



KANGAROO ISLAND REGIONAL PLAN

Draft - March 2024



Source: South Australian Tourism Commission



STATE
PLANNING
COMMISSION



Acknowledgment of Country

The Ngarrindjeri, Kaurna and Narungga Nations are the traditional owners of Kangaroo Island, connected to its lands and waters via ancient storylines and ancestral occupation.

The three Nations acknowledge and respect the interests that each group hold to Kangaroo Island, including their storylines, spiritual and cultural connections, and histories. The three Nations work together to protect and preserve the cultural values of the Island for current and future generations. The three Nations also acknowledge the interests of other Aboriginal groups who have historic connections to the Island.

The Department of Trade and Investment acknowledges the deep, ongoing spiritual connection that Ngarrindjeri, Kaurna and Narungga Nations hold to Kangaroo Island, and commit to working together to protect and preserve the cultural values of the Island for current and future generations.

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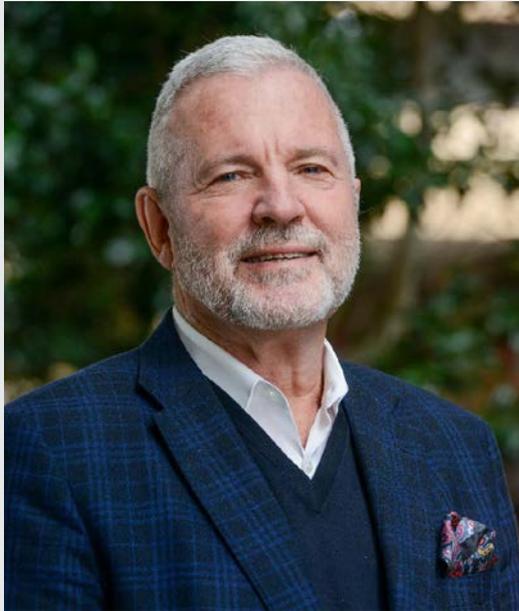
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Commission Chair's message

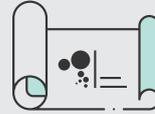


Craig Holden

Welcome to the Kangaroo Island Regional Plan (KIRP), a visionary roadmap for our island's future prosperity and sustainability.

As Chair of the State Planning Commission, I am proud to introduce this comprehensive strategy, developed to address key priorities and challenges facing our region. From planning for population growth to preserving our pristine environment and promoting economic prosperity, the KIRP sets forth a bold vision for the next 30 years.

To coincide with the launch of the KIRP, I am pleased to announce the development of Australia's first 100% digitised, dynamic, and interactive Regional Planning Portal. This innovative platform revolutionises stakeholder engagement, offering real-time updates and easy access to the regional plan through a user-friendly interface. It marks a significant step forward in enhancing transparency and collaboration in shaping Kangaroo Island's future.



The KIRP is not just a plan; it is a commitment to fostering a resilient, prosperous, healthy, and connected future for our island community. Climate change mitigation, convenient transport infrastructure, and diverse housing options are integral components of our vision for sustainable growth and community well-being.

Drafted by the State Planning Commission with support from Planning and Land Use Services, the KIRP maps out the South Australian Government's long-term vision for managing sustainable growth on Kangaroo Island. It identifies appropriate land for future housing, employment, and commercial use, as well as the necessary supporting infrastructure.

With population growth projections estimating 6876 residents by 2054, addressing housing challenges becomes paramount. The plan emphasises a settlement hierarchy for residential growth and protection of primary production land, with Kingscote and American River identified as key employment and service centres.

Climate change considerations are seamlessly integrated into planning efforts to safeguard against hazards and protect critical habitats, such as Glossy Black Cockatoo and Bandicoot habitats. Infrastructure improvements, including transport connectivity and strategic facility reservations, are prioritised to ensure our island's resilience and adaptability in the face of evolving challenges.



Communities on Kangaroo Island, both present and future, are relying on us to make responsible, equitable, and economically sound planning decisions. The KIRP acknowledges the strong sense of identity within each of our thriving towns and the island as a whole.

The Kangaroo Island Regional Plan aims to ensure an appropriate pipeline of land supply and housing diversity over the next 15 to 30 years, improving availability, accessibility, and affordability for all island communities. Your feedback and collaboration are invaluable as we work together to protect and nurture one of South Australia's greatest assets.



Craig Holden

Chair, State Planning Commission



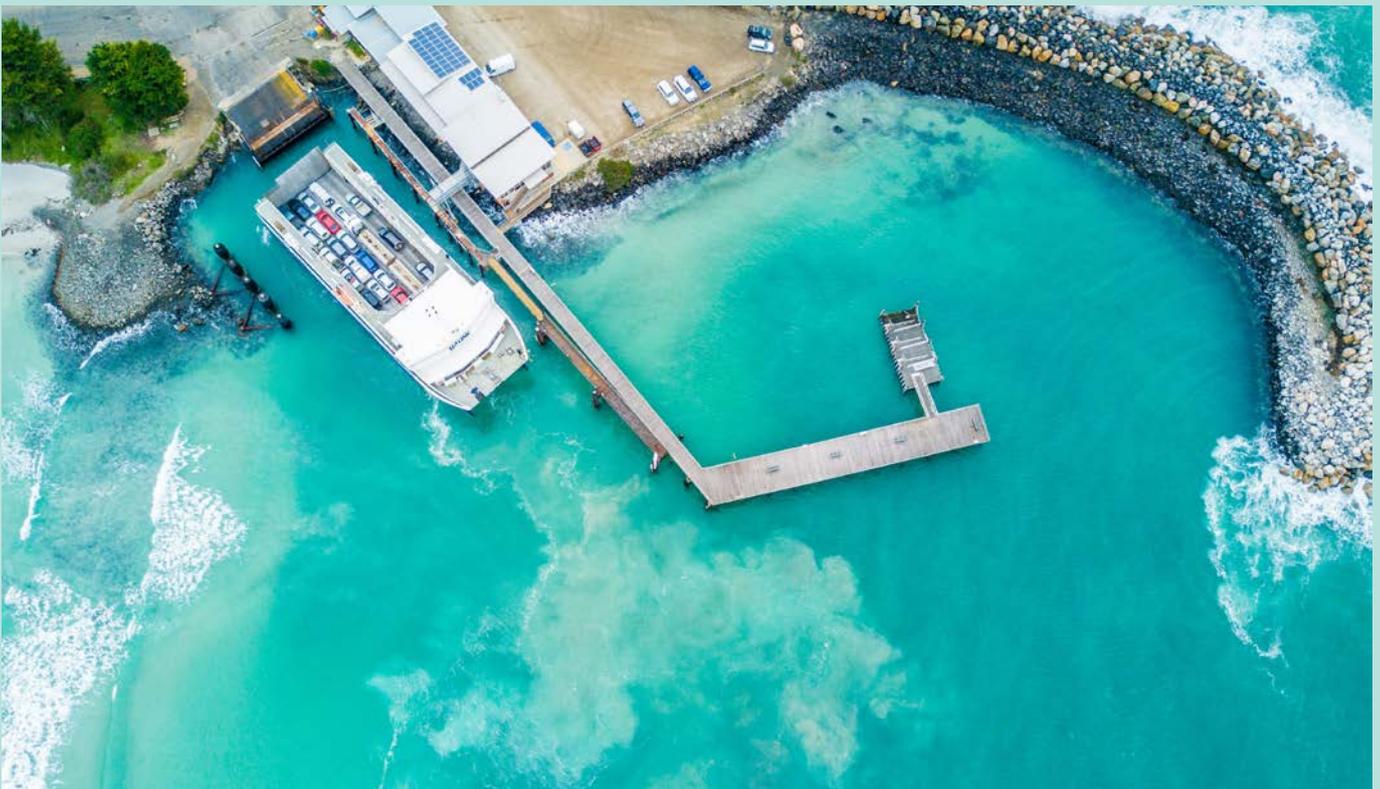
Introduction

Kangaroo Island is Australia's third largest island (4400 square kilometres) and geographically sits alongside the Fleurieu Peninsula and the Adelaide Hills, where there are intrinsic regional freight and tourism linkages.

The landscape varies from high coastal cliffs at the Island's north-western end to a central plateau tilted towards limestone plains and sand dunes along the southern coastline. The Island's highest point is about 300 metres above sea level. Just under 50% of the island remains covered in natural habitat.

Kangaroo Island is home to just over 5000 people. The main established townships include Kingscote, Penneshaw and American River at the eastern end of the Island, and Parndana, the Island's only inland town.

The Kangaroo Island Planning Region is distinct in that it comprises just one local government area, Kangaroo Island Council, and due to its distance to the mainland, the region encounters some unique economic, environmental and social situations, challenges and opportunities.



A vision for the region in 2054

Kangaroo Island is resilient, prosperous, attractive, healthy, and connected.

Achieving the vision:



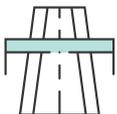
Kangaroo Island's close-knit, and resilient communities continue to grow and evolve. Townships accommodate a range of lifestyles with a strong sense of identity and are well-connected to reliable infrastructure and accessible services.



The Island's economy is strong, providing local employment opportunities led by thriving tourism and primary production industries that continue to innovate as domestic and global economies seek high-quality products and visitor experiences.



The pristine natural environment and diverse and abundant wildlife remain at the heart of the Island's identity. Strategies for mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change, and increasing regional resilience are embraced by industry, government, and communities.



Transport infrastructure supports safe and convenient connections for residents, tourists, and freight movements, and includes improved airport and ferry infrastructure, service reliability and choice.

An integrated approach

A coordinated and integrated approach to land use, transport, infrastructure and the public realm will help guide the strategies and actions to achieve Kangaroo Island's planning vision. How planning principles are applied will vary depending on population needs and land supply demands in the various Island towns. For Kangaroo Island, integrated planning will become increasingly important in and around the towns identified for long-term growth as the expectations by residents around service provision increase.

The Principles of Integrated Planning are identified in State Planning Policy 1 - [State planning policies | PlanSA](#).

Vision map key

Key site	Description
Kingscote Airport	<p>The \$21 million upgrade to the Kingscote Airport opened in 2018 and is the focus of the Kangaroo Island Airport Master Plan 2018-2035. By 2030, the airport precinct will be recognised as an exciting and developing urban destination supporting business and employment growth in a creative and sustainable environment.</p> <p>The airport will have a greater capacity for freight, furthering opportunities for island industries to connect with emerging and established markets for fresh produce, with a particular focus on markets in North, East and South East Asia.</p>
Penneshaw Ferry Terminal Upgrade and Master Plan	<p>To support the critical sea link between Kangaroo Island and the mainland, the terminal will be upgraded to ensure its ongoing durability, reliability, and functionality to support new SeaLink ferries, which are due to commence operations in early 2025.</p> <p>The terminal upgrade will occur in tandem with a Penneshaw Harbour Precinct Master Plan, which will support economic growth and guide future development.</p>
Penneshaw Desalination Plant and Trunk Line	<p>Construction of the Penneshaw Desalination Plant provides water security to island communities providing opportunities for potable water main connections. By 2039, the desalination plant will be responsible for generating 500 additional jobs and \$200m in economic activity.</p>
Major Tourist and Recreation Facility	<p>Construction of the Penneshaw Desalination Plant provides water security to island communities providing opportunities for potable water main connections. By 2039, the desalination plant will be responsible for generating 500 additional jobs and \$200m in economic activity.</p>
Forestry to Pastoral Transition Project	<p>Kiland Ltd land holdings in the western end of the Island is undergoing transition from forestry to sheep operations, anticipated to be completed by the early 2030s.</p>
Kingscote Town Centre	<p>Kingscote's role as the major commercial and service precinct on the Island will be reinforced by potential future investments such as: The Wharf Precinct is a vibrant multi-use area, serving as a new centre of tourism and retail activity. The KI Health Service Master Plan has been implemented and provides greater capacity and health care services to the island community.</p>

Key site	Description
American River New Activity Centre	<p>In 2054, American River is home to a greater share of the island's population and has evolved into a supporting service centre. A community hub, complete with modest retail offerings, provides an appropriate level of services to the community.</p>
Emu Bay New Housing	<p>Through the release of additional, suitably located land for residential purposes, Emu Bay has grown in a manner which retains its characteristic coastal charm, while affording additional opportunities for new residents and holidaymakers to situate themselves in this setting.</p>
Parndana Agribusiness and Tourism Service Centre	<p>Geographically located in proximity to the flourishing primary industry sector, Parndana is well positioned to leverage the benefits of this economic sector. Parndana has expanded to include additional retail and service offerings, with a sizable seasonal workforce population locating themselves in the township.</p> <p>This workforce population generates additional economic activity for the township and serves as a catalyst for additional retail and services to be made available for residents.</p>
Flinders Chase National Park Visitor Centre	<p>Flinders Chase National Park, as one of the most frequented visitor attractions on the Island, plays an important role for the tourism sector with visitation undertaken in a manner which respects and preserves the sensitive and idyllic wilderness. The \$16 million rebuilt visitor centre will accommodate conservation groups, researchers and commercial tourist operators</p>
Dudley Trail	<p>A 3-day/2-night 38km walking trail that links Penneshaw to Cape Willoughby Lighthouse, following the coast along the Dudley Peninsula, will provide a catalyst for increased tourism visitation to eastern Kangaroo Island.</p> <p>The \$7.79m, 2-stage public-private partnership project will further provide health benefits to island residents, by offering additional opportunities for active, outdoor recreation.</p>
Southern Ocean Lodge	<p>Premium tourist accommodation catering for the high-end, international tourism markets. After being destroyed in bushfires, Southern Ocean Lodge reopened in late 2023, combining contemporary designed guest suites, world-class dining and a personal connection with nature for this important segment of the tourist market on the Island.</p>

Kangaroo Island Vision map



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Vision Map Key Sites |  | Future Transport Works |
|  | Major Service Centre |  | Passenger and Freight Ferry |
|  | Supporting Service Centre |  | Main Road |
|  | Local Service Centre |  | Primary Industry Assets |
|  | Minor Settlement |  | NPWSA Reserve |
|  | Sea Ports |  | State Marine Network |
|  | Kingscote Airport | | |



Regional context



Population

Recent population change

Based on 2022 data, Kangaroo Island is home to 5084 people, about 0.3 per cent of the state's total population. This number has increased moderately over recent years at a rate below the state average, with the permanent residential population increasing by 233 people since 2016. Of the just over 5000 residents on the Island, about 40% live in Kingscote. The remainder live predominately in or around the towns of Parndana, Penneshaw, and American River.

Kangaroo Island's population of 15 to 24-year-olds (at 7.4%) is below the state's average of 11.7%, while the population aged 45 to 64 (29.7%) is above average of 25.4%. People aged over 65 make up 27% of the Island's current population, on par with the rest of the state.

Couples without children make up most households at 57%, significantly contributing to the average household size of 2.2 people.

The Aboriginal population in Kangaroo Island represents 1.6% of the Island's total population.

In the five years to 2021 the number of dwellings has increased by 4.2%, which equates to around 28 new dwellings each year. However, this number includes unoccupied dwellings (such as second homes or holiday houses) and rebuilds after the devastating 2019/20 bushfires, which are not currently available for rent or purchase.

During the peak tourist season, the Island's population increases by as much as 17%¹, which impacts the availability of temporary, short and seasonal accommodation for jobseekers attracted from across the Island and the mainland.

¹ SATC Regional Profile - Kangaroo Island (June 2023)



Projected population to 2054

Based on a high-growth scenario, the Island's population would grow to 6876 people by 2054, an increase of 1792 permanent residents over a 30-year period. Kangaroo Island would need 38 new houses built annually, to cater for the projected population increase as well as accommodating the average household size and proportion of housing needed on a permanent basis.

The demographic profile of the Island is expected to continue its current trajectory, with an ageing population and generally declining numbers of young people.

The number of people aged over 65 on the Island is projected to increase significantly by 2054, in particular the 80+ age cohort.

This forecast indicates a greater demand for accessible, affordable and diverse housing options to meet the changing needs and preferences of older people, and to secure a workforce required to meet the Island's anticipated healthcare needs.



This is further explored under the theme of People, Housing and Liveability.



Each year the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) updates the estimated resident population (ERP) for local areas, and this information will assist in monitoring the actual population change against the projected growth.

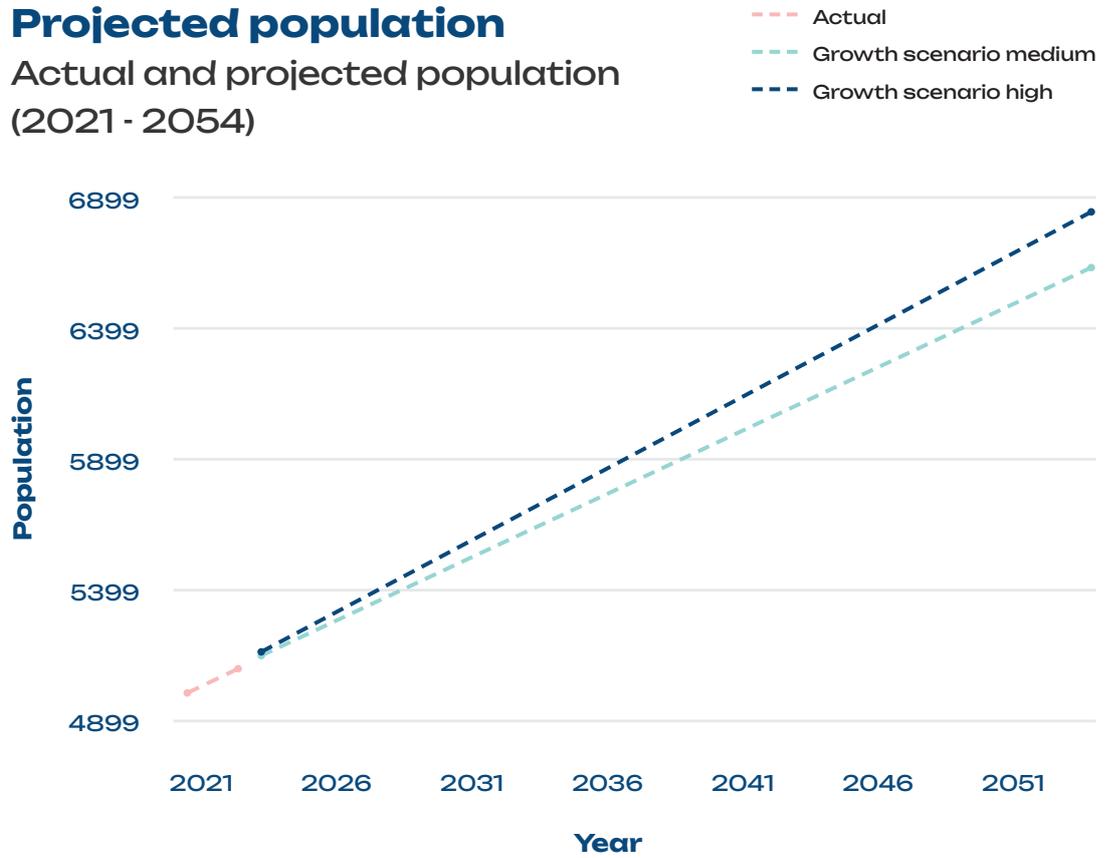
Population summary

Population growth scenario (2024 - 2054)

Estimate	Med	High
Total population		
2024	5174	5187
2054	6662	6876
2024 - 2054 (Total change)	1488	1689
Average annual change		
2022 - 2054	51 (0.87%)	57 (0.96%)

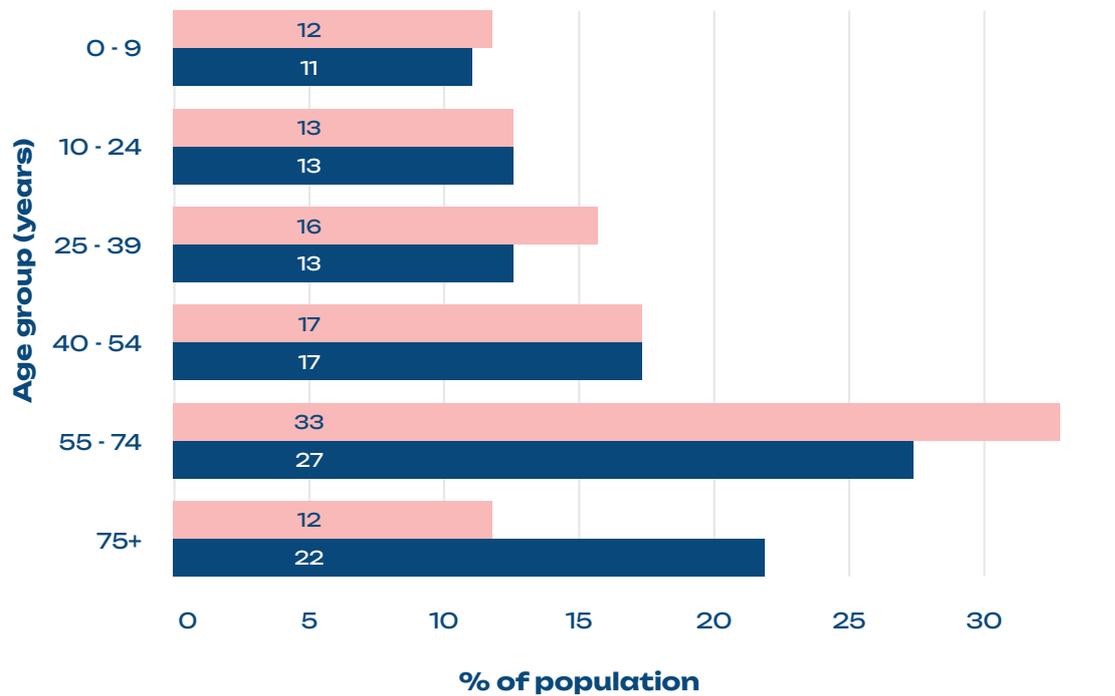
Projected population

Actual and projected population (2021 - 2054)



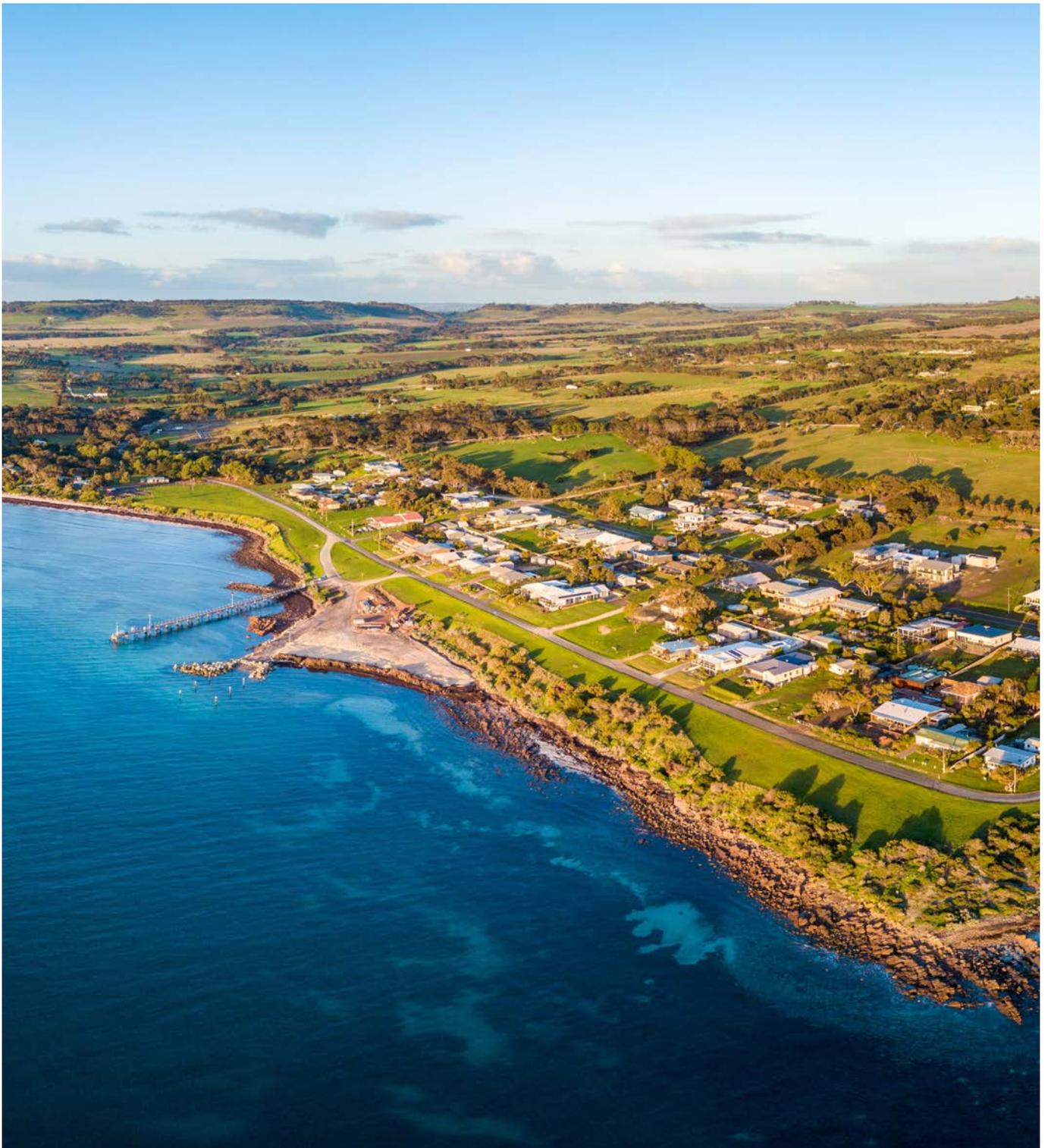
Projected population by age group

2023 2041





For more information on population change and projections, see: [Population | PlanSA.](#)





Housing land supply

The planning system can help meet future demand by making sure there is enough land for new houses, coupled with well-timed infrastructure, and flexibility in zoning and policies to allow for housing diversity.

Land supply reporting provides a point-in-time analysis of residential land development trends, projected demand, and land supply on Kangaroo Island. This information is used to determine the capacity of the planning system to provide an adequate supply of appropriate land to meet market demand.

A 15-year supply of appropriately zoned land is critical to ensure that housing supply and affordability is maintained to accommodate competing housing demand for permanent residents, short-term holiday rentals and temporary workers' accommodation.

Housing snapshot (2021)



3,326

Total dwellings



2,236 (68%)

Occupied dwellings



2.2

Average number of people per household



28

Average dwellings built every year

* Census 2021 data



The table below highlights key statistics relating to current housing development activity on Kangaroo Island, as well as current demand and zoned land capacity for residential development. The tables also identify the projected longer term land supply needs for the Island.

Region projection

Housing demand and land supply

Projected housing demand

High growth scenario (dwellings per year) 28

15 year demand (estimated) 420

Current housing land supply (allotments)

Development ready 1038 lots

Proposed 61 lots

Undeveloped zoned (estimated) 1086 lots

Future urban growth (estimated) 2559 lots

Proposed (application lodged) Future housing land supply (hectares)

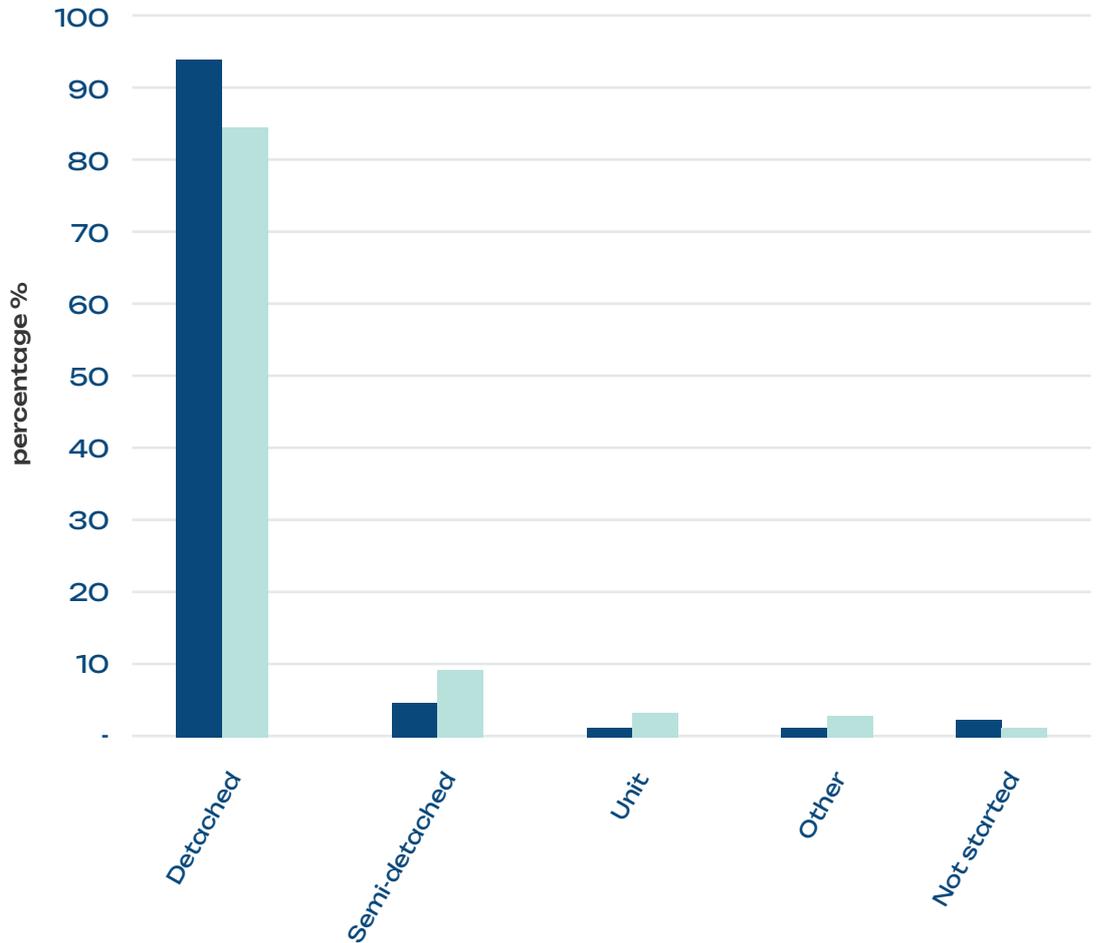
0 to 15 years (estimated) 79.1 ha

16 to 30 years (estimated) 59.83 ha

Dwelling types

Region Country SA

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2021) census



There is currently a 15-year supply of appropriately zoned land in Kingscote, American River and Penneshaw, as well as Emu Bay and Parndana, with new residential growth areas identified to cater for the projected 0-15 year housing demand. Areas identified as the 30-year land supply will cater for both the longer term projected permanent occupancy and short-term housing demand.



As the largest township accommodating 40% of the Island’s population, further detail on Kingscote’s land supply is provided below.

Region projection

Housing demand and land supply - Kingscote

Projected housing demand

Average annual dwellings built	9
15 year demand (estimated)	123

Current housing land supply (allotments)

Development ready	9 lots
Proposed	3 lots
Undeveloped zoned (estimated)	193 lots
Future urban growth (estimated)	644 lots

Proposed (application lodged) Future housing land supply (hectares)

0 to 15 years (estimated)	55.52 ha
16 to 30 years (estimated)	22.06 ha

Employment land supply

Trends in population, demography, labour force and building approvals are also key economic indicators for Kangaroo Island.

Current top 3 employing industries



22%

**Agriculture, Forestry
and Fishing**



11%

**Accommodation and
Food Services**



10%

**Health Care and
Social Assistance**



The ageing population is forecast to increase demand for skilled aged care support and associated professions, increasing the proportion of the Island's workforce employed in the health care and social assistance sector.



The Island's tourism and hospitality industries are robust and expected to continue to specialise and grow. Additional accommodation offerings and increased visitation numbers are likely to be driven by the planned Dudley Trail, Cliffs Golf Course, and new facilities at Flinders Chase National Park, which will provide further catalysts for growth and expansion of the tourism sector.



Growth in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors will likely slow down unless supported by opportunities for innovation and value-adding. Further insights are explored in the Productive Economy theme.

Supporting jobs growth

The planning system can support employment growth on Kangaroo Island by making sure there is enough land in the right places supported by the necessary infrastructure, and through flexibility in zoning and policies to allow for diverse business models.

Historically, the term 'industrial land' was used to describe concentrated areas where people were employed in traditional manufacturing. In recent years, however, the range of activities taking place within these precincts has evolved, and the term 'employment land' is now used to more accurately reflect and characterises their role and function as locations for jobs across a wide range of employment sectors.

Land supply reporting provides a point-in-time analysis of employment development trends, projected demand, and land supply across Kangaroo Island. This information will be used to determine the capacity of the land use planning system to provide an adequate supply of appropriate land to meet market demand.

The tables on the next few pages, identify the current consumption rates and capacity of zoned employment land, as well as proposed longer term employment land for the entire Island and for Kingscote.



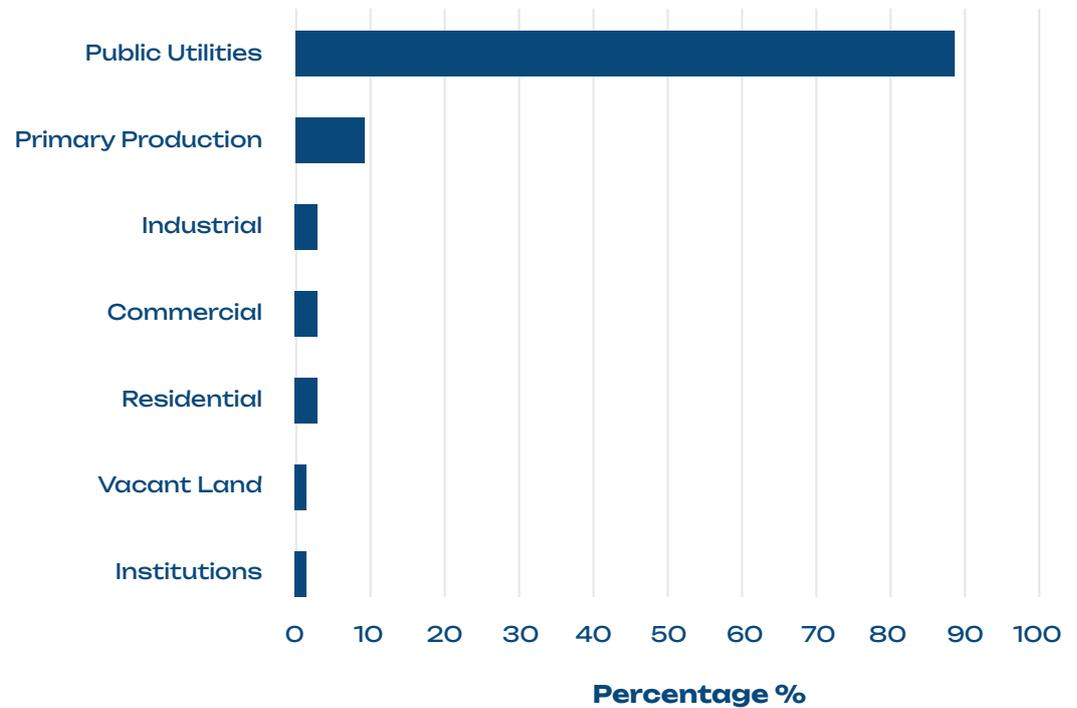
Employment sectors and land use

Development trends

Vacant land consumption (annual) 0.2 ha

15 year demand (estimated) 2.96 ha

Employment land use mix



* Data from land use codes (valuergeneral.sa.gov.au)

** Public utilities refers to land used for the provision of electricity, water, transport and telecommunications etc.



Current employment land supply

Occupied 1140.4 ha

Vacant 3.58 ha

Proposed future employment land supply

0 to 15 years (estimated) 156.92 ha

16 to 30 years (estimated) 49.41 ha



Kingscote

Current top 3 employing industries



14%

**Health Care and
Social Assistance**



11%

Retail Trade



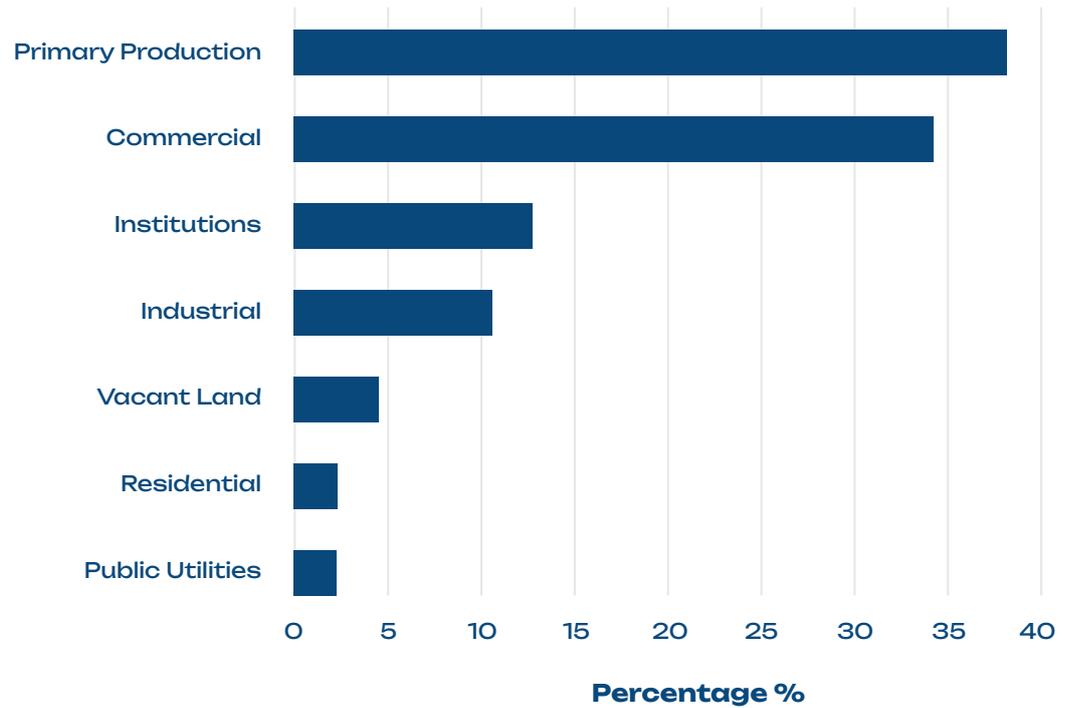
11%

**Agriculture, Forestry
and Fishing**



Employment sectors and land use

Employment land use mix



Current employment land supply

Occupied	28.82 ha
Vacant	0.96 ha

Proposed future employment land supply

0 to 15 years (estimated)	105.65 ha
16 to 30 years (estimated)	0 ha

* Data from land use codes (valuergeneral.sa.gov.au)

** Public utilities refers to land used for the provision of electricity, water, transport and telecommunications etc.

People, housing and liveability

Kangaroo Island’s population growth and housing needs will likely be influenced by investment in capital projects as well as jobs growth in the tourism and primary industries involving permanent and temporary workers. Demographic changes, such as ‘tree change’ migration, and more flexible work practices also play a role in population projections.



The population on Kangaroo Island is projected to grow by 1792 permanent residents over a 30-year period. With a highly seasonal tourism industry, the Island also hosts up to 205,000 annual visitors. A growing population requires not just more housing, but a greater choice in housing to accommodate older people, smaller households, seasonal and temporary workers, and tourists.



The number of new houses being built (around 28 new dwellings each year) has been in keeping with recent moderate population gains and changes in household mix. However, this number includes rebuilds after the devastating 2018 bushfires as well as new holiday rentals.



As a tourism-rich region, the issue of short-term letting on the Island is apparent² with very low rental vacancy rates of between 0-0.6 per cent since 2021.³ Almost a third of privately-owned houses are unoccupied⁴, indicating a large proportion of private holiday homes unavailable for rent or purchase by local residents or temporary workers.⁵

Housing affordability is also an issue. The median house price in the major town of Kingscote is \$450,000⁶. Socio-economic conditions (such as below-average education completion and labour force participation) have contributed to a low average household income for Kangaroo Island; 31% of all permanent households are classified as low income (less than \$650 per week) compared to 24% for the rest of South Australia.⁷

New housing developments on Kangaroo Island face a range of challenges, including limited access to infrastructure, the high cost of materials and transport, limited construction and developer availability, the small scale of developments, and restricted access to finance. Building houses on the Island is estimated to cost up to 30% more than in metropolitan areas. This is known locally as the 'Kangaroo Island tax' and relates to the additional costs of accessing goods, services and transport. Freight costs also play a key role.⁸

The Island's ageing population raises issues around loneliness and social isolation, limited access to transport, and increasing needs in health and aged care.⁹ Attracting and retaining a young and working-age population is needed to balance the growth in the proportion of older people.⁷

All of this leads to a lack of secure housing that is appropriate, affordable, and accessible – especially smaller, low-maintenance houses designed for single person households, and for older people wanting to downsize.¹⁰ This is the case for both home ownership and private rentals. There is also a lack of community and social housing on the Island, with the SA Housing Authority maintaining only a small share of the rental market (35 houses in Kingscote).

² AHURI 2022

³ SQM Research - Property - Residential Vacancy Rates - Kangaroo Island

⁴ ABS, 2021

⁵ Management Plan for Housing on Kangaroo Island – Office of the Commissioner for Kangaroo Island - 2016

⁶ REA Group Ltd. 2023

⁷ RDA AHFKI Regional Economic Health Update 2022

⁸ Office-of-the-Commissioner-for-Kangaroo-Island.pdf (infrastructure.sa.gov.au)

⁹ South+Australia's+Plan+for+Ageing+Well+2020-2025_WEB.pdf (sahealth.sa.gov.au)

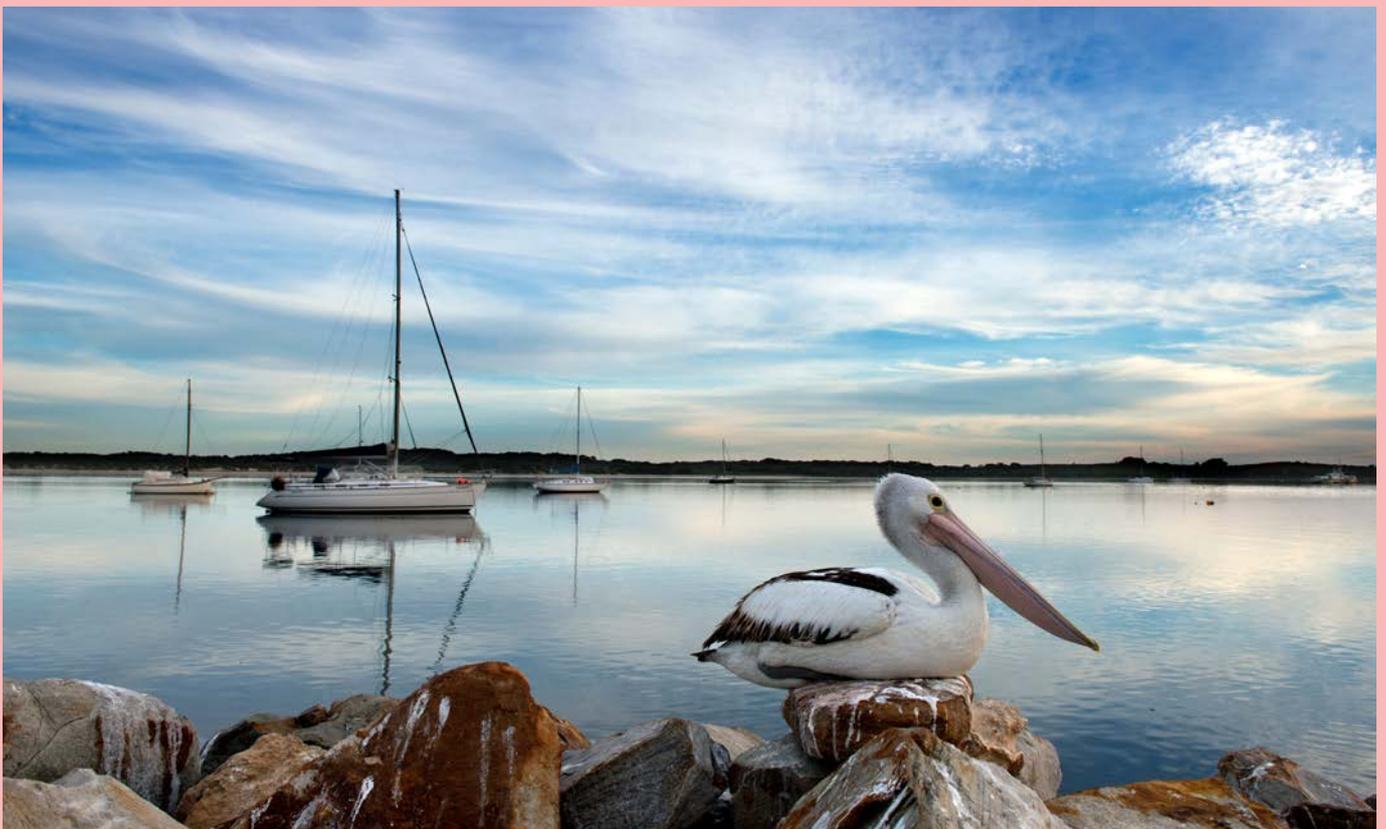
¹⁰ Our Housing Future 2020-2030



Not all factors affecting housing shortages and housing diversity can be directly addressed through the planning system. These other factors include:

- the financial cost and disincentives relating to affordable and diverse housing products in regional areas
- the impact of planned major projects on rental and short-term accommodation markets
- increased visitors and the uptake of short-term rentals that reduce the availability of long-term rental housing stock
- a lack of tradespeople to meet construction demand, delaying housing supply
- land banking, when owners of zoned land are unwilling to develop it until land prices increase.

The Commission is focussed on understanding hazard risk and climate change adaptation to better manage risk for community. This has resulted in new state-wide mapping of riverine and surface water flood hazards and refined bushfire hazard mapping. The GARP will incorporate this mapping to inform decisions about land use policy and infrastructure.





The Office for Regional Housing within Renewal SA, the South Australian Government’s urban development agency, has been created to tackle the housing challenges facing regional South Australia by:

- facilitating the development of new rental housing for key workers through the Regional Key Worker Housing Scheme
- providing advice and assistance to support the planning and delivery of new housing projects.

Where possible, the Office for Regional Housing will help progress housing projects identified by local councils, regional employers, the development industry and other peak bodies that provide strategic affordable and key worker housing in the regions.

Addressing housing needs from a land use planning perspective is centred around ensuring land supply, managing appropriate expansion of the Island’s towns and smaller settlements, and providing a range of available housing options near existing health and community services in the main towns of Kingscote, Penneshaw, American River and Parndana.

Consolidating Kangaroo Island’s population within these township boundaries will improve the viability of services and facilities, reduce the risk, and impacts of natural hazards such as bushfires and ensure the environmental assets of the Island are protected. Future development in the Island’s towns should respond to their individual identities, while protecting the built and natural qualities that communities value. The protection of heritage sites and the adaptive reuse of buildings also can strengthen a sense of place and familiarity with the surrounding environment.

Housing supply and diversity

Objective

1

Support a well-serviced, diverse and affordable housing supply that responds to the demographic, social, cultural and lifestyle needs of Kangaroo Island’s current and future communities.



Meeting housing demand is vital for the Island’s prosperity and liveability.

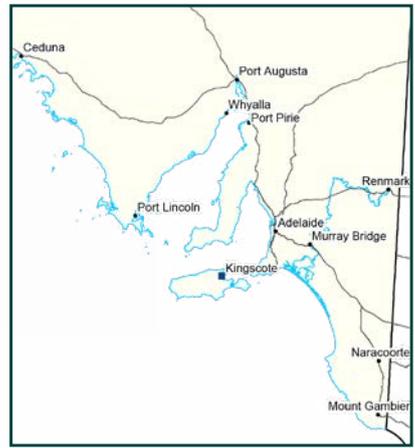
Aligning with the state government’s Our Housing Future 2020-2030, the Kangaroo Island Regional Plan aims for an appropriate pipeline of land supply and housing diversity to improve availability, accessibility, and affordability for the benefit of all Island communities. This involves recognising the specific needs and preferences for different household types, life stages and lifestyle choices, including the unique needs and additional housing barriers faced by Aboriginal people.¹¹

Delivering a diverse housing supply along with additional physical and social infrastructure, such as education and childcare facilities for young families, and access to good health services for all, will help attract and retain a strong workforce to support the Island’s community.

¹¹ SA Aboriginal Housing Strategy 2021-2031

Future residential growth area Kingscote

-  Short to medium term residential
-  Future transport works
-  Built-up area
-  Parcel Cadastre





Strategies for the region:

Ensure an adequate supply of residential land is available for future development to support accommodation for residents, tourists and workers by factoring in local population and demographic trends, major projects and industries, and other influences shaping housing demand.

Concentrate new housing in established Island towns to leverage existing infrastructure, services and utilities and based on their anticipated roles and functions:

Kingscote will continue to be developed as the Island's principal town and commercial centre taking advantage of its services and facilities including business, retail, medical and community, sport, recreation, and tourism. Increased housing choice will be come through regeneration of its established areas.

Penneshaw is a major port and service centre for the eastern end of the island. The town offers lifestyle appeal for retirees and holiday makers, and its residential population is expected to grow as a result of major investment in the new desalination plant.

American River is an important tourist and local service centre and will play a greater role in accommodating population growth, supported by new retail development. This focal point for the township should be developed on relatively flat land to ensure maximum accessibility.

Parndana is the Island's only inland town and is an important service centre, providing services and facilities primarily for the surrounding rural community. It will play a critical role in accommodating agribusiness and additional housing and workers' accommodation.

Discourage ad-hoc residential development outside of key townships to preserve valuable primary production land, reduce the risk of natural hazards on people and property, and maintain the Island's natural environment and cultural heritage.

Focus policies that encourage a range of high-quality housing in well-serviced locations that emphasise affordable living and take into account specific needs and preferences for different household types, life stages and lifestyle choices.

Ensure flexible planning policies are in place to provide for a greater share of crisis, social, community and supported accommodation in well-serviced locations.

Support provision of workers' accommodation for temporary and seasonal workers, as well as the housing needs of permanent workers, particularly on the island's western side.



Target 1

Housing supply (Kangaroo Island)

Maintain a minimum 15-year supply of land zoned to support housing

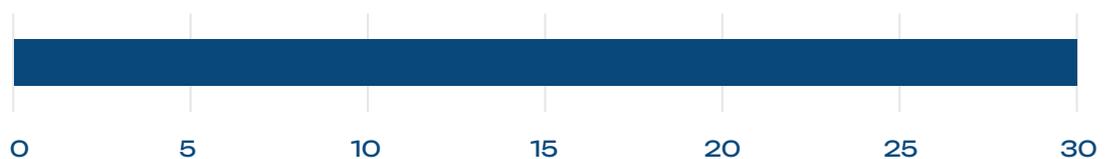
How is the target measured

5-year average dwelling build (updated annual) divided by the total zoned residential land capacity

Current status

Achieved

Land supply (years)



Housing supply and diversity

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Code Amendment Master Planned Neighbourhood	Kingscote	KI Council	Undertake a Code Amendment to apply the Master Planned Neighbourhood Zone to the identified portion of the Deferred Urban Zone in Kingscote.	3-5 years
Code Amendment Neighbourhood Zone	Kingscote	KI Council	Undertake a Code Amendment to amend the Technical and Numeric Variation (Maximum Building Height – Metres and Levels) to enable two-level, 9m developments within the Neighbourhood Zone in Kingscote to support greater housing diversity.	1 year
Code Amendment Neighbourhood Zone	American River	KI Council	Undertake a Code Amendment to apply the Neighbourhood Zone and the American River Subzone to the Deferred Urban Zone in American River.	3-5 years
Code Amendment Neighbourhood Zone	Emu Bay	KI Council	Undertake a Code Amendment apply the Neighbourhood Zone to the Open Space Zone in Emu Bay.	3-5 years
Code Amendment Rural Living Zone	Emu Bay	KI Council	Undertake a Code Amendment to apply the Rural Living Zone and a 3ha minimum site area Technical and Numeric Variation to the Deferred Urban Zone in Emu Bay to allow the establishment of dwellings on existing allotments.	0-1 year

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Code Amendment Rural Neighbourhood Zone	Emu Bay	KI Council	Undertake a Code Amendment to apply the Rural Neighbourhood Zone as a more suitable zone in consideration of allotment sizes	0-2 years
Code Amendment Gold Course Estate Zone	Penneshaw	KI Council	Undertake a Code Amendment to apply the Golf Course Estate Zone to the Penneshaw Golf Course and a portion of the adjoining Neighbourhood Zone to facilitate housing and tourism development integrated with open space.	0-5 years
Investigation Housing Diversity	Region-wide	DTI – PLUS	Investigate planning policies for various housing tenures and delivery models to improve housing availability and affordability in strategically appropriate locations, taking into account the specific housing needs and preference gaps for particular cohorts.	0-5 years
Investigation Worker's Accommodation	Region-wide	DTI – PLUS	Investigate policy mechanisms to facilitate fast-tracking the provision of worker's accommodation in key locations across regional South Australia.	0-2 years





Design quality

Objective

2

Improve the design quality of the built environment and public realm within Kangaroo Island’s main townships.

The design of towns across Kangaroo Island influences how they look and how well they function. The ease and safety of getting around each town, the accessibility of services and facilities, and a sense of community and civic pride are all influenced by the way a town is designed. These are key factors in attracting and retaining a young and working-age population to balance the growth in the proportion of older people.

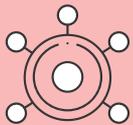
The development pattern expected in Kingscote provides for a core area of retail, commercial and community activities supported by a residential population that accesses these services and facilities. Its physical form includes medium to high-density development with low to mid-rise building structures in appropriate locations.

Future development in Kingscote can contribute to the visual appeal of the town and the use of key assets. The wharf is one of Kingscote’s most important and underutilised assets, which could benefit from better public infrastructure and clearly defined public spaces to preserve its role as an operational wharf in a way while also maximising its tourism ‘destination’ appeal.

Development patterns in Penneshaw and American River also need to support a range of lifestyle choices. Both towns are predominantly residential with a range of low-rise building types. Low to medium density residential development is anticipated, with a strong focus on walking and cycling to local destinations and community venues such as schools, shops, recreation, and services. Infill and renewal projects need to be sensitive to the local context, and protect the important attributes of neighbourhoods.

The relationship between the town centre and wharf areas in Penneshaw will be maintained and strengthened through distinct pedestrian and vehicle access, consistent landscaping, and built structures and design elements that enhance the area as a significant gateway to the Island. and design elements that enhance the area as a significant gateway to the Island.

American River will benefit from extensive upgrades to its foreshore, activity centre and recreational precinct. The public realm is an important element of the wharf area, where continuing free and open public access will need to be balanced with the wharf’s operations.. This will result in a clear connection to the remainder of the town centre area through shared pedestrian and vehicle access, landscaping and signage.



Strategies for the region:

Respect the characteristics and identities of different neighbourhoods, suburbs, and precincts by ensuring anticipated settlement pattern and a built form that considers existing and desired future context of a place.

Strategic, place-based planning of major townships to be walking and cycle-friendly while managing competing needs of movement and place outcomes identified as pedestrian priority areas.

Provide public open space that accommodates a range of passive, active and formal sporting opportunities at the state, regional and/ or local level.

Source: George Apostolidis



Design quality

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Infrastructure Public Realm	American River	KI Council	Implement the 'short term' public realm actions identified in the American River Place Plan including: Foreshore Park upgrades (Stage 1) American River Marine Precinct Project (Stage 1) Gateway and landscaping treatments.	0-5 years
Infrastructure Public Realm	Penneshaw	KI Council	Reinforce the relationship between the town centre and wharf areas in Penneshaw to recognise the significance of the area as a 'gateway' to the island, as per the Penneshaw Structure Plan.	0-5 years
Investigation Character Areas	Penneshaw and American River	KI Council	Investigate the application of the Character Area Overlay in areas with locally important character or streetscape values identified in Character Investigation Area layer.	0-5 years

Adaptive reuse

Objective

3

The adaptive reuse of existing buildings to enhance areas of cultural or heritage value, capitalise on existing investment and to contribute to vibrancy and liveability.

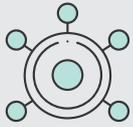
Kangaroo Island has 84 Local Heritage Places, 34 State Heritage Places and two Commonwealth Heritage Places. These are concentrated in the older established townships of Kingscote and Penneshaw, where examples of successful adaptive reuse conversions are evident.

The adaptive reuse or recycling of existing buildings to enhance areas of cultural or heritage value is encouraged for any building that may be underused, abandoned, vacant, dilapidated or functionally obsolete. Adaptive reuse can enhance the liveability and vibrancy of towns by bringing new life and activity to the existing fabric. This can increase a town's attractiveness as a year-round tourist destination and its ability to attract and retain a workforce population.

Kingscote is notable as the first official European settlement in South Australia. The historic town centre of Kingscote is a focus area for adaptive reuse, in particular the early port buildings at Kingscote wharf and the commercial centre surrounding Dauncey Street.

Any redevelopment of Kingscote Wharf should retain and reuse its historic buildings to stimulate new commercial and retail uses that activate the precinct. The wharf precinct represents an untapped resource for Kingscote and efforts should be made to redevelop this underutilised and well-positioned location. The wharf itself requires ongoing preservation in the event port-related activities resume in the future.

The historic areas of Penneshaw possess significant cultural and historic value and present opportunities for adaptive reuse. These opportunities are focused on older buildings associated with the Hog Bay farming settlement and Christmas Cove, which was the main point of entry to Penneshaw and a centre of economic activity in the 1800s.



Strategies for the region:

Identify Adaptive Reuse Focus Areas in areas of regional character and significance where the prioritisation of the adaptive reuse of buildings will contribute to vibrant and liveable places, or where it is a catalyst for additional development demand.

Adaptive reuse

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Adaptive Reuse Incentives	Region-wide	DEW	Investigate planning and development incentives to streamline decision-making processes, remove prescriptive requirements that constrain opportunities and capitalise on related regulatory or financial incentives outside of the planning system.	3-5 years

Cultural heritage

Objective

4

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Heritage places and areas are protected for the benefit of present and future generations.

Aboriginal cultural sites and areas of significance must be recognised and protected to provide present and future generations with a sense of identity and connection to Country.

The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 (Heritage Act) protects Aboriginal heritage (including Aboriginal ancestral remains, sites and objects) from the impacts of excavation, damage, disturbance or interference. The Heritage Act was recently amended to encourage land use proponents to first talk about their plans directly with Traditional Owners, via Recognised Aboriginal Representative Bodies, before applying to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation (Minister) to obtain permission to impact heritage.¹²

This process however generally occurs after a code amendment or development approval process under the PDI Act. The planning system offers the opportunity to require the consideration of the cultural heritage values of a site early in the development pipeline.

When Traditional Owners are engaged early in the planning process, any adverse impact can potentially be avoided or better managed. This also provides an opportunity to build capacity and pathways for knowledge sharing between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. Regional Plans can identify areas where there is higher risk of impacting culturally significant sites and disturbing Aboriginal heritage, which leads to the opportunity to require upfront cultural heritage surveys of these areas in Code Amendment proposals or Impact-Assessed development applications.

¹² [Recognised-Aboriginal-Representative-Bodies.pdf \(agd.sa.gov.au\)](#)

Areas of Commonwealth Heritage are mapped to indicate these sites are subject to a separate process outside of the state planning system. Existing places of state, local and Historic Area significance that are already subject to protections in the Planning and Design Code are also mapped.

Areas in Kingscote and Penneshaw that should be investigated for future protection include those within the established main street precincts, which share materiality and association with the early European history of the respective townships.



Strategies for the region:

Recognise and protect places and areas of acknowledged non-Aboriginal heritage value.

Recognise and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and areas of significance.

Recognise First Nations peoples are active participants to be engaged early and on an ongoing basis in land use planning processes about Country to achieve self-determined economic, cultural and social outcomes.

Cultural Heritage

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Cultural Heritage Mapping	Region-wide	DTI-PLUS	Undertake cultural heritage sensitivity assessments and mapping to identify potential significant landscape and heritage sites.	0-2 years
Investigation Aboriginal Engagement	Region-wide	DTI-PLUS	Co-design with key Aboriginal stakeholders a guide to assist proponents with sensitive and respectful Aboriginal engagement and negotiation with Aboriginal peoples, and update Code Amendment toolkit.	1 year
Investigation Heritage Areas	Kingscote and Penneshaw	KI Council	Investigate Kingscote and Penneshaw main street precincts for heritage or character sites/areas that may be worthy of protections in the Planning and Design Code.	0-5 Years

Source: Sana Thakore



Productive economy

The state government is positioning South Australia as an ambitious and capable state that embraces technology and drives innovation. Rapid advancements and innovation in digitisation, automation, and cleaner circular economy industries will continue to expand the state's industrial capabilities.





Primary production, tourism-related industries, health care and social assistance are the largest employment sectors on Kangaroo Island.

Primary production (sheep for meat and wool, beef cattle, cropping, egg production, horticulture, honey, forestry, viticulture, fishing and aquaculture) accounts for nearly a third of the Island's economy. The Island's status as the only genetically modified (GM) crop-free region in South Australia gives Island producers an export advantage to global markets seeking premium, GM-free produce. Japan's desire for GM-free grain, for example, provides an economically profitable market for the Island's grain growers.

Kangaroo Island's forestry industry was significantly impacted by bushfires in late 2019 and early 2020. Along with significant bushland, infrastructure and animal stock losses, the plantation timber industry lost around 95% of its trees. This has resulted in a large segment of the forestry industry transitioning to other alternative primary production. Growth in this sector will be driven by innovative food production and agribusinesses that add value to traditional outputs. The adoption of regenerative farming practices is seen as a potential boost to the industry's long-term sustainability.

Tourism generated \$187 million in visitor expenditure in the year ending 2022. This strong figure was driven by 171,000 overnight visitors and 26,000 domestic day trips. The Island's tourism is impacted by the seasons with 32% of overnight stays occurring over summer, compared to just 16% recorded in winter.

The South Australian Regional Visitor Strategy 2025 projects tourism expenditure for Kangaroo Island to increase to \$199 million in 2025 and \$268 million by 2030. The Island is in a strong position to exceed these figures, underscoring the need to provide an appropriate level of services, accommodation and other land uses to support this visitor demand.

Continued growth is also expected in the health care and social services sector, especially non-essential medical and social assistance, as the ageing population will require significant care from specialised health professionals. However, this growth is dependent on the Island retaining and attracting the required health care workers. Opportunity exists to build a strong tele-health industry in the event of a shortage of health-care professionals, however this is dependent on improvements to the Island's current telecommunication connectivity and levels of digital literacy.



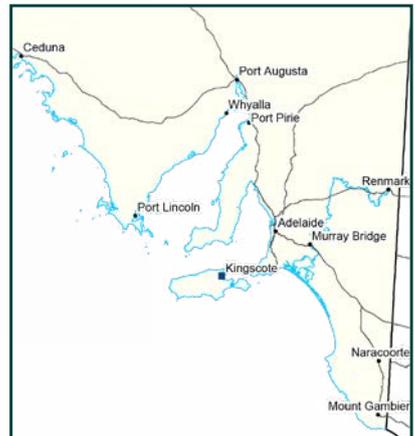
Between 2017 and 2021, population growth was the main driver of Island's economic growth. Labour productivity (Gross Regional Product per job) was positive, suggesting an increase in higher-value jobs over the four-year period. However, jobs per capita growth (influenced by labour force participation) and employment capacity (jobs per employed residents) decreased significantly on the Island. This suggests an ageing population and the inability of current residents to find suitable jobs locally. Given this is occurring alongside an increase in demand in specialised areas (such as healthcare), there appears to be a mismatch between the type of available jobs and the education and skillsets of workers on the Island.

There are positive signs the Education and Training sector could be developed as an emerging area given the lower than average levels of education and skills among Island residents. Most future jobs require at least post-school qualifications, so additional training opportunities would be created to address the skill gaps to sustain growth and meet future workforce needs.

Supportive planning policies, investment in infrastructure, expansion of local training opportunities and attraction of skilled labour will all be critical to realise the Island's economic development opportunities.

Future employment growth area Kingscote

-  Short to medium term employment
-  Future transport works
-  Built-up area
-  Parcel Cadastre



Primary industry

Objective

5

Kangaroo Island’s primary industry sector is dynamic and diverse, making the best use of natural and human assets.

Retaining productive primary production land across Kangaroo Island is a priority. Protection of the fertile viticulture lands on the eastern side of the island close to Penneshaw will support the ongoing viability of this growing sector. There is also the potential to expand high-value horticulture industries towards the western side of the island.

Value-adding and diversification through new business models are the keys to greater prosperity for the island’s agribusiness and to increasing Gross State Product.¹³

The forestry-to-pastoral transition project in western Kangaroo Island has resulted in an additional 18,600ha of productive grazing land, with the potential to support upwards of 270,000 sheep. This represents a 45% increase on current numbers, highlighting the potential for this sector to grow in market share. Another important component of this transition is the Flinders Biochar Carbon Removal Project, which produces both biochar and carbon dioxide removal (CDR) credits.¹⁴

The planning system encourages increased value-adding opportunities including processing facilities, food and beverage production, farm-stays and other tourism ventures, as well as additional workers’ accommodation in appropriate locations, by applying flexible zones. These allow for a range of ancillary land uses without detracting from the primary purpose of the industry.

¹³ Department of Primary Industries and Regions Strategic Plan 2021-2025 (pir.sa.gov.au)

¹⁴ [Kiland Limited – ASX Market Announcement](#)



The Island possesses distinct primary producers that are valuable contributors to the visitor economy. These include distilleries, wineries and Ligurian bee apiaries, which host the sole remaining genetically pure population of the Ligurian honeybee in the world.¹⁵ In acknowledgement of this, Island apiaries are identified as key primary industry assets for ongoing preservation.

The adoption of emerging ag-tech and innovative production practices will be important for global competitiveness in the context of high production costs as well as climate and water challenges.¹⁶ However, the uptake of digital technologies (such as Industry 4.0¹⁷) to facilitate 'smart' farming opportunities will be limited until 5G coverage is available across the island.¹⁸

There are no current dedicated livestock processing facilities on Kangaroo Island resulting in additional freight costs for local producers. Economic modelling has determined that a small, permanent processing facility may be fiscally viable, and that there are no apparent planning, regulatory or technical barriers for its development.¹⁹

¹⁵ [Authentic Kangaroo Island – Agriculture Sector](#)

¹⁶ [Department of Primary Industries and Regions Strategic Plan 2021-2025 \(pir.sa.gov.au\)](#)

¹⁷ Industry 4.0 refers to increased data exchange that allows machinery to adapt autonomously and achieve real-time optimisation

¹⁸ [PowerPoint Presentation \(rdahc.com.au\)](#)

¹⁹ [Economic Analysis of Meat Processing Options on Kangaroo Island – A Report to PIRSA and Livestock SA](#)



Strategies for the region:

Identify and protect key assets underpinning the region's current and potential future primary industry development.

Minimise the loss, fragmentation or encroachment of valuable primary production land.

Equitably manage the interface between primary production and other land use types, especially at the edge of urban areas.

Enable primary industry businesses to grow, adapt and evolve through technology adoption, intensification of production systems, business diversification, workforce attraction and restructuring.

Ensure there is appropriately zoned and serviced land that can accommodate key primary production developments identified as a future need, such as an abattoir.



Source: Josie Withers

Primary industry

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Productive Land Value	Region- wide	PIRSA	Undertake assessment to identify priority primary production land around regional townships identified for potential growth in Regional Plans and prepare updated mapping for insertion into Regional Plans as a new layer to identify land that should be protected from encroachment.	2 years

Employment lands

Objective

6

Ensure sufficient land supply for employment generating uses to support economic growth and productivity on Kangaroo Island.

Kangaroo Island must work to attract and retain a strong, educated workforce to support a growing economy. Appropriate and affordable housing is a core aspect of this challenge. Further, the creation of more local employment opportunities that can support an increased population depends on a readily available supply of employment land that is supported by appropriate infrastructure.

Employment lands require connections to markets through priority corridors for freight, telecommunications, and other infrastructure, and to local industries to enable them to exchange goods and services. New employment lands should be clustered in key townships and supported by access to a workforce and to key infrastructure.

Kingscote will, therefore, continue to be developed as the principal town and primary employment precinct on the Island. There is opportunity for a new employment precinct to be established around Kingscote Airport. Kingscote Wharf has the potential to accommodate mixed-use commercial and tourist uses and become a key tourist attraction.

A new activity centre could also be established in American River, to provide larger-scale retail and service offerings to the growing town.



As an established visitor region, the focus for Kangaroo Island is about exceeding visitor expectations, growing visitor spend, encouraging visitor dispersal, and managing the sustainable development of tourism.²⁰ There are more than 300 tourism-related business operators offering a variety of experiences²¹, however, with highly seasonal visitation, encouraging visitation in the quieter months of May to August continues to be a priority.

A 'clean and green' image for the Island is a fundamental component of tourism and other industries, and its continuing success is dependent on a well-managed natural environment. Circular economy opportunities exist to maximise and retain value locally, and to increase business resilience and sustainability while building on this natural environmental capital.²²

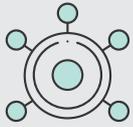
Waste export restrictions are driving federal and local investment in waste reuse solutions, and an appropriate supply of land for waste and resource recovery and other related green industries should be identified to maximise resource use, support economic growth and service communities.

The planned 150km fibre optic cable connecting the SA Power Networks operations centre in Adelaide to Kingscote could be used by telecommunication providers to improve mobile phone coverage and internet connectivity when operational in mid-2024.

²⁰ [satc_dd_rvs-progress-snapshot_kangaroo_island.pdf \(tourism.sa.gov.au\)](#)

²¹ [Office-of-the-Commissioner-for-Kangaroo-Island.pdf \(infrastructure.sa.gov.au\)](#)

²² [Green Industries SA Regional circular economy opportunities.](#)



Strategies for the region:

Ensure sufficient land supply for employment generating uses on the Island.

Protect prime employment lands where it provides connectivity to freight networks; enables a critical mass or cluster of activity; has the potential for expansion; is connected to skilled labour; is well serviced; and is not constrained by abutting land uses.

Locate future employment precincts in strategic locations that improve economic productivity; connection to efficient supply chains; and are located to provide transport access and connectivity.

Support sustainable tourism where the social, cultural and natural assets underpinning the tourism developments are protected in line with sustainability principles.

Allow for competition within the retail sector by providing an appropriate supply of land for all retail formats in areas that are easily accessible to communities.

Facilitate the reduction of waste to landfill and promote a circular economy.



Target 2

Employment Land (Kangaroo Island)

Maintain a minimum 15-year supply of land zoned to support employment land.

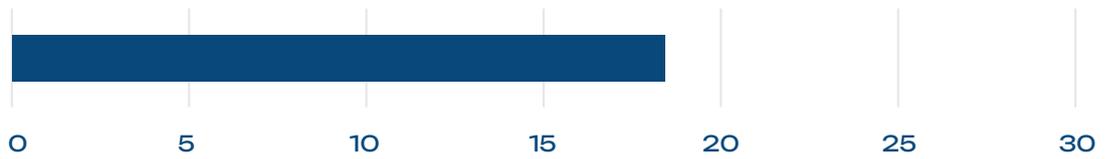
How is the target measured

5-year average consumption of zoned vacant land divided by the total zoned employment land capacity.

Current status

Achieved (approximately 17.9 years)

Land supply (years)



Employment lands

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Code Amendment Employment Zone	Kingscote	KI Council	Apply the Employment Zone to a portion of the Deferred Urban Zone in Kingscote to accommodate an expanded employment precinct.	0-2 years
Code Amendment Employment Zone	Kingscote Airport	KI Council	Apply the Employment or Strategic Employment Zone to land surrounding Kingscote Airport to facilitate new commercial and industrial development that capitalises on transport and freight linkages provided by the Playford Highway and Airport.	0-5 years
Code Amendment Township Centre	American River	KI Council	Further the establishment of the new township centre identified in the American River Place Plan by undertaking a Code Amendment to apply the Township Activity Centre Zone.	0-3 years

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Code Amendment Deferred Urban	American River	KI Council	Apply the Deferred Urban Zone to a portion of the Rural Living Zone in American River to preserve land for the expansion of the existing Employment Zone.	0-2 years
Code Amendment American River Subzone	American River	KI Council	Amend the American River Subzone to facilitate 'Tourism Accommodation' including identifying it as an envisaged land use.	0-2 years
Code Amendment Workers Accommodation	Parndana	DTI-PLUS	Undertake a Code Amendment to facilitate additional opportunities for workers accommodation in Parndana to support agribusinesses.	0-2 Years

Mineral and energy resources

Objective

7

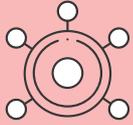
Protect key resource areas that contribute to Kangaroo Island's economy.

Several mineral resources are extracted on Kangaroo Island, including basalt, sand, lime sand, and limestone. Collectively, these are important sources of building materials for the housing and commercial construction sector. Additional deposits have been identified by future extraction, reinforcing the Island's small-scale but productive mineral sector.



These key resource areas and associated infrastructure, including;

connections via strategic access routes, transport corridors and pipelines should be protected from encroachment of incompatible development to manage risk to public safety, the environment and security of energy supply.



Strategies for the region:

Protect mineral and energy resource areas and associated infrastructure, including connections via strategic access routes, transport corridors and pipelines.

Identify and minimise the impacts of encroachments by incompatible land uses to manage risk to public safety, the environment and security of energy supply.

Mineral and energy resources

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Resource Extraction Protection	MacGillivray	DEM	Investigate the application of the Resource Extraction Protection Area Overlay to the Boxer Road quarry to protect extraction operations from incompatible development.	0-5 years

Natural resources, environment and landscapes

Kangaroo Island is renowned for its natural environment and diverse and abundant wildlife, which attracts visitors worldwide. There are nine national parks on Kangaroo Island each with diverse flora and fauna. Flinders Chase National Park is known for penguin colonies and striking coastal rock formations, such as the sculpted Remarkable Rocks and the stalactite-covered Admirals Arch. The Island's rural, natural, and coastal landscapes and coastline support primary industries and a thriving visitor economy.





There are 45 species of plants unique to the Island, more than in any other region of South Australia. Kangaroo Island also has the highest level (at approximately 48%) of native vegetation cover (of any agricultural region of South Australia. The Island has a long history of participation in Landcare management programs designed to protect and enhance native vegetation management, and approximately 65% of the remaining native vegetation is protected under public or private agreements.

Sections of the Island's landscape have been extensively transformed since European settlement. The Island's east, in particular, has been cleared for agriculture and many of the Island's species are listed as being threatened at a national or state level.

Future prosperity, liveability and wellbeing all depend on how well the Island adapts to and mitigates the impacts of climate change. South Australia is experiencing increased average temperatures, reduced average rainfall and rises in sea level. This is coupled with increased frequency and intensity of extreme natural events such as heatwaves, bushfires, and flooding, all of which put people's health, wellbeing, life, and property at risk.

Decision-making should be informed by the best available climate science to minimise the need for future adaptive responses. This includes identifying areas likely to be subject to hazards such as coastal erosion, flooding, and bushfire, enabling future adaptation through the appropriate location of development, and including other risk mitigation measures.

Kangaroo Island's appeal relies largely on its natural heritage, particularly its coastal landscapes. These natural assets are highly valued by residents and the more than 205,000 people who visit each year. The land and water also have significance for Aboriginal people, who have cultural and historical associations with the Island. Aboriginal sites and objects located near the coast, in dunes and in the Island's waters, are protected by legislation.



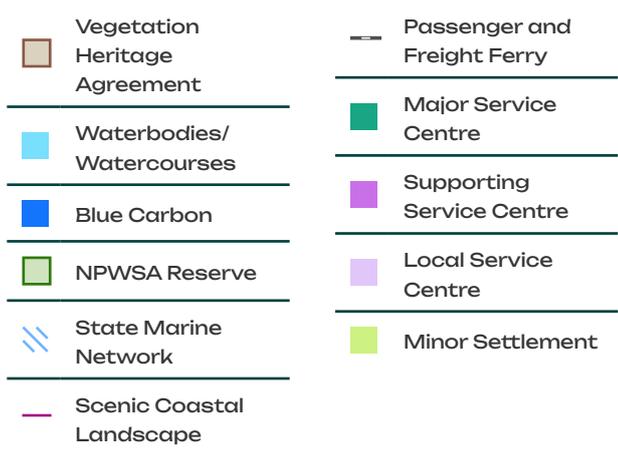
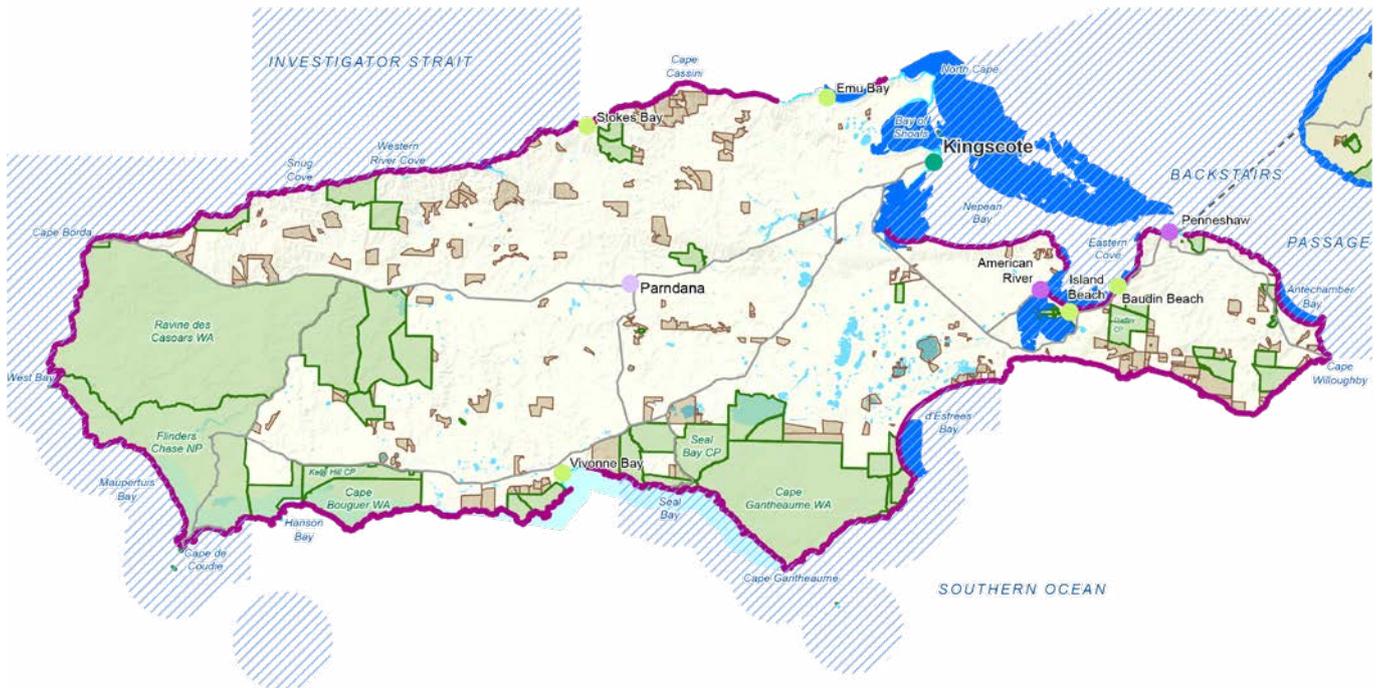
The health of the Island's environment and the viability of its economy rely heavily on clean and adequate supplies of water. Changes in land use, built structures and land clearance can influence the way water flows, and the quality of the water available. It is essential to ensure that this critical resource continues to be able to support the Island's economic, environmental, and social needs into the future.



The threat of natural hazards including coastal flooding, erosion and bushfires is expected to increase. New development will need to be carefully planned to locate it away from areas of high risk; more vulnerable and sensitive uses need to be located away from potentially hazardous areas.

Protecting communities and the environment from exposure to industrial emissions, hazards and site contamination is fundamental to maintaining a healthy region.

Biodiversity and coastal environment map



Biodiversity

Objective

8

Maintain and enhance Kangaroo Island’s biodiversity and its life supporting functions.

Kangaroo Island contains some of the most intact ecosystems in the state and provides habitats for the largest number of endemic species in South Australia. The Island supports many unique biodiversity assets, including state and nationally threatened plants and animals.

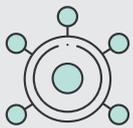
Areas of high biodiversity value must be recognised, with future development located and designed to prevent the loss, degradation and fragmentation of native vegetation or habitat.

Areas of critical habitat, including the Glossy Black Cockatoo habitat (Dropping Sheoak in American River), the Bandicoot habitat in Parndana, and the Eastern Osprey and White-bellied Sea Eagle nesting sites in coastal areas should be identified and protected from future development. This includes recognition and protection of remnant roadside vegetation as important habitats for flora and fauna.

Native vegetation and biodiversity should be protected, and where impacts cannot be avoided, these will be minimised or offset by reintroducing habitat into landscapes that have been previously modified through urban development or primary production.



Source: Aquiles Pamparana



Strategies for the region:

Identify areas with high biodiversity value to provide guidance on areas for protection, which areas are appropriate for development and which areas need caution.

Protect land with high environmental value through the application of the suitable zones, subzones and/or overlays in the Planning and Design Code.

Avoid impact on areas of native vegetation and areas of high biodiversity value, where possible; if impact is unavoidable, it should be minimised and offset.

Identify modified landscapes that have significant environmental values which can co-exist with other land uses such as primary production and tourism and should be protected.



Biodiversity

Map layers and actions

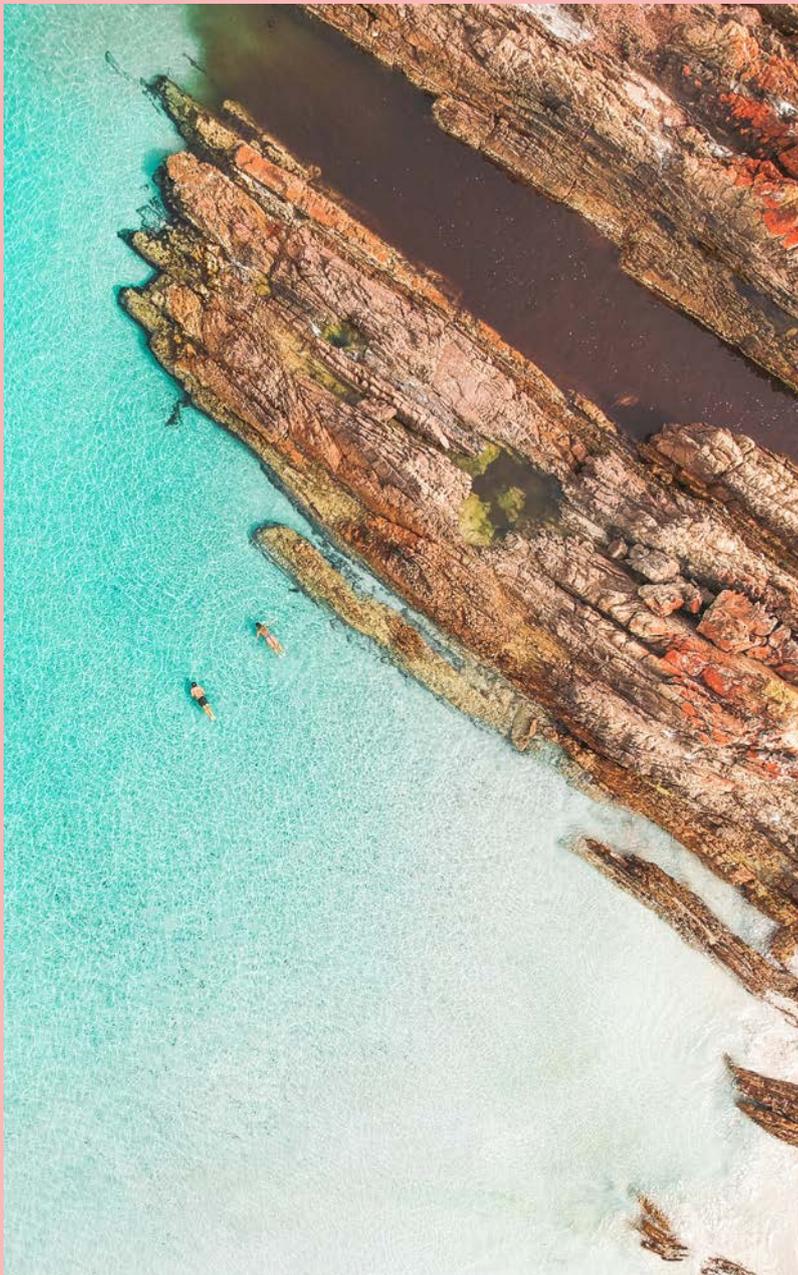
Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Code Amendment Conservation Zone	Parndana	DTI-PLUS	Apply the Conservation Zone to heavily vegetated Crown Land in the township of Parndana.	0-3 years
Investigation Biodiversity Mapping	Region-wide	DEW	Maintain and enhance biodiversity by developing new biodiversity and habitat mapping that provides clear guidance on what areas need protection, which areas may be appropriate for development, and which areas need caution to provide greater certainty about regional biodiversity priorities.	0-4 years
Code Amendment American River Subzone	American River	KI Council	Extend the application of the American River Subzone to further protect the habitat of the Glossy Black Cockatoo.	0-3 years

Climate change

Objective

9

Provide for development that is climate ready and Kangaroo Island's economy, communities and environment are resilient to climate change impacts.



Planning for the future requires consideration of the future climate. Climate change impacts all areas of the environment, society, and economy. Planning and Land Use Services (PLUS) and the State Planning Commission (SPC) are working to embed climate change considerations across South Australia's planning policies and procedures based on the best available climate science and research.

Improving the resilience of Kangaroo Island's community, economy, buildings, and natural environment means understanding the risks associated with climate change and planning and designing accordingly.

In 2039, Kangaroo Island is projected to experience increased average temperatures of 1.0oC and 9% less annual rainfall. This has the potential to impact the Island's environment and economic base, its primary producers. New technology and additional value-added opportunities will be critical to support the Island's economic base and to maximise productivity.



The planning system can help build a region that is more resilient to the impacts of climate change while achieving the State Government’s target of net zero emissions by 2050.

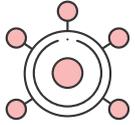
Consistent with the South Australian Government’s approach, the South Australian planning system aims to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation and to support tangible solutions and beneficial outcomes such as cost savings, energy conservation and improved community connection.²³

Industries and technologies that reduce reliance on carbon-based energy supplies and directly or indirectly reduce carbon emissions should be supported. The island presents an opportunity to recycle waste from primary production and to generate energy from biomass.

Long term land use decisions should consider the most up to date climate projections and risks including the increased intensity of natural disasters, reduced rainfall, increased temperatures and sea level rise, in line with the South Australian Government Climate Change Action Plan.²⁴ Development on the island should avoid high hazard areas or, where unavoidable, ensure risks to people and property are mitigated.

²³ Planning and Land Use Services - Planning for climate change 2022

²⁴ [935664-DEW-SA-Government-Climate-Actions-doc-V8.pdf \(environment.sa.gov.au\)](#)



Strategies for the region:

Create carbon-efficient living environments through township consolidation and supporting active travel, walkability and the use of public transport.

Consider the impact of climate change on vulnerable communities and locations and identify potential risk mitigation measures when determining appropriate locations for future growth areas.

Protect and enhance areas that provide biodiversity and ecological services and maximise opportunities for carbon storage.

Embed climate change considerations across South Australia's planning policies and procedures based on the best available climate science and research.

Identify and promote opportunities for green technologies and industries that reduce reliance on carbon-based energy supplies.

Climate change

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Carbon Impacts	Region-wide	DTI-PLUS	Investigate policy approaches that enable the consideration of cumulative carbon impacts and aim for carbon neutrality.	2-5 years
Investigation Green Rating Tools	Region-wide	DTI-PLUS	Explore the application of development green rating tools in a South Australian context.	2-5 years
Investigation Sustainable Precincts	Region-wide	DTI-HIPDU	Explore at a neighbourhood scale how a more integrated approach to infrastructure and the environment can be achieved to create sustainable precincts.	0-5 years

Coastal environment

Objective

10

Protect and enhance coastal and marine environments and ensure development is not at risk from coastal hazards.

Coastal and marine environments are critical to the overall functioning and health of the broader ecosystem. The conservation of coastal areas will be critical to ensure fragile coastal environments, their rich biodiversity, and highly valued scenic qualities are maintained and preserved. Increased visitor numbers are likely to place pressure on the Island's infrastructure and increase demand for accommodation and recreational facilities in coastal areas.

The identification of blue carbon areas enables important carbon capture environments to be protected from offshore developments. Oyster reef restoration projects and efforts to encourage riparian vegetation plantings will benefit the coastal ecosystem. Coastal areas outside of defined townships and urban areas should be preserved and restored to support future coastal processes.



Source: Tourism Australia



Kangaroo Island is adjacent to four marine parks, identified in Special Legislative Scheme – Marine Parks Act 2007. Development adjacent to marine parks will be undertaken in an ecologically sustainable manner, to protect and conserve the marine park environment.



Strategies for the region:

Protect and enhance the natural coastal environment and its resilience to a changing climate, including environmentally important features, such as mangroves; wetlands; estuaries; marine-protected areas; sand dunes; cliff tops; beaches; native vegetation; living creatures; and other important habitats.

Locate development and infrastructure in areas that are not subject to coastal hazards unless the development requires a coastal location and appropriate hazard mitigation strategies are in place, taking into account projected sea-level rise and coastal retreat.

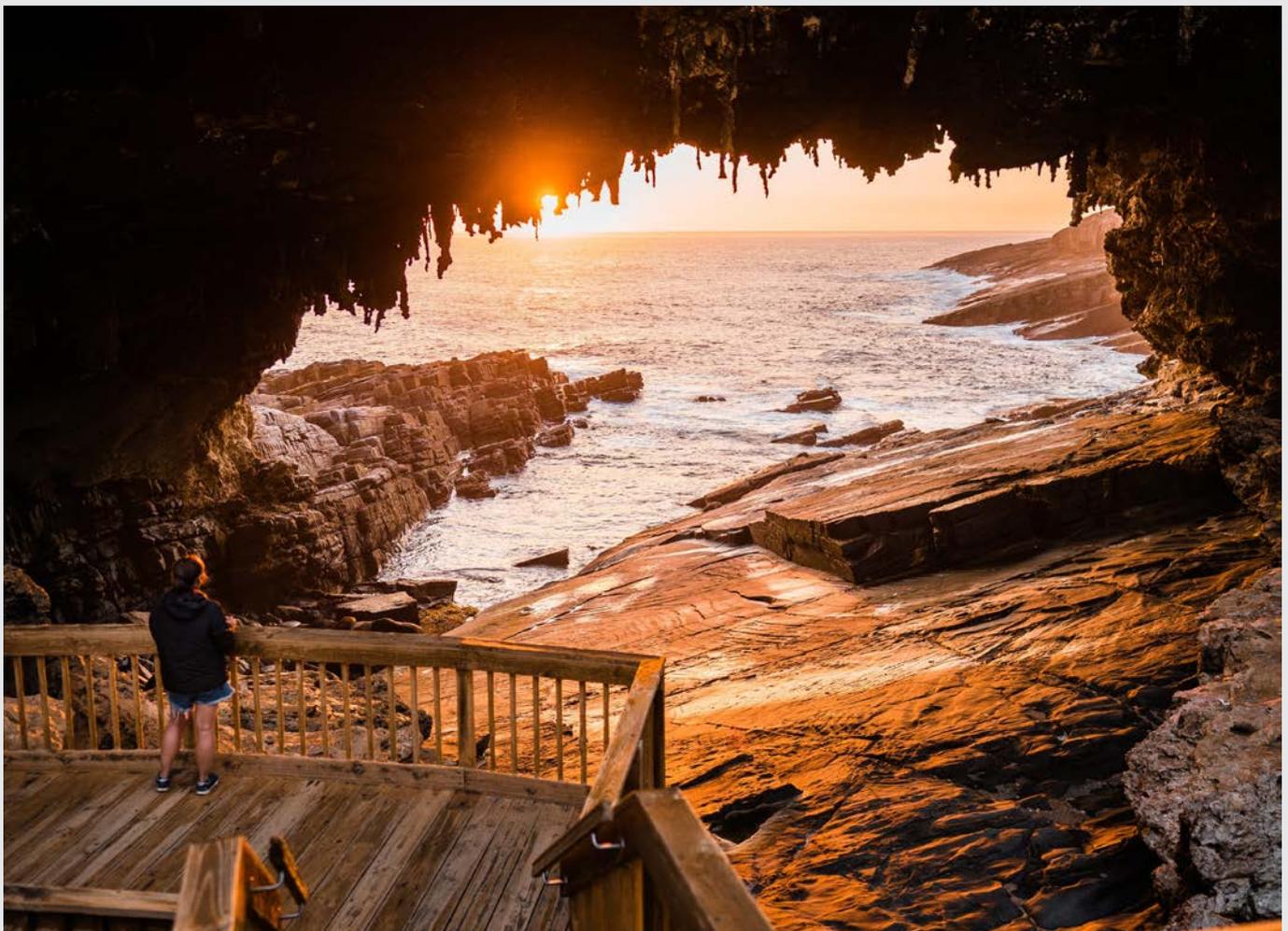
Maintain or enhance the scenic amenity of important natural coastal landscapes, views and vistas.

Recognise and protect the high blue carbon storage values of areas such as mangroves and salt marshes.

Coastal environment

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Coastal Areas	Region-wide	DEW	Update coastal processes and hazard mapping including coastal flooding and storm surge, dune drift and coastal mangrove and saltmarshes to inform spatial amendments to the Coastal Areas Overlay and Coastal Flooding Overlay.	3-5 years



Source: Nathan Sawaya

Water security and quality

Objective

11

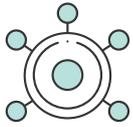
Ensure Kangaroo Island's water supply is able to support the needs of current and future generations.

Water is one of South Australia's most valuable natural resources. Access to a safe and reliable water supply is essential to our communities and our diverse economy. Our water dependent ecosystems also rely on access to water so that they can continue to provide cultural, aesthetic, amenity, recreational and tourism benefits. The ability of these systems to respond to a changing climate will be critical.

The Penneshaw Desalination Plant is currently under construction and will provide water security for island communities over the medium to long term. The future decommissioning of the Middle River Dam could provide opportunities to adapt that location to uses that benefit the Island community and environment.

In most of Kangaroo Island's rivers, surface water is plentiful in winter but confined to semi-permanent creeks and waterholes in summer, until flushed out by autumn and winter rains.

The protection and restoration of water catchments is important, as most catchments have been cleared of vegetation. Reduced rainfall in recent seasons increased the demand from landowners to install new dams or enlarge existing dams, thereby placing pressure on existing water supplies, which required careful ongoing management.



Strategies for the region:

Safeguard the region’s water supply and critical infrastructure, such as the Penneshaw Desalination Plant; providing a potable water supply to eastern island communities.

Protect regional water catchments and water shed areas.

Identify short and long-term water infrastructure requirements and serviceability for areas identified for future growth and development.

Improve the alignment between urban water management and planning by adopting an integrated water management approach.

Water security and quality

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Water Resources	Region-wide	DTI-PLUS	Review and amend the Water Resources Overlay mapping with the intent to improve streamlined assessment pathways for minor developments.	0-5 years

Natural hazards

Objective

12

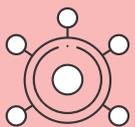
Kangaroo Island’s communities, development and infrastructure are resilient to the adverse impacts of natural hazards.

Natural hazards include flooding, erosion, disturbance of acid sulfate soils, bushfires, salinity, and landslides. Kangaroo Island is particularly vulnerable to bushfire and flooding events that will intensify because of climate change. The threat to property and life from these events means that sensitive land uses should avoid high-risk hazard areas where possible. This threat is particularly high in the western portion of the Island, which was heavily impacted by bushfires in 2019-20. Further, there is a risk of coastal erosion in proximity to coastal townships, including Brownlow, Nepean Bay and Penneshaw.

The location and design of future development will adopt a risk hierarchy of ‘avoid’, ‘accommodate’, and ‘adapt’, and where possible will avoid locating people and essential infrastructure in locations identified as high hazard risk.



Source: Issac Forman



Strategies for the region:

Avoid locating communities, sensitive developments and critical infrastructure in areas exposed to high hazard risk.

Avoid development in high hazard risk areas (such as bushfire risk areas) that will necessitate the removal of native vegetation.

Direct development and essential infrastructure away from areas exposed to sea-level rise, coastal erosion and inland flooding risk.

Areas susceptible to natural hazards have risk mitigation and adaptation strategies to protect infrastructure, property and livelihoods.

Source: South Australian Tourism Commission



Natural hazards

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Code Amendment Bushfire mapping	Region-wide	DTI - PLUS	Undertake the State-wide Bushfire Hazards Overlay Code Amendment to review and update the Hazard (Bushfire Risk) Overlays, and incorporate updated hazard mapping in the Regional Plans.	1 year
Infrastructure Hazard risk mitigation	Region-wide	KI Council	Implement the risk mitigation priorities featured in the Preparing Kangaroo Island Action Plan.	0-5 years

Emissions and hazardous activities

Objective

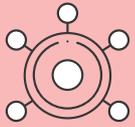
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Protect communities and the environment from risks associated with emissions, hazardous activities and site contamination, whilst ensuring industrial development remains viable.



Hazards and emissions, including air and noise pollution and site contamination, may result from established lawfully operating industries. The Island has several Environment Protection Authority (EPA) licenced activities primarily related to resource recovery waste and disposal, hydrocarbon and chemical-related activities, and the mineral resource extraction sector.

Communities and the environment should be protected from the risks associated with industrial emissions and hazards while ensuring that industrial and infrastructure development continues and is not jeopardised by locating new sensitive uses in proximity to these industries.



Strategies for the region:

The location of industrial land uses in addition to any other contributors to emissions and/or hazardous activities are identified including separation distances for incompatible uses.

Emissions and hazardous activities

Map layers and actions

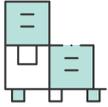
Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Interface Management	Region-wide	EPA	Communities and the environment are protected from risks associated with emissions and hazardous activities, whilst industrial development remains viable by identifying significant lawfully operating industries that may benefit from improved interface policy such as the application of the 'Interface Management Overlay' or 'Significant Interface Management Overlay.	1-5 years

Infrastructure and transport

The Island’s key transport infrastructure includes the passenger and freight ferry service operating from Penneshaw, Kingscote Airport, the seaport and associated bulk handling facilities at Kingscote, and freight and passenger vehicle connections to the mainland.

The connections between Penneshaw, in the east, and the Island’s western end are critical for moving people and goods to support the Island’s tourism and agricultural economies.





Freight is moved via road, sea and air, and freight transport, storage, and processing are critically important to Kangaroo Island’s industries. The main items transported to and from the Island are vehicles and agricultural products, including sheep, wool, and grain. Based on current and projected freight movements, any major expansion of existing freight facilities such as a new port is unfeasible. The protection and upgrade of existing assets is however a priority.

The capacity, connectivity and quality of transport to and from the Island is identified by Infrastructure Australia as an infrastructure gap.²⁵ The cost of access and the limited number of ferry services to Kangaroo Island results in impacts on freight, residents and visitors, including the Island’s caravanning market, due to difficulties transporting RVs and caravans by sea. This also inhibits the attraction of skilled workers to the Island.

Housing to support population growth and to attract skilled workers is encouraged within the main established townships such as Kingscote, Penneshaw, American River, and Parndana. Containing housing within these townships improves the viability of community facilities and makes efficient use of public infrastructure.

Key to stimulating local employment is support for the development of the Island’s public infrastructure. Planning for the provision of infrastructure can lead to fewer commercial barriers and increase market access and the productivity of supply chains. It can also underpin social inclusion (through connectivity and accessibility) and employment, improve placemaking and amenity, and increase resilience.²⁶ The Kangaroo Island Health Service (KIHS) Infrastructure Master Plan is one area that will support delivering these benefits.²⁷

²⁵ 6_RSIG_Regional_Analysis_SA.pdf (infrastructureaustralia.gov.au)

²⁶ SA Regional Blueprint 2023-2024

²⁷ Master Plan Report (sahealth.sa.gov.au)

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. The Island is connected to the mainland's electricity network by a 15km submarine cable that was recently upgraded. Kangaroo Island also has strong potential for local energy generation from renewable sources such as biomass, solar and wind.

To achieve future economic growth, there is a clear need to improve access to low-cost, high-volume, reliable data and telecommunications, particularly for businesses. The State Government's South Australian Regional Visitor Strategy²⁸ identifies telecommunication black spots on the Island; for example, Flinders Chase National Park, which is visited by 80% of tourists, has little or no coverage.

Development of a Statewide Connectivity Strategy is being led by the Department of the Premier and Cabinet (DPC) in partnership with the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF), Infrastructure SA and the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA). The strategy will be informed by a connectivity gap analysis and a strategic prioritisation framework across regions.

Other infrastructure required to support the growth of the local tourism industry includes the need to improve and increase the availability of quality, experiential accommodation on the Island and to improve transport options currently constrained by the limited number of hire cars, public transport, and private bus companies on the Island.

²⁷ SATC - Regional Visitor Strategy - revised 2022.

²⁹ Regional-Tourism-Infrastructure-Priorities-March-2021.pdf (rdaep.org.au)

Key infrastructure assets map



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  | Major Service Centre |  | Future Transport Works |
|  | Supporting Service Centre |  | Passenger and Freight Ferry |
|  | Local Service Centre |  | Main Road |
|  | Minor Settlement |  | Minor Road |
|  | Sea Ports | | |
|  | Kingscote Airport | | |



Integrated planning

Objective 14

Apply the principles of integrated planning to enhance Kangaroo Island’s liveability, economic prosperity and sustainable future.

At the regional planning level, integrated planning aligns transport planning with land use policies, conservation and infrastructure requirements. If done well it can influence how a region grows and evolves, creating liveable and sustainable places that contribute to the region’s prosperity.

The Kangaroo Island Regional Plan reflects the Principles of Integrated Planning by:

Planning for population growth

Providing for certainty of land supply

Monitoring for changing conditions and adapting where necessary

Maximising the use of existing and planned infrastructure investment

Facilitating balanced and intergenerational decision making.

The Kangaroo Island settlement hierarchy identifies the role and expected development intensity of each township, where integrated planning will become increasingly important as the expectations around service provision increase.

Future housing and employment land for Kangaroo Island will be prioritised to maximise the use of existing, committed, and planned utility and transport infrastructure in and around Kingscote, Penneshaw, American River and Parndana. These growth areas also make the best use of existing and planned social infrastructure, including schools, hospital and aged care facilities, and coastal recreational facilities.

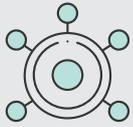
These areas have been identified with input from infrastructure agencies to support the cost-effective delivery of infrastructure and maximise positive social and environmental outcomes.

A new Infrastructure Coordination Group (ICG) set up by the Housing Infrastructure Planning and Development Unit (HIPDU) aims to facilitate strategic coordination of land use planning and social and physical infrastructure to deliver government and industry priorities into the state planning system.

Early and strategic analysis of land use and transport interactions helps to identify implications and opportunities, and to provide appropriate place-based planning responses. The Department of Infrastructure and Transport’s Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island Transport Study is being developed in close alignment with the Kangaroo Island Regional Plan. This study will identify transport issues for the Island that require further strategic investigation or funding.

At a local level, master plans, structure plans and concept plans can facilitate integrated planning to align services and facilities and infrastructure provision within a more discrete geography. An example of this is SA Health’s Kangaroo Island Health Service Master Plan.





Strategies for the region:

Provide for an adequate supply of land (well serviced by infrastructure) that can accommodate housing and employment growth over a 30-year period.

Provide an orderly sequence of land development that enables the cost-effective and timely delivery of infrastructure investment commensurate with the rate of future population growth.

Involve infrastructure agencies in the initial planning work of future growth areas to facilitate strategic coordination of land use planning and social and physical infrastructure.

Consider future growth against ongoing servicing costs to communities.

Incorporate relevant components of master plans, structure plans and/or concept plans that further the regional plan objectives and have been endorsed by a prescribed body.

Explore at a neighbourhood scale how a more integrated approach to infrastructure and the environment can be achieved to create sustainable precincts.

Increase the capacity of community wastewater management systems (CWMS) to support population and tourist growth and industry expansion.

Ensure the implications of seasonal population fluctuations and tourism for services and infrastructure provision are considered when preparing and entering into infrastructure agreements.

Integrated planning

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Infrastructure Roads and utilities	Parndana	KI Council	Construct utility infrastructure and access roads in accordance with agreed funding principles, to support delivery of the first stage of proposed housing development in Parndana.	0-5 years
Infrastructure KI Health Service	Kingscote	DIT	Undertake Stage 1 of the Kangaroo Island Health Service Master Plan to support the delivery of a new purpose-built kitchen, laundry, and supply facility.	0-5 years
Infrastructure Infrastructure Agreements	Region-wide	DTI-HIPDU	Develop and implement a process to enable the mapping of areas that are subject to approved infrastructure agreements under the PDI Act in Regional Plans, including the ability to link to the register managed by HIPDU and be updated on a regular basis.	0-3 years
Infrastructure Funding Models	Region-wide	DTI-HIPDU	Review funding models associated with Infrastructure Agreements	0-3 years
Infrastructure CWMS	Emu Bay	KI Council	Extend Community Wastewater Management System (CWMS) infrastructure to service the township of Emu Bay and support the proposed residential growth.	5 years



Strategic transport infrastructure

Objective

15

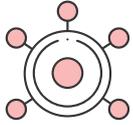
Integrate land use policies with existing and future transport infrastructure, services and functions to preserve and enhance safe, efficient and reliable connectivity for people and businesses.

The Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island Transport Study by the Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) will explore connectivity and transport infrastructure requirements to adequately service the Island community. Relevant findings from this study will be incorporated into the Kangaroo Island Regional Plan.

Current and projected freight movements for the island do not warrant any major expansion of existing freight facilities (such as a new port), however the protection and upgrade of existing assets is a priority to improve the safety and efficiency of the transport network.

The Penneshaw and Cape Jervis ports are being upgraded to service new ferry operations over a 100-year design life. This project represents significant investment in the island's transport network which will increase the capacity to move freight and passengers to and from the island from 2025.

Air services are operated through Kingscote Airport. It is important that development close to the airport does not compromise ongoing airport operations. The airport will support growth in domestic and international tourism and support new economic opportunities through the establishment of a new employment precinct that capitalises on this infrastructure.



Strategies for the region:

Facilitate an efficient, reliable and safe transport network that connects business to markets and people to places (i.e. where they live, work, visit and recreate).

Protect the operations of key transport infrastructure, corridors and nodes (passenger and freight).

Identify and set aside land required for future strategic infrastructure corridors and facilities, including to accommodate increases or changes to regional growth, new technologies and changing demands.

Allow for the future expansion and intensification of strategic transport infrastructure and service provision (corridors and nodes) for passenger and freight movements.

Identify neighbourhoods, main streets and regional and town centres where place is given greater priority than vehicle movement by adopting a 'Link and Place' approach.

Source: Kangaroo Island Tourism Alliance



Strategic transport infrastructure

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Code Amendment Infrastructure (Airfield) Zone	Kingscote Airport	KI Council	Undertake a Code Amendment to apply the Infrastructure (Airfield) Zone to the balance of the Kingscote Airport land currently within the Rural Zone.	3 years
Infrastructure Ferry Terminal	Penneshaw	DIT	Upgrade the Penneshaw Ferry Terminal and associated terminal and jetty infrastructure to support larger ferries and the effective, safe and reliable movement of people and goods to and from the Island.	0-2 years
Infrastructure Harbour Precinct	Penneshaw	DIT	Complete a Master Plan for the Penneshaw Harbour Precinct to guide future development government investment in infrastructure to address the conflict with heavy vehicles, general traffic and pedestrians and implement placemaking opportunities to improve the experience for tourists and community.	0-1 year
Infrastructure Masterplan implementation	Region-wide	DIT	Review and incorporate relevant findings and initiatives from the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island Transport Study into the regional plan.	1 year
Infrastructure Functional Hierarchy	Region-wide	DIT	Update the Functional Hierarchy for South Australia's Land Transport Network mapping in the regional plans when the new Functional Hierarchy is released.	2 years

Energy

Objective

16

Support the ongoing provision of sustainable, reliable and affordable energy options that meet the needs of Kangaroo Island’s community, business and industry.

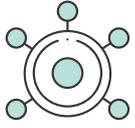
The Island’s northern and eastern coastline, along with the central interior, experience optimal wind speeds for wind energy generation and have potential to support future renewable energy development.

In the shorter term, the 33kV sub-transmission line and on-Island substations provide a reliable power source for immediate community needs. The 8MW Kangaroo Island Power Station, located in Brownlow, is a critical asset that provides stability in the event the undersea power cable is disrupted. It also serves as a contingency when mainland sub-transmission lines are overloaded.³⁰

In the future, decentralised renewable energy generation will supplement the Island’s current electricity network, particularly in isolated locations where small-scale generation can support agricultural operations, industry, tourism development, small-scale residential communities and workers’ accommodation.

The siting of large-scale renewable energy facilities should avoid scenic landscapes and environmentally or culturally significant areas given the high value of the Island’s pristine environment and tourism economy.

²⁷ SA Power Networks: Distribution Annual Planning Report 2022/23 to 2026/27



Strategies for the region:

Protect strategic infrastructure facilities and associated infrastructure requirements to support growth, new technologies and changing demands, including the Kangaroo Island Power Station, acknowledging its critical contingency role it serves for the Island's energy supply.

Support renewable energy generation and storage to support a stable energy market and continued energy supply.

Earmark future energy assets and infrastructure in locations where the impact on surrounding land uses, regional communities and the natural and built environment can be minimised.





Energy

Map layers and actions

Action Category	Location	Responsibility	Action Description	Timing
Investigation Infrastructure Corridors	Region- wide	DTI - PLUS	Consider the application of Infrastructure Corridors to facilitate infrastructure provision that supports the renewable energy sector and critical mineral production.	2-5 years
Investigation Renewable Energy Schemes	Region- wide	DTI - PLUS	Consider if and how renewable energy schemes may be delivered in the planning system.	2-5 years
Investigation Streamlined pathways	Region- wide	DTI - PLUS	Investigate streamlining pathways and policy frameworks for renewable energy facilities in energy intensive locations (i.e. Strategic Employment Zone and Rural Insensitive Enterprise Zone).	0-2 years

How to get involved

You are invited to provide feedback on the [Kangaroo Island Regional Plan](#) during the 12-week public consultation and engagement period beginning on Thursday 14 March 2024 and concluding on Thursday 6 June 2024 (5:00 pm). Written submissions are to be provided no later than 5:00pm on the last day of consultation via:



The Kangaroo Island Regional Plan YourSAy page:
yoursay.sa.gov.au/kangaroo-island-regional-plan



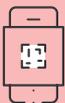
The PlanSA online submission form:
plan.sa.gov.au/regional-planning-program/how-to-get-involved/public-feedback-form



Email:
plansasubmissions@sa.gov.au
(Subject: Submission – Kangaroo Island Regional Plan)



Post:
Attention: Strategic Planning Team, Planning and Land Use Services
Department for Trade and Investment
GPO Box 1815, Adelaide SA 5001



Scan Me:
You may also use your smart phone to scan the QR code to be taken to the relevant information.



All written submissions received will be made publicly available on the PlanSA website when the Engagement Report is released at the end of the consultation period.

A series of community information sessions (online and in-person) will be held, to allow community to meet members from the Regional Planning Program team and ask questions. These sessions will provide further information on the KIRP and the process of drafting the plan. Registration is essential to attend any of the information sessions and can be done at:

PlanSAevents.eventbrite.com

The State Planning Commission is also seeking feedback on proposed improvements to the Community Engagement Charter, which guides public participation in preparing and amending designated planning policies, strategies and schemes. Proposed improvements will streamline changes to planning rules such as rezoning land, where the community has had an opportunity to give their views and influence the decision as part of the regional planning process. This includes a new pathway for 'complying changes', which would be subject to a streamlined engagement process, where engagement has been clear through the regional planning process about proposed zoning changes.

Public consultation on the Charter is taking place alongside the Kangaroo Island Regional Plan engagement program.

For more information on the Community Engagement Charter Update visit: yoursay.sa.gov.au/community-engagement-charter

All enquiries regarding the Kangaroo Island Regional Plan or the Regional Planning Portal can be directed to PlanSA at:



Contact:
PlanSA

Telephone:
1800 752 664

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Website:
regional.plan.sa.gov.au

