

# DRAFT PLANNING AND DESIGN CODE



HISTORIC AREA STATEMENTS AND  
CHARACTER AREA STATEMENTS  
PROPOSAL TO AMEND PHASE 3 (URBAN AREAS)  
PLANNING AND DESIGN CODE AMENDMENT  
Light Regional Council





# Purpose

The State Planning Commission has released for public consultation the Urban Areas Planning and Design Code Amendment that applies to metropolitan Adelaide, regional cities and larger towns.

This new Code is the cornerstone of South Australia's new planning system and will become the state's single source of all planning zones and rules for assessing development applications. It will replace all 72 Development Plans by 1 July 2020.

The Code aims to make the development application process quicker, simpler and more equitable, giving people greater access to planning information that is consistent and clear, and available online.

With the introduction of the Code, some changes are proposed to the way we manage heritage in this State. This documents sets out what's new, and seeks your feedback on new historic area and character statements that will help guide development in areas of historic or character importance in South Australia.

## What is proposed?

The State Planning Commission is required by legislation to set up a new planning system that makes heritage policy and rules clearer, fairer and easier for all. Heritage in South Australia is protected by heritage specific legislation (the *Heritage Places Act 1993*) and through the planning legislation (the *Development Act 1993* and its successor, the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*). The *Heritage Places Act 1993* provides for a listing process for heritage that is judged to be of state significance. The planning legislation provides for a parallel system to list heritage that is deemed to be of local significance.

### State Heritage Places and Areas

In the new planning system, all current State Heritage Areas (17) and State Heritage Places (approx. 2,300) will transfer directly into the new Planning and Design Code under a State Heritage Areas Overlay and a State Heritage Places Overlay. They will continue to be protected under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and continue to be listed in the South Australian Heritage Register.

State heritage protections have been further strengthened with the Minister for Heritage given greater authority to direct decisions (at present the Minister is only empowered to provide advice). Importantly, the Minister cannot direct approval of demolition.

Demolition controls will apply in both State Heritage Areas and State Heritage Places Overlays, with any proposal to demolish a building/structure to be assessed using a single set of criteria including:

- the building's existing heritage values
- the structural condition of the building and risk to safety.

The State Heritage Overlay could be complemented by State Heritage Statements that assist in describing the historical themes and elements that are important considerations in development assessment. Regardless, development within State Heritage Areas triggers a referral to the Heritage Minister and as such, will be assessed against the relevant Conservation Management Plans and guidelines.

Importantly, where a State Heritage Places Overlay applies, it takes precedence over any other planning requirements.

## Local Heritage Places

In the new planning system, all Local Heritage Places (approx. 7,250) currently identified in council Development Plans will transfer directly into the new Planning and Design Code under a Local Heritage Places Overlay. They will continue to be listed in the South Australian Heritage Register, and will also be accurately mapped in the State Planning Atlas (currently under development).

Demolition controls will apply in the Local Heritage Places Overlay, with any proposal to demolish a building/structure to be assessed using a single set of criteria including:

- the building's existing heritage values
- the structural condition of the building and risk to safety.

The important elements of a local heritage place are to be included as part of the listing and assist in assessing any alterations or additions to these places.

It is acknowledge that at the current time, different Council development plans have different rules applying to Local Heritage Places. The Commission has proposed an approach to heritage protection which is consistent across council boundaries.

## Historic Areas

### A new Historic Areas Overlay

In the new planning system, all Historic Conservation Zones (over 140 are currently in development plans) and the similarly named zones, plus the 11,810 contributory items within these zones will transition into the new Planning and Design Code under a new Historic Area Overlay. The Overlay will apply to local areas that exhibit discernible historic character worthy of retention.

Demolition controls will apply in the Historic Area Overlay, with any proposal to demolish a building/structure to be assessed using a single set of criteria including:

- the building's historic characteristics and the ability to reasonably, economically restore it
- the contribution the building makes to the historic character of the streetscape
- the structural integrity/condition and the ability to economically restore it.

Some councils (25 of 68) have used 'contributory items' to identify specific buildings that contribute to the character of an area. However, not all councils with Historic Conservation Zones have included them, and there are vast differences in their demolition and public notification policies. No new contributory items have been listed since 2012.

In developing the Code, the Commission has proposed that contributory items not be individually identified in the new planning system because they have no statutory basis; have been applied inconsistently and processes to identify them have not afforded home owners the rights associated with the listing of state and local heritage.

The intention of the Historic Area Overlay is to ensure Historic Conservation Zones and the contributory items within them are subject to a consistent assessment process and the same level of protection. In this way, the Overlay will bring equality and fairness to land owners regardless of where they live.

## **New Historic Area Statements**

At the time the draft Planning and Design Code for Urban Areas was released for public consultation, it was foreshadowed that historic statements could be drafted to support the Historic Area Overlay. The Historic Area Statements were proposed to be introduced in the Code to help clearly identify and articulate the key elements of historic importance in a particular area. These were intended to replace Desired Character Statements in existing Development Plans.

- The proposal to include Historic Statements has gained support through the consultation process, and 22 councils have participated in the drafting process. The work prepared by Councils has been edited where necessary to provide a level of consistency in drafting style. Key amendments to the statements include the removal of prescriptive numbers which are covered in other areas of the code, the removal of background information and words that talk about what development should do (this is the role of the Overlay).
- Over 200 Historic Area Statements have now been prepared, which will affect in the order of 40,000 properties across South Australia that are proposed to be transitioned into the new Historic Areas Overlay. Importantly, these statements are based on existing Development Plan content. The intent of these Statements is not to provide lengthy background statements, but to distil the critical information required to make an informed planning decision that results in development that complements the existing (historic) character of a particular location. The Statements should be used to determine the prevailing styles and patterns of development for the purposes of interpreting all policies within the Overlays. Councils will be able to evolve these statements over time.
- Importantly, the maps shown in the attached statements are illustrative only. These will be removed when the final Planning and Design Code becomes operational. At this time, you will be able to click on your property and pull up the statement that is relevant to you, as well as other planning information.

Landowners affected by this change will be directly notified by letter of the proposal in accordance with legislative requirements.

## **Character Areas**

### **Character Area Overlay**

All Character Areas, such as residential character zones in council Development Plans which capture a desired visual appearance that give a community its identity, will continue to be protected in the new planning system under a Character Area Overlay. They will be accurately mapped in the State Atlas, with special individual characteristics of these areas reflected in zones and subzone policies to allow for suburban differences and uniqueness.

As in the former planning system, demolition within Character Areas will not require planning approval, however proposals for replacement dwellings will undergo rigorous assessment to ensure that existing character is maintained or enhanced.

### **Character Area Statements**

Character Area Statements will be introduced to help clearly identify and articulate the key elements of importance in a particular area. These will replace Desired Character Statements in existing Development Plans. A set of generic examples were released with the Code and have now been updated in the same way as the historic areas statement. Like the Historic Area Statements, several Councils have participated in the drafting process.



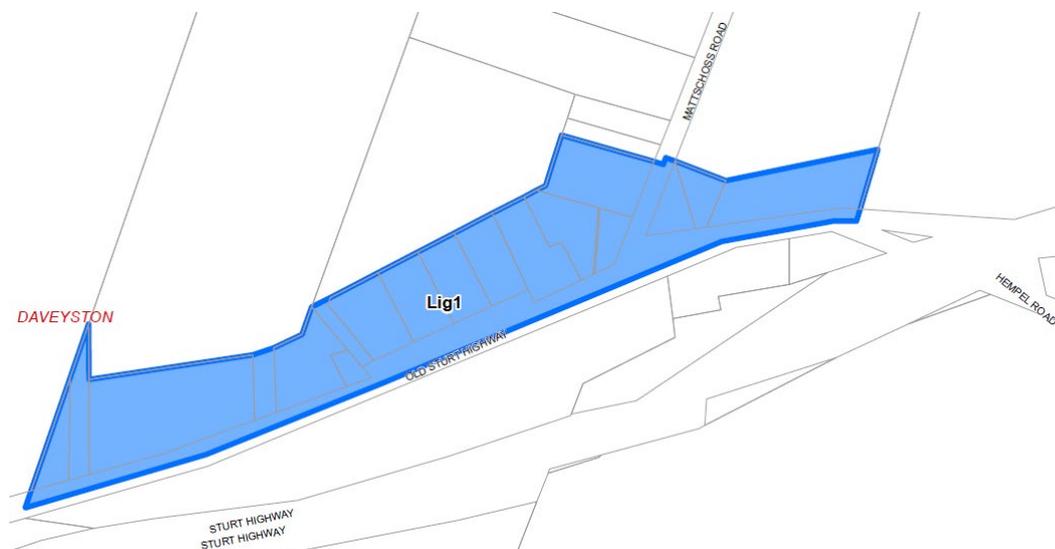
# Historic Areas affecting Light Regional Council

## Daveyston Historic Area Statement (Lig1)

Historic Area Overlays identify localities that comprise unified, consistent characteristics of an identifiable historic, economic and / or social theme of recognised importance. They can comprise land divisions, development patterns, built form characteristics and natural features that provide a legible connection to the historic development of a locality.

These attributes have been identified in the below table. In some cases State and / or Local Heritage Places within the locality contribute to the attributes of an Historic Area.

The preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement can assist in determining potential additional attributes of an Historic Area where these are not stated in the below table.



Eras and themes	Early development C1850's in support of mining and trade and later development (C1870's) in support of agricultural pursuits.
Allotments and subdivision patterns	Large allotments characteristic of their rural setting and focused along the Old Sturt Highway.
Architectural features	A mix of both large and smaller homes of typical construction representing a range of periods.
Building height	Single storey built scale to the streetscape
Materials	Consistent with the materials associated with the architectural styles of the subject building and streetscape
Fencing	Low, open fencing reflective of the architectural style of the subject building
Setting and public realm features	Rural setting with the presence of large mature trees and minimal front boundary setback commensurate to the undulating nature of the township.

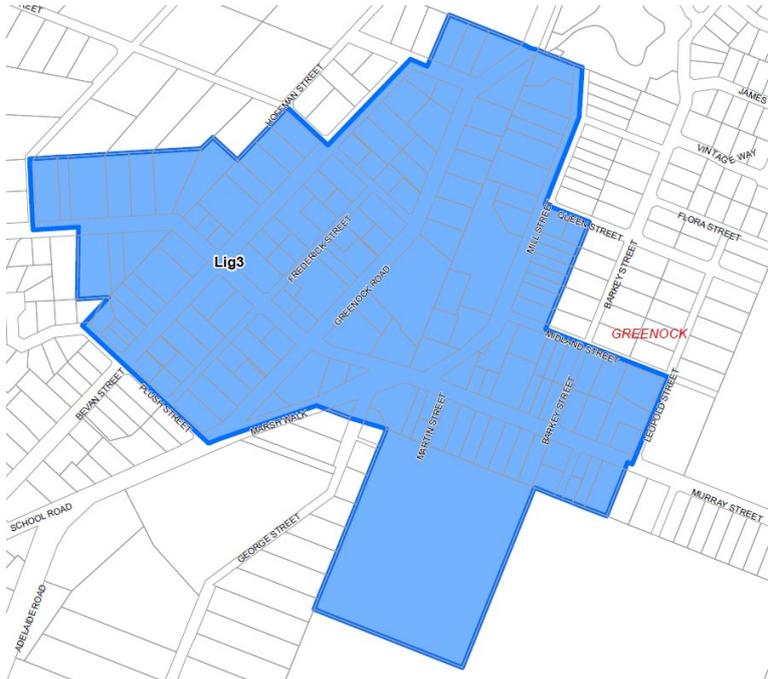


# Greenock Historic Area Statement (Lig3)

Historic Area Overlays identify localities that comprise unified, consistent characteristics of an identifiable historic, economic and / or social theme of recognised importance. They can comprise land divisions, development patterns, built form characteristics and natural features that provide a legible connection to the historic development of a locality.

These attributes have been identified in the below table. In some cases State and / or Local Heritage Places within the locality contribute to the attributes of an Historic Area.

The preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement can assist in determining potential additional attributes of an Historic Area where these are not stated in the below table.



Eras and themes	Early development dating from C1847 onwards and predominance of masonry residential structures.
Allotments and subdivision patterns	Mixed allotment sizes with a dominance of deep allotments.
Architectural features	A mix of building types with a predominance of stone residential structures however presence of other types including corrugated iron.
Building height	Single storey built scale to the streetscape
Materials	Consistent with the materials associated with the architectural styles of the subject building and streetscape
Fencing	Low, open fencing reflective of the architectural style of the subject building
Setting and public realm features	Areas of wide streets and narrow laneways adding to the village feel and focused around the Greenock Creek.

## Kapunda Historic Area Statement (Lig4)

Historic Area Overlays identify localities that comprise unified, consistent characteristics of an identifiable historic, economic and / or social theme of recognised importance. They can comprise land divisions, development patterns, built form characteristics and natural features that provide a legible connection to the historic development of a locality.

These attributes have been identified in the below table. In some cases State and / or Local Heritage Places within the locality contribute to the attributes of an Historic Area.

The preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement can assist in determining potential additional attributes of an Historic Area where these are not stated in the below table.



Eras and themes	<p>Mixed style commensurate to the formation of Kapunda from the 1840's onwards and reflective of the era of influence.</p> <p>Dominance of the Main Street and strong architectural elements</p>
Allotments and subdivision patterns	<p>Conventional grid land division pattern with a mix of allotment sizes</p> <p>Within the Main Street/town centre, consistent setbacks and strong building line with little interruption</p>
Architectural features	<p><u>Main Street</u></p> <p>Distinctive built form with two storey dominance</p> <p>Strong presence of civic buildings on or within proximity of Main Street (Hill Street)</p> <p>Strong front boundary building line</p> <p>Verandahs and parapet walls</p> <p><u>Residential</u></p> <p>stately houses with gardens or open space surrounding the buildings to the eastern end of High Street and South Terrace</p> <p>small modest cottages in proximity of the Historic Mine Site</p>

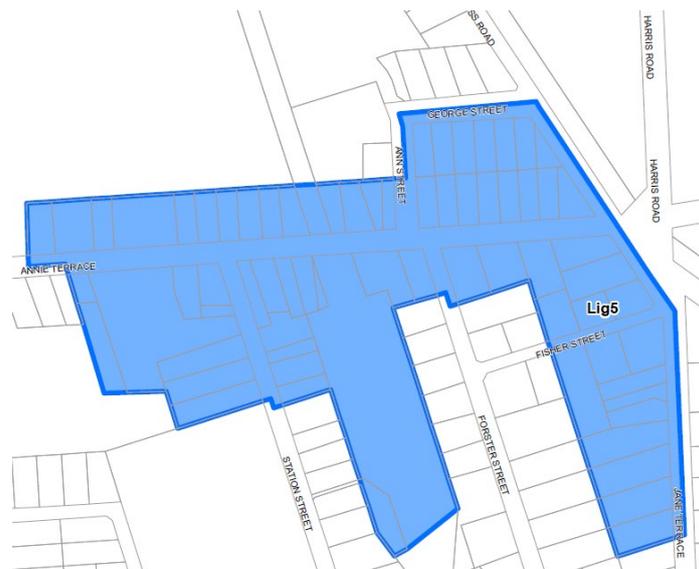
	<p>relatively high-density row cottages in the oldest part of Kapunda (e.g. Mildred Street and Tod Street)</p> <p>Other</p> <p>stately civic buildings in the form of the Kapunda Primary School and Kapunda High School</p>
Building height	<p><u>Main Street</u></p> <p>Two storey built scale commensurate of the streetscape</p> <p><u>Residential</u></p> <p>Single storey built scale to the streetscape</p>
Materials	<p>Consistent with the materials associated with the architectural styles of the subject building and streetscape</p>
Fencing	<p>Low, open fencing reflective of the architectural style of the subject building</p>
Setting and public realm features	<p>Areas of wide streets and expansive allotments and substantial gardens and trees</p> <p>Areas of narrow streets and compact allotment layout</p>

## Wasleys Historic Area Statement (Lig5)

Historic Area Overlays identify localities that comprise unified, consistent characteristics of an identifiable historic, economic and / or social theme of recognised importance. They can comprise land divisions, development patterns, built form characteristics and natural features that provide a legible connection to the historic development of a locality.

These attributes have been identified in the below table. In some cases State and / or Local Heritage Places within the locality contribute to the attributes of an Historic Area.

The preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement can assist in determining potential additional attributes of an Historic Area where these are not stated in the below table.



Eras and themes	1870's to 1880's dwellings with later development dating from the 1920's and 1930's and the dominance of the railway.
Subdivision Pattern	Large conventional land division pattern with a mix of allotment sizes
Architectural features	A mix of building types including small villas and cottages representing a range of periods.
Building height	Single storey built scale to the streetscape
Materials	Consistent with the materials associated with the architectural styles of the subject building and streetscape
Fencing	Low, open fencing reflective of the architectural style of the subject building
Setting and public realm features	Areas of wide streets and expansive allotments with established street trees.