

Urban Growth Zone

The purpose of this Practice Note is to:

- ▶ explain the purpose and provisions of the Urban Growth Zone (UGZ)
- ▶ explain the role of precinct structure plans in the UGZ.

What is the Urban Growth Zone?

The Urban Growth Zone (UGZ) applies to land that has been identified for future urban development.

The UGZ has four purposes:

- ▶ to manage the transition of non-urban land into urban land
- ▶ to encourage the development of well-planned and well-serviced new urban communities in accordance with an overall plan
- ▶ to reduce the number of development approvals needed in areas where an agreed plan is in place
- ▶ to safeguard non-urban land from use and development that could prejudice its future urban development.

Applying the UGZ

Initially the UGZ will be applied to land in a Farming Zone within the Urban Growth Boundary in Melbourne's designated growth areas. However, the zone may also be applied to land adjacent to regional cities and towns where a strategy has been prepared that clearly identifies that the land is suitable for future urban development.

Precinct structure plans and the UGZ

In the UGZ, the **precinct structure plan** is the key document that triggers the conversion of non-urban land into urban land.

A precinct structure plan is a long-term strategic plan that describes how a precinct or a series of sites will be developed. It is designed to:

- ▶ ensure that the key strategic planning issues in a precinct are considered when planning ahead for urban development
- ▶ ensure communities in new urban areas have good access to services, transport, jobs, shops, open space and recreation facilities
- ▶ identify and address any opportunities and constraints that will affect future urban development
- ▶ give developers, investors and local communities greater certainty and confidence about future development in growth areas.

A precinct structure plan has a defined role in the UGZ. It is the key document that:

- ▶ allows the conversion of non-urban land to urban land to start
- ▶ sets out the vision for how land should be developed and the desired outcomes to be achieved
- ▶ determines the overall layout of future land use and development
- ▶ details the form and conditions that must be met by future land use and development
- ▶ determines the use and development controls that will apply in the schedule to the zone
- ▶ determines what permits may be granted under the zone.



The application of the UGZ does not, by itself, allow urban use and development to proceed. A precinct structure plan must be prepared and applied to the land before this can occur.

Before a precinct structure plan is in place, the UGZ applies provisions that are designed to safeguard the land from use or development that could prejudice its long term urban development potential. Land may be used and developed for farming and rural-related activities, however urban subdivision cannot occur. Once a precinct structure plan is in place, the zone applies provisions to facilitate urban development in conformity with the plan. The zone provisions can be tailored to minimise the number of approvals required over the life of the project.

The UGZ is specifically designed to implement a precinct structure plan; however a plan may be prepared for land in any zone. If a precinct structure plan is prepared for land in another zone, the planning authority will need to decide what planning tools are required to implement the plan. There are a range of tools available, including the Municipal Strategic Statement, local planning policy, and overlays and their associated schedules.

Preparing and implementing a precinct structure plan

The following information is relevant to preparing and implementing a precinct structure plan in the UGZ.

Preparing a precinct structure plan

New guidelines for the preparation of precinct structure plans are being prepared. They will provide guidance to councils, state agencies, developers, service providers and other affected parties on how to prepare a plan.

These guidelines will replace the *Precinct Structure Plan Guidelines* published by the Department of Sustainability and Environment in 2006.

The new guidelines are based on the objectives and directions of *Melbourne 2030 – A plan for sustainable growth*. They will require new precinct structure plans to implement the relevant objectives for residential subdivision in Clause 56 of planning schemes. They will also set out a process for precinct structure planning, a standard format for precinct structure plans, and advice about the key strategic issues to be addressed.

The new guidelines will contain advice relating specifically to the preparation of precinct structure

plans for land in Melbourne's growth areas. However, the precinct planning process and format outlined in the guidelines is relevant to all precinct structure plans.

The new [*Minister's Direction No. 12 – Urban Growth Areas*](#) requires precinct structure plans prepared for land in the UGZ to be in accordance with the applicable guidelines approved by the Minister for Planning.

An important part of the precinct planning process is developing an 'action plan' for implementing the precinct structure plan in the planning scheme. The new guidelines will require a precinct structure plan to include a chapter setting out "**implementation provisions**". These are the specific provisions required to implement the plan in the planning scheme. In the case of the UGZ, these provisions will provide the basis for drafting the detailed use and development provisions to be included in the zone schedule.

The implementation provisions will typically set out:

- ▶ use and development provisions to be included in the schedule to the UGZ (including permit requirements, permit exemptions, conditions and requirements for granting permits, advertising sign requirements, and decision guidelines)
- ▶ requirements for public open space contributions to be included in the schedule to Clause 52.01 of the planning scheme
- ▶ requirements to implement a Native Vegetation Precinct Plan
- ▶ requirements to manage places of Aboriginal cultural heritage significance.

If there is native vegetation within the precinct, a **native vegetation precinct plan** will need to be prepared. A native vegetation precinct plan sets out requirements for the protection and removal of native vegetation for a precinct. A native vegetation precinct plan:

- ▶ allows all the native vegetation issues in a precinct to be considered when planning ahead for new development
- ▶ helps guide the form of future development in a precinct by identifying the native vegetation to be retained and removed
- ▶ gives greater certainty to the council, service agencies, developers and the community about the future form of development and native vegetation management



- ▶ allows planning objectives for native vegetation to be integrated with recreation, urban design, and open space objectives, leading to more sustainable biodiversity and urban development outcomes
- ▶ streamlines the approval of appropriate native vegetation removal.

A native vegetation precinct plan must meet the content requirements set out in Clause 52.17 and be approved by the Department of Sustainability and Environment. It must also be incorporated into the planning scheme, which means that the plan can only be changed by a planning scheme amendment.

The VPP Practice Note [Preparing a Native Vegetation Precinct Plan](#) provides guidance on preparing these plans.

Implementing a precinct structure plan in the planning scheme

The UGZ requires a precinct structure plan to be incorporated in the planning scheme before urban development in accordance with the plan can start. The detailed use and development provisions required to implement the precinct structure plan must also be set out in the schedule to the zone.

It may also be appropriate for parts of the precinct structure plan to be included in the scheme as objectives or strategies in the Municipal Strategic Statement, local planning policy, or decision guidelines.

Remember that an incorporated document must be listed in the schedule to Clause 81. Also, if a precinct structure plan includes a native vegetation precinct plan, the native vegetation precinct plan must be listed in the schedule to Clause 52.17.

These actions require a planning scheme amendment, and the exhibition, submission, adoption and approval requirements of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* will apply.

Preparing an amendment

[Minister's Direction No. 12](#) applies to planning scheme amendments to apply the UGZ, introduce or change a provision in the schedule to the zone, or incorporate or change a precinct structure plan. Specifically, it applies to any amendment to:

- ▶ rezone land to the UGZ
- ▶ incorporate a precinct structure plan, or change an incorporated plan, applying to land in the UGZ

- ▶ introduce or change a provision in a schedule to the UGZ.

The Direction does not apply to an amendment to make corrections.

The Direction requires a planning authority to evaluate and include in the explanatory report a discussion about how the amendment implements any Growth Area Framework Plan applying to the land. If the amendment proposes to incorporate or change a precinct structure plan, the planning authority must also demonstrate that the plan or any changes to it are in accordance with any applicable precinct structure plan guidelines approved by the Minister for Planning. If the amendment proposes to introduce or change provisions in a schedule to the zone, the planning authority must show in the explanatory report:

- ▶ how the provisions give effect to the intended outcomes of the precinct structure plan
- ▶ how a translation of the provisions can be achieved, once development anticipated by the precinct structure plan is substantially complete.

Any other Minister's Directions applying to the amendment must also be met.

Several publications provide guidance relevant to preparing a precinct structure plan or a planning scheme amendment. These are listed on page 8 and should be considered where relevant.

How does the Urban Growth Zone operate?

The UGZ applies different use and development provisions to land depending on whether a precinct structure plan applies.

Part A of the zone applies when no precinct structure plan applies to the land.

Part B of the zone applies when a precinct structure plan applies to the land.

A precinct structure plan applies to land when it is incorporated in the planning scheme.

Diagram 1 illustrates how the UGZ operates at different phases in the precinct structure planning process.

Diagram 2 shows the different zone provisions that apply to a planning permit application depending on whether or not a precinct structure plan applies.



Diagram 1: Zone operation at different phases in the planning process

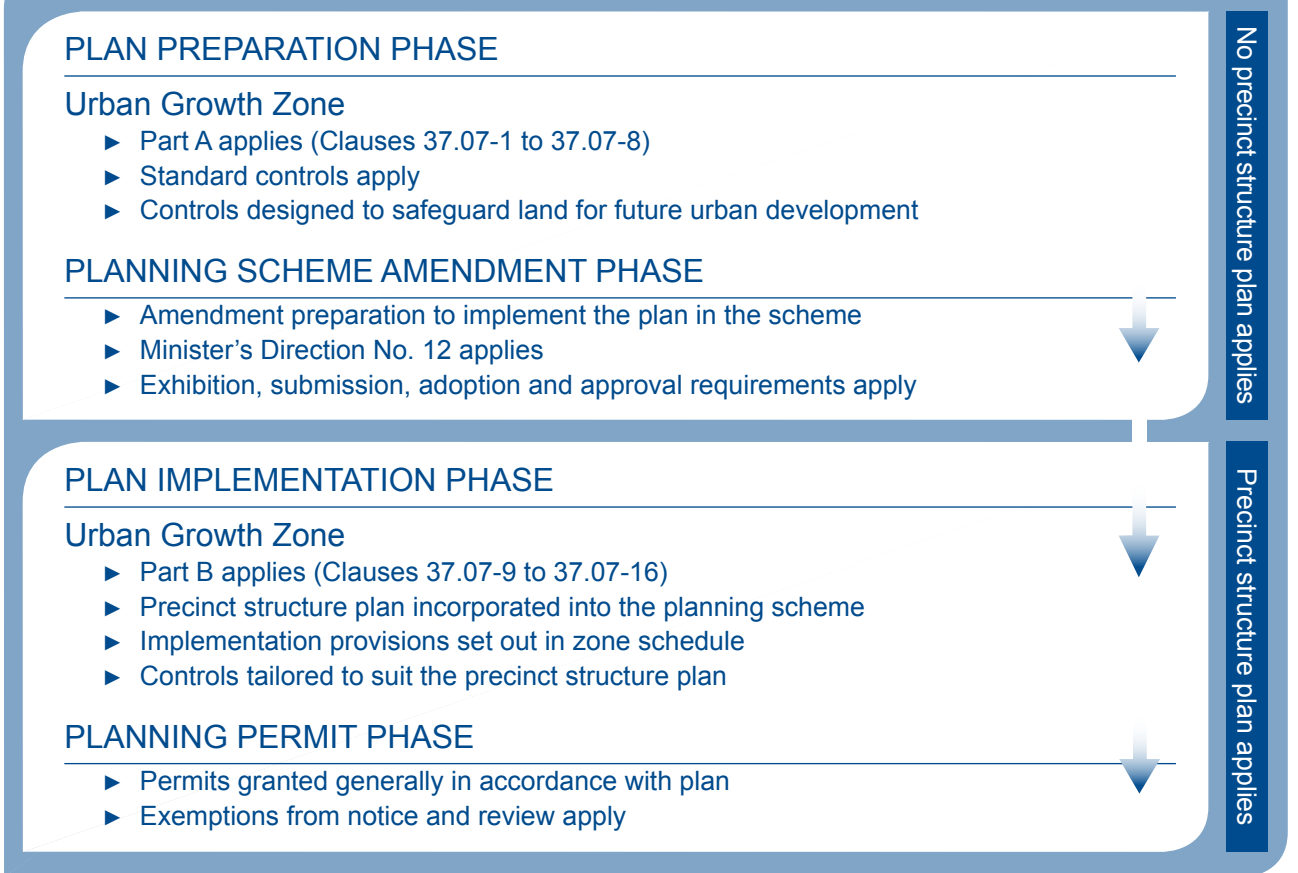
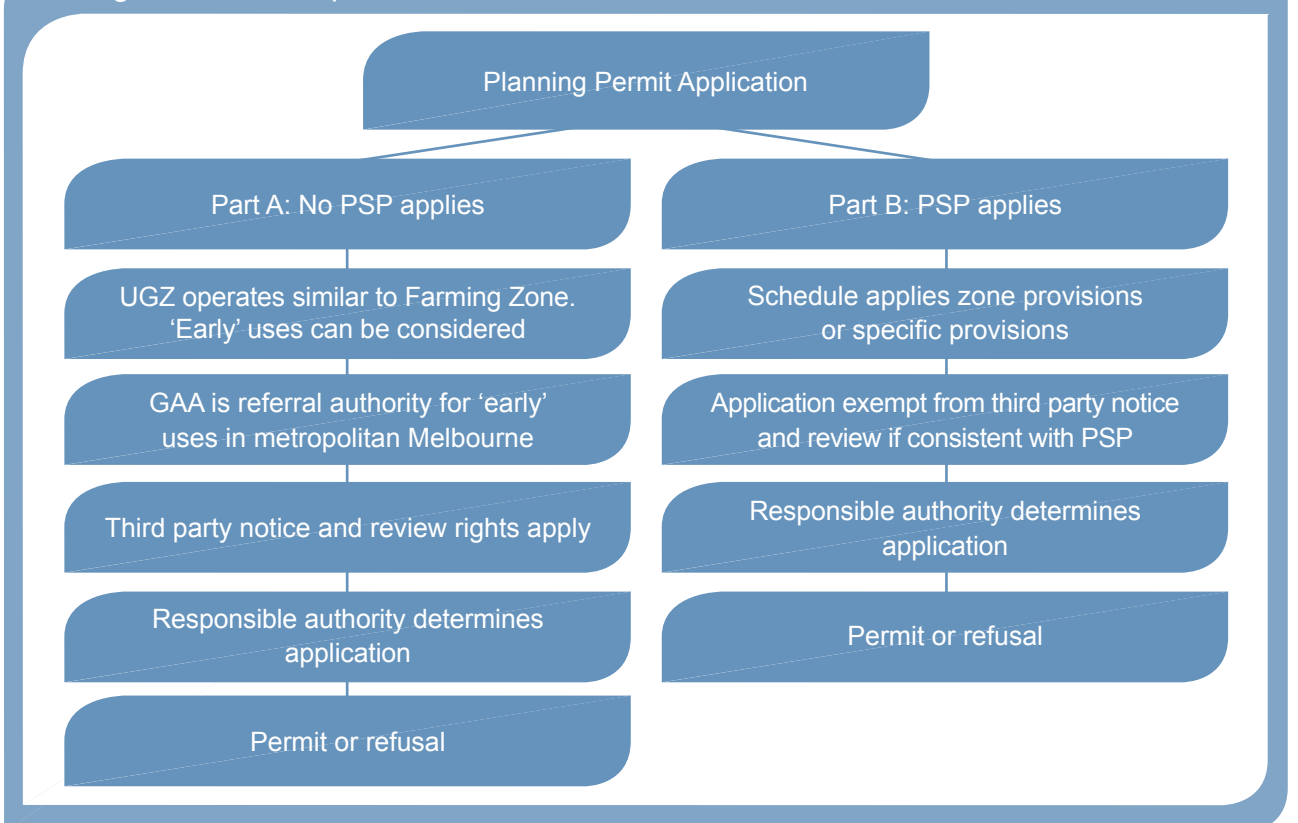


Diagram 2: Permit process under Parts A and B of the zone





Part A – No precinct structure plan applies

Land in this situation is predominantly being used for farming and other rural activities. Planning for its conversion to urban development may have commenced, but a precinct structure plan does not yet apply. The controls that apply in this case are set out in Clauses 37.07-1 to 37.07-8 and they have the following purpose:

- ▶ to safeguard the land from use and development that could frustrate the planning authority's long-term plans for the area
- ▶ to allow the land to be used for farming and rural-related activities until the precinct structure plan and planning scheme amendment processes are complete.

Use of land

The zone allows existing farming and other rural activities to continue, and new farming uses to establish, other than new saleyards and intensive animal industries.

The zone also provides for permit applications for certain 'early' urban uses to be considered before a precinct structure plan is incorporated into the planning scheme. This is to facilitate the early provision of essential facilities and services to new residents in the precinct (for example, schools and health services), and developments essential to the marketing and construction of new urban areas (such as display homes and land sales offices).

The appropriateness of these uses should be carefully considered to ensure that future plans for the land are not compromised. Before granting a permit, a responsible authority should consider:

- ▶ whether the preparation of a precinct structure plan for the land is sufficiently advanced
- ▶ the extent to which the precinct structure plan could change, and how this might impact on the proposal
- ▶ the amount of public scrutiny the precinct structure plan has been subject to
- ▶ whether it is satisfied that any conditions and requirements that would apply to the proposal once the plan applies can be met
- ▶ the infrastructure needs of the proposal, and how this infrastructure would be delivered and funded
- ▶ whether the proposal will produce acceptable outcomes in terms of the State Planning

Policy Framework, the Local Planning Policy Framework, the purpose and decision guidelines of the zone, and any other decision guidelines in Clause 65 of the planning scheme.

Development

A permit is required to subdivide land, and a minimum lot size of 40 hectares applies. Similar to the rural zones, a permit may also be granted to create smaller lots if specific requirements are met. One of these requirements is that a section 173 agreement be entered into to constrain the further subdivision of the land. Given that the long term purpose of the UGZ is to facilitate urban development, the responsible authority should ensure that the agreement does not restrict development necessary to implement a precinct structure plan at a later date. One option is to include a provision in the agreement for its termination once a precinct structure plan applies to the land.

Buildings and works controls similar to those in the Farming Zone apply.

Notice and review

Standard notice and review provisions apply.

Referral requirement

To safeguard against the granting of permits that could compromise the future urban development of Melbourne's growth areas, the following permit applications must be referred to the GAA under section 55 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*:

- ▶ an application to use or develop land for any of the following:
 - display home
 - education centre
 - hospital
 - medical centre
 - nursing home
 - place of worship
 - real estate agency
- ▶ an application to subdivide land to create a lot smaller than 40 hectares in area.

These referral requirements only apply if the land is within the UGZ in metropolitan Melbourne. If the zone is to be applied to land outside metropolitan Melbourne, the planning authority should contact



the Department of Planning and Community Development to discuss whether a Section 55 referral requirement is needed.

The General Practice Note [Managing Referrals and Notice Requirements](#) provides guidance on introducing new referral requirements in schemes.

Advertising signs

Category 4 of the advertising sign controls in Clause 52.05 applies. However, a permit may be granted, for a period of not more than 5 years, to display an advertising sign that promotes the sale of land or dwellings.

Part B – A precinct structure plan applies

Once a precinct structure plan applies to the land, different zone provisions apply. These are set out in Clauses 37.07-9 to 37.07-16 and they are designed to:

- ▶ provide certainty about the nature of future development
- ▶ reduce the number of development approvals needed once a precinct structure plan applies
- ▶ remove notice requirements and third party review rights from planning permit applications for proposals that generally conform to the plan
- ▶ ensure that permits granted for urban development generally conform to the plan.

This part of the zone provides flexibility. The detailed requirements are specified in a schedule to the zone, allowing the zone to be tailored to suit the precinct structure plan.

A schedule is required for each precinct structure plan. If there is more than one schedule, each schedule must be given a number.

Drafting the zone schedule

Before drafting the schedule to the zone, it is important that a planning authority understands the requirements that can be specified in the schedule. These are determined by the ‘parent provisions’ of the UGZ. The schedule can provide for the following:

- ▶ requirements for land use. These can be the requirements of a zone, specific requirements, or both
- ▶ requirements for buildings and works. These can be the requirements of a zone, specific requirements, or both

- ▶ application requirements
- ▶ conditions and requirements that must be applied to all permits or defined classes of permit
- ▶ adjustments to the exemption from notice and review
- ▶ decision guidelines
- ▶ advertising sign requirements.

Schedule examples

Example 1 on page 9 provides advice on how to draft a schedule. Example 2 on page 11 shows how a schedule can be drafted.

In drafting a schedule, it is important that:

- ▶ only the implementation provisions relevant to the UGZ are included in the schedule to the zone
- ▶ the provisions in the schedule are consistent with the implementation provisions of the precinct structure plan
- ▶ the schedule is clear about where different provisions apply, and in what circumstances. A map should be included in the schedule that shows where particular zones or provisions apply
- ▶ the principles of writing plain English are used when drafting provisions
- ▶ the land use terms and nesting concepts in Clauses 74 and 75 of the planning scheme are used
- ▶ the requirements of the [Ministerial Direction on the Form and Content of Planning Schemes](#) are met.

Applying use and development controls

A precinct can consist of a mix of land uses, for example, housing, industry and open space. Different controls may need to apply to different parts of the precinct. This can be dealt with in three ways:

- Option 1 The schedule can apply zones to the land, such as the Residential 1 Zone or Industrial 1 Zone.
- Option 2 The schedule can apply specific provisions to the land.
- Option 3 The schedule can apply zones to the land, as well as specific provisions.



Option 1 – Apply zones

This option involves ascribing zones to specific parts of the precinct. Land must be used and developed in accordance with the provisions of the zone applying to it. This approach is preferred because:

- ▶ planning scheme users are familiar with the requirements of the zones
- ▶ it promotes consistency in the way that planning authorities deal with particular land use issues
- ▶ the zones include provisions that implement State planning policy. For example, the Residential 1 Zone ensures that maximum use is made of Clause 56 to plan residential subdivisions
- ▶ the zones include provisions necessary to manage potentially conflicting land uses. For example, the Industrial 1 Zone contains specific provisions to control industrial development close to housing, schools, hospitals and other sensitive uses
- ▶ once development is underway, it is a straightforward task to translate the UGZ.

Remember, all of the zones to be applied must be included in the scheme.

Option 2 – Apply specific provisions

This option may be necessary where the desired outcomes will not be achieved by applying a zone.

If this approach is used, a table of uses will need to be constructed. The VPP Practice Note [Writing Schedules](#) provides advice on constructing a table of uses and deciding when a use should be made 'as of right', require a permit, or be prohibited.

It should be remembered that the UGZ will eventually need to be translated to 'standard' zones. If the schedule contains complex or unusual specific provisions, this will make the translation task more difficult.

Specific provisions will usually not be needed once development anticipated by the precinct structure plan is substantially complete. However, if this is not the case, the planning authority needs to consider how it will translate these provisions at the time it is drafting the zone schedule.

Option 3 – Apply zones with specific provisions

This option may be necessary where additional provisions are needed to ensure that development conforms to the precinct structure plan.

Providing flexibility in the PSP and UGZ schedule

The precinct structure plan and UGZ schedule should be written in a way that gives the responsible authority the flexibility to consider proposals that achieve the outcomes sought by the plan without being vague or ambiguous. The UGZ schedule should also be clear about how any doubts relating to the application of provisions will be resolved. One option is to include a specific provision in the schedule that allows the responsible authority to resolve these issues through the consideration of a planning permit application. An example of this is provided in Example 2.

Subdivision

A permit is required to subdivide land. A permit granted must be generally in accordance with the precinct structure plan. The schedule can specify requirements that a subdivision must meet.

Notice and review

Applications are exempt from most notice requirements and third-party review rights if in general conformity with the precinct structure plan. The schedule to the UGZ can be drafted to remove such exemptions, if the circumstances require.

Application requirements

The schedule can include requirements for use and development applications.

Conditions and requirements for permits

The schedule can include conditions or requirements that a permit granted must include.

Decision guidelines

The schedule can include decision guidelines that require the responsible authority to give specific consideration to a particular issue or fact, in addition to any relevant decision guidelines in Clause 37.07-14 of the zone.

Translation to Standard Zones

Once development in a precinct is underway, the UGZ will need to be translated into an appropriate standard zone.

For some precincts, the certification of a subdivision for an area may be an appropriate time to carry out the zone translation. Other precincts may require further development to proceed before a translation



occurs. The appropriate time for zone translation should be discussed with the Department of Planning and Community Development.

Planning Publications

The following publications provide best practice guidance on planning for new urban communities, statutory planning processes and drafting statutory documents (as relevant).

Planning for new urban communities

[Growth Area Framework Plans](#) (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2006)

[Activity Centres and Principal Public Transport Network Plan](#) (2003)

[Melbourne 2030 – Planning for Sustainable Growth](#) (Department of Infrastructure 2002)

[A Strategic Framework for Creating Liveable New Communities](#) (Growth Areas Authority 2008)

[Precinct Structure Plan Guidelines](#) (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2006)

[Victorian Coastal Strategy](#) (Victorian Coastal Council 2002)

[Victoria's Native Vegetation Management – A Framework for Action](#) (Department of Natural Resources and Environment 2002)

[The residential subdivision provisions of Clause 56 of planning schemes](#)

[Activity Centre Design Guidelines](#) (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2005)

[Structure Planning for Activity Centres](#) (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2003)

[Development Contribution Guidelines](#) (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2007)

[Guidelines for Higher Density Residential Development](#) (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2004)

[Safer Design Guidelines](#) (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2005)

Statutory planning processes

[Using Victoria's Planning System](#) (Department of Planning and Community Development)

[Strategic Assessment Guidelines](#) (Department of Planning and Community Development 2008)

Using VPP tools and statutory drafting

[Writing Schedules](#) VPP Practice Note (Department of Infrastructure 2000)

[Incorporated and Reference Documents](#) VPP Practice Note (Department of Infrastructure 2000)

[Managing Native Vegetation in the Planning System](#) VPP Practice Note (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2006)

[Preparing a Native Vegetation Precinct Plan](#) VPP Practice Note (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2006)

[Using the residential subdivision provisions Clause 56 – Residential Subdivision](#) VPP Practice Note (Department of Sustainability and Environment 2006)

ISBN 978-1-921331-40-4

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Example 1: Tips for completing schedule

[NAME] PLANNING SCHEME

SCHEDULE NUMBER TO THE URBAN GROWTH ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as **UGZ**(number).

A number can, and should, be inserted if more than one schedule is included in the zone. If used, convert to plain text. If not used, delete.

NAME OF PRECINCT STRUCTURE PLAN

Inserting the name of the precinct structure plan is helpful for defining the scope of the schedule. The name must be in plain, bold text.

The precinct structure plan is an incorporated document, therefore include reference to the plan in the schedule to Clause 81.

1.0 The Plan

Although the precinct structure plan will be an incorporated document in the scheme, a plan showing the future overall layout of land use and development should also be inserted in the schedule.

This plan should be clearly labelled and a statement about the plan should be inserted here eg. "Plan 1 shows the future urban structure proposed in the [Insert Name] Precinct Structure Plan."

2.0 Use and development

2.1 The Land

The schedule must clearly state where the use and development provisions apply. A map should be used to identify this.

The map should be clearly labelled and a brief statement about the map should be inserted here eg. "The use and development provisions specified in this schedule apply to land as shown in Map 1."

2.2 Applied zone provisions

The zone requires the schedule to specify requirements for land use and buildings and works. If a planning authority applies the provisions of zones this must be specified here.

Clause 2.2 in Example 2 provides an example of how this can be presented.

If no zones are to be applied, delete this heading and the table.

2.3 Specific provisions – Use of land

If a planning authority decides not to apply the use provisions of a zone, but apply specific requirements instead, the specific requirements should be presented in a table of uses. The table of uses must meet the requirements of the Ministerial Direction on the Form and Content of Planning Schemes and should follow the drafting conventions set out in the VPP Practice Note Writing Schedules.



[NAME] PLANNING SCHEME

The table of uses can specify conditions that an 'as of right' use or 'permit required' use must comply with. If the planning authority requires uses to be generally in accordance with the precinct structure plan, a condition to that effect will need to be included in the table (opposite the relevant uses).

If a planning authority decides to apply the use provisions of a zone, but needs to specify additional use requirements, these requirements could also be presented in a table. Clause 2.3 in Example 2 provides an example.

If no specific provisions are to be specified, delete this heading.

2.4 Specific provisions – Subdivision

A permit is required to subdivide land under the 'parent provisions' of the zone. The schedule cannot alter this. However, the schedule can specify requirements that a subdivision must meet.

If no specific provisions are to be specified, delete this heading.

2.5 Specific provisions – Buildings and works

The zone requires any requirements for buildings and works to be specified in the schedule. The schedule may specify that a permit is not required to construct a building or construct or carry out works (subject to any conditions), or that a permit is required.

If no specific provisions are to be specified, delete this heading.

3.0 Application requirements

If the planning authority has specific requirements for applications, these should be set out here. If the requirements relate only to certain classes of applications, the schedule should be drafted to make this clear. Otherwise, the information may have to be provided with every application.

4.0 Conditions and requirements for permits

The zone enables the schedule to specify conditions or requirements that a permit granted must include. If these are needed they can be included here in plain text. If not, delete this heading.

Care is required with specifying conditions and requirements in the schedule because once any are specified they can only be changed by a planning scheme amendment.

If the conditions or requirements relate only to a certain part of the precinct or a certain type of use, building or works, the schedule should be drafted to make it clear that they must only be included on permits granted for that specific area, use or development. Otherwise, the conditions or requirements may have to be included on every permit granted.

5.0 Decision guidelines

The zone enables the schedule to introduce additional decision guidelines. If these are needed they can be included here in plain text. If not, delete this heading. Any decision guidelines specified here should not duplicate the decision guidelines in Clause 37.07-14.

6.0 Advertising signs

The schedule can vary the advertising sign requirements in Clause 37.07-16. If no variation is to be specified, delete this heading.



Example 2: A completed schedule

GUMNUT PLANNING SCHEME

SCHEDULE 1 TO THE URBAN GROWTH ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as **UGZ1**

GUMNUT VALLEY PRECINCT STRUCTURE PLAN

1.0 The Plan

Plan 1 shows the future urban structure proposed in the Gumnut Valley Precinct Structure Plan.

2.0 Use and development

2.1 The Land

The use and development provisions specified in this schedule apply to land as shown in Map 1 of this schedule.

2.2 Applied zone provisions

The provisions of the following zones in this scheme apply to the use and subdivision of land, construction of a building, and construction and carrying out of works, by reference to Map 1 of this schedule.

Table 1: Applied zone provisions

LAND SHOWN ON MAP 1 OF THIS SCHEDULE	APPLIED ZONE PROVISIONS
Residential	Clause 32.01 – Residential 1 Zone
Mixed use	Clause 32.04 – Mixed Use Zone
Industrial	Clause 33.01 – Industrial 1 Zone
Business 1	Clause 34.01 – Business 1 Zone
Business 2	Clause 34.02 – Business 2 Zone



GUMNUT PLANNING SCHEME

2.3 Specific provisions – Use of land

The following provisions apply to the use of land.

Table 2: Use

USE	REQUIREMENT
Shop (other than an Adult sex bookshop)	If the land is shown as Business 1 on Map 1 of this schedule, a permit is required to use land for a Shop if the combined leasable floor area for all shops exceeds 20,000 square metres.

2.4 Specific provisions - Buildings and works

The following provisions apply to the construction of a building and the construction and carrying out of works.

Table 3: Buildings and works

BUILDINGS	REQUIREMENT
Buildings on land shown as Business 1 on Map 1 of this schedule	Buildings and works must not exceed 25 metres in height

2.5 Specific provision – Resolution of doubt

If any doubt arises as to whether a provision specified in this schedule applies to land, a permit may be granted for any use or development if the responsible authority is satisfied that the use or development is in accordance with the incorporated Gumnut Valley Precinct Structure Plan.

3.0 Conditions and requirements for permits

All permits to construct a building or construct or carry out works on land adjacent to Gumnut Road must provide for a setback of 20 metres from the front boundary of the lot to enable the future widening of Gumnut Road.

4.0 Advertising signs

All land shown on Map 1 is in Category 2.