO 24.1</p> <p>Provision is made for the convenient storage of waste bins in a location screened from public view.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 24.1</p> <p>Where dwellings abut both side boundaries a waste bin storage area is provided behind the building line of each dwelling that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has a minimum area of 2m² with a minimum dimension of 900mm (separate from any designated car parking spaces or private open space); and (b) has a continuous unobstructed path of travel (excluding moveable objects like gates, vehicles and roller doors) with a minimum width of 800mm between the waste bin storage area and the street.
Design of Transportable Buildings	
<p>PO 25.1</p> <p>The sub-floor space beneath transportable buildings is enclosed to give</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 25.1</p> <p>Buildings satisfy (a) or (b):</p>

the appearance of a permanent structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are not transportable (b) the sub-floor space between the building and ground level is clad in a material and finish consistent with the building.
Residential Development - Medium and High Rise (including serviced apartments)	
Outlook and Visual Privacy	
PO 26.1 Ground level dwellings have a satisfactory short range visual outlook to public, communal or private open space.	DTS/DPF 26.1 Buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provide a habitable room at ground or first level with a window facing toward the street (b) limit the height / extent of solid walls or fences facing the street to 1.2m high above the footpath level or, where higher, to 50% of the site frontage.
PO 26.2 The visual privacy of ground level dwellings within multi-level buildings is protected.	DTS/DPF 26.2 The finished floor level of ground level dwellings in multi-storey developments is raised by up to 1.2m.
Private Open Space	
PO 27.1 Dwellings are provided with suitable sized areas of usable private open space to meet the needs of occupants.	DTS/DPF 27.1 Private open space provided in accordance with Design in Urban Areas Table 1 - Private Open Space.
Residential amenity in multi-level buildings	
PO 28.1 Residential accommodation within multi-level buildings have habitable rooms, windows and balconies designed and positioned to be separated from those of other dwellings and accommodation to provide visual and acoustic privacy and allow for natural ventilation and the infiltration of daylight into interior and outdoor spaces.	DTS/DPF 28.1 Habitable rooms and balconies of independent dwellings and accommodation are separated by at least 6m from one another where there is a direct line of sight between them and 3m or more from a side or rear property boundary.
PO 28.2 Balconies are designed, positioned and integrated into the overall architectural form and detail of the development to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) respond to daylight, wind, and acoustic conditions to maximise comfort and provide visual privacy (b) allow views and casual surveillance of the street while providing for safety and visual privacy of nearby living spaces and private outdoor areas. 	DTS/DPF 28.2 Balconies utilise one or a combination of the following design elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) sun screens (b) pergolas (c) louvres (d) green facades (e) openable walls.
PO 28.3 Balconies are of sufficient size and depth to accommodate outdoor seating and promote indoor / outdoor living.	DTS/DPF 28.3 Balconies open directly from a habitable room and incorporate a minimum dimension of 2m.
PO 28.4 Dwellings are provided with sufficient space for storage to meet likely occupant needs.	DTS/DPF 28.4 Dwellings (not including student accommodation or serviced apartments) are provided with storage at the following rates with at least 50% or more of the storage volume to be provided within the dwelling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) studio: not less than 6m³ (b) 1 bedroom dwelling / apartment: not less than 8m³ (c) 2 bedroom dwelling / apartment: not less than 10m³ (d) 3+ bedroom dwelling / apartment: not less than 12m³.
PO 28.5	DTS/DPF 28.5

Dwellings that use light wells for access to daylight, outlook and ventilation for habitable rooms, are designed to ensure a reasonable living amenity is provided.	Light wells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are not used as the primary source of outlook for living rooms (b) up to 18m in height have a minimum horizontal dimension of 3m, or 6m if overlooked by bedrooms (c) above 18m in height have a minimum horizontal dimension of 6m, or 9m if overlooked by bedrooms. 						
PO 28.6 Attached or abutting dwellings are designed to minimise the transmission of sound between dwellings and, in particular, to protect bedrooms from possible noise intrusions.	DTS/DPF 28.6 None are applicable.						
PO 28.7 Dwellings are designed so that internal structural columns correspond with the position of internal walls to ensure that the space within the dwelling/apartment is useable.	DTS/DPF 28.7 None are applicable.						
Dwelling Configuration							
PO 29.1 Buildings containing in excess of 10 dwellings provide a variety of dwelling sizes and a range in the number of bedrooms per dwelling to contribute to housing diversity.	DTS/DPF 29.1 Buildings containing in excess of 10 dwellings provide at least one of each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) studio (where there is no separate bedroom) (b) 1 bedroom dwelling / apartment with a floor area of at least 50m² (c) 2 bedroom dwelling / apartment with a floor area of at least 65m² (d) 3+ bedroom dwelling / apartment with a floor area of at least 80m², and any dwelling over 3 bedrooms provides an additional 15m² for every additional bedroom. 						
PO 29.2 Dwellings located on the ground floor of multi-level buildings with 3 or more bedrooms have the windows of their habitable rooms overlooking internal courtyard space or other public space, where possible.	DTS/DPF 29.2 None are applicable.						
Common Areas							
PO 30.1 The size of lifts, lobbies and corridors is sufficient to accommodate movement of bicycles, strollers, mobility aids and visitor waiting areas.	DTS/DPF 30.1 Common corridor or circulation areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a minimum ceiling height of 2.7m (b) provide access to no more than 8 dwellings (c) incorporate a wider section at apartment entries where the corridors exceed 12m in length from a core. 						
Co-located Housing, Group Dwellings, Residential Flat Buildings and Battle axe Development							
Amenity							
PO 31.1 Dwellings are of a suitable size to provide a high standard of amenity for occupants.	DTS/DPF 31.1 Dwellings have a minimum internal floor area in accordance with the following table: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of bedrooms</th><th>Minimum internal floor area</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Studio</td><td>35m²</td></tr> <tr> <td>1 bedroom</td><td>50m²</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Number of bedrooms	Minimum internal floor area	Studio	35m ²	1 bedroom	50m ²
Number of bedrooms	Minimum internal floor area						
Studio	35m ²						
1 bedroom	50m ²						

	2 bedroom	65m ²
	3+ bedrooms	80m ² and any dwelling over 3 bedrooms provides an additional 15m ² for every additional bedroom
PO 31.2 The orientation and siting of buildings minimises impacts on the amenity, outlook and privacy of occupants and neighbours.	DTS/DPF 31.2 None are applicable.	
PO 31.3 Development maximises the number of dwellings that face public open space and public streets and limits dwellings oriented towards adjoining properties.	DTS/DPF 31.3 None are applicable.	
PO 31.4 Battle-axe development is appropriately sited and designed to respond to the existing neighbourhood context.	DTS/DPF 31.4 Dwelling sites/allotments are not in the form of a battle-axe arrangement.	
Communal Open Space		
PO 32.1 Private open space provision may be substituted for communal open space which is designed and sited to meet the recreation and amenity needs of residents.	DTS/DPF 32.1 None are applicable.	
PO 32.2 Communal open space is of sufficient size and dimensions to cater for group recreation.	DTS/DPF 32.2 Communal open space incorporates a minimum dimension of 5 metres.	
PO 32.3 Communal open space is designed and sited to: (a) be conveniently accessed by the dwellings which it services (b) have regard to acoustic, safety, security and wind effects.	DTS/DPF 32.3 None are applicable.	
PO 32.4 Communal open space contains landscaping and facilities that are functional, attractive and encourage recreational use.	DTS/DPF 32.4 None are applicable.	
PO 32.5 Communal open space is designed and sited to: (a) in relation to rooftop or elevated gardens, minimise overlooking into habitable room windows or onto the useable private open space of other dwellings (b) in relation to ground floor communal space, be overlooked by habitable rooms to facilitate passive surveillance.	DTS/DPF 32.5 None are applicable.	
Car parking, access and manoeuvrability		
PO 33.1 Driveways and access points are designed and distributed to optimise the provision of on-street visitor parking.	DTS/DPF 33.1 Where on-street parking is available directly adjacent the site, on-street parking is retained adjacent the subject site in accordance with the following requirements: (a) minimum 0.33 on-street car parks per proposed dwelling (rounded up to the nearest whole number) (b) minimum car park length of 5.4m where a vehicle can enter or exit a space directly (c) minimum carpark length of 6m for an intermediate space located between two other parking spaces or to an end obstruction where the parking is indented.	

<p>PO 33.2</p> <p>The number of vehicular access points onto public roads is minimised to reduce interruption of the footpath and positively contribute to public safety and walkability.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 33.2</p> <p>Access to group dwellings or dwellings within a residential flat building is provided via a single common driveway.</p>
<p>PO 33.3</p> <p>Residential driveways that service more than one dwelling are designed to allow safe and convenient movement.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 33.3</p> <p>Driveways that service more than 1 dwelling or a dwelling on a battle-axe site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a minimum width of 3m (b) for driveways servicing more than 3 dwellings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have a width of 5.5m or more and a length of 6m or more at the kerb of the primary street (ii) where the driveway length exceeds 30m, incorporate a passing point at least every 30 metres with a minimum width of 5.5m and a minimum length of 6m.
<p>PO 33.4</p> <p>Residential driveways that service more than one dwelling or a dwelling on a battle-axe site are designed to allow passenger vehicles to enter and exit and manoeuvre within the site in a safe and convenient manner.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 33.4</p> <p>Driveways providing access to more than one dwelling, or a dwelling on a battle-axe site, allow a B85 passenger vehicle to enter and exit the garages or parking spaces in no more than a three-point turn manoeuvre.</p>
<p>PO 33.5</p> <p>Dwellings are adequately separated from common driveways and manoeuvring areas.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 33.5</p> <p>Dwelling walls with entry doors or ground level habitable room windows are set back at least 1.5m from any driveway or area designated for the movement and manoeuvring of vehicles.</p>
Soft landscaping	
<p>PO 34.1</p> <p>Soft landscaping is provided between dwellings and common driveways to improve the outlook for occupants and appearance of common areas.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 34.1</p> <p>Other than where located directly in front of a garage or building entry, soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of 1m is provided between a dwelling and common driveway.</p>
<p>PO 34.2</p> <p>Battle-axe or common driveways incorporate landscaping and permeability to improve appearance and assist in stormwater management.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 34.2</p> <p>Battle-axe or common driveways satisfy (a) and (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) are constructed of a minimum of 50% permeable or porous material (b) where the driveway is located directly adjacent the side or rear boundary of the site, soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of 1m is provided between the driveway and site boundary (excluding along the perimeter of a passing point).
Site Facilities / Waste Storage	
<p>PO 35.1</p> <p>Provision is made for suitable mailbox facilities close to the major pedestrian entry to the site or conveniently located considering the nature of accommodation and mobility of occupants.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 35.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 35.2</p> <p>Provision is made for suitable external clothes drying facilities.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 35.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 35.3</p> <p>Provision is made for suitable household waste and recyclable material storage facilities which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) located away, or screened, from public view, and 	<p>DTS/DPF 35.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

(b) conveniently located in proximity to dwellings and the waste collection point.	
PO 35.4 Waste and recyclable material storage areas are located away from dwellings.	DTS/DPF 35.4 Dedicated waste and recyclable material storage areas are located at least 3m from any habitable room window.
PO 35.5 Where waste bins cannot be conveniently collected from the street, provision is made for on-site waste collection, designed to accommodate the safe and convenient access, egress and movement of waste collection vehicles.	DTS/DPF 35.5 None are applicable.
PO 35.6 Services including gas and water meters are conveniently located and screened from public view.	DTS/DPF 35.6 None are applicable.
Water sensitive urban design	
PO 36.1 Residential development creating a common driveway / access includes stormwater management systems that minimise the discharge of sediment, suspended solids, organic matter, nutrients, bacteria, litter and other contaminants to the stormwater system, watercourses or other water bodies.	DTS/DPF 36.1 None are applicable.
PO 36.2 Residential development creating a common driveway / access includes a stormwater management system designed to mitigate peak flows and manage the rate and duration of stormwater discharges from the site to ensure that the development does not increase the peak flows in downstream systems.	DTS/DPF 36.2 None are applicable.
Supported Accommodation and retirement facilities	
Siting, Configuration and Design	
PO 37.1 Supported accommodation and housing for aged persons and people with disabilities is located where on-site movement of residents is not unduly restricted by the slope of the land.	DTS/DPF 37.1 None are applicable.
PO 37.2 Universal design features are incorporated to provide options for people living with disabilities or limited mobility and / or to facilitate ageing in place.	DTS/DPF 37.2 None are applicable.
Movement and Access	
PO 38.1 Development is designed to support safe and convenient access and movement for residents by providing: (a) ground-level access or lifted access to all units (b) level entry porches, ramps, paths, driveways, passenger loading areas and areas adjacent to footpaths that allow for the passing of wheelchairs and resting places (c) car parks with gradients no steeper than 1-in-40, and of sufficient area to provide for wheelchair manoeuvrability (d) kerb ramps at pedestrian crossing points.	DTS/DPF 38.1 None are applicable.
Communal Open Space	
PO 39.1 Development is designed to provide attractive, convenient and	DTS/DPF 39.1 None are applicable.

comfortable indoor and outdoor communal areas to be used by residents and visitors.	
PO 39.2 Private open space provision may be substituted for communal open space which is designed and sited to meet the recreation and amenity needs of residents.	DTS/DPF 39.2 None are applicable.
PO 39.3 Communal open space is of sufficient size and dimensions to cater for group recreation.	DTS/DPF 39.3 Communal open space incorporates a minimum dimension of 5 metres.
PO 39.4 Communal open space is designed and sited to: (a) be conveniently accessed by the dwellings which it services (b) have regard to acoustic, safety, security and wind effects.	DTS/DPF 39.4 None are applicable.
PO 39.5 Communal open space contains landscaping and facilities that are functional, attractive and encourage recreational use.	DTS/DPF 39.5 None are applicable.
PO 39.6 Communal open space is designed and sited to: (a) in relation to rooftop or elevated gardens, minimise overlooking into habitable room windows or onto the useable private open space of other dwellings (b) in relation to ground floor communal space, be overlooked by habitable rooms to facilitate passive surveillance.	DTS/DPF 39.6 None are applicable.
Site Facilities / Waste Storage	
PO 40.1 Development is designed to provide storage areas for personal items and specialised equipment such as small electric powered vehicles, including facilities for the recharging of small electric-powered vehicles.	DTS/DPF 40.1 None are applicable.
PO 40.2 Provision is made for suitable mailbox facilities close to the major pedestrian entry to the site or conveniently located considering the nature of accommodation and mobility of occupants.	DTS/DPF 40.2 None are applicable.
PO 40.3 Provision is made for suitable external clothes drying facilities.	DTS/DPF 40.3 None are applicable.
PO 40.4 Provision is made for suitable household waste and recyclable material storage facilities conveniently located away, or screened, from view.	DTS/DPF 40.4 None are applicable.
PO 40.5 Waste and recyclable material storage areas are located away from dwellings.	DTS/DPF 40.5 Dedicated waste and recyclable material storage areas are located at least 3m from any habitable room window.
PO 40.6 Provision is made for on-site waste collection where 10 or more bins are to be collected at any one time.	DTS/DPF 40.6 None are applicable.
PO 40.7 Services, including gas and water meters, are conveniently located and	DTS/DPF 40.7 None are applicable.

screened from public view.	
Student Accommodation	
<p>PO 41.1</p> <p>Student accommodation is designed to provide safe, secure, attractive, convenient and comfortable living conditions for residents, including an internal layout and facilities that are designed to provide sufficient space and amenity for the requirements of student life and promote social interaction.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 41.1</p> <p>Student accommodation provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a range of living options to meet a variety of accommodation needs, such as one-bedroom, two-bedroom and disability access units (b) common or shared facilities to enable a more efficient use of space, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) shared cooking, laundry and external drying facilities (ii) internal and external communal and private open space provided in accordance with Design in Urban Areas Table 1 - Private Open Space (iii) common storage facilities at the rate of 8m³ for every 2 dwellings or students (iv) common on-site parking in accordance with Transport, Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements or Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas (v) bicycle parking at the rate of one space for every 2 students.
<p>PO 41.2</p> <p>Student accommodation is designed to provide easy adaptation of the building to accommodate an alternative use of the building in the event it is no longer required for student housing.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 41.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
All non-residential development	
Water Sensitive Design	
<p>PO 42.1</p> <p>Development likely to result in risk of export of sediment, suspended solids, organic matter, nutrients, oil and grease include stormwater management systems designed to minimise pollutants entering stormwater.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 42.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 42.2</p> <p>Water discharged from a development site is of a physical, chemical and biological condition equivalent to or better than its pre-developed state.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 42.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 42.3</p> <p>Development includes stormwater management systems to mitigate peak flows and manage the rate and duration of stormwater discharges from the site to ensure that development does not increase peak flows in downstream systems.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 42.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Wash-down and Waste Loading and Unloading	
<p>PO 43.1</p> <p>Areas for activities including loading and unloading, storage of waste refuse bins in commercial and industrial development or wash-down areas used for the cleaning of vehicles, plant or equipment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) designed to contain all wastewater likely to pollute stormwater within a bunded and roofed area to exclude the entry of external surface stormwater run-off (b) paved with an impervious material to facilitate wastewater collection 	<p>DTS/DPF 43.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

- (c) of sufficient size to prevent 'splash-out' or 'over-spray' of wastewater from the wash-down area
- (d) are designed to drain wastewater to either:
 - (i) a treatment device such as a sediment trap and coalescing plate oil separator with subsequent disposal to a sewer, private or Community Wastewater Management Scheme or
 - (ii) a holding tank and its subsequent removal off-site on a regular basis.

Laneway Development

Infrastructure and Access

PO 44.1

Development with a primary street comprising a laneway, alley, lane, right of way or similar minor thoroughfare only occurs where:

- (a) existing utility infrastructure and services are capable of accommodating the development
- (b) the primary street can support access by emergency and regular service vehicles (such as waste collection)
- (c) it does not require the provision or upgrading of infrastructure on public land (such as footpaths and stormwater management systems)
- (d) safety of pedestrians or vehicle movement is maintained
- (e) any necessary grade transition is accommodated within the site of the development to support an appropriate development intensity and orderly development of land fronting minor thoroughfares.

DTS/DPF 44.1

Development with a primary street frontage that is not an alley, lane, right of way or similar public thoroughfare.

Decks

Design and Siting

PO 45.1

Decks are designed and sited to:

- (a) complement the associated building form
- (b) minimise impacts on the streetscape through siting behind the building line of the principal building (unless on a significant allotment or open space)
- (c) minimise cut and fill and overall massing when viewed from adjacent land.

DTS/DPF 45.1

Decks:

- (a) where ancillary to a dwelling:
 - (i) are not constructed, added to or altered so that any part is situated:
 - A. in front of any part of the building line of the dwelling to which it is ancillary or
 - B. within 900mm of a boundary of the allotment with a secondary street (if the land has boundaries on two or more roads)
 - (ii) are set back at least 900mm from side or rear allotment boundaries
 - (iii) when attached to the dwelling, has a finished floor level consistent with the finished ground floor level of the dwelling
 - (iv) where associated with a residential use, retains a total area of soft landscaping for the entire development site, including any common property, with a minimum dimension of 700mm in accordance with (A) or (B), whichever is less:
 - A. a total area is determined by the following table:

Site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m²)

Minimum percentage of site

		<150	10%
		150-200	15%
		>200-450	20%
		>450	25%
	B.	the amount of existing soft landscaping prior to the development occurring.	
	(b)	where in association with a non-residential use:	
		(i)	are set back at least 2 metres from the boundary of an allotment used for residential purposes.
		(ii)	are set back at least 2 metres from a public road.
		(iii)	have a floor area not exceeding 25m ²
	(c)	in all cases, has a finished floor level not exceeding 1 metre above natural ground level at any point.	
PO 45.2		DTS/DPF 45.2	
Decks are designed and sited to minimise direct overlooking of habitable rooms and private open spaces of adjoining residential uses in neighbourhood-type zones through suitable floor levels, screening and siting taking into account the slope of the subject land, existing vegetation on the subject land, and fencing.		Decks with a finished floor level/s 500mm or more above natural ground level facing side or rear boundaries shared with a residential use in a neighbourhood-type zone incorporate screening with a maximum of 25% transparency/openings, permanently fixed to the outer edge of the deck not less than 1.5 m above the finished floor level/s.	
PO 45.3		DTS/DPF 45.3	
Decks used for outdoor dining, entertainment or other commercial uses provide carparking in accordance with the primary use of the deck.		Decks used for commercial purposes do not result in less on-site car parking for the primary use of the subject land than specified in Transport, Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements or Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas.	

Table 1 - Private Open Space

Dwelling Type	Dwelling / Site Configuration	Minimum Rate
Dwelling (at ground level, other than a residential flat building that includes above ground dwellings)		<p>Total private open space area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Site area <301m²: 24m² located behind the building line. (b) Site area ≥ 301m²: 60m² located behind the building line. <p>Minimum directly accessible from a living room: 16m² / with a minimum dimension 3m.</p>
Cabin or caravan (permanently fixed to the ground) in a residential park or caravan and tourist park		Total area: 16m ² , which may be used as second car parking space, provided on each site intended for residential occupation.
Dwelling in a residential flat building or mixed use building which incorporate above ground level dwellings	Dwellings at ground level:	15m ² / minimum dimension 3m
	Dwellings above ground level:	
	Studio (no separate bedroom)	4m ² / minimum dimension 1.8m

	One bedroom dwelling	8m ² / minimum dimension 2.1m
	Two bedroom dwelling	11m ² / minimum dimension 2.4m
	Three + bedroom dwelling	15 m ² / minimum dimension 2.6m

Forestry

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Commercial forestry is designed and sited to maximise economic benefits whilst managing potential negative impacts on the environment, transport networks, surrounding land uses and landscapes.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Siting	
PO 1.1 Commercial forestry plantations are established where there is no detrimental effect on the physical environment or scenic quality of the rural landscape.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Commercial forestry plantations are established on slopes that are stable to minimise the risk of soil erosion.	DTS/DPF 1.2 Commercial forestry plantations are not located on land with a slope exceeding 20% (1-in-5).
PO 1.3 Commercial forestry plantations and operations associated with their establishment, management and harvesting are appropriately set back from any sensitive receiver to minimise fire risk and noise disturbance.	DTS/DPF 1.3 Commercial forestry plantations and operations associated with their establishment, management and harvesting are set back 50m or more from any sensitive receiver.
Water Protection	
PO 2.1 Commercial forestry plantations incorporate artificial drainage lines (i.e. culverts, runoffs and constructed drains) integrated with natural drainage lines to minimise concentrated water flows onto or from plantation areas.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Appropriate siting, layout and design measures are adopted to minimise the impact of commercial forestry plantations on surface water resources.	DTS/DPF 2.2 Commercial forestry plantations: (a) do not involve cultivation (excluding spot cultivation) in drainage lines

	<div><div>(b)</div><div>are set back 20m or more from the banks of any major watercourse (a third order or higher watercourse), lake, reservoir, wetland or sinkhole (with direct connection to an aquifer)</div></div> <div><div>(c)</div><div>are set back 10m or more from the banks of any first or second order watercourse or sinkhole (with no direct connection to an aquifer).</div></div>																					
Fire Management																						
<div>PO 3.1</div> <div>Commercial forestry plantations incorporate appropriate firebreaks and fire management design elements.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 3.1</div> <div>Commercial forestry plantations provide:</div> <div><div>(a)</div><div>7m or more wide external boundary firebreaks for plantations of 40ha or less</div></div> <div><div>(b)</div><div>10m or more wide external boundary firebreaks for plantations of between 40ha and 100ha</div></div> <div><div>(c)</div><div>20m or more wide external boundary firebreaks, or 10m with an additional 10m or more of fuel-reduced plantation, for plantations of 100ha or greater.</div></div> <div>Note: Firebreaks prescribed above (as well as access tracks) may be included within the setback buffer distances prescribed by other policies of the Code.</div>																					
<div>PO 3.2</div> <div>Commercial forestry plantations incorporate appropriate fire management access tracks.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 3.2</div> <div>Commercial forestry plantation fire management access tracks:</div> <div><div>(a)</div><div>are incorporated within all firebreaks</div></div> <div><div>(b)</div><div>are 7m or more wide with a vertical clearance of 4m or more</div></div> <div><div>(c)</div><div>are aligned to provide straight through access at junctions, or if they are a no through access track are appropriately signposted and provide suitable turnaround areas for fire-fighting vehicles</div></div> <div><div>(d)</div><div>partition the plantation into units of 40ha or less in area.</div></div>																					
Power-line Clearances																						
<div>PO 4.1</div> <div>Commercial forestry plantations achieve and maintain appropriate clearances from aboveground powerlines.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 4.1</div> <div>Commercial forestry plantations incorporating trees with an expected mature height of greater than 6m meet the clearance requirements listed in the following table:</div> <table><tr><th>Voltage of transmission line</th><th>Tower or Pole</th><th>Minimum horizontal clearance distance between plantings and transmission lines</th></tr><tr><td>500 kV</td><td>Tower</td><td>38m</td></tr><tr><td>275 kV</td><td>Tower</td><td>25m</td></tr><tr><td>132 kV</td><td>Tower</td><td>30m</td></tr><tr><td>132 kV</td><td>Pole</td><td>20m</td></tr><tr><td>66 kV</td><td>Pole</td><td>20m</td></tr><tr><td>Less than 66 kV</td><td>Pole</td><td>20m</td></tr></table>	Voltage of transmission line	Tower or Pole	Minimum horizontal clearance distance between plantings and transmission lines	500 kV	Tower	38m	275 kV	Tower	25m	132 kV	Tower	30m	132 kV	Pole	20m	66 kV	Pole	20m	Less than 66 kV	Pole	20m
Voltage of transmission line	Tower or Pole	Minimum horizontal clearance distance between plantings and transmission lines																				
500 kV	Tower	38m																				
275 kV	Tower	25m																				
132 kV	Tower	30m																				
132 kV	Pole	20m																				
66 kV	Pole	20m																				
Less than 66 kV	Pole	20m																				

Housing Renewal

Assessment Provisions (AP)

The Housing Renewal General Development Policies are only applicable to dwellings or residential flat building undertaken by:

- (a) the South Australian Housing Trust either individually or jointly with other persons or bodies or
- (b) a provider registered under the Community Housing National Law participating in a program relating to the renewal of housing endorsed by the South Australian Housing Trust.

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Renewed residential environments replace older social housing and provide new social housing infrastructure and other housing options and tenures to enhance the residential amenity of the local area.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Land Use and Intensity	
PO 1.1 Residential development provides a range of housing choices.	DTS/DPF 1.1 Development comprises one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) detached dwellings (b) semi-detached dwellings (c) row dwellings (d) group dwellings (e) residential flat buildings.
PO 1.2 Medium-density housing options or higher are located in close proximity to public transit, open space and/or activity centres.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
Building Height	
PO 2.1 Buildings generally do not exceed 3 building levels unless in locations close to public transport, centres and/or open space.	DTS/DPF 2.1 Building height (excluding garages, carports and outbuildings) does not exceed 3 building levels and 12m and wall height does not exceed 9m (not including a gable end).
PO 2.2 Medium or high rise residential flat buildings located within or at the interface with zones which restrict heights to a maximum of 2 building levels transition down in scale and height towards the boundary of that zone, other than where it is a street boundary.	DTS/DPF 2.2 None are applicable.
Primary Street Setback	
PO 3.1 Buildings are set back from the primary street boundary to contribute to an attractive streetscape character.	DTS/DPF 3.1 Buildings are no closer to the primary street (excluding any balcony, verandah, porch, awning or similar structure) than 3m.
Secondary Street Setback	
PO 4.1	DTS/DPF 4.1

Buildings are set back from secondary street boundaries to maintain separation between building walls and public streets and contribute to a suburban streetscape character.	Buildings are set back at least 900mm from the boundary of the allotment with a secondary street frontage.
Boundary Walls	
PO 5.1 Boundary walls are limited in height and length to manage visual impacts and access to natural light and ventilation.	DTS/DPF 5.1 Except where the dwelling is located on a central site within a row dwelling or terrace arrangement, dwellings with side boundary walls are sited on only one side boundary and satisfy (a) or (b): (a) adjoin or abut a boundary wall of a building on adjoining land for the same length and height (b) do not: (i) exceed 3.2m in height from the lower of the natural or finished ground level (ii) exceed 11.5m in length (iii) when combined with other walls on the boundary of the subject development site, a maximum 45% of the length of the boundary (iv) encroach within 3 metres of any other existing or proposed boundary walls on the subject land.
PO 5.2 Dwellings in a semi-detached, row or terrace arrangement maintain space between buildings consistent with a suburban streetscape character.	DTS/DPF 5.2 Dwellings in a semi-detached or row arrangement are set back 900mm or more from side boundaries shared with allotments outside the development site, except for a carport or garage.
Side Boundary Setback	
PO 6.1 Buildings are set back from side boundaries to provide: (a) separation between dwellings in a way that contributes to a suburban character (b) access to natural light and ventilation for neighbours.	DTS/DPF 6.1 Other than walls located on a side boundary, buildings are set back from side boundaries in accordance with the following: (a) where the wall height does not exceed 3m - at least 900mm (b) for a wall that is not south facing and the wall height exceeds 3m - at least 900mm from the boundary of the site plus a distance of 1/3 of the extent to which the height of the wall exceeds 3m from the top of the footings (c) for a wall that is south facing and the wall height exceeds 3m - at least 1.9m from the boundary of the site plus a distance of 1/3 of the extent to which the height of the wall exceeds 3m from the top of the footings.
Rear Boundary Setback	
PO 7.1 Buildings are set back from rear boundaries to provide: (a) separation between dwellings in a way that contributes to a suburban character (b) access to natural light and ventilation for neighbours (c) private open space (d) space for landscaping and vegetation.	DTS/DPF 7.1 Dwellings are set back from the rear boundary: (a) 3m or more for the first building level (b) 5m or more for any subsequent building level.
Buildings elevation design	
PO 8.1 Dwelling elevations facing public streets and common driveways make a positive contribution to the streetscape and common driveway areas.	DTS/DPF 8.1 Each dwelling includes at least 3 of the following design features within the building elevation facing a primary street, and at least 2 of the following design features within the building elevation facing any other public road (other than a laneway) or a common driveway:

	<div><div>(a)</div><div>a minimum of 30% of the building elevation is set back an additional 300mm from the building line</div></div> <div><div>(b)</div><div>a porch or portico projects at least 1m from the building elevation</div></div> <div><div>(c)</div><div>a balcony projects from the building elevation</div></div> <div><div>(d)</div><div>a verandah projects at least 1m from the building elevation</div></div> <div><div>(e)</div><div>eaves of a minimum 400mm width extend along the width of the front elevation</div></div> <div><div>(f)</div><div>a minimum 30% of the width of the upper level projects forward from the lower level primary building line by at least 300mm.</div></div> <div><div>(g)</div><div>a minimum of two different materials or finishes are incorporated on the walls of the building elevation, with a maximum of 80% of the building elevation in a single material or finish.</div></div>						
<div>PO 8.2</div> <div>Dwellings incorporate windows along primary street frontages to encourage passive surveillance and make a positive contribution to the streetscape.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 8.2</div> <div>Each dwelling with a frontage to a public street:</div> <div><div>(a)</div><div>includes at least one window facing the primary street from a habitable room that has a minimum internal room dimension of 2.4m</div></div> <div><div>(b)</div><div>has an aggregate window area of at least 2m² facing the primary street</div></div>						
<div>PO 8.3</div> <div>The visual mass of larger buildings is reduced when viewed from adjoining allotments or public streets.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 8.3</div> <div>None are applicable.</div>						
<div>PO 8.4</div> <div>Built form considers local context and provides a quality design response through scale, massing, materials, colours and architectural expression.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 8.4</div> <div>None are applicable.</div>						
<div>PO 8.5</div> <div>Entrances to multi-storey buildings are:</div> <div><div>(a)</div><div>oriented towards the street</div></div> <div><div>(b)</div><div>visible and easily identifiable from the street</div></div> <div><div>(c)</div><div>designed to include a common mail box structure.</div></div>	<div>DTS/DPF 8.5</div> <div>None are applicable.</div>						
Outlook and amenity							
<div>PO 9.1</div> <div>Living rooms have an external outlook to provide a high standard of amenity for occupants.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 9.1</div> <div>A living room of a dwelling incorporates a window with an external outlook towards the street frontage or private open space.</div>						
<div>PO 9.2</div> <div>Bedrooms are separated or shielded from active communal recreation areas, common access areas and vehicle parking areas and access ways to mitigate noise and artificial light intrusion.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 9.2</div> <div>None are applicable.</div>						
Private Open Space							
<div>PO 10.1</div> <div>Dwellings are provided with suitable sized areas of usable private open space to meet the needs of occupants.</div>	<div>DTS/DPF 10.1</div> <div>Private open space is provided in accordance with the following table:</div> <table><tr><th>Dwelling Type</th><th>Dwelling / Site Configuration</th><th>Minimum Rate</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Dwelling Type	Dwelling / Site Configuration	Minimum Rate			
Dwelling Type	Dwelling / Site Configuration	Minimum Rate					

	Dwelling (at ground level)		Total area: 24m ² located behind the building line Minimum adjacent to a living room: 16m ² with a minimum dimension 3m
	Dwelling (above ground level)	Studio	4m ² / minimum dimension 1.8m
		One bedroom dwelling	8m ² / minimum dimension 2.1m
		Two bedroom dwelling	11 m ² / minimum dimension 2.4m
		Three + bedroom dwelling	15 m ² / minimum dimension 2.6m
PO 10.2 Private open space positioned to provide convenient access from internal living areas.	DTS/DPF 10.2 At least 50% of the required area of private open space is accessible from a habitable room.		
PO 10.3 Private open space is positioned and designed to: (a) provide useable outdoor space that suits the needs of occupants; (b) take advantage of desirable orientation and vistas; and (c) adequately define public and private space.	DTS/DPF 10.3 None are applicable.		
Visual privacy			
PO 11.1 Development mitigates direct overlooking from upper level windows to habitable rooms and private open spaces of adjoining residential uses.	DTS/DPF 11.1 Upper level windows facing side or rear boundaries shared with another residential allotment/site satisfy one of the following: (a) are permanently obscured to a height of 1.5m above finished floor level and are fixed or not capable of being opened more than 200mm (b) have sill heights greater than or equal to 1.5m above finished floor level (c) incorporate screening with a maximum of 25% openings, permanently fixed no more than 500mm from the window surface and sited adjacent to any part of the window less than 1.5m above the finished floor.		
PO 11.2 Development mitigates direct overlooking from upper level balconies and terraces to habitable rooms and private open space of adjoining residential uses.	DTS/DPF 11.2 One of the following is satisfied: (a) the longest side of the balcony or terrace will face a public road, public road reserve or public reserve that is at least 15m wide in all places faced by the balcony or terrace or (b) all sides of balconies or terraces on upper building levels are permanently obscured by screening with a maximum 25% transparency/openings fixed to a minimum height of: (i) 1.5m above finished floor level where the balcony is located at least 15 metres from the nearest habitable window of a dwelling on adjacent land or (ii) 1.7m above finished floor level in all other cases		

Landscaping											
<p>PO 12.1</p> <p>Soft landscaping is incorporated into development to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) minimise heat absorption and reflection (b) maximise shade and shelter (c) maximise stormwater infiltration and biodiversity (d) enhance the appearance of land and streetscapes. 	<p>DTS/DPF 12.1</p> <p>Residential development incorporates pervious areas for soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of 700mm provided in accordance with (a) and (b):</p> <p>(a) a total area as determined by the following table:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m2)</th><th>Minimum percentage of site</th></tr> <tr> <td><150</td><td>10%</td></tr> <tr> <td><200</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr> <td>200-450</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr> <td>>450</td><td>25%</td></tr> </table> <p>(b) at least 30% of land between the road boundary and the building line.</p>	Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m2)	Minimum percentage of site	<150	10%	<200	15%	200-450	20%	>450	25%
Dwelling site area (or in the case of residential flat building or group dwelling(s), average site area) (m2)	Minimum percentage of site										
<150	10%										
<200	15%										
200-450	20%										
>450	25%										
Water Sensitive Design											
<p>PO 13.1</p> <p>Residential development is designed to capture and use stormwater to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) maximise efficient use of water resources (b) manage peak stormwater runoff flows and volume to ensure the carrying capacities of downstream systems are not overloaded (c) manage runoff quality to maintain, as close as practical, pre-development conditions. 	<p>DTS/DPF 13.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>										
Car Parking											
<p>PO 14.1</p> <p>On-site car parking is provided to meet the anticipated demand of residents, with less on-site parking in areas in close proximity to public transport.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 14.1</p> <p>On-site car parking is provided at the following rates per dwelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 2 or fewer bedrooms - 1 car parking space (b) 3 or more bedrooms - 2 car parking spaces. 										
<p>PO 14.2</p> <p>Enclosed car parking spaces are of dimensions to be functional, accessible and convenient.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 14.2</p> <p>Residential parking spaces enclosed by fencing, walls or other obstructions with the following internal dimensions (separate from any waste storage area):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) single parking spaces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a minimum length of 5.4m (ii) a minimum width of 3.0m (iii) a minimum garage door width of 2.4m (b) double parking spaces (side by side): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a minimum length of 5.4m (ii) a minimum width of 5.5m (iii) minimum garage door width of 2.4m per space. 										
<p>PO 14.3</p> <p>Uncovered car parking spaces are of dimensions to be functional, accessible and convenient.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 14.3</p> <p>Uncovered car parking spaces have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a minimum length of 5.4m (b) a minimum width of 2.4m (c) a minimum width between the centre line of the space and any fence, wall or other obstruction of 1.5m. 										

PO 14.4	DTS/DPF 14.4
Residential flat buildings and group dwelling developments provide sufficient on-site visitor car parking to cater for anticipated demand.	Visitor car parking for group and residential flat buildings incorporating 4 or more dwellings is provided on-site at a minimum ratio of 0.25 car parking spaces per dwelling.
PO 14.5	DTS/DPF 14.5
Residential flat buildings provide dedicated areas for bicycle parking.	Residential flat buildings provide one bicycle parking space per dwelling.
Overshadowing	
PO 15.1	DTS/DPF 15.1
Development minimises overshadowing of the private open spaces of adjoining land by ensuring that ground level open space associated with residential buildings receive direct sunlight for a minimum of 2 hours between 9am and 3pm on 21 June.	None are applicable.
Waste	
PO 16.1	DTS/DPF 16.1
Provision is made for the convenient storage of waste bins in a location screened from public view.	A waste bin storage area is provided behind the primary building line that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has a minimum area of 2m² with a minimum dimension of 900mm (separate from any designated car parking spaces or private open space).; and (b) has a continuous unobstructed path of travel (excluding moveable objects like gates, vehicles and roller doors) with a minimum width of 800mm between the waste bin storage area and the street.
PO 16.2	DTS/DPF 16.2
Residential flat buildings provide a dedicated area for the on-site storage of waste which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) easily and safely accessible for residents and for collection vehicles (b) screened from adjoining land and public roads (c) of sufficient dimensions to be able to accommodate the waste storage needs of the development considering the intensity and nature of the development and the frequency of collection. 	None are applicable.
Vehicle Access	
PO 17.1	DTS/DPF 17.1
Driveways are located and designed to facilitate safe access and egress while maximising land available for street tree planting, landscaped street frontages and on-street parking.	None are applicable.
PO 17.2	DTS/DPF 17.2
Vehicle access is safe, convenient, minimises interruption to the operation of public roads and does not interfere with street infrastructure or street trees.	Vehicle access to designated car parking spaces satisfy (a) or (b): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is provided via a lawfully existing or authorised access point or an access point for which consent has been granted as part of an application for the division of land (b) where newly proposed, is set back: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 0.5m or more from any street furniture, street pole, infrastructure services pit, or other stormwater or utility infrastructure unless consent is provided from the asset owner (ii) 2m or more from the base of the trunk of a street tree unless consent is provided from the tree owner for a lesser distance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) 6m or more from the tangent point of an intersection of 2 or more roads (iv) outside of the marked lines or infrastructure dedicating a pedestrian crossing.
<p>PO 17.3</p> <p>Driveways are designed to enable safe and convenient vehicle movements from the public road to on-site parking spaces.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 17.3</p> <p>Driveways are designed and sited so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the gradient of the driveway does not exceed a grade of 1 in 4 and includes transitions to ensure a maximum grade change of 12.5% (1 in 8) for summit changes, and 15% (1 in 6.7) for sag changes, in accordance with AS 2890.1:2004 to prevent vehicles bottoming or scraping (b) the centreline of the driveway has an angle of no less than 70 degrees and no more than 110 degrees from the street boundary to which it takes its access as shown in the following diagram: <div data-bbox="916 667 1497 1400" data-label="Diagram"> <p style="text-align: center;">CENTRE LINE OF DRIVEWAY TO BE BETWEEN 70° TO 110° OFF THE STREET BOUNDARY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">70° 110°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0°</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STREET BOUNDARY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ROAD</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) if located to provide access from an alley, lane or right of way - the alley, land or right of way is at least 6.2m wide along the boundary of the allotment / site.
<p>PO 17.4</p> <p>Driveways and access points are designed and distributed to optimise the provision of on-street parking.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 17.4</p> <p>Where on-street parking is available abutting the site's street frontage, on-street parking is retained in accordance with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) minimum 0.33 on-street spaces per dwelling on the site (rounded up to the nearest whole number) (b) minimum car park length of 5.4m where a vehicle can enter or exit a space directly (c) minimum carpark length of 6m for an intermediate space located between two other parking spaces or to an end obstruction where the parking is indented.
<p>PO 17.5</p> <p>Residential driveways that service more than one dwelling of a dimension to allow safe and convenient movement.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 17.5</p> <p>Driveways that service more than 1 dwelling or a dwelling on a battle-axe site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have a minimum width of 3m (b) for driveways servicing more than 3 dwellings:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) have a width of 5.5m or more and a length of 6m or more at the kerb of the primary street (ii) where the driveway length exceeds 30m, incorporate a passing point at least every 30 metres with a minimum width of 5.5m and a minimum length of 6m.
PO 17.6 Residential driveways that service more than one dwelling are designed to allow passenger vehicles to enter and exit the site and manoeuvre within the site in a safe and convenient manner.	DTS/DPF 17.6 Driveways providing access to more than one dwelling, or a dwelling on a battle-axe site, allow a B85 passenger vehicle to enter and exit the garages or parking spaces in no more than a three-point turn manoeuvre
PO 17.7 Dwellings are adequately separated from common driveways and manoeuvring areas.	DTS/DPF 17.7 Dwelling walls with entry doors or ground level habitable room windows are set back at least 1.5m from any driveway or area designated for the movement and manoeuvring of vehicles.
Storage	
PO 18.1 Dwellings are provided with sufficient and accessible space for storage to meet likely occupant needs.	DTS/DPF 18.1 Dwellings are provided with storage at the following rates and 50% or more of the storage volume is provided within the dwelling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) studio: not less than 6m³ (b) 1 bedroom dwelling / apartment: not less than 8m³ (c) 2 bedroom dwelling / apartment: not less than 10m³ (d) 3+ bedroom dwelling / apartment: not less than 12m³.
Earthworks	
PO 19.1 Development, including any associated driveways and access tracks, minimises the need for earthworks to limit disturbance to natural topography.	DTS/DPF 19.1 The development does not involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) excavation exceeding a vertical height of 1m or (b) filling exceeding a vertical height of 1m or (c) a total combined excavation and filling vertical height exceeding 2m.
Service connections and infrastructure	
PO 20.1 Dwellings are provided with appropriate service connections and infrastructure.	DTS/DPF 20.1 The site and building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) have the ability to be connected to a permanent potable water supply (b) have the ability to be connected to a sewerage system, or a wastewater system approved under the <i>South Australian Public Health Act 2011</i> (c) have the ability to be connected to electricity supply (d) have the ability to be connected to an adequate water supply (and pressure) for fire-fighting purposes (e) would not be contrary to the Regulations prescribed for the purposes of Section 86 of the <i>Electricity Act 1996</i>.
Site contamination	
PO 21.1 Land that is suitable for sensitive land uses to provide a safe environment.	DTS/DPF 21.1 Development satisfies (a), (b), (c) or (d): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) does not involve a change in the use of land (b) involves a change in the use of land that does not constitute a change to a <u>more sensitive use</u>

	<p>(c) involves a change in the use of land to a <u>more sensitive use</u> on land at which <u>site contamination</u> does not exist (as demonstrated in a <u>site contamination declaration form</u>)</p> <p>(d) involves a change in the use of land to a <u>more sensitive use</u> on land at which <u>site contamination</u> exists, or may exist (as demonstrated in a site contamination declaration form), and satisfies both of the following:</p> <p>(i) a <u>site contamination audit report</u> has been prepared under Part 10A of the <i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i> in relation to the land within the previous 5 years which states that</p> <p>A. <u>site contamination</u> does not exist (or no longer exists) at the land or</p> <p>B. the land is suitable for the proposed use or range of uses (without the need for any further <u>remediation</u>) or</p> <p>C. where <u>remediation</u> is, or remains, necessary for the proposed use (or range of uses), <u>remediation work</u> has been carried out or will be carried out (and the applicant has provided a written undertaking that the remediation works will be implemented in association with the development)</p> <p>and</p> <p>(ii) no other <u>class 1 activity</u> or <u>class 2 activity</u> has taken place at the land since the preparation of the site contamination audit report (as demonstrated in a <u>site contamination declaration form</u>).</p>
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Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Efficient provision of infrastructure networks and services, renewable energy facilities and ancillary development in a manner that minimises hazard, is environmentally and culturally sensitive and manages adverse visual impacts on natural and rural landscapes and residential amenity.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
General	
PO 1.1 Development is located and designed to minimise hazard or nuisance to adjacent development and land uses.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
Visual Amenity	
PO 2.1	DTS/DPF 2.1

<p>The visual impact of above-ground infrastructure networks and services (excluding high voltage transmission lines), renewable energy facilities (excluding wind farms), energy storage facilities and ancillary development is minimised from townships, scenic routes and public roads by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) utilising features of the natural landscape to obscure views where practicable (b) siting development below ridgelines where practicable (c) avoiding visually sensitive and significant landscapes (d) using materials and finishes with low-reflectivity and colours that complement the surroundings (e) using existing vegetation to screen buildings (f) incorporating landscaping or landscaped mounding around the perimeter of a site and between adjacent allotments accommodating or zoned to primarily accommodate sensitive receivers. 	None are applicable.
<p>PO 2.2</p> <p>Pumping stations, battery storage facilities, maintenance sheds and other ancillary structures incorporate vegetation buffers to reduce adverse visual impacts on adjacent land.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 2.3</p> <p>Surfaces exposed by earthworks associated with the installation of storage facilities, pipework, penstock, substations and other ancillary plant are reinstated and revegetated to reduce adverse visual impacts on adjacent land.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 2.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Rehabilitation	
<p>PO 3.1</p> <p>Progressive rehabilitation (incorporating revegetation) of disturbed areas, ahead of or upon decommissioning of areas used for renewable energy facilities and transmission corridors.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Hazard Management	
<p>PO 4.1</p> <p>Infrastructure and renewable energy facilities and ancillary development located and operated to not adversely impact maritime or air transport safety, including the operation of ports, airfields and landing strips.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 4.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 4.2</p> <p>Facilities for energy generation, power storage and transmission are separated as far as practicable from dwellings, tourist accommodation and frequently visited public places (such as viewing platforms / lookouts) to reduce risks to public safety from fire or equipment malfunction.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 4.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 4.3</p> <p>Bushfire hazard risk is minimised for renewable energy facilities by providing appropriate access tracks, safety equipment and water tanks and establishing cleared areas around substations, battery storage and operations compounds.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 4.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Electricity Infrastructure and Battery Storage Facilities	
<p>PO 5.1</p> <p>Electricity infrastructure is located to minimise visual impacts through techniques including:</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 5.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

<p>(a) siting utilities and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on areas already cleared of native vegetation (ii) where there is minimal interference or disturbance to existing native vegetation or biodiversity <p>(b) grouping utility buildings and structures with non-residential development, where practicable.</p>	
<p>PO 5.2</p> <p>Electricity supply (excluding transmission lines) serving new development in urban areas and townships installed underground, excluding lines having a capacity exceeding or equal to 33kV.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 5.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 5.3</p> <p>Battery storage facilities are co-located with substation infrastructure where practicable to minimise the development footprint and reduce environmental impacts.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 5.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Telecommunication Facilities	
<p>PO 6.1</p> <p>The proliferation of telecommunications facilities in the form of towers/monopoles in any one locality is managed, where technically feasible, by co-locating a facility with other communications facilities to mitigate impacts from clutter on visual amenity.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 6.2</p> <p>Telecommunications antennae are located as close as practicable to support structures to manage overall bulk and mitigate impacts on visual amenity.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 6.3</p> <p>Telecommunications facilities, particularly towers/monopoles, are located and sized to mitigate visual impacts by the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where technically feasible, incorporating the facility within an existing structure that may serve another purpose or all of the following: (b) using existing buildings and landscape features to obscure or interrupt views of a facility from nearby public roads, residential areas and places of high public amenity to the extent practical without unduly hindering the effective provision of telecommunications services (c) using materials and finishes that complement the environment (d) screening using landscaping and vegetation, particularly for equipment shelters and huts. 	<p>DTS/DPF 6.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Renewable Energy Facilities	
<p>PO 7.1</p> <p>Renewable energy facilities are located as close as practicable to existing transmission infrastructure to facilitate connections and minimise environmental impacts as a result of extending transmission infrastructure.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

Renewable Energy Facilities (Wind Farm)	
<p>PO 8.1</p> <p>Visual impact of wind turbine generators on the amenity of residential and tourist development is reduced through appropriate separation.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.1</p> <p>Wind turbine generators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) set back at least 2000m from the base of a turbine to any of the following zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rural Settlement Zone (ii) Township Zone (iii) Rural Living Zone (iv) Rural Neighbourhood Zone <p>with an additional 10m setback per additional metre over 150m overall turbine height (measured from the base of the turbine).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) set back at least 1500m from the base of the turbine to non-associated (non-stakeholder) dwellings and tourist accommodation
<p>PO 8.2</p> <p>The visual impact of wind turbine generators on natural landscapes is managed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) designing wind turbine generators to be uniform in colour, size and shape (b) coordinating blade rotation and direction (c) mounting wind turbine generators on tubular towers as opposed to lattice towers. 	<p>DTS/DPF 8.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 8.3</p> <p>Wind turbine generators and ancillary development minimise potential for bird and bat strike.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 8.4</p> <p>Wind turbine generators incorporate recognition systems or physical markers to minimise the risk to aircraft operations.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.4</p> <p>No Commonwealth air safety (CASA / ASA) or Defence requirement is applicable.</p>
<p>PO 8.5</p> <p>Meteorological masts and guidewires are identifiable to aircraft through the use of colour bands, marker balls, high visibility sleeves or flashing strobes.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.5</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Renewable Energy Facilities (Solar Power)	
<p>PO 9.1</p> <p>Ground mounted solar power facilities generating 5MW or more are not located on land requiring the clearance of areas of intact native vegetation or on land of high environmental, scenic or cultural value.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.2</p> <p>Ground mounted solar power facilities allow for movement of wildlife by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) incorporating wildlife corridors and habitat refuges (b) avoiding the use of extensive security or perimeter fencing or incorporating fencing that enables the passage of small animals without unreasonably compromising the security of the facility. 	<p>DTS/DPF 9.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.3</p> <p>Amenity impacts of solar power facilities are minimised through separation from conservation areas and sensitive receivers in other ownership.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.3</p> <p>Ground mounted solar power facilities are set back from land boundaries, conservation areas and relevant zones in accordance with the following criteria:</p>

	Generation Capacity	Approximate size of array	Setback from adjoining land boundary	Setback from conservation areas	Setback from Township, Rural Settlement, Rural Neighbourhood and Rural Living Zones ¹
	50MW>	80ha+	30m	500m	2km
	10MW<50MW	16ha-<80ha	25m	500m	1.5km
	5MW<10MW	8ha to <16ha	20m	500m	1km
	1MW<5MW	1.6ha to <8ha	15m	500m	500m
	100kW<1MW	0.5ha<1.6ha	10m	500m	100m
	<100kW	<0.5ha	5m	500m	25m
	Notes: 1. Does not apply when the site of the proposed ground mounted solar power facility is located within one of these zones.				
PO 9.4 Ground mounted solar power facilities incorporate landscaping within setbacks from adjacent road frontages and boundaries of adjacent allotments accommodating non-host dwellings, where balanced with infrastructure access and bushfire safety considerations.	DTS/DPF 9.4 None are applicable.				
Hydropower / Pumped Hydropower Facilities					
PO 10.1 Hydropower / pumped hydropower facility storage is designed and operated to minimise the risk of storage dam failure.	DTS/DPF 10.1 None are applicable.				
PO 10.2 Hydropower / pumped hydropower facility storage is designed and operated to minimise water loss through increased evaporation or system leakage, with the incorporation of appropriate liners, dam covers, operational measures or detection systems.	DTS/DPF 10.2 None are applicable.				
PO 10.3 Hydropower / pumped hydropower facilities on existing or former mine sites minimise environmental impacts from site contamination, including from mine operations or water sources subject to such processes, now or in the future.	DTS/DPF 10.3 None are applicable.				
Water Supply					
PO 11.1 Development is connected to an appropriate water supply to meet the ongoing requirements of the intended use.	DTS/DPF 11.1 Development is connected, or will be connected, to a reticulated water scheme or mains water supply with the capacity to meet the on-going requirements of the development.				

PO 11.2	DTS/DPF 11.2
Dwellings are connected to a reticulated water scheme or mains water supply with the capacity to meet the requirements of the intended use. Where this is not available an appropriate rainwater tank or storage system for domestic use is provided.	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. Where this is not available it is serviced by a rainwater tank or tanks capable of holding at least 50,000 litres of water which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) exclusively for domestic use (b) connected to the roof drainage system of the dwelling.
Wastewater Services	
PO 12.1	DTS/DPF 12.1
Development is connected to an approved common wastewater disposal service with the capacity to meet the requirements of the intended use. Where this is not available an appropriate on-site service is provided to meet the ongoing requirements of the intended use in accordance with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it is wholly located and contained within the allotment of the development it will service (b) in areas where there is a high risk of contamination of surface, ground, or marine water resources from on-site disposal of liquid wastes, disposal systems are included to minimise the risk of pollution to those water resources (c) septic tank effluent drainage fields and other wastewater disposal areas are located away from watercourses and flood prone, sloping, saline or poorly drained land to minimise environmental harm. 	Development is connected, or will be connected, to an approved common wastewater disposal service with the capacity to meet the requirements of the development. Where this is not available it is instead capable of being serviced by an on-site waste water treatment system in accordance with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the system is wholly located and contained within the allotment of development it will service; and (b) the system will comply with the requirements of the South Australian Public Health Act 2011.
PO 12.2	DTS/DPF 12.2
Effluent drainage fields and other wastewater disposal areas are maintained to ensure the effective operation of waste systems and minimise risks to human health and the environment.	Development is not built on, or encroaches within, an area that is, or will be, required for a sewerage system or waste control system.
Temporary Facilities	
PO 13.1	DTS/DPF 13.1
In rural and remote locations, development that is likely to generate significant waste material during construction, including packaging waste, makes provision for a temporary on-site waste storage enclosure to minimise the incidence of wind-blown litter.	A waste collection and disposal service is used to dispose of the volume of waste at the rate it is generated.
PO 13.2	DTS/DPF 13.2
Temporary facilities to support the establishment of renewable energy facilities (including borrow pits, concrete batching plants, laydown, storage, access roads and worker amenity areas) are sited and operated to minimise environmental impact.	None are applicable.

Intensive Animal Husbandry and Dairies

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Development of intensive animal husbandry and dairies in locations that are protected from encroachment by sensitive receivers and in a manner that minimises their adverse effects on amenity and the environment.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Siting and Design	
PO 1.1 Intensive animal husbandry, dairies and associated activities are sited, designed, constructed and managed to not unreasonably impact on the environment or amenity of the locality.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Intensive animal husbandry, dairies and associated activities are sited, designed, constructed and managed to prevent the potential transmission of disease to other operations where animals are kept.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Intensive animal husbandry and associated activities such as wastewater lagoons and liquid/solid waste disposal areas are sited, designed, constructed and managed to not unreasonably impact on sensitive receivers in other ownership in terms of noise and air emissions.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.
PO 1.4 Dairies and associated activities such as wastewater lagoons and liquid/solid waste disposal areas are sited, designed, constructed and managed to not unreasonably impact on sensitive receivers in other ownership in terms of noise and air emissions.	DTS/DPF 1.4 Dairies, associated wastewater lagoon(s) and liquid/solid waste storage and disposal facilities are located 500m or more from the nearest sensitive receiver in other ownership.
PO 1.5 Lagoons for the storage or treatment of milking shed effluent is adequately separated from roads to minimise impacts from odour on the general public.	DTS/DPF 1.5 Lagoons for the storage or treatment of milking shed effluent are set back 20m or more from public roads.
Waste	
PO 2.1 Storage of manure, used litter and other wastes (other than waste water lagoons) is sited, designed, constructed and managed to: (a) avoid attracting and harbouring vermin (b) avoid polluting water resources (c) be located outside 1% AEP flood event areas.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
Soil and Water Protection	
PO 3.1 To avoid environmental harm and adverse effects on water resources, intensive animal husbandry operations are appropriately set back from: (a) public water supply reservoirs (b) major watercourses (third order or higher stream) (c) any other watercourse, bore or well used for domestic or stock water supplies.	DTS/DPF 3.1 Intensive animal husbandry operations are set back: (a) 800m or more from a public water supply reservoir (b) 200m or more from a major watercourse (third order or higher stream) (c) 100m or more from any other watercourse, bore or well used for domestic or stock water supplies.

<p>PO 3.2</p> <p>Intensive animal husbandry operations and dairies incorporate appropriately designed effluent and run-off facilities that:</p> <p>(a) have sufficient capacity to hold effluent and runoff from the operations on site</p> <p>(b) ensure effluent does not infiltrate and pollute groundwater, soil or other water resources.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
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Interface between Land Uses

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Development is located and designed to mitigate adverse effects on or from neighbouring and proximate land uses.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome		Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature	
General Land Use Compatibility			
PO 1.1	DTS/DPF 1.1		
Sensitive receivers are designed and sited to protect residents and occupants from adverse impacts generated by lawfully existing land uses (or lawfully approved land uses) and land uses desired in the zone.	None are applicable.		
PO 1.2	DTS/DPF 1.2		
Development adjacent to a site containing a sensitive receiver (or lawfully approved sensitive receiver) or zone primarily intended to accommodate sensitive receivers is designed to minimise adverse impacts.	None are applicable.		
Hours of Operation			
PO 2.1	DTS/DPF 2.1		
Non-residential development does not unreasonably impact the amenity of sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers) or an adjacent zone primarily for sensitive receivers through its hours of operation having regard to:	Development operating within the following hours:		
(a) the nature of the development		Class of Development	Hours of operation
(b) measures to mitigate off-site impacts		Consulting room	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday
(c) the extent to which the development is desired in the zone		Office	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday
(d) measures that might be taken in an adjacent zone primarily for sensitive receivers that mitigate adverse impacts without unreasonably compromising the intended use of that land.		Shop, other than any one	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday

	or combination of the following: (a) restaurant (b) cellar door in the Productive Rural Landscape Zone, Rural Zone or Rural Horticulture Zone	8am to 5pm, Saturday and Sunday
Overshadowing		
PO 3.1 Overshadowing of habitable room windows of adjacent residential land uses in: a. a neighbourhood-type zone is minimised to maintain access to direct winter sunlight b. other zones is managed to enable access to direct winter sunlight.	DTS/DPF 3.1 North-facing windows of habitable rooms of adjacent residential land uses in a neighbourhood-type zone receive at least 3 hours of direct sunlight between 9.00am and 3.00pm on 21 June.	
PO 3.2 Overshadowing of the primary area of private open space or communal open space of adjacent residential land uses in: a. a neighbourhood type zone is minimised to maintain access to direct winter sunlight b. other zones is managed to enable access to direct winter sunlight.	DTS/DPF 3.2 Development maintains 2 hours of direct sunlight between 9.00 am and 3.00 pm on 21 June to adjacent residential land uses in a neighbourhood-type zone in accordance with the following: a. for ground level private open space, the smaller of the following: i. half the existing ground level open space or ii. 35m2 of the existing ground level open space (with at least one of the area's dimensions measuring 2.5m) b. for ground level communal open space, at least half of the existing ground level open space.	
PO 3.3 Development does not unduly reduce the generating capacity of adjacent rooftop solar energy facilities taking into account: (a) the form of development contemplated in the zone (b) the orientation of the solar energy facilities (c) the extent to which the solar energy facilities are already overshadowed.	DTS/DPF 3.3 None are applicable.	
PO 3.4 Development that incorporates moving parts, including windmills and wind farms, are located and operated to not cause unreasonable nuisance to nearby dwellings and tourist accommodation caused by shadow flicker.	DTS/DPF 3.4 None are applicable.	
Activities Generating Noise or Vibration		
PO 4.1 Development that emits noise (other than music) does not unreasonably impact the amenity of sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers).	DTS/DPF 4.1 Noise that affects sensitive receivers achieves the relevant Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy criteria.	
PO 4.2 Areas for the on-site manoeuvring of service and delivery vehicles, plant and equipment, outdoor work spaces (and the like) are designed and sited to not unreasonably impact the amenity of adjacent sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers) and zones primarily intended to accommodate sensitive receivers due to noise and	DTS/DPF 4.2 None are applicable.	

vibration by adopting techniques including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) locating openings of buildings and associated services away from the interface with the adjacent sensitive receivers and zones primarily intended to accommodate sensitive receivers (b) when sited outdoors, locating such areas as far as practicable from adjacent sensitive receivers and zones primarily intended to accommodate sensitive receivers (c) housing plant and equipment within an enclosed structure or acoustic enclosure (d) providing a suitable acoustic barrier between the plant and / or equipment and the adjacent sensitive receiver boundary or zone. 					
PO 4.3 Fixed plant and equipment in the form of pumps and/or filtration systems for a swimming pool or spa are positioned and/or housed to not cause unreasonable noise nuisance to adjacent sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers).	DTS/DPF 4.3 The pump and/or filtration system ancillary to a dwelling erected on the same site is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) enclosed in a solid acoustic structure located at least 5m from the nearest habitable room located on an adjoining allotment or (b) located at least 12m from the nearest habitable room located on an adjoining allotment. 				
PO 4.4 External noise into bedrooms is minimised by separating or shielding these rooms from service equipment areas and fixed noise sources located on the same or an adjoining allotment.	DTS/DPF 4.4 Adjacent land is used for residential purposes.				
PO 4.5 Outdoor areas associated with licensed premises (such as beer gardens or dining areas) are designed and/or sited to not cause unreasonable noise impact on existing adjacent sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers).	DTS/DPF 4.5 None are applicable.				
PO 4.6 Development incorporating music achieves suitable acoustic amenity when measured at the boundary of an adjacent sensitive receiver (or lawfully approved sensitive receiver) or zone primarily intended to accommodate sensitive receivers.	DTS/DPF 4.6 Development incorporating music includes noise attenuation measures that will achieve the following noise levels: <table border="1" data-bbox="831 1341 1489 1594"> <thead> <tr> <th>Assessment location</th><th>Music noise level</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Externally at the nearest existing or envisaged noise sensitive location</td><td>Less than 8dB above the level of background noise (L_{90,15min}) in any octave band of the sound spectrum (LOCT_{10,15} < LOCT_{90,15} + 8dB)</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Assessment location	Music noise level	Externally at the nearest existing or envisaged noise sensitive location	Less than 8dB above the level of background noise (L _{90,15min}) in any octave band of the sound spectrum (LOCT _{10,15} < LOCT _{90,15} + 8dB)
Assessment location	Music noise level				
Externally at the nearest existing or envisaged noise sensitive location	Less than 8dB above the level of background noise (L _{90,15min}) in any octave band of the sound spectrum (LOCT _{10,15} < LOCT _{90,15} + 8dB)				
Air Quality					
PO 5.1 Development with the potential to emit harmful or nuisance-generating air pollution incorporates air pollution control measures to prevent harm to human health or unreasonably impact the amenity of sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers) within the locality and zones primarily intended to accommodate sensitive receivers.	DTS/DPF 5.1 None are applicable.				
PO 5.2 Development that includes chimneys or exhaust flues (including cafes, restaurants and fast food outlets) is designed to minimise nuisance or adverse health impacts to sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers) by:	DTS/DPF 5.2 None are applicable.				

<p>(a) incorporating appropriate treatment technology before exhaust emissions are released</p> <p>(b) locating and designing chimneys or exhaust flues to maximise the dispersion of exhaust emissions, taking into account the location of sensitive receivers.</p>	
Light Spill	
<p>PO 6.1</p> <p>External lighting is positioned and designed to not cause unreasonable light spill impact on adjacent sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers).</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 6.2</p> <p>External lighting is not hazardous to motorists and cyclists.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Solar Reflectivity / Glare	
<p>PO 7.1</p> <p>Development is designed and comprised of materials and finishes that do not unreasonably cause a distraction to adjacent road users and pedestrian areas or unreasonably cause heat loading and micro-climatic impacts on adjacent buildings and land uses as a result of reflective solar glare.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Electrical Interference	
<p>PO 8.1</p> <p>Development in rural and remote areas does not unreasonably diminish or result in the loss of existing communication services due to electrical interference.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.1</p> <p>The building or structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is no greater than 10m in height, measured from existing ground level or (b) is not within a line of sight between a fixed transmitter and fixed receiver (antenna) other than where an alternative service is available via a different fixed transmitter or cable.
Interface with Rural Activities	
<p>PO 9.1</p> <p>Sensitive receivers are located and designed to mitigate impacts from lawfully existing horticultural and farming activities (or lawfully approved horticultural and farming activities), including spray drift and noise and do not prejudice the continued operation of these activities.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.2</p> <p>Sensitive receivers are located and designed to mitigate potential impacts from lawfully existing intensive animal husbandry activities and do not prejudice the continued operation of these activities.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.3</p> <p>Sensitive receivers are located and designed to mitigate potential impacts from lawfully existing land-based aquaculture activities and do not prejudice the continued operation of these activities.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.3</p> <p>Sensitive receivers are located at least 200m from the boundary of a site used for land-based aquaculture and associated components in other ownership.</p>
<p>PO 9.4</p> <p>Sensitive receivers are located and designed to mitigate potential impacts from lawfully existing dairies including associated wastewater lagoons and liquid/solid waste storage and disposal facilities and do not prejudice the continued operation of these activities.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.4</p> <p>Sensitive receivers are sited at least 500m from the boundary of a site used for a dairy and associated wastewater lagoon(s) and liquid/solid waste storage and disposal facilities in other ownership.</p>
<p>PO 9.5</p> <p>Sensitive receivers are located and designed to mitigate the potential</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.5</p> <p>Sensitive receivers are located away from the boundary of a site used</p>

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impacts from lawfully existing facilities used for the handling, transportation and storage of bulk commodities (recognising the potential for extended hours of operation) and do not prejudice the continued operation of these activities.		for the handling, transportation and/or storage of bulk commodities in other ownership in accordance with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 300m or more, where it involves the handling of agricultural crop products, rock, ores, minerals, petroleum products or chemicals to or from any commercial storage facility (b) 300m or more, where it involves the handling of agricultural crop products, rock, ores, minerals, petroleum products or chemicals at a wharf or wharf side facility (including sea-port grain terminals) where the handling of these materials into or from vessels does not exceed 100 tonnes per day (c) 500m or more, where it involves the storage of bulk petroleum in individual containers with a capacity up to 200 litres and a total on-site storage capacity not exceeding 1000 cubic metres (d) 500m or more, where it involves the handling of coal with a capacity up to 1 tonne per day or a storage capacity up to 50 tonnes (e) 1000m or more, where it involves the handling of coal with a capacity exceeding 1 tonne per day but not exceeding 100 tonnes per day or a storage capacity exceeding 50 tonnes but not exceeding 5000 tonnes. 	
PO 9.6	Setbacks and vegetation plantings along allotment boundaries should be incorporated to mitigate the potential impacts of spray drift and other impacts associated with agricultural and horticultural activities.	DTS/DPF 9.6	None are applicable.
PO 9.7	Urban development does not prejudice existing agricultural and horticultural activities through appropriate separation and design techniques.	DTS/DPF 9.7	None are applicable.
Interface with Mines and Quarries (Rural and Remote Areas)			
PO 10.1	Sensitive receivers are separated from existing mines to minimise the adverse impacts from noise, dust and vibration.	DTS/DPF 10.1	Sensitive receivers are located no closer than 500m from the boundary of a Mining Production Tenement under the <i>Mining Act 1971</i> .

Land Division

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	<p>Land division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) creates allotments with the appropriate dimensions and shape for their intended use (b) allows efficient provision of new infrastructure and the optimum use of underutilised infrastructure (c) integrates and allocates adequate and suitable land for the preservation of site features of value, including significant vegetation, watercourses, water bodies and other environmental features (d) facilitates solar access through allotment orientation (e) creates a compact urban form that supports active travel, walkability and the use of public transport (f) avoids areas of high natural hazard risk.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
All land division	
Allotment configuration	
PO 1.1 Land division creates allotments suitable for their intended use.	DTS/DPF 1.1 Division of land satisfies (a) or (b): (a) reflects the site boundaries illustrated and approved in an operative or existing development authorisation for residential development under the <i>Development Act 1993</i> or <i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i> where the allotments are used or are proposed to be used solely for residential purposes (b) is proposed as part of a combined land division application with deemed-to-satisfy dwellings on the proposed allotments.
PO 1.2 Land division considers the physical characteristics of the land, preservation of environmental and cultural features of value and the prevailing context of the locality.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
Design and Layout	
PO 2.1 Land division results in a pattern of development that minimises the likelihood of future earthworks and retaining walls.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Land division enables the appropriate management of interface impacts between potentially conflicting land uses and/or zones.	DTS/DPF 2.2 None are applicable.
PO 2.3 Land division maximises the number of allotments that face public open space and public streets.	DTS/DPF 2.3 None are applicable.
PO 2.4 Land division is integrated with site features, adjacent land uses, the existing transport network and available infrastructure.	DTS/DPF 2.4 None are applicable.
PO 2.5 Development and infrastructure is provided and staged in a manner that supports an orderly and economic provision of land, infrastructure and services.	DTS/DPF 2.5 None are applicable.
PO 2.6 Land division results in watercourses being retained within open space and development taking place on land not subject to flooding.	DTS/DPF 2.6 None are applicable.
PO 2.7 Land division results in legible street patterns connected to the surrounding street network.	DTS/DPF 2.7 None are applicable.
PO 2.8 Land division is designed to preserve existing vegetation of value including native vegetation and regulated and significant trees.	DTS/DPF 2.8 None are applicable.
Roads and Access	
PO 3.1 Land division provides allotments with access to an all-weather public	DTS/DPF 3.1 None are applicable.

road.	
PO 3.2 Street patterns and intersections are designed to enable the safe and efficient movement of pedestrian, cycle and vehicular traffic.	DTS/DPF 3.2 None are applicable.
PO 3.3 Land division does not impede access to publicly owned open space and/or recreation facilities.	DTS/DPF 3.3 None are applicable.
PO 3.4 Road reserves provide for safe and convenient movement and parking of projected volumes of vehicles and allow for the efficient movement of service and emergency vehicles.	DTS/DPF 3.4 None are applicable.
PO 3.5 Road reserves are designed to accommodate pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, street tree planting, landscaping and street furniture.	DTS/DPF 3.5 None are applicable.
PO 3.6 Road reserves accommodate stormwater drainage and public utilities.	DTS/DPF 3.6 None are applicable.
PO 3.7 Road reserves provide unobstructed vehicular access and egress to and from individual allotments and sites.	DTS/DPF 3.7 None are applicable.
PO 3.8 Roads, open space and thoroughfares provide safe and convenient linkages to the surrounding open space and transport network.	DTS/DPF 3.8 None are applicable.
PO 3.9 Public streets are designed to enable tree planting to provide shade and enhance the amenity of streetscapes.	DTS/DPF 3.9 None are applicable.
PO 3.10 Local streets are designed to create low-speed environments that are safe for cyclists and pedestrians.	DTS/DPF 3.10 None are applicable.
Infrastructure	
PO 4.1 Land division incorporates public utility services within road reserves or dedicated easements.	DTS/DPF 4.1 None are applicable.
PO 4.2 Waste water, sewage and other effluent is capable of being disposed of from each allotment without risk to public health or the environment.	DTS/DPF 4.2 Each allotment can be connected to: (a) a waste water treatment plant that has the hydraulic volume and pollutant load treatment and disposal capacity for the maximum predicted wastewater volume generated by subsequent development of the proposed allotment or (b) a form of on-site waste water treatment and disposal that meets relevant public health and environmental standards.
PO 4.3 Septic tank effluent drainage fields and other waste water disposal areas are maintained to ensure the effective operation of waste systems and minimise risks to human health and the environment.	DTS/DPF 4.3 Development is not built on, or encroaches within, an area that is or will be, required for a sewerage system or waste control system.

PO 4.4	DTS/DPF 4.4
Constructed wetland systems, including associated detention and retention basins, are sited and designed to ensure public health and safety is protected, including by minimising potential public health risks arising from the breeding of mosquitoes.	None are applicable.
PO 4.5	DTS/DPF 4.5
Constructed wetland systems, including associated detention and retention basins, are sited and designed to allow sediments to settle prior to discharge into watercourses or the marine environment.	None are applicable.
PO 4.6	DTS/DPF 4.6
Constructed wetland systems, including associated detention and retention basins, are sited and designed to function as a landscape feature.	None are applicable.
Minor Land Division (Under 20 Allotments)	
Open Space	
PO 5.1	DTS/DPF 5.1
Land division proposing an additional allotment under 1 hectare provides or supports the provision of open space.	None are applicable.
Solar Orientation	
PO 6.1	DTS/DPF 6.1
Land division for residential purposes facilitates solar access through allotment orientation.	None are applicable.
Water Sensitive Design	
PO 7.1	DTS/DPF 7.1
Land division creating a new road or common driveway includes stormwater management systems that minimise the discharge of sediment, suspended solids, organic matter, nutrients, bacteria, litter and other contaminants to the stormwater system, watercourses or other water bodies.	None are applicable.
PO 7.2	DTS/DPF 7.2
Land division designed to mitigate peak flows and manage the rate and duration of stormwater discharges from the site to ensure that the development does not increase the peak flows in downstream systems.	None are applicable.
Battle-Axe Development	
PO 8.1	DTS/DPF 8.1
Battle-axe development appropriately responds to the existing neighbourhood context.	Allotments are not in the form of a battle-axe arrangement.
PO 8.2	DTS/DPF 8.2
Battle-axe development designed to allow safe and convenient movement.	The handle of a battle-axe development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) has a minimum width of 4m or (b) where more than 3 allotments are proposed, a minimum width of 5.5m.
PO 8.3	DTS/DPF 8.3
Battle-axe allotments and/or common land are of a suitable size and dimension to allow passenger vehicles to enter and exit and manoeuvre within the site in a safe and convenient manner.	Battle-axe development allows a B85 passenger vehicle to enter and exit parking spaces in no more than a three-point turn manoeuvre.
PO 8.4	DTS/DPF 8.4

Battle-axe or common driveways incorporate landscaping and permeability to improve appearance and assist in stormwater management.	<p>Battle-axe or common driveways satisfy (a) and (b):</p> <p>(a) are constructed of a minimum of 50% permeable or porous material</p> <p>(b) where the driveway is located directly adjacent the side or rear boundary of the site, soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of 1m is provided between the driveway and site boundary (excluding along the perimeter of a passing point).</p>
Major Land Division (20+ Allotments)	
Open Space	
<p>PO 9.1</p> <p>Land division allocates or retains evenly distributed, high quality areas of open space to improve residential amenity and provide urban heat amelioration.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.2</p> <p>Land allocated for open space is suitable for its intended active and passive recreational use considering gradient and potential for inundation.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.3</p> <p>Land allocated for active recreation has dimensions capable of accommodating a range of active recreational activities.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Water Sensitive Design	
<p>PO 10.1</p> <p>Land division creating 20 or more allotments includes a stormwater management system designed to mitigate peak flows and manage the rate and duration of stormwater discharges from the site to ensure that the development does not increase the peak flows in downstream systems.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 10.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 10.2</p> <p>Land division creating 20 or more allotments includes stormwater management systems that minimise the discharge of sediment, suspended solids, organic matter, nutrients, bacteria, litter and other contaminants to the stormwater system, watercourses or other water bodies.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 10.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Solar Orientation	
<p>PO 11.1</p> <p>Land division creating 20 or more allotments for residential purposes facilitates solar access through allotment orientation and allotment dimensions.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 11.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>

Marinas and On-Water Structures

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Marinas and on-water structures are located and designed to minimise the impairment of commercial, recreational and navigational activities and adverse impacts on the environment.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Navigation and Safety	
PO 1.1 Safe public access is provided or maintained to the waterfront, public infrastructure and recreation areas.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 The operation of wharves is not impaired by marinas and on-water structures.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Navigation and access channels are not impaired by marinas and on-water structures.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.
PO 1.4 Commercial shipping lanes are not impaired by marinas and on-water structures.	DTS/DPF 1.4 Marinas and on-water structures are set back 250m or more from commercial shipping lanes.
PO 1.5 Marinas and on-water structures are located to avoid interfering with the operation or function of a water supply pumping station.	DTS/DPF 1.5 On-water structures are set back: (a) 3km or more from upstream water supply pumping station take-off points (b) 500m or more from downstream water supply pumping station take-off points.
PO 1.6 Maintenance of on-water infrastructure, including revetment walls, is not impaired by marinas and on-water structures.	DTS/DPF 1.6 None are applicable.
Environmental Protection	
PO 2.1 Development is sited and designed to facilitate water circulation and exchange.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.

Open Space and Recreation

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Pleasant, functional and accessible open space and recreation facilities are provided at State, regional, district, neighbourhood and local levels for active and passive recreation, biodiversity, community health, urban cooling, tree canopy cover, visual amenity, gathering spaces, wildlife and waterway corridors, and a range of other functions and at a range of sizes that reflect the purpose of that open space.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Land Use and Intensity	
PO 1.1 Recreation facilities are compatible with surrounding land uses and activities.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Open space areas include natural or landscaped areas using locally indigenous plant species and large trees.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
Design and Siting	
PO 2.1 Open space and recreation facilities address adjacent public roads to optimise pedestrian access and visibility.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Open space and recreation facilities incorporate park furniture, shaded areas and resting places.	DTS/DPF 2.2 None are applicable.
PO 2.3 Open space and recreation facilities link habitats, wildlife corridors and existing open spaces and recreation facilities.	DTS/DPF 2.3 None are applicable.
Pedestrians and Cyclists	
PO 3.1 Open space incorporates: (a) pedestrian and cycle linkages to other open spaces, centres, schools and public transport nodes; (b) safe crossing points where pedestrian routes intersect the road network; (c) easily identified access points.	DTS/DPF 3.1 None are applicable.
Usability	
PO 4.1 Land allocated for open space is suitable for its intended active and passive recreational use taking into consideration its gradient and potential for inundation.	DTS/DPF 4.1 None are applicable.
Safety and Security	
PO 5.1 Open space is overlooked by housing, commercial or other development to provide casual surveillance where possible.	DTS/DPF 5.1 None are applicable.
PO 5.2 Play equipment is located to maximise opportunities for passive surveillance.	DTS/DPF 5.2 None are applicable.

PO 5.3 Landscaping provided in open space and recreation facilities maximises opportunities for casual surveillance throughout the park.	DTS/DPF 5.3 None are applicable.
PO 5.4 Fenced parks and playgrounds have more than one entrance or exit to minimise potential entrapment.	DTS/DPF 5.4 None are applicable.
PO 5.5 Adequate lighting is provided around toilets, telephones, seating, litter bins, bicycle storage, car parks and other such facilities.	DTS/DPF 5.5 None are applicable.
PO 5.6 Pedestrian and bicycle movement after dark is focused along clearly defined, adequately lit routes with observable entries and exits.	DTS/DPF 5.6 None are applicable.
Signage	
PO 6.1 Signage is provided at entrances to and within the open space and recreation facilities to provide clear orientation to major points of interest such as the location of public toilets, telephones, safe routes, park activities and the like.	DTS/DPF 6.1 None are applicable.
Buildings and Structures	
PO 7.1 Buildings and car parking areas in open space areas are designed, located and of a scale to be unobtrusive.	DTS/DPF 7.1 None are applicable.
PO 7.2 Buildings and structures in open space areas are clustered where practical to ensure that the majority of the site remains open.	DTS/DPF 7.2 None are applicable.
PO 7.3 Development in open space is constructed to minimise the extent of impervious surfaces.	DTS/DPF 7.3 None are applicable.
PO 7.4 Development that abuts or includes a coastal reserve or Crown land used for scenic, conservation or recreational purposes is located and designed to have regard to the purpose, management and amenity of the reserve.	DTS/DPF 7.4 None are applicable.
Landscaping	
PO 8.1 Open space and recreation facilities provide for the planting and retention of large trees and vegetation.	DTS/DPF 8.1 None are applicable.
PO 8.2 Landscaping in open space and recreation facilities provides shade and windbreaks: (a) along cyclist and pedestrian routes; (b) around picnic and barbecue areas; (c) in car parking areas.	DTS/DPF 8.2 None are applicable.
PO 8.3 Landscaping in open space facilitates habitat for local fauna and	DTS/DPF 8.3 None are applicable.

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facilitates biodiversity.			
PO 8.4	Landscaping including trees and other vegetation passively watered with local rainfall run-off, where practicable.	DTS/DPF 8.4	None are applicable.

Out of Activity Centre Development

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO1	The role of Activity Centres in contributing to the form and pattern of development and enabling equitable and convenient access to a range of shopping, administrative, cultural, entertainment and other facilities in a single trip is maintained and reinforced.

Performance Outcomes and Deemed to Satisfy / Designated Performance Outcome Criteria

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
PO 1.1 Non-residential development outside Activity Centres of a scale and type that does not diminish the role of Activity Centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) as primary locations for shopping, administrative, cultural, entertainment and community services (b) as a focus for regular social and business gatherings (c) in contributing to or maintaining a pattern of development that supports equitable community access to services and facilities. 	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Out-of-activity centre non-residential development complements Activity Centres through the provision of services and facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that support the needs of local residents and workers, particularly in underserved locations (b) at the edge of Activities Centres where they cannot readily be accommodated within an existing Activity Centre to expand the range of services on offer and support the role of the Activity Centre. 	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.

Resource Extraction

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Resource extraction activities are developed in a manner that minimises human and environmental impacts.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Land Use and Intensity	
PO 1.1 Resource extraction activities minimise landscape damage outside of those areas unavoidably disturbed to access and exploit a resource and provide for the progressive reclamation and betterment of disturbed areas.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Resource extraction activities avoid damage to cultural sites or artefacts.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
Water Quality	
PO 2.1 Stormwater and/or wastewater from resource extraction activities is diverted into appropriately sized treatment and retention systems to enable reuse on site.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
Separation Treatments, Buffers and Landscaping	
PO 3.1 Resource extraction activities minimise adverse impacts upon sensitive receivers through incorporation of separation distances and/or mounding/vegetation.	DTS/DPF 3.1 None are applicable.
PO 3.2 Resource extraction activities are screened from view from adjacent land by perimeter landscaping and/or mounding.	DTS/DPF 3.2 None are applicable.

Site Contamination

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Ensure land is suitable for the proposed use in circumstances where it is, or may have been, subject to site contamination.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
PO 1.1 Ensure land is suitable for use when land use changes to a more sensitive use.	DTS/DPF 1.1 Development satisfies (a), (b), (c) or (d): (a) does not involve a change in the use of land (b) involves a change in the use of land that does not constitute a change to a more sensitive use (c) involves a change in the use of land to a more sensitive use on land at which site contamination is unlikely to exist (as demonstrated in a site contamination declaration form)

	<p>(d) involves a change in the use of land to a more sensitive use on land at which site contamination exists, or may exist (as demonstrated in a site contamination declaration form), and satisfies both of the following:</p> <p>(i) a site contamination audit report has been prepared under Part 10A of the <i>Environment Protection Act 1993</i> in relation to the land within the previous 5 years which states that-</p> <p>A. site contamination does not exist (or no longer exists) at the land or</p> <p>B. the land is suitable for the proposed use or range of uses (without the need for any further remediation) or</p> <p>C. where remediation is, or remains, necessary for the proposed use (or range of uses), remediation work has been carried out or will be carried out (and the applicant has provided a written undertaking that the remediation works will be implemented in association with the development)</p> <p>and</p> <p>(ii) no other class 1 activity or class 2 activity has taken place at the land since the preparation of the site contamination audit report (as demonstrated in a site contamination declaration form).</p>
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Tourism Development

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Tourism development is built in locations that cater to the needs of visitors and positively contributes to South Australia's visitor economy.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
General	
PO 1.1 Tourism development complements and contributes to local, natural, cultural or historical context where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) it supports immersive natural experiences (b) it showcases South Australia's landscapes and produce (c) its events and functions are connected to local food, wine and nature. 	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2	DTS/DPF 1.2

Tourism development comprising multiple accommodation units (including any facilities and activities for use by guests and visitors) is clustered to minimise environmental and contextual impact.	None are applicable.
Caravan and Tourist Parks	
PO 2.1 Potential conflicts between long-term residents and short-term tourists are minimised through suitable siting and design measures.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Occupants are provided privacy and amenity through landscaping and fencing.	DTS/DPF 2.2 None are applicable.
PO 2.3 Communal open space and centrally located recreation facilities are provided for guests and visitors.	DTS/DPF 2.3 12.5% or more of a caravan park comprises clearly defined communal open space, landscaped areas and areas for recreation.
PO 2.4 Perimeter landscaping is used to enhance the amenity of the locality.	DTS/DPF 2.4 None are applicable.
PO 2.5 Amenity blocks (showers, toilets, laundry and kitchen facilities) are sufficient to serve the full occupancy of the development.	DTS/DPF 2.5 None are applicable.
PO 2.6 Long-term occupation does not displace tourist accommodation, particularly in important tourist destinations such as coastal and riverine locations.	DTS/DPF 2.6 None are applicable.
Tourist accommodation in areas constituted under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972	
PO 3.1 Tourist accommodation avoids delicate or environmentally sensitive areas such as sand dunes, cliff tops, estuaries, wetlands or substantially intact strata of native vegetation (including regenerated areas of native vegetation lost through bushfire).	DTS/DPF 3.1 None are applicable.
PO 3.2 Tourist accommodation is sited and designed in a manner that is subservient to the natural environment and where adverse impacts on natural features, landscapes, habitats and cultural assets are avoided.	DTS/DPF 3.2 None are applicable.
PO 3.3 Tourist accommodation and recreational facilities, including associated access ways and ancillary structures, are located on cleared (other than where cleared as a result of bushfire) or degraded areas or where environmental improvements can be achieved.	DTS/DPF 3.3 None are applicable.
PO 3.4 Tourist accommodation is designed to prevent conversion to private dwellings through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) comprising a minimum of 10 accommodation units (b) clustering separated individual accommodation units (c) being of a size unsuitable for a private dwelling (d) ensuring functional areas that are generally associated with a private dwelling such as kitchens and laundries are excluded from, or physically separated from individual accommodation units, or are of a size unsuitable for a private dwelling. 	DTS/DPF 3.4 None are applicable.

Transport, Access and Parking

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

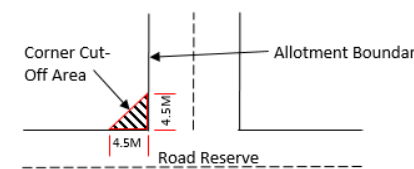
Desired Outcome	
DO 1	A comprehensive, integrated and connected transport system that is safe, sustainable, efficient, convenient and accessible to all users.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Movement Systems	
PO 1.1 Development is integrated with the existing transport system and designed to minimise its potential impact on the functional performance of the transport system.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Development is designed to discourage commercial and industrial vehicle movements through residential streets and adjacent other sensitive receivers.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Industrial, commercial and service vehicle movements, loading areas and designated parking spaces are separated from passenger vehicle car parking areas to ensure efficient and safe movement and minimise potential conflict.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.
PO 1.4 Development is sited and designed so that loading, unloading and turning of all traffic avoids interrupting the operation of and queuing on public roads and pedestrian paths.	DTS/DPF 1.4 All vehicle manoeuvring occurs onsite.
Sightlines	
PO 2.1 Sightlines at intersections, pedestrian and cycle crossings, and crossovers to allotments for motorists, cyclists and pedestrians are maintained or enhanced to ensure safety for all road users and pedestrians.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Walls, fencing and landscaping adjacent to driveways and corner sites are designed to provide adequate sightlines between vehicles and pedestrians.	DTS/DPF 2.2 None are applicable.
Vehicle Access	
PO 3.1	DTS/DPF 3.1

Safe and convenient access minimises impact or interruption on the operation of public roads.	<p>The access is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) provided via a lawfully existing or authorised driveway or access point or an access point for which consent has been granted as part of an application for the division of land or (b) not located within 6m of an intersection of 2 or more roads or a pedestrian activated crossing.
<p>PO 3.2</p> <p>Development incorporating vehicular access ramps ensures vehicles can enter and exit a site safely and without creating a hazard to pedestrians and other vehicular traffic.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 3.3</p> <p>Access points are sited and designed to accommodate the type and volume of traffic likely to be generated by the development or land use.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 3.4</p> <p>Access points are sited and designed to minimise any adverse impacts on neighbouring properties.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.4</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 3.5</p> <p>Access points are located so as not to interfere with street trees, existing street furniture (including directional signs, lighting, seating and weather shelters) or infrastructure services to maintain the appearance of the streetscape, preserve local amenity and minimise disruption to utility infrastructure assets.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.5</p> <p>Vehicle access to designated car parking spaces satisfy (a) or (b):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is provided via a lawfully existing or authorised access point or an access point for which consent has been granted as part of an application for the division of land (b) where newly proposed, is set back: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 0.5m or more from any street furniture, street pole, infrastructure services pit, or other stormwater or utility infrastructure unless consent is provided from the asset owner (ii) 2m or more from the base of the trunk of a street tree unless consent is provided from the tree owner for a lesser distance (iii) 6m or more from the tangent point of an intersection of 2 or more roads (iv) outside of the marked lines or infrastructure dedicating a pedestrian crossing.
<p>PO 3.6</p> <p>Driveways and access points are separated and minimised in number to optimise the provision of on-street visitor parking (where on-street parking is appropriate).</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.6</p> <p>Driveways and access points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for sites with a frontage to a public road of 20m or less, one access point no greater than 3.5m in width is provided (b) for sites with a frontage to a public road greater than 20m: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a single access point no greater than 6m in width is provided or (ii) not more than two access points with a width of 3.5m each are provided.
<p>PO 3.7</p> <p>Access points are appropriately separated from level crossings to avoid interference and ensure their safe ongoing operation.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 3.7</p> <p>Development does not involve a new or modified access or cause an increase in traffic through an existing access that is located within the following distance from a railway crossing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 80 km/h road - 110m (b) 70 km/h road - 90m (c) 60 km/h road - 70m

	(d) 50km/h or less road - 50m.
PO 3.8 Driveways, access points, access tracks and parking areas are designed and constructed to allow adequate movement and manoeuvrability having regard to the types of vehicles that are reasonably anticipated.	DTS/DPF 3.8 None are applicable.
PO 3.9 Development is designed to ensure vehicle circulation between activity areas occurs within the site without the need to use public roads.	DTS/DPF 3.9 None are applicable.
Access for People with Disabilities	
PO 4.1 Development is sited and designed to provide safe, dignified and convenient access for people with a disability.	DTS/DPF 4.1 None are applicable.
Vehicle Parking Rates	
PO 5.1 Sufficient on-site vehicle parking and specifically marked accessible car parking places are provided to meet the needs of the development or land use having regard to factors that may support a reduced on-site rate such as: (a) availability of on-street car parking (b) shared use of other parking areas (c) in relation to a mixed-use development, where the hours of operation of commercial activities complement the residential use of the site, the provision of vehicle parking may be shared (d) the adaptive reuse of a State or Local Heritage Place.	DTS/DPF 5.1 Development provides a number of car parking spaces on-site at a rate no less than the amount calculated using one of the following, whichever is relevant: (a) Transport, Access and Parking Table 2 - Off-Street Vehicle Parking Requirements in Designated Areas if the development is a class of development listed in Table 2 and the site is in a Designated Area (b) Transport, Access and Parking Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements where (a) does not apply (c) if located in an area where a lawfully established carparking fund operates, the number of spaces calculated under (a) or (b) less the number of spaces offset by contribution to the fund.
Vehicle Parking Areas	
PO 6.1 Vehicle parking areas are sited and designed to minimise impact on the operation of public roads by avoiding the use of public roads when moving from one part of a parking area to another.	DTS/DPF 6.1 Movement between vehicle parking areas within the site can occur without the need to use a public road.
PO 6.2 Vehicle parking areas are appropriately located, designed and constructed to minimise impacts on adjacent sensitive receivers through measures such as ensuring they are attractively developed and landscaped, screen fenced, and the like.	DTS/DPF 6.2 None are applicable.
PO 6.3 Vehicle parking areas are designed to provide opportunity for integration and shared-use of adjacent car parking areas to reduce the total extent of vehicle parking areas and access points.	DTS/DPF 6.3 None are applicable.
PO 6.4 Pedestrian linkages between parking areas and the development are provided and are safe and convenient.	DTS/DPF 6.4 None are applicable.
PO 6.5 Vehicle parking areas that are likely to be used during non-daylight hours are provided with sufficient lighting to entry and exit points to ensure clear visibility to users.	DTS/DPF 6.5 None are applicable.
PO 6.6	DTS/DPF 6.6

<p>Loading areas and designated parking spaces for service vehicles are provided within the boundary of the site.</p>	<p>Loading areas and designated parking spaces are wholly located within the site.</p>
<p>PO 6.7</p> <p>On-site visitor parking spaces are sited and designed to be accessible to all visitors at all times.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 6.7</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Undercroft and Below Ground Garaging and Parking of Vehicles	
<p>PO 7.1</p> <p>Undercroft and below ground garaging of vehicles is designed to enable safe entry and exit from the site without compromising pedestrian or cyclist safety or causing conflict with other vehicles.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 7.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Internal Roads and Parking Areas in Residential Parks and Caravan and Tourist Parks	
<p>PO 8.1</p> <p>Internal road and vehicle parking areas are surfaced to prevent dust becoming a nuisance to park residents and occupants.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.1</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 8.2</p> <p>Traffic circulation and movement within the park is pedestrian friendly and promotes low speed vehicle movement.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 8.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Bicycle Parking in Designated Areas	
<p>PO 9.1</p> <p>The provision of adequately sized on-site bicycle parking facilities encourages cycling as an active transport mode.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.1</p> <p>Areas and / or fixtures are provided for the parking and storage of bicycles at a rate not less than the amount calculated using Transport, Access and Parking Table 3 - Off Street Bicycle Parking Requirements.</p>
<p>PO 9.2</p> <p>Bicycle parking facilities provide for the secure storage and tethering of bicycles in a place where casual surveillance is possible, is well lit and signed for the safety and convenience of cyclists and deters property theft.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.2</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
<p>PO 9.3</p> <p>Non-residential development incorporates end-of-journey facilities for employees such as showers, changing facilities and secure lockers, and signage indicating the location of the facilities to encourage cycling as a mode of journey-to-work transport.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 9.3</p> <p>None are applicable.</p>
Corner Cut-Offs	
<p>PO 10.1</p> <p>Development is located and designed to ensure drivers can safely turn into and out of public road junctions.</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 10.1</p> <p>Development does not involve building work, or building work is located wholly outside the land shown as Corner Cut-Off Area in the following diagram:</p> 
Heavy Vehicle Parking	
<p>PO 11.1</p> <p>Heavy vehicle parking and access is designed and sited so that the</p>	<p>DTS/DPF 11.1</p> <p>Heavy vehicle parking occurs in accordance with the following:</p>

activity does not result in nuisance to adjoining neighbours as a result of dust, fumes, vibration, odour or potentially hazardous loads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the site is not located within a Neighbourhood-type zone (except a Rural Living Zone) (b) the site is a minimum of 0.4 ha (c) where the site is 2 ha or more, no more than 2 vehicles exceeding 3,000 kilograms each (and trailers) are to be parked on the allotment at any time (d) where the site is between 0.4 ha and 2 ha, only one vehicle exceeding 3,000 kilograms (and one trailer) are to be parking on the allotment at any time (e) the vehicle parking area achieves the following setbacks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) behind the building line or 30m, whichever is greater (ii) 20m from the secondary street if it is a State Maintained Road (iii) 10m from the secondary street if it is a local road (iv) 10m from side and rear boundaries (f) parking and access areas (including internal driveways) should be sealed or have a surface that can be treated and maintained to minimise dust and mud nuisance (g) does not include refrigerated trailers or vehicles (h) vehicles only enter and exit the property in accordance with the following hours: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Monday to Saturday 6:00am and 9:30pm (ii) Sunday and public holidays between 9:30 am and 7:00 pm (i) the handling or trans-shipment of freight is not carried out on the property.
PO 11.2 Heavy vehicle parking ensures that vehicles can enter and exit a site safely and without creating a hazard to pedestrians and other vehicular traffic.	DTS/DPF 11.2 Heavy vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) can enter and exit the site in a forward direction; and (b) operate within the statutory mass and dimension limited for General Access Vehicles (as prescribed by the National Heavy Vehicle Regulator).
PO 11.3 Heavy vehicle parking is screened through siting behind buildings, screening, landscaping or the like to obscure views from adjoining properties and public roads.	DTS/DPF 11.3 None are applicable.

Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements

The following parking rates apply and if located in an area where a lawfully established carparking fund operates, the number of spaces is reduced by an amount equal to the number of spaces offset by contribution to the fund.

Class of Development	Car Parking Rate (unless varied by Table 2 onwards)
	Where a development comprises more than one development type, then the overall car parking rate will be taken to be the sum of the car parking rates for each development type.
Tourist accommodation other than a caravan and tourist park	1 car parking space per accommodation unit / guest room.
Residential Development	
Co-located Housing	<p>Dwelling with 1 or 2 bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling to be located in a shared car parking area / arrangement.</p> <p>Dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling to be located in a shared car parking area / arrangement.</p>

	Where development involves 3 or more dwellings, 0.33 spaces per dwelling for visitor parking to be located in a shared car parking area / arrangement.
Detached Dwelling	Dwelling with 1 bedroom (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling. Dwelling with 2 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling, 1 of which is to be covered.
Group Dwelling	Dwelling with 1 or 2 bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling. Dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling, 1 of which is to be covered. 0.33 spaces per dwelling for visitor parking where development involves 3 or more dwellings.
Residential Flat Building	Dwelling with 1 or 2 bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling. Dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling, 1 of which is to be covered. 0.33 spaces per dwelling for visitor parking where development involves 3 or more dwellings.
Row Dwelling where vehicle access is from the primary street	Dwelling with 1 bedroom (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling. Dwelling with 2 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling, 1 of which is to be covered.
Row Dwelling where vehicle access is not from the primary street (i.e. rear-loaded)	Dwelling with 1 or 2 bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling. Dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling, 1 of which is to be covered.
Semi-Detached Dwelling	Dwelling with 1 bedroom (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling. Dwelling with 2 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling, 1 of which is to be covered.
Aged / Supported Accommodation	
Retirement facility	Dwelling with 1 or 2 bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling. Dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling. 0.2 spaces per dwelling for visitor parking.
Supported accommodation	0.3 spaces per bed.
Residential Development (Other)	
Ancillary accommodation	No additional requirements beyond those associated with the main dwelling.
Residential park	Dwelling with 1 or 2 bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 1 space per dwelling. Dwelling with 3 or more bedrooms (including rooms capable of being used as a bedroom) - 2 spaces per dwelling. 0.2 spaces per dwelling for visitor parking.
Student accommodation	0.3 spaces per bed.
Workers' accommodation	0.5 spaces per bed plus 0.2 spaces per bed for visitor parking.
Tourist	
Caravan and tourist park	Parks with 100 sites or less - a minimum of 1 space per 10 sites to be used for accommodation. Parks with more than 100 sites - a minimum of 1 space per 15 sites used for accommodation. A minimum of 1 space for every caravan (permanently fixed to the ground) or cabin.
Commercial Uses	

Auction room/ depot	1 space per 100m2 of building floor area plus an additional 2 spaces.
Automotive collision repair	3 spaces per service bay.
Motor repair station	3 spaces per service bay.
Office	For a call centre, 8 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area In all other cases, 4 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area.
Retail fuel outlet	3 spaces per 100m2 gross leasable floor area.
Service trade premises	2.5 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area 1 space per 100m2 of outdoor area used for display purposes.
Shop (no commercial kitchen)	5.5 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area where not located in an integrated complex containing two or more tenancies (and which may comprise more than one building) where facilities for off-street vehicle parking, vehicle loading and unloading, and the storage and collection of refuse are shared. 5 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area where located in an integrated complex containing two or more tenancies (and which may comprise more than one building) where facilities for off-street vehicle parking, vehicle loading and unloading, and the storage and collection of refuse are shared.
Shop (in the form of a bulky goods outlet)	2.5 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area.
Shop (in the form of a restaurant or involving a commercial kitchen)	Premises with a dine-in service only (which may include a take-away component with no drive-through) - 0.4 spaces per seat. Premises with take-away service but with no seats - 12 spaces per 100m2 of total floor area plus a drive-through queue capacity of ten vehicles measured from the pick-up point. Premises with a dine-in and drive-through take-away service - 0.3 spaces per seat plus a drive through queue capacity of 10 vehicles measured from the pick-up point.
Community and Civic Uses	
Community facility	For a library, 4 spaces per 100m2 of total floor area. For a hall/meeting hall, 0.2 spaces per seat. In all other cases, 10 spaces per 100m2 of total floor area.
Educational facility	For a primary school - 1.1 space per full time equivalent employee plus 0.25 spaces per student for a pickup/set down area either on-site or on the public realm within 300m of the site. For a secondary school - 1.1 per full time equivalent employee plus 0.1 spaces per student for a pickup/set down area either on-site or on the public realm within 300m of the site. For a tertiary institution - 0.4 per student based on the maximum number of students on the site at any time.
Place of worship	1 space for every 3 visitor seats.
Child care facility	For a child care centre, 0.25 spaces per child In all other cases, 1 per employee plus 0.25 per child (drop off/pick up bays).
Health Related Uses	
Consulting room	4 spaces per consulting room excluding ancillary facilities.
Hospital	4.5 spaces per bed for a public hospital. 1.5 spaces per bed for a private hospital.
Recreational and Entertainment Uses	
Cinema complex	0.2 spaces per seat.
Concert hall / theatre	0.2 spaces per seat.
Hotel	1 space for every 2m2 of total floor area in a public bar plus 1 space for every 6m2 of total floor area available to the public in a lounge, beer garden plus 1 space per 2 gaming machines, plus 1 space per 3 seats in a restaurant.
Indoor recreation facility	6.5 spaces per 100m2 of total floor area for a Fitness Centre

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		4.5 spaces per 100m2 of total floor area for all other Indoor recreation facilities.
Industry/Employment Uses		
Fuel depot		1.5 spaces per 100m2 total floor area 1 spaces per 100m2 of outdoor area used for fuel depot activity purposes.
Industry		1.5 spaces per 100m2 of total floor area.
Store		0.5 spaces per 100m2 of total floor area.
Timber yard		1.5 spaces per 100m2 of total floor area 1 space per 100m2 of outdoor area used for display purposes.
Warehouse		0.5 spaces per 100m2 total floor area.
Other Uses		
Funeral Parlour		1 space per 5 seats in the chapel plus 1 space for each vehicle operated by the parlour.
Radio or Television Station		5 spaces per 100m2 of total building floor area.

Table 2 - Off-Street Car Parking Requirements in Designated Areas

The following parking rates apply in any zone, subzone or other area described in the 'Designated Areas' column.

In the area identified in Concept Plan 152 Brompton Gasworks, car parking can be provided in a consolidated manner for that precinct rather than on a development-by-development basis

on a development-by-development basis			
Class of Development	Car Parking Rate		Designated Areas
	Where a development comprises more than one development type, then the overall car parking rate will be taken to be the sum of the car parking rates for each development type.		
	Minimum number of spaces	Maximum number of spaces	
Development generally			
All classes of development	No minimum.	No maximum except in the Primary Pedestrian Area identified in the Primary Pedestrian Area Concept Plan, where the maximum is: 1 space for each dwelling with a total floor area less than 75 square metres 2 spaces for each dwelling with a total floor area between 75 square metres and 150 square metres 3 spaces for each dwelling with a total floor area greater than 150 square metres. Residential flat building or Residential component of a multi-storey building: 1 visitor space for each 6 dwellings.	Capital City Zone City Main Street Zone City Riverbank Zone Adelaide Park Lands Zone Business Neighbourhood Zone (within the City of Adelaide) The St Andrews Hospital Precinct Subzone and Women's and Children's Hospital Precinct Subzone of the Community Facilities Zone
Non-residential development			
Non-residential development excluding tourist accommodation	3 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area.	5 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area.	City Living Zone Urban Corridor (Boulevard) Zone Urban Corridor (Business) Zone Urban Corridor (Living) Zone Urban Corridor (Main Street) Zone Urban Neighbourhood Zone (except for Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Non-residential development excluding tourist accommodation	3 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area.	6 spaces per 100m2 of gross leasable floor area.	Strategic Innovation Zone in the City of Burnside, City of Marion or

			<p>City of Mitcham</p> <p>Strategic Innovation Zone outside the City of Burnside, City of Marion or City of Mitcham when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area</p> <p>Suburban Activity Centre Zone when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area</p> <p>Suburban Business Zone when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area</p> <p>Business Neighbourhood Zone outside of the City of Adelaide when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area</p> <p>Suburban Main Street Zone when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area</p> <p>Urban Activity Centre Zone</p>
Non-residential development excluding tourist accommodation	<p>3 spaces per 100 square metres of gross leasable floor area</p> <p>1.5 spaces per 100 square metres of gross leasable floor area above ground floor level other than for a shop</p>	3 spaces per 100 square metres of gross leasable floor area	Urban Neighbourhood Zone (in Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Tourist accommodation	1 space for every 4 bedrooms up to 100 bedrooms plus 1 space for every 5 bedrooms over 100 bedrooms	1 space per 2 bedrooms up to 100 bedrooms and 1 space per 4 bedrooms over 100 bedrooms	<p>City Living Zone</p> <p>Urban Activity Centre Zone when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area</p> <p>Urban Corridor (Boulevard) Zone</p> <p>Urban Corridor (Business) Zone</p> <p>Urban Corridor (Living) Zone</p> <p>Urban Corridor (Main Street) Zone</p> <p>Urban Neighbourhood Zone (except for Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)</p>
Residential development			
Residential component of a multi-storey building	<p>Dwelling with no separate bedroom -0.25 spaces per dwelling</p> <p>1 bedroom dwelling - 0.75 spaces per dwelling</p> <p>2 bedroom dwelling - 1 space per dwelling</p> <p>3 or more bedroom dwelling - 1.25 spaces per dwelling</p> <p>0.25 spaces per dwelling for visitor parking.</p>	None specified.	<p>City Living Zone</p> <p>Strategic Innovation Zone in the City of Burnside, City of Marion or City of Mitcham</p> <p>Strategic Innovation Zone outside the City of Burnside, City of Marion or City of Mitcham when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area</p>

			Urban Activity Centre Zone when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area Urban Corridor (Boulevard) Zone Urban Corridor (Business) Zone Urban Corridor (Living) Zone Urban Corridor (Main Street) Zone Urban Neighbourhood Zone (except for Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Residential component of a multi-storey building	0.75 per dwelling	None specified	Urban Neighbourhood Zone (in Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Residential flat building	Dwelling with no separate bedroom - 0.25 spaces per dwelling 1 bedroom dwelling - 0.75 spaces per dwelling 2 bedroom dwelling - 1 space per dwelling 3 or more bedroom dwelling - 1.25 spaces per dwelling 0.25 spaces per dwelling for visitor parking.	None specified.	City Living Zone Urban Activity Centre Zone when the site is also in a high frequency public transit area Urban Corridor (Boulevard) Zone Urban Corridor (Business) Zone Urban Corridor (Living) Zone Urban Corridor (Main Street) Zone Urban Neighbourhood Zone (except for Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Residential flat building	0.75 per dwelling	None specified	Urban Neighbourhood Zone (in Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Detached dwelling	0.75 per dwelling	None specified	Urban Neighbourhood Zone (in Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Row dwelling	0.75 per dwelling	None specified	Urban Neighbourhood Zone (in Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Semi-detached dwelling	0.75 per dwelling	None specified	Urban Neighbourhood Zone (in Bowden, Brompton or Hindmarsh)
Notes			
1	In the area identified in Concept Plan 152 Brompton Gasworks, car parking can be provided in a consolidated manner for that precinct rather than on a development-by-development basis		

Table 3 - Off-Street Bicycle Parking Requirements

The bicycle parking rates apply within designated areas located within parts of the State identified in the Schedule to Table 3.

Class of Development	Bicycle Parking Rate
	Where a development comprises more than one development type, then the overall bicycle parking rate will be taken to be the sum of the bicycle parking rates for each development type.
Consulting room	1 space per 20 employees plus 1 space per 20 consulting rooms for customers.
Educational facility	For a secondary school - 1 space per 20 full-time time employees plus 10 percent of the total number of employee spaces for visitors.

	For tertiary education - 1 space per 20 employees plus 1 space per 10 full time students.	
Hospital	1 space per 15 beds plus 1 space per 30 beds for visitors.	
Indoor recreation facility	1 space per 4 employees plus 1 space per 200m2 of gross leasable floor area for visitors.	
Licensed Premises	1 per 20 employees, plus 1 per 60 square metres total floor area, plus 1 per 40 square metres of bar floor area, plus 1 per 120 square metres lounge and beer garden floor area, plus 1 per 60 square metres dining floor area, plus 1 per 40 square metres gaming room floor area.	
Office	1 space for every 200m2 of gross leasable floor area plus 2 spaces plus 1 space per 1000m2 of gross leasable floor area for visitors.	
Child care facility	1 space per 20 full time employees plus 1 space per 40 full time children.	
Recreation area	1 per 1500 spectator seats for employees plus 1 per 250 visitor and customers.	
Residential flat building	Within the City of Adelaide 1 for every dwelling for residents with a total floor area less than 150 square metres, 2 for every dwelling for residents with a total floor area greater than 150 square metres, plus 1 for every 10 dwellings for visitors, and in all other cases 1 space for every 4 dwellings for residents plus 1 for every 10 dwellings for visitors.	
Residential component of a multi-storey building	Within the City of Adelaide 1 for every dwelling for residents with a total floor area less than 150 square metres, 2 for every dwelling for residents with a total floor area greater than 150 square metres, plus 1 for every 10 dwellings for visitors, and in all other cases 1 space for every 4 dwellings for residents plus 1 space for every 10 dwellings for visitors.	
Shop	1 space for every 300m2 of gross leasable floor area plus 1 space for every 600m2 of gross leasable floor area for customers.	
Tourist accommodation	1 space for every 20 employees plus 2 for the first 40 rooms and 1 for every additional 40 rooms for visitors.	
Schedule to Table 3	Designated Area	Relevant part of the State
		The bicycle parking rate applies to a designated area located in a relevant part of the State described below.
	All zones	City of Adelaide
	Business Neighbourhood Zone	Metropolitan Adelaide
	Strategic Innovation Zone	
	Suburban Activity Centre Zone	
	Suburban Business Zone	
	Suburban Main Street Zone	
	Urban Activity Centre Zone	
	Urban Corridor (Boulevard) Zone	
	Urban Corridor (Business) Zone	
	Urban Corridor (Living) Zone	
	Urban Corridor (Main Street) Zone	
	Urban Neighbourhood Zone	

Waste Treatment and Management Facilities

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Mitigation of the potential environmental and amenity impacts of waste treatment and management facilities.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Siting	
PO 1.1 Waste treatment and management facilities incorporate separation distances and attenuation measures within the site between waste operations areas (including all closed, operating and future cells) and sensitive receivers and sensitive environmental features to mitigate off-site impacts from noise, air and dust emissions.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
Soil and Water Protection	
PO 2.1 Soil, groundwater and surface water are protected from contamination from waste treatment and management facilities through measures such as: (a) containing potential groundwater and surface water contaminants within waste operations areas (b) diverting clean stormwater away from waste operations areas and potentially contaminated areas (c) providing a leachate barrier between waste operations areas and underlying soil and groundwater.	DTS/DPF 2.1 None are applicable.
PO 2.2 Wastewater lagoons are set back from watercourses to minimise environmental harm and adverse effects on water resources.	DTS/DPF 2.2 Wastewater lagoons are set back 50m or more from watercourse banks.
PO 2.3 Wastewater lagoons are designed and sited to: (a) avoid intersecting underground waters; (b) avoid inundation by flood waters; (c) ensure lagoon contents do not overflow; (d) include a liner designed to prevent leakage.	DTS/DPF 2.3 None are applicable.
PO 2.4 Waste operations areas of landfills and organic waste processing facilities are set back from watercourses to minimise adverse impacts on water resources.	DTS/DPF 2.4 Waste operations areas are set back 100m or more from watercourse banks.
Amenity	
PO 3.1 Waste treatment and management facilities are screened, located and designed to minimise adverse visual impacts on amenity.	DTS/DPF 3.1 None are applicable.
PO 3.2 Access routes to waste treatment and management facilities via residential streets is avoided.	DTS/DPF 3.2 None are applicable.
PO 3.3 Litter control measures minimise the incidence of windblown litter.	DTS/DPF 3.3 None are applicable.

PO 3.4	DTS/DPF 3.4
Waste treatment and management facilities are designed to minimise adverse impacts on both the site and surrounding areas from weed and vermin infestation.	None are applicable.
Access	
PO 4.1	DTS/DPF 4.1
Traffic circulation movements within any waste treatment or management site are designed to enable vehicles to enter and exit the site in a forward direction.	None are applicable.
PO 4.2	DTS/DPF 4.2
Suitable access for emergency vehicles is provided to and within waste treatment or management sites.	None are applicable.
Fencing and Security	
PO 5.1	DTS/DPF 5.1
Security fencing provided around waste treatment and management facilities prevents unauthorised access to operations and potential hazard to the public.	Chain wire mesh or pre-coated painted metal fencing 2m or more in height is erected along the perimeter of the waste treatment or waste management facility site.
Landfill	
PO 6.1	DTS/DPF 6.1
Landfill gas emissions are managed in an environmentally acceptable manner.	None are applicable.
PO 6.2	DTS/DPF 6.2
Landfill facilities are separated from areas of environmental significance and land used for public recreation and enjoyment.	Landfill facilities are set back 250m or more from a public open space reserve, forest reserve, national park or Conservation Zone.
PO 6.3	DTS/DPF 6.3
Landfill facilities are located on land that is not subject to land slip.	None are applicable.
PO 6.4	DTS/DPF 6.4
Landfill facilities are separated from areas subject to flooding.	Landfill facilities are set back 500m or more from land inundated in a 1% AEP flood event.
Organic Waste Processing Facilities	
PO 7.1	DTS/DPF 7.1
Organic waste processing facilities are separated from the coast to avoid potential environment harm.	Organic waste processing facilities are set back 500m or more from the coastal high water mark.
PO 7.2	DTS/DPF 7.2
Organic waste processing facilities are located on land where the engineered liner and underlying seasonal water table cannot intersect.	None are applicable.
PO 7.3	DTS/DPF 7.3
Organic waste processing facilities are sited away from areas of environmental significance and land used for public recreation and enjoyment.	Organic waste processing facilities are set back 250m or more from a public open space reserve, forest reserve, national park or a Conservation Zone.
PO 7.4	DTS/DPF 7.4
Organic waste processing facilities are located on land that is not subject to land slip.	None are applicable.
PO 7.5	DTS/DPF 7.5
Organic waste processing facilities separated from areas subject to	Organic waste processing facilities are set back 500m or more from

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flooding.		land inundated in a 1% AEP flood event.	
Major Wastewater Treatment Facilities			
PO 8.1 Major wastewater treatment and disposal systems, including lagoons, are designed to minimise potential adverse odour impacts on sensitive receivers, minimise public and environmental health risks and protect water quality.		DTS/DPF 8.1 None are applicable.	
PO 8.2 Artificial wetland systems for the storage of treated wastewater are designed and sited to minimise potential public health risks arising from the breeding of mosquitoes.		DTS/DPF 8.2 None are applicable.	

Workers' accommodation and Settlements

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Appropriately designed and located accommodation for seasonal and short-term workers in rural areas that minimises environmental and social impacts.

Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
PO 1.1 Workers' accommodation and settlements are obscured from scenic routes, tourist destinations and areas of conservation significance or otherwise designed to complement the surrounding landscape.	DTS/DPF 1.1 None are applicable.
PO 1.2 Workers' accommodation and settlements are sited and designed to minimise nuisance impacts on the amenity of adjacent users of land.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Workers' accommodation and settlements are built with materials and colours that blend with the landscape.	DTS/DPF 1.3 None are applicable.
PO 1.4 Workers' accommodation and settlements are supplied with service infrastructure such as power, water and effluent disposal sufficient to satisfy the living requirements of workers.	DTS/DPF 1.4 None are applicable.

No criteria applies to this land use. Please check the definition of the land use for further detail.