
APPENDIX A
Section 90, Environmental Planning and Assessment Act

Matters for consideration

90. (1) In determining a development application, a consent authority shall take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of that development application:

- (a) the provisions of:
 - (i) any environmental planning instrument;
 - (ii) any draft environmental planning instrument that is or has been placed on exhibition pursuant to section 47 (b) or 66 (1) (b);
 - (iii) any draft State environmental planning policy which has been submitted to the Minister in accordance with section 37 and details of which have been notified to the consent authority; and
 - (iv) any development control plan in force under section 51A or 72,

that applies to the land to which the development application relates;

- (a1) the provisions of:
 - (i) any conservation agreement entered into under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and applying to the whole or part of the land to which the development application relates; and
 - (ii) any plan of management adopted under that Act for the conservation area to which the agreement relates,
- (b) the impact of that development on the environment (whether or not the subject of an environmental impact statement) and, where harm to the environment is likely to be caused, any means that may be employed to protect the environment or to mitigate that harm;
- (c) the effect of that development on the landscape or scenic quality of the locality;
- (c1) the effect of that development on any wilderness area (within the meaning of the Wilderness Act 1987) in the locality;
- * (c2) whether there is likely to be a significant effect on the environment of endangered fauna,
- (d) the social effect and the economic effect of that development in the locality;

* Provision inserted by Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Act 1991 No. 66 (and amended by Waste Industry (Interim Protection) Act 1992 No. 11, Section 7 (2) of the Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Act 1991 No. 66 (as amended by the Endangered Fauna (Interim Protection) Amendment Act 1992 No. 67) provides for the provision to be repealed at the beginning of 1 October 1993 or when provision is made by an Act for further environmental assessment and protection controls applying to developments which are likely to have a significant effect on the environment of a protected species, whichever is the sooner.

- (e) the character, location, siting, bulk, scale, shape, size, height, density, design or external appearance of that development;
- (f) the size and shape of the land to which that development application relates, the siting of any building or works thereon and the area to be occupied by that development;
- (g) whether the land to which that development application relates is unsuitable for that development by reason of its being, or being likely to be, subject to flooding, tidal inundation, subsidence, slip or bush fire or to any other risk;
- (h) the relationship of that development to development on adjoining land or on other land in the locality;
- (i) whether the proposed means of entrance to and exit from that development and the land to which that development application relates are adequate and whether adequate provision has been made for the loading, unloading, manoeuvring and parking of vehicles within that development or on that land;
- (j) the amount of traffic likely to be generated by the development, particularly in relation to the capacity of the road system in the locality and the probable effect of that traffic on the movement of traffic on that road system;
- (k) whether public transport services are necessary and, if so, whether they are available and adequate for that development;
- (l) whether utility services are available and adequate for that development;
- (m) whether adequate provision has been made for the landscaping of the land to which that development application relates and whether any trees or other vegetation on the land should be preserved;
- (m1) whether that development is likely to cause soil erosion;
- (n) any representations made by a public authority in relation to that development application, or to the development of the area, and the rights and powers of that public authority;
- (o) the existing and likely future amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (p) any submission made under section 87;
- (p1) without limiting the generality of paragraph (a), any matter specified in an environmental planning instrument as a matter to be taken into consideration or to which the consent authority shall otherwise have regard in determining the development application;
- (q) the circumstances of the case;
- (r) the public interest; and
- (s) any other prescribed matter

(2) A reference in this section to development extends to include a reference to the building, work, use or land proposed to be erected, carried out, undertaken or subdivided, respectively, pursuant to the grant of consent to a development application.

APPENDIX B
State Environmental Planning Policy No. 11
Traffic Generating Developments

Source: Guide To Traffic Generating Developments, RTA, 1993

Appendix A: SEPP 11

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 11 Traffic Generating Developments

Citation

1. This State environmental planning policy may be cited as "State Environmental Planning Policy No.11 Traffic Generating Developments".

Aims, objectives, etc.

2. The aims, objectives, policies and strategies of this Policy are to ensure that the Roads and Traffic Authority
 - (a) is made aware of; and
 - (b) is given an opportunity to make representations in respect of, developments referred to in Schedule 1 or 2.

Interpretation

3. (1) In this Policy, except in so far as the context or subject matter otherwise indicates or requires- "arterial road" means-
 - (a) a road shown on a map or an environmental planning instrument by-
 - (i) a continuous or intermittent red line on white between firm black lines; or
 - (ii) a broken red band on white between black lines;
 - (b) a road proclaimed to be a main road under either the Roads Act 1993, and
 - (c) a road declared to be a secondary road under the Roads Act 1993;

"roadside stall" means a building or place where only primary products produced on the property on which the building or place is situated are exposed or offered for sale;

"Roads and Traffic Authority " means the Roads and Traffic Authority of New South Wales.

- (2) A reference in Schedule 1 or 2 to the erection of a building does not include a reference to the making of structural alterations to the building, except where the structural alterations have the effect of increasing the gross floor area beyond the figure specified in Schedule 1 or 2 in relation to the building.

Application of Policy

4. This Policy applies to the State.

Certain provisions in environmental planning instruments to be of no force or effect.

5. A provision contained in any other environmental planning instrument requiring a consent authority, before determining a development application, to consult with and to take into consideration in determining that application any representations of the Police Service or the Roads and Traffic Authority shall, to the extent only of the requirement, be of no force or effect.

Model Provisions

6. The definitions in clause 4(1) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Model Provisions, 1980 (except for the definitions of 'arterial road', 'general store', 'main road' and 'roadside stall') are adopted for the purposes of this Policy.

Development applications to be referred to the Roads and Traffic Authority.

7. (1) Subject to subclause (2), this clause applies to applications for development consent to carry out development specified in Schedule 1 or 2.
 - (2) Where the Roads and Traffic Authority has notified a consent authority that this clause does not apply to a development application (whether by reference to the type, purpose or location of the development the subject of the application or otherwise) this clause shall not apply to that development application.
- (3) Where a consent authority receives a development application to carry out development specified in Schedule 1, the consent authority shall, within 7 days of its receipt of the application, forward a copy of the application to the Roads and Traffic Authority.
- (4) Where a consent authority receives a development application (other than a development application to which subclause (3) relates) to carry out development specified in Schedule 2, being development on or of land that has direct vehicular or pedestrian access to-
 - (a) an arterial road; or
 - (b) a road connecting with an arterial road, if the access is within 90 metres (measured along the road alignment of the connecting road) of the alignment of the arterial road, the consent authority shall, within 7 days of its receipt of the application, forward a copy of the application to the Roads and Traffic Authority.
- (5) Where a copy of a development application has been forwarded to the Roads and Traffic Authority pursuant to subclause (3) or (4), the consent authority shall not determine the application until-



- (a) it has received a representation with respect to the application from the Roads and Traffic Authority, or
- (b) the Roads and Traffic Authority has informed the consent authority that it does not wish to make any representation with respect to the application, or
- (c) 21 days have elapsed after the date on which the copy of the application was forwarded to the Roads and Traffic Authority, whichever first occurs.
- (6) The consent authority shall forward to the Roads and Traffic Authority a copy of any determination of a development application referred to in subclause (3) or (4) when giving notice of that determination to the application pursuant to section 92 of the Act.

SCHEDULE 1

Development for the purpose of or being -

- (a) the erection of, or conversion of a building into, a residential flat building comprising 300 or more dwellings or the enlargement or extension of a residential flat building by the addition of 300 or more dwellings;
- (b) the erection of a building for the purposes of shops where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 2,000 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of shops where the gross floor area of the enlargement or extension is or exceeds 2,000 square metres;
- (c) the erection of a building for the purposes of shops and commercial premises where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 4,000 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of shops and commercial premises where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 4,000 square metres;
- (d) the erection of a building for the purposes of commercial premises where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 10,000 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of commercial premises and industry where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 10,000 square metres;

- (e) the erection of a building for the purposes of commercial premises and industry where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 15,000 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of commercial premises and industry where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 15,000 square metres;
- (f) the erection of a building for the purposes of industry where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 20,000 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of industry where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 20,000 square metres;
- (g) subdivision of land into 200 or more allotments where the subdivision includes the opening of a public road;
- (h) drive-in theatres of the enlargement or extension of existing drive-in theatres so as to enable the accommodation of more than 200 motor vehicles;
- (i) educational establishments accommodating 50 or more students or the enlargement or extension of existing educational establishments to accommodate an additional 50 or more students;
- (j) transport terminals, bulk stores, container depots or liquid fuel depots or the enlargement or extension of any existing transport terminal bulk store, container depot or liquid fuel depot by increasing by more than 8,000 square metres the area of land or the gross floor area of buildings used for that purpose;
- (k) junk yards or depots or regional depots, within the meaning of the Waste Disposal Act, 1970;
- (l) heliports, airports or aerodromes;
- (m) extractive industry or mining;
- (n) areas used exclusively for parking or any other development having ancillary accommodation for 200 or more motor vehicles, or the enlargement or extension of a parking area where the enlargement or extension accommodates 200 or more motor vehicles.

SCHEDULE 2

Development for the purposes of or being -

- (a) the erection of, or the conversion of a building into, a residential flat building comprising 75 or more dwellings or the enlargement or extension of a residential flat building by the addition of 75 or more dwellings;
- (b) the erection of a building for the purposes of shops where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 500 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of shops where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 500 square metres;
- (c) the erection of a building for the purposes of shops and commercial premises where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 1,000 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of shops and commercial premises where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 1,000 square metres;
- (d) the erection of a building for the purposes of commercial premises where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 2,500 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of commercial premises where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 2,500 square metres;
- (e) the erection of a building for the purposes of commercial premises and industry where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 4,000 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of commercial premises and industry where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 4,000 square metres;
- (f) the erection of a building for the purposes of industry where the gross floor area of the building is or exceeds 5,000 square metres, or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of industry where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 5,000 square metres;
- (g) subdivision of land into 50 or more allotments;
- (h) tourist facilities, recreation facilities, showgrounds or sportsgrounds, each case having accommodation for 50 or more motor vehicles or the enlargement or extension of any existing tourist facilities, recreation facilities, showgrounds or sportsgrounds where that enlargement or extension includes accommodation for 50 or more motor vehicles;
- (i) premises licensed under the Liquor Act, 1982, or the Registered Clubs Act, 1976, in each case having accommodation for 50 or more motor vehicles or the enlargement or extension of any such premises where the enlargement or extension includes accommodation for 50 or more motor vehicles;

- (j) places of assembly or places of public worship, in each case having accommodation for 50 or more motor vehicles, or the enlargement or extension of any existing places or assembly or places of public worship where that enlargement or extension includes accommodation for 50 or more vehicles;
- (k) the erection of a building for the purposes refreshment rooms where the gross floor area of that building is or exceeds 300 square metres or the enlargement or extension of a building used for the purposes of refreshment rooms where the gross floor area of that enlargement or extension is or exceeds 300 square metres;
- (l) drive-in take-away food outlets;
- (m) service stations (including service stations which have retail outlets);
- (n) motor showrooms having accommodation for 50 or more motor vehicles, or the enlargement or extension of any existing motor showrooms where that enlargement or extension includes accommodation for 50 or more motor vehicles;
- (o) the erection of a building for the purposes of a hospital with accommodation for 100 or more beds or the enlargement or extension of a building for the purposes of a hospital where that enlargement or extension provides accommodation for 100 or more beds;
- (p) roadside stall;
- (q) areas used exclusively for parking or any other development, in each case having ancillary accommodation for 50 or more motor vehicles, or the enlargement or extension of a parking area where the enlargement or extension accommodates 50 or more motor vehicles.



Schedule of consultation and points of referral

Table 9.1 lists the schedule of consultation and points of referral. Table 9.2 shows the schedule of consultation for those developments not listed in either Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 of SEPP 11.

Table 9.1
Schedule of consultation and points of referral

Item Number	Development	Scale of Development	SEPP Schedule
1	Residential Flat-Building (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	75 to 300 dwellings	2
2	Retail (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	more than 300 dwellings	1
		500m ² to 2000m ² GFA	2
3	Retail and Commercial (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	more than 2000m ² GFA	1
		1000m ² to 4000m ² GFA	2
4	Commercial (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	more than 4000m ² GFA	1
		5000m ² to 20000m ² GFA	2
5	Commercial and Industry (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	more than 20000m ² GFA	1
		4000m ² to 15000m ² GFA	2
6	Industry (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	more than 15000m ² GFA	1
		5000m ² to 20000m ² GFA	2
7	Residential Subdivision	more than 20000m ² GFA	1
		50 to 200 allotments	2
		more than 200 allotments	1

* Schedule 1 developments are referred to the Regional / Zonal Development Committees

Schedule 2 developments are referred to the Council Development Committees

Item Number	Development	Scale of Development	SEPP Schedule
8	a) Tourist Facilities b) Recreational Facilities c) Showgrounds d) Sportsgrounds (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	50 to 250 car parking spaces	2
		more than 250 car parking spaces	1
9	a) Clubs b) Hotels (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	50 to 250 car parking spaces	2
		more than 250 spaces	1
10	a) Places of Assembly b) Places of Public Worship (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	50 to 250 car parking spaces	2
		more than 250 spaces	1
11	a) Refreshment Rooms b) Restaurants (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	more than 300m ² GFA	2
		50 to 250 car parking spaces	2
12	Drive-In Take-Away Food Outlets (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	more than 250 spaces	1
		Any Scale	2
13	Service Stations (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	More than 50 car parking spaces	2
		100 to 250 car parking spaces	2
14	Hospitals (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	more than 250 spaces	1
		Any Scale	2
15	Roadside Stalls	Any Scale	2
		Any Scale	2

Table 9.2
Other developments not listed in schedules 1 or 2

Housing for aged / disabled	See Residential (Item 1)
Motels	See Hotels (Item 9)
Shopping centre	See Retail (Item 2)
Convenience store	See Service Stations (Item 13)
Car tyre retail outlets	See Retail (Item 2)
Restaurants	See Refreshment Rooms (Item 11)
Truck stops	See Transport Terminals Etc (Item 19)
Factories	See Industry (Item 6)
Warehouses	See Industry (Item 6)
Video stores	See Retail (Item 2)
Bulky goods stores	See Retail (Item 2)
Child care centres	See Educational Establishments (Item 17)
Extended hours medical centres	See Retail (Item 2)
Gymnasiums	See Recreation (Item 8)
Markets	See Retail (Item 2)
Professional consulting rooms	See Commercial (Item 4)
Public car parks	See Parking Area (Item 23)

Note: If a proposed development is not listed in Schedules 1 or 2 above, it may be referred to the Regional / Zonal Development Committee for consideration.

Where the increment for a development is greater than 10% in terms of traffic generation, the development should be examined as a whole, incorporating the original development and then referred to the appropriate committee.

Consultation on development matters outside the policy

Development Applications for development proposals not specified, and which are of a scale less than that shown in Schedules 1 and 2 of SEPP 11, do not require consultation with the RTA. Council may however recommend consultation if it believes the proposal has special features which under Section 90 should be referred to the RTA (or Council or Regional / Zonal Development Committees) for advice.

17	Educational Establishments (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	50 to 500 students	2
18	Drive-In Theatres - new	Any Scale	1
19	a) Transport Terminals b) Bulk Stores c) Container Depots d) Liquid Fuel Depots (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	less than 4000m ² GFA or site area more than 4000m ² GFA or site area	2 1
20	a) Junk Yards b) Waste Disposal Depot (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	Any Scale	1
21	a) Heliports b) Airports c) Aerodromes (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	Any Scale	1
22	a) Extractive Industry b) Mining (New or Enlargement / Extensions)	Any Scale	1
23	Parking Area	50 to 250 car parking spaces more than 250 car parking spaces	2 1

Note: Schedule 1 developments are those developments with scale as indicated, regardless of where the access is

Schedule 2 developments are those developments with scale as indicated and having access to an arterial road or a road connecting with an arterial road, if the access is within 90 metres of the alignment of the arterial road

APPENDIX C
Definition Of Terms

The definitions used in these Guidelines are given below. They have mostly been derived from the EP&A Act or RTA Guidelines which in turn, are largely based on the Model Provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1980. For definitions pertaining to the design guidelines, refer to current Australian Standards.

"aged/disabled housing": residential accommodation which may take any building form, which is to be used permanently as housing for the accommodation of aged person or disabled persons and which may consist of hostels, residences or a grouping of 2 or more self-contained dwellings. It can include ancillary facilities such as accommodation for staff employed in connection with that accommodation; chapels; medical consulting and therapy rooms; meeting rooms; recreation facilities; shops; ect.

"ancillary" retail, office or other uses: floorspace in a building or place that is used as an adjunct to the main activity being carried out, usually occupying 25% or less of total floorspace and typically being office, retail or display areas;

"art gallery": a space used for the display of art and/or cultural items for public or private viewing and may have ancillary retail and function areas;

"auction rooms": a building or place used for the gathering of people for the purposes of auctioning goods, but not including the auctioning of vehicles and the like;

"backpackers hotel" : a dwelling, residential flat building or hostel having an average of two beds or more per room and providing shared accommodation for persons who have their principal place of residence elsewhere;

"bedsitter": a dwelling not more than 55m² gross floor area, contained within a residential flat building;

"boarding house": a building wholly or partly let in lodgings which provides lodgers with a principle place of residence, but does not include a backpackers hotel, building containing serviced apartments, hotel or motel;

"bulky goods retail store": a shop selling large goods such as furniture, do-it yourself home improvements, building materials, electrical appliances and lighting, carpets, etc and require a large area for handling, storage or display and need vehicular access to enable the goods to be collected by customers after sale;

"business school": refer to "tertiary education establishments"

"car repair centre": a building principally used for the purpose of carrying out repairs to motors, car tyre retail and fitting outlets, panel beating, spray painting, detailing and the like;

"child care centre": a building which is used for the purpose of educating, minding or caring for 6 children or more, who are of under 6 years of age, but not including their residential care (children of the operator excepted);

"club": a building used for the gathering of persons for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic or other lawful purposes and which would be eligible to be registered under the Registered Clubs Act, 1976. Nightclubs are covered under "place of assembly";

"commercial premises": a building such as an office used for the purpose of business or commerce (administration, clerical, professional and like activities) unless specifically defined elsewhere in these definitions;

"container depot": a building or place such as a road transport terminal where there is unloading of containers for delivery to individual consignees, consolidation of goods from different consignees into full container loads for dispatch, or repair, refitting and/or storage;

"drive-in food outlet": a refreshment room where customers park their vehicles on-site and walk to the food outlet for service, with or without seating provided for the on-site consumption of food and which may have drive-through service;

"dwelling": a room or suite of rooms adapted or constructed as to be capable of being used as a separate domicile;

"dwelling house": a building containing one but not more than one dwelling on an allotment and includes what is commonly known as a terrace house;

"floor space ratio (FSR)": the ratio of gross floor area to site area;

"gross floor area (GFA)": the sum of the areas of each floor of a building where the area of each floor is taken to be the area within the outer face of the external enclosing wall as measured at a height of 1.4 metres above each floor level. For the purpose of calculating transport requirements, the following areas are excluded:

- (i) columns, fin walls, sun control devices and any elements outside the general line of the outer face of the external wall;
- (ii) lift and cooling towers, machinery and plant rooms, ancillary storage space and vertical air-conditioning ducts;
- (iii) stairways, toilets, corridors, cloakrooms, change rooms, entry/reception foyers;
- (iv) bicycle, car and coach parking up to the level of the guideline rates of this document and any internal access thereto;
- (v) space for the loading and unloading of goods;

"hospital": a building or place used for the purpose of providing professional health care services (such as general hospital, sanatorium, health centre, nursing home, home for the aged, infirmed, incurable or convalescent persons. A hospital may be public or private and could include ancillary facilities such as shops, accommodation for nursing staff, visitors, etc, and research facilities;

"hostel, nursing and convalescent homes": a building typically housing aged, disabled & homeless people, and includes some degree of support services and care;

"hotel": premises specified or proposed to be specified in a hotelier's license granted under the Liquor Act 1982;

"industry": the manufacturing, assembling, altering, repairing, renovating, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning, dismantling, processing or adapting of any goods or articles for commercial purposes, but does not include development elsewhere defined in these definitions;

"language school": refer to "tertiary education establishments"

"markets": a place involving the gathering of stalls where goods of a variety of nature are exposed for sale no more than twice a week,

"medical centre" a building used for the purpose of providing professional health services (including preventative care, diagnosis, medical or surgical treatment or counselling) to out-patients only;

"motel": a building or buildings (other than a hotel, private hotel, boarding house or residential flat building) substantially used for the overnight accommodation of travellers and their vehicles whether or not the building or buildings are also used in the provision of meals to those travellers or the general public;

"motor showroom": a building or place used for the display or sale of motor vehicles, caravans or boats, whether or not motor vehicle accessories, caravan accessories or boat accessories are sold or displayed;

"place of assembly": a public hall, church, theatre, cinema, concert hall, nightclub, dance hall, or other building of a similar manner;

"private hotel": a hotel used primarily for short term residential purposes which is not licensed under the Liquor Act 1982;

"reception premises": a building, room or place used for the purposes of holding functions for weddings, birthdays, conferences and the like.

"residential unit": a building containing three or more dwellings and includes walk-up units, town houses and the like, but does not include a building elsewhere defined in these definitions;

"restaurant": a refreshment room where food and drinks are served to customers and can include cafes, tea rooms, eating houses or the like;

"road transport terminal": a building or place used for the principal purpose of the bulk handling of goods for transport by road, including facilities for the loading and unloading of vehicles used to transport those goods and for the parking, servicing and repair of those vehicles;

"service station": a building or place primarily used for the fuelling of motor vehicles involving the retailing of petrol, oil or other such products, and may include other activities such as the hiring of trailers; retailing and installation of spare parts and accessories, washing of motor vehicles, repairing and servicing of vehicles (other than body building, panel beating or spray painting) and the selling or hiring of small consumer goods;

"serviced apartment": a self-contained dwelling (in a building containing three or more self-contained dwellings) which is cleaned or serviced by the owner, manager (or their agent) of the building, and which provides short-term accommodation for persons, which have their principal place of residence elsewhere, but does not include a backpackers hostel, boarding house, guest house, or private hotel;

"shop" a building or place used for the purpose of selling by retail, or hiring or display, goods, merchandise or materials, but does not include a building or purpose elsewhere defined in these definitions;

"shopping centre": a single building or a group of buildings containing several individual shops and usually a supermarket or major store;

"swept path": the area which is traced by the extremities of the bodywork of a car whilst it is negotiating a turn;

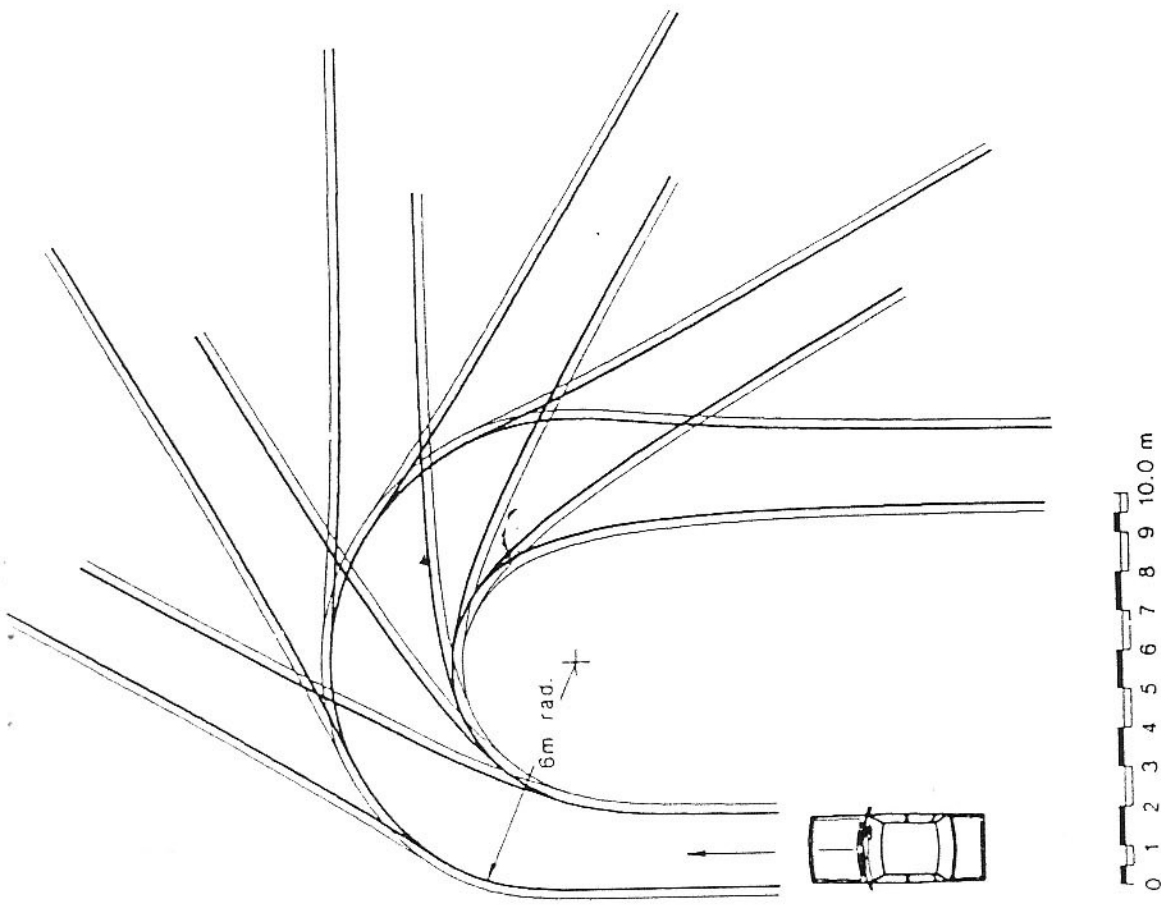
"take-away food shop": a shop whose primary function is to provide food to be taken-away for consumption but may have ancillary seating of up to 20 seats;

"tertiary education establishment": a post-secondary school educational establishment including the likes of a university, TAFE, business school, language school, etc;

"vehicle rental": a building or premises used to rent out vehicles and service those vehicles;

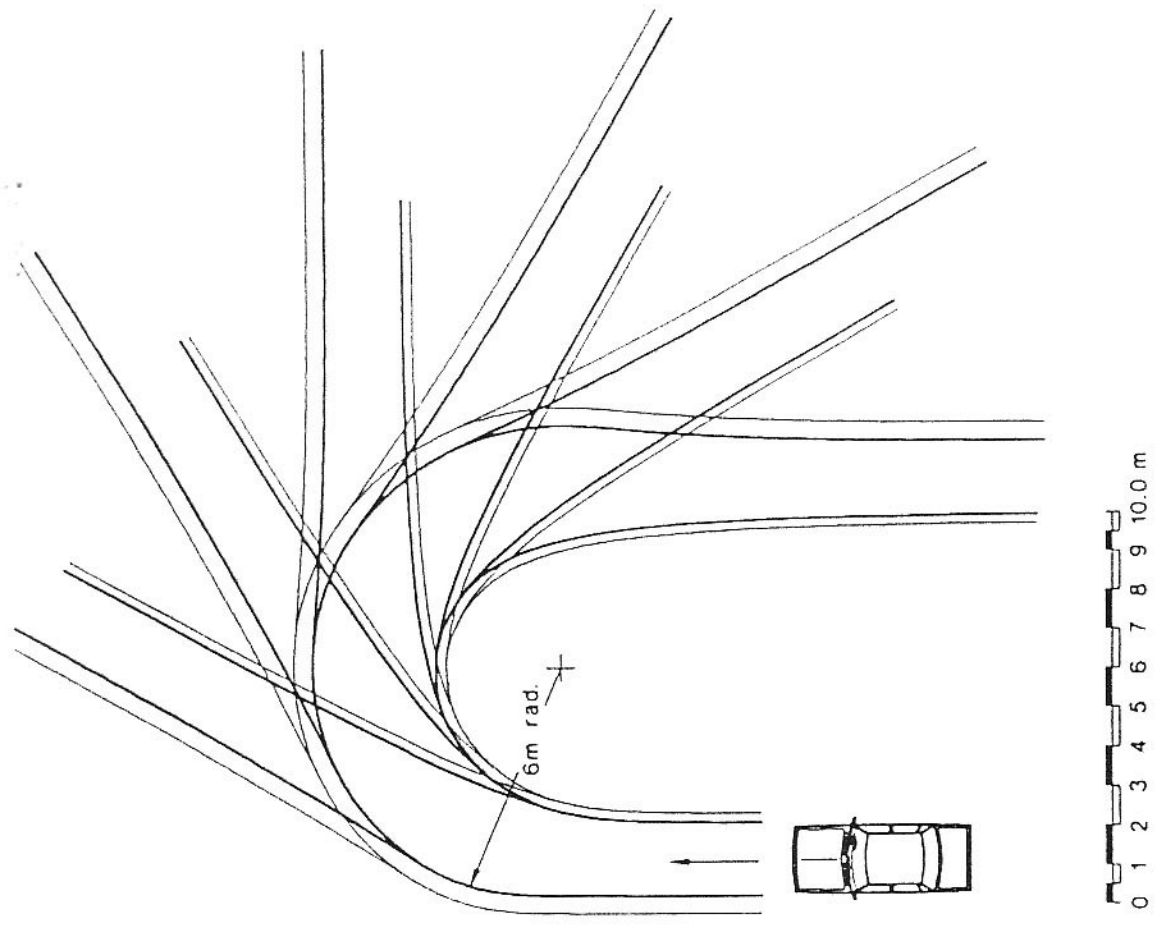
"warehouse or distribution centre": a building or place used for the storage, handling or displaying of goods, merchandise or materials pending their sale and distribution to persons engaged in the retail trade;

APPENDIX D
Vehicle Turning and Manoeuvring Templates



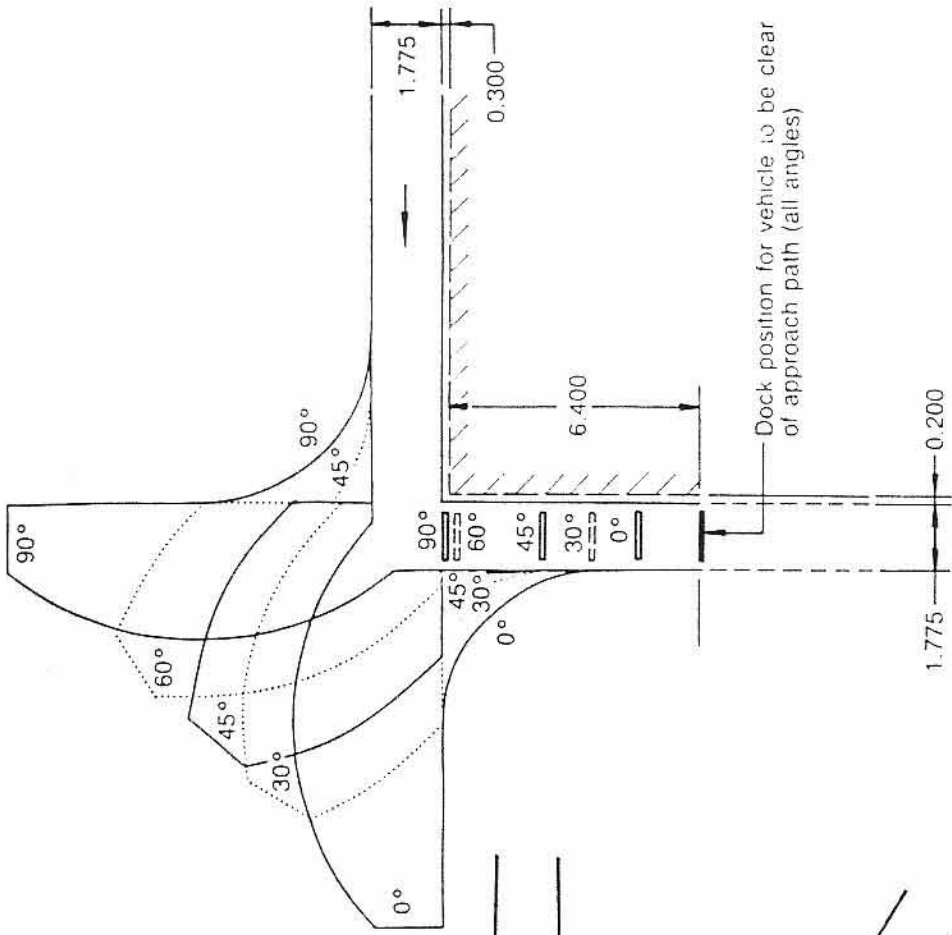
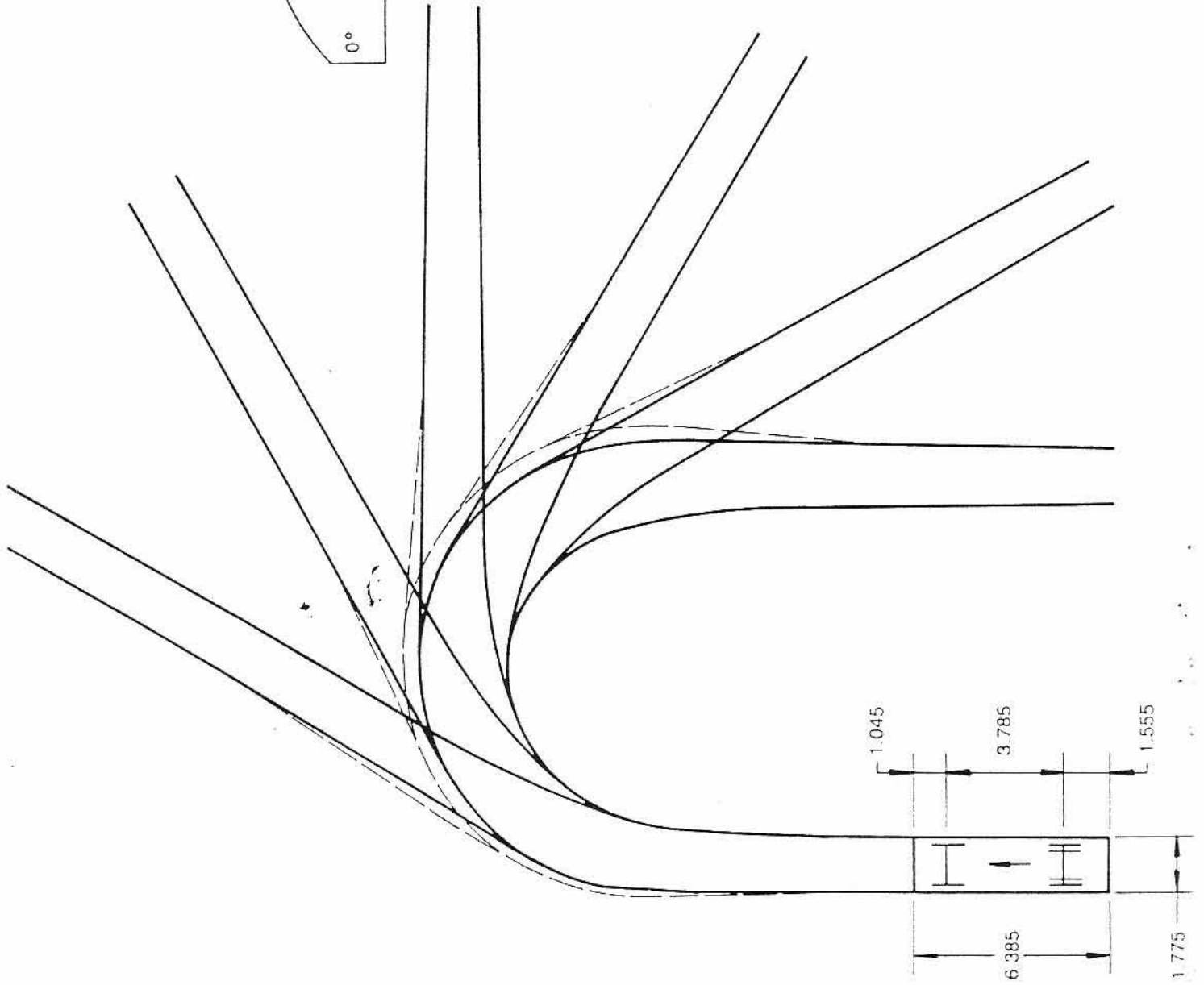
- denotes the B85 base dimension swept path.
- denotes the B85 design template which includes 2 x 300 mm manoeuvring clearances only.

FIGURE B2 THE B85 DESIGN TEMPLATE



- denotes the B99 base dimension swept path.
- denotes the B99 design template which includes manoeuvring and circulation clearances, 300 mm on the inside and 600 mm on the outside.

FIGURE B1 THE B99 DESIGN TEMPLATE



LEGEND

θ° Position of rear of vehicle when in final docking alignment (i.e. perpendicular to dock)—approach angle θ°



SCALE 1:200