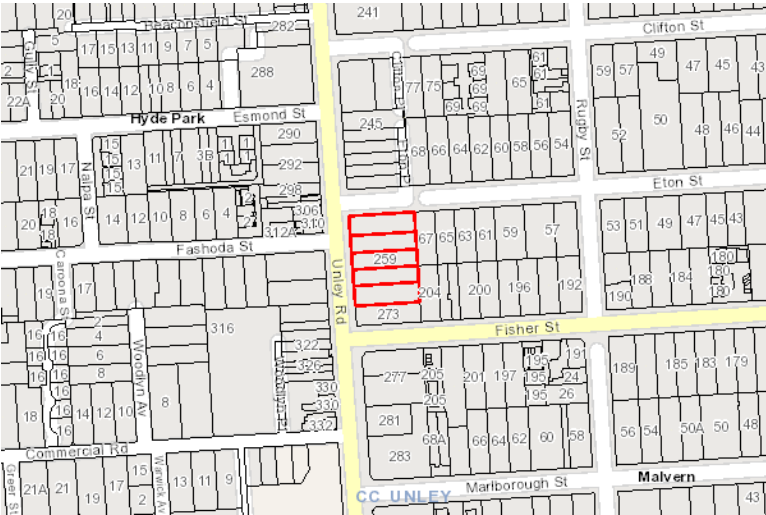


Address: UNIT 1-15 259 -269 UNLEY RD MALVERN SA 5061

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



Property Zoning Details

Zone

Urban Corridor (Main Street)

Overlay

- Airport Building Heights (Regulated) (All structures over 45 metres)
- Affordable Housing
- Design
- Noise and Air Emissions
- Prescribed Wells Area
- Regulated and Significant Tree
- Traffic Generating Development
- Urban Transport Routes

Local Variation (TNV)

- Maximum Building Height (Metres) (Maximum building height is 18.5m)
- Minimum Building Height (Levels) (Minimum building height is 3 levels)
- Maximum Building Height (Levels) (Maximum building height is 5 levels)
- Minimum Primary Street Setback (Minimum primary street setback is 0m)
- Interface Height (Development should be constructed within a building envelope provided by a 30 degree plane, measured 3m above natural ground at the boundary of an allotment)

Selected Development(s)

Office

This development may be subject to multiple assessment pathways. Please review the document below to determine which pathway may be applicable based on the proposed development compliances to standards.
If no assessment pathway is shown this mean the proposed development will default to performance assessed. Please contact your local council in this instance. Refer to Part 1 - Rules of Interpretation - Determination of Classes of Development

Office - Code Assessed - Performance Assessed

Part 2 - Zones and Sub Zones

Urban Corridor (Main Street) Zone

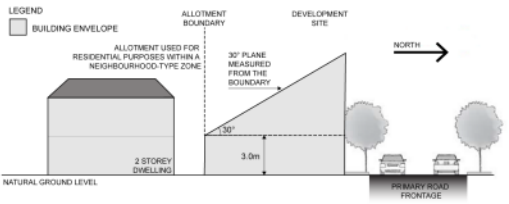
Assessment Provisions (AP)

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 A vibrant mix of land uses adding to the vitality of the area and extending activities outside shop hours including restaurants, educational, community and cultural facilities and visitor and residential accommodation.	DTS/DPF 1.1 Development comprises one or more of the following: (a) Advertisement (b) Child Care Facility (c) Consulting Room (d) Dwelling (e) Hotel (f) Educational Facility (g) Licensed Premises (h) Office (i) Residential Flat Building (j) Retirement Facility (k) Shop (l) Student Accommodation (m) Supported Accommodation (n) Tourist Accommodation
PO 1.2 Retail, office, entertainment and recreation related uses that provide a range of goods and services to the local community and the surrounding district.	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.
PO 1.3 Ground floor uses contribute to a safe, active and vibrant main street.	DTS/DPF 1.3 Shop, office, or consulting room uses located on the ground floor level of buildings fronting the primary street frontage.
PO 1.4 Dwellings developed in conjunction with non-residential uses to support business, entertainment and recreational activities that contribute to making the main street locality and pedestrian thoroughfares safe, walkable, comfortable, pleasant and vibrant places.	DTS/DPF 1.4 Dwellings developed in conjunction with non-residential uses, and sited: (a) at upper levels of buildings with non-residential uses located at ground level - or (b) behind non-residential uses on the same allotment.
PO 1.5 Development of diverse medium density accommodation options either as part of a mixed use development or wholly residential development.	DTS/DPF 1.5 None are applicable.
Built Form and Character	
PO 2.1 Buildings sensitively frame the main street and public spaces, provide overall visual relief from building height and mass, and maintain a human scale for pedestrians.	DTS/DPF 2.1 Buildings: (a) include a clearly defined podium or street wall with a maximum building height of 2 building levels or 8m, or higher where it

	matches the existing street wall of adjoining buildings (b) have levels above the defined podium or street wall setback a minimum of 2m from that wall.
PO 2.2 Buildings and structures designed to complement and respond to the established fine-grained main street character by: (a) ensuring the verandah profile and materials of construction are consistent with and positively respond to adjacent traditional main street buildings (b) complementing the traditional shop-front elements, such as narrow buildings and tenancy footprints, with frequently repeated frontages, and clear-glazed narrow shop front displays above raised display levels [base stall boards] and recessed entries.	DTS/DPF 2.2 None are applicable.
PO 2.3 Buildings designed to create visual connection between the public realm and ground level interior, to ensure an active interface with the main street and maximise passive surveillance.	DTS/DPF 2.3 The ground floor primary frontage of buildings provides at least 60% of the street frontage as an entry / foyer or display window to a shop or other community or commercial use that provides pedestrian interest and activation.
PO 2.4 Buildings provide a high amenity pedestrian environment by providing shelter and shade over footpaths.	DTS/DPF 2.4 Buildings that provide a continuity of verandahs, canopies, awnings or other pedestrian shelters to contribute to pedestrian comfort.
PO 2.5 Buildings are adaptable and flexible to accommodate a range of residential and non-residential land uses on the ground floor.	DTS/DPF 2.5 The ground floor of buildings contains a minimum floor to ceiling height of 3.5m.
PO 2.6 Buildings sited on the primary street boundary to achieve a continuity of built form frontage to the main street, with the occasional section of building set back to create outdoor dining areas, visually interesting building entrances and intimate but vibrant spaces.	DTS/DPF 2.6 Buildings with a 0m setback from the primary street boundary, with the exception of minor setbacks to accommodate outdoor dining areas.
PO 2.7 Buildings with no setback from the secondary street boundary to contribute to a consistent established streetscape.	DTS/DPF 2.7 Buildings with a 0m setback from the secondary street boundary.
PO 2.8 Buildings with no side boundaries setback to achieve a continuity of street façade to the main street.	DTS/DPF 2.8 Buildings with a 0m setback from the side boundary.
PO 2.9 Buildings set back from rear boundaries (other than street boundaries) to minimise negative impacts on neighbouring properties, including access to natural sunlight and ventilation.	DTS/DPF 2.9 Buildings setback from rear boundaries as follows: (a) 5m or more where the subject land directly abuts an allotment of a different zone or (b) 3m or more in all other cases, except where the development abuts the wall of an existing or simultaneously constructed building on the adjoining land.
PO 2.10 Buildings set back from street boundaries (in the case of rear access ways) to provide adequate manoeuvrability for vehicles.	DTS/DPF 2.10 Buildings setback from the rear access way: (a) no requirement where the access way is not less than 6.5m wide or

	(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.				
Building Height					
PO 3.1 Building height is consistent with the form expressed in the <i>Maximum Building Height (Levels) Technical and Numeric Variation layer</i> and the <i>Maximum Building Height (Metres) Technical and Numeric Variation layer</i> or positively responds to the local context including the site's frontage, depth, and adjacent primary road corridor (e.g., a State maintained road or a road with similar attributes) or street width.	DTS/DPF 3.1 Except where a Concept Plan specifies otherwise, development does not exceed the following building height(s): <table><tr><td>Maximum Building Height (Levels)</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum building height is 5 levels</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum Building Height (Metres)</td></tr><tr><td>Maximum building height is 18.5m</td></tr></table> In relation to DTS/DPF 3.1, in instances where: (a) more than one value is returned in the same field, refer to the <i>Maximum Building Height (Levels) Technical and Numeric Variation layer</i> or <i>Maximum Building Height (Metres) Technical and Numeric Variation layer</i> in the SA planning database to determine the applicable value relevant to the site of the proposed development (b) only one value is returned (i.e. there is one blank field), then the relevant height in metres or building levels applies with no criteria for the other (c) no value is returned (i.e. there are blank fields for both maximum building height (metres) and maximum building height (levels)), then none are applicable and the relevant development cannot be classified as deemed-to-satisfy.	Maximum Building Height (Levels)	Maximum building height is 5 levels	Maximum Building Height (Metres)	Maximum building height is 18.5m
Maximum Building Height (Levels)					
Maximum building height is 5 levels					
Maximum Building Height (Metres)					
Maximum building height is 18.5m					
PO 3.2 Buildings designed to achieve optimal height and floor space yields, and maintain traditional main street form.	DTS/DPF 3.2 New development is not less than the following building height: <table><tr><td>Minimum Building Height (Levels)</td></tr><tr><td>Minimum building height is 3 levels</td></tr></table> In relation to DTS/DPF 3.2, in instances where: (a) more than one value is returned in the same field, refer to the <i>Minimum Building Height (Levels) Technical and Numeric Variation layer</i> in the SA planning database to determine the applicable value relevant to the site of the proposed development (b) no value is returned (i.e. there is a blank field), then there is no minimum building height and DTS/DPF 3.2 is met.	Minimum Building Height (Levels)	Minimum building height is 3 levels		
Minimum Building Height (Levels)					
Minimum building height is 3 levels					
Interface Height					
PO 4.1 Buildings mitigate impacts of building massing on residential development within a neighbourhood-type zone.	DTS/DPF 4.1 <table><tr><td>Interface Height</td></tr><tr><td>Buildings constructed within a building envelope provided by a 30 degree plane measured from a height of 3m above natural ground level at the boundary of an allotment used for residential purposes within a neighbourhood-type zone as shown in the following diagram (except where this boundary is a street boundary):</td></tr></table>	Interface Height	Buildings constructed within a building envelope provided by a 30 degree plane measured from a height of 3m above natural ground level at the boundary of an allotment used for residential purposes within a neighbourhood-type zone as shown in the following diagram (except where this boundary is a street boundary):		
Interface Height					
Buildings constructed within a building envelope provided by a 30 degree plane measured from a height of 3m above natural ground level at the boundary of an allotment used for residential purposes within a neighbourhood-type zone as shown in the following diagram (except where this boundary is a street boundary):					

	Interface Height 
PO 4.2 Buildings on an allotment fronting a road that is not the primary road corridor (e.g., a State maintained road or a road with similar attributes) and where land on the opposite side of the road is within a neighbourhood-type zone, provides an orderly transition to the built form scale envisaged in the adjacent zone to complement the streetscape character.	DTS/DPF 4.2 None are applicable.
Significant Development Sites	
PO 5.1 Consolidation of significant development sites (a site with a frontage over 25m to a primary road corridor (e.g., a State maintained road or a road with similar attributes) and over 1500m² in area, which may include one or more allotments) to achieve increased development yield, provided that off-site impacts can be managed and broader community benefit is achieved in terms of design quality, community services, affordable housing provision, or sustainability features.	DTS/DPF 5.1 Development on significant development sites (a site with a frontage over 25m to a primary road corridor (e.g., a State maintained road or a road with similar attributes) and over 1500m² in area, which may include one or more allotments) up to 30% above the maximum building height specified in DTS/DPF 3.1 (rounded to the nearest whole number) where it: (a) incorporates the retention, conservation and reuse of a building which is a listed heritage place or an existing built form and context that positively contributes to the character of the local area (b) includes more than 15% of dwellings as affordable housing or (c) includes at least: (i) three of the following: A. high quality open space that is universally accessible and is directly connected to, and well integrated with, public realm areas of the street B. high quality, safe and secure, universally accessible pedestrian linkages that connect through the development site C. active uses are located on the public street frontages of the building, with any above ground car parking located behind D. a range of dwelling types that includes at least 10% of 3+ bedroom apartments; E. a child care centre. (ii) three of the following: A. a communal useable garden integrated with the design of the building that covers the majority of a rooftop area supported by services that ensure ongoing maintenance; B. living landscaped vertical surfaces of at least 50m² supported by services that ensure ongoing maintenance C. passive heating and cooling design elements

	including solar shading integrated into the building D. higher amenity through provision of private open space in excess of minimum requirements by 25% for at least 50% of dwellings.
PO 5.2 Development on a significant development site (a site with a frontage over 25m to a primary road corridor (e.g., a State maintained road or a road with similar attributes) and over 1500m² in area, which may include one or more allotments) designed to minimise impacts on residential uses in adjacent zones with regard to intensity of use, overshadowing, massing and building proportions.	DTS/DPF 5.2 Development on a significant development site (a site with a frontage over 25m to a primary road corridor (e.g., a State maintained road or a road with similar attributes) and over 1500m² in area, which may include one or more allotments) that: (a) is constructed within the zone's Interface Building Height provision as specified DTS/DPF 4.1 (b) locates non-residential activities and higher density elements towards the primary road corridor (e.g., a State maintained road or a road with similar attributes) (c) locates taller building elements towards the primary road corridor (e.g., a State maintained road or a road with similar attributes).
Movement, parking and access	
PO 6.1 Development does not result in additional crossovers on the main street, except where rationalising existing crossovers on consolidated sites and is designed to minimise conflicts with pedestrians and cyclists and minimise disruption to the continuity of built form.	DTS/DPF 6.1 Vehicular access to be provided: (a) via side streets or rear lanes provided there is no negative impact on residential amenity within the zone and in adjacent zones - or (b) where it consolidates or replaces existing crossovers.
PO 6.2 Development is designed to ensure car parking is located to avoid negative impacts on the main street rhythm and activation.	DTS/DPF 6.2 Vehicle parking garages located behind buildings away from the primary main street frontage.
Concept Plans	
PO 8.1 Development is compatible with the outcomes sought by any relevant Concept Plan contained within Part 12 - Concept Plans of the Planning and Design Code to support the orderly development of land through staging of development and provision of infrastructure.	DTS/DPF 8.1 The site of the development is wholly located outside any relevant Concept Plan boundary. The following Concept Plans are relevant: In relation to DTS/DPF 8.1, in instances where: (a) one or more Concept Plan is returned, refer to Part 12 - Concept Plans in the Planning and Design Code to determine if a Concept Plan is relevant to the site of the proposed development. Note: multiple concept plans may be relevant. (b) in instances where 'no value' is returned, there is no relevant concept plan and DTS/DPF 8.1 is met.

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	A safe, walkable and vibrant shopping, entertainment and commercial main street precinct with an active day and evening economy supported by medium density residential development.
DO 2	Built form positively contributing to:

	(a) a streetscape that is visually interesting at human-scale comprising articulated buildings with a high level of fenestration and balconies oriented towards the street (b) a fine-grain public realm comprising buildings with active frontages that are designed to reinforce the street rhythm, that consider the facades, articulation and massing of existing buildings and any spaces between them, and provide narrow tenancy footprints at ground level.
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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 kind of development where the site of the development is not adjacent land to a site (or land) used for residential purposes in a neighbourhood-type zone.	Except any of the following: 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).
3. Any development involving any of the following (or of any combination of any of the following): (a) advertisement (b) dwelling (c) office (d) residential flat building (e) shop.	Except development that: 1. exceeds the maximum building height specified in Urban Corridor (Main Street) DTS/DPF 3.1 or 2. does not satisfy Urban Corridor (Main Street) DTS/DPF 4.1 or 3. involves the construction of a building of 4 or more building levels and the site of the development is: (a) adjacent land to a neighbourhood-type zone and (b) adjoins an allotment containing an existing low-rise building used for residential purposes.
4. 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	None specified.

(b) carport (c) deck (d) fence (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) tree damaging activity (p) verandah (q) water tank.	
5. Any development involving any of the following (or of any combination of any of the following) within the Tunnel Protection Overlay: (a) storage of materials, equipment or vehicles (whether temporary or permanent) over an area exceeding 100 square metres (b) temporary stockpiling of soil, gravel, rock or other natural material over an area exceeding 100 square metres (c) excavation or ground intruding activity at a depth greater than 2.5 metres below the regulated surface level.	Except where not undertaken by the Crown, a Council or an essential infrastructure provider.
6. Demolition.	Except any of the following: 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).
7. 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

Airport Building Heights (Regulated) Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Management of potential impacts of buildings and generated emissions to maintain operational and safety requirements of registered and certified commercial and military airfields, airports, airstrips and helicopter landing sites.

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 Building height does not pose a hazard to the operation of a certified or registered aerodrome.	DTS/DPF 1.1 Buildings are located outside the area identified as 'All structures' (no height limit is prescribed) and do not exceed the height specified in the Airport Building Heights (Regulated) Overlay which applies to the subject site as shown on the SA Property and Planning Atlas. In instances where more than one value applies to the site, the lowest value relevant to the site of the proposed development is 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
Any of the following classes of development: (a) building located in an area identified as 'All structures' (no height limit is prescribed) or will exceed the height specified in the <i>Airport Building Heights (Regulated) Overlay</i> (b) building comprising exhaust stacks that generates plumes, or may cause plumes to be generated, above a height specified in the <i>Airport Building Heights (Regulated) Overlay</i> .	The airport-operator company for the relevant airport within the meaning of the <i>Airports Act 1996</i> of the Commonwealth or, if there is no airport-operator company, the Secretary of the Minister responsible for the administration of the <i>Airports Act 1996</i> of the Commonwealth.	To provide expert assessment and direction to the relevant authority on potential impacts on the safety and operation of aviation activities.	Development of a class to which Schedule 9 clause 3 item 1 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.

Design Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Development positively contributes to the liveability, durability and sustainability of the built environment through high-quality design.

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

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
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General	
PO 1.1 Medium to high rise buildings and state significant development demonstrate high quality design.	DTS/DPF 1.1 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
Except where the development comprises a variation to an application that has either been: (a) previously referred to the Government Architect or Associate Government Architect or (b) given development authorisation under the <i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i> or <i>Development Act 1993</i> and (c) the variation to that application is, in the opinion of the relevant authority, minor in nature or would not warrant a referral when considering the purpose of the referral any of the following classes of development: (a) development within the area of the overlay located within the Corporation of the City of Adelaide where the total amount to be applied to any work, when all stages of the development are completed, exceeds \$10,000,000 (b) development within the area of the overlay located within the City of Port Adelaide Enfield where the total amount to be applied to any work, when all stages of the development are completed, exceeds \$3 000 000 (c) development within all other areas of the overlay that involves the erection or construction of a building that exceeds 4 building levels.	Government Architect or Associate Government Architect	To provide expert design advice to the relevant authority on how the development: (a) responds to its surrounding context and contributes to the quality and character of a place (b) contributes to inclusiveness, connectivity, and universal design of the built environment (c) enables buildings and places that are fit for purpose, adaptable and long-lasting (d) adds value by positively contributing to places and communities (e) optimises performance and public benefit (f) supports sustainable and environmentally responsible development.	Development of a class to which Schedule 9 clause 3 item 22 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.

Traffic Generating Development Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Safe and efficient operation of Urban Transport Routes and Major Urban Transport Routes for all road users.
DO 2	Provision of safe and efficient access to and from urban transport routes and major urban transport routes.

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Traffic Generating Development	
PO 1.1 Development designed to minimise its potential impact on the safety, efficiency and functional performance of the State Maintained Road network.	DTS/DPF 1.1 Access is obtained directly from a State Maintained Road where it involves any of the following types of development: (a) building, or buildings, containing in excess of 50 dwellings (b) land division creating 50 or more additional allotments (c) commercial development with a gross floor area of 10,000m² or more (d) retail development with a gross floor area of 2,000m² or more (e) a warehouse or transport depot with a gross leasable floor area of 8,000m² or more (f) industry with a gross floor area of 20,000m² or more (g) educational facilities with a capacity of 250 students or more.
PO 1.2 Access points sited and designed to accommodate the type and volume of traffic likely to be generated by development.	DTS/DPF 1.2 Access is obtained directly from a State Maintained Road where it involves any of the following types of development: (a) building, or buildings, containing in excess of 50 dwellings (b) land division creating 50 or more additional allotments (c) commercial development with a gross floor area of 10,000m² or more (d) retail development with a gross floor area of 2,000m² or more (e) a warehouse or transport depot with a gross leasable floor area of 8,000m² or more (f) industry with a gross floor area of 20,000m² or more (g) educational facilities with a capacity of 250 students or more.
PO 1.3 Sufficient accessible on-site queuing provided to meet the needs of the development so that queues do not impact on the State Maintained Road network.	DTS/DPF 1.3 Access is obtained directly from a State Maintained Road where it involves any of the following types of development: (a) building, or buildings, containing in excess of 50 dwellings (b) land division creating 50 or more additional allotments (c) commercial development with a gross floor area of 10,000m² or more (d) retail development with a gross floor area of 2,000m² or more (e) a warehouse or transport depot with a gross leasable floor area of 8,000m² or more (f) industry with a gross floor area of 20,000m² or more (g) educational facilities with a capacity of 250 students or more.

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
Except where all of the relevant deemed-to-satisfy criteria are met, any of the following classes of development that are proposed within 250m of a State Maintained Road:	Commissioner of Highways.	To provide expert technical assessment and direction to the Relevant Authority on the safe and efficient operation and	Development of a class to which Schedule 9

(a) except where a proposed development has previously been referred under clause (b) - a building, or buildings, containing in excess of 50 dwellings		management of all roads relevant to the Commissioner of Highways as described in the Planning and Design Code.	clause 3 item 7 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.
(b) except where a proposed development has previously been referred under clause (a) - land division creating 50 or more additional allotments			
(c) commercial development with a gross floor area of 10,000m ² or more			
(d) retail development with a gross floor area of 2,000m ² or more			
(e) a warehouse or transport depot with a gross leasable floor area of 8,000m ² or more			
(f) industry with a gross floor area of 20,000m ² or more			
(g) educational facilities with a capacity of 250 students or more.			

Urban Transport Routes Overlay

Assessment Provisions (AP)

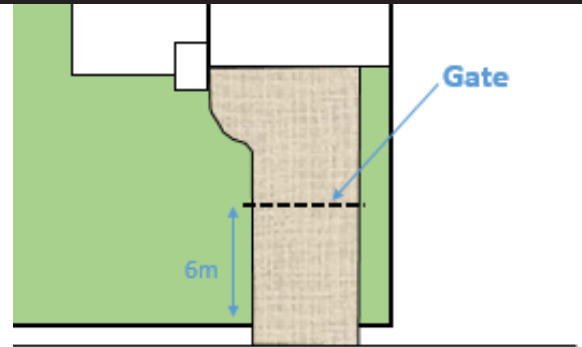
Desired Outcome (DO)

Desired Outcome	
DO 1	Safe and efficient operation of Urban Transport Routes for all road users.
DO 2	Provision of safe and efficient access to and from Urban Transport Routes.

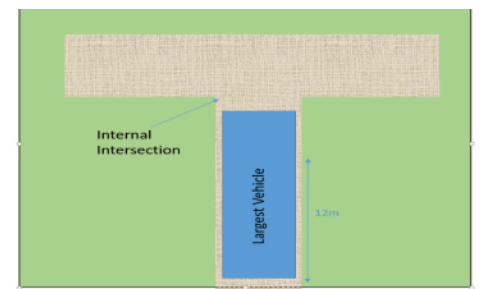
Performance Outcomes (PO) and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Criteria / Designated Performance Feature (DPF)

Performance Outcome	Deemed-to-Satisfy Criteria / Designated Performance Feature
Access - Safe Entry and Exit (Traffic Flow)	
PO 1.1 Access is designed to allow safe entry and exit to and from a site to meet the needs of development and minimise traffic flow interference associated with access movements along adjacent State maintained roads.	DTS/DPF 1.1 An access point satisfies (a), (b) or (c): (a) where servicing a single (1) dwelling / residential allotment: (i) it will not result in more than one access point (ii) vehicles can enter and exit the site in a forward direction (iii) vehicles can cross the property boundary at an angle between 70 degrees and 90 degrees (iv) passenger vehicles (with a length up to 5.2m) can enter and exit the site wholly within the kerbside lane of the road (v) it will have a width of between 3m and 4m (measured at the site boundary) (b) where the development will result in 2 and up to 6 dwellings: (i) it will not result in more than one access point servicing the development site (ii) vehicles can enter and exit the site in a forward direction (iii) vehicles can cross the property boundary at an angle between 70 degrees and 90 degrees (iv) passenger vehicles (with a length up to 5.2m) can

	enter and exit the site wholly within the kerbside lane of the road (v) it will have a width of between 5.8m to 6m (measured at the site boundary) and an access depth of 6m (measured from the site boundary into the site) (c) where the development will result in 7 or more dwellings, or is a non-residential land use: (i) it will not result in more than one access point servicing the development site (ii) vehicles can enter and exit the site using left turn only movements (iii) vehicles can enter and exit the site in a forward direction (iv) vehicles can cross the property boundary at an angle between 70 degrees and 90 degrees (v) it will have a width of between 6m and 7m (measured at the site boundary), where the development is expected to accommodate vehicles with a length of 6.4m or less (vi) it will have a width of between 6m and 9m (measured at the site boundary), where the development is expected to accommodate vehicles with a length from 6.4m to 8.8m (vii) it will have a width of between 9m and 12m (measured at the site boundary), where the development is expected to accommodate vehicles with a length from 8.8m to 12.5m (viii) provides for simultaneous two-way vehicle movements at the access: A. with entry and exit movements for vehicles with a length up to 5.2m vehicles being fully within the kerbside lane of the road and B. with entry movements of 8.8m vehicles (where relevant) being fully within the kerbside lane of the road and the exit movements of 8.8m vehicles do not cross the centreline of the road.
Access - On-Site Queuing	
PO 2.1 Sufficient accessible on-site queuing adjacent to access points is provided to meet the needs of development so that all vehicle queues can be contained fully within the boundaries of the development site, to minimise interruption on the functional performance of the road and maintain safe vehicle movements.	DTS/DPF 2.1 An access point in accordance with one of the following: (a) will not service, or is not intended to service, more than 6 dwellings and there are no internal driveways, intersections, car parking spaces or gates within 6.0m of the access point (measured from the site boundary into the site) as shown in the following diagram:



- (b) will service, or is intended to service, development that will generate less than 60 vehicle movements per day, and:
- (i) is expected to be serviced by vehicles with a length no greater than 6.4m
 - (ii) there are no internal driveways, intersections, parking spaces or gates within 6.0m of the access point (measured from the site boundary into the site)
- (c) will service, or is intended to service, development that will generate less than 60 vehicle movements per day, and:
- (i) is expected to be serviced by vehicles with a length greater than a 6.4m small rigid vehicle
 - (ii) there are no internal driveways, intersections, parking spaces or gates within 6.0m of the access point (measured from the site boundary into the site)
 - (iii) any termination of or change in priority of movement within the main car park aisle is located far enough into the site so that the largest vehicle expected on-site can store fully within the site before being required to stop
 - (iv) all parking or manoeuvring areas for commercial vehicles are located a minimum of 12m or the length of the longest vehicle expected on site from the access (measured from the site boundary into the site) as shown in the following diagram:



Access - (Location Spacing) - Existing Access Point

PO 3.1

Existing access points are designed to accommodate the type and volume of traffic likely to be generated by the development.

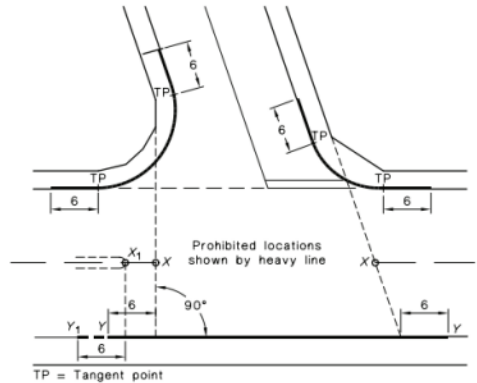
DTS/DPF 3.1

An existing access point satisfies (a), (b) or (c):

- (a) it will not service, or is not intended to service, more than 6 dwellings
- (b) it is not located on a Controlled Access Road and will not

	service development that will result in a larger class of vehicle expected to access the site using the existing access (c) is not located on a Controlled Access Road and development constitutes: (i) a change of use between an office <500m² gross leasable floor area and a consulting room <500m² gross leasable floor area or vice versa (ii) a change in use from a shop to an office, consulting room or personal or domestic services establishment (iii) a change of use from a consulting room or office <250m² gross leasable floor area to shop <250m² gross leasable floor area (iv) a change of use from a shop <500m² gross leasable floor area to a warehouse <500m² gross leasable floor area (v) an office or consulting room with a <500m² gross leasable floor area (vi) a change of use from a residential dwelling to a shop, office, consulting room or personal or domestic services establishment with <250m² gross leasable floor area.
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Access – Location (Spacing) – New Access Points

PO 4.1 New access points are spaced apart from any existing access point or public road junction to manage impediments to traffic flow and maintain safe and efficient operating conditions on the road.	DTS/DPF 4.1 A new access point satisfies (a), (b) or (c): (a) where a development site is intended to serve between 1 and 6 dwellings, access to the site is from the local road network (not being a Controlled Access Road) and is located outside of the bold lines shown in the following diagram:  NOTE: The points marked X_1 and X are respectively at the median end on a divided road and at the intersection of the main road centre-line and the extensions of the side road property lines shown as dotted lines, on an undivided road. On a divided road, dimension T-Y extends to Point Y_1. (b) where the development site is intended to serve between 1 and 6 dwellings, the new access: (i) is not located on a Controlled Access Road (ii) is not located on a section of road affected by double barrier lines (iii) will be on a road with a speed environment of 70km/h or less (iv) is located outside of the bold lines on the diagram shown in the diagram following part (a) (v) is located a minimum of 6m from a median opening or pedestrian crossing (c) where DTS/DPF 4.1 part (a) and (b) do not apply and access from an alternative local road at least 25m from the State Maintained Road is not available, and the access is not located on a Controlled Access Road, the new access is separated in accordance with the following:
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	Speed Limit	Separation between access points	Separation from public road junctions and merging/terminating lanes
	50 km/h or less	No spacing requirement	20m
	60 km/h	5m (for development intended to serve between 1 and 6 dwellings) and 10m for all other cases	73m
	70 km/h	40m	92m
	80 km/h	50m	114m
	90 km/h	65m	139m
	100 km/h	80m	165m
	110 km/h	100m	193m

Access - Location (Sight Lines)

PO 5.1

Access points are located and designed to accommodate sight lines that enable drivers and pedestrians to navigate potential conflict points with roads in a controlled and safe manner.

DTS/DPF 5.1

An access point satisfies (a) and (c) or (b) and (c):

- (a) the development site does or is intended to serve between 1 and 6 dwellings and utilises an existing access point or
- (b) drivers approaching or exiting an access point have an unobstructed line of sight in accordance with the following (measured at a height of 1.1m above the surface of the road):

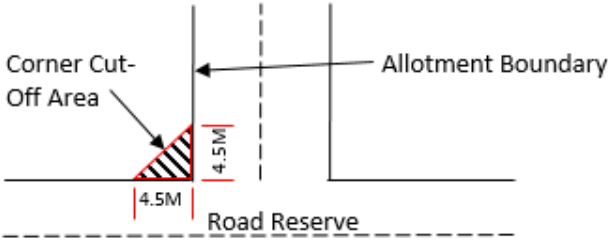
Speed Limit	Access point serving 1-6 dwellings	Access point serving all other development
40 km/h or less	47m	73m
50 km/h	63m	97m
60 km/h	81m	123m
70 km/h	100m	151m
80 km/h	121m	181m
90 km/h	144m	226m
100 km/h	169m	262m
110km/h	195m	300m

The diagram illustrates the required sight distance (SISD) for a vehicle approaching an access point. It shows a top-down view of a road intersection. A vehicle is positioned on the road, and its sightlines are projected forward. A '5 m (3 m min.) Lip of channel or edge line' is indicated on the right side of the road. The 'SISD' (Sight Distance) is marked as the distance from the vehicle to the point where the sightlines are blocked by the road geometry.

and

(c) pedestrian sightlines in accordance with the following diagram:

The diagram illustrates the required clearances for pedestrian sightlines. It shows a top-down view of a road intersection. A vehicle is positioned on the road, and a pedestrian is shown on the sidewalk. The 'Circulation roadway or driveway' is labeled. The 'Property boundary' is indicated. The '2.5 m' and '2.0 m' dimensions are shown, indicating the required clearances for the pedestrian's sightlines. The text 'These areas to be kept clear of obstructions to visibility' is also present.

Access – Mud and Debris	
PO 6.1 Access points constructed to minimise mud or other debris being carried or transferred onto the road to ensure safe road operating conditions.	DTS/DPF 6.1 Where the road has an unsealed shoulder and the road is not kerbed, the access way is sealed from the edge of seal on the road for a minimum of 10m or to the property boundary (whichever is closer).
Access - Stormwater	
PO 7.1 Access points are designed to minimise negative impact on roadside drainage of water.	DTS/DPF 7.1 Development does not: (a) decrease the capacity of an existing drainage point (b) restrict or prevent the flow of stormwater through an existing drainage point and system (c) result in access points becoming stormwater flow paths directly onto the road.
Building on Road Reserve	
PO 8.1 Buildings or structures that encroach onto, above or below road reserves are designed and sited to minimise impact on safe movements by all road users.	DTS/DPF 8.1 Buildings or structures are not located on, above or below the road reserve.
Public Road Junctions	
PO 9.1 New junctions with a public road (including the opening of unmade public road junctions) or modifications to existing road junctions are located and designed to ensure safe operating conditions are maintained on the State Maintained Road.	DTS/DPF 9.1 Development does not comprise any of the following: (a) creating a new junction with a public road (b) opening an unmade public road junction (c) modifying an existing public road junction.
Corner Cut-Offs	
PO 10.1 Development is located and designed to maintain sightlines for drivers turning into and out of public road junctions to contribute to driver safety.	DTS/DPF 10.1 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: 

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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Policy24		P&D Code (in effect) Version 2025.20 23/10/2025	
Except where all of the relevant deemed-to-satisfy criteria are met, development (including the division of land) that involves any of the following to/on a State Maintained Road or within 25 metres of an intersection with any such road:	Commissioner of Highways.	To provide expert technical assessment and direction to the Relevant Authority on the safe and efficient operation and management of all roads relevant to the Commissioner of Highways as described in the Planning and Design Code.	Development of a class to which Schedule 9 clause 3 item 7 of the Planning, Development and Infrastructure (General) Regulations 2017 applies.
(a) creation of a new access or junction (b) alterations to an existing access or public road junction (except where deemed to be minor in the opinion of the relevant authority) (c) development that changes the nature of vehicular movements or increase the number or frequency of movements through an existing access (except where deemed to be minor in the opinion of the relevant authority).			

Part 4 - General Development Policies

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 in Urban Areas

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 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.
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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 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: (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.	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	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 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 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.	DTS/DPF 2.5 None are applicable.
Landscaping	
PO 3.1 Soft landscaping and tree planting are incorporated to: (a) minimise heat absorption and reflection (b) maximise shade and shelter (c) maximise stormwater infiltration (d) enhance the appearance of land and streetscapes.	DTS/DPF 3.1 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.
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: (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	
PO 7.1 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:	DTS/DPF 7.1 None are applicable.

(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.	
PO 7.2 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.	DTS/DPF 7.2 None are applicable.
PO 7.3 Safe, legible, direct and accessible pedestrian connections are provided between parking areas and the development.	DTS/DPF 7.3 None are applicable.
PO 7.4 Street-level vehicle parking areas incorporate tree planting to provide shade, reduce solar heat absorption and reflection.	DTS/DPF 7.4 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.
PO 7.5 Street level parking areas incorporate soft landscaping to improve visual appearance when viewed from within the site and from public places.	DTS/DPF 7.5 Vehicle parking areas comprising 10 or more car parking spaces include soft landscaping with a minimum dimension of: (a) 1m along all public road frontages and allotment boundaries (b) 1m between double rows of car parking spaces.
PO 7.6 Vehicle parking areas and associated driveways are landscaped to provide shade and positively contribute to amenity.	DTS/DPF 7.6 None are applicable.
PO 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.	DTS/DPF 7.7 None are applicable.
Earthworks and sloping land	
PO 8.1 Development, including any associated driveways and access tracks, minimises the need for earthworks to limit disturbance to natural topography.	DTS/DPF 8.1 Development does not involve any of the following: (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 Driveways and access tracks designed and constructed to allow safe and convenient access on sloping land.	DTS/DPF 8.2 Driveways and access tracks on sloping land (with a gradient exceeding 1 in 8) satisfy (a) and (b): (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):	DTS/DPF 8.3 None are applicable.

(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.	
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 landslide or increase the potential for landslide or land surface instability.	DTS/DPF 8.5 None are applicable.
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	DTS/DPF 11.4 None are applicable.

and recycling collection vehicles to enter and leave the site without reversing.	
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	DTS/DPF 12.8

Building services, plant and mechanical equipment are screened from the public realm.	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 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.	DTS/DPF 13.2 Multi-storey development provides deep soil zones and incorporates trees at not less than the following rates, except in a location or zone where full site coverage is desired. <table><tr><th>Site area</th><th>Minimum deep soil area</th><th>Minimum dimension</th><th>Tree / deep soil zones</th></tr><tr><td><300 m²</td><td>10 m²</td><td>1.5m</td><td>1 small tree / 10 m²</td></tr><tr><td>300-1500 m²</td><td>7% site area</td><td>3m</td><td>1 medium tree / 30 m²</td></tr><tr><td>>1500 m²</td><td>7% site area</td><td>6m</td><td>1 large or medium tree / 60 m²</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Tree size and site area definitions</td></tr><tr><td>Small tree</td><td colspan="3">4-6m mature height and 2-4m canopy spread</td></tr><tr><td>Medium tree</td><td colspan="3">6-12m mature height and 4-8m canopy spread</td></tr><tr><td>Large tree</td><td colspan="3">12m mature height and >8m canopy spread</td></tr><tr><td>Site area</td><td colspan="3">The total area for development site, not average area per dwelling</td></tr></table>			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		
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>1500 m ²	7% site area	6m	1 large or medium tree / 60 m ²																																				
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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	DTS/DPF 14.1 None are applicable.																																						

adjacent land and buildings.	
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: (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.	DTS/DPF 14.3 None are applicable.
Car Parking	
PO 15.1 Multi-level vehicle parking structures are designed to contribute to active street frontages and complement neighbouring buildings.	DTS/DPF 15.1 Multi-level vehicle parking structures within buildings: (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.
PO 15.2 Multi-level vehicle parking structures within buildings complement the surrounding built form in terms of height, massing and scale.	DTS/DPF 15.2 None are applicable.
Overlooking/Visual Privacy	
PO 16.1 Development mitigates direct overlooking of habitable rooms and private open spaces of adjacent residential uses in neighbourhood-type zones through measures such as: (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.	DTS/DPF 16.1 None are applicable.
All non-residential development	
Water Sensitive Design	
PO 42.1 Development likely to result in risk of export of sediment, suspended	DTS/DPF 42.1 None are applicable.

solids, organic matter, nutrients, oil and grease include stormwater management systems designed to minimise pollutants entering stormwater.	
PO 42.2 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 42.2 None are applicable.
PO 42.3 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.	DTS/DPF 42.3 None are applicable.
Wash-down and Waste Loading and Unloading	
PO 43.1 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, 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) 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.	DTS/DPF 43.1 None are applicable.
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.

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									
Hours 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 following hours: <table><tr><th>Class of Development</th><th>Hours of operation</th></tr><tr><td>Consulting room</td><td>7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday</td></tr><tr><td>Office</td><td>7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday</td></tr><tr><td>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</td><td>7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday and Sunday</td></tr></table>		Class of Development	Hours of operation	Consulting room	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday	Office	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday	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	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday and Sunday
Class of Development	Hours of operation										
Consulting room	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday										
Office	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 8am to 5pm, Saturday										
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	7am to 9pm, Monday to Friday 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.				
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 vibration by adopting techniques including: (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.	DTS/DPF 4.2 None are applicable.				
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"> <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 5.2 Development that includes chimneys or exhaust flues (including cafes,	DTS/DPF 5.2 None are applicable.				

restaurants and fast food outlets) is designed to minimise nuisance or adverse health impacts to sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers) by: (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 External lighting is positioned and designed to not cause unreasonable light spill impact on adjacent sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers).	DTS/DPF 6.1 None are applicable.
Solar Reflectivity / Glare	
PO 7.1 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.	DTS/DPF 7.1 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: (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: (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	DTS/DPF 1.2 None are applicable.

Centre.

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) (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: (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- A. site contamination does not exist (or no longer exists) at the land - or B. the land is suitable for the proposed use or range of uses (without the need for any further remediation) - or 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) - and (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).

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 1.2 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 1.4 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 Safe and convenient access minimises impact or interruption on the operation of public roads.	DTS/DPF 3.1 The access is: (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.
PO 3.2 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.	DTS/DPF 3.2 None are applicable.
PO 3.3 Access points are sited and designed to accommodate the type and volume of traffic likely to be generated by the development or land use.	DTS/DPF 3.3 None are applicable.
PO 3.4 Access points are sited and designed to minimise any adverse impacts on neighbouring properties.	DTS/DPF 3.4 None are applicable.
PO 3.5	DTS/DPF 3.5

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.	Vehicle access to designated car parking spaces satisfy (a) or (b): (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: (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.
PO 3.6 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).	DTS/DPF 3.6 Driveways and access points: (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: (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.
PO 3.7 Access points are appropriately separated from level crossings to avoid interference and ensure their safe ongoing operation.	DTS/DPF 3.7 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: (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	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:

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.	(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 Loading areas and designated parking spaces for service vehicles are provided within the boundary of the site.	DTS/DPF 6.6 Loading areas and designated parking spaces are wholly located within the site.
Undercroft and Below Ground Garaging and Parking of Vehicles	
PO 7.1 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.	DTS/DPF 7.1 None are applicable.
Bicycle Parking in Designated Areas	
PO 9.1 The provision of adequately sized on-site bicycle parking facilities encourages cycling as an active transport mode.	DTS/DPF 9.1 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.
PO 9.2 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	DTS/DPF 9.2 None are applicable.

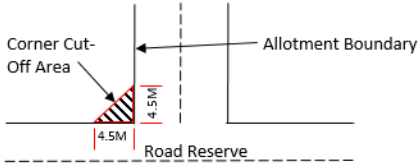
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property theft.			
PO 9.3	Non-residential development incorporates end-of-journey facilities for employees such as showers, changing facilities and secure lockers, and signage indicating the location of the facilities to encourage cycling as a mode of journey-to-work transport.	DTS/DPF 9.3	None are applicable.
Corner Cut-Offs			
PO 10.1	Development is located and designed to ensure drivers can safely turn into and out of public road junctions.	DTS/DPF 10.1	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: 

Table 1 - General Off-Street Car Parking Requirements

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.	
Commercial Uses	
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.

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

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	
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)

Table 3 - Off-Street Bicycle Parking Requirements

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.	
Office	1 space for every 200m ² of gross leasable floor area plus 2 spaces plus 1 space per 1000m ² of gross leasable floor area 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	