

**APPLICATION ON NOTIFICATION – CROWN DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Type of development:</b>	Section 131 – Crown Development – Essential Infrastructure
<b>Development Number:</b>	25024950
<b>Applicant:</b>	Emmaus Christian College
<b>Nature of Development:</b>	Variation to 100/V448/22 - to construct a shade structure above raised sports courts for Emmaus Christian College.
<b>Subject Land:</b>	7 – 9 Lynton Avenue, South Plympton
<b>P&amp;D Code Version:</b>	2025.15 (14 August 2025)
<b>Zone / Sub Zone:</b>	General Neighbourhood
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Eric Alessi
<b>Phone Number:</b>	08 7133 2362
<b>Consultation Start Date:</b>	27 August 2025
<b>Consultation Close Date:</b>	17 September 2025
<b>During the notification period, the application documentation can be viewed on the SA Planning Portal: <a href="https://plan.sa.gov.au/en/state_developments">https://plan.sa.gov.au/en/state_developments</a>.</b>	

Written representations must be received by the close date (indicated above) and can either be made online (via the form on the Plan SA website above), posted, hand-delivered, or emailed to the State Commission Assessment Panel (SCAP).

A representation form is provided as part of this document.

**Any representations received after the close date will not be considered.**

Postal Address:

The Secretary  
State Commission Assessment Panel  
GPO Box 1815  
ADELAIDE SA 5001

Street Address:

Planning and Land Use Services  
Level 9, 83 Pirie Street  
ADELAIDE SA 5001

**\*\*Please call 1800 752 664 (Plan SA Help desk) beforehand to confirm access and visitation arrangements.**

Email Address: [spreps@sa.gov.au](mailto:spreps@sa.gov.au)

OFFICIAL

PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACT 2016  
S131 – CROWN DEVELOPMENT  
REPRESENTATION ON APPLICATION

**Applicant:** Emmaus Christian College  
**Development Number:** 25024950  
**Nature of Development:** Variation to 100/V448/22 - to construct a shade structure above raised sports courts for Emmaus Christian College.  
**Zone / Policy Area:** General Neighbourhood zone  
**Subject Land:** 7 - 9 Lynton Avenue, South Plympton  
**Contact Officer:** Eric Alessi  
**Phone Number:** 7133 2362  
**Close Date:** 17 September 2025

My Name: \_\_\_\_\_ My phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary method(s) of contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

**You may be contacted via your nominated PRIMARY METHOD(s) OF CONTACT if you indicate below that you wish to be heard by the State Commission Assessment Panel in support of your submission.**

My interests are:  
(please tick one)

☐ owner of local property  
☐ occupier of local property  
☐ a representative of a company/other organisation affected by the proposal  
☐ a private citizen

**The address of the property affected is:** \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

My interests are:  
(please tick one)

☐ I support the development  
☐ I support the development with some concerns  
☐ I oppose the development

**The specific aspects of the application to which I make comment on are:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**I:** ☐ wish to be heard in support of my submission  
(please tick one) ☐ do not wish to be heard in support of my submission  
(Please tick one)

**By:** ☐ appearing personally  
(please tick one) ☐ being represented by the following person  
(Please tick one)

**Return Address:** State Commission Assessment Panel, GPO Box 1815, Adelaide, SA 5001 /or Email:  
[spreps@sa.gov.au](mailto:spreps@sa.gov.au)

**OFFICIAL**

**PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE ACT 2016  
S131 – CROWN DEVELOPMENT  
REPRESENTATION ON APPLICATION**

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_



Government  
of South Australia

Department for Infrastructure  
and Transport

In reply please quote: 23354513

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ABN 92 366 288 135

**Build. Move.  
Connect.**

Dear Mr Heynen

I refer to various correspondence in May and June of this year from your company to the Department for Infrastructure and Transport that sought a variation to previous sponsorship by the Minister for Infrastructure and Transport on 30 January 2022 under section 131(2)(c) of the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* (the Act), for proposed works at Emmaus Christian College at South Plympton.

The proposed additional works described as Stage 2B shade structure meet the definition of 'essential infrastructure,' as outlined in Part 1, section 3 of the Act. As such, I am pleased to confirm support and specific endorsement of these works as detailed in the attached plans, pursuant to section 131(2)(c) of the Act and in doing so vary the previous sponsorship.

It is Emmaus Christian College's responsibility to obtain all other statutory approvals, licences and permits from other authorities to enable the development to proceed.

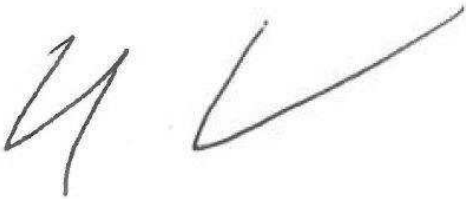
Please note that all costs of the development application, including lodgement with the State Planning Commission (SPC) and any subsequent action is the responsibility of Emmaus Christian College. No representations or warranties are given in relation to the outcome of the development application, or the time taken to secure a planning decision.

Further, a development application must be lodged with SPC on or prior to 30 June 2026. If this is not achieved by that time, my support under section 131(2)(c) of the Act will lapse.



Please contact Brett Fundak, Manager, Case Management Services from the Department on 7133 2195 or via e-mail: [brett.fundak@sa.gov.au](mailto:brett.fundak@sa.gov.au) prior to proceeding any further with the progression of the development application.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'GJ' followed by a long horizontal stroke.

Graeme Jackson  
Executive Director, People and Corporate Services

27/06/2025

Attachment: Plans of Stage 2B shade structure works – Emmaus Christian College.



**HEYNEN**  
PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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EASTWOOD SA 5063

ABN 54 159 265 022  
ACN 159 265 022

30 July 2025

Department for Housing and Urban Development  
ATT: Eric Alessi  
Crown and Major Projects  
Planning and Land Use Services

**By Email**

Dear Eric

**RE: VARIATION TO STAGE 2 OF DA 100/V448/22  
7-9 LYNTON AVENUE, SOUTH PLYMPTON**

I confirm that Heynen Planning Consultants (HPC) has been engaged by the applicant in relation to the proposed variation of DA 100/V448/22 at 7-9 Lynton Avenue, South Plympton SA 5038. The subject land is occupied by the Emmaus Christian College (the College).

My following opinion has been prepared having regard to the following documentation:

- Planning documentation (dated 3 June 2025) by Tonkin Schutz Design Build (TSDB), Project number 0496, 11 sheets.

In addition to the planning documentation, I also attach correspondence dated 27 June 2025 from Mr Graeme Jackson, Executive Director, People and Corporate Services (Department for Infrastructure and Transport) which confirms :

“The proposed additional works described as Stage 2B shade structure meet the definition of ‘essential infrastructure,’ as outlined in Part 1, section 3 of the Act. As such, I am pleased to confirm support and specific endorsement of these works as detailed in the attached plans, pursuant to section 131(2)(c) of the Act and in doing so vary the previous sponsorship.”

Accordingly, this development application (requisite form also attached) is submitted to the State Planning Commission (SPC) for assessment.

*Background*

By way of background the originating development application DA 100/V488/22 was described as the “staged redevelopment of Emmaus Christian College: construction of additional classrooms, undercroft car parking and removal of a significant tree”.

I confirm that Stage 1 of DA 100/V488/22 has been completed by the applicant. The applicant is well advanced with the construction of Stage 2 (as originally approved). Stage 3 is yet to be commenced (the three stages are illustrated per Figure 1).





**Figure 2:** Stage 1 Building As Viewed from Vermont Estate to the West



**Figure 3:** Stage 1 Building As Viewed from Wheaton Street to the South

The extent of the proposed variation is referred to as “Stage 2B” on the planning documentation as prepared by TSDB. I also confirm that no alteration of existing conditions of consent is proposed.

Accordingly, I request that the SPC assess the difference borne from this application (i.e. the proposed shade structure) in the context of the land use, hours of operation, external illumination, vehicle movements, student and staff numbers, role and function of the sports courts and other planning matters as assessed and granted planning consent.

#### *Procedural Matters*

Given that the variation application has been determined to be essential infrastructure I understand that the City of Marion will be provided notice of the application in accordance with s131(6) of the PDI Act for comment on matters identified by r23(3) of the PDI Regulations.

Upon consideration of the applicable Overlays assigned by the Planning and Design Code (the Code) none provide policy relevant to the subject land and proposed development. Likewise, no State agency referrals are required in relation to this variation application.



### *Assessment Approach*

In my opinion the proposed variation application is relatively uncomplicated in nature and displays planning merit. In forming this view, I am conscious of *Holds & Ors v The City of Port Adelaide Enfield & Ors* [2011] SASC 226 which states:

38. If the application is treated as an application to vary the approved development, the next step must be to identify the elements of the proposed development which are not comprehended by the original approval... The extent of the proposed variation must then be assessed against the applicable Development Plan. Plainly enough, the extent of the proposed variation cannot be assessed in the abstract. It must be assessed in the context of the development which has been approved and, perhaps, even substantially completed. An application to vary a development approval, which proposes to increase the height or mass of a building, cannot be sensibly addressed in the abstract. It must be considered against the dimensions of the building which has been approved. It is meaningless to assess an increase in the height of a building by say, one metre, without reference to the already approved or existing height...

The Supreme Court decision in *Holds* was recently reinforced in the matter of *Canning and Laycock Pty Ltd v State Planning Commission* [2025] SAERDC 7 wherein it was stated:

22...The Act is clear that elements of the development which remain unchanged by the variation proposal are not to be assessed, or rather re-assessed, within the variation application.

Accordingly, upon review of the development authorisation and the proposed variation, the following key details remain unchanged:

- the construction of Stage 1 (now complete), future construction of Stage 3;
- car parking provision for Stage 2, including 95 car parking spaces;
- use of the Stage 2 sports courts by students (including lighting and perimeter fencing); and
- the appearance of the approved development, save for proposed Stage 2B.

### *Assessment*

In considering the planning merit of Stage 2B I have assessed the most relevant policies of the General Neighbourhood Zone (GNZ), Overlays and General Development policies as contained within the Code.

At this point, I confirm that I have not addressed the Overlays due to their limited applicability to the proposed shade structure and given also that the proposed development will connect to the approved stormwater management scheme applying to the Stage 2 building.

In relation to the Part 4: General Development Policies those pertaining to “Interface between land uses” are of most relevance.

#### General Neighbourhood Zone

On review the GNZ generally seeks “employment and community service uses contribute to making the neighbourhood a convenient place to live without compromising residential amenity.” (GNZ DO 1).

The GNZ desired outcome is consistent with GNZ PO 1.1.

### **General Neighbourhood Zone**

PO 1.1 Predominantly residential development with complementary non-residential uses that support an active, convenient, and walkable neighbourhood.

As previously noted the fundamental use of the land and buildings (as existing and as approved) will not alter in relation to GNZ PO 1.1. That said, the shade structure is of a relative size and scale and function that supports the sports courts and in turn the College, which in turn forms part of the existing “active, convenient, and walkable neighbourhood”.

Furthermore, the construction of the shade structure will significantly reduce sun exposure to children. The shade structure will utilise a fabric that blocks up to 95% of the ultraviolet (UV) radiation, providing crucial protection for students during outdoor play and sports. The proposed structure also, and importantly, advances the Sunsafely Policy endorsed by the College (see Appendix 1).

The Code also guides in relation to non-residential development, the following.

### **General Neighbourhood Zone**

PO 1.3 Non-residential development sited and designed to complement the residential character and amenity of the neighbourhood.

PO 4.1 Buildings contribute to a low-rise suburban character.

PO 11.3 Buildings and structures that are ancillary to an existing non-residential use do not detract from the streetscape character, appearance of buildings on the site of the development, or the amenity of neighbouring properties.

At this point I note that GNZ DTS/DPF 4.1 provides guidance of 9 m building height, while GNZ DTS/DPF 11.3 provides guidance with respect to ancillary buildings and structures. In my opinion, these numeric guides are not directly relevant to the context associated with the College. In this instance, the discharge of the numeric guidance within a DPF is appropriate having regard to the matter of *Geber Super Pty Ltd v The Barossa Assessment Panel* [2023] SASC 154, extract provided below (my underlining added):

88. The designated performance features also assist in the interpretation of the performance outcomes. They identify a standard outcome that will generally meet the corresponding performance outcome. However, they are not policies in their own right. On the one hand, merely because the designated performance features for a corresponding performance outcome are met does not entail that the performance outcome is met because the Code states that the features are only a standard outcome that will generally meet the performance outcome. On the other hand, merely because the designated performance features are not met does not entail that the performance outcome is not met.

Furthermore, and relevantly the *Canning and Laycock* matter notes the following of the relevance to the assessment of the shade structure:

24. The changes to the upper floor and the additional building level to be added to the approved development are not to be assessed as if suspended in midair. They are proposed atop an approved building already under construction upon the Land, which needs to be given due weight and consideration within the assessment of the variation.

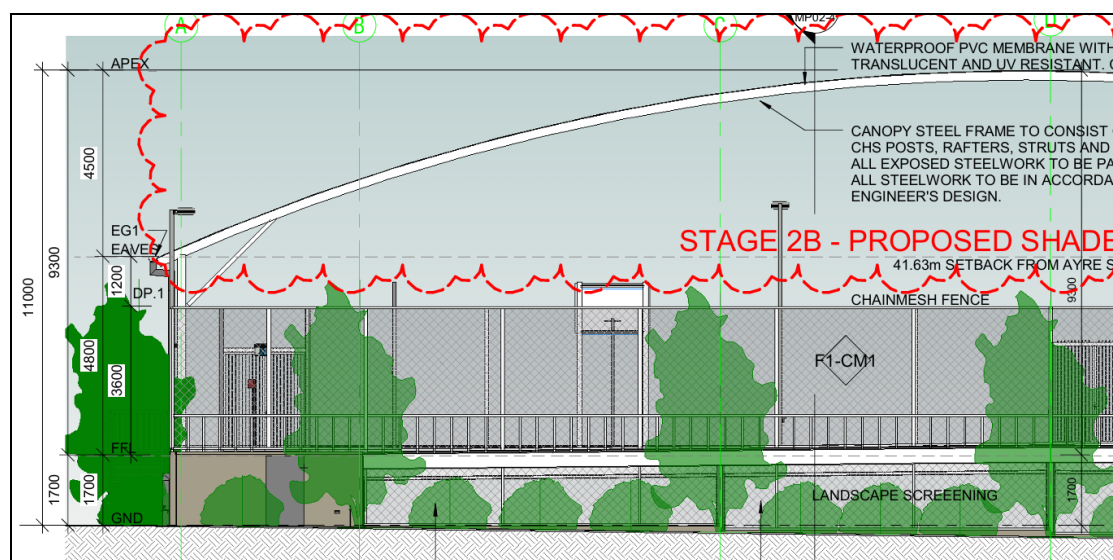
Put simply, the assessment cannot be considered in isolation and must consider the context of the approved and constructed Stage 1 building (refer again to Figures 2 and 3) and the future Stage 3 building (also three levels).

Consistent with the approach per para. 24 of the *Canning and Laycock* matter the Court also confirmed of relevance (my underlining added):

52. The qualitative test within the second part of PO 2.2 seeks that building height positively respond to the local context. The PO includes site frontage, depth, and adjacent primary street width as examples of elements of the local context. The wording of PO 2.2 is such that an assessment of local context is not limited to the elements expressed. In this regard I prefer Mr Vincent’s approach of considering the elements within PO 2.2 alongside the current built form, what is envisaged within the zone, and to a limited extent any current approvals for developments which are yet to be commenced.
64. Whilst I am of the view that the application of the maximum building height TNV layers is essential in guiding future building heights, this guidance is to be consider and balanced against any unique circumstance applicable to the site of a development or its local context. This is the test implicit within the second part of Zone PO 2.2.

Turning now to the relationship between the variation and the context of the streetscape and locality, the shade structure is to have a pitching point of 6.5m (i.e. the front edge of the building as viewed from Lynton Avenue and three residences within the Vermont Estate).

Figure 4, illustrates this “low side” and the relationship to Lynton Avenue.

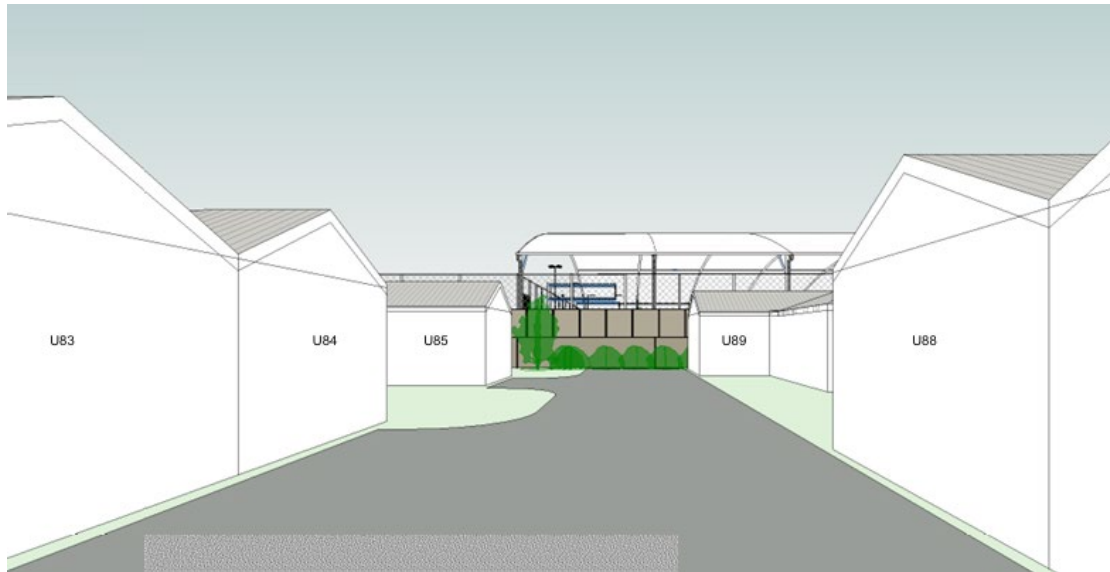


**Figure 4:** “Low Side” Sectional Profile to Lynton Avenue Illustrating that the Height of the Shading Structure is 6.5m from Ground Level at the Streetscape (graduating to 11m centrally within the site)

Having regard to the current and emerging character defined by the College, the scale of the proposed shade structure is considered to consistent with the “local context” created by virtue of the development authorisation.

In this regard, the local context contributes to the “low-rise suburban character” as exhibited and comparatively, Stage 1 and Stage 3 of the development authorisation comprises a size and scale of building with a greater sense of mass relative to the shade structure. As a consequence, when the proposed variation is viewed from the Vermont Estate, Figure 5, at Units 83 to 89 the visual presentation is lesser than the current character of buildings associated with the College (see again Figures 2 and 3).

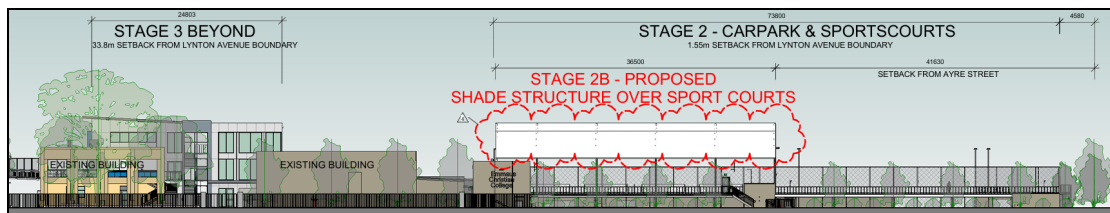
I also note that the shade structure culminates at post heights at 6.5m and is otherwise open in nature to all elevations, which further supports the appropriateness of the building presentation.



**Figure 5:** View of the Shade Structure from within Vermont Estate

In my opinion, the characteristics and circumstances of the College and design of the proposed structure variation achieve an appropriate transition of size and scale between adjoining and adjacent residential buildings and the Stage 1 and future Stage 3 buildings.

Furthermore, when this visual relationship is considered within the streetscape, see Figure 6, the proposed shade structure maintains parity with the development authorisation. Accordingly, no detrimental visual impacts are created with respect to adjoining land or the public realm and the building will continue to remain consistent with the low-rise suburban character as exhibited within the locality.



**Figure 6:** Profile of the Shade Structure and Consistency with the Approved Stage 3 Building

Turning now to site coverage, the shade structure does not offend the guidance cited within GNZ PO 3.1 (i.e. 60%) noting that the coverage of the development authorisation is not altered by the variation.

Upon consideration of the GNZ policies more generally there is (i) no change the site coverage, (ii) no increase or decrease in permeable or pervious surface areas, and (iii) the boundary setbacks of the site are unchanged by this variation. Altogether the proposed variation satisfies GNZ PO 1.3, 3.1, 4.1, and 11.3.

#### General Development Policies

Turning to the policies of Part 4 of the Code, the “Interface between Land Uses” requires consideration, see for example:

#### **Part 4: Interface between Land Use**

PO 3.1 Overshadowing of habitable room windows of adjacent residential land uses in:

- (a) a neighbourhood-type zone is minimised to maintain access to direct winter sunlight
- (b) other zones is managed to enable access to direct winter sunlight.



PO 3.2 Overshadowing of the primary area of private open space or communal open space of adjacent residential land uses in:

- (a) a neighbourhood type zone is minimised to maintain access to direct winter sunlight
- (b) other zones is managed to enable access to direct winter sunlight.

PO 3.3 Development does not unduly reduce the generating capacity of adjacent rooftop solar energy facilities taking into account:

- (a) the form of development contemplated in the zone
- (b) the orientation of the solar energy facilities
- (c) the extent to which the solar energy facilities are already overshadowed.

On review of the shadow diagrams as provided, the shade structure will not create unreasonable overshadowing on neighbouring residential properties to the west. In this regard, the most directly impacted properties are Units 89 and 92 of Vermont Estate, however, by 12pm these residences will receive:

- (i) 3 hours direct sunlight on the shortest day of the year to any north facing windows;
- (ii) 2 hours sunlight to their rear yards.

I also note that no solar panels will be “overshadowed”. Accordingly, the proposed variation satisfies Part 4: IBLU DTS/DPF 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

In relation to the matter of noise and interface between land uses the below policy is relevant.

**Part 4: Interface between Land Use**

PO 4.1 Development that emits noise (other than music) does not unreasonably impact the amenity of sensitive receivers (or lawfully approved sensitive receivers).

DTS/DPF 4.1 Noise that affects sensitive receivers achieves the relevant Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy criteria.

Turning to the cited policy within Part 4: IBLU DTS/DPF 4.1, the following extract is relevant:

**Environment Protection (Commercial and Industrial Noise) Policy 2023**

2—Noise excluded from policy

This policy does not apply to the following:

- (a) noise from activities carried on in the ordinary course of the operation of a school, kindergarten, child care centre or place of worship;

Plainly, the development authorisation and variation does not offend Part 4: Interface between Land Use PO 4.1.

*Summary*

The proposed variation maintains the previously established planning merit associated with car parking, stormwater management, safe vehicle movements, and interface between land use parameters. Likewise, the proposed development maintains the appropriateness of the development in a land use sense.

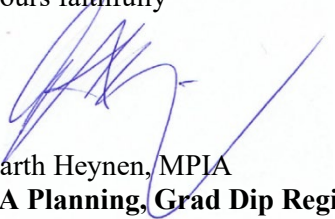
The proposed shade structure also maintains consistency with height and scale of approved development, and parity with the suburban character and local context as established.

No new visual impacts are created by the proposed variation, while noise relates impacts remain “like for like” and the planning merit remains unchanged in this regard.

In my opinion, no negative planning impacts arise from the proposed variation of DA 100/V488/22, and the integrity of the development authorisation remains “intact”.

Should you have any queries please contact me at your convenience, otherwise the applicant looks forward to the favourable consideration of the proposed development.

Yours faithfully



Garth Heynen, MPLA

**BA Planning, Grad Dip Regional and Urban Planning, Grad Dip Property**

cc. TSDB, by email  
Emmaus Christian College, by email

**APPENDIX 1: Emmaus Christian College – Sunsafe Policy**

<b>School:</b> Emmaus Christian College	<b>Document No. -Version</b> OHSW007
<b>Title:</b>  <b>Sunsafe Policy</b>	<b>Effective date:</b> / / <hr/> Review Date: Dec 2020 Page No. 1 of 3

### Sunsafe

**Emmaus Christian College is committed to ensuring that where the potential effects from exposure to ultra violet radiation (UVR) from the sun cannot be totally eliminated, they are controlled and the risks to employees, contractors, visitors and members of the school community are minimised through the application of effective and appropriate controls and strategies, such as personal protection and training and education.**

#### **1. RATIONALE:**

- 1.1 Australia has the highest incidence of skin cancer in the world, with 2 out of 3 people developing some form of cancer in their lifetime.
- 1.2 There are four factors, often occurring simultaneously, which contribute to these statistics:
  - The population is predominately fair-skinned.
  - Ultraviolet light from the sun is of sufficient intensity to induce skin cancer in this susceptible population.
  - Social values have supported the belief that a suntan is healthy and attractive.
  - Lifestyle, work, school and recreational habits expose people to the sun for long periods.
- 1.3 Skin damage, including skin cancer, is the result of cumulative exposure to the sun. Much of the damage occurs during childhood and adolescence. Research suggests that severe sunburn is a contributor to skin cancer and other forms of skin damage such as wrinkles, sunspots, blemishes and premature aging. Most skin damage and skin cancer is therefore preventable.
- 1.4 Schools are ideally placed to help reduce the incidence of skin cancer and the number of related deaths, by encouraging all members of the school community to use effective skin protection measures.
- 1.5 Under the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act, 2012 employers and employees have responsibilities in reducing the risk of all types of injuries and risks to health whilst at work. Over exposure to the sun is one of these risks.
- 1.6 Schools and teachers owe a special duty of care to students because of their special relationship with them. This duty of care is to take reasonable steps to protect them against risks of injury which are reasonably foreseeable. Over exposure to the sun is one of these risks.

<u>School:</u> <b>Emmaus Christian College</b>	<b>Document No. -Version</b> OHSW007
<u>Title:</u>  <b>Sunsafe Policy</b>	<b>Effective date:</b> / / <b>Review Date:</b> Dec 2020 <hr/> <b>Page No.</b> 2 of 3

## **2. RESPONSIBILITIES:**

### **2.1 Principal / Manager:**

- 2.1. To ensure that information about the dangers of exposure to UVR and information about how to self screen is displayed prominently in designated places and brought to the attention of the staff.
- 2.2 Make available to all employees approved sun protection of SPF 30+
- 2.3 Facilitate instruction and training to employees in the use of the sun protection items and inform employees of the potential harmful effects of the sun.
- 2.4 Provide appropriate supervision to ensure that the sun protection items are being utilised, used correctly and are appropriate to the hazard.
- 2.5 Assist in arranging of work schedules, where practicable, to take advantage of natural shade and avoid midday sun.
- 2.6 Provide manufactured shade where practicable for work undertaken in full sun e.g sunshades, shade cloth.
- 2.7 Authorise replacement of employee's sun protection on an 'as required' basis.
- 2.8 ensure appropriate records are maintained of sun protection/equipment issued.

### **3. OHS&W Committee:**

- 3.1 In consultation with all employees affected will review the activities undertaken outdoors at peak UVR times of the day, to determine whether the activities can be rescheduled or whether natural or artificial shade can be provided.
- 3.2 Ensure that appropriate sun protection equipment is made readily available for all employees at designated places.
- 3.3 Ensure that information about the dangers of exposure to UVR and information about how to self screen are readily available to all employees at designated places.

### **4 Employees:**

- 4.1 Ensure activities that are to take place during times when the level of UVR is high are assessed to determine whether the activities can be rescheduled or whether natural or artificial shade can be provided.
- 4.2 Employees are to use sun protection equipment/resources as provided and instructed throughout the year.
- 4.3 Maintain sun protection equipment/resources in a clean and undamaged condition to maximise protection.
- 4.4 Will notify the OHS&W committee if sun protection equipment is damaged or if requiring more so as to ensure it is replaced.
- 4.5 Will promote among students, staff and members of the school community:
  - Positive attitudes towards sun protection
  - Lifestyle practices which can help reduce the incidence of skin cancer and the number of related deaths
  - Personal responsibility for and decision making about skin protection
  - Awareness of the need for environmental changes in schools to reduce the level of exposure to the sun.

<u>School:</u> <b>Emmaus Christian College</b>	<b>Document No. -Version</b> OHSW007
<u>Title:</u>  <b>Sunsafe Policy</b>	<b>Effective date:</b> / / <b>Review Date:</b> Dec 2020 <hr/> <b>Page No.</b> 3 of 3

- 4.6 Reinforce the sun safe message in classroom activities and in general school procedures.
- 4.7 Comply with any reasonable instruction or request that the school and or its representatives may issue in relation to health and safety here at (organisation).
- 4.8 Avoid being in the direct sun between the hours of 10am and 2pm (11am and 3 pm daylight saving time). **Where this is unavoidable each person will:**
- 4.8.1 Make use of shade such as trees, pergolas, umbrellas and tents when outdoors.
- 4.8.2 Wear appropriate clothing, which protects the skin from the UVR.
- 4.8.3 Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen with a SPF of at least 30 to clean, dry skin 10-15 minutes before going outdoors. Reapply sunscreen every tow hours if outdoors for a prolonged period of time, or more frequently if swimming or perspiring.

#### **5. Visitors, contractors and members of the school community:**

- 5.1 Comply with any reasonable instruction or request that the school and or its representatives may issue in relation to health and safety here at (organisation).
- 5.2 Avoid being in the direct sun between the hours of 10am and 2pm ( 11am and 3 pm daylight saving time). **Where this is unavoidable each person will:**
- 5.2.1 Make use of shade such as trees, pergolas, umbrellas and tents when outdoors.
- 5.2.2 Wear appropriate clothing, which protects the skin from the UVR.
- 5.2.3 Apply broad-spectrum sunscreen with a SPF of at least 30 to clean, dry skin 10-15 minutes before going outdoors. Reapply sunscreen every tow hours if outdoors for a prolonged period of time, or more frequently if swimming or perspiring.

#### **6. References:**

- Anticancer Foundation
- OHS&W Act 2012

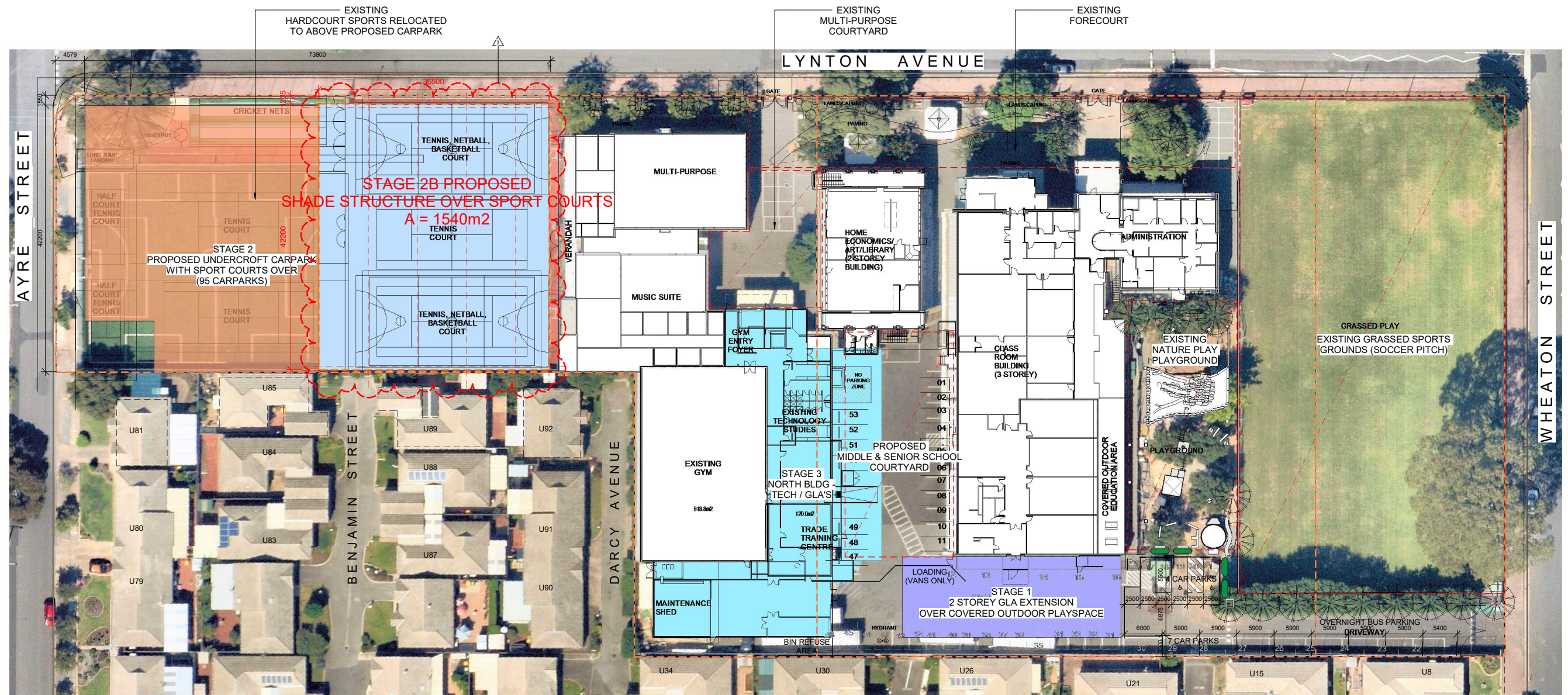
Date        /        /  
**Responsible Officer**

Date        /        /  
**Key Committee Member**  
**H&S Representative**

Date        /        /  
**Committee Member**

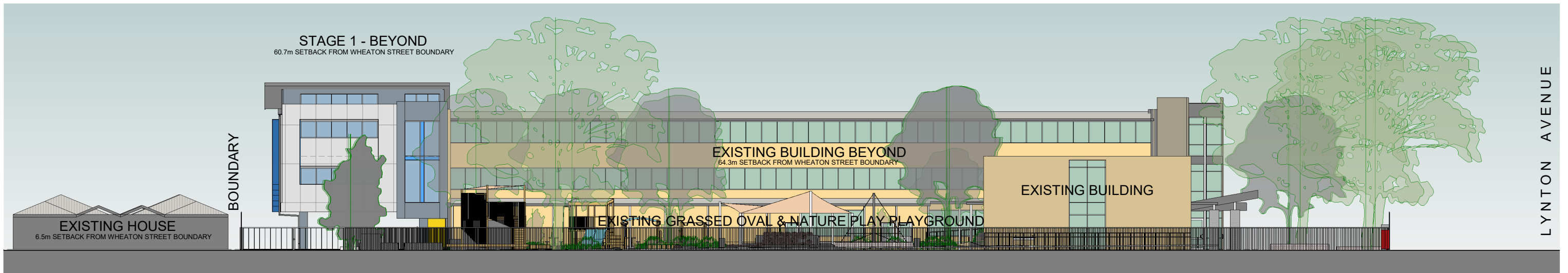
Date        /        /  
**School Board Chairperson**



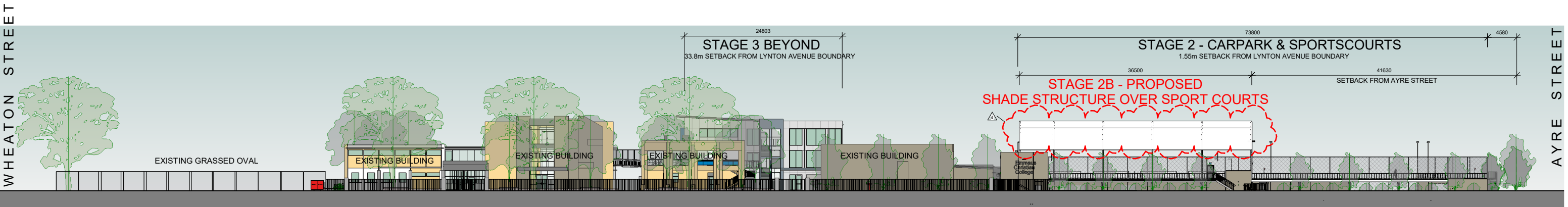


PROPOSED STAGING PLAN  
1:350

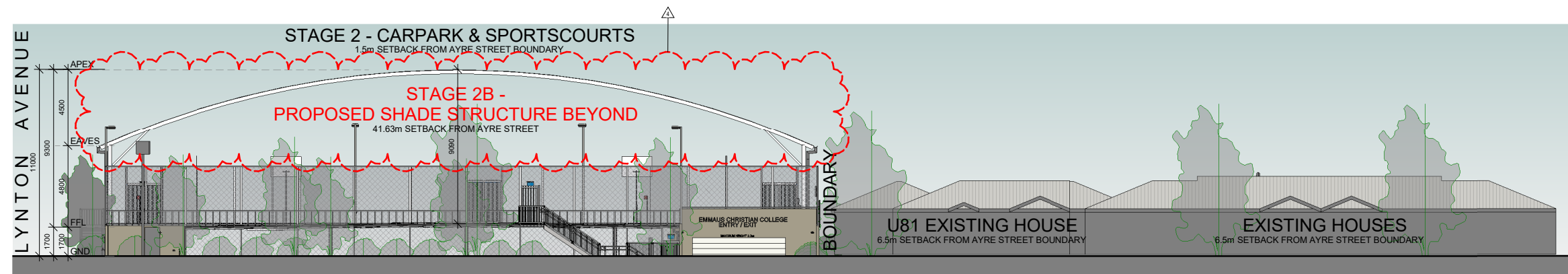




Streetscape Elevation E1 - Wheaton Street  
1:150



Streetscape Elevation E2 - Lynton Avenue  
1:300

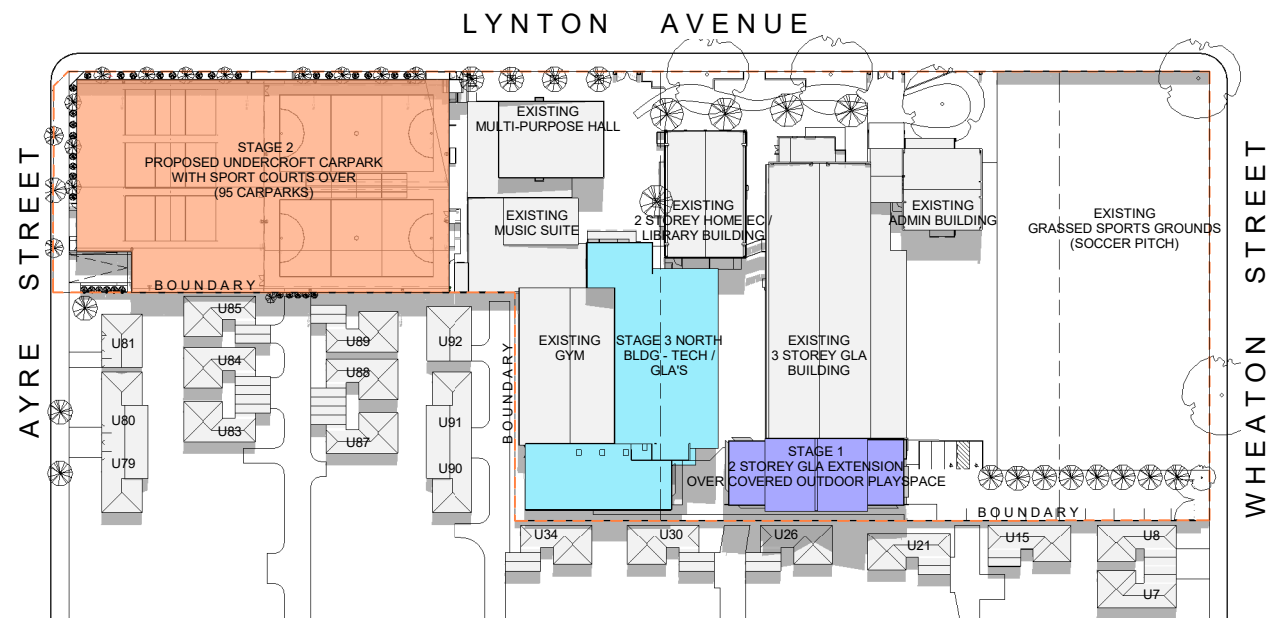


NOTE:  
FOR DETAILED BUILDING ELEVATIONS, REFER TO:  
MP01-4: STAGE 1 - GLA EXTENSION  
MP02-3: STAGE 2 - CARPARK & SPORTSCOURTS  
MP03-4: STAGE 3 - NORTH BUILDING

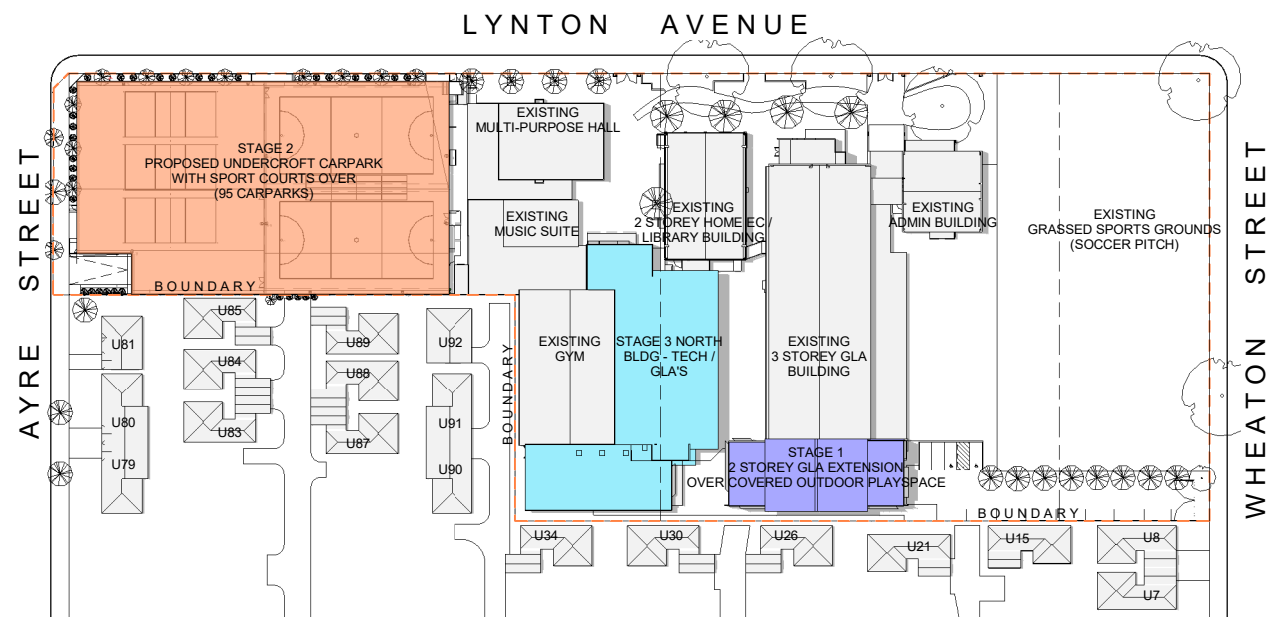
Streetscape Elevation E3 - Ayre Street  
1:150



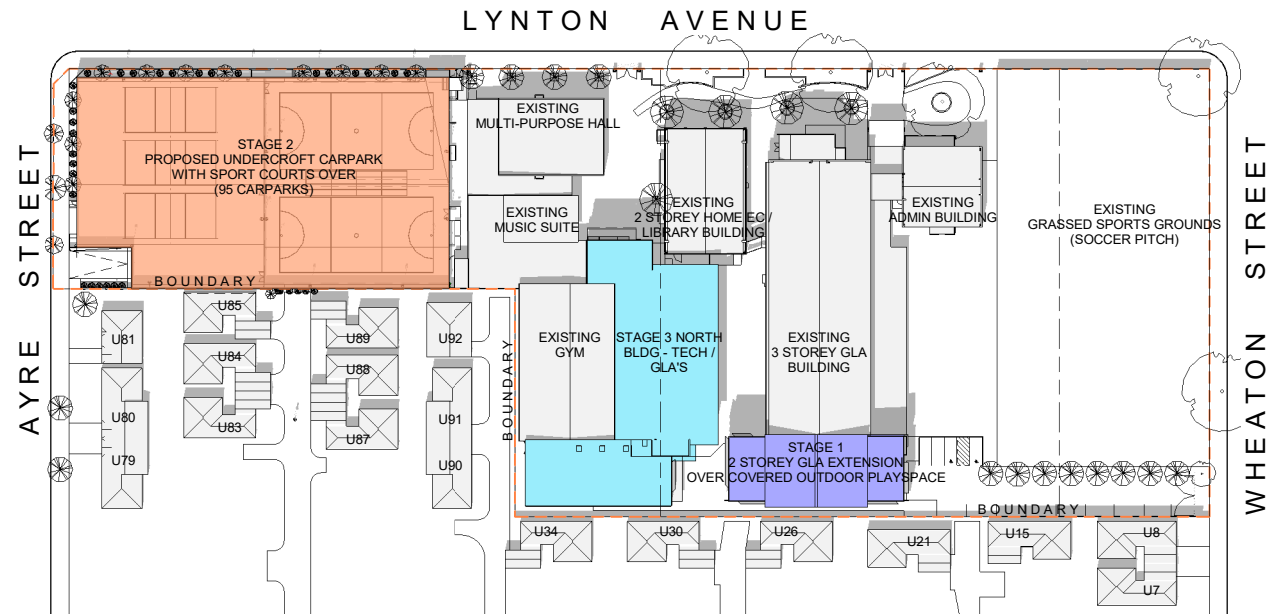
# SUMMER - STAGE 2 Approved Carpark & Sportcourts



Shadow Diagram S2 - Summer December 21 at 9am  
1:750

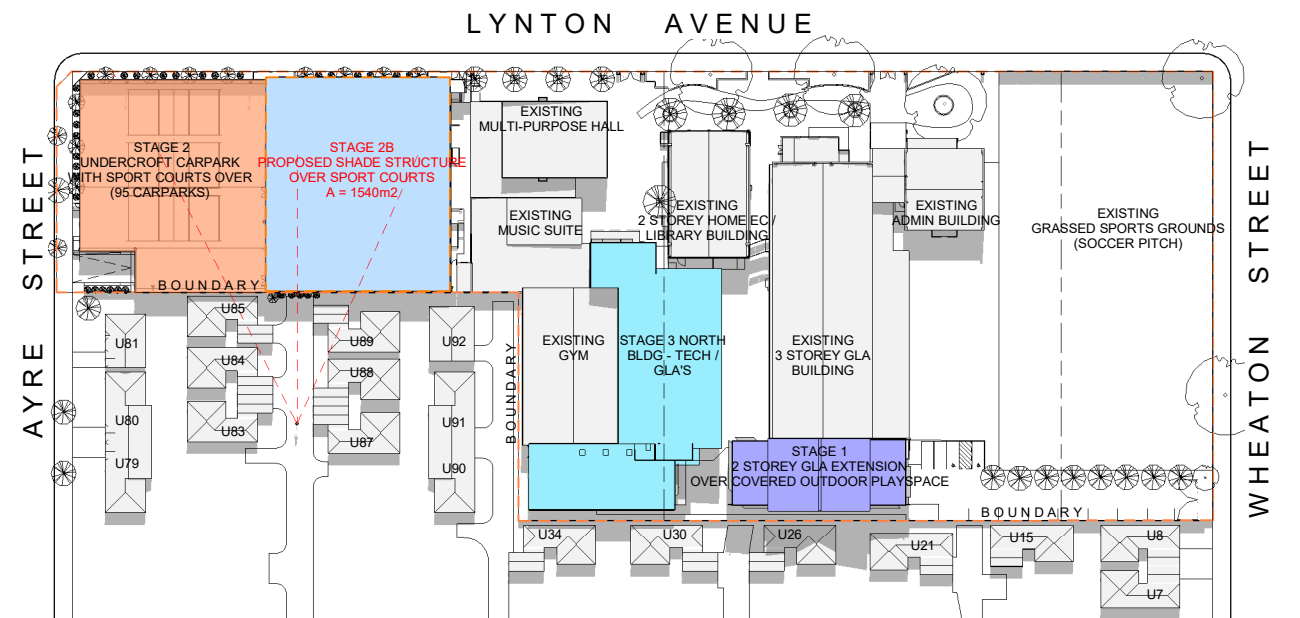


Shadow Diagram S2 - Summer December 21 at 12pm  
1:750

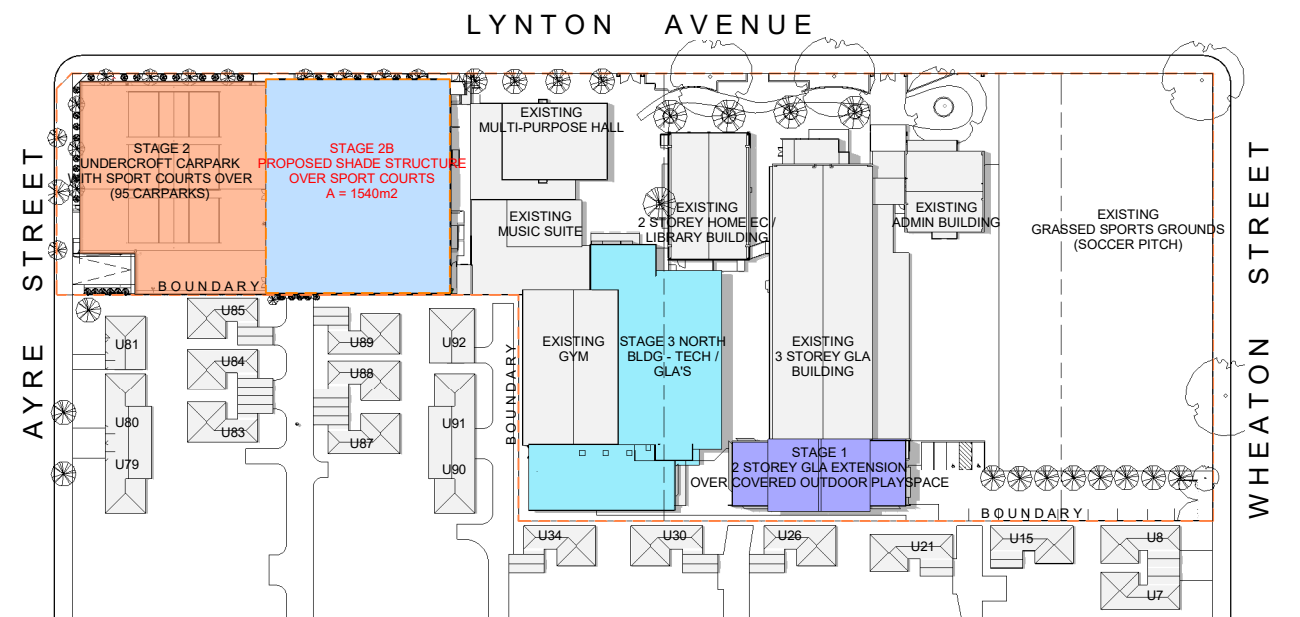


Shadow Diagram S2 - Summer December 21 at 3pm  
1:750

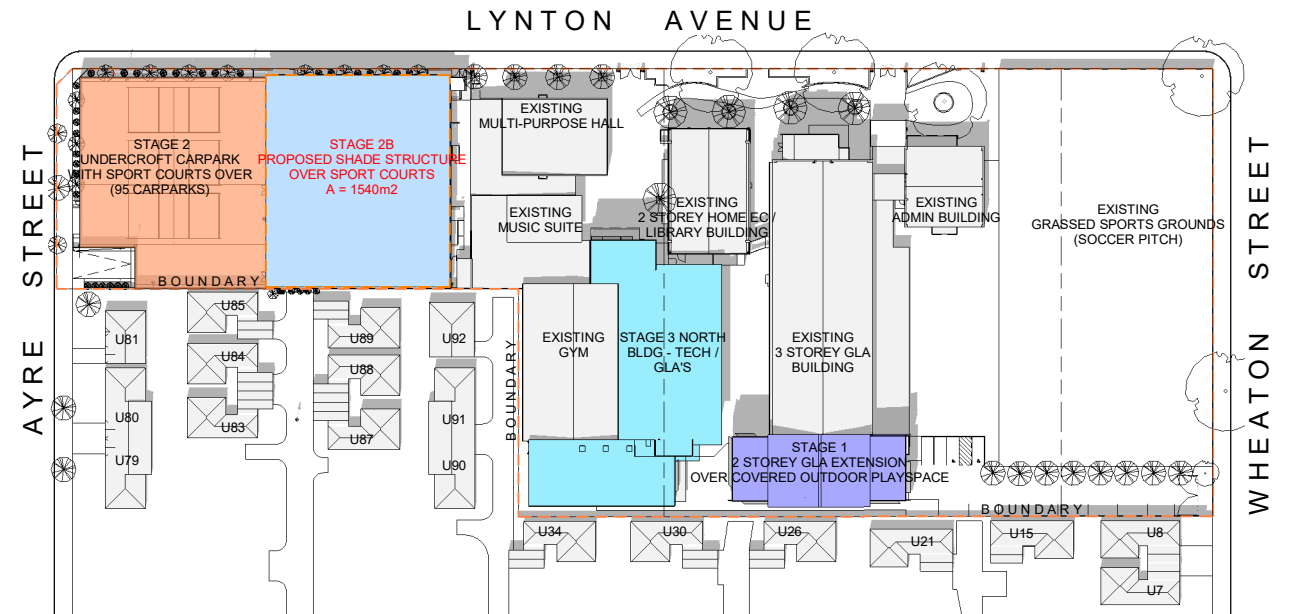
# SUMMER - STAGE 2B Proposed Shade Structure Over



Shadow Diagram S2B - Summer December 21 at 9am  
1:750



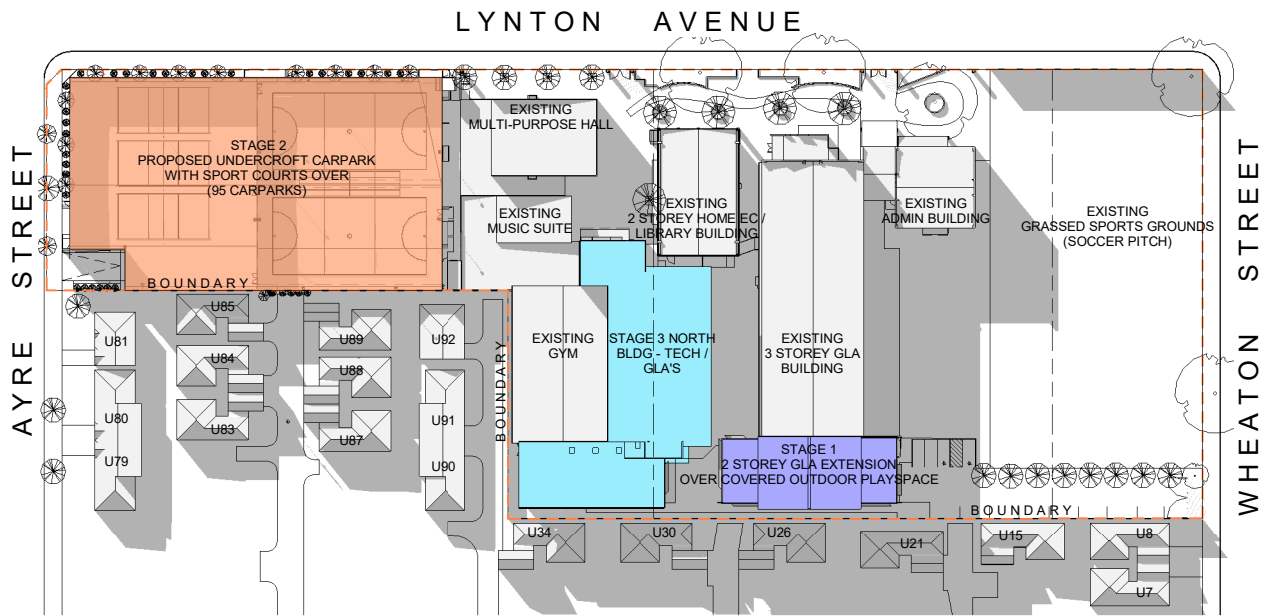
Shadow Diagram S2B - Summer December 21 at 12pm  
1:750



Shadow Diagram S2B - Summer December 21 at 3pm  
1:750

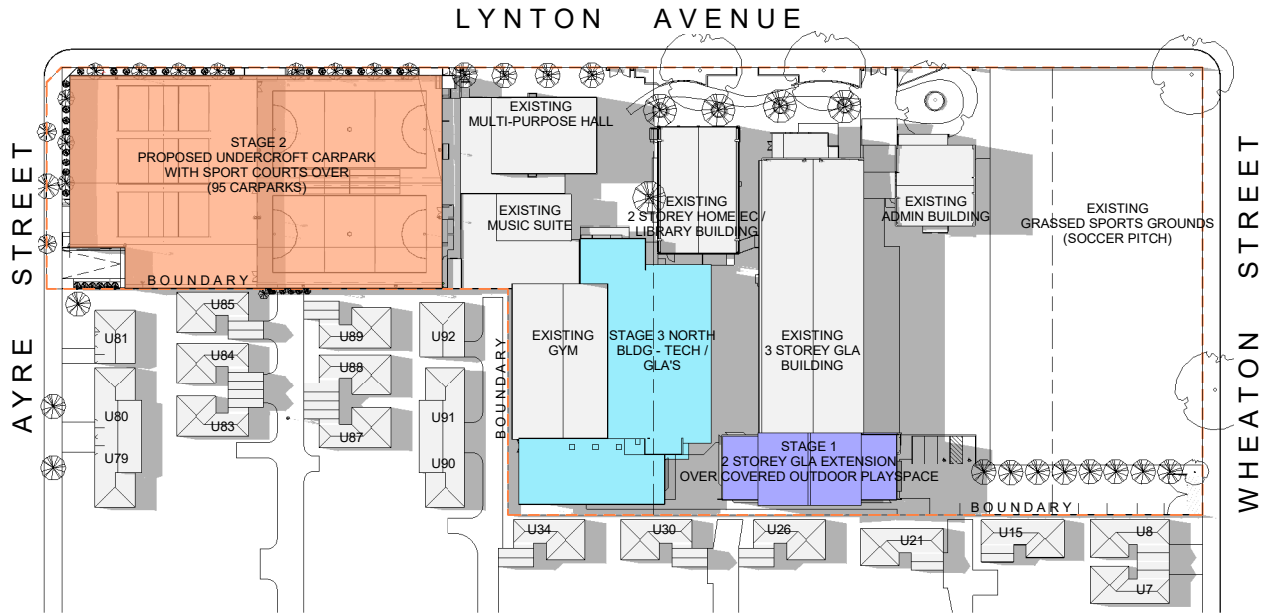


WINTER - STAGE 2 Approved Carpark & Sportcourts



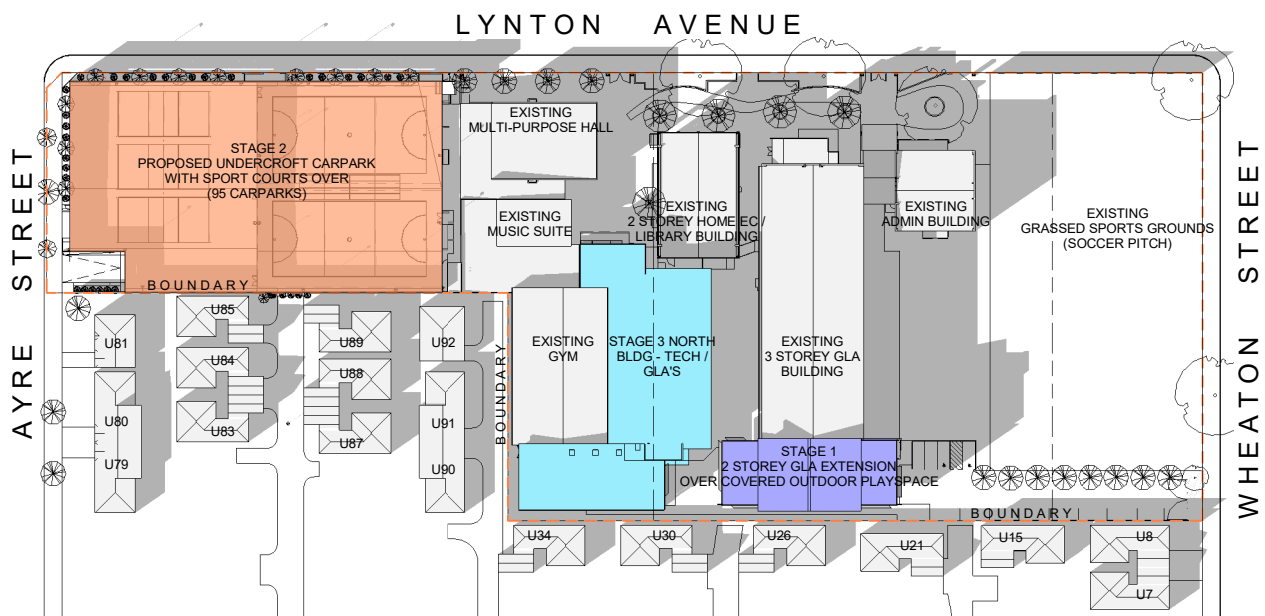
Shadow Diagram S2 - Winter June 21 at 9am

1 : 750



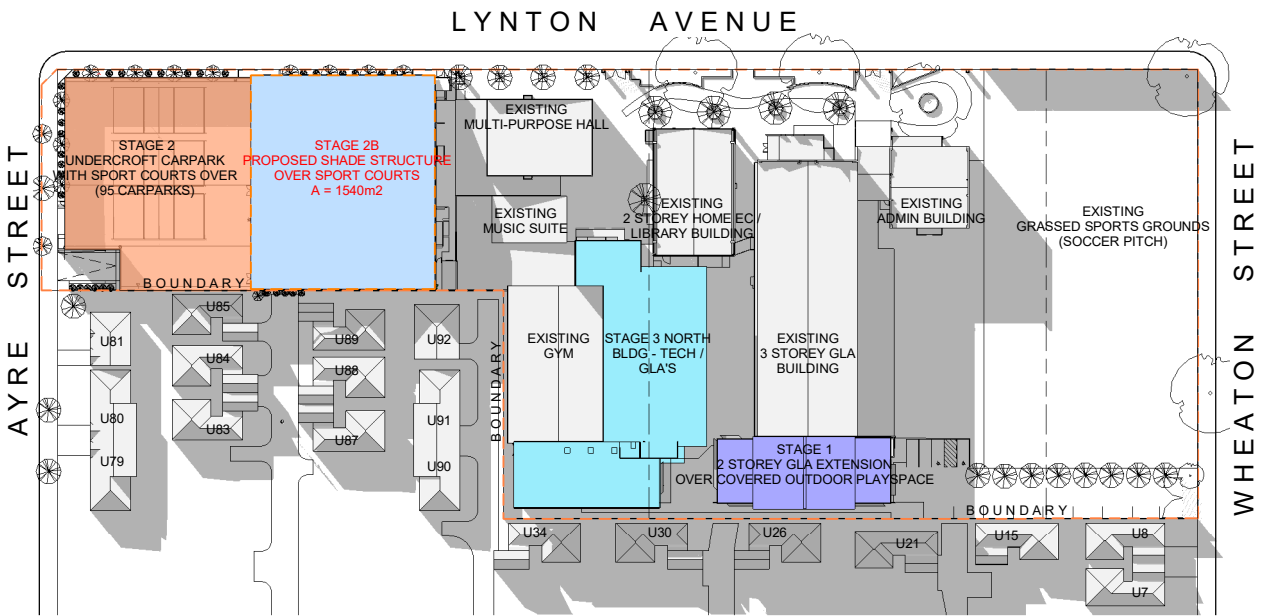
Shadow Diagram S2 - Winter June 21 at 12pm

1 : 750



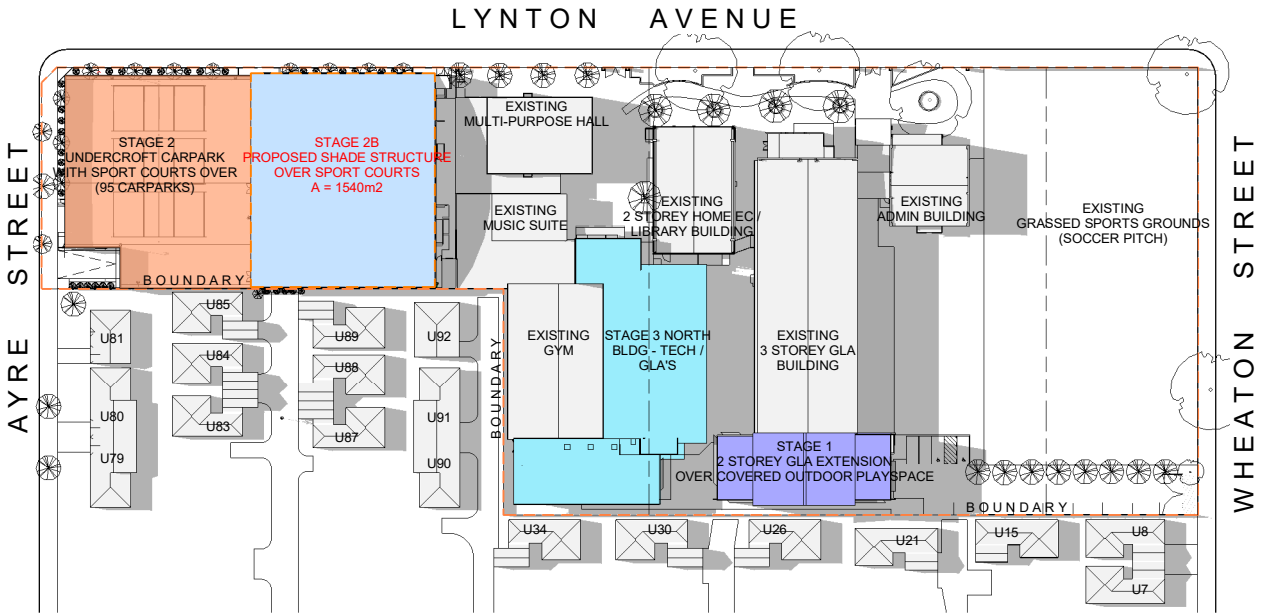
Shadow Diagram S2 - Winter June 21 at 3pm

1 : 750



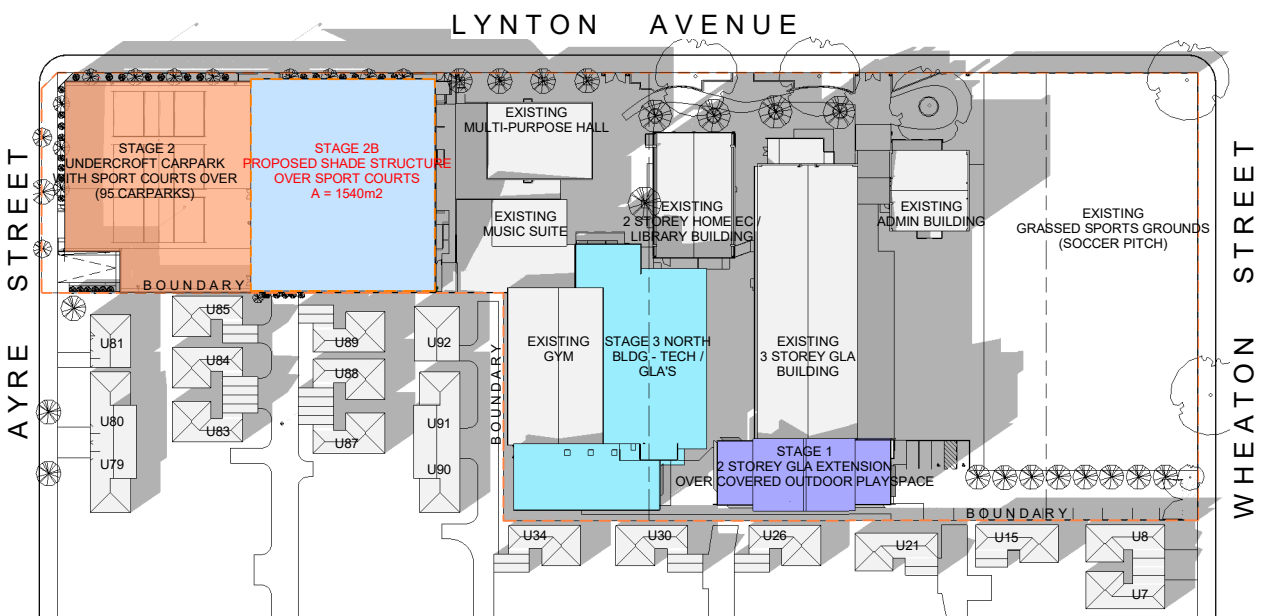
Shadow Diagram S2B - Winter June 21 at 9am

1 : 750



Shadow Diagram S2B - Winter June 21 at 12pm

1 : 750



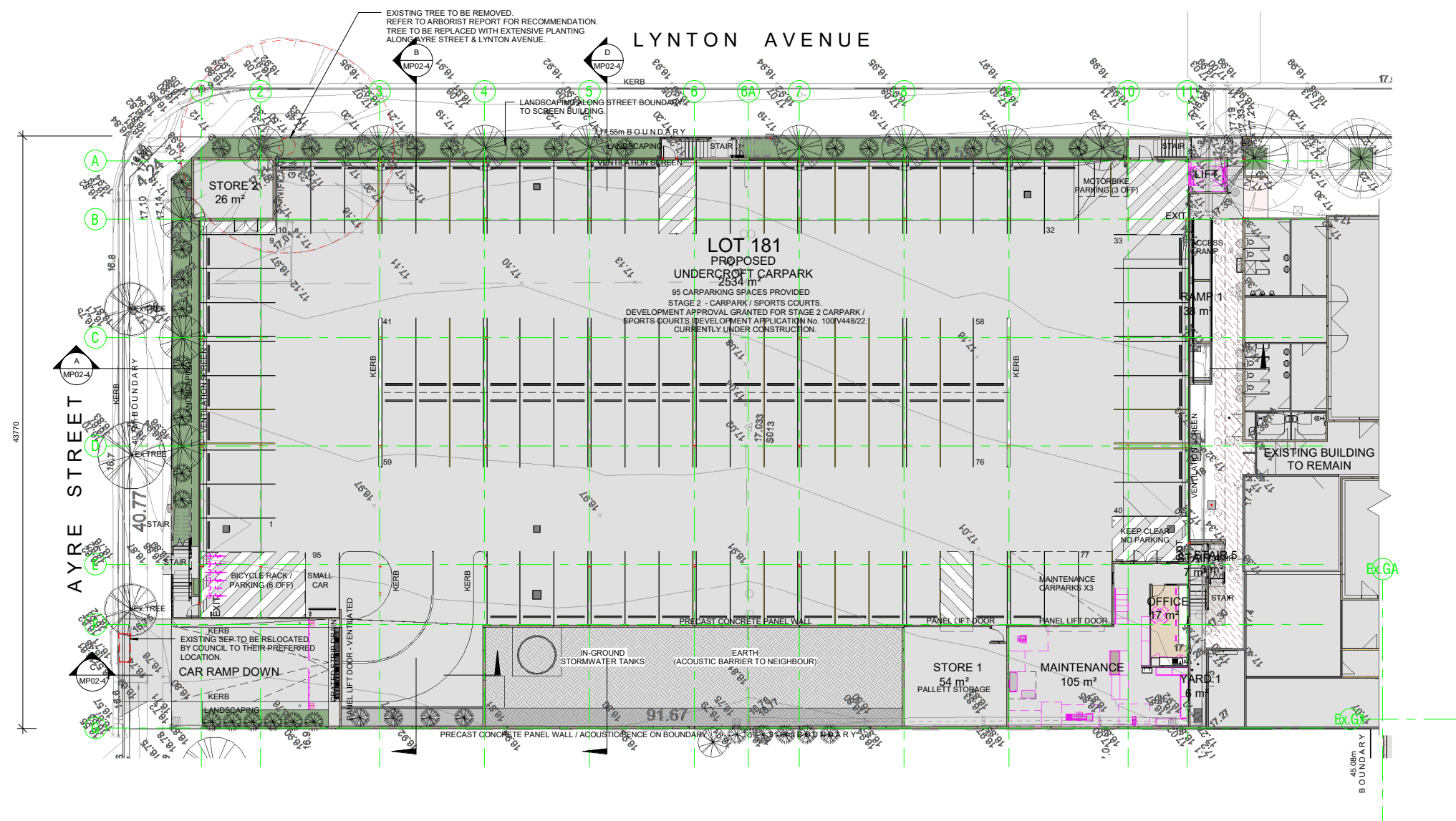
Shadow Diagram S2B - Winter June 21 at 3pm

1 : 750

WINTER - STAGE 2B Proposed Shade Structure Over



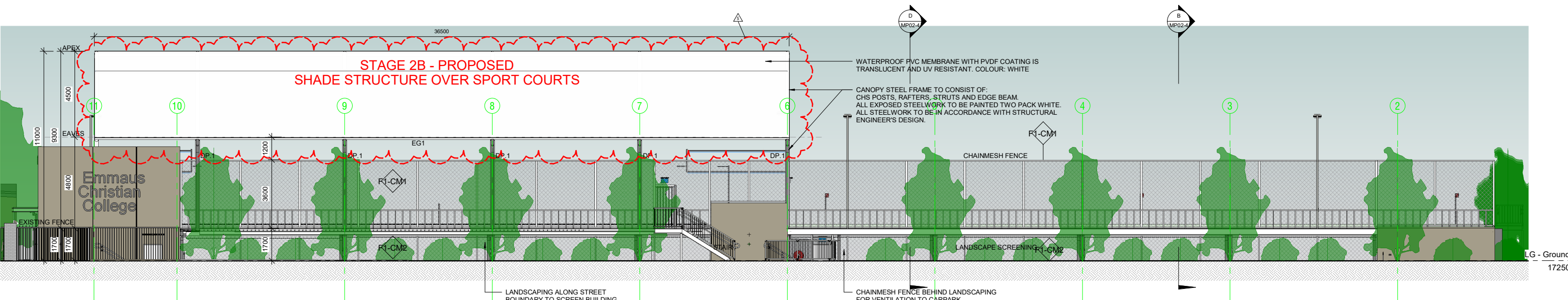




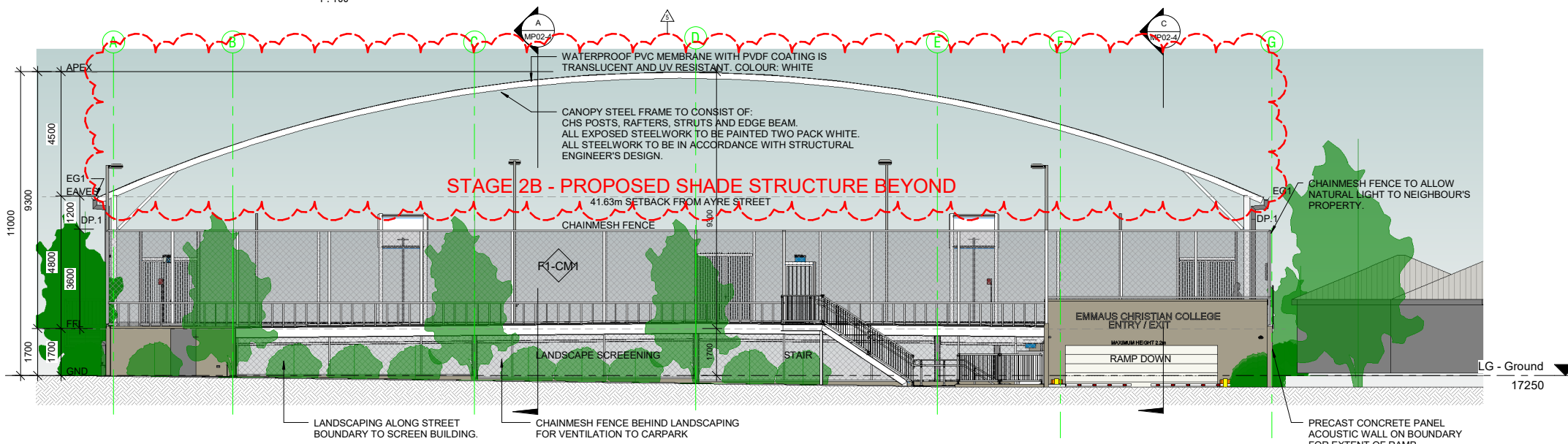
STAGE 2 - FLOOR PLAN - UNDERCROFT CARPARK  
1 : 200







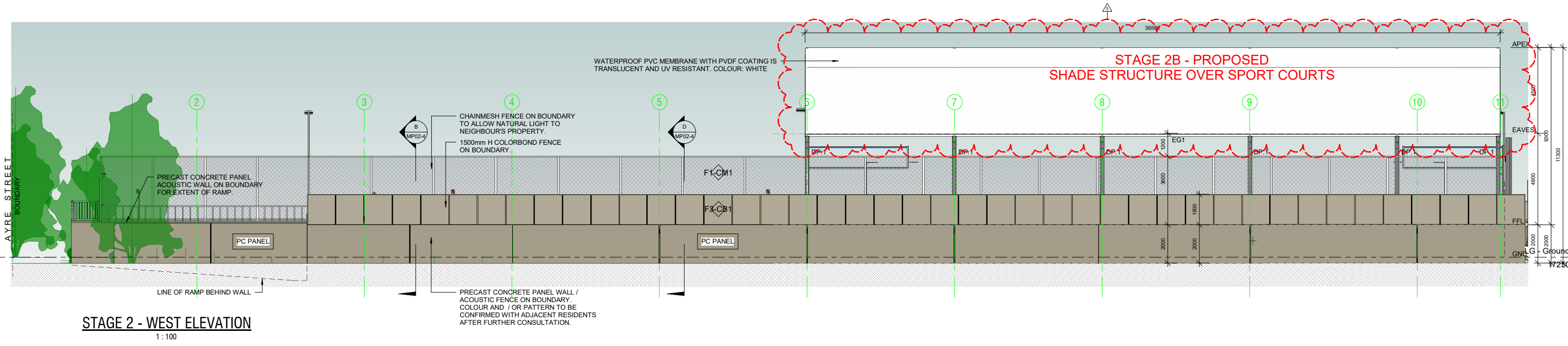
STAGE 2 - EAST ELEVATION - LYNTON AVENUE  
1:100



STAGE 2 - NORTH ELEVATION - AYRE STREET  
1:100

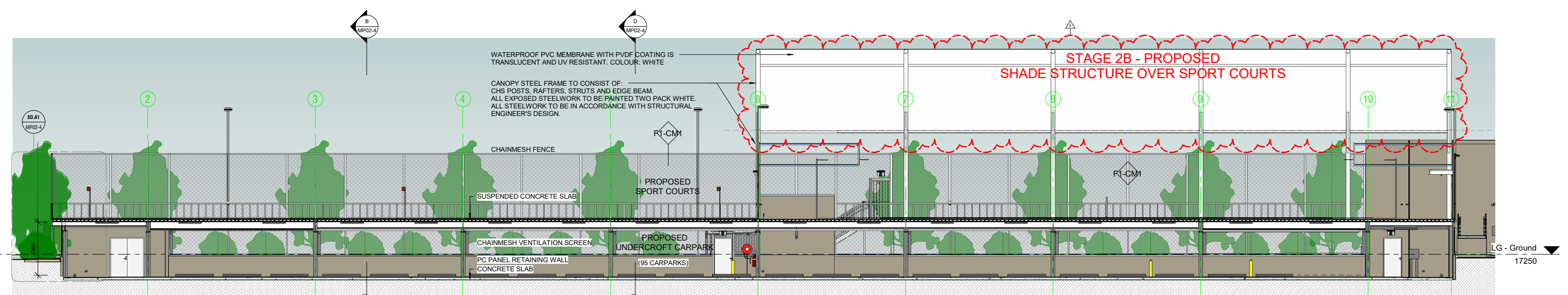
EXTERNAL FINISHES SCHEDULE - STAGE 2 BUILDING	
CONC SLAB	CONCRETE SLAB ON GROUND, AS PER STRUCTURAL ENGINEER'S DESIGN.
S CONC SLAB	SUSPENDED CONCRETE SLAB, AS PER STRUCTURAL ENGINEER'S DESIGN.
F1-CM1	3.6m HIGH CHAINMESH FENCING - BLACK PVC COATED.
F1-CM2	CHAINMESH SECURITY FENCING - BLACK PVC COATED.
F3-CB1	1.5m HIGH COLORBOND GOOD NEIGHBOUR FENCE, TO MATCH EXISTING.
PC PANEL	PRECAST CONCRETE PANEL WALL. PAINTED.
SPORTS COURTS	ARTIFICIAL TURF
SOCCER PITCH	PAINTED SURFACE TO DELINEATE SPORTS COURTS
BASKETBALL/TENNIS	

EXTERNAL FINISHES SCHEDULE: STAGE 2B SHADE STRUCTURE	
ROOFING:	WATERPROOF PVC MEMBRANE WITH PVDF COATING IS TRANSLUCENT AND UV RESISTANT. COLOUR: WHITE
ALL EXPOSED STEELWORK:	STEEL CHS POSTS, RAFTERS, STRUTS AND EDGE BEAM. ALL EXPOSED STEELWORK TO BE PAINTED. COLOUR: TWO PACK WHITE.
GUTTERS & DOWNPIPES:	HALF ROUND EAVES GUTTER COLOUR: COLORBOND DOVER WHITE. PVC DOWNPIPES PAINTED: COLORBOND DOVER WHITE.

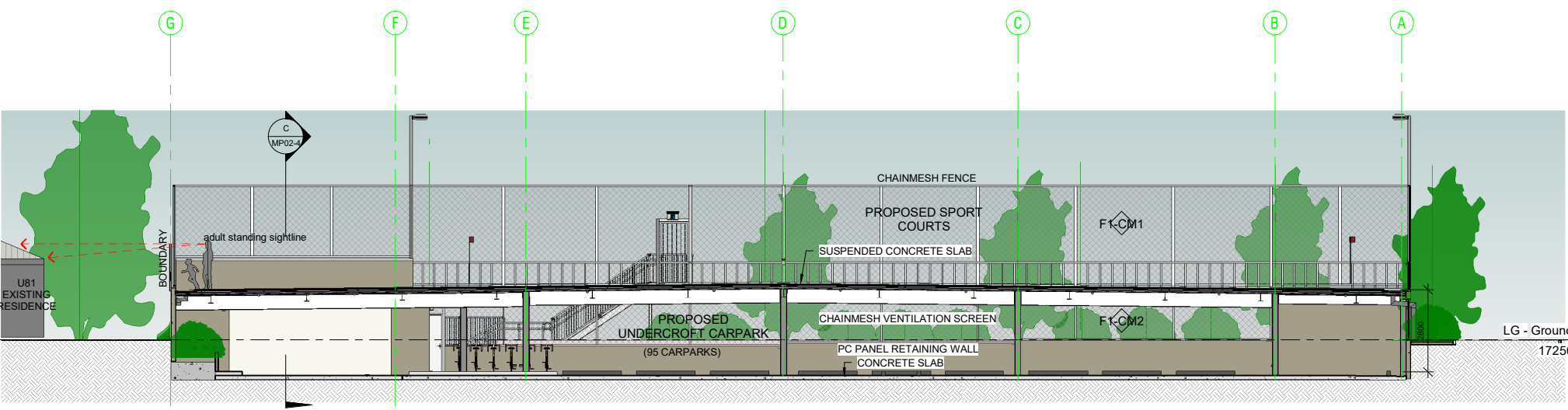


STAGE 2 - WEST ELEVATION  
1:100

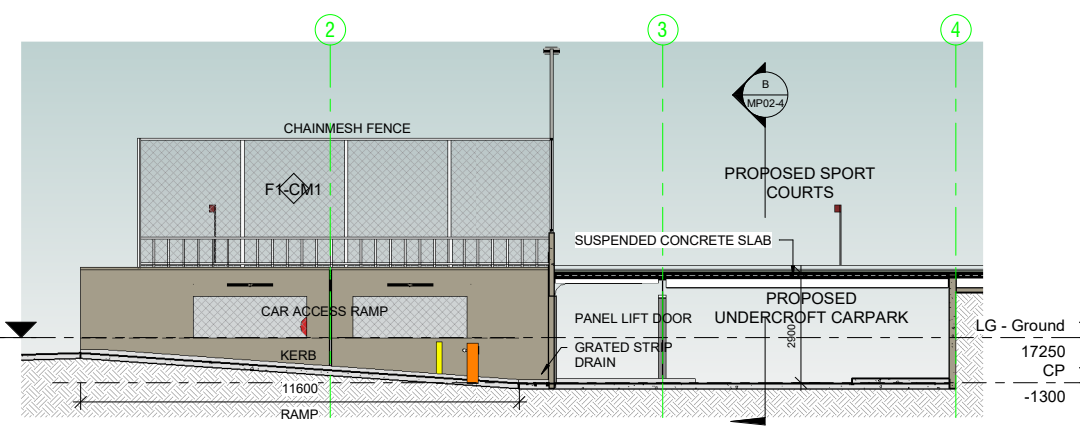




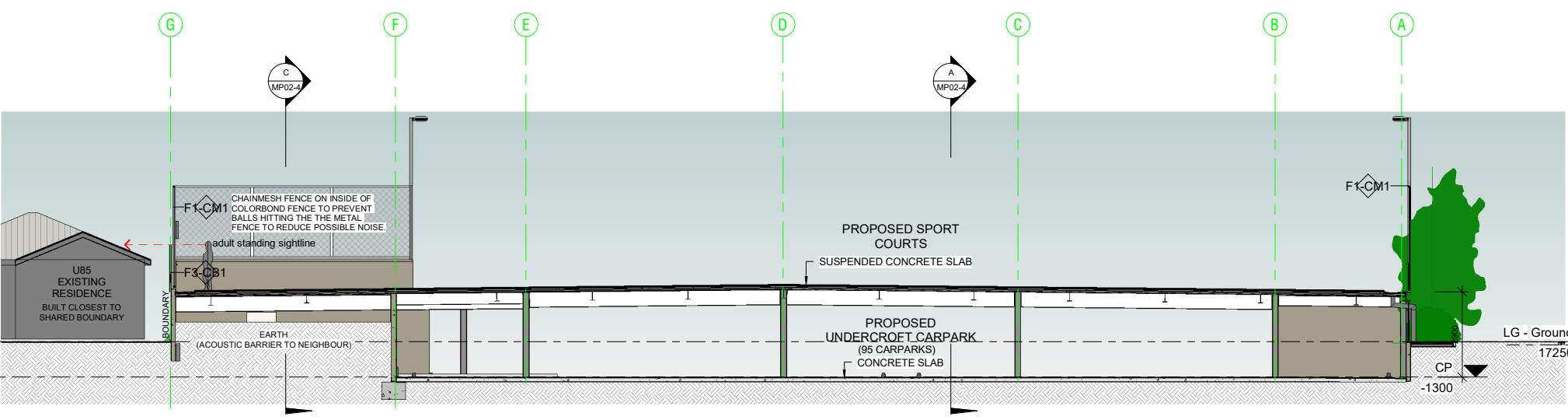
**A STAGE 2 - SECTION A**  
1 : 100



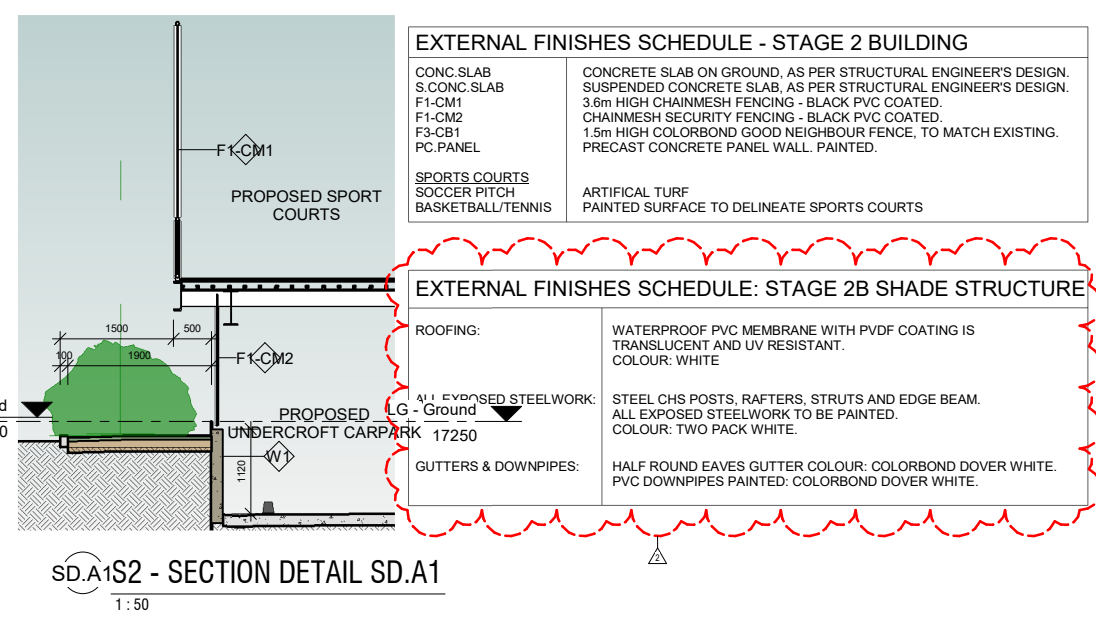
**B STAGE 2 - SECTION B**  
1 : 100



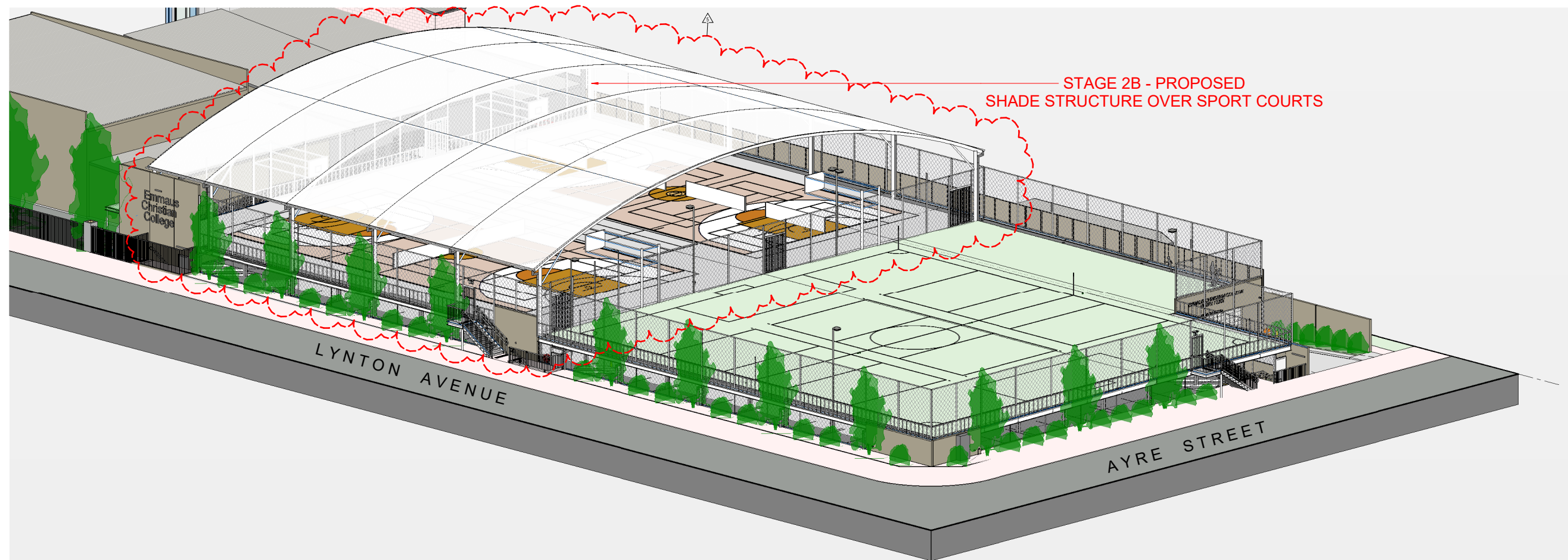
**C STAGE 2 - SECTION C**  
1 : 100



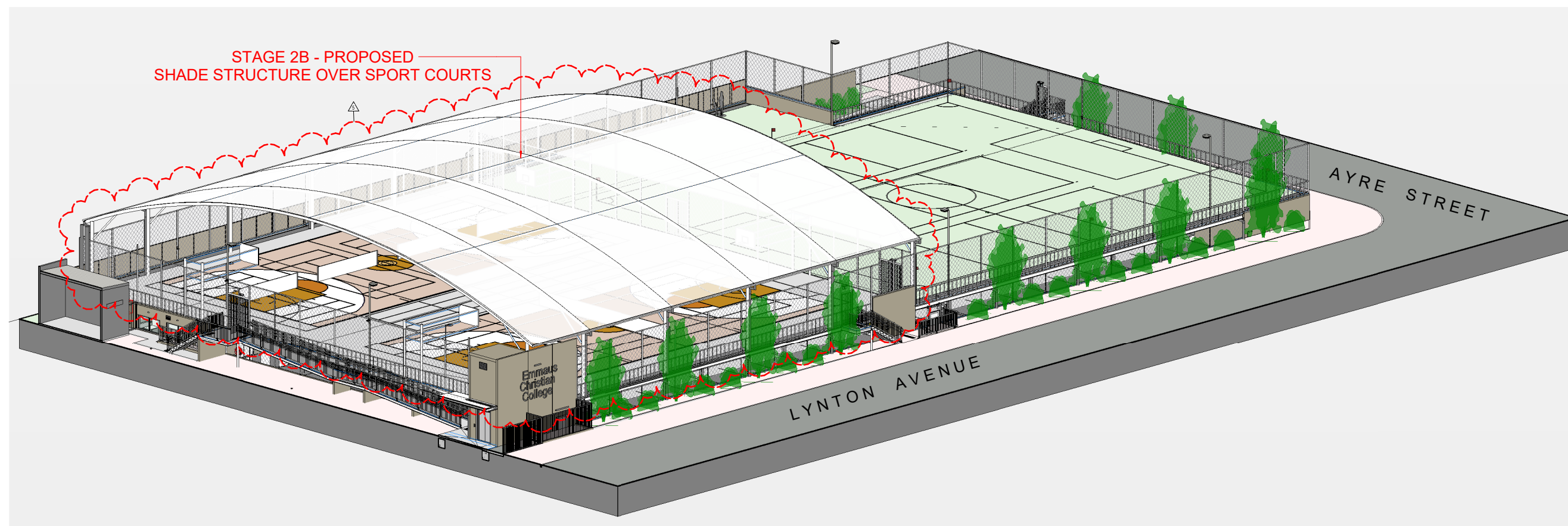
**D STAGE 2 - SECTION D**  
1 : 100



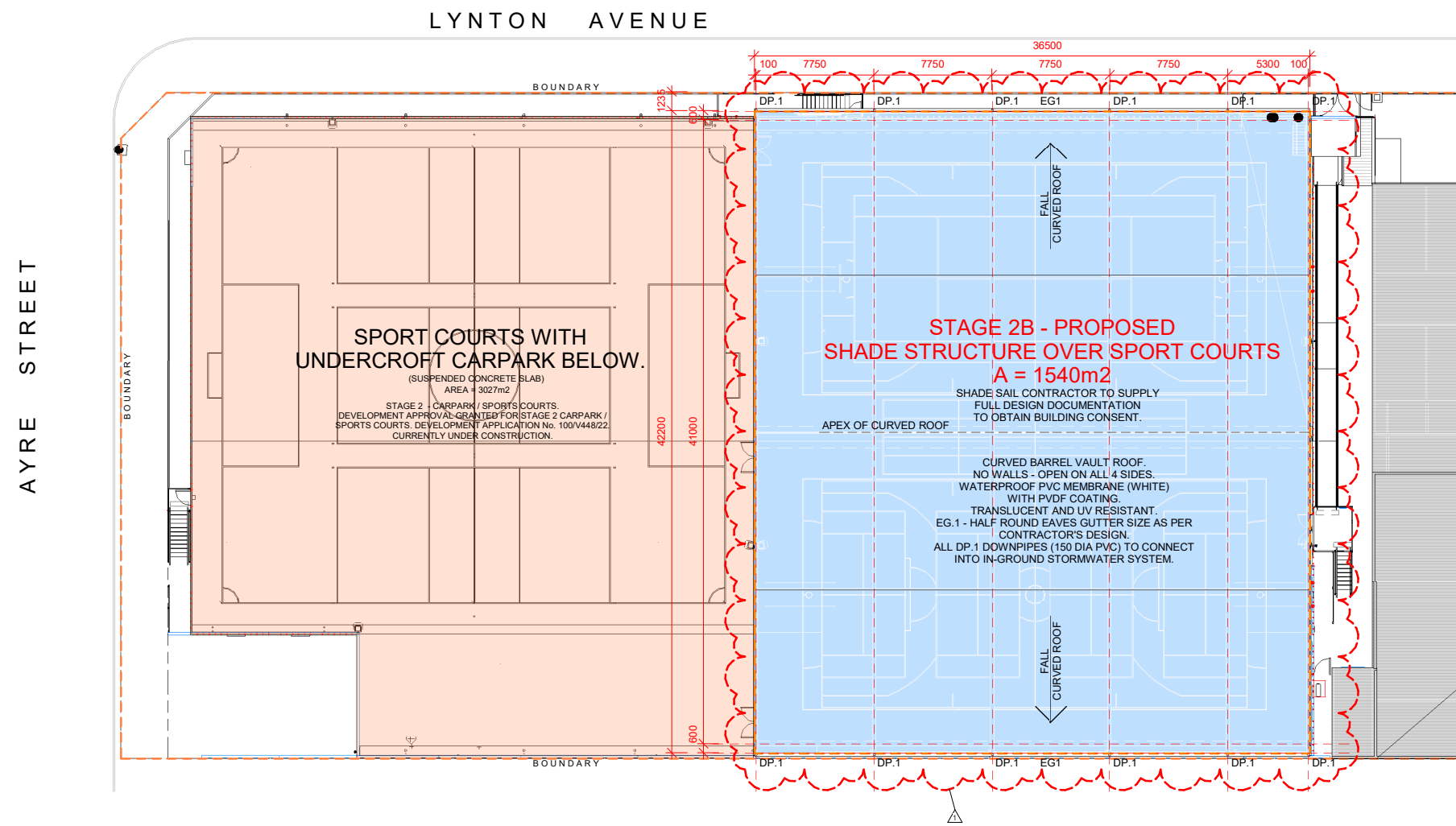




Stage 2 - Carpark - 3D View 1



Stage 2 - Carpark - 3D View 2



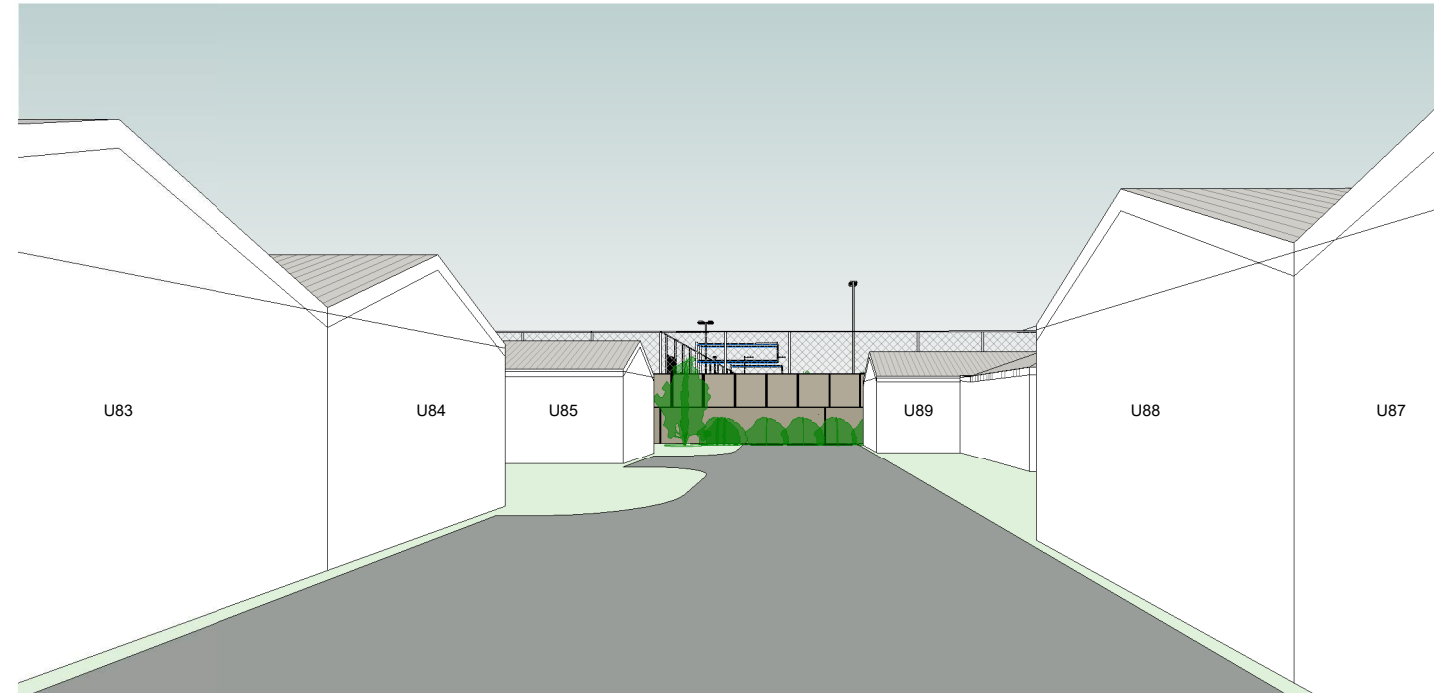
Stage 2B Roof Plan - Proposed Shade Structure Over Sport Courts  
1 : 200



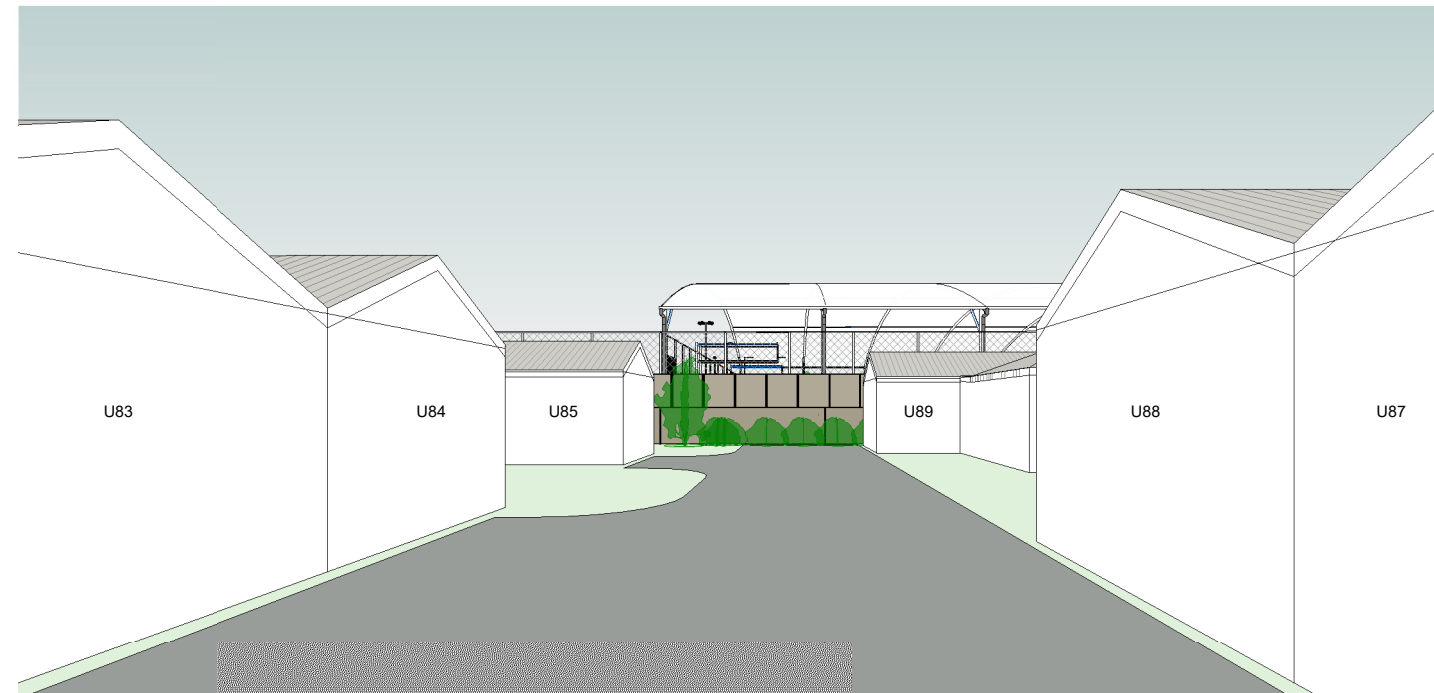




Photo 1 -View from Vermont Estate Benjamin Street looking East



3D View 1 - View from Vermont Estate Benjamin Street looking East at Stage 2



3D View 2 - View from Vermont Estate Benjamin Street looking East at Stage 2B Proposed Shade Structure