	Feature	Existing	Proposed Changes
Wind 	1. Policy	2 kilometre setback from township and settlement zones and urban areas	2 km, plus 10 metres per additional metre over 150 metres in overall turbine height (measured from the base of the turbine) from township zones and the like
		1 kilometre setback from non-associated dwellings	Setback 1.2km from base of wind turbines
	2. Referrals	Environment Protection Authority for advice	Environment Protection Authority for direction: • wind farms • energy recovery from waste • energy generation and storage over 30 MW
	3. Planning Authority	Council Assessment Panels (for non-state sponsored projects)	Council Assessment Panels (for Performance Assessment)
		State Commission Assessment Panel (for state sponsored projects)	State Commission Assessment Panel (for Restricted)
	4. Role of Technical Regulator	Certificate	Certificate
	5. Assessment Pathway	Merit	Performance Assessment on rural land (e.g. Rural Zone) Restricted in Significant Landscape Protection Overlay and Character Preservation Districts Overlay
	6. Public Notification	Category 2 where it meets the required setbacks. Category 3 in other cases	All wind farms will require public notification Additional notification and appeal rights for restricted
	7. Environment Protection Authority (EPA)	In South Australia, the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) is a referral body under Schedule 8 of the Development Regulations 2008 (the Regulations) for wind farm developments (with a ‘regard’ power).	It is proposed that this referral trigger be maintained under the PDI Act, with a ‘direction’ power, which would also include an expanded range of energy generation and storage facilities.

Storage 	1. Storage facilities – co-located with substation infrastructure	Nil	Co-location of battery storage facilities and substation infrastructure encouraged where practicable to minimise the development footprint and reduce environmental impacts
Solar 	1. Large scale solar farms not located in land of high environmental scenic or conservation value	Nil	Large scale solar farms discouraged from areas of high environmental, scenic or cultural value, i.e. a minimum of 500m setback from any national park or conservation area (which is similar to that already required of wind farms)
	2. Solar farms – wildlife corridors	Nil	Solar power facilities encouraged to assist with the movement of wildlife through: 1. incorporating wildlife corridors and habitat refuges; and 2. avoiding the use of extensive security or perimeter fencing; or 3. incorporating fencing that enables the passage of small animals without unreasonably compromising the security of the facility
	3. Separation of solar farms from neighbouring property and other sensitive assets	Nil	Solar farms required to be setback: • 500m from conservation areas • 100m from Township and rural living areas • 30m from all neighbouring land
Hydro 	1. Hydro – minimise storage dam failure	Nil	Hydropower / pumped hydropower facility storage designed and operated to minimise the risk of storage dam failure
	2. Hydro – minimise water loss	Nil	Hydropower / pumped hydropower facility storage encouraged to be designed and operated to minimise water loss through increased evaporation or system leakage, with the incorporation of appropriate liners, dam covers, operational measures or detection systems
	3. Hydro – minimise environmental impacts from site contamination (mining sites)	Nil	Hydropower / pumped hydropower facilities on existing or former mine sites required to minimise environmental impacts from site contamination, including from mine operations or water sources subject to such processes, now or in the future