

APPENDIX 13. SELECT CODE POLICIES APPLICABLE TO INTERFACE MANAGEMENT

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Excerpt of policies taken directly from the Planning and Design Code ('Code'). Full version of the Code can be accessed via this link:

https://code.plan.sa.gov.au/home/browse_the_planning_and_design_code?code=browse

Employment Zone

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Performance Outcome (PO)	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria (DTS) / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)	
Built Form and Character		
PO 2.1	DTS/DPF 2.1	
Development achieves distinctive building, landscape and streetscape design to achieve high visual and environmental amenity particularly along arterial roads, zone boundaries and public open spaces.	None are applicable.	
PO 2.2	DTS/DPF 2.2	
Building facades facing a boundary of a zone primarily intended to accommodate residential development, public roads, or public open space incorporate design elements to add visual interest by considering the following:	None are applicable.	
using a variety of building finishes		
avoiding elevations that consist solely of metal cladding		
using materials with a low reflectivity		
using techniques to add visual interest and reduce large expanses of blank walls including modulation and incorporation of offices and showrooms along elevations visible to a public road.		
Building heights and setback		
PO 3.1	DTS/DPF 3.1	
Buildings are set back from the primary street boundary to contribute to the existing/emerging pattern of street setbacks in the streetscape.	The building line of a building set back from the primary street boundary:	
	 (a) at least the average setback to the building line of existing buildings on adjoining sites which face the same primary street (including those buildings that would adjoin the site if not separated by a public road or a vacant allotment) 	
	(b) where there is only one existing building on adjoining sites which face the same primary street (including those that would adjoin if not separated by a public road or a vacant allotment), not less than the setback to the building line of that building	
	(c) not less than 3m where no building exists on an adjoining site with the same primary street frontage.	
PO 3.2	DTS/DPF 3.2	
Buildings are set back from a secondary street boundary to accommodate the provision of landscaping between	Building walls are no closer than 2m to the secondary street boundary.	

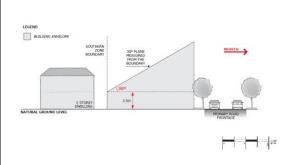
buildings and the street to enhance the appearance of land and buildings when viewed from the street.		
PO 3.3 Buildings are set back from rear access ways to provide adequate manoeuvrability for vehicles to enter and exit the site.	 DTS/DPF 3.3 Building walls are set back from the rear access way: (a) where the access way is 6.5m wide or more, no requirement (b) where the access way is less than 6.5m wide, the distance equal to the additional width required to make the access way at least 6.5m wide. 	
PO 3.4	DTS/DPF 3.4	
Buildings are sited to accommodate vehicle access to the rear of a site for deliveries, maintenance and emergency purposes.	Building walls are set back at least 3m from at least one side boundary, unless an alternative means for vehicular access t the rear of the site is available.	
PO 3.5	DTS/DPF 3.5	
Building height is consistent with the form expressed in	Building height is not greater than:	
any relevant <i>Maximum Building Height (Levels) Technical</i> and Numeric Variation layer, and is otherwise generally	(a) the following:	
low-rise to complement the established streetscape and local character.	Maximum Building Height (Metres)	
	Maximum building height is 13 metres	
	 (b) in all other cases (i.e. there are blank fields for both maximum building height (metres) and maximum building height (levels)) 2 building levels up to a height of 9m. 	
	In relation to DTS/DPF 3.5, in instances where:	
	 (c) more than one value is returned in the same field for DTS/DPF 3.5(a) refer to the Maximum Building Height (Levels) Technical and Numeric Variation layer or Maximum Building Height (Metres) Technical and Numeric Variation layer in the SA planning database to determine the applicable value relevant to the site of the proposed development (d) only one value is returned for DTS/DPF 3.1(a) (i.e. 	
	(d) only one value is returned to DTS/DPF 3. (a) (i.e. there is one blank field), then the relevant height in metres or building levels applies with no criteria for the other.	
PO 3.6	DTS/DPF 3.6	
Buildings mitigate visual impacts of building massing on residential development within a neighbourhood-type zone.	Buildings are constructed within a building envelope provided by a 45 degree plane, measured from a height of 3m above natural ground level at the boundary of an allotment used for residential purposes in a neighbourhood-type zone as shown in the following diagram, except where the relevant boundary is a southern boundary or where this boundary is the primary street boundary.	
	LEGEND MULDING ENVELOPE MEXAGEN NEXAGEN NO CONTROL NO CONTROL	

PO 3.7

Buildings mitigate overshadowing of residential development within a neighbourhood-type zone.

DTS/DPF 3.7

Buildings on sites with a southern boundary adjoining an allotment used for residential purposes within a neighbourhood-type zone are constructed within a building envelope provided by a 30 degree plane grading north measured from a height of 3m above natural ground level at the southern boundary, as shown in the following diagram:



Landscaping		
PO 5.1	DTS/DPF 5.1	
Landscaping is provided to enhance the visual appearance of development when viewed from public roads and thoroughfares.	Other than to accommodate 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, a landscaped area is provided within the development site:	
	(a) where a building is set back less than 3m from the street boundary 1m wide or the area remaining between the relevant building and the street boundary where the building is less than 1m from the street boundary	
	or	
	(b) in any other case - at least 1.5m wide.	
PO 5.2	DTS/DPF 5.2	
Development incorporates areas for landscaping to enhance the overall amenity of the site and locality.	Landscape areas comprise:	
	(a) not less than 10 percent of the site	
	(b) a dimension of at least 1.5m.	

Interface between Land Uses

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Outcome (PO)	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria (DTS) Performance Feature (DPF)	/ Designated
General Land Use Compatibility		
PO 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.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable. of Operation	
 PO 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: (a) the nature of the development (b) measures to mitigate off-site impacts (c) the extent to which the development is desired in the zone (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. 	DTS/DPF 2.1 Development operating within the for Class of Development Consulting room Office Office Shop, other than any one or combination of the following: (a) restaurant (b) cellar door in the Productive Rural Landscape Zone, Rural Zone or Rural Horticulture Zone	Hours of operation 7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday 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 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) 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.
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 (Noise) Policy criteria.

PO 4.2	DTS/DPF 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 vibration by adopting techniques including:	None are applicable.	
 (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 		
providing a suitable acoustic barrier between the plant and / or equipment and the adjacent sensitive receiver boundary or zone.		
PO 4.3	DTS/DPF 4.3	
Fixed plant and equipment in the form of pumps and/or filtration systems for a swimming pool or spa are	The pump and/or filtration system ancillary to a dwelling erected on the same site is:	
positioned and/or housed to not cause unreasonable noise nuisance to adjacent sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers).	 (a) enclosed in a solid acoustic structure located at least 5m from the nearest habitable room located on an adjoining allotment or 	
	located at least 12m from the nearest habitable room located on an adjoining allotment.	
PO 4.4	DTS/DPF 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.	Adjacent land is used for residential purposes.	
PO 4.5	DTS/DPF 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).	None are applicable.	
PO 4.6	DTS/DPF 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.	Development incorporating music includes noise attenuation measures that will achieve the following noise levels:	
	Assessment location Music noise level	
	$ \begin{array}{ c c c } \hline Externally at the nearest existing or envisaged noise sensitive location \\ \hline \\ $	
Air Quality		

PO 5.1	DTS/DPF 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.	None are applicable.
PO 5.2	DTS/DPF 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:	None are applicable.
 (a) incorporating appropriate treatment technology before exhaust emissions are released 	
(b) locating and designing chimneys or exhaust flues to maximise the dispersion of exhaust emissions, taking into account the location of sensitive receivers.	
Light Spill	
PO 6.1	DTS/DPF 6.1
External lighting is positioned and designed to not cause unreasonable light spill impact on adjacent sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers).	None are applicable.