

# Fact Sheet

## Development Information Guide

## Vineyard development

An application for a change in the use of land from grazing or cropping to horticulture/viticulture requires a development application to be lodged with Council, and consent to be granted in accordance with the Development Act 1993. The concept of a change in the use of land involves the conversion of a previous or existing land use (not related to viticulture growing) to horticulture/viticulture.

The following information is required by Council to undertake an assessment:

- A completed Development Application form (and payment of the relevant assessment fees)
- A copy of the Certificate of Title for the subject land
- A detailed property plan (to an appropriate scale) showing the location of:
  - existing buildings and structures on the site
  - access
  - existing native vegetation
  - bores/dams/waterways
  - contours
  - area of the proposed vineyard planting
- Evidence in the form of a soil report or similar which demonstrates that the land is capable of sustaining the growth of vines
- Details of significant earthworks that will change the natural contours of the land. A soil erosion and drainage management plan may be required
- A vineyard management plan detailing:
  - The types of chemicals to be used, the frequency and method of application (including the likely distance and area of spray drift)
  - The type of pasture or ground cover to be established between the vine rows in order to prevent soil erosion, in particular, on sloping sites
  - Evidence that the vineyard shall be established and maintained by minimum tillage
  - Proposed hours of operation for machinery within the vineyard
- Details of native vegetation clearance to be undertaken and an indication if an application has been lodged with the Native Vegetation Council
- The source and volume of water to be used for the vineyard and a copy of a permit or licence
- Variety of vines to be planted in the vineyard
- Type, method and location of audible bird scaring devices and/or frost fans.

### Setbacks and buffers

Setbacks from adjoining property boundaries should be included in the property plan. The distances will vary and will be assessed on a site-by-site basis. In certain instances, where there is an interface between various land uses or zones, a greater setback may be required to mitigate against the possible impacts generally associated with spray drift, dust, noise etc. In circumstances where there is the need to ensure impacts to adjoining properties are minimised, it may be necessary to provide to Council specialised advice from a meteorologist, acoustic engineer or similar.



It may also be necessary to establish a vegetation buffer and / or appropriate acoustic mound/s as part of the vineyard establishment. Buffers are generally considered to be more effective and a lesser distance required if they are vegetated. Advice from appropriate experts may again be required by Council to satisfy the requirements of the Development Plan.

Where there are no recognisable impacts associated with interface issues, setbacks should generally be established within the following parameters:

- 9 metres for headlands
- 10 metres for rows on properties at the intersection of two roads, to provide appropriate sight lines for motorists
- 15 metres from a watercourse
- 10 metres from the drip line of native vegetation to be retained

### **Spray drift (chemical trespass)**

Chemical sprays must be contained on the property. Drifting sprays can contaminate groundwater, watercourses (and associated flora and fauna) and rainwater tanks, damage adjoining crops, pastures and native vegetation, and cause health problems if inhaled.

Buffers of between 10 to 40 metres wide should be established, depending on the nature of adjoining land uses and provision of expert advice.

### **Chemical storage**

Chemicals used within the vineyard operation may be stored on-site. Council approval may be needed to construct the chemical storage shed. Details pertaining to the location of the shed, ventilation and any bunded areas should be provided as part of the development application.

### **Erosion**

The potential for erosion on sloping land is considerable, and whilst erosion may not be a severe problem in the flat and gently sloping plains of the Valley floor, there is the potential for gully erosion. It is important to establish a permanent groundcover of local species between rows of vines.

### **Referrals**

Council may refer the development application to any relevant government department or agency for advice.

### **Further information**

Further information is available from Council's website [www.barossa.sa.gov.au](http://www.barossa.sa.gov.au) or by contacting Council's Development and Environmental Services Section.