

**#Planning Matters** 

Find out more at www.planningmatterstas.org.au

# Almost 70 Alliance Member Groups ... and growing

- Beaumaris Action Network
- Better Hobart
- BirdLife Tasmania
- Blackmans Bay Community Association Inc.
- Central North Field Naturalists Inc.
- Climate Action Northwest
- Council of Hobart Community Associations
- Cremorne Community Action Group Inc
- Earth Ocean Network (EON Bicheno)
- East Coast Alliance Inc. (ECA)
- Environment Tasmania (ET)
- Far South Future Alliance
- Freycinet Action Network (FAN)
- Friends of Four Mile Creek
- Friends of Great Western Tiers
- Friends of North Bruny Inc (FONB Inc.)
- Friends of the Blue Tier
- Friends of the Tamar Valley
- Friends of Wirksworth
- Glebe Residents' Association
- Hands Off Our Gorge
- Heritage Protection Society (Tasmania) Inc
- Hobart Dog Walking Association Inc.
- Hobart Not Highrise Inc
- Howden Progress Association Inc
- Huon Valley Dog Walking Association Inc.
- Huon Valley Residents & Ratepayers Association (Inc)
- Kangaroo Bay Voice
- Kingston Ratepayers Association Inc
- Launceston Heritage Not Highrise
- Marine Protection Tasmania
- Meander Area Residents and Ratepayers Association Inc.

- Mount Stuart Residents Inc
- Mt Roland Preservation Society Inc.
- Neighbours of Fish Farming
- New Town Community Association Inc
- No Fish Farms in Tasmania's East Coast Waters
- North East Bioregional Network
- North West Environment Centre
- No Turbine Action Group (NTAG)
- Re Imagine The End (RITE)
- Residents Opposed to the Cable Car (ROCC)
- Seymour Community Action Group
- S.O.L.V.E. Supporting Our Loongana Valley Environment Inc.
- South Hobart Progress Association
- Southern Beaches Conservation Society
- St Helens Point Progress Association
- Taroona Community Association (TCA)
- Tasman Peninsula Marine Protection (TPMP)
- Tasmanian Aquaculture Reform Alliance
- Tasmanian Conservation Trust (TCT)
- Tasmanian National Parks Association (TNPA)
- Tasmanian Planning Information Network (TasPIN)
- Tasmanian Ratepayers Association Inc.
- The Bob Brown Foundation
- The Bruny Island Community Association (BICA)
- The Friends of the Leven
- The Rosny Hill Friends Network
- The Tasmanian Dog Walking Clubs Inc.
- The Wilderness Society (Tasmania) Inc. (TWS)
- Waterworks Valley Community Group
- Waterworks Valley Landcare Group
- Woodbridge Community Association
- Wynyard Landcare



#### Planning Matters Alliance Tasmania Platform

April 2017

The Planning Matters Alliance Tasmania considers that, to achieve the best future for Tasmania and all Tasmanians, the planning system must be underpinned by the following key principles (to be read in conjunction with the explanatory notes)

Community and Environment

Prioritise the health and well-being of the whole community, the liveability of cities, towns and rural areas, and the protection of the natural environment<sup>a</sup> and cultural heritage<sup>b</sup>.

2 Strategic Vision

Establish and implement a community endorsed, sustainable, long-term strategic vision for Tasmania. c.d

3 Transparency & Independence

Ensure that planning and decision-making processes are open and transparent<sup>o</sup>, and overseen by an independent commission, with appeals heard by an independent tribunal.

4 Community Involvement

Provide opportunities for informed community input in planning matters and decisions, including provision of appeal rights.

5 Integrated Approach

Provide an integrated assessment process across all types of developments on all land tenures which includes consistent provision of mediation, public comment and appeal rights.

6 Implementation

Consistent with the above principles, planning to be shared between state and local government, with local government to retain primary responsibility for local planning and development decisions<sup>j,k</sup> through community consultation.

Explanatory notes on following page

### 2020 WINNER

Planning Champion

2020 PIA National Awards, for Planning Excellence



# PMAT formed in 2016 due to concerns about the Tasmanian (Statewide) Planning Scheme

'Planning schemes must offer a <u>balance</u>
between <u>development</u>, <u>individual rights</u> and
<u>community amenity</u>, and not just make it easier
for <u>development at the cost of communities</u>
and wild places'

# The Tasmanian Planning Scheme is being implemented in three stages

#### Stage 1 - Interim Planning Schemes - Stepping stone to TPS

- Already operational
- Created between 2013 2015
- The Tasman Planning Scheme 1979 and the Sorell Scheme 1990 replaced by Tasman Interim Planning Scheme 2015

#### **Stage 2 - State Planning Provisions (SPPs)**

Signed off by the State Government in February 2017 – 23 Zones and 16 Codes

#### Stage 3 - Local Provisions Schedule (LPS): this is where we are now

- Every land title across every Municipality is about to be transitioned to the new Tasmanian Planning Scheme with 23 zones, 16 codes and site specific planning rules through the development of each Council's Local Provisions Schedule.
- Three site specific planning rules which can be used to maintain/destroy values:
  - **1. Particular Purpose Zones (PPZ)** UTAS Sandy Bay campus, Reedy Marsh, Dolphin Sands, The Fisheries
  - 2. Specific Area Plans (SAPs) Cambria Green, Coles Bay (proposed but not succe
  - **3. Specific Site Qualifications (SIQs)** e.g. New Town Plaza Shopping Centre

#### What is PMAT's focus?

PMAT is advocating to change the rules within the Tasmanian Planning Scheme e.g. the actual rules/standards within the planning Zones and/or how the Codes are applied

### PMAT – Key Advocacy Areas

- 1. Changing the actual rules within the Tasmanian Planning Scheme i.e. the 23 Zones and 16 Codes (known as the SPPs/State Planning Provisions) e.g. standards within the General Residential Zone and the Scenic Protection Code or how the Natural Assets Code is applied etc.
- 2. Encouraging communities to comment on how the Tasmanian Planning Scheme is applied in their municipality by engaging in the development of their local planning rules (Local Provisions Schedule/LPS). This will help protect/maintain local special values e.g. scenic landscape, built heritage, residential amenity etc



### SPPs (State Planning Provisions) 23 Zones

- 1. General Residential Zone
- 2. Inner Residential Zone
- 3. Low Density Residential Zone
- 4. Rural Living Zone
- 5. Village Zone
- 6. Urban Mixed Use Zone
- 7. Local Business Zone
- 8. General Business Zone
- 9. Central Business Zone
- 10. Commercial Zone
- 11. Light Industrial Zone
- 12. General Industrial Zone
- 13. Rural Zone

- 14. Agriculture Zone
- 15. Landscape Conservation Zone
- 16. Environmental Management Zone
- 17. Major Tourism Zone
- 18. Port and Marine Zone
- 19. Utilities Zone
- 20. Community Purpose Zone
- 21. Recreation Zone
- 22. Open Space Zone
- 23. Future Urban Zone

\*No Environmental Living



# SPPs (State Planning Provisions) 16 Codes

Pathways for dealing with land use issues which occur across a range of zones: natural hazards, local heritage values, biodiversity, parking

- 1. Signs Code
- 2. Parking and Sustainable Transport Code
- 3. Road and Railway Assets Code
- 4. Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection Code
- 5. Telecommunications Code
- 6. Local Historic Heritage Code
- 7. Natural Assets Code
- 8. Scenic Protection Code
- 9. Attenuation Code
- 10. Coastal Erosion Hazard Code
- 11. Coastal Inundation Hazard Code
- 12. Flood-Prone Areas Hazard Code
- 13. Bushfire-Prone Areas Code
- 14. Potentially Contaminated Land Code
- 15. Landslip Hazard Code
- 16. Safeguarding of Airports Code

- \*No Aboriginal Heritage Code
- \*No Stormwater Code
- \*No On-site Waste Water Code
- \*No Geoconservation Code



#### **PMAT Key Issues**

#### Why is PMAT advocating for changes to the Zone and Code rules?

- Reduces the community's right to have a say and in many instances removes appeal rights, weakening democracy
- Residential issues smaller block sizes, no maximum limit on impervious surfaces, no requirement for sunlight into habitable rooms or gardens, higher buildings built closer to fences on every boundary, and multi-unit developments in all residential areas are allowed
- Commercial tourism development can be approved in most national parks and reserves without guarantee of public consultation, and with no rights to appeal.
   This means that the public has no guarantee of public comment and no appeal rights over public land on almost 50% of the State
- Exemptions in the Natural Assets Code (i.e. doesn't apply to Agriculture,
   Commercial and Residential Zones)



#### **Key Issues continued....**

- No provision for affordable or social housing
- No Code for Aboriginal Heritage, Stormwater, On-site Waste Water or Geoconservation
- Forestry, mine exploration, fish farming and dam construction remain largely
   exempt
- Threatens Tasmania's brand
- No opportunity to embed sustainable transport, green building design and emissions reductions considerations into the planning process.



#### **Why Planning Matters**

- Planning affects every land title in Tasmania

   your home, your neighbour's house, your
   local shops, schools and parks. Planning
   shapes our cities, towns and rural landscapes,
   building strong, thriving, healthy and
   sustainable communities.
- An effective planning system is one which provides for economic development that respects local amenity and character, safeguards natural and cultural heritage, and allows the Tasmanian community to participate in planning and development decisions that affect their future.
- Planning schemes must offer a balance between development, individual rights and community amenity, and not just offer a red carpet to property developers.
- The State Government is introducing changes that weaken the planning system and the protections for places we live in and the things we love about Tasmania.
- The Tasmanian Planning Scheme is due to come fully into effect in 2018. PMAT will be working hard to ensure that we get a planning system that works for everyone. View PMAT"s platform document at www.planningmatterstas.org.au



#### **Key Issues**

The State Government's Tasmanian Planning Scheme fails to adequately address a range of issues:

- Community health and well-being: Limited provisions to promote better health for all Tasmanians, such as facilitation of walking and cycling opportunities, ensuring local access to recreation areas and addressing food security.
- Urban issues: Smaller block sizes, higher buildings built closer to fences, and multi-unit developments in all residential areas are allowed. Neighbourhood amenity and character, privacy and sunlight into your backyard and home are not adequately protected and your rights to challenge inappropriate developments are very limited.
- Affordable and social housing: No provisions to encourage development of affordable or social housing.
- National Parks & Reserves: Commercial tourism development can be approved in most national parks and reserves without any guarantee of public consultation, and no rights of appeal.
- Rural Issues: An unprecedented range of commercial and extractive uses will be permitted in Rural Zones, which will further degrade the countryside and Tasmania's food bowl.
- Biodiversity issues: The lack of consistent, up to date mapping, and broad exemptions under the Natural Assets Code means that many habitat areas will not receive protection.

- Coastal Issues: Weaker rules for subdivisions and multi-unit development will put our undeveloped beautiful coastlines under greater threat.
- Heritage Buildings & Heritage Landscape Issues:
   Limited protections for heritage places will
   compromise Tasmania's important cultural precincts
   and erode the heritage character of listed buildings.
- Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Issues: No provision for impacts on Aboriginal Heritage to be considered in a development assessment.
- Lack of integration: Forestry, marine farming and dam construction remain exempt from the new scheme.
- Your right to have a say: More and more uses and development will be able to occur without public consultation or rights of appeal.
- Ministerial powers: The changes shift power over planning decisions into the hands of the Planning Minister and away from the Tasmanian Planning Commission, Councils and the public.
- Local council issues: Feedback from councils is that their planning responsibilities are getting more complicated.
- Tasmania's brand: The Tasmanian brand underpins our future economy. The scheme is an important tool for managing our brand – but it will fail to protect all the reasons why people live and visit here.

PMAT is encouraging communities to comment on how the Tasmanian Planning Scheme is applied to their municipality.

We need communities to engage in the development of their local planning rules (Local Provisions Schedule/LPSs).

# WHERE CAN YOU VIEW TASMAN COUNCIL'S DRAFT LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE (LPS) AND WHEN ARE YOUR COMMENTS DUE?

- The Tasman draft LPS is on public exhibition for 60 days from **11 January 2021 to 13**March 2021.
- The draft LPS and related documents are available on the Tasman Council and the Tasmanian Planning Commission websites.
- Representations (comments) to be submitted by 15 March 2020 via:

Email: planning@tasman.tas.gov.au

Post: Tasman Council, 1713 Main Road, Nubeena, 7184

Anyone can comment on a Draft LPS – you do not have to live in the municipality to qualify to comment.

#### **HOW DO YOU COMMENT?**

#### Part of the exhibited draft LPS is called the 'Supporting Report'

• It is strongly recommended you read this first, as it provides the rationale for why Council has prepared their particular draft LPS.

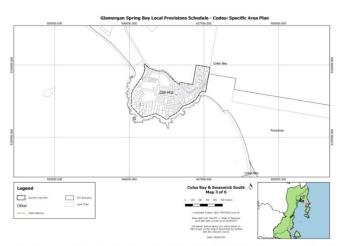
#### Read PMAT's LPS Guide

- Take a copy home with you tonight or download a copy from the landing page of our website at <a href="www.planningmatterstas.org.au">www.planningmatterstas.org.au</a>
- Note: Tables 1 and 2 explain, from PMAT's perspective, what the Zones and Codes mean.



#### **HELP SHAPE TASMANIA'S FUTURE**

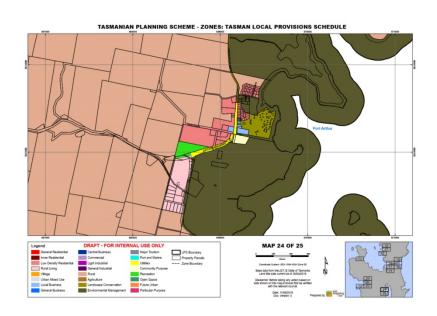
#### YOUR GUIDE TO INFLUENCING THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR LOCAL PLANNING RULES (LOCAL PROVISIONS SCHEDULE)



Extract from the Glamorgan Spring Bay Draft Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) with a proposed Specific Area Plan over Coles Bay, allowing for new non-residential uses across the whole area.



### Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) Supporting Report



Version 1 For Council endorsement of draft Local Provisions Schedule and informal

consultation

Version 2 For formal Public Exhibition

#### What do I comment on?

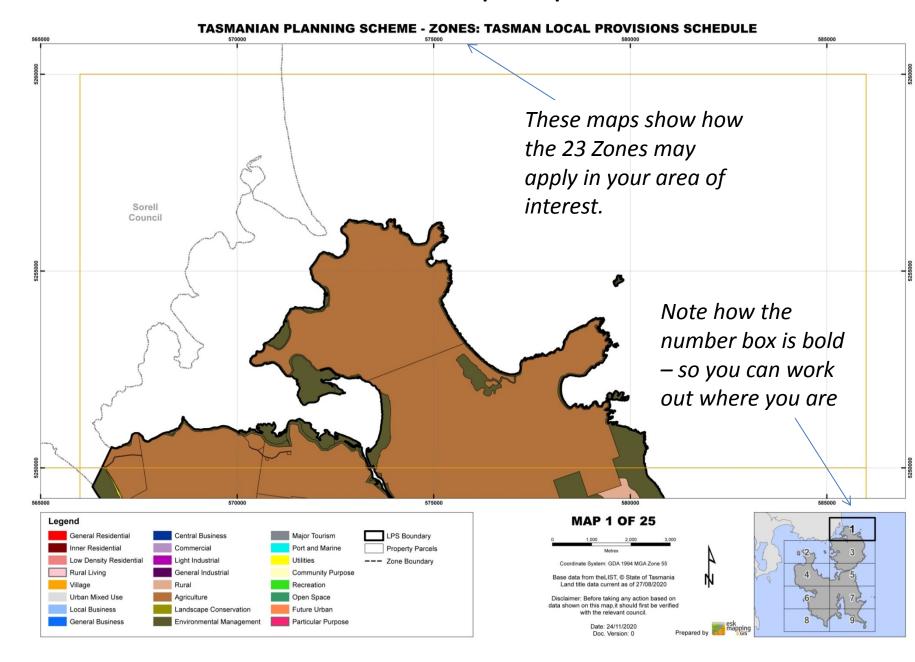
Write a submission in response to the area/s you most care about. This might be your property, somewhere you love to visit or a place of special significance.

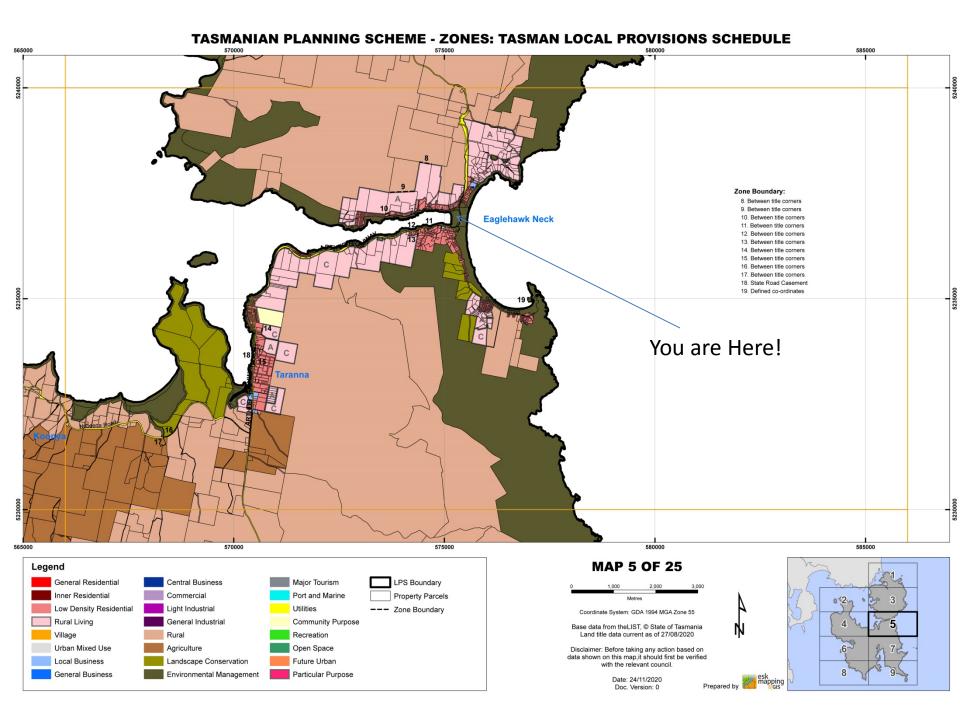
Look at the documents on exhibition and see how they propose to zone the areas you most care about.

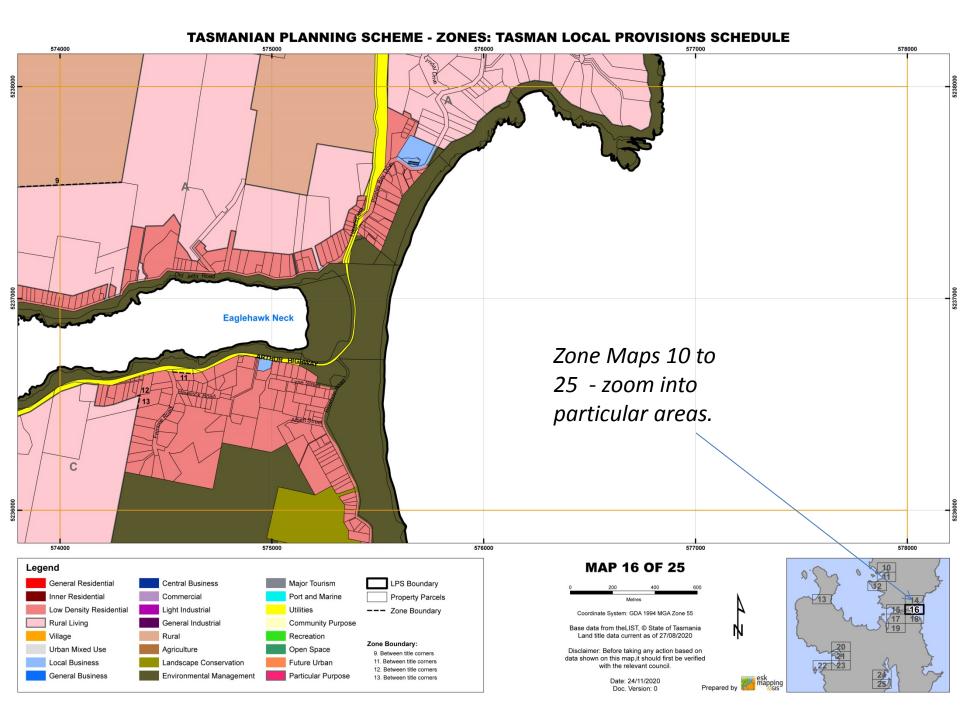
#### Exhibited documents include:

- Zone Maps
- Overlay (Code) Maps
- Site Specific Planning Rules e.g. Particular Purpose
   Zones (PPZs) Specific Area Plans (SAPs), Specific Site
   Qualifications (SIQs). Some might be new and some might be carried over.

#### **Zone Map Examples**

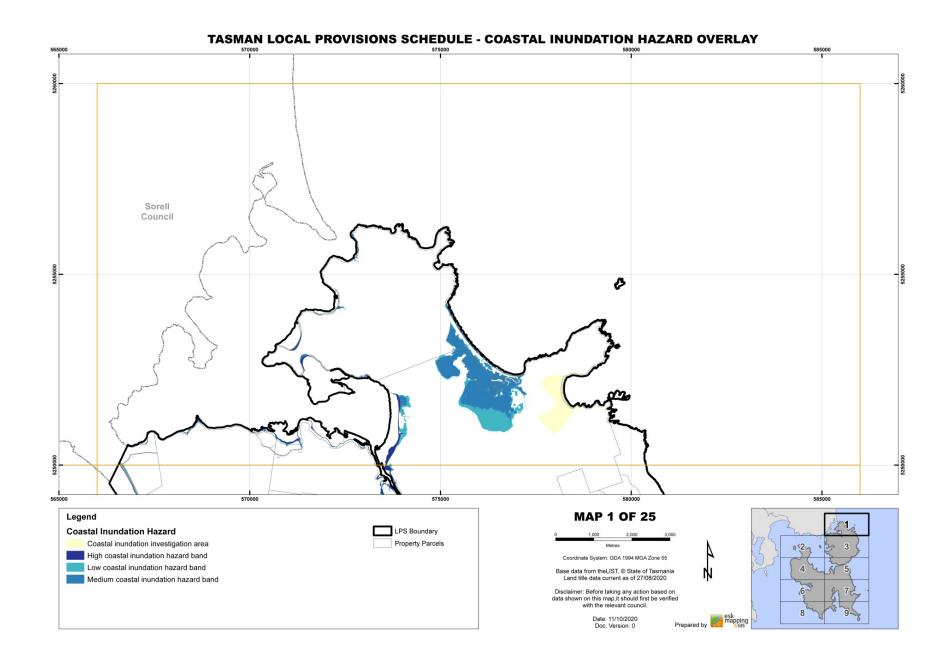


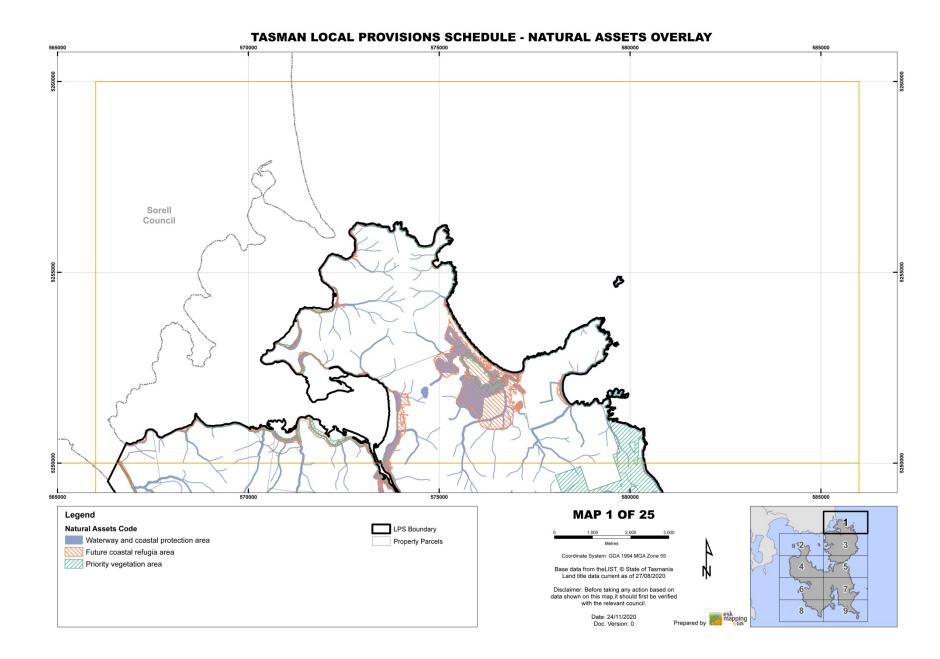




### **Code Maps**

- It appears that only 8 of the potential 16 codes have been applied to Tasman Municipality:
  - 1. Road and Railway Assets
  - 2. Local Historic Heritage
  - 3. Natural Assets Code (see map example)
  - 4. Coastal Erosion Hazard (see map example)
  - Coastal Inundation Hazard
  - 6. Bushfire Prone Areas Code
  - 7. Landslip Hazard
  - 8. Safeguarding of Airports Code
- No Scenic Protection Code for the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas





### Key Points to Note

- You can have split zones on one title but it should be based on contours, geography, vegetation cover, landscape values, roads, or conservation covenant boundary
- The LPS only goes to low water mark.
- Take special note of how conservation covenanted or high conservation values properties are being zoned. See PMAT's LPS Guide for more details.
- You can also say you support a particular Zone/Code/ being applied over a particular area/land title. E.g. LCZ. This means that you and your Council will be arguing for the same thing at the TPC Hearings — especially if someone puts in an objection and argues against it.

### Key Points to Note

- The LPS is reviewed every five years from the date of approval.
- There are three new Zones in the TPS:
  - Landscape Conservation Zone (LCZ)
  - The Agricultural Zone (AZ)
  - Rural Zone (RZ)
- As these zones have no direct equivalent in the current planning scheme, a key issue for the draft LPS is how to apply these zones.

## Conservation Covenants/High Conservation Value Properties

- PMAT's LPS Guide also has a section on rezoning opportunities for properties with high conservation values, with or without Conservation Covenants.
- With the change to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme most conservation properties, including those with covenants, will be rezoned from Rural Resource to Rural or Agriculture unless you request that they be rezoned otherwise.
- **Template submissions** have also been provided for Change of Zone to Landscape Conservation Zone with and without covenants.
- Tasman has 54 properties with conservation covenants.

# What happens after you have made your Representation?

#### **Section 35 F Report**

Your Council will submit a report, called a Section 35F Report, to the Tasmanian Planning Commission regarding the representations and its recommendations within 60 days of public exhibition closing. A copy of your Representation will be included in this Report, whether Council supports it or not.

#### **Section 35 G Report**

Your Council may submit a report, called a Section 35G Report, to the Tasmanian Planning Commission regarding the representations. This will highlight any concerns raised about the actual rules/standards themselves. E.g. Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Section 35G report recommended amendments to the State Planning Provisions.

# Final Step The Tasmanian Planning Commission will hold hearings into the representations

- You will be given at least 14 days' notice of the hearing.
- All Representors will receive a notice of the hearing.
- You can respond at the Hearing to the Section 35F Report and raise your 35G concerns.

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