

DRAFT PLANNING AND DESIGN CODE



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

City of Marion



Purpose

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

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

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

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

What is proposed?

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

State Heritage Places and Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local Heritage Places

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

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

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

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

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

Historic Areas

A new Historic Areas Overlay

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Historic Area Statements

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

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

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

Character Areas

Character Area Overlay

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

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

Character Area Statements

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

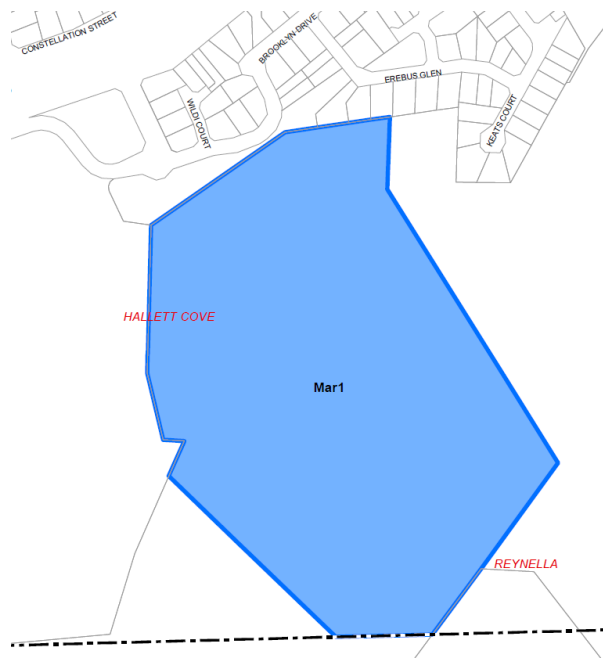
Historic Areas affecting City of Marion

Worthing Mine Historic Area Statement (Mar1)

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

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

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



Eras and themes	1850/51 Structures and workings associated with Worthing Mine site.
Allotments and subdivision patterns	Sited in the steep valley of the Field River
Architectural features	Mine, Chimney and Pumphouse/Enginehouse associated with copper mining. (oldest surviving Cornish enginehouse in Australia)
Building height	[Not stated]
Materials	Random rubble with timber lintels
Fencing	[Not stated]
Setting and public realm features	Sited in the steep valley of the Field River amongst undulating grassland Recent housing development is located to the north, west and east of the site (200m plus in distance) Views to the Worthing Mine are available from parts of the adjacent residential areas

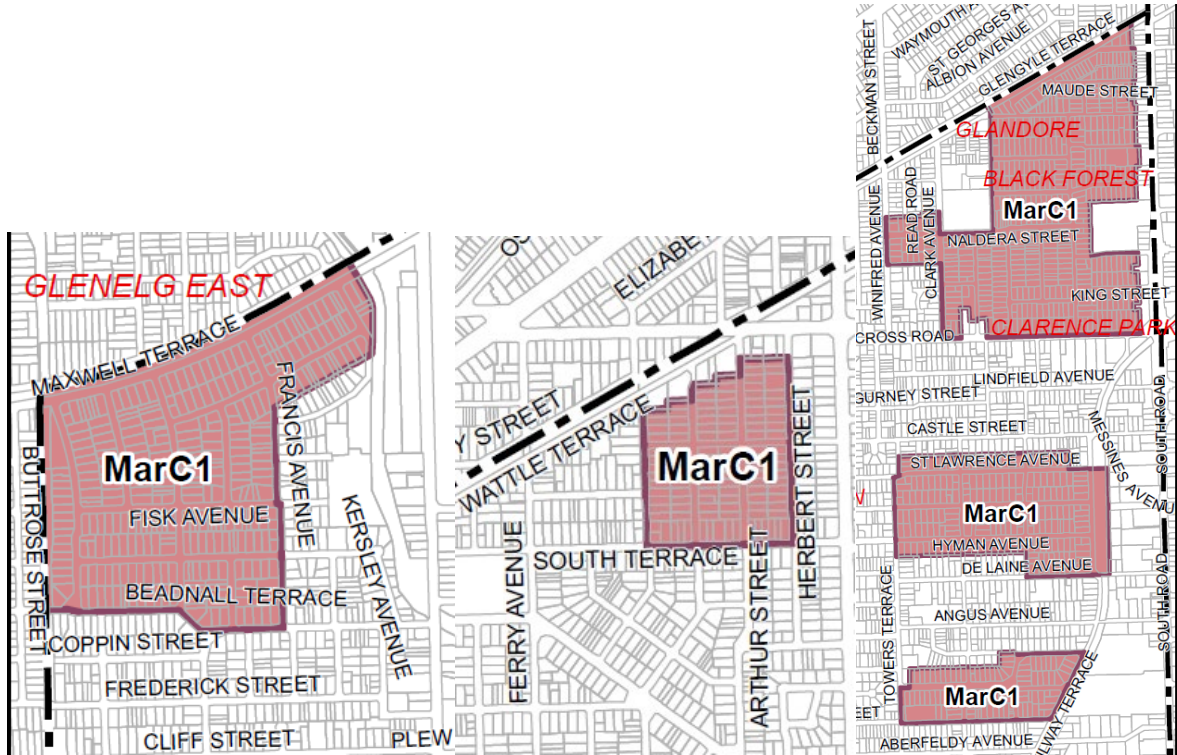
Character Areas affecting City of Marion

Edwardstown, Glandore, Glengowrie and Plympton Park Character Area Statement (Mar-C1)

Character Area Overlays identify localities that comprise valued character attributes. They can be characterised by a consistent rhythm of allotment patterns, building setting and spacing, landscape or natural features and the scale, proportion and form of buildings and their key elements.

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

The preparation of a Contextual Analysis Report can assist in determining potential additional attributes of a Character Area where these are not identified in the below table.



Eras and themes	1920s to 1950
Allotments and subdivision patterns	Conventional grid type pattern of streets Large allotments Predominantly detached dwellings Some examples of semi-detached dwellings in Glandore and Glengowrie
Architectural features	Single storey detached dwellings Occasional single storey semi-detached dwellings Mixture of Bungalow, Art Deco, Spanish Mission, Tudor Articulated roof forms (gable, dutch gable, hips) Chimneys, projecting front verandahs, porches, porticos Garages and carports located behind main face of dwelling

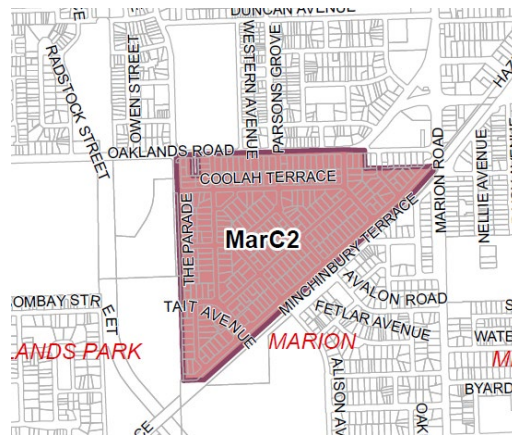
Building height	Single storey 2nd Storey in Roofline
Materials	Timber frame windows External walls constructed of mixture of red brick, painted brick, stone and rendered masonry Roofing - Galvanised Iron/(replaced with colorbond), terracotta tiles
Fencing	Low height – rendered masonry, timber picket, post and wire, tubular
Setting and public realm features	Tree lined streets Well maintained traditional gardens Mature vegetation in private properties Low scale dwellings Housing well setback from street

Marion Character Area Statement (Mar-C2)

Character Area Overlays identify localities that comprise valued character attributes. They can be characterised by a consistent rhythm of allotment patterns, building setting and spacing, landscape or natural features and the scale, proportion and form of buildings and their key elements.

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

The preparation of a Contextual Analysis Report can assist in determining potential additional attributes of a Character Area where these are not identified in the below table.



Eras and themes	Original housing stock - predominantly 1950s to 1970s More recent infill scattered throughout
Allotments and subdivision patterns	Grid type pattern of streets, partly angular due to diagonal alignment of railway resulting in some irregular shaped allotments Large allotments Detached dwellings
Architectural features	Predominantly single storey detached dwellings Small number of 2 storey dwellings Original housing stock - mixture of austerity, conventional 1950s Roof forms (gable, hips)
Building height	Original housing stock is generally single storey Recent dwellings are predominantly single storey however there are more examples of 2 storey
Materials	External walls predominantly a mixture of brick (variety of colours) and rendered masonry Roofing – original housing = terracotta tiles /more recent replacement housing = colorbond
Fencing	No dominant fencing style or material Mixed with open front yards
Setting and public realm	Tree lined streets Well maintained leafy garden character Mature vegetation in private properties Low scale dwellings Housing well setback from street Visual separation between houses