

25 March 2019

Jason Bailey
Project Lead Planning and Design Code
Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
GPO Box 1815
ADELAIDE SA 5001

By Email: DPTI.PlanningEngagement@sa.gov.au

Dear Jason

Re: Phase 1 – Planning and Design Code - Outback

MasterPlan SA Pty Ltd provide this submission on the Planning and Design Code for the Outback on behalf of RES Australia Pty Ltd (RES).

RES is the world's largest independent renewable energy company, with the expertise to develop, engineer, construct, finance, and operate projects around the globe. It has deployed over 16 gigawatts of utility-scale renewable energy projects across 250 projects in 12 countries over 37 years, involving wind, solar and energy storage technologies.

RES has been developing renewable energy projects in Australia since 2004. Currently RES has two development applications with the South Australian State Planning Commission to determine, namely the Twin Creek Wind Farm and Energy Storage project in the Mid North region of South Australia and secondly the Pallamana Solar Farm at Hillview Road, Pallamana.

As a renewable energy developer, RES has a particular interest in the "Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities" policies of in the General Section of the Planning and Design Code for the Outback (Phase 1 of the Code) and the proposed definition of "renewable energy".

This submission outlines concerns that RES has in relation to the definition and policy as currently proposed. RES considers that the proposed policy adversely alters the intent of the Ministerial policy currently within the Development Plans relating to wind farm development and does not adequately or appropriately address solar farm development. RES notes that the strategic intent for development of sustainable energy is supported in the State Planning Policy 12 – Energy (as quoted):



State Planning Policy 12 – Energy

The provision of sustainable, reliable and affordable energy is essential in meeting the basic needs of communities and ensuring the long-term supply of key services across South Australia. Industries and business rely on energy for their viability while households rely on it daily to support their lives, health and comfort. The production of energy and associated infrastructure also contributes significantly to the state's economy.

It is our understanding that the policies of the Code should implement the state planning policies through appropriate zoning/policies that support the provision of infrastructure and flexibility for emerging technologies to be accommodated, whilst mitigating environmental and amenity impacts. At this time, we consider that the Code has a bias towards the mitigation of potential or perceived impacts without the flexibility to accommodate emerging technologies.

Renewable Energy Definition

A land use definition for “renewable energy” is proposed to be included in the Code. Inclusion of a definition is generally supported, however the terminology is important. The definition proposed in Phase 1 of the Code (Part 6 – Land Use Definitions – Table P6) states:

Renewable energy facility: Means land and/or water used to generate electricity from a source of energy that is not depleted when used such as wind, solar, tidal, hydropower, biomass or geothermal.

This use may also include:

- a) any associated facility for the storage and/or transmission of the generated electricity; and*
- b) any building or structure used in connection with the generation of electricity.*

The use does not include a renewable energy facility principally used to supply and/or store electricity to an existing use of land (e.g., domestic solar panels, domestic wind generators, domestic battery storage).

It is considered the current definition should be revised to:

- clarify the scale of facilities that are considered to be “renewable energy facilities”. It is understood the intent of the current definition is to exclude domestic scale facilities, however there is no reference to commercial scale facilities that may be on industrial or commercial sites;
- clarify the scale of facilities with reference to generation facilities that are greater than 5.0 megawatts (connected to the electricity network) and would currently require certification



from the Office of Technical Regulator (OTR) in relation to the stability and security of the state's electricity network;

- clarification of whether facilities for the storage only of electricity should be considered as renewable energy facilities.

Consideration has been given to the definition and one alternative may be as follows:

Generation and/or storage of electricity from a renewable source, such as solar energy, wind energy, biomass or geothermal, source (such as wind, solar, tidal, hydropower, biomass or geothermal).

This may also include:

- (a) any associated facility for transmission of the generated electricity;*
- (b) a facility for the storage of electricity; and*
- (c) any building or structure associated with the generation, operation and/or storage of electricity.*

This clause does not apply to a system of renewable energy generation or storage, that is principally utilised for consumption of electricity on the site of an existing use (such as solar photovoltaic panels or wind generator or battery storage on a dwelling, industry etc), that has a generating capacity not exceeding 5MW that is to be connected to the State's power system.

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RES recognises and appreciates that the transition of current renewable energy policies in the Development Plan will vary with their conversion and transition to the Code. In the conversion process, RES would seek to ensure that the same policy intent is converted in relation to wind farms and the shortfall of the existing Development Plan policy in relation to solar farms, is addressed. The following comments are made in relation to the Code policy.

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities	
Current Desired Outcome	Comment
<p>DO 1</p> <p>The efficient and cost-effective provision of infrastructure networks and services, renewable energy facilities and ancillary development in a manner that minimises hazard, is environmentally and culturally sensitive and that suitably manages adverse visual impacts on natural and rural landscapes and residential amenity.</p>	<p>Question why the DO includes the words “cost-effective”. How would this be determined by a planning authority and how does it influence the fundamental question of whether the land use is appropriate, and does it suitably minimise impacts on the environment and other land uses.</p> <p>Matters relating to hazard minimisation, visual impacts etc are more appropriately dealt with as Performance Outcomes.</p> <p>Suggest that the DO could be more simply worded such as:</p> <p><i>DO 1 Efficient provision of infrastructure networks and services.</i></p> <p><i>DO 2 Development of renewable energy facilities in areas that provide opportunity to harvest natural resources for the efficient generation of electricity.</i></p>

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities		
Current Performance Outcome (PO)	Current Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS)	Comment
General		
<p>PO 1.1</p> <p>Infrastructure networks and services, renewable energy facilities and ancillary development to meet anticipated user demand, while maintaining services to existing users.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>Question whether the terminology of “anticipated user demand” should be amended to “identified user demand” if required at all This could be interpreted in the context of commercial viability of a project, which is not a planning consideration.</p> <p>The requirement to maintain services to existing users is a very open statement and could result in a broader debate regarding electricity reliability and stability. In the planning framework the question of reliability and stability are considered in the OTR certification for commercial scale renewable projects.</p>
<p>PO 1.2</p> <p>Development located and designed to minimise hazard or nuisance to adjacent development and land uses.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>This PO is not required, as the intent is covered in other general provisions, such as Interface Between Land Uses. Inclusion of this PO here infers that all infrastructure, including renewable energy has potential to create hazards and/or nuisance.</p>

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

Visual Amenity

<p>PO 2.1</p> <p>The visual impact of above ground infrastructure networks and services, renewable energy facilities, energy storage facilities and ancillary development from townships, scenic routes and public roads is minimised and managed by:</p> <p>(a) utilising features of the natural landscape to obscure views;</p> <p>(b) siting development below ridgelines, where practicable;</p> <p>(c) avoiding visually sensitive and significant landscapes;</p> <p>(d) using materials and finishes with low reflectivity and colours that complement the surroundings;</p> <p>(e) using existing vegetation to screen buildings; or</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>This policy and those specific to Wind Farms do not provide the same level of recognition of the visual impact of wind turbines as is currently contained in the Development Plan policy. Whilst the policies relating to visual intrusion being acceptable are in the zone section of the Development Plan, it is understood that Desired Character Statements will not be part of the Code; and land uses that may occur in various zones should be located in the general section. On this basis, it is important that the intent of the current policy is incorporated into the Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities policy of the Code.</p> <p>Currently the Desired Character statement for the Primary Production Zone states: <i>“Wind farms and ancillary development...are envisaged within the zone and constitute a component of the zone’s desired character. These facilities will need to be located where they can take advantage of the natural resource upon which they rely and, as a consequence, components (particularly turbines) may need to be:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Located in visually prominent locations such as ridgelines;</i> - <i>Visible from scenic routes and valuable scenic and environmental areas; and</i> - <i>Located closer to roads than envisaged by generic setback policy.</i> <p><i>This, coupled with the large scale of these facilities (in terms of both height and spread of components), renders it difficult to mitigate the visual impacts of wind farms...</i></p> <p>The PO’s need to acknowledge the difficulty in minimising visual impact of some renewable energy facilities.</p> <p>In addition, when considering (a) to (f) as techniques to minimise or manage visual impact, we note:</p> <p>(a) natural features are utilised for some infrastructure i.e. ridgelines for wind turbine generators;</p> <p>(b) as above, development is often required on ridgelines;</p>
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Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

<p>(f) incorporating landscaping or landscaped mounding around the perimeter of a site and between adjacent allotments used for residential or other sensitive land uses.</p>		<p>(c) if an area is visually sensitive or significant then the Code should define these via overlays, otherwise this broad statement could be considered to by any or all landscapes by people who do not wish to see renewable energy infrastructure developed. Use of overlays which may define visually sensitive or significant areas should be limited to existing defined areas, such as Barossa Character area until otherwise investigated and defined;</p> <p>(d) some renewable energy infrastructure may not be constructed in a colour or material that complements the surroundings;</p> <p>(e) accept that existing vegetation can be utilised to screen buildings. However, terminology needs to be tight, as a building is a structure and a wind turbine generator is a structure – on this basis existing landscaping could not be used to screen a wind turbine generator; and</p> <p>(f) whilst the intent of this provision is acknowledged, it could be read that the entire site of a wind farm would need to be landscaped if all adjacent properties contained dwellings or other sensitive land uses. Such a requirement is not practical. Landscaped mounding may also have unintended consequences for drainage.</p>
<p>PO 2.2 Substations, pumping stations, battery storage facilities, maintenance sheds and other ancillary structures incorporate vegetated buffers around the perimeter to reduce adverse visual impacts when viewed from adjacent land.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>Intent acknowledged, however it could be onerous if no-one is actually experiencing visual impact. Given all of the general policies of the Code regarding visual impact, this PO is not necessary.</p>

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

PO 2.3

The visual impact of excavation and earthworks for the installation of storage facilities, pipework, penstock, substations or the like is minimised through the reinstatement of exposed surfaces, revegetation and rehabilitation.

No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.

Intent acknowledged. However, this PO is not necessary given all of the general policies of the Code.

Rehabilitation

PO 3.1

The progressive or future rehabilitation of disturbed areas ahead of, or upon, decommissioning of areas used for (or have been used for) renewable energy facilities and transmission corridors.

No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.

Intent acknowledged, albeit the wording of the PO could be clarified. Question the application of this PO. A rehabilitation plan is generally sought as part of a development application, is there a need for a PO to guide this type of request?

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

Hazard Management

<p>PO 4.1</p> <p>Infrastructure and renewable energy facilities and ancillary development located and operated to not adversely impact maritime or air transport safety, including the operation of ports, airfields and landing strips.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>Note that this PO is similar to current PDC, albeit that terminology has altered. Is there a reason that the wording "airfields and designated landing strips" has been altered to "landing strips"?</p>
<p>PO 4.2</p> <p>Facilities for energy generating, power storage and transmission separated from dwellings, tourist accommodation and frequently visited public places (such as viewing platforms/lookouts) to reduce risks to public safety from fire or equipment malfunction.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>The inference of this PO is that generating, storage and transmission is a public safety risk. Question why this is required. Furthermore, question why "viewing platforms/lookouts" are specifically referenced? The siting of viewing platforms/lookouts will be selected by the developer in a location that minimises risk (i.e. public liability).</p>

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

<p>PO 4.3</p> <p>Bushfire hazard risk minimised for renewable energy facilities by providing appropriate access tracks, safety equipment, and water tanks and establishing cleared areas around substations, battery storage and operations compounds.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>Intent acknowledged. However, this PO is not necessary given all of the general policies of the Code.</p>
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Electricity Infrastructure and Battery Storage Facilities

<p>PO 5.1</p> <p>Electricity infrastructure located to minimise visual impacts through techniques including:</p> <p>(a) siting utilities and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on areas already cleared of native vegetation; or (ii) where there is minimal interference or disturbance to existing native vegetation or biodiversity; and 	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>Intent acknowledged. However need to clarify that this electricity infrastructure is not applicable to wind turbine generators.</p>
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Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities		
(b) grouping utility buildings and structures with non-residential development, where practicable.		
PO 5.3 Battery storage facilities co-located with substation infrastructure to minimise the development footprint and reduce environmental impacts.	No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.	The PO infers that battery storage has environmental impacts, whereas these facilities may be located on cleared industrial land adjacent a substation. Furthermore, there are a variety of general policies relating to management of environmental impacts. This PO may have the unintended consequence of reducing design solutions for electricity storage. For example, it would discourage DC-coupled storage which may be scattered throughout a solar farm site next to the inverters.
Renewable Energy Facilities		
PO 7.1 Renewable energy facilities located as close as practicable to existing transmission infrastructure to facilitate connections and minimise environmental impacts as a result of extending transmission infrastructure.	No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.	Intent acknowledged, albeit it is a very simplistic view of efficient design of renewable energy facilities. It may be more practical in some circumstances to locate adjacent another part of the network and at a site suitable of accommodating renewable energy facilities. A significant test will be what is "as close as practicable". Given the uncertainty of this terminology, it is suggested the PO is rewritten.

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

Renewable Energy Facilities (Wind Farm)

<p>PO 8.1</p> <p>Visual intrusion of wind turbine generators on the amenity of residential and tourist development reduced through appropriate separation.</p>	<p>DTS 8.1</p> <p>Wind turbine generators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) setback at least 1,000 metres from non-associated (non-stakeholder) dwellings and tourist accommodation; (b) setback at least 2,000 metres from a zone primarily intended to accommodate sensitive land uses. 	<p>Intent of this PO is the same as current Development Plan policy</p> <p>Suggest that the wording should include on how to be measured i.e. base of the wind turbine generator. The provision also needs to clarify that the dwelling or tourist accommodation needs to be approved and current at the time of lodging the development application, to avoid dwelling applications being submitted post lodgement of the DA for a wind farm to derail the application.</p> <p>Suggest that "primarily intended to accommodate sensitive land uses" is a very broad statement that should be refined and reference those zones that incorporate residential land uses, for example: "primarily intended to accommodate residential land uses".</p>
<p>PO 8.2</p> <p>The visual impact of wind turbine generators on natural landscapes managed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) designing wind turbine generators to be uniform in colour, size and shape; (b) coordinating blade rotation and direction; and (c) mounting wind turbine generators on tubular towers (as opposed to lattice towers). 	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>Intent same as current Development Plan policy.</p>

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

<p>PO 8.3</p> <p>In sparsely populated remote areas, wind farms and ancillary development located in areas that provide opportunity for harvesting of wind and efficient generation of electricity and therefore siting can be:</p> <p>(a) in visually prominent locations; and</p> <p>(b) closer to roads than envisaged by generic setback policy.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>The wording of this policy is vehemently opposed. The inference of the policy is that the only location that wind farms are appropriate because of their visual impact is in “sparsely populated remote areas”. Not only does this significantly alter the intent of the existing Ministerial wind farm policy it is extremely ambiguous terminology – how can a “sparsely populated remote area” be defined?</p> <p>Suggested wording:</p> <p>Wind farm development sited to maximise harvesting of wind and efficient generation of electricity and therefore wind turbine generators and wind monitoring masts can be:</p> <p>(a) in visually prominent locations; and</p> <p>(b) closer to roads than setbacks established for other structures.</p>
<p>PO 8.4</p> <p>Wind farms and ancillary development minimise potential for bird and bat strike.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>PO Intent understood, however wording needs to be refined. Alternatively, general policy regarding protection of biodiversity would be appropriate.</p>
<p>PO 8.5</p> <p>Wind turbine generators incorporate recognition systems or physical markers to minimise the risk to aircraft operations.</p>	<p>DTS 8.5</p> <p>No Commonwealth air safety (CASA / ASA) or Defence requirement.</p>	<p>The majority of wind turbine generators do not require any aviation markers. It is therefore questionable as to the reason or need for this policy. The DTS does not make sense and is ambiguous. It should be also noted that the night time visual impact of wind turbine aviation lighting is considerable and should only be implemented where there is a clearly recognised and accepted risk to aviation safety.</p>

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities		
<p>PO 8.6</p> <p>Meteorological masts and guidewires identifiable to aircraft through the use of colour bands, marker balls, high visibility sleeves or flashing strobes.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>Intent acknowledged.</p>
Renewable Energy Facilities (Solar Power)		
<p>PO 9.1</p> <p>Solar power facilities generating 5.0 megawatts, or more are not located on land of high environmental, scenic or conservation value.</p>	<p>No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.</p>	<p>Policies included in this section need to acknowledge that solar farms may be developed on land currently utilised for primary production. If there is not this recognition, then this land use could be considered to be in direct conflict with DO of this section and/or of the Rural Zone.</p> <p>As written terminology "land of high environmental, scenic or conservation value" is ambiguous. It is not consistent terminology used in 2.1. As discussed in 2.1 comments above, if an area is visually sensitive or significant then the Code should define these via overlays, otherwise this broad statement could be considered to be any or all landscapes by people who do not wish to see renewable energy infrastructure developed. Use of overlays which may define visually sensitive or significant areas should be limited to existing defined areas, such as Barossa Character area until otherwise investigated and defined.</p> <p>Suggested wording:</p> <p>"PO Renewable energy facilities that can preclude the use of land from productive rural activities".</p>

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities		
		This PO is trying to recognise that large scale commercial solar farms (and possibly other forms of renewable energy) may result in the “quarantining” of “farming” land. It may be possible to rewrite this to preclude commercial scale solar farms from “highly productive” agricultural land.
<p>PO 9.2</p> <p>Solar power facilities that assist with the movement of wildlife by:</p> <p>(a) incorporating wildlife corridors and habitat refuges; and</p> <p>(b) avoiding the use of extensive security or perimeter fencing.</p>	No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.	<p>Intent of part (a) acknowledged, however, question if this is required given general policies that require retention of native vegetation. Furthermore, extensive areas of landscaping and/or corridors can impact on the efficiency of solar farms and may not be required for retention if they do not have environmental significance.</p> <p>Question if (b) is legal. Currently fencing is not deemed to be development.</p>
Temporary Facilities		
<p>PO 12.1</p> <p>In rural and remote locations, development that is likely to generate significant waste material during construction, including packaging waste, makes provision for a temporary on-site waste storage enclosure to minimise the incidence of wind-blown litter.</p>	<p>DTS 12.1</p> <p>A waste collection and disposal service will be used to dispose of the volume of waste and at a rate it is generated.</p>	<p>Question why this policy is included in this section, as it would appear to be applicable to a wide range of land uses and could be more appropriately located in another general section of the Code.</p>

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

PO 12.2

Temporary facilities to support the establishment of renewable energy facilities (including borrow pits, concrete batching plants, laydown, storage, access roads and worker amenity areas) are sited and operated to minimise environmental impact.

No deemed-to-satisfy requirements are applicable.

Intent acknowledged, however policy intent would be covered by other general policy.

RES appreciates the opportunity to provide comments on the Code at this time and would be pleased to discuss its concerns further with the Department of Planning as these policies are refined.

Should you require clarification, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned or Daniel Leahy, Development Manager – RES on [REDACTED] or email: [REDACTED], or Chris Gosling, Project Development Manager – RES on [REDACTED] or email: [REDACTED].

Yours sincerely



Julie Jansen
MasterPlan SA Pty Ltd

cc: Daniel Leahy and Chris Gosling, RES



Submission form:

Planning and Design Code in the outback (land not within a council area)



Government
of South Australia

Department of Planning,
Transport and Infrastructure

This submission form is being used to collect feedback from practitioners and the community on the Planning and Design Code in the outback (land not within a council area). It will help us consolidate comments under specific themes so that we can more easily identify trends and consider feedback according to the zone, overlay or general module to which it applies. Your input will ensure that the new planning and development rules for the outback meet the planning needs of rural South Australians and address planning issues relevant to land outside of council boundaries.

Please send your completed submission form to:

Jason Bailey, Project Lead Planning and Design Code
Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
Level 5, 50 Flinders Street, Adelaide 5000
GPO Box 1815, Adelaide SA 5001
Email: DPTI.PlanningEngagement@sa.gov.au

Section one: About you

1. Are you a planning, design or building industry professional?

Yes

No

If yes, please choose the professional field that best describes you from the drop-down list below:

[Click here to choose an item](#)

2. Are you lodging this submission on behalf of yourself or an organisation?

Self

Organisation

If you are lodging a submission on behalf of an organisation, please provide the name of your organisation below:

RES Australia Pty Ltd

3. What council (or non-council) area do you typically reside in?

Development interests in various Councils – typically regional Council areas.

4. If you wish to receive a report on the feedback received during this consultation, please provide your name and email address.

Name: Julie Jansen, MasterPlan

Email address: [REDACTED]

Section two: Feedback on the Planning and Design Code in the outback

5. Please provide your feedback on any or all of the Code sections outlined below.

PART 1 – RULES OF INTERPRETATION

[Click here to enter text.](#)

PART 2 - ZONES AND SUBZONES

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Coastal Waters Zone

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Conservation Zone

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Local Infrastructure (Airfield) Zone

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Remote Areas Zone

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Settlement Zone

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Specific Use (Tourism Development) Zone

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Township Zone

[Click here to enter text.](#)

PART 3 - OVERLAYS

[Click here to enter text.](#)

Building Near Airfields Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Coastal Areas Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Hazards (Acid Sulfate Soils) Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Hazards (Bushfire Protection) Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Historic Shipwrecks Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Key Outback and Rural Routes Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Key Railway Corridors Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Marine Parks (Managed Use) Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Marine Parks (Restricted Use) Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Murray-Darling Basin Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Prescribed Watercourses Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Prescribed Wells Area Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Ramsar Wetlands Overlay

Click here to enter text.

River Murray Flood Plain Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Significant Landscape Protection Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Sloping Land Overlay

Click here to enter text.

State Heritage Area Overlay

Click here to enter text.

State Heritage Place Overlay

Click here to enter text.

Water Resources Overlay

Click here to enter text.

PART 4 - GENERAL MODULES

Click here to enter text.

Advertisements

Click here to enter text.

Animal Keeping and Horse Keeping

Click here to enter text.

Aquaculture

Click here to enter text.

Bulk Handling and Storage Facilities

Click here to enter text.

Clearance from Overhead Powerlines

Click here to enter text.

Design and Siting

Click here to enter text.

Forestry

Click here to enter text.

Infrastructure and Renewable Energy Facilities

See Attached submission

Intensive Animal Keeping and Dairies

Click here to enter text.

Interface between Land Uses

Click here to enter text.

Land Division

Click here to enter text.

Marinas and On-Water Structures

Click here to enter text.

Mineral Extraction

Click here to enter text.

Open Space and Recreation

Click here to enter text.

Residential Liveability

Click here to enter text.

Site Contamination

Click here to enter text.

Tourism Development

Click here to enter text.

Transport, Access and Parking

Click here to enter text.

Waste Treatment and Management Facilities

Click here to enter text.

Workers Accommodation and Settlements

Click here to enter text.

PART 5 - MAPPING

Click here to enter text.

PART 6 – LAND USE DEFINITIONS

See attached submission.

PART 7– ADMINISTRATIVE DEFINITIONS

Click here to enter text.

PART 8 – REFERRALS TO OTHER AUTHORITIES OR AGENCIES

Click here to enter text.

PART 9 – TABLE OF AMENDMENTS

Click here to enter text.

Section three: Evaluation of this engagement

Please tell us if you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- 1. I feel well-informed about the proposed Planning and Design Code for the outback (land not within a council area).**

Choose an item from the drop-down list.

[Submission form: Planning and Design Code in the outback \(land not within a council area\)](#)

If not, why not? What information was missing?

Click here to enter text.

- 2. The information provided on the new Planning and Design Code for the outback was clear and understandable and enabled me to take an informed view.**

Choose an item from the drop-down list.

If not, what was unclear and how could we have made it easier to understand?

Click here to enter text.

- 3. I understand how the Planning and Design Code may affect me and/or my community.**

Choose an item from the drop-down list.

If not, what further information would have been useful to better understand how you might be affected by the draft State Planning Policies?

Click here to enter text.

- 4. I understand how my feedback will be used in the preparation of the final Planning and Design Code for the outback (land not within a council area).**

Somewhat agree

If not, tell us how we can better communicate with you about how your feedback will be used.

Click here to enter text.

- 5. I feel that I have had a genuine and adequate opportunity to have my say on the proposed Planning and Design Code for the outback (land not within a council area).**

Somewhat agree

If not, please tell us how we can improve our engagement with the community and what further opportunities you would like to have input.

Click here to enter text.

- 6. I would be willing to participate in future consultations related to the Planning and Design Code.**

Somewhat agree

If not, please tell us what would prevent you from participating in future consultations related to planning policy.

Click here to enter text.