Control Policy

Water affecting activities

LANDSCAPE SOUTH AUSTRALIA LIMESTONE COAST

Contents

WATER AFFECTING ACTIVITIES

1 Introduction

A range of activities that are undertaken within the Limestone Coast Region have the potential to affect the quantity, timing of availability and condition of the water resources of the region. Some of the tools used to influence the manner in which landholders and land managers go about their everyday activities include building awareness of the impacts of activities on our water and other natural resources, providing opportunities for investment in water and natural resource protection and the use of policy to provide protection to the natural resources of the region. Under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* (Landscape SA Act) a policy tool available to assist in preventing impacts to the water resources of the region is the requirement for a water affecting activity permit. The issue of a permit to undertake a water affecting activity provides a permission to undertake a specified activity under specific conditions, which may include construction and ongoing maintenance requirements for the particular activity. The policies outlined in this section are intended to provide direction to the community, local and State governments and their agencies in relation to the factors that they will need to address when they apply for a permit to undertake a water affecting activity.

Part 8 of the Landscape SA Act provides the mechanism for the issue of permits for water affecting activities, and under section 104(4) provides the ability for a water allocation plan or water affecting activities control policy to identify specific types of activities for which a permit is required. This Control Policy outlines the objectives and principles which guide a relevant authority in its decision to grant or refuse a water affecting activity permit. The provisions outlined in this section provide some consistency with permit policy provisions identified in other landscape board regions of South Australia, with adaptations for regional circumstances.

What is a relevant authority?

Permits are granted by an organisation or person appointed as the relevant authority by the Landscape SA Act. The relevant authority for the issue of permits and the nature of the permits required for the purposes of this Control Policy are highlighted in Table 1.

2 Permit application and assessment process

Landscape SA Act requirements

Section 102(3)(c) of the Landscape SA Act requires the Board to set out matters it will consider when exercising its power to grant or refuse permits for water affecting activities.

Interface with Water Allocation Plans

The policies for the protection of groundwater resources and related groundwater dependent ecosystems of the Limestone Coast Landscape Region are managed through water allocation plans for the Tintinara Coonalpyn, Tatiara, Padthaway, and the Lower Limestone Coast Prescribed Wells Areas. One surface water allocation plan exists for the Morambro Creek and Nyroca Channel

Prescribed Watercourses including Cockatoo Lake and the Prescribed Surface Water Area. These water allocation plans outline requirements for the permitting of water affecting activities.

The objectives and principles outlined in this Control Policy do not apply to the Morambro Creek and Nyroca Channel Prescribed Watercourses including Cockatoo Lake and the Prescribed Surface Water Area to the extent that the water allocation plan for that area sets out the matters the Board will consider when exercising its powers to grant or refuse permits under Part 8 Division 2 or Division 3 of the Landscape SA Act.

The exceptions to this are the application of section 3 principles 1 and 2 and section 4 principles 3 and 4 of this Control Policy, which require application to override principles 6.2 and 6.3 within section 8.2.2 of the Water Allocation Plan for the Morambro Creek and Nyroca Channel Prescribed Watercourses including Cockatoo Lake and the Prescribed Surface Water Area (January 2006). Other objectives and principles highlighted in this section apply to the entire Limestone Coast Landscape Region, except where specifically indicated. Provisions defined under section 104(4)(k) relate to the Prescribed Wells Areas of the Tatiara, Padthaway, and those parts of the Tintinara Coonalpyn and the Mallee Prescribed Wells Areas within the Limestone Coast Landscape Region unless otherwise indicated.

Exemptions from the requirement for a permit

Best Practice Operating Procedures

During the life of this Control Policy, the Board will define Best Practice Operating Procedures for specific types of activities. An agreement between the Board and another party to adhere to Best Practice Operating Procedures relating to one or more water affecting activities may result in a permit not being required. Agreement on Best Practice Operating Procedures must be signed off in writing by the Board and obtained prior to the commencement of the activity. The approval from the Board is valid for a period that will be agreed between the Board and the applicant from the date of issue of the approval or for a shorter period to be specified by the Board. An agreement on Best Practice Operating Procedures may be cancelled by the Board where, in the Board's opinion, the person to whom the approval was issued no longer complies with Best Practice Operating Procedures that have been endorsed by the Board in relation to the activity, or in any other circumstances as the Board thinks fit. The Board may refuse to issue an agreement to a person who, in the Board's opinion, has contravened or failed to comply with Best Practice Operating Procedures that have been endorsed by the Board or in any other circumstances as the Board thinks fit. In the absence of Best Practice Operating Procedures, a permit is required for water affecting activities outlined in this Control Policy.

Exemption provided by the Landscape SA Act

Sections 104(8) and 106 of the Landscape SA Act outline a series of activities for which a permit is not required. For the Limestone Coast Landscape Region, activities not requiring a permit include those where an authorisation has been obtained, or activity is required, under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*, *Native Vegetation Act 1991, Environment Protection Act 1993* or the *South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992*. For example drains constructed under a licence for private water management works issued under the South *Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992* do not require a permit to undertake a water affecting activity under the Landscape SA Act.

Public notification

Public notification is not required for any application for a permit specified under this Control Policy.

Water affecting activities

Table 1: Water affecting activities and requirements for accessing a Permit

Water affecting activities (WAA) (Column a)	Example activities (Column b)	WAA for which a permit is not required (Column c)	Relevant Authority (Column d)
104(3)(a) drilling, plugging, backfilling or sealing of a well	Groundwater access trenches Drainage bores	No exemption	Minister
104(3)(b) repairing, replacing or altering the casing, lining or screen of a well	Drainage bores	No exemption	Minister
104(3)(c) draining or discharging water directly or indirectly into a well	Drainage bores	No exemption	Minister
104(3)(d) the erection, construction, modification, enlargement or removal of a dam, wall or other structure that will collect or divert, or collects or diverts- (i) water flowing in a prescribed water course; … (iii) surface water flowing over land in a surface water prescribed area	Dams in the Morambro Water Allocation Planning area	No exemption	Board
104(4)(a) the erection, construction, or enlargement of a dam, wall or other structure that will collect or divert water flowing in a watercourse that is not in the Mount Lofty Ranges watershed and that is not prescribed, or flowing over any other land that is not in a surface water prescribed area or in the Mount Lofty Ranges watershed	Dam, wall or other structure Weir, diversion channel Channeling a watercourse Piping from a watercourse Dam construction	No exemption	Board

Water affecting activities (WAA) (Column a)	Example activities (Column b)	WAA for which a permit is not required (Column c)	Relevant Authority (Column d)
104(4)(b) the erection, construction or placement of any building or other structure in a watercourse or lake or on the floodplain of a watercourse	Wetland management works Bridge construction	In accordance with Best Practice Operating Procedures (BPOP)	Board
104(4)(c) draining or discharging water directly or indirectly into a watercourse or lake	Stormwater discharge Pipes Culverts	In accordance with BPOP	Board
104(4)(d) depositing or placing on object or solid material in watercourse or lake	Construction of a crossing through a creek	In accordance with BPOP	Board
104(4)(e) obstructing a watercourse or lake in any other manner	Erosion control works	In accordance with BPOP	Board
104(4)(f) depositing or placing an object or solid material on the floodplain of a watercourse or near the bank or shore of a lake to control flooding from the watercourse or lake	Levees	In accordance with BPOP	Board
104(4)(g) destroying vegetation growing in a watercourse or lake or growing on the floodplain of a watercourse	Removal or destruction of trees, shrubs, grasses, reeds	Destruction or control of proclaimed plants or other vegetation that does not involve the physical removal of the plants	Board

Water affecting activities (WAA) (Column a)	Example activities (Column b)	WAA for which a permit is not required (Column c)	Relevant Authority (Column d)
104(4)(h) excavating or removing rock, sand or soil from – (i) a watercourse or lake or the floodplain of a watercourse; or (ii) an area near the banks of a lake so as to damage, or create the likelihood of damage to, the banks of the lake	Excavation of a drain Desilting a dam	Clay pits unless subject to the provisions of principles 6 and 7 in section 4.9	Board
104(4)(j) using effluent in the course of carrying on a business (which includes intensive animal keeping) at a rate that exceeds 100 kg of nitrogen /hectare per year	Effluent spreading	Where a person or business under taking the WAA is legally obligated to comply with a mandatory code of practice for the use of effluent (for example, but not limited to the EPA Code of Practice for Milking Shed Effluent 2003)	Minister
104(4)(k) undertaking commercial forestry	Planting a forest for commercial purposes Farm forestry	No exemption	Minister

3 General objectives and principles

General

The objectives and principles in the whole of Board area provisions apply throughout the Limestone Coast Landscape Region. They provide guidance as to the basic requirements that must be met for a permit to be granted. They apply in addition to those applicable under specified water affecting activities.

3.1. Whole of Landscape Board area water affecting activity policies

Objectives

1. To sustainably manage the quantity of the surface and groundwater of the region to optimise productive use, while providing for the needs of ecosystems.
2. To protect and enhance the quality of surface and groundwaters.
3. To protect and sustain the operation of water-dependent ecological functions and associated biodiversity.

4. To protect and enhance the region's landscape, landforms and the ecological and natural features of a lake, wetland, watercourse or the floodplain of a watercourse.
5. To protect against the risk of harm to public and private assets including harm from flooding.

Principles

1. Activities should be undertaken in such a way that protects the needs of water-dependent ecosystems and ensures equitable sharing of the water available for social, domestic and economic uses.
2. Activities should not compromise the quality of water resources or the capacity for natural systems such as a watercourse, a wetland or an area subject to inundation to restore or maintain water quality.
3. Activities must occur in a manner that protects the ecological values of ecosystems, regional landscape, landforms and the natural features of a lake, a wetland, a watercourse or the floodplain of a watercourse.
4. Activities should not be located in ecologically sensitive areas in which the activity will or is likely to have a significant detrimental impact.
5. Activities should not adversely affect the capacity for the migration of native aquatic biota or the frequency, duration, timing and quality of their environmental water requirements.
6. Activities should not cause or increase the flood risk to public and private assets, communities or individuals.
7. Activities should not adversely affect regional groundwater recharge and discharge processes.
8. Activities should not cause or contribute to dryland salinity, rising watertables or localised groundwater mounding.
9. Activities should be undertaken in a manner that takes account of the erosion potential of the soil at the location of the activity to provide for protection against degradation of watercourses or drainage infrastructure from wind or water erosion arising from the activity.
10. Activities must not impact on authorised devices for scientific purposes.

4 Activity specific objectives and principles

4.1. Management of groundwater access trenches (wedge holes)

Landscape SA Act section 104(3)(a) and (b) well construction and repair.

The operation of principles under this section are subject to a regulation being made to ensure wells of this class require a permit.

Objective

1. To protect the surface water, groundwater resources and water dependent ecosystems from pollution, deterioration and undue depletion.

Principles

1. The maximum depth of a groundwater access trench shall be 2.5 m otherwise the principles relating to well construction outlined in relevant water allocation plans operating in the Limestone Coast Landscape Board region apply.
2. The maximum surface area of a groundwater access trench shall not exceed the area recommended by the relevant authority, for that area where the groundwater access trench is to be constructed.
3. Stock access shall be negated by the construction and maintenance of a fence around the groundwater access trench.
4. Ingress of surface water flow into a groundwater access trench shall be negated by the building of a bund wall/earthen levee of at least 500mm high around the groundwater access trench.
5. All new groundwater access trenches installed following the date of adoption shall be maintained in a manner that prevents contamination of the water resources by, but not limited to, the removal of debris and minimising pollution to the groundwater table.
6. Completion of a groundwater access trench must be reported to the relevant authority for inspection.
7. A groundwater access trench must not be located on a watercourse, wetland or the flood plain of a watercourse.

4.2. Management of drainage bores and the discharge of water to drainage bores

Landscape SA Act sections 104(3)(a), (b) and (c) drainage bores (in addition to authorisations required by Limestone Coast water allocation plans).

Objective

1. To protect surface water environmental flows from adverse impacts for discharge to drainage wells.

Principles

1. Drainage wells shall not be constructed within the bed and banks of a watercourse, or within wetlands listed in the SA Wetlands Inventory Database as amended from time to time.
2. Construction and siting of wells for the draining and discharging of surface water should be undertaken in a manner that does not capture surface water that supports surface water dependent ecosystems.
3. Construction and siting of wells for the disposal of surface water should be undertaken in such a manner as to prevent groundwater contamination.

4.3. Managing the impacts of commercial forestry on groundwater resources

Landscape SA Act section 104(4)(k) undertaking commercial forestry.

Section 104(4)(k) of the Landscape SA Act provides that a person must not undertake commercial forestry contrary to the provisions of a Landscape Plan applying in the region in which that activity is undertaken.

The Landscape SA Act defines 'commercial forest' to mean: "a forest plantation where the forest vegetation is grown or maintained so that it can be harvested or used for commercial purposes (including through the commercial exploitation of the carbon absorption capacity of the forest vegetation)".

The Landscape SA Act defines 'forest vegetation' to mean: "trees and other forms of forest vegetation including – (a) roots or other parts of the trees or other forest vegetation that lie beneath the soil; and (b) leaves, branches or other parts or products of trees or other forest vegetation".

The DWLBC report 2007/11 *A New Understanding on the Level of Development of the Unconfined Tertiary Limestone Aquifer in the South East of South Australia* provides an evaluation on the impact of plantation forest interception and direct groundwater extraction. The impact is significant, particularly in the Lower Limestone Coast PWA.

Forest vegetation established solely for the purposes of amenity or biodiversity conservation is not considered to be commercial forest.

The requirements to hold a permit as set out in this Control Policy apply to all new and existing commercial forestry in any or all of the following areas:

a) The whole of the Padthaway PWA;

b) The whole of the Tatiara PWA; and

c) That part of the Tintinara Coonalpyn PWA and Mallee PWA located within the Limestone Coast Landscape Board Region, as shown in Map 19 (the hatched area).

For the Padthaway, Tatiara, Tintinara Coonalpyn and Mallee PWAs, the most likely future commercial forests are those planted for carbon sequestration purposes. As a precautionary measure, given that the forest rotation length for commercial forests established for the purpose of carbon sequestration is uncertain, but almost certain to be longer than those for current commercial forests, 100% recharge interception is assumed, i.e. it is assumed that there is no recharge under these forests. As a further precautionary measure, where the proposed commercial forest overlies the median 6 metres and less depth to the groundwater table as shown in Map 18, for the purposes of accounting for direct extraction from the groundwater table, the commercial forest shall be assumed to extract 1.82 ML/ha/year. This is the deemed annualised extraction rate assumed for short rotation hardwood plantations in the Lower Limestone Coast PWA. For simplicity, these rates shall apply in the Padthaway, Tatiara and Tintinara Coonalpyn PWAs regardless of the forest type (hardwood or softwood) or the commercial purpose for which the forest is ultimately used.

This Control Policy has mandatory commercial forestry and farm forestry set-back requirements for wetlands which have high or very high conservation value and meet a number of criteria. However, it is recommended that forest growers comply with the *Guidelines for Plantation Forestry in South Australia 2009*, which recommends a setback distance of 20 metres for all 3rd or 4th order watercourses, lakes, reservoirs, wetlands or sinkholes (sinkholes to have a direct connection to the

aquifer), and a 10 metre set-back distance for all 1st or 2nd order watercourses or sinkholes (sinkholes without a direct connection to the aquifer), regardless of condition or ecological significance of the watercourse, wetland, lake, reservoir or sinkhole.

The following permit policies for the establishment or expansion of commercial forestry apply within all prescribed wells areas within the Limestone Coast Landscape Board Region, with the exception of the Lower Limestone Coast Prescribed Wells Area.

Objectives

1. To minimise the impacts of commercial forestry on groundwater-dependent ecosystems, and on groundwater quantity.
2. To promote equity of access to water.
3. To manage the groundwater resource of the unconfined aquifer so that it may continue to be used for the social, economic and environmental needs of current and future generations.

Principles

For the purposes of this section, the "quarantining" of a water allocation means that a person undertaking commercial forestry must hold a water allocation that offsetsthe hydrological impacts of the forest on the water resource for such period as commercial forestry is being undertaken on the land referred to in the permit and the land retains a land use planning zoning for forestry.

All applications for a permit to continue forest estate activities may be granted,subject to provision by the relevant applicant of true and correct information as required in accordance with the Landscape SA Act and this Control Policy, including as to the type, location and area of the forest estate.

New commercial forest activity

No expansion in the area of existing forest estate or establishment of any new commercial forest may occur without authorisation by permit, the granting of which will be subject to principles 1-19 in this section (Section 4.3).

Effect of permit

Note: A permit will continue to operate for the benefit of, and its conditions will be enforceable against the holder of the permit and the owner and occupier of the relevant land, and all future owners and occupiers of the land. A permit will be subject to the condition that the relevant authority must be notified in writing of any change in ownership or occupation of the relevant land, and upon notification the permit will be updated to reflect that change.

Order of processing permit applications

1. Applications for a permit pursuant this section shall be processed in order of receipt. For the purposes of this principle, the expansion of a commercial forest will be taken to include:
    a) For commercial forests or farm forestry in existence at the date of commencement of section 104(4)(k) of the Landscape SA Act ('commencement date') an increase in the net planted area as at commencement date; or

b) For commercial forests or farm forestry wholly or partially under clearfell at the commencement date an increase in the net planted area immediately prior to the final clearfell harvest; or

c) For commercial forests or farm forestry established after commencement date an increase in the net planted area as approved through this permit.

Quarantining of water allocations

2. Where a groundwater resource is prescribed, with the exception of the Boothby management area in the Tintinara Coonalpyn Prescribed Wells Area which has significant volumes of unallocated water, a permit for the establishment or expansion of a commercial forest may be approved where a water allocation is quarantined for the life of the commercial forest land use, according to principles 3 - 6.

3. The volume of water allocation required to be quarantined in each management area for each hectare of commercial forest expansion to account for recharge interception is shown in Table 2 column A, for the relevant forest type and Prescribed Wells Area. Where the proposed commercial forest overlies the median 6 metres and less depth to the groundwater table as shown in Map 18 (for that part of the policy area not yet classified on the basis of median 6 metres and less depth to the groundwater the DEW June 2004 observation wells monitoring data is the reference data for the assessment), an additional volume of water allocation is required to be quarantined in each management area for each hectare of commercial forest as shown in Table 2, columns B and C, for the relevant forest type and Prescribed Wells Area. Where the water allocation is volumetric only the tradeable component, or base allocation in the case of the Tintinara Coonalpyn PWA under the 2012 Water Allocation Plan, may be quarantined for this purpose.

4. A water allocation may be quarantined in accordance with principle 3, except that any water-taking allocation on a licence that is subject to a condition or conditions requiring the expeditious use of water (including a requirement that the equipment or land by which or on which the water is used be developed in a certain time) shall not be quarantined for commercial forestry development if the condition has, or conditions have not, been satisfied.

5. In the Boothby management area, rather than requiring a water allocation, unallocated water may be set aside for the purpose of commercial forests, and may not be allocated for any other purpose for the life of the commercial forest land use. A permit shall not be approved where the issuing of the permit would cause the total quantity of water either allocated under the Tintinara Coonalpyn Water Allocation Plan, or set aside in accordance with this principle, to exceed the allocation limit (currently termed the Target Management Level) for the Boothby management area as defined in the 2012 Tintinara Coonalpyn Water Allocation Plan. The volume of unallocated water to be set aside for a commercial forest shall be determined in accordance with principle 3. Where a commercial forest is harvested and no further forest rotation is to be planted or re-established by coppice regrowth or other means, the unallocated water set aside for the forest shall be returned to the pool of unallocated water.

6. Where a water allocation is to be reduced in a management area, either in accordance with the relevant water allocation plan, or by the Minister in accordance

with section 130 of the Landscape SA Act, and that allocation has been quarantined for the purposes of commercial forestry, the licensee shall be required to meet the reduction target within the required timeframe. This can be achieved by either acquiring water allocations (either already owned by the licensee, and not being used, or acquired through transfer) or reducing the area of commercial forest owned by the licensee in a management area, such that the volume of allocation quarantined for the purpose of commercial forestry is equivalent to the amount required for that area of commercial forest, as described in principle 3.

Set-back distance from wetlands

7. Prior to the Minister developing a method of hydrogeological assessment for commercial forests, any new commercial forest or farm forestry shall be situated:

   a minimum of 20 metres from any wetland of high or very high conservation value as listed and mapped in SAWID that is considered by the Minister at the time of application for a permit to:

   (i) demonstrate a level of dependence on groundwater; and

   (ii) be under significant or actual threat of degradation identified by, but not limited to, a mean (arithmetic) decrease in groundwater levels of greater than 0.05 metres/year (measured over the preceding 5 years) in the nearest representative well or wells as determined by the Minister.

   This principle does not apply in the Tintinara Coonalpyn PWA. The majority of wetlands have not been assessed in the Tintinara Coonalpyn PWA and are likely to be saline.

8. Notwithstanding principle 7 above, following the development by the Minister of a method of assessment of the hydrogeological impact of commercial forests, the setback distance for new commercial forests or farm forestry from any wetland as mapped in SAWID that meets the criteria set out in principle 7(i) and 7(ii) at the time of application, shall be that determined by the method of assessment to not result in a significant adverse effect on the ecosystem including but not limited to a decrease in groundwater levels of greater than 0.05 metres per year, or the set- back distance shall be 20 metres, whichever is the greater distance. This principle does not apply in the Tintinara Coonalpyn PWA.

9. Commercial forests or farm forestry established prior to the date of adoption of this Control Policy and located in the vicinity of any wetland as mapped in the SAWID that meets the criteria set out in principle 7(i) and 7(ii) at the time of application for a permit, may be clearfelled and replanted, but shall be replanted no closer to the wetland as mapped in the SAWID than the existing stumpline, or the set-back distance of 20 metres, whichever is the greater distance.

10. Any natural regeneration of commercial forest species shall be removed from the set-back distance determined in accordance with principles 7 - 9.

Hydrogeological assessment

11. For the purposes of this section, “hydrogeological assessment” means the assessment of additive and cumulative demands on the water resources and an assessment of whether the proposed extra activity will cause water resources within the assessment

area (e.g. 16 km^2 circle) to be over-allocated or resource condition triggers to be exceeded. Subject to the other principles in this section, a permit may be approved for any application for an additional area of commercial forest from that established prior to the date of adoption of this Control Policy unless it fails the hydrogeological assessment described in principle 12.

12. Prior to the development by the Minister of a method of assessment of the hydrogeological impact of commercial forests, in the Padthaway and Tatiara PWAs, commercial forests shall comply with the 4 kilometre square test or the 16 km^2 circle test (whichever applies at the time of application) as described in the relevant water allocation plan. The 4 kilometre square or 16 km^2 circle shall be centred on the geometric centre of the proposed commercial forest.

    Following the development by the Minister of a method of assessment of the hydrogeological impact of commercial forests, in all PWAs (with the exception of the Lower Limestone Coast PWA and the Boothby management area in the Tintinara Coonalpyn PWA), the application for a permit for any new commercial forests shall be subject to this assessment.

Second or a subsequent forest rotation

13. Subject to principles 2 -16 inclusive, a permit will continue to authorise commercial forestry (including farm forestry) activity, including clearfelling and re-planting for subsequent rotations, in the manner and in the area specified in the permit.
14. The holder of a permit must at all times ensure that:
    a) The relevant forestry activity is the subject of any necessary approval for use of the relevant land for commercial forestry under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*; and
    b) The relevant forestry activity is offset by a quarantining allocation or allocations as required by this section.
15. Where the next rotation is to be established by coppice regrowth from the existing stumps following clearfell, an additional 0.68 ML/ha/year for the net area of the plantation which overlies the 6 metres and less depth to the water table as shown in Map 18 (for that part of the policy area not yet classified on the basis of median 6 metres and less depth to the groundwater the DEW June 2004 observation wells monitoring data is the reference data for the assessment) is required to be quarantined by 31 December of the year of the commencement of the clearfell of the prior forest rotation.
16. Any proposed increase in net planted area in the second or a subsequent forest rotation of commercial forest shall be considered to be a new commercial forest and therefore the area of forest in excess of the previous rotation shall be subject to principles 1-12.

Farm forestry

17. Principles 2-6, 11, 12, and 15 do not apply where –
    a) the commercial forest is situated, or is to be situated on a farm; and

b) the net planted area of the commercial forest does not exceed, or will not exceed, 10% of the total area of the land described in a Certificate of Title or Crown Lease, or 20 hectares per Certificate of Title or Crown Lease, whichever is greater. Such forests shall be called farm forestry.

   The net planted area means the area of the commercial forest measured from stump to stump, less any unplanted areas, areas under clearfell slash or areas consisting of dead plantation trees, greater than 0.1 hectare. Access tracks less than seven metres wide are part of the net planted area.

18. Farm forestry is subject to principles 1 (Order of processing permit applications), 7-10 (Set-back distance from wetlands) and 13 and 14 (Second or a subsequent forest rotation).

19. Where the area of farm forestry is increased such that it exceeds or will exceed 10 per cent of the total area of the land described in a Certificate of Title or Crown Lease, or 20 hectares per Certificate of Title or Crown Lease, whichever is greater, principles 1-16 relating to commercial forests apply, for the entire area of forest.

Table 2: Volume of allocation required to be quarantined for commercial forests in the Mallee, Padthaway, Tatiara and Tintinara Coonalpyn PWAs

Prescribed Wells Area and Unconfined Aquifer Management Areas	Recharge Interception	Direct Extraction from Groundwater	
	Allocation ML/hectare forest/yr	Allocation ML/hectare forest/yr	Allocation ML/hectare/yr forest (coppiced)
	A	**B**	**C**
MALLEE PWA			
Zone 9A	0.001	1.82	2.50
PADTHAWAY PWA			
Padthaway Flats	0.75	1.82	2.50
Padthaway Range	0.25	1.82	2.50
TATIARA PWA			
Cannawigara	0.15	1.82	2.50
North Pendleton	0.30	1.82	2.50
Shaugh	0.15	1.82	2.50
Stirling	0.50	1.82	2.50
Tatiara	0.15	1.82	2.50
Willalloka	0.40	1.82	2.50
Wirrega	0.30	1.82	2.50
Zone 8A	0.15	1.82	2.50
TINTINARA COONALPYN PWA			
Boothby	0.50	1.82	2.50
Coonalpyn	0.10	1.82	2.50
Sherwood	0.10	1.82	2.50
Tintinara	0.50	1.82	2.50

Subject to sections 104(3)(d) and (4)(a) of the Landscape SA Act a person must not undertake any of the following activities contrary to a Landscape Plan applying in the region in which the activity is undertaken.

4.4. Management of dams

The objectives and principles that follow apply to an activity under section 104(3)(d) *"the erection, construction, modification, enlargement or removal of a dam, wall or other structure that will collect or divert, or collects or diverts-(i) water flowing in a prescribed watercourse; …(iii) surface water flowing over land in a surface water prescribed area"* and 104(4)(a) of the Landscape SA Act, relating to the *"erection, construction, modification, enlargement or removal of a dam, wall or other structure that will collect or divert, or collects or diverts, water flowing in a watercourse and that is not prescribed or flowing over any other land that is not in a surface waterprescribed area."*

Surface water policy areas

The objectives and principles in section 4.4 apply to the Murray Darling Basin Surface Water Policy Area, Tatiara / Nalang Surface Water Policy Area, Morambro Surface Water Policy Area (existing adjacent to the Morambro Creek and Nyroca Channel Prescribed Watercourses including Cockatoo Lake Prescribed Surface Water Area), Naracoorte Surface Water Policy Area, and Mosquito Surface Water Policy Areas and Regional Zone Surface Water Policy Areas A-F as shown on maps 1-12 located in Appendix 8. The principles that apply to the policy areas are in addition to those expressed in section 3.1 for the whole of Landscape Board area water affecting activity policies.

Objectives

1. Ensure that a dam, wall or any other water collection or diversion mechanism constructed in or adjacent to a watercourse, floodplain or drainage path is sited, constructed and operated in a manner which protects the access of downstream water users to surface water resources.
2. To protect environmental flows and ecological processes within the surface water policy areas from adverse impacts of water storage.
3. To protect surface water quality.

Principles

4.4.1. Siting of a dam

1. On-stream dams must not be located on the priority watercourses specified in maps 1A-12.
2. On-stream dams must not be located on drains administered by or through the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board or Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program.
3. On-stream dams must not be located on private drains constructed under a licence for private water management works issued by the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board.
4. For all other watercourses not specified as priority watercourses in maps 1A-12 water should be diverted to an off-stream dam wherever possible for any other watercourses and flow paths.

4.4.2. Surface water policy area limits

1. The total of all dams within a surface water policy area shall not exceed the limit specified in Table 3 column G adjusted overtime to exclude surface water storages in existence at the date of adoption and additional surface water storages approved after the date of adoption.
2. The total volume of all dams within a surface water policy area (policy areas are defined in Map 1) shall not exceed the limit defined by calculating:

   surface water policy area allowable total dam volume *(column G Table 3)* = Area of the Surface water policy area (ha) *(Column B Table 3)* X allowable volume(ML/ha) *(column F of Table 3)* X 100) (adjustment factor).
3. When the limit for a surface water policy area has been reached or exceeded, no further authorisations shall be issued for the diversion, capture or extraction of surface water.
4. For areas with an allowable dam volume of zero, dams for stock and domestic purposes may only be constructed if there is insufficient or inadequate water available on the property such that:
   a) There is no capacity to connect to SA Water supply; and
   b) The flow rate of water from wells is less than 0.1 L/sec; or
   c) The salinity of the water from the wells is greater than: 1500 mg/L for general domestic purposes; or 3000 mg/L for stock purposes.
5. The maximum size allowable for a stock and domestic dam proposal that meets the requirements of principle 4 is 2 ML.
6. Principles 4 and 5 do not apply to the Murray Darling Basin Surface Water Policy Area. If the allowable dam volume in Table 3 column G for this area is zero no new surface water dams may be constructed for any purpose.
7. Principle 2 does not apply to the Murray Darling Basin Surface Water Policy Area. The allowable dam volume for this area shall be determined under the principles of a joint Memorandum of Understanding between the Murraylands and Riverlands Landscape Board, the South Australian Arid Lands Landscape Board and the Limestone Coast Landscape Board, established to meet the sustainable diversion limits for South Australian Non-prescribed Areas (SS10) as outlined in the Commonwealth Water Act 2007 - Basin Plan, Schedule 2.

Table 3: Surface water policy capacity and allowable dam volume data

A	B	C	E	F	G	H	J
Surface water policy area	**Policy area** (km^2)	**Average annual rainfall** (mm)	**Rainfall – runoff factor**	**Allowable volume** (ML/ha)	**Total policy area dam capacity** (ML)	**Relevant gauging station**	**75% of median annual flow** (ML)
Murray - Darling Basin	1658	447	NA	0.008	1351	NA	NA
Tatiara / Nalang	3926	470	0.001	0.0012	461	A2390534 Bordertown	309
Morambro policy area	930	530	0.007	0.0053	863	A2390531 Morambro	1671
Morambro Prescribed Management Area - Herald	180	530	0.007	0.0053	101	A2390531 Morambro	1671
Morambro Prescribed Management Area - Gap	43	530	0.007	0.0053	40	A2390531 Morambro	1671
Naracoorte	465	580	0.002	0.0029	135	A2390542 Naracoorte	787
Mosquito	192	559	0.028	0	No further dam develop-ment		
Regional Zone a	1720	774	0.040	0.0774	13311	A2390513 Reedy Creek/ Mount Hope	12908
Regional Zone b	1337	724	0.040	0.0724	9683	A2390519 Reedy Creek/ Mount Hope	12908

A	B	C	E	F	G	H	J
Surface water policy area	**Policy area** (km^2)	**Average annual rainfall** (mm)	**Rainfall – runoff factor**	**Allowable volume** (ML/ha)	**Total policy area dam capacity** (ML)	**Relevant gauging station**	**75% of median annual flow** (ML)
Regional Zone c	2492	673	0.040	0.0673	16768	A2390510 Drain L upstream of Princess	7046
Regional Zone d	2000	635	0.040	0.0635	12698	A2390510 Drain L upstream of Princess	7046
Regional Zone e	2810	576	0.040	0.0576	16185	A2390506 Blackford Drain at Williams Road	10875
Regional Zone f	4554	525	0.040	0.0542	24682	A2390506 Blackford Drain at Williams Road	10875
Glenelg	1012	740	0.040	0.0740	7489	A2390510 Drain L upstream of Princess	10875

n/a = not applicable

Note: for completeness, total dam capacity has been calculated for each of the policy areas specified. This does not in any way infer that the quality or quantity of the water in each of the policy areas is suitable for social, domestic or economic uses.

4.4.3. Allowable dam volumes

For the purposes of sub section 4.4.3 the term allotment has the following meaning:

Allotment – has the same meaning as in the Real Property Act 1886 *and also includes two or more contiguous allotments owned or occupied by the same person and operated as a single unit.*

In addition to the application to surface water policy areas outlined in this Control Policy, section 4.4.3, principles 1 and 2, section 4.4.4 principles, 3 and 4 also apply to the Water Allocation Plan for the Morambro Creek and Nyroca Channel Prescribed Watercourses

including Cockatoo Lake and the Prescribed Surface Water Area (January 2006). This policy over-rides principles 6.2 and 6.3 of the Morambro Prescribed Water Resource Provisions under section 8.2.2 of that Water Allocation Plan.

1. The total dam volume allowed on an allotment will be calculated as outlined below:

   Calculating allotment runoff

   Subject to section 4.4.2, principle 1 the capacity of all dams within an allotment of a surface water policy area shown in Table 3 shall not exceed a volume (ML) calculated by:

   Area of the allotment (ha) x allowable volume (ML/ha) (column F of Table 3)

2. Where a dam (the new dam) is to be constructed on an allotment created by a land division or series of divisions of a larger allotment (the original allotment) the combined capacity of the new dam (or dams) and the old dam (or dams) shall not exceed the volume of the original allotment defined using the method defined in principle 1 of this subsection.

4.4.4. Flow regime

1. Any on-stream dam must be sited or constructed to enable low flows to by-pass the dam.
2. Any overflow from a dam, or flows that by-pass a dam must not be recaptured or diverted.
3. Structures designed to capture water to fill an off stream dam must be constructed and managed to ensure that the timing of the taking of water can be managed consistent with principle 4 of this sub section.
4. Structures designed to capture and deliver water to an off stream dam must be designed, installed and operated to facilitate the capture of water to commence when 75% of the median annual flow record is reached at the specified gauging station see Table 3 column (H).
5. Principles 3 and 4 do not apply to the Murray Darling Basin Surface Water Policy Area.

4.4.5. Dam design and construction

1. Structures should be designed, sited, constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises:
   a) The removal or destruction of riparian vegetation and minimises soil erosion and siltation.
   b) The risk of structure failure by using appropriately qualified people in the design and construction.
   c) The risk of unacceptable groundwater mounding or cause adverse impacts to neighbouring properties through groundwater level changes.
   d) The risk of seepage resulting in groundwater mounding in the vicinity of the dam.
2. Dams shall not be located in ecologically sensitive areas or in areas prone to erosion.

4.5. Management of a building or structure in a watercourse, lake or floodplain

Landscape SA Act section 104(4)(b) the erection, construction or placement of any building or structure in a watercourse or lake or on the floodplain of a watercourse;

Objectives

1. To protect the ecology of a watercourse, or lake, or the floodplain of a watercourse.
2. To prevent adverse changes to the condition of surface water and adverse impacts to surface water flow from the construction of structures.

Principles

1. Construction and placement of structures (including roads) and fixed sill levels created as a result of these structures in a watercourse, a floodplain of a water course, a lake, a wetland or an area subject to inundation:
    a) Shall not adversely affect the provision of environmental water requirements including the timing, duration and frequency of inundation (e.g. by impeding flows) of those areas.
    b) Must have regard for the requirement for regional or localised landscape drainage;
    c) Must not exacerbate the risk of flooding either upstream or downstream.
2. Design and installation of structures constructed that may obstruct surface water flow should take account of historical information in relation to surface water flow.

4.6. Management of the draining or discharging of water into a watercourse or lake

Landscape SA Act section 104(4)(c) draining or discharging water directly or indirectly into a watercourse or lake.

In addition to the objectives and principles outlined in this section, the requirements of the Environmental Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2003 should be considered:

Objectives

1. To manage the draining or discharging of water from regional townships so that:
    a) Any contaminants in the water that is drained or discharged are contained and managed on site to minimise the conveyance of contaminants into watercourses, lakes or groundwater resources;
    b) The quality of water drained or discharged into a watercourse or lake is of a quality similar to or better than that of the receiving water: and
    c) Stormwater collected and conveyed from a catchment to its receiving waters with minimal adverse impact on the watercourse and ecosystems.
2. To ensure that water that is drained or discharged is of a suitable quality to:
    a) Sustain the existing uses of the water; and
    b) Protect ecosystems dependent on these resources.

Principles

1. The draining and discharge of water into a watercourse must not:
    a) Adversely affect the natural character of the watercourse.
    b) Increase the risk of flooding downstream of the point where the water is drained or discharged.
2. Water may only be drained or discharged into a watercourse or lake where protective measures have been provided to minimise erosion or degradation in the quality of the receiving water.
3. For the purpose of principle 2, protective measures include, but are not limited to the following;
    a) Detention basins to regulate the rate, volume and quality of water discharged;
    b) Reuse of drainage or discharge water under conditions that would not present a risk to public or environmental health;
    c) Litter traps;
    d) Treating the water to be drained or discharged into the watercourse or lake;
    e) Draining or discharging water into a watercourse at times of naturally high flow.
4. Any structures or measures to minimise erosion or degradation in the quality of the receiving water for the purposes of principle 3 must be managed to ensure they continue to function according to their design.
5. Detention basins shall be designed and constructed to allow sediments to settle before water in the basin is drained or discharged into a watercourse or lake.
6. Draining or discharge of water into a watercourse or lake shall not adversely affect the migration of aquatic biota.
7. Watercourses shall be retained in the natural state to promote natural filtering and pollutant removal processes.
8. Impacts of stormwater pollutants shall be minimised by planting indigenous plant species along watercourses.
9. A permit is not required under this subsection where it involves draining or discharging water of better quality than the receiving waters and the volume of the water drained or discharged does not exceed a volume of 0.5 ML.

4.7. Management of obstructions

Landscape SA Act sections:
104(4)(d) depositing or placing an object or solid material in a watercourse or lake;
104(4)(e) obstructing a watercourse, or lake, in any other manner;
104(4)(f) depositing or placing an object or solid material on the floodplain of a watercourse or near the bank or shore of a lake to control flooding from the watercourse or lake;

The objectives and principles in this section relate to the Landscape SA Act Provisions outlined above.

Objective

1. Ensure that watercourses, floodplains and lakes are free of obstructions that may impede natural stream flow or cause or exacerbate flooding.

Principles

1. Depositing or placing an object or solid material in a watercourse or lake that may obstruct surface water flow should take account of historical information in relation to surface water flow.
2. Depositing or placing an object or solid material in a watercourse or lake may only occur where the activity relates to installation of:
    a) An authorised activity for scientific purposes for example, but not limited to, flow measuring devices; or
    b) The construction of an erosion control structure, or erosion prevention structure; or
    c) A device or structure used to regulate water flowing in a watercourse (such as the installation of a weir for water conservation measures/a regulator installed for the integrated management of regional flows as part of the Upper South East Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program or a weir or structure installed for the preservation of aquatic ecology).
3. Objects or solid materials that impede the flow of water may be required to be designed and installed to provide for a low flow by-pass mechanism.

4.8. Management of vegetation

Landscape SA Act section 104(4)(g) destroying vegetation growing in a watercourse or lake or growing on the floodplain of a watercourse.

Note the destruction, damage to or removal of native vegetation require approval under the *South Australian Native Vegetation Act 1991*.

Objective

1. To protect vegetation in a watercourse, lake or floodplain of a watercourse to maintain bed and bank stability, protect biodiversity and maintain water quality.

Principles

1. Vegetation shall only be destroyed in such a manner that would not cause or increase erosion or sedimentation.
2. Vegetation should not be destroyed if it:
    a) Has significance as a habitat for wildlife; or
    b) Is native, has a high level of diversity of plant species or has rare or endangered plant species or plant association(s).
3. Vegetation should not be destroyed if the destruction is likely to lead to the deterioration in the quality of groundwater or water in watercourses or surface water

run-off.

4. A permit is not required under this subsection where it involves either declared plants or other vegetation that does not involve the physical removal of the plants.
5. A permit is not required under this sub section for the control of natural regeneration of commercial forest species within the set back area from wetlands required of commercial forestry that are specified by this Control Policy.

4.9. Managing the removal of rock, sand or soil

Landscape SA Act section 104(4)(h) excavating or removing rock, sand or soil from -

(i) a watercourse or lake or the floodplain of a watercourse; or

(ii) an area near to the banks of a lake so as to damage, or create the likelihoodof damage to, the banks of the lake;

Objectives

1. Protection of watercourses, lake floodplains, wetlands and areas subject to inundation from adverse impacts from the excavation and removal of rock, sand and soil.
2. Protection of the environmental water requirements for watercourses and wetlands and areas subject to inundation.
3. To provide for the drainage of land subject to inundation for flood management, agricultural productivity and salinity mitigation while balancing the water needs of water dependent ecosystems.
4. To protect the natural state of runaway holes in the region.
5. To protect surface water flows from capture in excavations resulting from sourcing clay for clay spreading.
6. To protect surface water quantity from enlargement of on stream dams due to desilting activities.

Principles

1. Alteration to the alignment of a watercourse may only occur where it is for the protection of existing development and infrastructure, the rehabilitation of a watercourse, or for wetland management purposes, and the realignment / alteration does not result in any of the following:
   a) Increased erosion;
   b) Increased risk of localised flooding;
   c) Bed and bank instability;
   d) Downstream sedimentation;
   e) Loss of riparian vegetation;
   f) Reduction in water quality; or
   g) Alteration to the natural flow regime of a watercourse.
2. Drains should be designed and constructed to enable the preservation and

enhancement of ecological functions of ecosystems reliant on ground and surface waters.

3. Construction of water management works may be required to incorporate provision for the use of weirs to maintain beneficial soil profile moisture levels.
4. Diversions from or modifications to natural runaway holes shall not be permitted.
5. Maintenance work may occur, including the removal of silt and debris blocking the free flow of water down the runaway holes.
6. A permit is not required under this sub section where activities that involve the excavation of rock, sand or soil for the purpose of sourcing clay for clay spreading is undertaken except within the Tatiara / Nalang surface water policy area.
7. In the Tatiara / Nalang surface water policy area a permit is not required if the excavation is undertaken no less than a setback of 100m from the centre point of identified priority watercourses. If the excavation is planned to be undertaken within the setback area, that excavation will be subject to the requirements of the permit policy for the construction of a dam.

   Note that the provisions of the Water Allocation Plan for the Morambro Creek apply in relation to clay pits for that prescribed watercourse and prescribed area.

8. Any desilting activity undertaken in relation to on-stream dam requires a water affecting activity permit, in other cases de-silting of a dam does not require a water affecting activity permit provided desilting only involves the removal of unconsolidated material deposited since construction of the dam or material deposited since the dam was previously desilted.
9. Desilting may be undertaken provided:
   a) It does not enlarge the dam capacity; or
   b) Increase the dam wall height; or
   c) The excavated material is not placed in or near a watercourse, floodplain or lake.

4.10. Managing the use of effluent

Landscape SA Act section 104(4)(j) using effluent in the course of carrying on a business in a landscape management region at a rate that exceeds a rate prescribed by a water allocation plan or a water affecting activities control policy.

The objectives and principles that follow apply to: Blue Lake Water Protection Policy Area, Bordertown Water Protection Policy Area, Nangwarry Water Protection Policy Area, Padthaway Water Protection Policy Area and Penola Water Protection Policy Area shown on Maps 13 to 17 and are in addition to those expressed in the Region- wide provisions.

Objectives

1. To protect water resources and public health in the water policy protection area from adverse impacts arising from the use of effluent generated through intensive animal keeping.

2. To protect the groundwater of the water protection policy area from effluent and associated contamination.

Principles

1. The use of effluent generated from intensive animal keeping should not cause a rise in groundwater level.
2. The spreading of effluent shall not be undertaken in such a way as to cause contamination of the unconfined aquifer resulting from the infiltration of contaminants from that effluent.
3. Effluent should not be used on land where there is no growing vegetation.
4. Effluent should not be used on land where its use results in surface ponding suchthat permeation into the soil will take one (1) hour or more.
5. Effluent shall not be discharged into watercourses, wetlands and lakes.
6. Dams to store effluent shall be constructed:
    a) To prevent leakage of the effluent downward through the soil profile through use of impervious dam lining;
    b) To prevent overflows from the dam to the surface of the land surrounding the dam;
    c) To prevent overflow from the dam to surface waters.

5 Definitions

Clay Pit: A hole in the ground which has resulted from the sourcing of clay.

Clearfell or Clearfelling: Means the cutting or harvesting of all of the remaining croptrees in a given area. The clearfelling of a compartment shall be deemed to have been completed when all of the remaining crop trees within the boundary of the compartment have been harvested or felled.

Commercial forest: Has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Landscape SA Act and means a forest plantation where the forest vegetation is grown or maintained so that it can be harvested or used for commercial purposes (including through the commercial exploitation of the carbon absorption capacity of the forest vegetation).

Compartment: Means a defined area of crop trees of commercial forest, usually of the same species and age, surrounded on all sides by a firebreak.

Coppice regrowth: Means for hardwood plantations, trees that have been regenerated from shoots formed from the stumps of the previous crop of trees, root suckers, or both, i.e. by vegetative means.

Dam: Means an excavation, wall or other structure designed to hold diverted or pumped from a watercourse, a drainage path, an aquifer or from another source and includes clay pits within a 100 metre set back area from the priority watercourses in the Tatiara /Nalang surface water policy area.

Drainage well: Means a well with its own natural catchment that is primarily used for the purpose of draining or discharging surface water into the ground.

Environmental Flows: Environmental flows are periods or patterns of inundation, or drying, or river/or creek flows allocated or provided for the maintenance of water – dependent ecosystems.

Environmental Water Requirements: The water regimes needed to sustain the ecological values of water-dependent ecosystems, including their processes and biological diversity.

Farm: Means a place / property being used solely or predominantly for the businessof agriculture, pasturage, horticulture, viticulture, animal farming or any other business consisting of the cultivation of soils, the gathering in of crops or the rearing of livestock, other than where the sole or predominant use is commercial forestry.

Forest fallow: Means the time period between clearfell of the previous commercial forest and the re-establishment of the commercial forest site by means other than through coppice regrowth.

Forest rotation: Means the length of time between establishment of the commercial forest by planting, coppice regrowth, or other means, and clearfelling.

Forest vegetation: Has the same meaning as in section 3(1) of the Landscape SA Act and means trees and other forms of forest vegetation including –

a) roots or other parts of the trees or other forest vegetation that lie beneath the soil; and

b) leaves, branches or other parts or products of trees or other forest vegetation.

Karst: A type of topography that is formed over limestone, dolomite or gypsum by dissolving or solution, and that is characterised by closed depressions or sinkholes,caves and ground drainage (*Dictionary of Geological Terms. Rev. ed. 1976).*

Lake: *(from Landscape SA Act 2004)* means a natural lake, pond, lagoon wetland or spring (whether modified or not) and includes –

a) part of a lake; or

b) a body of water designated as a lake-

(i) by a regional landscape plan, a water allocation plan or a water affecting activities control policy; or

(ii) by the Planning and Design Code under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*;

Land Division: A division of land requiring approval under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* and includes circumstances where a contiguous allotment ceases to be owned or occupied by the same person.

Net planted area: means the area of the commercial forest measured from stump to stump, less any unplanted areas, areas under clearfell slash or areas consisting of dead plantation trees, greater than 0.1 hectares. Access tracks less than 7 metres wide are part of the net planted area.

On-stream dam: A dam, wall or other structure placed on, or constructed across, a watercourse or drainage path, or constructed drain for the purpose of holding back and storing the natural flow of that watercourse, or the surface runoff flowing along that drainage path. Note the definition of an on-stream dam does not include instream/drain structures which regulate surface water flow in drains constructed under the Upper SE Dryland Salinity and Flood Management Program or drains under the management and control of the South Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board.

Off-stream dam: A dam, wall or other structure that is not constructed across, a watercourse or drainage path (or constructed drain) and is designed to hold water diverted or pumped from a watercourse, drainage path or aquifer or from another source and includes turkey nest dams.

Runaway hole - A natural opening in the ground that allows for the free movement ofwater to the groundwater.

Set back: Within the Tatiara / Nalang surface water policy area within which a permit for the construction of a dam is required in the case of any excavation or rock, sand or soil undertaken for the purpose of locating clay for the purpose of clay spreading.

The setback for the Tatiara / Nalang surface water policy area extends 100 metres from the centre point of priority watercourses within the Tatiara / Nalang surface water policy area.

Turkey nest dam or holding dam: A dam, wall, structure or excavation that is not constructed across a watercourse or drainage path and is designed to hold water diverted or pumped from a watercourse, a drainage path, an aquifer or from another source. A holding dam has no natural catchment other than the surface area of the dam.

Water affecting activities (WAA): Activities defined in section 104 of the Landscape SA Act that can have adverse impacts on the health and condition of water resources, on other water users and on the ecosystems that depend on water resources. These water resources include watercourses, lakes or dams, floodplains, groundwater, springs, wetlands, water holes and catchment landscapes among others.

Watercourse: (from section 3(1) Landscape SA Act) A river, creek or other natural watercourse (whether modified or not) in which water is contained or flows whether permanently or from time to time and includes-

a) A dam or reservoir that collects water flowing in a watercourse;

b) A lake through which water flows;

c) A channel (but not a channel declared by regulation to be excluded from the ambit of this definition) into which the water of a watercourse has been diverted;

d) Part of a watercourse;

e) An estuary through which water flows;

f) Any other natural resource, or class of natural resource, designated as a watercourse for the purposes of this Act by a regional landscape plan, a water allocation plan or a water affecting activities control policy;

Water management works: As defined in *SE Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992:*

a) Any drain, artificial drainage hole, dam, bank or other device or works constructed or used for the purposes of conserving, draining or altering the flow of surface water from or onto land or utilising any such water, including any ancillary access road, bridge or culvert or other ancillary works; and

b) Any works constructed for the purpose of lowering water table levels.

Wedgehole or Groundwater Access Trench (GAT): A shallow excavation in the ground to enable access to the aquifer located close to the ground surface. Wedgeholes or GATs are often used to provide stock access for drinking water. Note - this definition may be superseded by a definition outlined in a regulation.

Wetland: (from section 3(1) Landscape SA Act) An area that comprises land that is permanently or periodically inundated with water (whether through a natural or artificial process) where the water may be static or flowing and may range from fresh water to saline water and where the inundation with the water influences the biota or ecological processes (whether permanently of from time to time) and includes any other area designated as a wetland-

a) By a regional landscape plan, a water allocation plan or a water affecting activities control policy; or

b) By the Planning and Design Code under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*

but does not include-

c) A dam or reservoir that has been constructed by a person wholly or predominantly for the provision of water for primary production or human consumption; or

d) An area within an estuary or within any part of the sea; or

e) An area excluded from the ambit of this definition by regulations.

6 Maps

1. Regional Water Affecting Activity Permit Policy Area
2. Tatiara / Nalang Surface Water Policy Area
3. Morambro Surface Water Policy Area
4. Naracoorte Surface Water Policy Area
5. Mosquito Surface Water Policy Area
6. Regional Zone a Surface Water Policy Area
7. Regional Zone b Surface Water Policy Area
8. Regional Zone c Surface Water Policy Area
9. Regional Zone d Surface Water Policy Area
10. Regional Zone e Surface Water Policy Area
11. Regional Zone f Surface Water Policy Area
12. Surface Water Policy Area Glenelg
13. Water Protection Policy Area Bordertown
14. Water Protection Policy Area Nangwarry
15. Water Protection Policy Area Padthaway
16. Water Protection Policy Area Penola
17. Water Protection Policy Area – Blue Lake
18. Depth to water table
19. Prescribed Underground Water Resources

LANDSCAPE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
LIMESTONE COAST