

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
Operational airspace	
Protection of aviation facilities	
PO3 Development does not interfere with the function of aviation facilities.	AO3.1 Development located within the building restricted area for an aviation facility does not create: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ permanent or temporary physical obstructions in the line of sight between antennas ▪ an electrical or electromagnetic field that will interfere with signals transmitted by the facility ▪ reflective surfaces that could deflect or interfere with signals transmitted by the facility, or AO3.2 Development located within the building restricted area for an aviation facility is designed and constructed to mitigate adverse impacts on the function of the facility.
Editor's note: A development proposal on land located within a building restricted area should be referred to Airservices Australia or DoD for assessment. Airservices Australia or DoD will provide local government and proponents with authoritative advice about the impact of a proposed development on the function of an aviation facility, requirements for risk assessment processes, and mitigation methods. It is recommended that advice be sought during pre-lodgement stage of development assessment processes to avoid objections from Airservices Australia or DoD.	

Table 8.2.4.3.b Land uses associated with increases in wildlife strikes and hazards

Column 1: High Risk	Column 2: Moderate Risk
Rural activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cropping (turf farm) ▪ Cropping (fruit tree farm) ▪ Intensive animal industry (piggery) ▪ Aquaculture (fish processing/packing plant) Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation estate (e.g. wetland) Recreation activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility (showground) Industry activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low-impact industry (food processing plant) ▪ Medium-impact industry (food processing plant) ▪ High-impact industry (food processing plant) Utility installation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food/organic waste facility ▪ Putrescible waste facility (e.g. landfill, transfer station) 	Rural activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Animal husbandry (cattle/dairy farm) ▪ Intensive animal industry (poultry farm) Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation estate (all other) Recreation activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Major sport, recreation and entertainment facility ▪ (all other) ▪ Outdoor sport and recreation ▪ Park Utility installation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-putrescible waste facility (e.g. landfill, transfer station) ▪ Sewage/wastewater treatment facility

8.2.5 Coastal hazard overlay code

8.2.5.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessing a material change of use, reconfiguring a lot or operational work in the Coastal hazard overlay, if:

- (a) self assessable or assessable development where this code is an assessable code identified in the assessment criteria column of the table of assessment for an overlay (section 5.10);
 - (b) impact assessable development.
- (2) Land in the Coastal hazard overlay is identified on the Coastal hazards overlay map and is included in the following Coastal hazard area sub-categories:
- (a) Erosion prone area sub-category
 - (b) Medium storm tide inundation hazard area sub-category
 - (c) High storm tide inundation hazard area sub-category.
- (3) When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3, in Part 5.

8.2.5.2 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of the Coastal hazard overlay code is to:
- (a) implement the policy direction in the Strategic Framework, in particular:
 - (i) Theme 1: Settlement Pattern, Element 3.4.5 Natural hazards.
 - (ii) Theme 2: Infrastructure, Element 3.5.2 Urban infrastructure.
 - (iii) Theme 6: Natural environment, Element 3.9.3 Coastal management
 - (b) enable an assessment of whether development is suitable on land within the Coastal hazard overlay sub-categories.
- (2) The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:
- (a) People and property are not exposed to unacceptable coastal hazard risk;
 - (b) Development allows for natural coastal processes to occur without interference;
 - (c) Development in areas at risk from storm tide inundation is compatible with the nature of the storm tide event;
 - (d) Development does not increase the extent or severity of the coastal hazard;
 - (e) Coastal protection measures are only undertaken as a last resort where erosion poses an immediate threat to public safety and property;
 - (f) Development within the Coastal hazard - erosion prone area sub-category avoids intensification of exiting uses or new structures;
 - (g) Community access to the foreshore, or public use of coastal waters, is maintained and where appropriate, increased;
 - (h) Adverse impacts on coastal processes and resources are avoided or minimised.

8.2.5.3 Assessment criteria

Table 8.2.5.3.a Criteria for self-assessable and assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
Development is compatible with the level of risk	
PO1 Development achieves an acceptable or tolerable level of risk, based on a fit for purpose risk assessment consistent with AS/NZ ISO 31000:2009 Risk Management.	AO1 No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
Development does not increase coastal hazard impacts	
PO2 Development does not increase the extent or severity of the coastal hazard.	AO2 No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.
Coastal hazard - erosion prone area sub-category	
PO3 The Erosion prone area is free from unnecessary, permanent buildings or structures to allow natural coastal processes to occur without interference.	AO3 Development is not located within the Erosion prone area unless it is demonstrated that the development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) involves Essential community infrastructure activities, that cannot be located elsewhere (b) is Coastal dependent development (c) is temporary, readily relocatable or able to be abandoned, and required for safety or recreational purposes (d) redevelopment that does not increase the risk to people or property from exposure to coastal hazard impacts. Editor's notes - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential community infrastructure activities is defined in Schedule 1, SC1.1, Table SC1.1.2.b Defined Activity Groups. 2. Coastal dependent development is defined in Schedule 1, SC1.2, Table SC1.2.b Administrative definitions.
PO4 Essential community infrastructure activities and/ or Coastal dependent development mitigate any increased risk to people and property from coastal erosion.	AO4 Development for Essential community infrastructure activities and/ or Coastal dependent development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) installs and maintains coastal protection works to mitigate the adverse impacts to people and property from coastal erosion at the location; or (b) locates, designs and constructs relevant buildings or structures to withstand coastal erosion impacts.
Coastal processes and coastal resources	
PO5 Development : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) maintains vegetation on coastal landforms outside the development footprint, where its removal may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) destabilise the area and increase the potential for erosion; or (ii) interrupt the natural sediment trapping processes or dune or land building processes; (b) maintains sediment volumes of dunes and near shore coastal landforms, or where a reduction in sediment volumes cannot be avoided, increased risks to development from coastal erosion are mitigated by location, design, construction and operating standards; (c) maintains the physical coastal processes outside the development footprint, including longshore transport of sediment along the coast; (d) does not increase the risk of shoreline erosion for areas adjacent to the 	AO5 No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
development, unless the development is an erosion control structure.	
Lot reconfiguration within the Coastal hazard - erosion prone area sub-category	
<p>PO6 Development involving the creation of additional lots:</p> <p>(a) does not occur within the Erosion prone area;</p> <p>(b) maintains land within the Erosion prone area for public use.</p>	<p>AO6 No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.</p>
<p>PO7 Development involving lot boundary realignment increases the opportunity for development of land outside the erosion prone area.</p>	<p>AO7 No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.</p>
Storm tide inundation sub-category	
<p>PO8 Development siting and layout avoids and mitigates the risk to property and public safety related to storm tide inundation.</p>	<p>AO8.1 Development is not located within the High storm tide inundation hazard area unless it is demonstrated that the development:</p> <p>(a) involves Essential community infrastructure activities, that cannot be located elsewhere; or</p> <p>(b) is Coastal dependent development</p> <p>(c) is temporary or readily relocatable, or able to be sacrificed without causing material damage to other places, property or people, and is required for safety or recreational purposes;</p> <p>(d) is redevelopment that does not increase the risk to people or property from exposure to coastal hazard impacts.</p> <p>Editor's notes -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Essential community infrastructure activities is defined in Schedule 1, SC1.1, Table SC1.1.2.b Defined Activity Groups. Coastal dependent development is defined in Schedule 1, SC1.2, Table SC1.2.b Administrative definitions.

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
	<p>AO8.2 Development is not located within the Medium storm tide hazard area unless it is demonstrated that:</p> <p>(a) any dwelling house:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is not constructed as single storey-slab on ground; (ii) the finished floor level of all habitable rooms is at least 500mm above the defined storm tide event (DSTE). All levels below 500mm above the DSTE, must permit the flow of storm tide water; or (iii) where involving an extension to an existing dwelling house that is situated below the DSTE, the maximum size of the extension does not exceed 20m² gross floor area; or (iv) where the DSTE has not been modelled for the area, the finished floor level of all habitable rooms is at least 600mm above the highest recorded storm tide inundation level. <p>(b) any other development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is designed with finished floor levels 300mm above DSTE; or (ii) where DSTE has not been modelled for an area, is designed with finished floor levels 500mm above the highest recorded storm tide inundation level.
<p>PO9 Development avoids the release of hazardous materials into floodwaters.</p>	<p>AO9 The manufacture or storage of hazardous materials occurs above the DSTE.</p>
Community infrastructure	
<p>PO10 Development involving community infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) remains functional to serve community need during and immediately after a flood event; (b) is designed, sited and operated to avoid adverse impacts on the community or the environment due to the impacts of flooding on infrastructure, facilities or access and egress routes; (c) retains essential site access during a flood event; (d) is able to remain functional even when other infrastructure or services may be compromised in a flood event. 	<p>AO10 No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.</p>

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
Disaster management response or recovery	
PO11 The development supports, and does not unduly burden, disaster management response or recovery capacity and capabilities.	AO11 Development does not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) increase the number of people calculated to be at risk from storm tide inundation; (b) increase the number of people likely to need evacuation; (c) shorten warning times; or (d) impact the ability of traffic to use evacuation routes, or unreasonably increase traffic volumes on evacuation routes.
Coastal access	
PO12 Development maintains pedestrian access to the foreshore to the general public, while at the same time manages such access to ensure that erosion potential of the foreshore is not increased.	AO12.1 Development incorporates appropriately managed pedestrian access for the general public to the coast and coastal waters where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) adjacent to a reserve; or (b) has direct frontage to the coastline, with such management minimises any increase in damage to the foreshore, dunes, coastal vegetation or habitats.
	AO12.2 Where appropriate, development improves the standard of public access points to the coast.
Coastal protection works (generally)	
PO13 Development allows for the natural fluctuations of the coast to occur, including appropriate allowance for climate change and sea level rise, and avoids the need for additional coastal protection works.	AO13 No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.
PO14 Coastal protection works are only undertaken as a last resort where erosion poses an imminent threat to public safety and property.	AO14 No acceptable outcomes are prescribed.

8.2.6 Flood hazard overlay code

8.2.6.1 Application

- (1) This code applies to assessing a material change of use, reconfiguring a lot or operational work in the Flood hazard overlay, if:
 - (a) self assessable or assessable development where this code is an assessable code identified in the assessment criteria column of the table of assessment for an overlay (section 5.10);
 - (b) impact assessable development.
- (2) Land in the Flood hazard overlay is identified on the Flood hazard map and is included in the Flood hazard sub-category.
- (3) When using this code, reference should be made to section 5.3.2 and, where applicable, section 5.3.3, in Part 5.