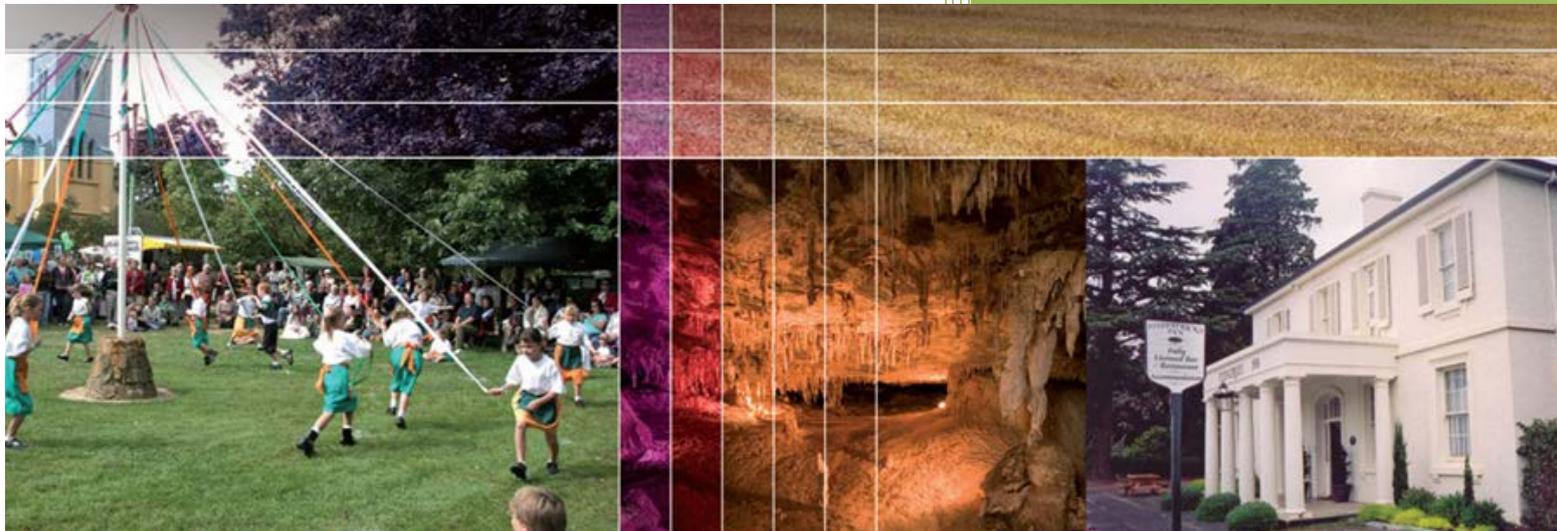


Meander Valley Council

WORKING TOGETHER



Local Provisions Schedule Supporting Report

September 2018

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ACRONYMS

LPS	Local Provisions Schedule
LUPAA	Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993
PPZ	Particular Purpose Zone
SAP	Specific Area Plan
SPP	State Planning Provisions
SSQ	Site Specific Qualification
TPC	Tasmanian Planning Commission

Version 1	12 December 2017	Endorsement at the ordinary meeting of the Council
Version 2	26 September 2018	Revision in response to TPC notice under s.35 of LUPAA

1.0 Introduction

In 2015 the State Government legislated to implement a Tasmanian Planning Scheme, whereby every planning scheme across the State would be consistent in policy and operational provisions. The amendments to the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act (LUPAA) 1993* established the State Planning Provisions which comprise the 'rules', and instructions to apply the rules, which all planning authorities must comply with when preparing the planning scheme for their municipality.

The component of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme prepared by planning authorities is the Local Provisions Schedule (LPS). The draft Local Provisions Schedule is submitted to the Tasmanian Planning Commission (Commission) under Section 35(1) of LUPAA for assessment before the Commission makes a recommendation to the Minister for Planning for the public notification of the draft LPS.

Meander Valley Council has prepared its draft LPS. This supporting report provides Council's submission that the draft LPS is in accordance with the requirements of LUPAA.

2.0 LPS Criteria – Section 34 of LUPAA

2.1 State Planning Provisions

Section 34(2) of LUPAA requires that a LPS must contain all of the provisions that the SPP's specify must be included. Section LP1.0 of the SPP's outlines requirements for the content of the SPP's and includes:

- Zone Maps;
- Local Area Objectives;
- Particular Purpose Zones;
- Specific Area Plans;
- Site Specific Qualifications;
- Code Overlay Maps for the:
 - Parking and Sustainable Transport Code showing parking precinct plans or pedestrian priority streets;
 - Road and Railway Asset Code showing future roads/railways and/or a road/railway attenuation area;
 - Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection Code showing buffer areas and transmission corridors;
 - Local Historic Heritage Code showing listed places or precincts;
 - Natural Assets Code showing waterway and coastal protection areas and the priority vegetation area;
 - Scenic Protection Code showing scenic protection areas or scenic road corridors;
 - Attenuation Code showing attenuation areas;
 - Coastal Erosion Hazard and Coastal Inundation Hazard codes showing coastal hazard areas;
 - Flood Prone Areas Hazard Code showing flood prone areas;

- Bushfire Prone Areas Code showing the bushfire prone area;
- Landslip Hazard Code showing landslip hazard areas;
- Potentially Contaminated Land Code showing potentially contaminated land;
- Safeguarding of Airports Code showing the noise exposure contours and the obstacle limitation surfaces; and
- Code lists for the Local Historic Heritage Code, Scenic Protection Code and Coastal Inundation Hazard Code.

Not all of these components are mandatory for inclusion in the LPS. The mandatory components include:

- the zoning of land;
- the code overlay map for electricity transmission infrastructure prepared by TasNetworks;
- the code overlay map for waterway protection areas;
- the code overlay map the priority vegetation area;
- the code overlay map for coastal hazard areas prepared by the State government;
- the code overlay map for landslip hazard areas prepared by the State government;
- the code overlay map for noise exposure contours and the obstacle limitation surfaces for airports if they exist.

The Meander Valley LPS contains all of the mandatory requirements of the SPP's. Each of the mandatory and optional components is discussed below under the relevant heading.

2.2 Contents of LPS's - Section 32 of LUPAA

2.2.1 Municipal Area

The LPS specifies that it applies to the Meander Valley local government area in accordance with the SPP template.

2.2.2 Spatial Application of the State Planning Provisions

Section 32(2)(c) and (e) requires that a LPS must contain maps, overlays, lists or other provisions that provide for the spatial application of the SPP's. Section LP1.0 of the SPP's outlines the manner in which the spatial application of the SPP's is to be represented.

The draft LPS is prepared in accordance with the application and drafting instructions included in the SPP's and in *Guideline No.1 - Local Provisions Schedule Zone and Code Application* issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission.

2.2.3 Sections 11 and 12 of LUPAA

Formerly Section 20 of LUPAA, Sections 11 and 12 of the Act prescribe the contents of planning schemes and make reference to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. In particular, the sections outline the matters that a planning scheme may, or may not, regulate.

Section 12 recognises the continuing use and development rights for those uses and developments that were in existence before new planning scheme provisions take effect, or that have been

granted a permit but have not yet been completed.

The draft LPS does not seek to regulate matters outside the jurisdiction prescribed in Sections 11 and 12 of the Act. It is noted that the legal protections for existing uses informs decisions about the applications of zones to land.

2.2.4 Land Reserved for Public Purposes

The draft LPS does not expressly reserve land for public purposes, other than what is provided for in the application of the Community Purpose and Open Space Zones to public facilities and public open space.

2.2.5 Overriding Provisions

The draft LPS contains overriding provisions in that the contents of PPZ, SAP's and SSQ's override some provisions of the SPP's where those provisions modify or are in substitution for the SPP's. The draft LPS aims to achieve as much consistency as possible with the SPP's and only seeks to include overriding provisions where the Act requirements for compliance with the Schedule 1 Objectives of LUPAA or the NTRLUS cannot be met without local provisions.

Each of these circumstances and the rationale required for the local provisions under Section 32(4) is described in Section 5.0 of this report.

2.2.6 Modification of Application of SPP's

The draft LPS does not seek to modify application of the SPP's. The SPP's are applied to land, use and development in accordance with the directions prescribed in Section LP1.0 of the SPP's and in consideration of *Guideline No.1 - Local Provisions Schedule Zone and Code Application* issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission.

The requirements for the application of the SPP's does however influence the proposal for the inclusion of overriding local provisions in the PPZ, SAP's and SSQ's. Each of these circumstances and the rationale required for the local provisions under Section 32(4) is described in Section 5.0 of this report.

2.3 Schedule 1 of LUPAA – Objectives

The first priority of a planning scheme is to meet the overarching objectives of the Act, which places a particular emphasis on 'sustainable development'. 'Sustainable Development' is defined in the Act as *"managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:*

- a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
- b) Safeguarding the life supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and*
- c) Avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment."*

The Act contains competing obligations in that a LPS is required to spatially apply the SPP's through

the zoning of land and the application of Codes, along with associated operative provisions, yet it must also demonstrate that it promotes sustainable use and development in accordance with the Schedule 1 Objectives.

It is not possible for the Meander Valley LPS to meet both obligations without the inclusion of localised provisions. The Act provides for overriding provisions to be included in a LPS, subject to meeting the criteria of section 32(4), which also correlate with the Schedule 1 Objectives. The two components effectively work together to establish the rationale for inclusion of PPZ, SAP's and SSQ's in a LPS.

The table below provides an analysis of the LPS against the Schedule 1 Objectives, highlighting those areas where the SPP's and the objectives are in tension. A detailed discussion of the proposed PPZ, SAP's and SSQ's against the criteria of section 32(4) is provided in Section 5 of this report.

Table 1 Schedule 1 Objectives

PART 1
<i>(a) to promote the sustainable development of natural and physical resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity.</i>
<p>Comment:</p> <p>Within the legislative framework of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme and the SPP's, the draft LPS seeks to ensure that the implementation of the SPP's results in sustainable outcomes. To achieve this, the inclusion of overriding local provisions is necessary in some areas to protect the environmental capability of the land and the capacity of infrastructure. The provisions of LUPAA in Section 32 allow for provisions in the LPS that are inconsistent with the SPP's, subject to criteria that demonstrates the need. This recognises that the broad application of one set of 'rules' will not always result in sustainable outcomes.</p> <p>The draft LPS includes a map overlay for vegetation protection through the Natural Assets Code, based on the Regional Ecosystem Model (Refer Section 4.1.1 and Appendix A). The overlay is the mechanism whereby important habitat is identified. However, the SPP's restrict the application of the Code to specific zones and does not allow consideration of the priority vegetation area in the Agriculture Zone, which makes up the largest portion of the Meander Valley land area. The policy behind this direction in the SPP's is that these values are considered by other jurisdictions such as the Forest Practices System or the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> assessment. The operational effect of the SPP's is that vegetation removal in areas identified in the overlay in the Agriculture Zone will not be subject to any assessment where it is for a building, as clearance for building development is exempt from approval under forest practices legislation and it may not relate to threatened species.</p>

Manipulating the application of zones to enable the operation of the Natural Assets Code is contrary to the intent of the SPP's and the directions outlined in *Guideline No.1 - Local Provisions Schedule Zone and Code Application* regarding the application of zones to achieve the zone purpose to the greatest extent possible. Identification of a high level of natural values would be justification for a zone of conservation purpose, however the data available across the State where this would be an identifiable priority is limited. The accuracy of available data across the State ranges from 90% to 10%. 'Ground-truthing' an unreserved land area of approximately 2100 square kilometres is clearly an unfeasible task for a planning authority. The majority of the Meander Valley land area is used for agriculture, as identified in the State mapping. The agricultural landscape is also peppered with natural values in a complex mosaic that to date, has been generally well managed through planning provisions that can take account of the unique circumstances that exist on each property.

Achievement of compliance with this objective is fraught due to the prescriptions of the SPP's.

(b) to provide for the fair, orderly and sustainable use and development of air, land and water.

Comment:

The draft LPS considers current use and development entitlements associated with land zoning to ensure that the outcomes on the ground for land owners and communities are fair and reasonable. The draft LPS seeks to ensure that the implementation of the SPP's results in sustainable outcomes. As stated above, this requires overriding local provisions.

Where the impact of the SPP's requires an overriding local provision, the individual circumstances are justified under Section 32(4) in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

(c) to encourage public involvement in resources management and planning.

Comment:

The draft LPS was subject to an informal preliminary consultation which has informed the version to be submitted to the Commission. The LPS will be subject to statutory notification period of 60 days in accordance with Section 35(c) of LUPAA.

(d) to facilitate economic development in accordance with the objectives set out in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

Comment:

The State government has stated that the policy behind the drafting of the SPP's is to apply regulation only to the extent necessary, thereby 'cutting red tape'. The express purpose of doing this is to facilitate economic development and certainly, it is well documented that in practice, over-regulation acts as a disincentive to economic development. The key is to find the right level of regulation.

There are elements of the draft LPS that have an express purpose to facilitate economic development, such as the SAP's for the Birralee Road Industrial Precinct and the Westbury Road

Activity Centre. These SAP's are based on planning scheme amendments that have demonstrated compliance with objectives a) to d).
<i>(e) to promote the sharing of responsibility for resource management and planning between the different spheres of Government, the community and industry in the State.</i>
<p>Comment:</p> <p>The SPP's are structured taking into account the roles of other jurisdictions in the assessment of land use, such as the Forest Practices System. The draft LPS does not seek to undermine this policy in the application of the SPP's and the drafting of local overriding provisions.</p> <p>The draft LPS has been informed by strategic planning processes undertaken by Council over a long period of time, including the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013 and significant amendments such as the Birralelee Road Industrial Precinct, rural living zoning, Hadspen expansion and most recently, the Westbury Road Activity Centre. These strategic processes have involved community, industry, local and state government consultation.</p>
PART 2
<i>(a) to require sound strategic planning and co-ordinated action by State and local government.</i>
<p>Comment:</p> <p>Refer comments under e) above</p> <p>The preparation of the draft LPS has included liaison with Tasfire in the preparation of the Bushfire Prone Area overlay and provisions of the SAP for the Birralelee Road Industrial Precinct.</p>
<i>(b) to establish a system of planning instruments to be the principle way of setting objectives, policies and controls for the use, development and protection of land; and</i>
<p>Comment:</p> <p>The Tasmanian Planning Scheme establishes a new system for the State's planning instruments that aims to achieve consistency in the objectives, policies and controls for the use and development of land by prescribing common content. Objectives and controls contained in local overriding provisions are justified against the criteria of Section 32(4) of the Act.</p>
<i>(c) to ensure that the effects on the environment are considered and provide for explicit consideration of social and economic effects when decisions are made about the use and development of land.</i>
<p>Comment:</p> <p>Comment is made in regard to the impacts of the SPP's on ecological processes in Part 1(a) above. The SPP's include a range of zones and codes that provide for assessment of environmental impact. The overriding local provisions proposed in the draft LPS are a result of the explicit consideration of social and economic effects of the SPP's on landowners, the Meander Valley municipality and the region.</p>

(d) to require land use and development planning and policy to be easily integrated with environmental, social, economic, conservation, and resource management policies at State, regional and municipal levels.

Comment:

The SPP's have been drafted by the State, in the context of compliance with State policies. The Act requires that a draft LPS must demonstrate compliance with State Policies, the policies of the NTRLUS, and may include local overriding provisions where the need is justified under the criteria of Section 32(4).

With the limiting provisions of the Act in regard to the SPP's, policies are not easily integrated at various levels, in fact, in some instances they are in direct conflict. This conflict cannot be reconciled through the current process.

(e) to provide for the consolidation of approvals for land use and development and related matters, and to co-ordinate planning approvals with related approvals.

Comment:

The approvals process is prescribed by the Act. The planning scheme regulates the level of intervention for assessment and approval through exemptions and use classifications.

(f) to secure a pleasant, efficient and safe working, living and recreational environment for all Tasmanians and visitors to Tasmania.

Comment:

The SPP's through the available zones and codes takes into account the amenity of various environments and manages the risk associated with natural hazards. The draft LPS through the inclusion of SAPs makes particular provision for these values in the objectives and detailed design outcomes in the provisions.

(g) to conserve those buildings and areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value.

Comment:

Historic built heritage is captured through places listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register, which has a statutory referral process for development applications. Other areas are protected by being included in the Environmental Management zoning of reserves.

(h) to protect public infrastructure and other assets and enable the orderly provision and co-ordination of public utilities and other facilities for the benefit of the community.

Comment:

Significant public infrastructure is protected through inclusion in the Utilities Zone or the Community Purpose Zone. The draft LPS includes SAP's that make specific provision for infrastructure and utilities.

(i) to provide a planning framework which fully considers land capability.

Comment:

The State methodology that produced the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Layer' to provide a recommendation for the State's agricultural estate, has taken into account land capability. The draft LPS has examined at a more local level the constraints to land and the capability of the land to accommodate development as prescribed in the SPP's. The draft LPS proposes local overriding provisions in some areas to address land capability constraints.

2.4 State Policies

Section 34(2)(d) of LUPAA requires that a LPS is consistent with each State Policy. State Policies are made under Section 11 of the State Policies and Practices Act 1993.

Currently there are three State Policies made and the Act also incorporates National Environment Protection Measures (NEPM's) as State Policies.

2.4.1 State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land (PAL) 2009

The purpose of the State Policy is to *"conserve and protect agricultural land so that it remains available for the sustainable development of agriculture, recognising the particular importance of prime agricultural land"*.

The stated objectives are *"to enable the sustainable development of agriculture by minimising:*

- (a) conflict with or interference from other land uses; and*
- (b) non-agricultural use or development on agricultural land that precludes the return of that land to a agricultural use"*.

The eleven principles that support the policy relate to the identification of valuable land resources and the matters than can be regulated by planning schemes.

The State government commissioned a study to identify the extent of land that is 'potentially suitable for the Agriculture Zone'. This methodology excluded certain land uses, such as forestry on State Forest and applied consistent criteria that resulted in areas identified as 'potentially constrained' and 'potentially unconstrained'.

The State methodology was not re-analysed for the purposes of determining zoning for the LPS, nor for questioning the veracity of the work. It is not the proper purview of a planning authority to examine the technical aspects of the methodology used to identify the State's agricultural estate. The methodology included consideration of prime agricultural land in classifying land and in some instances the constrained areas incorporate prime agricultural land. Typically, constrained areas are clusters of smaller titles with development and the fragmented areas at the periphery of settlements. Constrained land mostly incorporates parcels that have been converted to a

residential or non-agricultural use and would not meet the definition of agricultural land.

Principle 1 of the PAL Policy states that all agricultural land is a valuable resource and that its use for the sustainable development of agriculture should not be unreasonably confined or restrained by non-agricultural use and development. It is noted that the State mapping of unconstrained land takes in diverse rural resources that are combinations of agriculture, forestry and extractive industries across the range of land capability classifications. Each of these uses are subject to potential regulatory impacts that will be dependent upon which zone in which they are located.

For the most part, activity on the ground reflects the capability of the land and the location of key resources, but is also influenced by land ownership, tenure and lot size. The State methodology excludes State forest plantations from the agricultural estate, despite this being defined in the policy as an agricultural use. The State forestry plantation estate is contiguous with significant, private commercial forestry company holdings that make up 51.2 thousand hectares of the State's forestry resource. The prevalence of this land use in particular areas reflects the particular suitability of the topography, together with rainfall, that results in the dominant forestry land use, with the majority of holdings being the larger forestry companies, rather than smaller, share farming enterprises. The scale and ownership characteristics of the forestry company holdings is such that there is likely longevity in the maintenance of this land use, as is the case with State forest.

Applying zoning based on the State methodology results in the same, long-term land use being subject to two different zones based on land ownership and not on the most sustainable outcomes for agriculture and other rural resource uses. This results in the existing and most likely locations for extractive industries (at no risk of alienating actual agricultural land) being subject to a discretionary use status and onerous tests on the conversion of agricultural land.

It is noted that there are some risks associated with allowable uses in the Rural Zone, however the objectives, qualifications and performance criteria minimise that risk if properly administered as there are numerous references to impacts on adjoining and agricultural land uses. This is considered to be a lesser concern when compared with the definite adverse regularly impact on extractive industry. An alternative is to amend the SPP's to provide for permitted use for extractive industry in the Agriculture Zone and trust the market to reflect the best outcomes for the most valuable agricultural land (which is currently clearly evident in on-ground analysis).

Principle 2 of the PAL Policy states that use or development of prime land should not result in the unnecessary conversion to non-agricultural use or agricultural uses not dependent upon the soil for growth. The State methodology has identified some prime land as constrained and the proposed zoning of this land is discussed further in Section 3.0. In addition, prime land is also currently subject to plantation forestry. The SPP's give effect to Principle 10 of the PAL Policy, which precludes the establishment of plantation forestry on prime land except in accordance with a planning scheme that takes account of operational, scale and location aspects of the use. It is noted however, that section 12 of LUPAA precludes any intervention by the planning scheme in a lawfully commenced use or which will be applicable to numerous plantations on prime land within Meander Valley. This land is effectively already 'converted'.

Principle 7 states that the protection of non-prime land is to be determined through consideration of the local and regional significance of that land. Both the Rural Zone and the Agriculture Zone

provide for resource development uses and the protection of agriculture, though with some difference in degree. There is a need to be careful in applying the zones that in focussing only on agriculture, the pendulum swings too far in an overly conservative approach that will compromise other important rural resources. The area of land proposed for the Rural Zone is 73,510 hectares, almost all of which is under forestry use, the exception being a cluster of titles at the southwestern periphery of Westbury township. The area of land proposed for the Agriculture Zone is 102, 381 hectares. Consistent with Principle 7 of the PAL policy, the allocation of approximately 22,000 hectares of forestry company and extractive industry land, presents no risk to the Meander Valley agricultural estate.

The SPP's were examined against the principles of the PAL Policy in the development of the Rural and Agriculture Zone provisions. The requirement to apply those zones to land necessitates an analysis of land resources to determine which zone is most appropriate. Guideline No.1 - Local Provisions Schedule Zone and Code Application requires that land to be included in the Agriculture Zone should be based on the land identified in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone', the methodology described above and the map published on the LIST. The guideline provides that in applying the zone, a planning authority may *"also have regard to any agricultural land analysis or mapping undertaken at a local or regional level for part of the municipal area which:*

- (i) incorporates more recent or detailed analysis or mapping;*
- (ii) better aligns with on-ground features; or*
- (iii) addresses any anomalies or inaccuracies in the 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' layer".*

Ideally, this process would identify the agricultural estate which would then be protected by application of the Agriculture Zone, noting that the municipal area is an extremely diverse mosaic of rural uses. It is noted that Meander Valley Council has steadfastly maintained the position that the protection of agricultural land is better served by one rural resources zone that recognises that often, agriculture and other uses are combined to create the best economic prospects for landowners, a locality and the region.

Further local analysis of the results of the State layer was undertaken for the draft LPS to determine the land that should be included in the Agriculture Zone and the Rural Zone. Meander Valley Council commissioned AK Consultants to undertake this analysis and developed a methodology that looked at consistent land use patterns to determine if the State methodology was a reasonable reflection of long-term land use for rural resources.

The assessment approach and decision rules for this analysis are included at Appendix B. The methodology draws from the some of the components of the State methodology in separating out forestry land use to identify consistent, likely persistent, long term land use patterns to apply like zoning to contiguous parcels of land. This is to prevent the anomalous situation where large, contiguous tracts of forestry land (often subject to shared or combined works) are contained in two different zones solely based on land ownership.

Constrained land was analysed in greater detail to look at the relationship to adjoining land and assess whether the land was in fact already converted to non-agricultural use or had little prospect

for agricultural and should be included in a zone other than the Agriculture or Rural zones.

The outcomes of this analysis are discussed further in Section 3.0 Zoning of Land.

2.4.2 Tasmanian State Coastal Policy 1996

The State Coastal Policy 1996 (the Policy) applies to all of Tasmania, including all inlands with the exception of Macquarie Island which is subject to separate legislation within 1m from a coastal zone. The Policy is not applicable to the Meander Valley municipality on the basis that it is located in excess of 1km from the nearest coastal zone.

2.4.3 State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997

The State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997 (the Policy) is concerned with achieving *“sustainable management of Tasmania’s surface water and groundwater resources by protecting or enhancing their qualities while allowing for sustainable development in accordance with the objectives of Tasmania’s Resource Management and Planning System”*.

The SPP’s require the mandatory inclusion in the LPS of the State mapped waterway protection areas in the overlay that applies through the Natural Assets Code. The prescribed buffer distances contained in the definition (and shown in the overlay map) draw from those of the Forest Practices System and trigger assessment of development that occurs within those mapped areas. The SPP’s assume compliance with the State Policy in applying the overlay map with associated assessment provisions.

The draft LPS includes an SAP for Hadspen that specifically addresses water quality management through Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD). The SAP is approved for transition to the LPS under the Section 6 transitional provisions of LUPAA.

2.4.4 National Environmental Protection Measures

The current National Environmental Protections (NEPM) relate to the following:

- Ambient air quality;
- Ambient marine, estuarine and fresh water quality;
- The protection of amenity in relation to noise;
- General guidelines for assessment of site contamination;
- Environmental impacts associated with hazardous wastes; and
- The re-use and recycling of used materials.

The NEPMS are not directly implemented through planning schemes, with some matters being outside the jurisdiction prescribed by LUPAA. However, some aspects are addressed through various SPP provisions relating to matters such as water quality, amenity impacts on residential uses due to noise emissions and site contamination assessment.

2.5 Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy

At the direction of the Minister, each of the Regional Land Use Strategies for the State have been subject to review to remove inconsistencies with the Tasmanian Planning Scheme and the SPP's. The current version of the Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy (NTRLUS – Version 6.0) was declared by the Minister on 27 June 2018. The revisions of the NTRLUS are policy neutral (apart from those matters that are directly inconsistent with the SPP's) and as such, the LPS is examined against the relevant policies and actions .

It is noted that the current zoning of land in the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme has been assessed against the requirements of the NTRLUS and found to be compliant, noting that the process for the Interim Planning Schemes was affected by 'translation' limitations. Where the zoning of land is effectively carried forward through the application of the SPP zones, detailed justification against the NTRLUS is not warranted, as for the most part, the SPP's do not compromise the policy intent of the NTRLUS. The examination of the LPS against the NTRLUS therefore focusses on those components of the NTRLUS and the SPP's that are inconsistent and require changes in zoning or a localised response.

REGIONAL SETTLEMENT NETWORK POLICY	
E2.2 REGIONAL OUTCOME	
Establish a regionally sustainable urban settlement pattern:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To define and reinforce Urban Growth Areas; • To foster a network of well-planned and integrated urban settlements within identified Urban Growth Areas; • That consolidates the roles of the Greater Launceston Urban Area and the surrounding sub-regional urban centres; and • That reflects the Regional Framework Plan Map (D.1 D.2 and D.3) 	
POLICY	HOW IS THE DRAFT LPS CONSISTENT WITH THE REGIONAL POLICIES AND OUTCOMES?
REGIONAL SETTLEMENT NETWORKS	
RSN-P1 Urban settlements are contained within identified Urban Growth Areas. No new discrete settlements are allowed and opportunities for expansion will be restricted to locations where there is a demonstrated housing need, particularly where spare	All settlements in LPS are within an identified Urban Growth Area. No new discrete settlements have been created and zoning changes that reflect existing use and development, provide limited opportunity for expansion and are associated with settlements that are impacted by the State agricultural land mapping that identified

infrastructure capacity exists (particularly water supply and sewerage).	constrained land at the periphery.
RSN-P2 Provide for existing settlements to support local and regional economies, concentrate investment in the improvement of services and infrastructure, and enhance quality of life.	The settlement pattern and extent established in the application of zones provides for use and development that is consistent with the settlement hierarchy within the NTRLUS.
RSN-P3 Recognise the isolated relationship of the Furneaux Group of islands to the settlement system of the region, and that settlement and activity centre planning will be dependent on local strategies to support sustainable outcomes.	Not applicable
HOUSING DWELLINGS AND DENSITIES	
RSN-P4 Provide a planning framework for new and upgraded infrastructure and facilities to support a growing and ageing population and provide housing choice through a range and mix of dwelling types, size and locations in new residential developments.	The application of the General Residential, Low Density Residential Zone, Urban Mixed Use and Village Zones provides diversity in housing choice with permitted pathways. The zones are supported by an activity centre framework that provides for infrastructure and facilities.
RSN-P5 Encourage a higher proportion of development at high and medium density to maximise infrastructure capacity. This will include an increased proportion of multiple dwellings at infill and redevelopment locations across the region's Urban Growth Areas to meet residential demand.	Urban Mixed Use and General Residential Zones provide for higher density residential uses in serviced areas as a Permitted use.
RSN-P6 Focus higher density residential and mixed-use development in and around regional activity centres and public transport nodes and corridors.	Urban Mixed Use and General Residential Zones are located close to activity centres and allow for residential uses (including multiple dwellings) as a Permitted use. The settlement boundaries are defined by zone extent.

<p>RSN-P7</p> <p>In new development areas include a diversity in land uses, employment opportunities and housing types at densities that support walkable communities, shorter vehicle trips and efficient public transport services.</p>	<p>Recent Structure Plans for Prospect Vale, Hadspen, Deloraine and Westbury identify the optimal arrangements for zoning to support walkable, well serviced settlements.</p> <p>These local strategic documents have formed the basis of SAP's that have been transitioned into this LPS or are in the process of assessment.</p>
<p>INTEGRATED LAND USE AND TRANSPORT</p>	
<p>RSN-P8</p> <p>New development is to utilise existing infrastructure or be provided with timely transport infrastructure, community services and employment.</p>	<p>This is provided through the zoning of land and the SAP's listed above. It is noted that the timing of the provision of public transport is outside the jurisdiction of a planning authority.</p>
<p>RSN-P9</p> <p>Apply transit oriented development principles and practices to the planning and development of transit nodes, having regard for local circumstances and character.</p>	<p>The urban zones provide for multiple forms of transport in the consideration of subdivision design and the Parking and Sustainable Transport Code makes provision for cycling facilities. SAP's that have been transitioned into this LPS maximise opportunities to access alternate transport modes.</p> <p>It is noted that the planning scheme has limited jurisdiction over the provisions of public transport and public facilities. The policy is one that is achieved through advocacy to public transport providers and the consideration of public transport accessibility when formulating the provisions of a SAP.</p>
<p>RSN-P10</p> <p>Plan new public transport routes, facilities and high-frequency services to ensure safe and convenient passenger accessibility, and support the interrelationship between land use and transport.</p>	<p>Refer RSN-P9</p>
<p>RSN-P11</p> <p>Coordinate land use and transport planning and the sequence of development with timely infrastructure provision.</p>	<p>Refer RSN-P9</p>

<p>RSN-P12</p> <p>Connect active transport routes to improve accessibility and encourage transport use by a broader range of people.</p>	<p>Refer RSN-P9</p>
<p>RSN-P13</p> <p>Manage car parking provision in regional activity centres and high-capacity transport nodes to support walking, cycling and public transport accessibility.</p>	<p>Refer RSN-P9</p>
<p>RSN-14</p> <p>New development within walking distance of a transit node or regional activity centre is to maximise pedestrian amenity, connectivity and safety.</p>	<p>The urban zones provide for multiple forms of transport in the consideration of subdivision design and the Parking and Sustainable Transport Code makes provision for cycling facilities.</p> <p>Consistent local government standards for the provision of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure assists in achieving better results for subdivision design.</p>
<p>RESIDENTIAL DESIGN</p>	
<p>RSN-P15</p> <p>In established urban areas where an existing urban or heritage character study has been undertaken and adopted by Council, provide for development that is consistent with that study and reinforces and enhances the strengths and character of the area in which it is set.</p>	<p>SAP's for the urban areas of Prospect Vale and the expansion of Hadspen , that have been transitioned into this LPS, provide for a development outcome that enhances the character and amenity of existing settlements.</p>
<p>RSN-P16</p> <p>Achieve high quality design outcomes for all new prominent buildings and public spaces in the Launceston Central Business District, regional activity centres and transit communities.</p>	<p>Refer RSN-P15</p>

<p>RSN-P17</p> <p>Provide accessible and high- quality public open space in all new ‘Greenfield’ and infill development by creating well-designed public places.</p>	<p>SAP’s for the urban areas of Prospect Vale and the expansion of Hadspen, that have been transitioned into this LPS, provide for public open space that enhances the amenity of existing settlements.</p> <p>It is noted that the SPP’s do not include any provision for public open space in subdivision and it is not a matter that is provided for in the SPP’s that can be included in a LPS, unless by demonstration of a specific local value under s.32(4). The provisions of the Local Government (Building & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (LGBMP) are extremely limited in their jurisdiction over requirements for public open space.</p> <p>In effect, this policy cannot be implemented unless every greenfield and infill development is subject to a SAP.</p>
<p>HOUSING AFFORDABILITY</p>	
<p>RSN-P20</p> <p>Provide a variety of housing options to meet diverse community needs, and achieve housing choice and affordability.</p>	<p>Refer RSN-P4 and RSN-P5</p>
<p>RURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL LIVING DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>RSN-P21</p> <p>Rural and environmental lifestyle opportunities will be provided outside urban areas.</p>	<p>The Rural Living Zone currently in effect in the Interim Planning Scheme carries forward in purpose and description to the LPS.</p> <p>The SPP’s provide an expanded range of allowable uses and different development standards, however for the most part support the strategic intent of the NTRLUS policies and the purpose of this zone in the various locations across the municipality.</p>

RSN-P22

Rural and environmental lifestyle opportunities will reflect established Rural Residential Areas.

There are a number of locations however, where the application of the SPP's is inconsistent with the NTRLUS.

Meander Valley's Rural Living Amendment 2015 demonstrated compliance with the NTRLUS by prohibiting further lot densification of rural residential areas in localities that did not readily meet the sustainability criteria, with the existing lots providing appropriate opportunity for this land use in their current form. The SPP's, through the Rural Living Zone Area D, provides for subdivision of 10ha lots as the lowest available density.

The LPS achieves compliance with the NTRLUS by including a SAP for each of the identified localities that carries forward the prohibition on the creation of new lots by subdivision. These SAP's give effect to RSN-P23 and RSN-A26 and is discussed further in section 5.3 of this report.

[Note: The notice issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission under section 35 of LUPAA required modification of the LPS to remove the SAP over the Red Hills Rural Living Zone that prohibits the creation of new lots by subdivision and instead to apply the Rural Living Zone D.]

The NTRLUS is modified to remove references to the Environmental Living Zone which is not a zone that is available in the SPP's. 'Rural Residential Areas' are recognised as being typically included in the Rural Living Zone, however other zones may be appropriate, potentially associated with overriding local provisions to the SPP's. These zones will be applied to reflect established land use patterns and will provide residential opportunities within a rural landscape, including where services are limited, or existing natural and landscape values are to be retained" (NTRLUS p.23).

Only one Environmental Living Zone area is located at Reedy Marsh, reflecting its unique characteristics of established residential uses. The LPS proposes a Particular Purpose Zone over this area. This is discussed in detail in Section 5.2.

<p>RSN-P23</p> <p>Growth opportunities will be provided in strategically preferred locations for rural living and environmental living based on sustainability criteria and will limit further fragmentation of rural lands.</p>	<p>Refer RSN-P22</p>
<p>RNS-P24</p> <p>Growth opportunities for rural living will maximise the efficiency of existing services and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Refer RSN-P22</p>

REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTRE NETWORK POLICY

E3.2 Regional Outcome

Build and promote an attractive, sustainable and vibrant Regional Activity Centre Network to support sustainable urban settlements and communities. Regional activity centres will be well-designed urban places as specific locations for employment, infill housing, retail, commercial and community facilities that are well connected by transport infrastructure.

POLICY

HOW IS THE DRAFT LPS CONSISTENT WITH THE REGIONAL POLICIES AND OUTCOMES?

RAC-P1

Maintain and consolidate the Regional Activity Centres Network to ensure future urban development consolidates and reinforces the spatial hierarchy of existing centres. This will be achieved through the reuse and redevelopment of existing buildings and land to integrate a mix of land uses including the coordinated provision of residential development, retail, commercial, business, administration, social and community facilities, public and active transport provision and associated infrastructure.

The relevant zoning and related scheme provisions reinforces the role of the activity centres and includes provisions for higher and medium density housing within walkable catchments of the activity centres.

<p>RAC-P2</p> <p>Reinforce the role of the Principal Regional Activity Centre of Launceston as the primary focus for administration, government, business, commercial, cultural, high order retail goods (including bulk goods locations/precincts) recreational, arts and tourism activity for the region.</p>	<p>This is achieved through the distinction between the Central Business Zone and other commercial zones within the hierarchy of activity centres and the use tables of all zones, which generally restrict retail and civic uses to specific zones.</p> <p>The SAP for Westbury Road at Prospect Vale is particularly designed to enhance the local suburban centre through a high quality urban design response.</p>
<p>RAC-P3</p> <p>Promote and support the role of Major and Suburban Activity Centres so these centres broaden their district and regional attractions as places of future employment and residential development with substantially improved access, amenity, diversity, liveability outcomes.</p>	<p>Refer RAC-P2</p>
<p>RAC-P4</p> <p>Promote and support the role of lower order activity centres, particularly neighbourhood and rural town centres. This will support and strengthen local communities and encourage a viable population base for regional and rural settlements, while promoting the development of new neighbourhood and local centres within the Urban Growth Areas where appropriate.</p>	<p>Refer RAC-P2</p>
<p>RAC-P5</p> <p>Provide safe and amenable access to Activity Centres, for all members of the community, by supporting active transport opportunities to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport.</p>	<p>Recent Structure Plans for Prospect Vale, Hadspen, Deloraine and Westbury identify the optimal arrangements for zoning to support walkable, well serviced settlements. These local strategic documents have formed the basis of SAP's that have been transitioned into this LPS.</p> <p>The urban zones provide for multiple forms of transport in the consideration of subdivision design and the Parking and Sustainable Transport Code makes provision for cycling facilities. SAP's that have been transitioned into this LPS maximise</p>

	opportunities to access alternate transport modes.
<p>RAC-P6</p> <p>Improve the integration of public transport with Activity Centre planning, particularly where it relates to higher order activity centres.</p>	Refer RAC-P5
<p>RAC-P7</p> <p>Coordinate with state agencies to support the ongoing delivery of high quality, high frequency public transport that meets the needs and expectations of the community and supports the Regional Activity Centres network.</p>	It is noted that the planning scheme has limited jurisdiction over the provisions of public transport and public facilities. The policy is one that is achieved through advocacy to public transport providers and the consideration of public transport accessibility when formulating the provisions of a SAP.
<p>RAC-P8</p> <p>Provide high quality urban design and pedestrian amenity within regional activity centres by acknowledging the significance of place making, activity diversity and the improvement of amenity. Coordinated urban design and planning are necessary elements in the development and management of attractive, sustainable and socially responsive regional activity centres.</p> <p>The desired urban design outcomes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvements in the presentation, safety and amenity of the public realm and built environment; and • provision of outdoor urban spaces and streetscape environments (shopfronts, etc.) that create a diversity of land use activities and maximise public and private investments. 	Refer RAC-P5 and RAC-P6

<p>RAC-P9</p> <p>Discourage 'out-of-centre' development and provide for new use and development that supports the Regional Activity Centres Network and the integrated transport system.</p> <p>Development applications that are 'out of centre' will only be considered if all of the following criteria are adequately addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community need; ▪ No adverse impact on existing activity centres; and ▪ Synergy with existing employment hubs (i.e. health, education, research). <p>Overall, community benefit must be demonstrated through a social and economic impact assessment to reflect the strategic directions and policies of the RLUS.</p>	<p>Applying appropriate zones will discourage out of centre development through discretionary use assessment or prohibitions on use.</p>
<p>RAC-P10</p> <p>Provide for a range of land uses to be incorporated into activity centres appropriate to their role and function within the Activity Centres Hierarchy.</p>	<p>Mixed use, business and commercial zones allow for a range of uses, including residential.</p> <p>These are further refined through SAP's for activity centres at Prospect Vale and Hadspen that provide for a high degree of local amenity commensurate with the role of the centre within the hierarchy.</p>
<p>RAC-P11</p> <p>Develop activity centres with street frontage retail layouts instead of parking lot dominant retailing, with the exception of Specialist Activity Centres where the defined character or purpose requires otherwise.</p>	<p>The SPP's include provisions that address façade design and the location of parking.</p> <p>The SAP for Westbury Road address the location of parking to promote an active street frontage and interface with a passive recreation area.</p>
<p>RAC-P12</p> <p>Regional Activity centres should encourage local employment. In most instances this will consist of small scale businesses servicing the local or district areas.</p>	<p>Business/commercial zones allow for uses which services the local community.</p>

<p>RAC-P13</p> <p>Support effective access to a hierarchy of social facilities and amenities.</p>	<p>Beyond the allowance of a range of uses, this is beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme</p>
<p>RAC-P14</p> <p>Investigate capital improvements works to improve pedestrian safety and access to activity centres and precincts. Progressively implement capital works improvements to the region's activity centres.</p>	<p>SAP's that have been transitioned into this LPS or identify opportunities for improvement works in the urban design outcomes.</p>
<p>RAC-P15</p> <p>Coordinate joint agreements on the range of future needs for community, social and recreation facilities and amenities with relevant providers and state agencies.</p>	<p>Requires further regional governance and strategic work before incorporation into Schemes.</p>
<p>RAC-P16</p> <p>Coordinate joint agreements with relevant providers and state agencies on the most effective spatial distribution of future social facilities and services to the community.</p> <p>In this context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider the co-location of facilities and services within the activity centre network; and ▪ Develop a policy framework and guidelines for social community services and facilities appropriate to activity centres as part of the overall planning and development of those centres and precincts. 	<p>This is beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme, other than the allowance of a range of uses within a particular zone.</p> <p>The Hadspen SAP is transitioned from the Interim Planning Scheme and identifies a location for future educational facilities with a distinct relationship to the activity centre.</p>

REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK POLICY

E4.2 Regional Outcome

Integrate infrastructure, transport and land use planning to complement State infrastructure plans and policies. Advance efficient, cost effective and sustainable forms of urban development that support the Regional Settlement Network.

POLICY	HOW IS THE DRAFT LPS CONSISTENT WITH THE REGIONAL POLICIES AND OUTCOMES?
<p>RIN-P1</p> <p>Coordinate, prioritise and sequence the supply of infrastructure throughout the region to match the settlement framework.</p>	<p>Achieved through zoning and in the SAP's that will transition from the Interim Planning Scheme that specifically address the provision of infrastructure.</p>
<p>RIN-P2</p> <p>Identify infrastructure capacity, need and gaps in current provision to meet requirements for projected population and economic activity.</p>	<p>The use of the Future Urban Zone at Prospect Vale acknowledges that the growth area needs further investigation to determine the detail of infrastructure provision.</p>
<p>RIN-P3</p> <p>Direct new development towards settlement areas that have been identified as having spare infrastructure capacity.</p>	<p>To be achieved via the urban growth area and appropriate application of zones.</p>
<p>RIN-P4</p> <p>Recognise the Department of State Growth Road Hierarchy and protect the operation of major road and rail corridors (existing and planned) from development that will preclude or have an adverse effect upon the existing and future operations.</p>	<p>The SPP's give effect to this policy through the Road and Railway Code.</p>
<p>RIN-P5</p> <p>Recognise and protect the region's port, airport and other intermodal facilities (existing and planned), including operations, and protect from development that will preclude or have an adverse impact upon the existing and future operations.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>RIN-P6</p> <p>Facilitate and encourage active modes of transport through land use planning.</p>	<p>The urban zones provide for multiple forms of transport in the consideration of subdivision design and the Parking and Sustainable Transport Code makes provision for cycling facilities.</p> <p>Consistent local government standards for the provision of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure assists in achieving better results for subdivision design.</p>

<p>RIN-P7</p> <p>Facilitate an efficient and convenient public transportation system through land use planning.</p>	<p>The urban zones of the SPP's include consideration for public transport when creating new roads.</p>
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REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY	
<p>E5.2 Regional Outcome</p> <p>Advance a nationally and internationally competitive region that applies innovation and infrastructure investment to advance economic development in a broad range of sectors.</p>	
POLICY	HOW IS THE DRAFT LPS CONSISTENT WITH THE REGIONAL POLICIES AND OUTCOMES?
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
<p>ED-P1</p> <p>Promote increased innovation within the Northern Tasmanian economy, and encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased agricultural potential by investment in irrigation schemes and irrigated lands; • Innovation, which utilises and captures the region's water resources; • Food and wine innovation; • A diversity of logistics in freight and port capacity. 	<p>These are matters that are beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme.</p>
INDUSTRIAL LAND	
<p>ED-P2</p> <p>Provide for land use planning networks to support the development of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value agriculture and food products; • Digital (including the NBN).; • Vibrant, creative and innovative activity centres as places of employment and lifestyle; and • Diverse tourism opportunities. 	<p>Achieved through zone mapping, the range of uses allowable in the zones.</p> <p>The SAP's for Prospect Vale and Hadspen provide the framework to create vibrant activity centres.</p>

<p>ED-P3</p> <p>Provide a 10 year supply of industrially zoned land in strategic locations.</p>	<p>The Valley Central industrial precinct at Westbury is the principal industrial area for Meander Valley and one of the major industrial sites for the Northern Region, located at the junction of the State’s primary freight routes. It is a purpose designed, serviced precinct that facilitates investment in manufacturing and logistics through its strategic location and the significant buffer distances to sensitive uses. The precinct is subject to a SAP that encourages and incentivises industrial use and development through a low level of regulatory intervention on use and development, due to the subdivision standards being set up- front.</p> <p>The SAP is approved to transition into the LPS, however the SAP is proposed to be modified for the LPS. The precinct has been historically subject to unnecessary regulation due to the overreach of the Bushfire Prone Areas Code applying to undeveloped land within the zone and triggering unreasonable tests of justification for hazardous uses (for which the precinct is designed) that render the use discretionary.</p> <p>Discussion with Tasfire has resulted in provisions to be inserted into the SAP along with the Bushfire Prone Areas map that tailors the response to bushfire risk. As such, the SAP will not be transitioned and is discussed in detail in Section 5.2.</p>
<p>TRAINING AND EDUCATION</p>	
<p>ED-P4</p> <p>Provide suitable training and education opportunities in response to identified regional challenges, including those concerned with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ageing population; • Out-migration of young people; 	<p>These are matters that are beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low literacy/education/skilled workers; • Lack of diversity in the economy; • Lack of support and training facilities; and • Availability of affordable housing. 	
<p>ED-P5</p> <p>Support initiatives that provide Northern Tasmanians with an economic capacity to improve their lifestyle and engaged in fulltime or part-time employment to promote standards of living and access to basic services.</p>	<p>These are matters that are beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme.</p>
<p>ED-P6</p> <p>Encourage sustainable and appropriate land use planning practices that seek to manage the development and use of the region's natural resources.</p>	<p>The SPP zones describe the purpose and provide the range of uses available. The LPS's are to apply those zones for sustainable outcomes in accordance with the objectives of LUPAA. The inclusion of local provisions in a PPZ, SAP's and SSQ's to ensure sustainable outcomes is discussed above under the Schedule 1 Objectives.</p>
<p>ED-P7</p> <p>Prevent the loss of future rural production (including agriculture, mineral extraction, forestry).</p>	<p>The application of the SPP Agriculture and Rural Zones provides for the continued use of land for primary industry production.</p> <p>Due to the SPP's requiring that rural resources are separated into two zones, the LPS is the result of further analysis in addition to the State's mapping of the agricultural estate. The application of the zones is discussed in Section 3.0. The AK Consultant methodology is attached at Appendix B which examines constrained land and forestry land that is more consistent with the State 'rural' classification for inclusion in the Rural Zone.</p>
<p>ED-P8</p> <p>Manage the region's natural economic resources to sustainably and efficiently meet the needs of existing and future communities.</p>	<p>Refer ED-P7</p>

TOURISM	
ED-P9 Support tourism development that is guided by research and economic strategies that develop projects and initiatives to enhance the range of tourism and visitor experiences in the region.	These are matters that are beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme.
ED-P10 Support the development of the tourism sector through land use planning by ensuring land use planning policies and principles do not unnecessarily restrict tourism use and development.	<p>Numerous zones provide for tourism use and development as a complementary activity.</p> <p>The Major Tourism Zone provides for significant tourism assets by prioritising their use as a tourism attractor and allowing opportunities for complementary use. The LPS includes the historic Entally Estate in the Major Tourism Zone, recognising the relationship to tourism facilities at Entally Lodge (formerly Rutherglen) and that the site is one of the State's key heritage destinations.</p> <p>The site is listed on the State Heritage Register, which will appropriately be the primary determinant of complementary uses.</p>

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY POLICY	
E6.2 Regional Outcome	
Shape resilient, liveable and prosperous communities supported by high quality community infrastructure and living environments to meet communities' particular social, education, health care and living needs.	
POLICY	HOW IS THE DRAFT LPS CONSISTENT WITH THE REGIONAL POLICIES AND OUTCOMES?
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
SI-P01 Coordinate planning for social infrastructure with residential development.	<p>Residential, Village and Community Purpose Zones along with the activity centre commercial type zones, provide for various types of social infrastructure.</p> <p>The SAP's for Prospect Vale and Hadspen proved a</p>

	focus for social infrastructure which are directly related to servicing residential growth.
SI-P02 Provide social infrastructure that is accessible and well located to residential development, public transport services, employment and educational opportunities.	Refer SI-P02
SI-P03 Provide multi-purpose, flexible and adaptable social infrastructure that can respond to changing and emerging community needs over time.	The planning scheme can only provide opportunity for social infrastructure to develop in response to need. This is delivered through the zoning of land and the uses that are allowable.
SI-P04 Allow for a greater choice in housing types.	The application of the General Residential, Low Density Residential Zone, Urban Mixed Use and Village Zones provides diversity in housing choice with permitted pathways. The zones are supported by an activity centre framework that provides for infrastructure and facilities.
SI-P05 Protect the operation of existing and planned education/training facilities from conflicting land uses.	The SPP's outline attenuation distances for a range of uses.
CULTURAL HERITAGE	
CH-P01 Recognise, retain and protect cultural heritage values in the region for their character, culture, sense of place, contribution to our understanding of history.	There are many properties of significance within Meander Valley that are listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register. This is considered to provide an appropriate level of heritage protection for those values within the municipality to comply with this policy. In accordance with the SPP's, State heritage listed items are not included in the SPP Local Historic Heritage Code as development is assessed by the Heritage Council through a legislative referral process.

	Through notification processes for the Interim Planning Scheme in 2013, and informal consultation of the LPS, there has been no significant demand by the Meander Valley community that local heritage listings are necessary to achieve the policy.
CH-P02 Recognise and manage archaeological values.	Refer CH-P01

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT POLICY	
E7.2 Regional Outcome	
Apply a consistent approach to environmental management to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and conserve the natural environment; • Provide for the management and use of productive resources including agricultural lands, natural resources, water resources and coastal environments; and • Plan for natural hazards and climate change adaptation responses. 	
POLICY	HOW IS THE DRAFT LPS CONSISTENT WITH THE REGIONAL POLICIES AND OUTCOMES?
BIODIVERSITY AND NATIVE VEGETATION	
BNV-P01 Implement a consistent regional approach to regional biodiversity management, native vegetation communities and native fauna habitats including comprehensive spatial regional biodiversity mapping.	<p>The SPP's include the Natural Assets Code and prescribes the data content of mapping to be included in the planning scheme for watercourses and the 'Priority Vegetation Area'.</p> <p>The Northern Region has engaged Natural Resource Planning Pty Ltd to implement the Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) across the region, based on the requirements outlined in the Local Provisions Schedule Requirements (LP1.0) of the SPP's. This is described in more detail in section 4.1.1 and the REM Outline is attached at Appendix A.</p>

<p>BNV-P02</p> <p>Except where planning scheme provisions provide for exemptions, restrict land clearing and disturbance of intact natural habitat and vegetation areas, including areas of forest and non-forest communities declared under the Nature Conservation Act, coastal wetlands and remnant and appropriate cultural vegetation within settlement areas.</p>	<p>The REM approach described above, is the only mechanism available under the SPP's to identify natural vegetation values to be protected.</p> <p>The LPS contains one area of natural vegetation within a settlement boundary at Prospect Vale. This land is zoned Environmental Management which recognises its remnant value.</p>
<p>BNV-P03</p> <p>Land use planning is to minimise the spread and impact of environmental weeds.</p>	<p>This is beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme.</p>
<p>BNV-P04</p> <p>Land use planning processes are to be consistent with any applicable conservation area management plans or natural resource management strategy.</p>	<p>The REM approach described above takes into account State and local data and is consistent with Council's NRM Strategy.</p>
<p>OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION</p>	
<p>OSR-P01</p> <p>To provide for an integrated open space and recreation system that contributes to social inclusion, community health and well-being, amenity, environmental sustainability and the economy.</p>	<p>Provided in the zoning of land.</p> <p>It is noted that the SPP's do not include any provision for public open space in subdivision and it is not a matter that is provided for in the SPP's that can be included in a LPS, unless by demonstration of a specific local value under s.32(4). The provisions of the Local Government (Building & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (LGBMP) are extremely limited in their jurisdiction over requirements for public open space.</p>
<p>OSR-P02</p> <p>Improve open space planning outcomes through the delivery of a consistent regional approach that responds to the community's needs and avoids unnecessary duplication of facilities.</p>	<p>In effect, this policy cannot be implemented unless every greenfield and infill development is subject to a SAP.</p> <p>Decisions on the provision of facilities are not within the jurisdiction of a planning scheme.</p>

NATURAL HAZARDS	
<p>NH-P01</p> <p>Future land use and urban development is to minimise risk to people and property resulting from land instability by adopting a risk-managed based approach, consistent with Practice Note Guidelines for Landslide Risk Management 2007 and AGS (2007a) Guideline for Landslide Susceptibility, Hazard and Risk Zoning for Land Use Planning; AGS (2007e) Australian GeoGuides for Slope Management and Maintenance.</p>	<p>Addressed by the SPP Landslip Hazard Code.</p>
<p>NH-P02</p> <p>Future land use and development is to minimise risk to people and property resulting from flooding.</p>	<p>The SPP's contain a Flood Prone Areas Hazard Code.</p> <p>Some flood mapping is available for the Meander Valley area and is comprised of the State Flood Plain layer and local studies that have been conducted for the South Esk and Meander Rivers.</p> <p>These are discussed in detail at section 4.1.3</p>
<p>NH-P03</p> <p>Future land use and development is to minimise risk to people and property resulting from bushfire hazard.</p>	<p>The SPP's contain a Bushfire Prone Areas Code applied by a map.</p>
<p>NH-P04</p> <p>Where avoidance of hazards is not possible or the level of risk is deemed acceptable, best practice construction and design techniques and management practices are to be implemented.</p>	<p>This can be implemented only to the extent allowable by the SPP's.</p>
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
<p>CCA-P1</p> <p>Encourage energy efficient building use and design.</p>	<p>This is beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme.</p>
<p>CCA-P2</p> <p>Protect investment in new Infrastructure from the impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Flood modelling for the South Esk and Meander Rivers has including climate change scenarios which can be taken into account when considering</p>

	new infrastructure design.
COASTS AND WATERWAYS	
CW-P01 - CW-P04 Coastal Policies	Not applicable.
CW-P05 Protect and manage the ecological health and environmental values of surface and groundwater.	The SPP Natural Assets Code prescribes the extent of water course protection. The Karst SAP, which has been approved for transition into the LPS, includes consideration of infiltration into the below ground karst system.
CW-P06 Where appropriate, development in new or redevelopment areas is to adopt best practice Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles.	The Hadspen SAP, which has been approved for transition into the LPS, includes specific WSUD design outcomes for the new areas of greenfield development.
CW-P07 Protect the water quality of the region's waterways and wetlands, including key water supply catchments.	The SPP Natural Assets Code prescribes the extent of water course protection.
CW-P08 Recognise the importance of non-land use planning based organisations and their strategies and policies in managing, protecting and enhancing natural values.	This is beyond the jurisdiction of a planning scheme.
LANDSCAPE AND SCENIC AMENITY	
LSA-P01 Consider the value of protecting the scenic and landscape amenity of key regional tourism routes having regard to the routes identified in Map E3 and local circumstances, as well as the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of scenic landscapes as viewed from major roads and tourist routes/destinations as contributing to 	The LPS includes a scenic corridor over the key tourism routes of the Bass Highway, Meander Valley Road, Illawarra Road and the Mole Creek Road. The prominent Blackstone Hills are subject to a Scenic Protection Area, however are affected by the SPP limitations regarding the application of scenic management areas to particular zones. This is discussed in detail in Section 3 in regard to the zone change proposed for Travellers Rest.

<p>economic basis of the tourism industry as well as local visual amenity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of natural/native vegetation in contributing to scenic values of rural and coastal areas generally, with particular emphasis on prominent topographical features; and • Need to protect skylines and prominent hillsides from obtrusive development/works. 	
<p>LSA-P02</p> <p>Protect specific topographic or natural features of significant scenic/landscape significance.</p>	<p>Refer LSA-P01</p>

2.6 Meander Valley Council Community Strategic Plan 2014 – 2024

Future direction (1) - A sustainable natural and built environment

Managing the balance between growth and the conservation of our natural and built environment is a key issue. Decisions will respect the diversity of community values, will be fair, balanced and long term in approach. Specific areas are forestry, protection of our natural, cultural and built heritage, scenic landscape protection, karst management, salinity, water quality, infrastructure and building design.

- 1.1 Contemporary planning supports and guides growth and development across Meander Valley.
- 1.2 Liveable townships, urban and rural areas across the local government area with individual character.
- 1.3 The natural, cultural and built heritage of Meander Valley is protected and maintained.
- 1.4 Meander Valley is environmentally sustainable.
- 1.5 Public health and the environment is protected by the responsible management of liquid and solid waste at a local and regional level
- 1.6 Participate and support programs that improve water quality in our waterways

Comment:

Within the constraints of the Act and SPP requirements, the draft LPS provides for growth and development, carrying forward local strategies in place through the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013, such as the recent amendment for the Rural Living Zone.

The draft LPS includes existing and new SAP's that aim to create high quality, liveable environments, such as the SAP's over Hadspen and the Westbury Road Activity Centre. Local

provisions relating to karst and the Particular Purpose Zone at Reedy Marsh expressly provide for good environmental outcomes.

Future direction (2) - A thriving local economy

Meander Valley needs to respond to changes and opportunities to strengthen and broaden its economic base. We need to attract investors, build our brand, grow population, encourage business cooperation, support development and promote the liveability of Meander Valley.

- 2.1 The strengths of Meander Valley attract investment and provide opportunities for employment.
- 2.2 Economic development in Meander Valley is planned, maximising existing assets and investment in infrastructure.
- 2.3 People are attracted to live in the townships, rural and urban areas of Meander Valley.
- 2.4 A high level of recognition and demand for Great Western Tiers products and experiences.
- 2.5 Current and emerging technology is available to benefit both business and the community.

Comment:

The draft LPS provides for the zoning of land that enables living choices across urban, rural township and rural living lifestyles. This is a long standing strategy that aims to attract population to Meander Valley.

Targeted economic investment is supported through commercial and industrial precincts to increase employment opportunities. The SAP over the Valley Central industrial precinct at Westbury aims to ensure that the economic comparative advantages of the precinct are protected.

The SAPs included in the draft LPS provide for planned infrastructure investment.

Future direction (3) Vibrant and engaged communities

Building capacity will enable our communities to change and grow through resilience and capability. It will also build character and a sense of community across our townships and urban areas. We will support a culture of life-long learning and creativity through community partnerships.

- 3.1 Creativity and learning are part of daily life across the communities of Meander Valley
- 3.2 Successful local events enhance community life.
- 3.3 Education and training opportunities are available to everyone across the local government area.
- 3.4 Meander Valley communities have the resilience and capacity to address and overcome life's challenges and emergencies.
- 3.5 Young people have the opportunity to be engaged in community life

Comment:

The strategic outcomes listed are largely outside the scope of a planning scheme, however are facilitated by good urban design and the creation of quality public places where communities can gather.

The draft LPS includes SAP's that provide for these types of spaces at Hadspen and the Westbury Road Activity Centre.

Future direction (4) A healthy and safe community

To make the most of our lifestyle and cope with change we need to be fit and healthy. Participation in structured and informal recreation activities will support this goal. Meander Valley's environment provides the opportunity to develop nature based recreational activities. We need to work together to develop and maintain the infrastructure and activities that support health and safety through all stages of life.

- 4.1 The health and wellbeing needs of all sectors in the community are planned, met and managed.
- 4.2 Infrastructure, facilities and programs encourage increased participation in all forms of active and passive recreation.
- 4.3 Public health and safety standards are regulated, managed and maintained.
- 4.4 Prepare and maintain emergency management plans and documents and work with our communities to educate and plan for emergencies.

Comment:

The draft LPS includes land in the Open Space Zone and Recreation Zone that provides for passive and active recreation. The SPP's include exemptions that remove unnecessary regulatory requirements for the establishment of recreation infrastructure.

A range of hazard considerations are included in the SPP's relating to bushfire, flooding and landslip. These are important considerations for future use and development and ensuring that the risk to lives and property is not increased. Recent flood modelling for the Meander and South Esk Rivers assists the assessment of risk as it improves the degree of accuracy in information, which also assists members of the public in making their investment decisions.

Future direction (5) Innovative leadership and community governance

Meander Valley Council's leadership role is strengthened by community engagement in long-term planning, transparent decision-making and advocacy coupled with planned financial and asset management. Continuous review of service levels and organisational systems together with skills training for Councillors and staff will ensure the responsible management of Council as an organisation. Collaboration and resource sharing between Councils in the region will provide best value for future planning and service provision.

Comment:

Not applicable to the LPS

Future direction (6) - Planned infrastructure services

Infrastructure for transport, water, waste management and community facilities form the foundations our communities are built on. Existing infrastructure, plant and equipment needs to be maintained while long term innovative solutions are developed to respond to rural and urban needs. It is important to understand what assets we have now, the services they deliver, their condition and ongoing costs so responsible future plans can be made.

- 6.1 The future of Meander Valley infrastructure assets is assured through affordable planned maintenance and renewal strategies.
- 6.2 Regional infrastructure and transport is collaboratively planned and managed by all levels of government.
- 6.3 The Meander Valley transport network meets the present and future needs of the community and business.
- 6.4 Open space, parklands, recreation facilities, cemeteries and public buildings are well utilised and maintained.
- 6.5 Stormwater and flooding cause no adverse impacts
- 6.6 Infrastructure services are affordable and meet the community's needs into the future.

Comment:

The SPP's include requirements for infrastructure and services for subdivision in the urban zones. Meander Valley Council's structure plans for the various settlements and the viability of servicing, informs the zoning of land and timeframes for the installation of infrastructure. The draft LPS also includes a SAP for Hadspen that specifies the type of infrastructure treatment and includes infrastructure cost recovery requirements through a Part 5 Agreement.

Due to changes to the Building Act in 2017, planning schemes can no longer include provisions that relate to the technical components of stormwater plumbing to prevent flooding. These matters will be addressed by the stormwater authority under the Urban Drainage Act and through plumbing permits.

2.7 Adjacent Municipal Areas

Section 34(g) of the LPS Criteria requires that the planning scheme *“as far as practicable, is consistent with and co-ordinated with and LPS's that apply to municipal areas that are adjacent to the municipal area to which the relevant planning instrument relates”*.

Currently, there are no LPS' of adjacent municipalities in place or drafts well advanced in order for Meander Valley Council to determine if there are inconsistencies. Certainly, no assumptions are

made in regard to adjacent municipalities carrying forward existing zoning, as many Councils are experiencing inconsistent outcomes in regard to the effects of particular SPP's on the ground that may warrant local responses through Particular Purpose Zones, SAP's or SSQ's.

Other than overlay mapping provided by the State (watercourses, electricity infrastructure), one consistent element being undertaken across the State for LPS's is the methodology being used for the Priority Vegetation Area in the Natural Assets Code. Natural Resource Planning Pty Ltd has developed a Regional Ecosystem Model and has been engaged by each region to apply the model to determine the Priority Vegetation Area.

The Meander Valley municipality is bordered to the west by the Cradle Coast Region and to the south, by the Southern Region. The review of their respective regional strategies for consistency with the SPP's is not yet complete and may also affect the zoning of land and local provisions that may apply.

Each of the adjoining municipalities will be notified of the LPS directly and may forward submissions in regard to any issues at the interface of municipal areas.

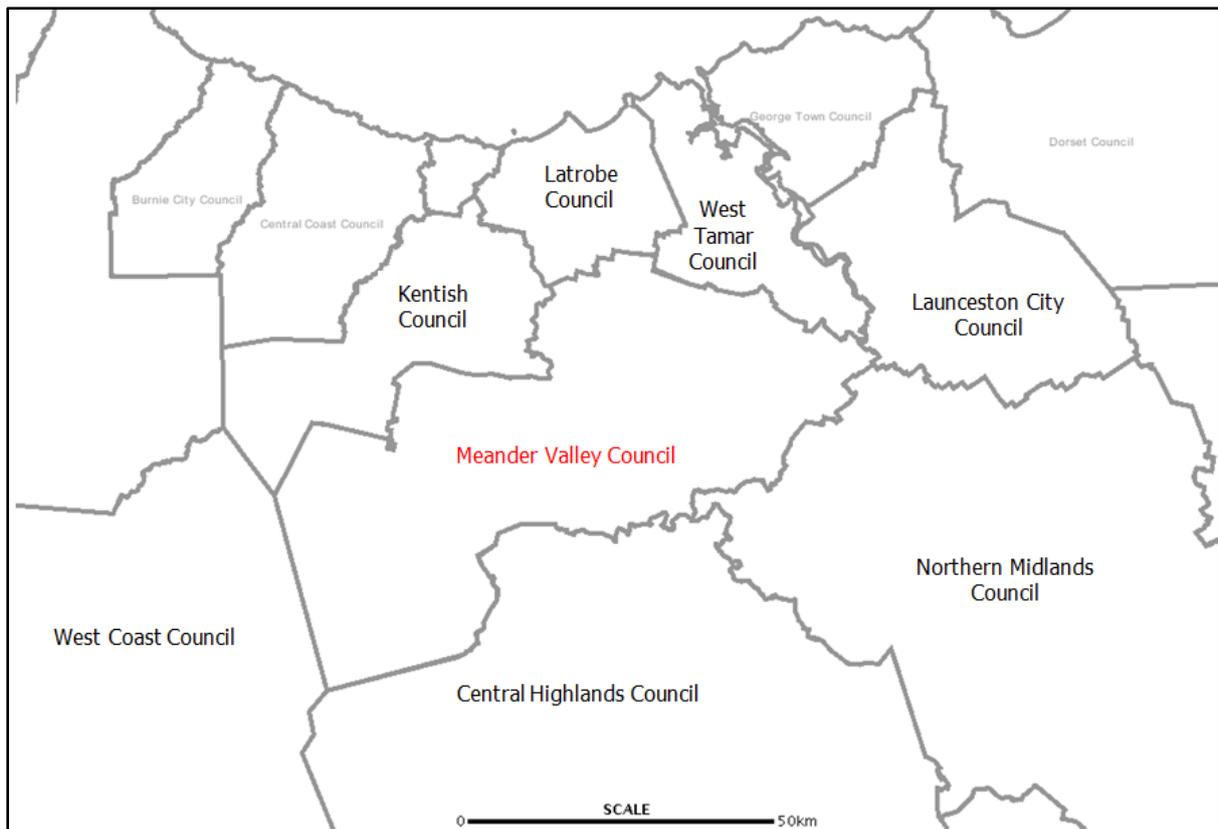


Figure 2.1 - Map of adjoining municipalities (Source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

2.8 Gas Pipelines Act 2000

The LPS is to have regard to the safety requirements set out in the standards prescribed under the Gas Pipelines Act 2000. The Act and regulations provide for safety requirements, however these do not have any direct relationship to a planning scheme. More relevantly the Act includes a declared statutory notification corridor for use and development within proximity to the pipeline to ensure its safety and protection. Sections 70C and 70D of the Act require the planning authority to give notice to the pipeline licensee for development within the corridor. The licensee may provide advice to the planning authority as to safety conditions that are to be included on any permit issued. A planning authority cannot include on a permit condition that conflicts with any condition contained in the safety and operating plan for the affected pipeline.

The corridor traverses a substantial part of the eastern end of the municipality and is a particular investment advantage of the Valley Central industrial zone at Westbury. The SAP for Valley Central industrial precinct shows the pipeline easement and the statutory corridor ensures that the pipeline licensee is part of the process of development assessment.

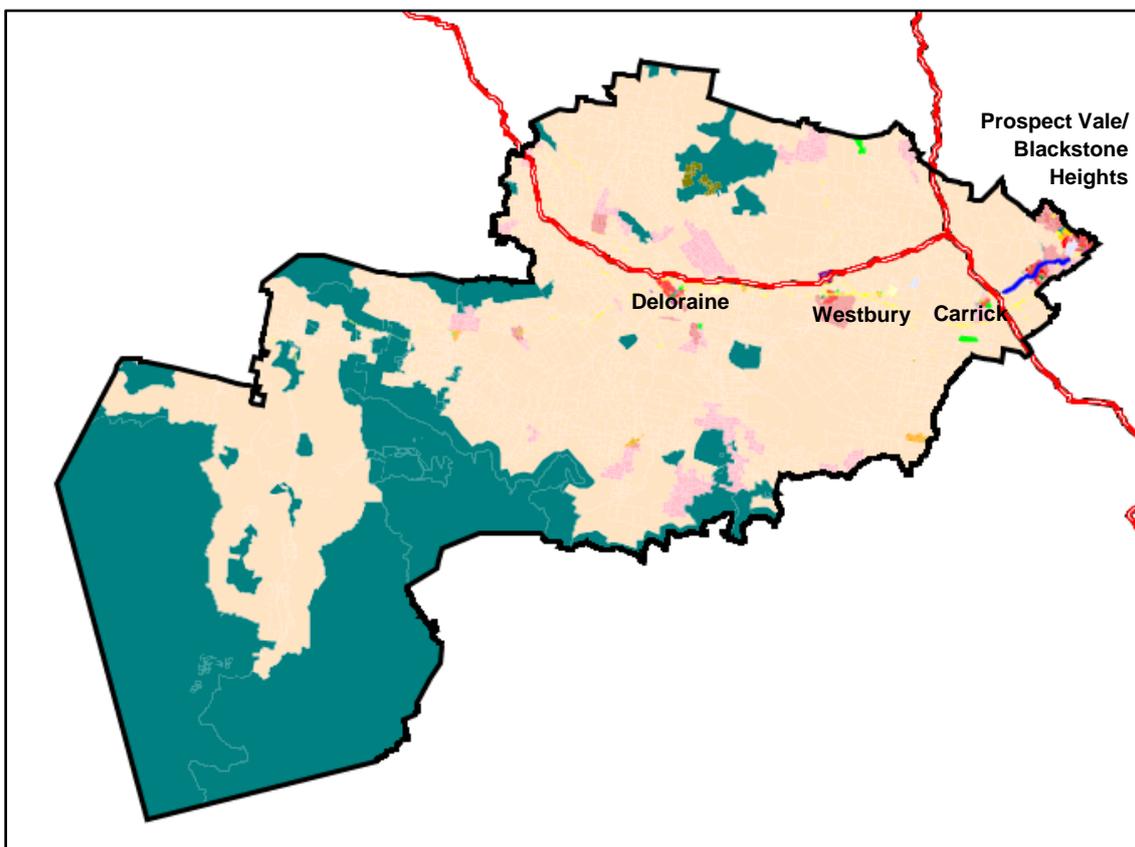


Figure 2.2 - Meander Valley municipality showing gas pipeline statutory corridor over land zoning. (Source: MVC GIS data)

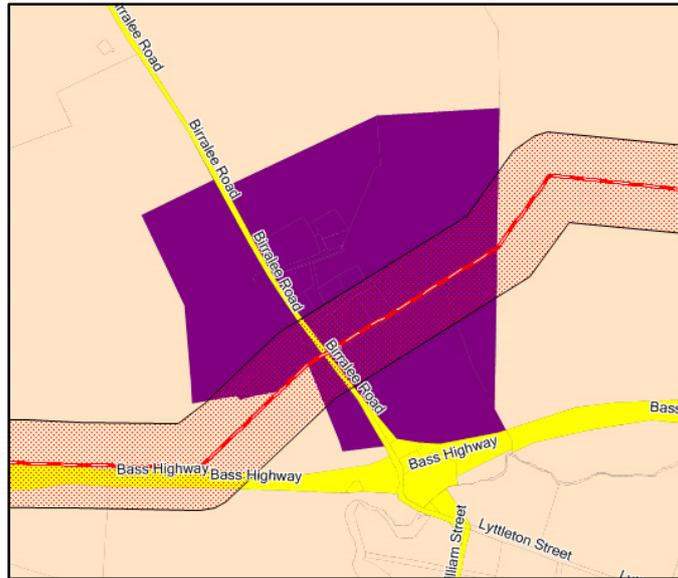


Figure 2.3 - Gas pipeline statutory corridor over Valley Central Industrial Zone at Westbury (Source: MVC GIS data)

3.0 Zoning of Land

Guideline No 1 - Local Provisions Schedule Zone and Code Application was issued in May 2017 by the TPC in May 2017, with the approval of the Minister, under Section 8A of LUPAA. The guideline was revised on 19 June 2018 and released by the Tasmanian Planning Commission with approval of the Minister. This outlines instructions for the application of the SPP's with particular emphasis on Section LP1.0 of the SPP's which outlines the requirements for the contents of the LPS.

Section LP1.0 includes mandatory requirements for the Rural Living Zone in that it must differentiate between the A, B,C & D areas and the LPS must also differentiate between Particular Purposes Zones. The Meander Valley LPS includes only one area at Reedy Marsh.

Guideline No.1 directs that the “*primary objective in applying a zone should be to achieve the zone purpose to the greatest extent possible*”. This is consistent with the Schedule 1 Objectives of the LUPAA, however must also be read in conjunction with the allowance for overriding local provisions to be included in a LPS and the requirement to demonstrate that it promotes sustainable use and development. Guideline No.1 contains ‘should’ statements for the zoning of land and in doing so, recognises that that there will be circumstances whereby sustainable outcomes are not achieved without variation in zone type, or the inclusion of overriding local provisions.

For the most part, the Meander Valley LPS carries through existing Interim Planning Scheme zoning, as these correlated with the Zone Application Guidelines. The associated changes in zone standards are generally minor and it is considered that the strategic intent

underpinned by the NTRLUS and local strategies was not compromised by the SPP's. A comparative analysis of zone content that informed initial LPS preparation is included at Appendix C. The process of LPS development has determined that despite the zone purpose and/or uses of the SPP's being the 'best fit' to achieve the primary objective, some associated standards of the zone did not result in sustainable outcomes and disadvantaged landowners, in direct conflict with the requirements of Section 34. This has resulted in the LPS including SAP's and SSQ's which are discussed in detail in Section 5 below.

Proposed changes to zoning have resulted from:

- the statements contained in Guideline No.1;
- the removal of the Environmental Living Zone;
- the requirement to include the Agriculture Zone and Rural Zone over rural resources,
- the results of the State's mapping of 'Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone' and further local analysis;
- SPP restrictions on the combination of some zones and scenic protection overlays;
- recent amendments in progress; and
- preliminary public consultation.

The zone changes are discussed below.

Particular Purpose Zone – Larcombes Road

One Particular Purpose Zone is included in the draft LPS located at Larcombes Road, Reedy Marsh. The zone is discussed below in Section 5.

Landscape Conservation Zone – Travellers Rest

Travellers Rest is a low density residential area located on the eastern end of the Blackstone hills. The prominent topography of the native vegetated hills is such that they are highly visible in the landscape on approach to Launceston along the Bass Highway and the Meander Valley Highway, two major roads in the State road network. The hills form a 'green wedge' between the urban edge of Greater Launceston at Prospect Vale and the settlement of Hadspen to the west.

There has been a long standing policy, implemented through planning schemes since the mid 1990's, that the scenic value of the vegetated hills was prioritised and development managed to minimise visual impacts on the landscape. Currently, the Low Density Residential Zone over the area has a scenic management overlay which requires all development to apply for a discretionary permit. This arrangement cannot be carried through to the LPS as the SPP's do not allow for scenic management areas to be applied to the Low Density Residential Zone for development other than subdivision. The lots within the area are mostly taken up with dwellings and vegetation clearance and buildings on existing lots are development that is prioritised for management. The land is constrained for further densification due to rocky terrain and on-site wastewater limitations and

potential land stability issues. Subdivision is currently prohibited.

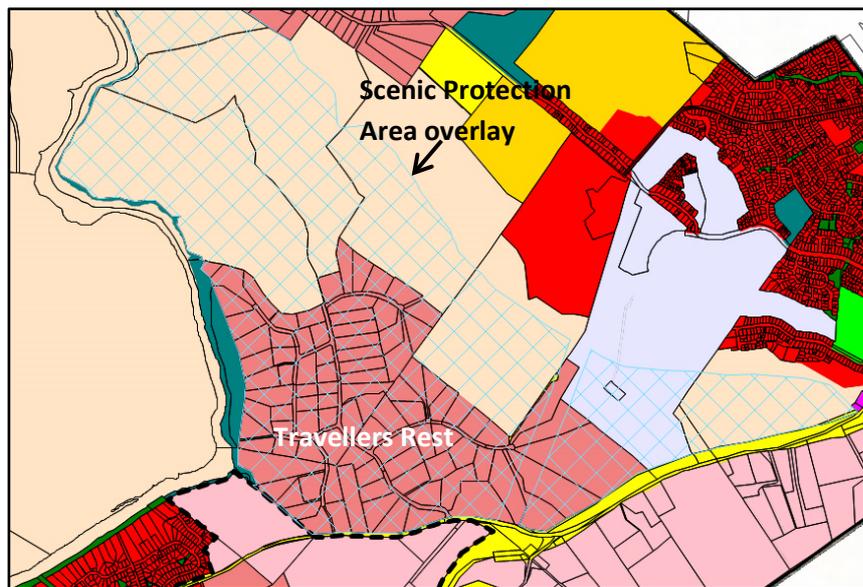


Figure 3.1 – Current zoning and scenic protection overlay at Travellers Rest

In reviewing SPP zones for application to this area, the Landscape Conservation Zone purpose most closely describes the priority for the management of landscape values and the limited number of allowable uses supports the planning outcome of reducing development pressure on the landscape. Guideline No. 1 states that the zone is “not a large lot residential zone”, and cites the Rural Living Zone as an alternative. However, this disregards the other zone purpose statements of the Rural Living Zone relating to agricultural use and a large range of other uses that can be considered. The guideline refers to ‘lower order rural activities’.

These characteristics do not reflect the circumstances of the Travellers Rest area, which is purely a residential area within a highly prominent landscape setting. It requires a refined level of management to protect its values, not only for the broader viewing public, but also the residents that value this particular environment. The LPS proposes to support the appropriate recognition of the residential environment through a SAP that substitutes the discretionary status for single dwellings with permitted status. Recognising principal uses through the use table reduces the risk of future challenges. The question is not one of whether anyone should have a dwelling, it is only about how it is developed and the visual impacts on the landscape.

The zone also takes in the southern-most part of the Launceston Country Club title that is bushland within the scenic management overlay, as this is currently zoned Major Tourism which under the SPP’s, also cannot be subject to a scenic management overlay for buildings and vegetation clearance.

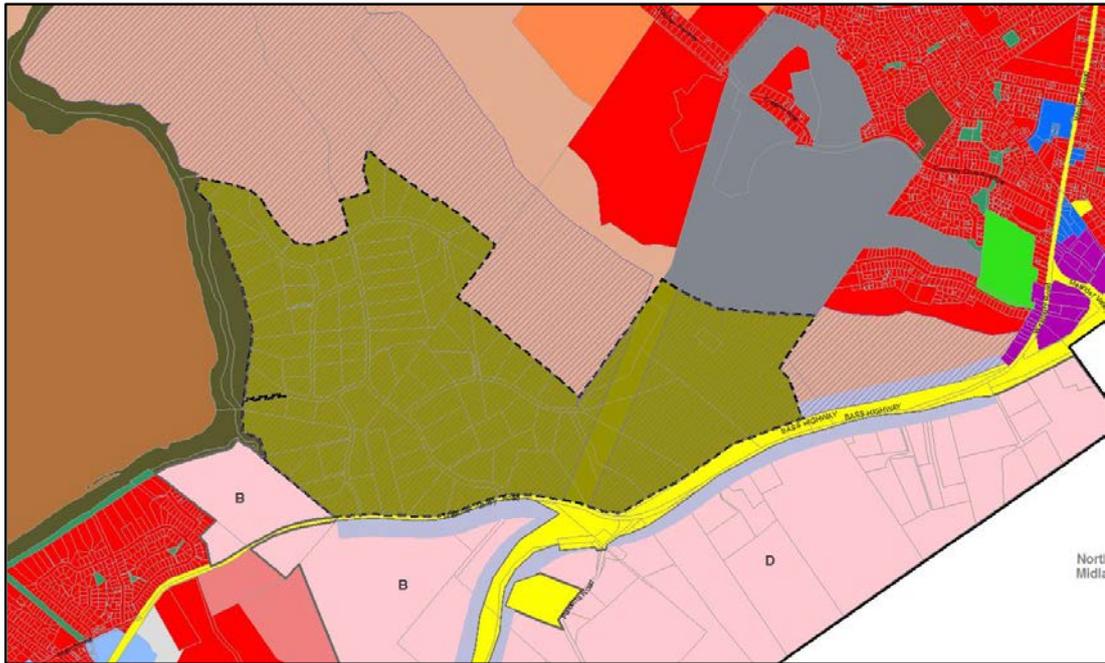


Figure 3.2 – Proposed zoning and scenic protection overlay at Travellers Rest

Agriculture Zone and Rural Zone

The LPS is required to zone rural land into the Agriculture Zone and the Rural Zone. The majority of this land is currently under one Rural Resources Zone in the Interim Planning Scheme.

Guideline No.1 describes the zoning for the Agriculture Zone as being based on the State map 'Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone', but provides for any analysis at a local level that:

- incorporates more recent or detailed analysis;
- better aligns with on-ground features; or
- addresses any anomalies in the State map.

The State map identifies 'constrained land'. Typically, constrained areas are clusters of smaller titles and the sometimes fragmented areas at the periphery of settlements. Land identified as constrained was analysed to determine if the land had reasonable prospects for the sustainable use and development of agriculture. In the Meander Valley LPS, constrained areas are generally incorporated into the adjoining zoning of settlements, except where actively used for cropping or as part of an adjoining farm. This land is generally already converted and not defined as agricultural land or has little prospect for agricultural use. Isolated clusters of small titles within the agricultural landscape are incorporated into the Agriculture Zone.

Further analysis undertaken by agronomists AK Consultants, sought to identify land use patterns that are consistent with areas that were identified as not being suitable for agriculture. This ensures that the spatial application of zoning is consistent on the ground

and that, as much as possible, the same contiguous land uses are not subject to different rules. The Rural Zone is described in Guideline No.1 as being applied to land with limited or no potential for agriculture with the zone purpose reflecting rural uses that are not agriculture. Notwithstanding the obvious fact that often, rural properties are a combination of agriculture and other uses (e.g. forestry), the further analysis looked at the likely longevity of uses that were not agriculture and their connectivity to land identified as something other than agriculture (State forest, reserves).

The 'Decision Rules' for this exercise are attached at Appendix B and the results shown in Figure 3.3 below (refer Appendix B for A3 version).

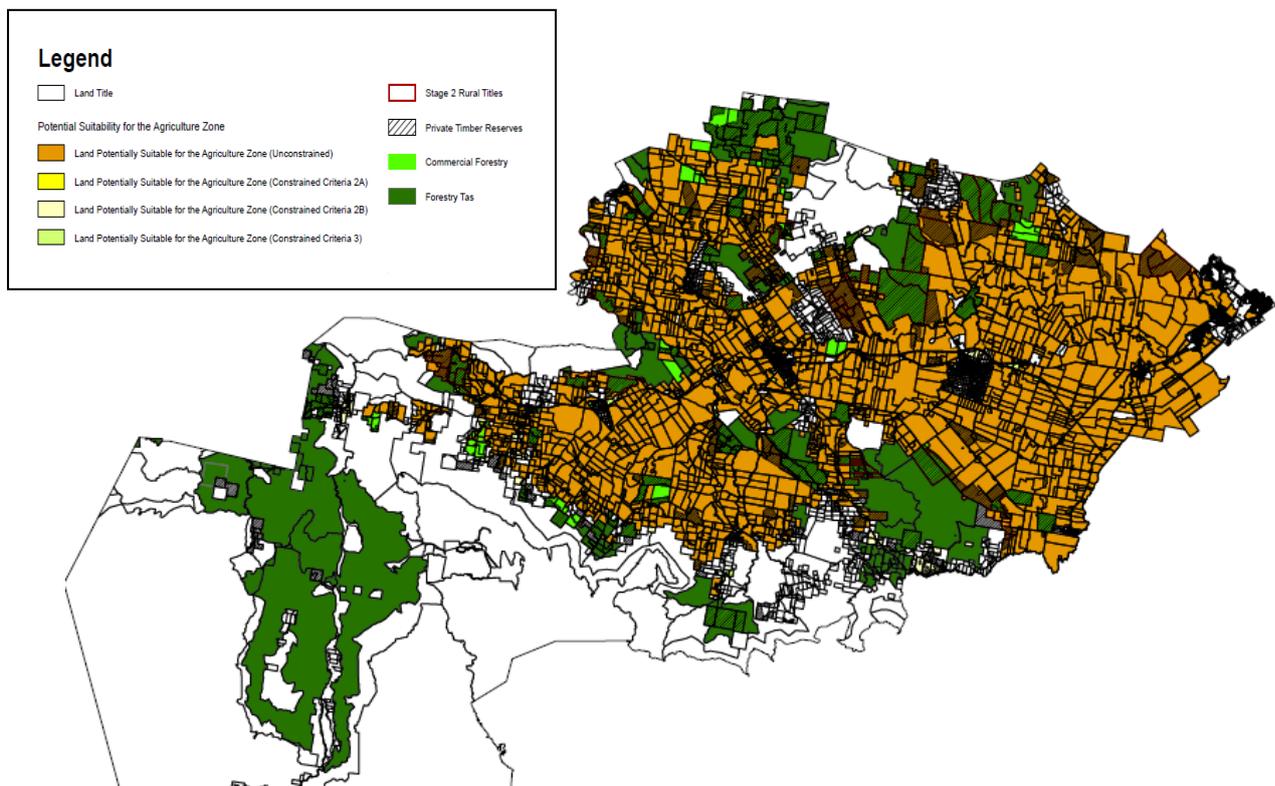


Figure 3.3 – Agriculture Zone Analysis

The process identified land likely to represent the permanent forest estate by locating private land in a Private Timber Reserve and/or which is held by commercial forestry company interests, and is also contiguous to State forest land. This is considered to represent circumstances that reflect long-term forestry land use that should be consistent in zoning, notwithstanding the inherent contradiction in the State methodology which precludes the State plantation estate from being zoned Agriculture Zone, despite plantation forestry being defined as an agricultural use in the PAL Policy.

Guideline No.1 states that the primary objective in applying a zone should be to achieve the zone purpose to the greatest possible. It reinforces that land use should be the primary determinant of zoning, rather than just land ownership. If one accepts under the State

methodology that that the land use of State forest represents a permanent, non-agricultural use that should be zoned Rural Zone, it follows that land under the same land use, particularly adjoining State forest, should be zoned in the same way. Large-scale commercial forestry company interests are unlikely to change use in the future, whereas it is presently more common for smaller, share farming forestry operations to remove PTR's and revert to grazing, due to changed circumstances in the market for financial returns and the economies of scale. It is noted that the plantations scattered throughout the agricultural area are experiencing dynamic land use change, whereas the larger commercial interests remain constant.

An example of where zoning anomalies would occur over combined forestry use of State forest and private land is at Weegen and across the municipal boundary at Lower Beulah in Kentish, shown in Figure 3.4 below. The State forest contains in excess of 2000 hectares of plantation forest and the forestry company has approximately 2150 hectares. This is a significant area of contiguous forestry use that would be subject to two different zones under the State methodology, with 'Potentially Unconstrained Land' shown below in orange shading. This circumstance occurs wherever State forest adjoins forestry company holdings.

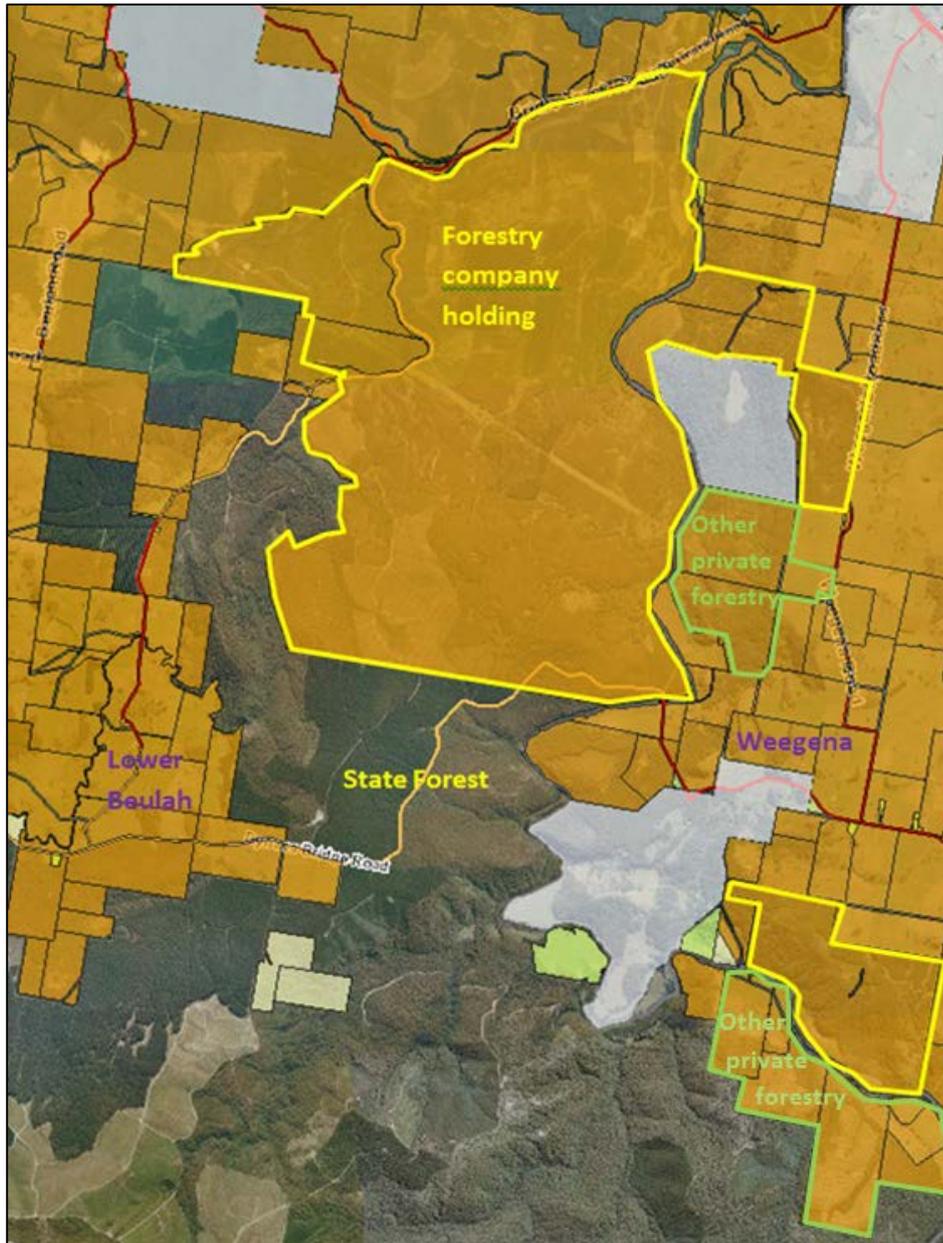


Figure 3.4 – forestry use and Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone at Weegeana

Other larger holdings of private forestry that occur within the same locality and are contiguous to State forest and forestry company holdings are also considered for inclusion in the Rural Zone to provide for consistent zoning. In some circumstances, the preference to zone cadastral parcels as one zone will incorporate small amounts of prime land within the Rural Zone. An example of this is the holding of private forestry at Weegeana where part of the title is used for forestry and the flatter prime land is retained in pasture, shown in Figure 3.5 below.

As discussed above under the PAL Policy, the on-ground use of land is generally reflective of its capability and the Rural Zone includes reasonable tests for the protection of agricultural land, however this title warrants consideration for split zoning along the clear

topographic features the distinguishes the pasture paddock from the forestry which would align with the zoning of adjoining agriculture.

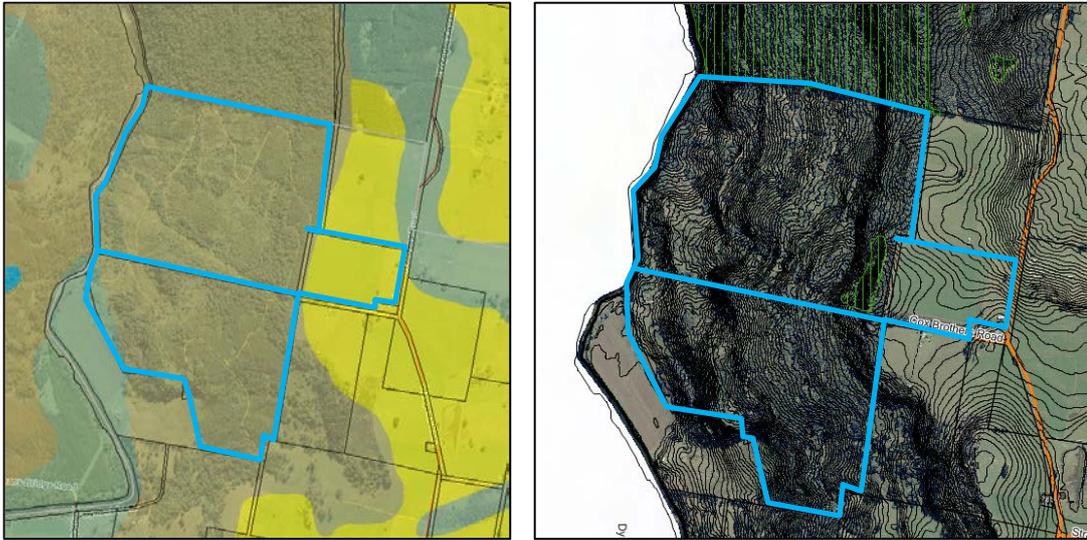


Figure 3.5 – Combination forestry and prime land at Weegen

There are other circumstances where competing demands for extractive resources warrant consideration of Rural zoning for a different priority purpose, where there is a clear delineation between agriculture and extractive industry. An example of this is the locations of quarries, which are based on the location of a specific resource and are not interchangeable. Some occur within active agricultural land and these are included in the Agriculture Zone, however there are numerous circumstances where quarries are co-located with private and State forestry. One circumstance where this occurs in combination with agriculture on prime land is the Punch's Terror Quarry at Dunorlan, which crosses State and private land (Refer Figure 3.6). This quarry is a significant resource that should not be subject to discretionary use status if the agriculture zone were applied across the whole title.

This title may warrant consideration for split zoning, however it is considered the risk of conversion to non-agricultural use is very low as it farmed in conjunction with other adjoining, substantive sized titles.

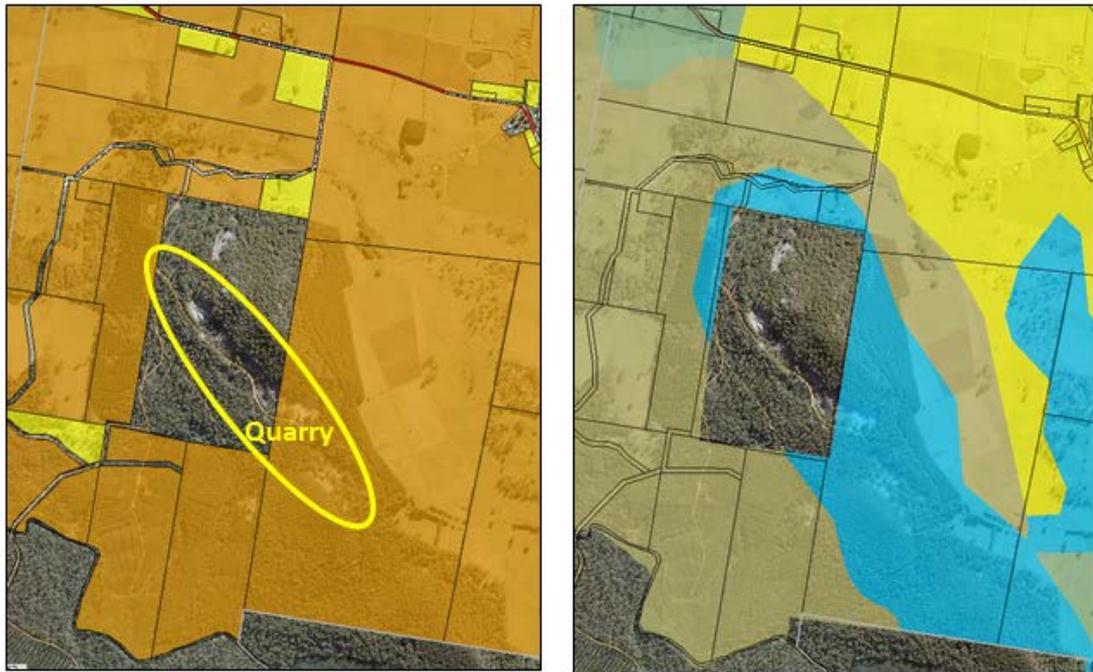


Figure 3.6 – Combination Extractive industry, forestry and prime land at Dunorlan

The Meander Valley methodology identified a large area (approximately 4700 hectares) of contiguous forestry at Reedy Marsh that also included some prime agricultural land (Refer Figure 3.7). The land use on this cluster of titles generally reflect the capability of the land, however there are multiple titles owned by the one forestry company that have historically incorporated a portion of the prime land and is unlikely to revert to cropping or pasture. In effect the land is converted and is zoned Rural Zone consistent with the methodology described above. Other titles in the area are smaller and a mixture of cropping, pasture and plantation. As described above, these holdings will potentially revert fully to cropping or grazing and are include in the Agriculture Zone.

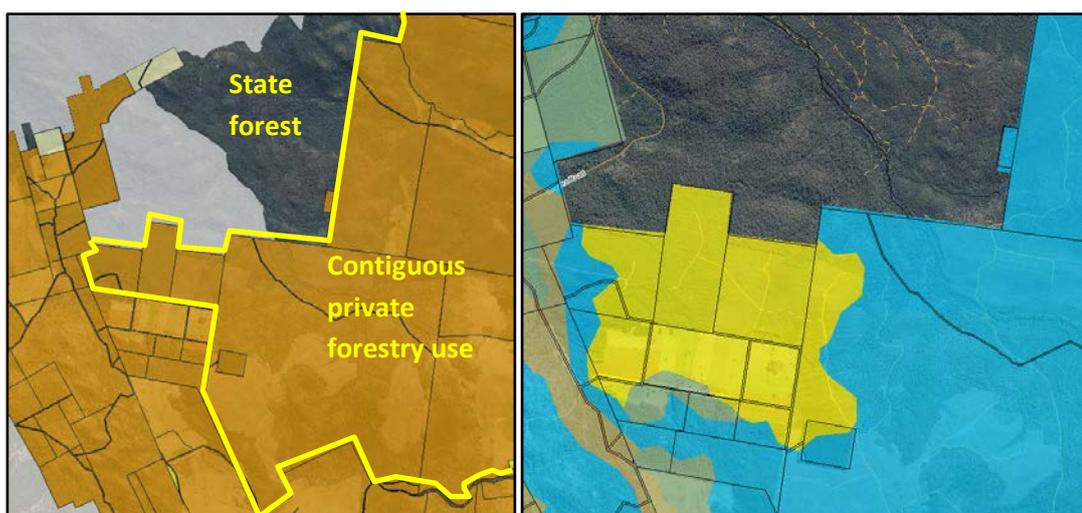


Figure 3.7 - Combination forestry and prime land at Reedy Marsh

The LPS zone map is based on the results of the land use pattern analysis and varies the State Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture map by including the likely permanent forestry estate in the Rural Zone.

Deloraine:

Constrained land at the periphery of Deloraine was analysed under the decision rules and the PAL Policy. Figures 3.8 and 3.9 shows the area identified as potentially constrained and the corresponding land capability map at a scale of 1:25,000 (which is more accurate than the 1:100,000 layer published on LIST Map).

The area indicated as Potentially Constrained Criteria 2A and 3 is mostly already converted to residential and utility uses and with no prospect of sustainable agricultural use due to the degree of restriction by size, shape and proximity to other non-agricultural uses. As such, this land is not defined as agricultural land under the PAL Policy. A prior on-site land capability assessment on 77 East Church Street for the application for that dwelling, determined that the class of the land was in fact mostly Class 4 and not Class 3 prime land and the land had no prospects for sustainable agriculture and there was no unnecessary conversion of agricultural land. The land is proposed to zoned Low Density Residential Zone and Utilities Zone in accordance with Guideline No.1 to reflect the current land use, servicing constraints and existing utility use.

This contrasts with the land identified as Potentially Constrained Criteria 2B, which contains only one dwelling, has active cropping and pasture development and has numerous contiguous titles that are farmed in conjunction and adjoin larger agricultural holdings. The use of this land reflects the higher land capability and it is considered that the land is not permanently compromised for agriculture and should be zoned Agriculture Zone.

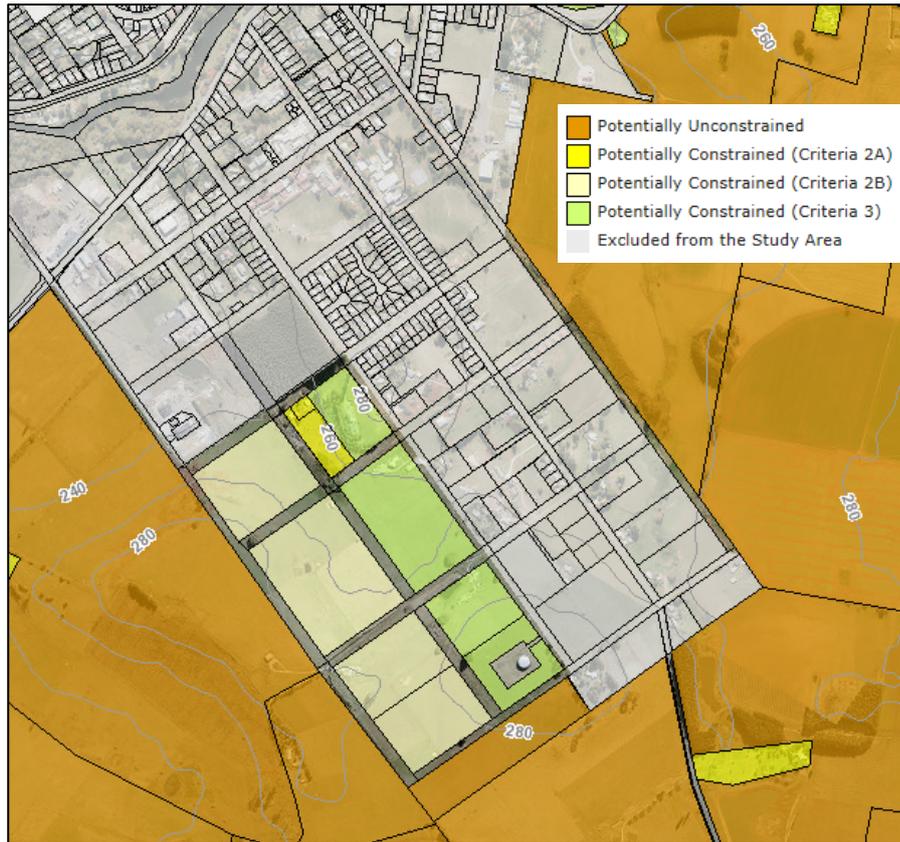


Figure 3.8 – State Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone over aerial photo (Source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

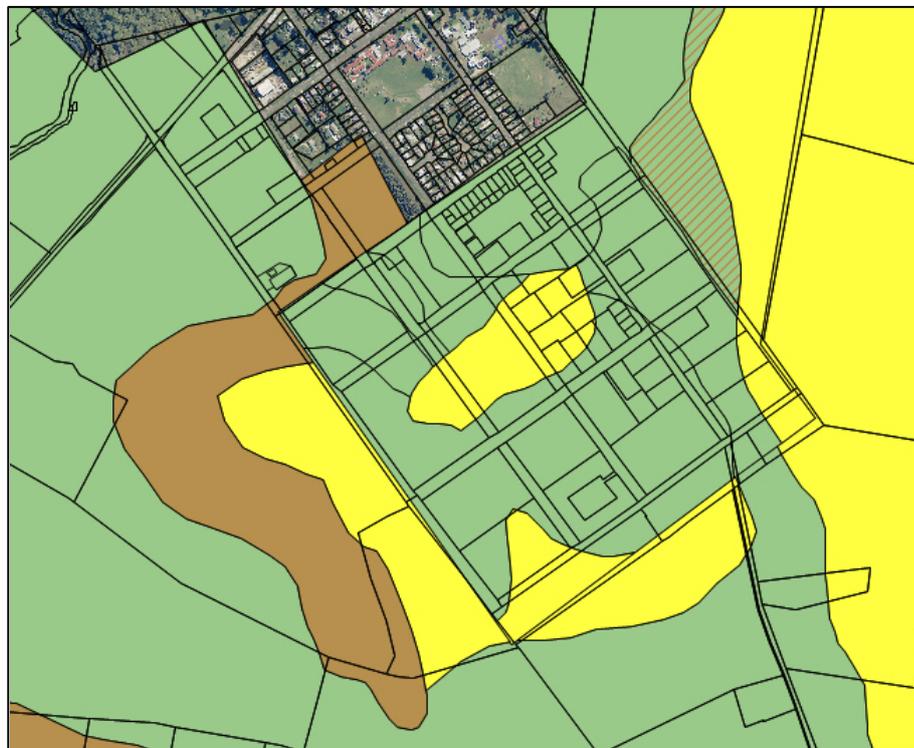


Figure 3.9 – Land Capability 1:25,000 (Source: Meander Valley Council GIS data)

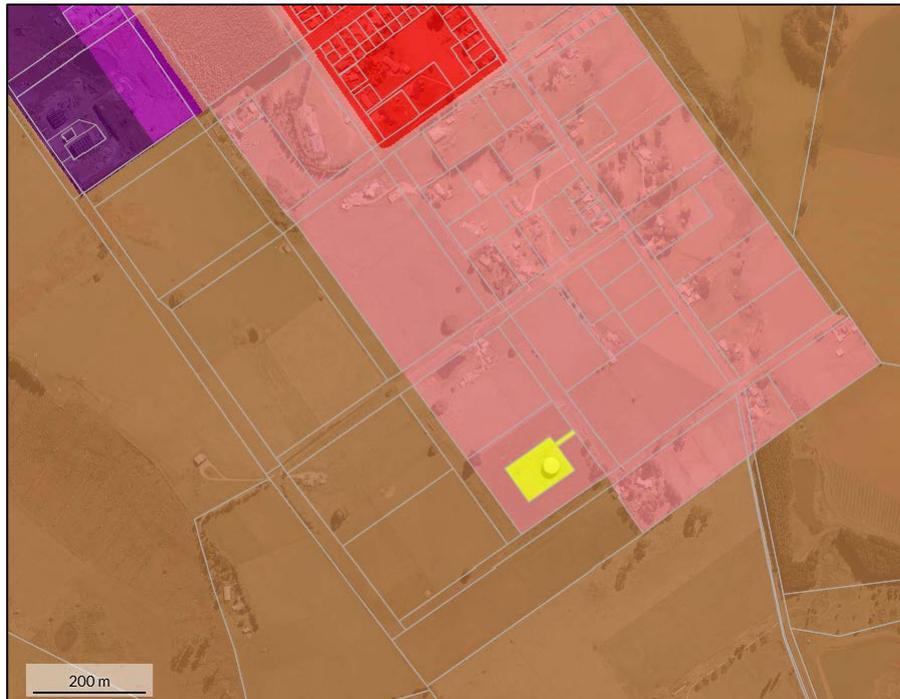


Figure 3.10 – Proposed LPS Zoning

Westbury:

The south western corner of Westbury was recently considered as part of the Interim Planning Scheme process. Figures 3.11 and 3.12 shows the area identified as potentially constrained and the corresponding land capability map at a scale of 1:25,000. The area is mostly mapped as constrained land, noting that the State methodology does not properly account for the constraint of the Quamby Brook in the three titles earmarked as 'potentially unconstrained'. The area contains seven dwellings, however consideration through the Interim Planning Scheme Process did not accept the Low Density Residential Zone. Apart from one paddock, the area to the north of Moore Street is also not used for agriculture and is a mixture of residential, wood yard and landscape supplies uses, effectively converting the land to non-agricultural use. The only available option to reflect these land uses is the Rural Zone.

The area to south of Moore Street has multiple titles used for cropping and pasture development for one enterprise and should be zoned Agriculture Zone.

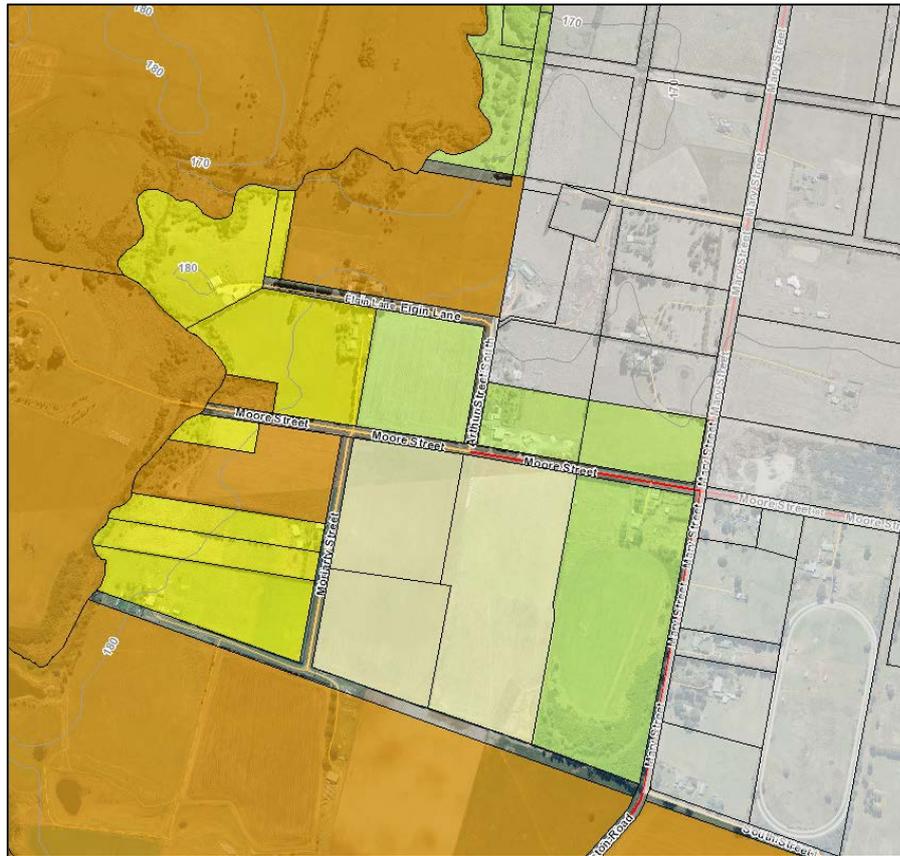


Figure 3.11 - State Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone over aerial photo (Source: www.thelist.tas.gov.au)

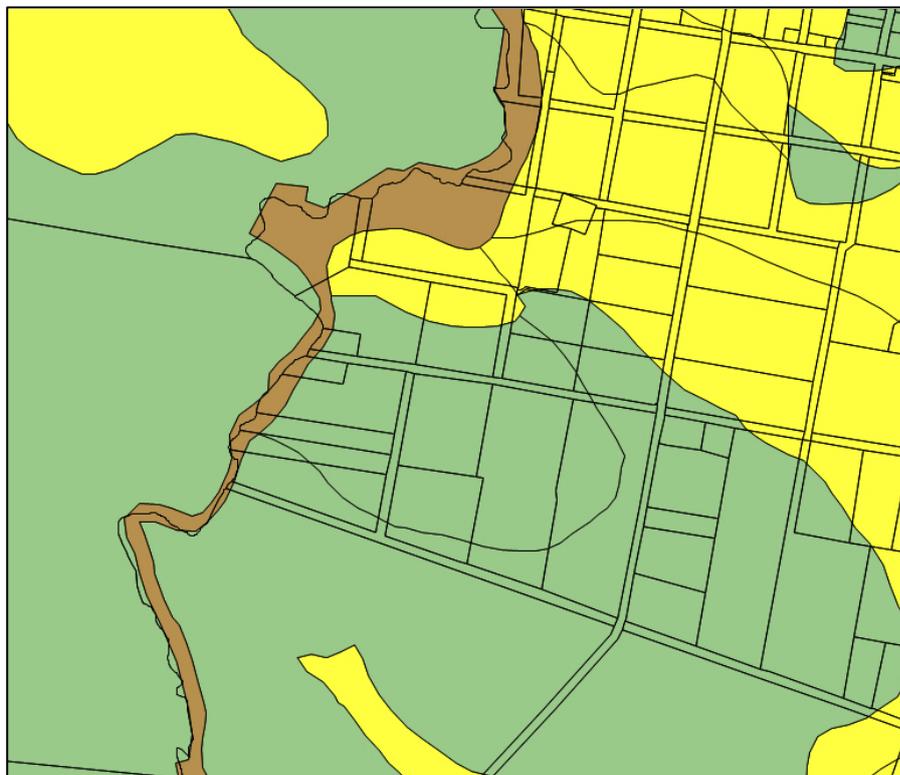


Figure 3.12 – Land Capability 1:25,000 (Source: Meander Valley Council GIS data)

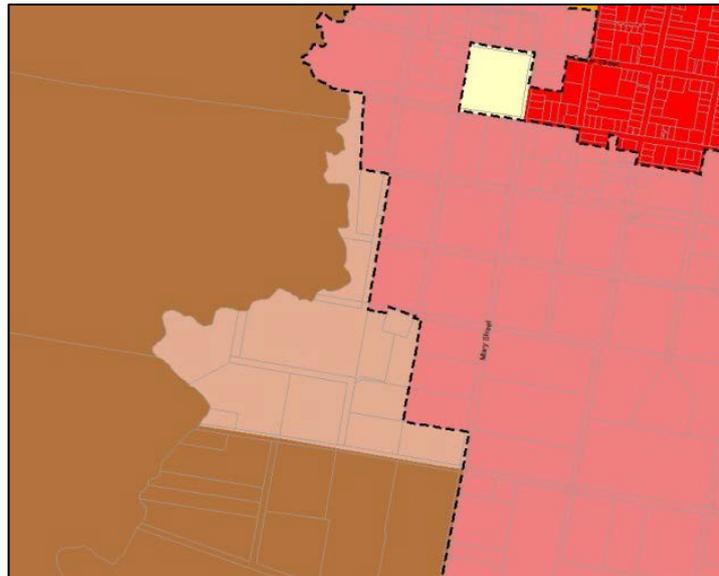


Figure 3.13 – Proposed LPS zoning

Westbury – Village Zone

The current extent of the Urban Mixed Use Zone (with the exception of a small area to the west of the Village Green) is proposed to be changed to Village Zone. The purpose of the Urban Mixed Use Zone and Guideline No.1 directs this zone more toward urban situations in larger settlements. The Village Zone is directed more toward rural centres where there is an unstructured mix of uses, but prioritises residential amenity.

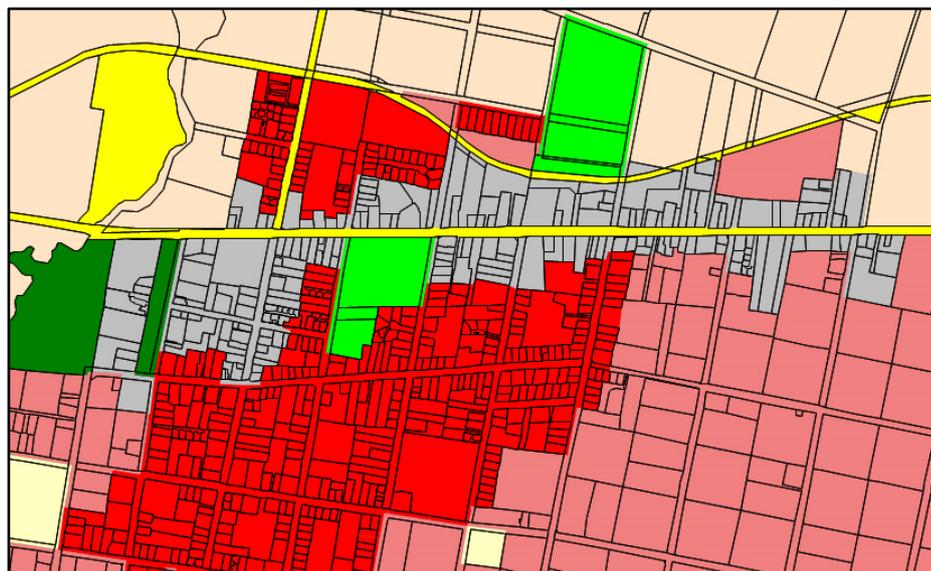


Figure 3.14 – Current zoning of Westbury – Urban Mixed Use Zone in grey colour.

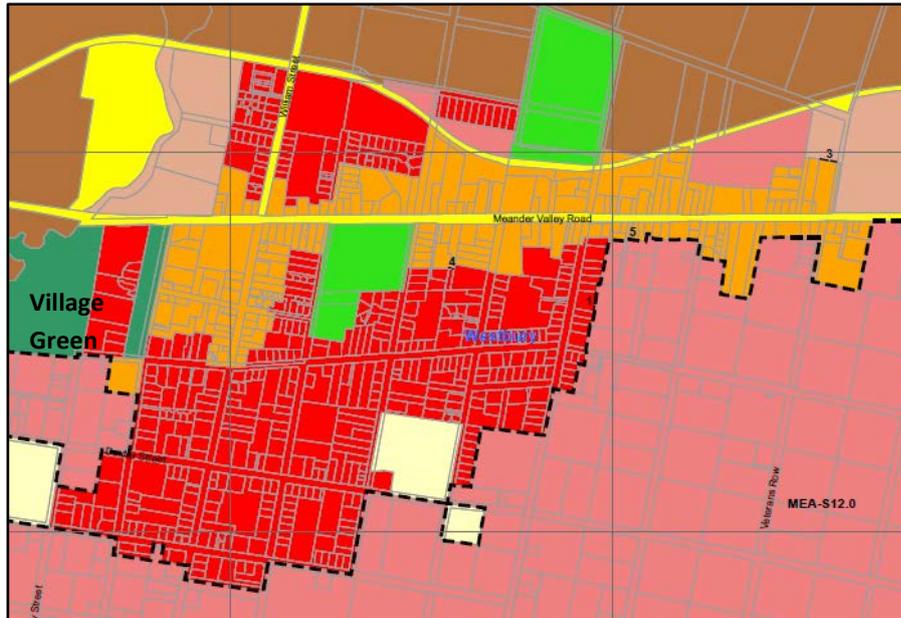


Figure 3.15 – Proposed zoning of Westbury.

The area adjoining the Village Green is proposed to be changed to General Residential Zone, consistent with the established row of serviced lots with dwellings.

World Heritage Area - Environmental Management Zone

The Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (WHA) was expanded in 2013 and took in land zoned Rural Resources Zone in the Meander Valley municipality. Guideline No.1 directs that the WHA should be zoned Environmental Management Zone. The LPS extends the Environmental Management Zone over the WHA.

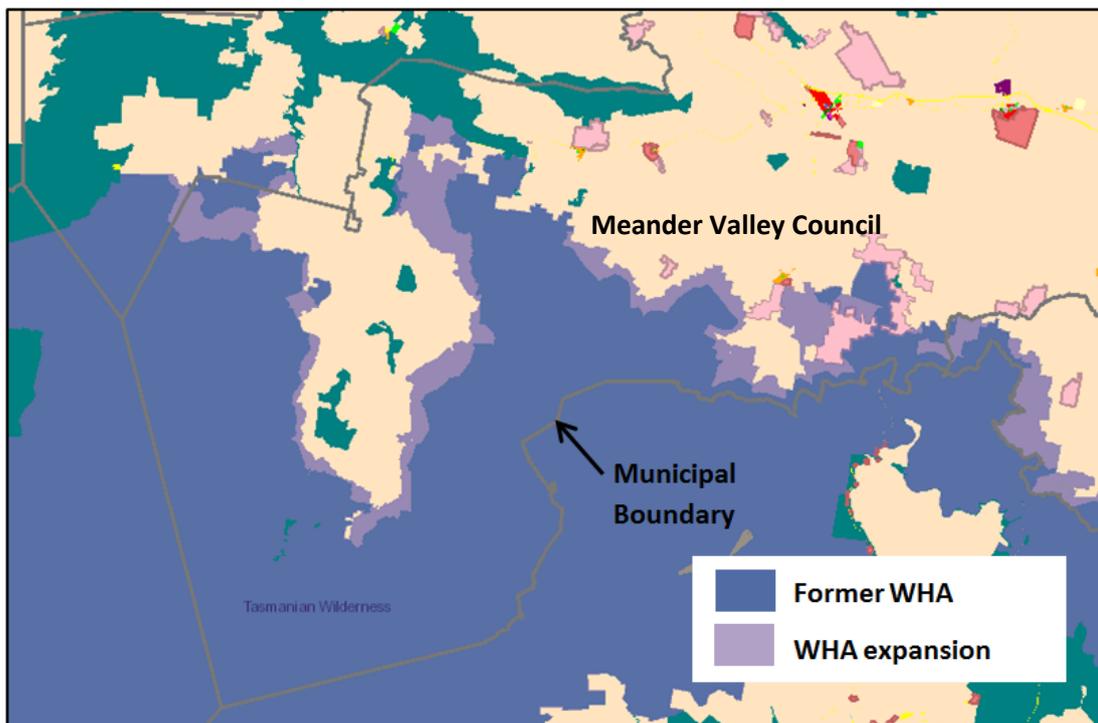


Figure 3.16 – World Heritage Area expansion over zoning

A small correction of Environmental Management Zone is included over a title at Reedy Marsh that is part of the Reedy Marsh Conservation Area and was omitted in error through the Interim Planning Scheme.



Figure 3.17 – Title within the Reedy Marsh Conservation Area

Entally Estate – Major Tourism Zone

Consistent with the NTRLUS, significant tourism sites should be zoned for tourism purposes to support policies for economic development. Entally Estate is a heritage listed property at Hadspen that is dedicated to visitation. It is one of the most historically significant estates in Tasmania, however is constrained for opportunity due to its current rural zoning. Major Tourism Zoning is consistent with other heritage tourism sites in the State.

Whilst the zone would provide for a number of use and development opportunities, the primary determinant of any future development outcome will be the assessment under the Historic Cultural Heritage Act. The objectives of LUPAA and regional policies are supported as this will ensure appropriate protection of heritage values.

Future Urban Zone – Prospect Vale

The Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013 includes one Particular Purpose Zone for the Prospect Vale Future Growth Area. This land was included in a Particular Purpose Zone as a Future Urban Zone was not available to the Interim Planning Schemes. The zone is consistent with the SPP Future Urban Zone purpose, however there are some additional uses that are currently available to the land that are not available under the SPP's.

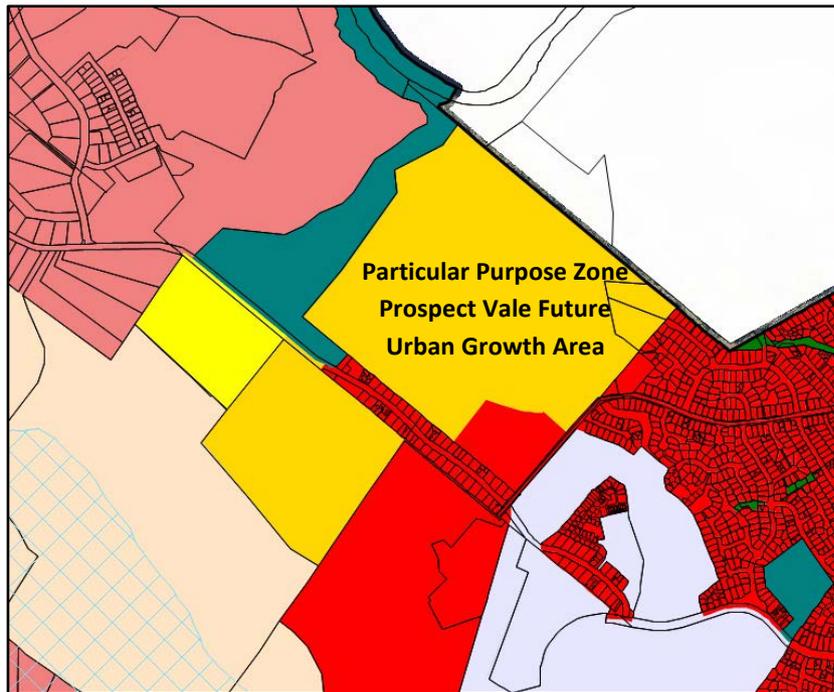


Figure 3.18 – Current Particular Purpose Zone proposed to be changed to Future Urban Zone

Community Purpose Zone

Guideline No.1 directs that the Community Purpose Zone should be applied to land that provides, or is intended to provide for key community facilities such as schools and education facilities, medical facilities, emergency facilities or key community or cultural facilities. However, it provides that these facilities may be included within a broader zone if it is appropriate considering the scale and nature of the community use.

The LPS carries forward the Community Purpose zoning of larger schools, community facilities and cemeteries in the Interim Planning Scheme. The LPS adds other educational facilities to the Community Purpose Zone. Other smaller community facilities such as the Westbury health centre , fire stations and rural halls are appropriate to be incorporated into the surrounding Village and General Residential Zones, to appropriately assess their relationship to the surroundings when future applications are lodged. Facilities identified for rezoning to Community Purpose Zone are:

- Westbury Primary School
- Our Lady of Mercy School, Deloraine
- Bracknell Primary School
- Mole Creek Primary School

Utilities Zone

Guideline No.1 directs that the Utilities Zone should applied to major utilities infrastructure, and includes water supply storage infrastructure. With a proposed change in zoning to the western edge of Deloraine to Low Density Residential Zone, the water supply

reservoir on East Church Street that was formerly considered part of the Rural Resources Zone is proposed to be rezoned to Utilities Zone, consistent with other reservoirs within settlement boundaries.

Recent Amendments

- Amendment 1/2017 – Westbury Road Activity Centre

Recently approved by the Commission and commencing on 19 May 2018, the amendment involves the rezoning of land to General Business Zone and the inclusion of a SAP.

The amendment has been drafted to be compliant with the SPP's and has been approved for transition into the LPS.

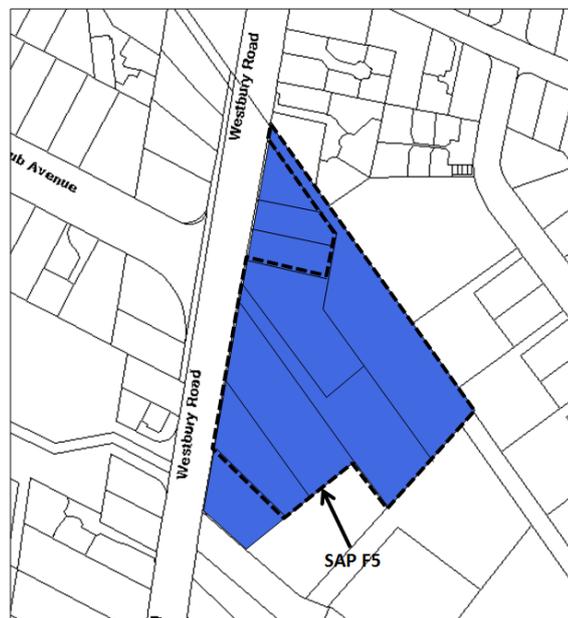


Figure 3.19– Certification map of Westbury Activity Centre amendment – rezoning to General Business Zone and SAP.

- Amendment 2/2017 - Public Open Space Relocation – Mace Street and Bordin Street

Approved and commenced on 19 April 2018, Amendment 2/2017 provides for the relocation of the internal Mace Street Reserve open space to a nearby location with road frontage on Bordin Street. Guideline No.1 directs that the Open Space Zone is to be applied to land that is to provide for passive recreation opportunities and the General Residential Zone is to be applied to serviced land for residential development.



Figure 3.20 – Diagrams from Amendment 2/2017, showing the open space relocation.

Map Correction – Mole Creek Rural Living Zone

The Rural Living Zone Boundary along Baldocks Road is adjusted to follow the road reserve alignment. This corrects an error in the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme zoning line where it zoned a narrow strip of agricultural land as Rural Living Zone.

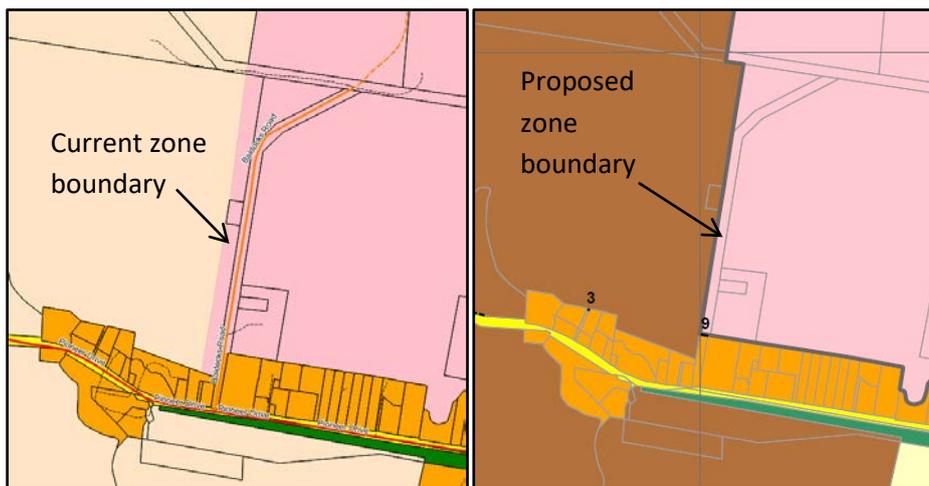


Figure 3.21 – Proposed zone correction

4.0 Codes

4.1 State Planning Provisions Code Requirements

4.1.1 Natural Assets Code

The Local Provisions Schedule Requirements at Section LP1.7.5 of the SPP's, specifies the requirements for the Natural Assets Code.

Waterway and Coastal Protection

Section LP1.7.5(a) requires that an overlay map is included if there are waterways identified for protection.

The State has provided an overlay map with the protection areas delineated in accordance with the prescriptions for various stream classes, defined under 'waterway and coastal protection area'.

The State map is included in this LPS.

Priority Vegetation Area

Section LP1.7.5(b) requires that each LPS must contain an overlay map showing priority vegetation areas that:

- include threatened native vegetation communities as identified on TASVEG Version 3 published by DPIPW;E;
- be derived from threatened flora data from the Natural Values Atlas published by DPIPW;E;
- be derived from threatened fauna data from the Natural Values Atlas for the identification of significant habitat for threatened fauna species, published by DPIPW;E.

A planning authority may modify the priority vegetation area derived from the above listed datasets, if field verification, analysis or mapping undertaken at a local or regional level by the planning authority, or a suitably qualified person on behalf of the planning authority:

- finds any anomalies or inaccuracies in the State data,
- provides more recent or detailed local assessment of the mapping and data; or
- identifies native vegetation or habitat of local importance.

As a starting point, the data prescribed for inclusion by the SPP's is a blunt instrument as it is based on the broad sweeping ranges of threatened fauna.

The Northern Region has engaged Rod Knight of Natural Resource Management Pty Ltd to undertake an analysis based on his 'Regional Ecosystem Model'. A summary description of the model is included at Appendix A. The model is a complex layering of biodiversity values that refines the focus on areas of importance. In summary, the model:

- Integrates spatial data on the distribution of the major components of biodiversity, and the factors affecting them;
- Models key biodiversity attributes that derive from multiple inputs;
- Analyses the relationships among the components of biodiversity and the environment; and
- Spatially identifies areas which have immediate or potential conservation concerns, and provides indicators of their relative importance, to inform approaches and priorities for management.

It is important to note that vegetation and habitat of 'local importance' may also make a contribution to the protection of the State's biodiversity. In this context, at the time of writing, the three regional organisations have engaged Natural Resource Management to run the model for the purposes of preparing the priority vegetation area for each of the municipal LPS's. This provides a consistent approach across all municipal areas that is well-informed and directly comparable

when assessing not only the LPS's, but also when assessing future development applications.

4.1.2 Scenic Protection Code

The Local Provisions Schedule Requirements at Section LP1.7.6 of the SPP's, specifies the mapping requirements for the Scenic Protection Code. The code limits the application of the scenic protection area or scenic road corridor to development in the:

- Rural Living Zone;
- Rural Zone;
- Agriculture Zone;
- Landscape Conservation Zone;
- Environmental Management Zone; or
- Open Space Zone.

The LPS includes a scenic protection area over the Blackstone Hills at Prospect Vale. As discussed above under the Landscape Conservation Zone, there has been long standing policy and planning scheme provisions for scenic protection over these hills as they are prominent and form the edge of the Greater Launceston Urban Area.

The LPS carries forward the scenic road corridors currently in place in the Interim Planning Scheme over the Bass Highway, Meander Valley Road, Illawarra Road and Mole Creek/Liena Road. These corridors implement the policies of the NTRLUS for protecting the scenic values that support tourism.

The scenic protection area and scenic road corridor are mapped in accordance with the SPP requirements. The Code lists at MEA-Table C8.1 and MEA-Table C8.1 are completed in accordance with the Local Provisions Schedule Requirements.

4.1.3 Flood Prone Areas Hazard Code

The Local Provisions Schedule Requirements at Section LP1.7.10 of the SPP's, specifies that if there are flood prone areas in the municipality, the LPS must contain an overlay map showing those areas.

It is noted that there are many areas of flood prone land within the State that are not mapped, nor is it feasible to map them entirely in the short term. The Code appropriately includes the ability for a planning authority to request information where it suspects there is a flood risk. Until such time as the State comprehensively maps flood prone areas, addressing flood risk will be on a case by case basis in areas that are not mapped.

The current Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme includes mapped flood prone areas that are based on the State 'Flood Plain' dataset and local flood modelling undertaken for different areas, primarily based on risk to settlements. The current flood prone areas overlay has been approved for transition into the LPS.

In 2016, Council in partnership with SES, undertook updated flood modelling for the Meander and South Esk Rivers, affecting mapping at Deloraine and Hadspen and further along the modelled rivers. This has resulted in an increased flood prone area that is beyond the scope of 'permitted

alterations' in the LUPAA transitional provisions. (Refer Figures 4.1 and 4.2 below)

The Flood Prone Hazard Area included in the LPS incorporates the best available information to date and directly supports the Schedule 1 Objectives and the policies of the NTRLUS to identify and manage areas subject to risk of flooding. This ensures that life and property are appropriately protected in modelled areas.

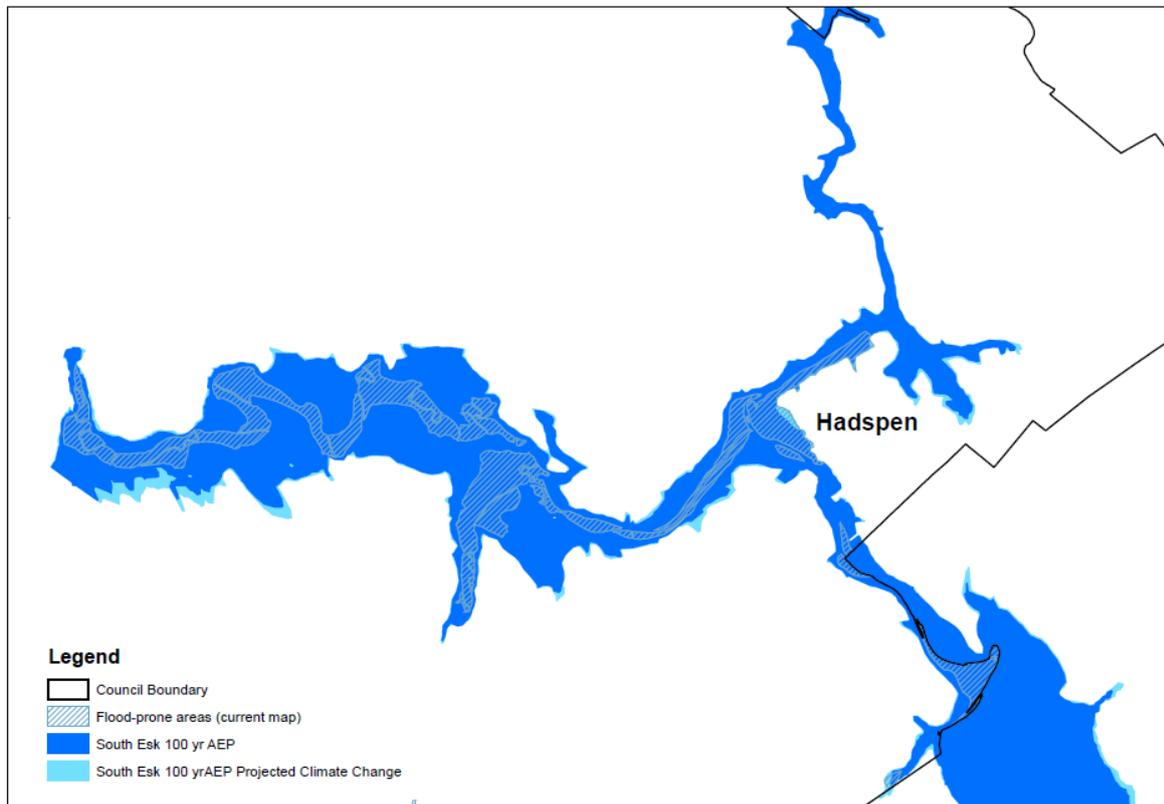


Figure 4.1 – Meander and South Esk Rivers - Current flood prone area mapping and updated 2016 modelling

4.1.4 Bushfire Prone Areas Code

The Local Provisions Schedule Requirements at Section LP1.7.11 of the SPP's, directs that an LPS may contain an overlay map showing bushfire prone areas. If no map is included, the Code relies upon the definition of a bushfire prone area.

Tasfire have provided a Bushfire Prone Area map for the Meander Valley Municipality which has been incorporated into the LPS in the prescribed map format.

Council have been liaising with Tasfire in regard to mapping the 'Valley Central' industrial precinct at Westbury and including specific bushfire provisions in the Birralea Road Industrial Precinct SAP to modify the operational effect of the provisions for a more sustainable outcome and a reasonable regulatory environment for a strategic industrial precinct. The SAP provision is discussed in detail in Section 5.2 below.

4.1.5 Landslip Hazard Code

The Local Provisions Schedule Requirements at Section LP1.7.12 of the SPP's, directs that an LPS must contain an overlay map produced by the Department of Premier and Cabinet, showing landslip hazard areas for the application of the Landslip Hazard Code, unless that map is modified by the planning authority.

The LPS includes the State provided overlay in the prescribed map format, without modification.

5.0 Tasmanian Planning Scheme Appendix A – Local Provisions Schedule

5.1 Contents of LPS's – Particular Purpose Zone, Specific Area Plans and Site Specific Qualifications

Section 32(3) of LUPAA provides that a LPS may include:

*(a) a **particular purpose zone**, being a group of provisions consisting of –*

- (i) a zone that is particular to an area of land; and*
- (ii) the provisions that are to apply in relation to that zone; or*

*(b) a **specific area plan**, being a plan consisting of –*

- (i) a map or overlay that delineates a particular area of land; and*
- (ii) the provisions that are to apply to that land in addition to, in modification of, or in substitution for, a provision, or provisions, of the SPPs; or*

*(c) a **site-specific qualification**, being a provision, or provisions, in relation to a particular area of land, that modify, are in substitution for, or are in addition to, a provision, or provisions, of the SPPs.*

An LPS may only include a particular purpose zone, specific area plan or a site specific qualification if:

- (a) a use or development to which the provision relates is of significant social, economic or environmental benefit to the State, a region or a municipal area; or*
- (b) the area of land has particular environmental, economic, social or spatial qualities that require provisions, that are unique to the area of land, to apply to the land in substitution for, or in addition to, or modification of, the provisions of the SPPs.*

Alternatively, Schedule 6 of LUPAA provides for the transition of some existing provisions in the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013 (where the provisions are not supported by the SPP's) upon approval by the Minister for Planning.

The Meander Valley LPS proposes to transition:

- Hadspen Specific Area Plan;

- Carrick Specific Area Plan;
- Harley Parade Specific Area Plan;
- Westbury Road Specific Area Plan;
- Karst Specific Area Plan; and
- Various site specific qualifications, detailed in section 5.3

The Meander Valley LPS proposes to include:

- a new Particular Purpose Zone at Reedy Marsh;
- specific area plans for:
 - Birralee Road industrial precinct;
 - low density residential areas at Chudleigh, Davis Road, Deloraine, Elizabeth Town, Hadspen, Kimberley, Meander, Pumicestone Ridge and Westbury;
 - rural living areas at Kimberley, Jackey’s Marsh, Red Hills, Upper Golden Valley, Weegen and Western Creek; and
 - residential use at Travellers Rest; and
- new site specific qualifications for:
 - Giant Steps school at Deloraine;
 - residential uses in the industrial zones at Deloraine to correct an error in the Interim Planning Scheme

These are each discussed below.

5.2 Particular Purpose Zone – Larcombes Road

Guideline No.1 describes that a Particular Purpose Zone may be applied where the intended planning outcomes cannot be achieved through one or more SPP zones. The Larcombes Road Particular Purpose Zone replaces the only Environmental Living Zone in the Meander Valley municipality at Reedy Marsh. Refer Figure 5.1 below.

In accordance with section 32(4)(b), the area has environmental, social and spatial qualities that require unique provisions.

The area is unique in a State context in that it is a residential area at a very low density, yet with an aggregation of conservation covenants on every title apart from one. Each provides for a residential development area (Refer Figure 3.2 below). There is no other concentration of conservation covenants in the State that is distinctly a rural residential area. The area is largely surrounded by the Reedy Marsh Conservation Reserve.

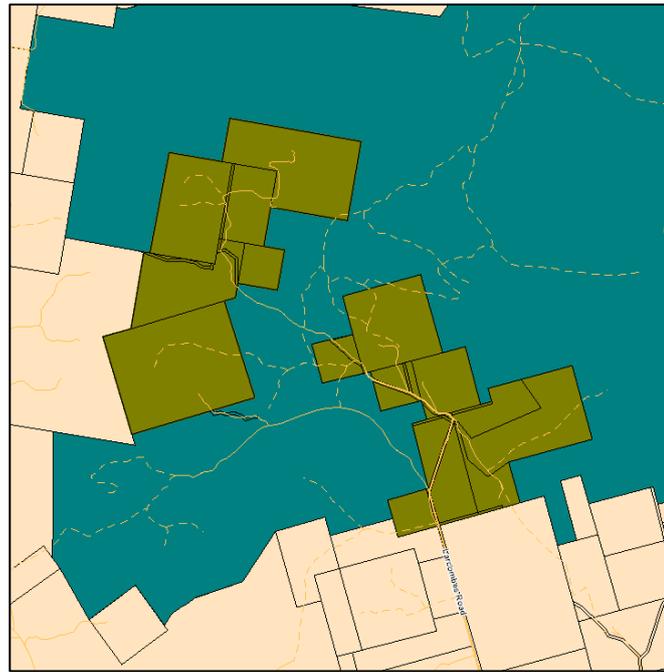


Figure 5.1 – Current Environmental Living Zone

Options for application of SPP zones as recommended in Guideline No.1 do not provide for appropriate and sustainable planning outcomes for this area. The purpose of the Rural Living Zone is not reflected in current or desired land use as the area does not provide any scope for agricultural land use and the other uses that may be contemplated by the Rural Living Zone are highly inappropriate in an environment where natural values are also a high priority and road access is limited. It is a lower density and lower impact purpose than described by the zone and is inconsistent with the character and intent for other Rural Living Zones.

The Landscape Conservation Zone is more restrictive in purpose and standards and does not reflect the intended planning outcomes for this area. Whilst the area clearly demonstrates natural values worthy of protection, it is not prominent within the landscape. The natural values assessment work has been done 'up-front' and established residential development zones that do not require the restrictive use standards contained in this zone. In addition, the northern part of the zone is serviced by a public highway with rights of passage that is not maintained by a road authority. The requirement for new dwellings to be on lots with a Council maintained road frontage would render new dwellings on the several vacant lots in the northern part of the zone prohibited, severely diminishing the current entitlements on the land.

The Particular Purpose Zone, in effect, is an equal recognition of both residential and environmental values that is not provided for in the SPP zones. It protects the environmental qualities whilst providing an appropriate social outcome for existing land owners by removing unnecessary regulation impacts on reasonable development of their residential properties. The very low level of allowable uses and lot density provides assurances to residents in the area that only land use compatible with these values can be considered.

To achieve appropriate and sustainable planning outcomes for this area, the SPP zones would

require such extensive modification that the purpose of those zones would be undermined and it would be inconsistent with the use of those zones in other areas.

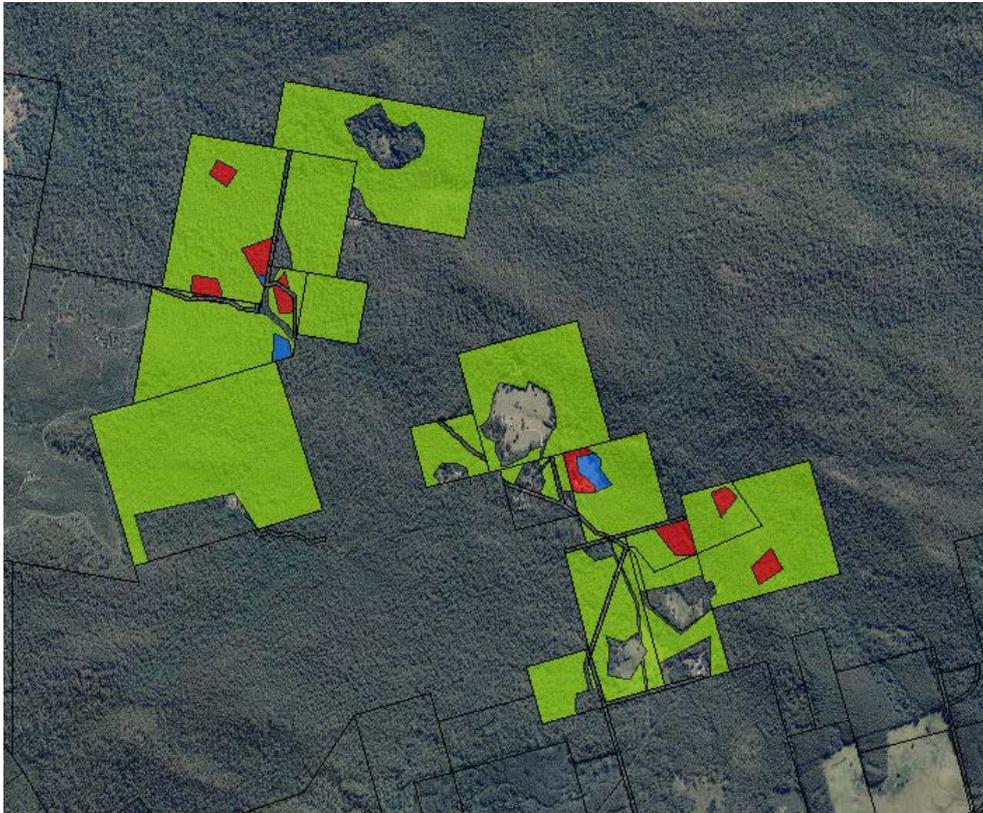


Figure 5.2 – Aerial photo with conservation covenants, showing domestic development zones in red, blue and uncoloured.

5.3 Specific Area Plans

5.3.1 MEA-S2.0 Birralee Road Industrial Precinct Specific Area Plan

The Birralee Road industrial precinct is colloquially known as 'Valley Central'. The precinct is a regionally (and State) significant facility in a strategic location at the junction of the State's major freight network from the south of the State and the northern ports at Bell Bay and Burnie. The precinct is located on the Tasmanian gas pipeline and is fully serviced with reticulated water, sewer and stormwater. Roads and junctions with roundabouts have been constructed to accommodate the movements of very large vehicles. Significant investment in infrastructure to establish a 'development ready' precinct has provided opportunities to attract large scale and new industries seeking to maximise the precincts competitive advantages. Australia's first micro LNG plant was one of the earliest industries to establish.

Critical to the precinct's competitive advantage is the low level of regulatory intervention for new use and development. The SAP standards were originally drafted to correlate with a planned layout and minimum standards for infrastructure that would provide for the easy establishment of use and development on 'fit for purpose' lots.

The SAP is approved for transition to the LPS, however the draft LPS seeks to modify the provisions to address the effects of the State Bushfire Prone Areas Code. The additional standards are not considered permitted alterations. The Code came into effect after the precinct was established and applies to most of its area due to the definition of the Bushfire Prone Area including undeveloped land. The Code applies a level of regulation that is not commensurate with the level of risk, with automatic discretion and onerous criteria relating to hazardous uses, which are precisely the type of uses for which the precinct is suited. The precinct 'rules' have been designed to eliminate as many discretions as possible and the Code acts as a disadvantage.

It is not practicable to locate industrial precincts within non-bushfire prone urban land. The nature of the buffers that are required to sensitive uses necessitate a rural setting. Whilst the Code may serve a purpose in regard to residential subdivisions, it does not anticipate the physical circumstances that exist in this type of precinct with larger roads, larger lots and multiple hydrants, or the subsequent requirements for most industrial buildings to provide fire service infrastructure. In addition, the BAL associated with the surrounding, actively grazed pasture is at the lower level.

Discussion with TasFire has examined those aspects that actually present a risk to future use and development, that will not be reduced as the precinct is developed over time. This relates to the peripheral edge of the zone where it adjoins pasture. The map has been drafted to remove the zone from the Bushfire Prone Area, except for a 50 metre perimeter area, whereby any hazardous uses that wish to establish in this area will subject to a full assessment by an accredited practitioner. Good site design that takes this into account will provide for non-hazardous components within the 50 metre setback which will readily meet bushfire protection requirements.

Subdivision standards have been added that relate to the 50 metre setback area, as lot boundaries within the setback will trigger the subdivision provisions of the code and the need for a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan. They reflect the normal standards for the precinct as these effectively

meet, or exceed, the code standards. Demand at the precinct is taking the form of very large, manufacturing lots, which will inevitably rely on supplemental building code regulations for the building, as it is a nonsensical outcome to require hydrants in the centre of the undeveloped lot. The additional standards include recognising that a BAL 19 building area on the lot requires a 10 metre setback from the zone boundary.

The SAP meets criteria (a) and (b) of Section 32(4) in that attracting use and development to the precinct is of significant social and economic benefit to the State, region and municipal area, and that the precinct has economic and spatial qualities that require provisions that are unique to the area of land, in substitution for elements of the Bushfire Prone Areas Code of the SPP's.

Other alterations have been made to the standards to align with the SPP's which include:

- Increasing the allowable height of buildings from 15 metres to 20 metres;
- Removing standards that relate to signage as the SPP's provide for off-site signage; and
- Removing stormwater quality device standards in accordance with Section 9 of the Building Act. This will be addressed in future by the stormwater authority and the plumbing permit.

5.3.2 MEA-S2.0 Hadspen Specific Area Plan

The Hadspen Specific Area Plan is approved for transition to the LPS under Schedule 6 of LUPAA.

Modifications have been made to the drafting of objectives, performance criteria and the format of standards in accordance with the permitted alterations to achieve consistency with the SPP's.

5.3.3 Carrick Specific Area Plan

The Carrick Specific Area Plan is approved for transition to the LPS under Schedule 6 of LUPAA.

Modifications have been made to the drafting of objectives, performance criteria and the format of standards in accordance with the permitted alterations to achieve consistency with the SPP's.

5.3.4 Harley Parade Specific Area Plan

The Harley Parade Specific Area Plan is approved for transition to the LPS under Schedule 6 of LUPAA.

Modifications have been made to the drafting of objectives, performance criteria and the format of standards in accordance with the permitted alterations to achieve consistency with the SPP's.

5.3.5 Karst Management Area Specific Area Plan

Formerly the Karst Code in the Interim Planning Scheme, the provisions of the Karst Management Code are approved for transition to the LPS under Schedule 6 of LUPAA as a Specific Area Plan.

Modifications have been made to the drafting of objectives, performance criteria and the format of standards in accordance with the permitted alterations to achieve consistency with the SPP's.

Standards for forestry have been removed to align with the exemptions for vegetation removal and the No Permit Required status of Resource Development use.

5.3.6 Westbury Road Specific Area Plan

The Westbury Road Specific Area Plan is approved for transition to the LPS under Schedule 6 of LUPAA. A recently approved amendment and commencing 19 May 2018, the SAP provides for mixed use commercial development that will serve as a community focal point and is a key component of Council's strategy for the improvement of urban services at Prospect Vale.

The amendment was drafted in accordance with the format required by the SPP's.

5.3.7 Chudleigh Specific Area Plan

The settlement of Chudleigh is characterised by a 'village' centre with a surrounding low density residential environment.

The Low Density Residential Zone appropriately reflects the character of the area surrounding the village centre in purpose and in the limited allowable uses, however the land use pattern is one of dispersed residential uses with larger separation distances between dwellings.

The 1500m² lot size for subdivision is unsustainable in terms of settlement character and environmental constraints.

Environmental Qualities:

The land area has a concentration of karst features which generally requires a lower level of use over larger areas of land to protect karst values. In particular, the complication for the karst environment is accommodating an on-site wastewater treatment system, which typically requires a larger lot area. Smaller lots are known to create problems in regard to on-site wastewater disposal for land owners, neighbours and the receiving environment where wastewater is not contained within the lot. It is virtually impossible to appropriately manage wastewater on-site for a typical dwelling with outbuildings on a 1500m² area. The higher the concentration of wastewater systems, the higher the degree of risk of pollutants entering the karst system.

The substitution of the 1500m² lot size for 5000m² reflects the known physical incapability of the SPP lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment and replaces it with an appropriate standard that will meet the purpose of the zone and objectives for subdivision.

Social Qualities:

The larger lot size, together with the uses allowable in the Low Density Residential Zone, is a combination that provides for the expectations of Chudleigh residents. Prior planning scheme consultation has indicated that the residents of Chudleigh value the settlement's built and use character in that it has a traditional nature of mixed uses in the village 'centre' and a lower key, surrounding residential environment that provides a high level of residential amenity. This character has been established for over a century and the social values of the settlement are reinforced the spatial qualities that protect this arrangement. The broad range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and would disrupt the concentric character of uses around the village centre, likely resulting in land use conflicts if non-residential uses were dispersed through the settlement .

Spatial Qualities:

The settlement layout is the result of historic subdivision, the historic 'town boundary' and the large lot residential use a result of the servicing constraints. There is a distinction in physical character as the density decreases from the centre to the periphery of the settlement where the zone is Rural Living. This character cannot be maintained if the standard minimum lot size of the Low Density Residential Zone is applied.

The environmental and spatial qualities described, require unique provisions to set a lower lot density in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, to protect environmental values and maintain the historic character of the settlement.

The draft LPS includes a standard that provides for a minimum lot size of 5000m² with dimensions that can accommodate a 40m diameter circle. This standard provides for additional dwellings in an arrangement that appropriately accommodates on-site wastewater and reflects the current character with opportunities for dwelling separation.

5.3.8 Davis Road Specific Area Plan

The area to the northern end of Davis Road is characterised by a low density residential environment. This area is distinct from adjacent areas of Rural Living Zoning which display lower level rural activities on larger lots. The Low Density Residential Zone appropriately reflects the character of the area in purpose and in the limited allowable uses.

Environmental Qualities:

Smaller lots are known to create problems in regard to on-site wastewater disposal for land owners, neighbours and the receiving environment where wastewater is not contained within the lot. It is virtually impossible to appropriately manage wastewater on-site for a typical dwelling with outbuildings on a 1500m² area. The substitution of the 1500m² lot size for 5000m² reflects the known physical incapability of the SPP lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment and replaces it with an appropriate standard that will meet the purpose of the zone and objectives for subdivision.

Social Qualities:

The larger lot size, together with the uses allowable in the Low Density Residential Zone, is a combination that provides for the expectations of residents. The long-term low density residential zoning of the area has resulted in an environment of predominantly residential use with a high level of residential amenity. The social values of the locality are reinforced by the limitations on use that protect this arrangement. The broad range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and would disrupt the amenity of the area, likely resulting in land use conflicts if multiple non-residential uses were introduced.

Spatial Qualities:

The layout of lots in the area is the result of subdivision over time, making provision for residential uses on large lots in the area, with a dispersed character and non-urban separation distances between dwellings. The spatial separation between dwellings contributes to the residential

amenity of the area.

The 1500m² lot size for subdivision is unsustainable in terms of the social and spatial character and the physical incapability of this lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment. The social and spatial qualities described, require unique provisions to set a lower lot density in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, to protect social expectations for residents of the area in regard to uses that could establish and maintaining the character of the area.

The draft LPS includes a standard that provides for a minimum lot size of 1 hectare with dimensions that can accommodate a 100m diameter circle. This standard provides for additional dwellings in an arrangement that appropriately accommodates on-site wastewater and reflects the current character with opportunities for dwelling separation.

5.3.9 Deloraine Specific Area Plan

The area to the south eastern end of Deloraine is characterised by a low density residential environment. The layout of lots in the area is the result of historic subdivision over time and the historic 'town boundary', indicated by both made and unmade road reserves. The large lot residential use is a result of the servicing constraints. The land is undulating, steepening toward the agricultural land adjacent. The State agricultural mapping identifies the strip of land to the western side containing some dwellings as constrained which is logically included in the consistent land use pattern of the low density residential zoning adjacent.

The Low Density Residential Zone appropriately reflects the character of the area in purpose and in the limited allowable uses.

Environmental Qualities:

Smaller lots are known to create problems in regard to on-site wastewater disposal for land owners, neighbours and the receiving environment where wastewater is not contained within the lot. It is virtually impossible to appropriately manage wastewater on-site for a typical dwelling with outbuildings on a 1500m² area. In addition, Deloraine is located on soft soil slopes which are susceptible to movement when subject to saturation through the incremental impacts of multiple wastewater systems. The substitution of the 1500m² lot size for 5000m² reflects the known physical incapability of the SPP lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment and replaces it with an appropriate standard that will meet the purpose of the zone and objectives for subdivision. A larger lot size provides for enough land area to absorb or evaporate water without overloading the slope and causing a land stability issue.

Social Qualities:

The larger lot size, together with the uses allowable in the Low Density Residential Zone, is a combination that provides for the expectations of residents. The low density residential use of the area has developed over time and provides a high level of residential amenity. The social values of the locality are reinforced by the limitations on use that protect this arrangement. The broad range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and would disrupt the amenity of the area, likely resulting in land use conflicts if multiple non-residential uses were introduced. Non-residential uses are appropriately

directed toward other commercial zones in Deloraine.

The 1500m² lot size for subdivision is unsustainable in terms of the physical incapability of this lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment and the risks to land stability through a higher density of on-site wastewater and stormwater on sloping, mobile soils. If connections to services can be achieved for some of land, higher densities can be achieved.

The social and environmental qualities described, require unique provisions to set a lower lot density in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, to have proper regard for land capability. .

The draft LPS includes a standard that provides for a minimum lot size of 5000m² with dimensions that can accommodate a 50m diameter circle. This standard provides for additional dwellings in an arrangement that appropriately accommodates on-site wastewater with opportunities for dwelling separation.

5.3.10 MEA-S9.0 Elizabeth Town Specific Area Plan

The settlement of Elizabeth Town is characterised by a low density residential environment. The settlement layout is the result of historic subdivision and the historic 'town boundary', accessed by one main road off the Bass Highway that distributes traffic to the dispersed lot layout. The character of the area is that of a confined settlement, with large lot residential use and a dispersed character with non-urban separation distances between dwellings. The settlement is not serviced. This area is distinct from adjacent areas of Rural Living Zoning along Christmas Hills Road which has lower level rural activities on larger lots. The Low Density Residential Zone appropriately reflects the character of the area in purpose and in the limited allowable uses, particularly given the constrained access.

Environmental Qualities:

Smaller lots are known to create problems in regard to on-site wastewater disposal for land owners, neighbours and the receiving environment where wastewater is not contained within the lot. It is virtually impossible to appropriately manage wastewater on-site for a typical dwelling with outbuildings on a 1500m² area. The proposed lot size is a standard that accounts for variable circumstances and can meet the objective.

Social Qualities:

The larger lot size, together with the uses allowable in the Low Density Residential Zone, is a combination that provides for the expectations of residents. The long-term low density residential zoning of the area has resulted in an environment of predominantly residential use with a high level of residential amenity. The social values of the locality are reinforced by the limitations on use that protect this arrangement. The broad range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and would disrupt the amenity of the area, likely resulting in land use conflicts if multiple non-residential uses were introduced, particularly given the limitations on access.

Spatial Qualities:

The layout of lots in the area is the result of historic subdivision as Elizabeth Town was one of the early surveyed settlements of Meander Valley. The result is residential uses on large lots in the area, with a dispersed character and non-urban separation distances between dwellings. Though not overt in historic character, the spatial separation between dwellings contributes to the residential amenity of the area and reinforces the long standing settlement character valued by residents.

The 1500m² lot size for subdivision is unsustainable in terms of settlement character and the physical incapability of this lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment. The broader range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and is not suitable in regards to the potential impacts of non-residential activities on the access roads.

The social and spatial qualities described, require unique provisions to set a lower lot density in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, to protect social expectations for residents of the area in regard to uses that could establish and maintaining the character of the area.

The draft LPS includes a standard that provides for a minimum lot size of 1 hectare with dimensions that can accommodate a 70m diameter circle. This standard provides for additional dwellings in an arrangement that appropriately accommodates on-site wastewater and reflects the current character with opportunities for dwelling separation.

5.3.11 MEA-S10.0 Kimberley Settlement Specific Area Plan

[Note: Meander Valley Council submitted the Kimberley Settlement SAP as part of its draft LPS. The notice issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission under section 35 of LUPAA required modification of the LPS to remove this SAP over the Kimberley Low Density Residential Zone that sets a minimum lot size of 5000m² for new lots created by subdivision. The SPP minimum lot size of 1500m² will therefore apply in this area.]

Council's submission in December 2017 for the draft LPS was as follows:

The settlement of Kimberley is characterised by a low density residential environment. The settlement layout is the result of historic subdivision and the historic 'town boundary', bordered by the Mersey River. Despite a dense lot arrangement of existing lots, many are vacant and utilised as one property. The character of the area is that of large lot residential use with non-urban separation distances between dwellings. The settlement is not serviced and the pattern of development reflects the larger area required for on-site wastewater. The township area is distinct from adjacent areas of Rural Living Zoning which has lower level rural activities on larger lots. The Low Density Residential Zone appropriately reflects the character of the area in purpose and in the limited allowable uses.

Environmental Qualities:

Smaller lots are known to create problems in regard to on-site wastewater disposal for land owners, neighbours and the receiving environment where wastewater is not contained within the

lot. It is virtually impossible to appropriately manage wastewater on-site for a typical dwelling with outbuildings on a 1500m² area. The proposed lot size is a standard that accounts for variable circumstances and can meet the objective.

Social Qualities:

The larger lot size, together with the uses allowable in the Low Density Residential Zone, is a combination that provides for the expectations of residents. The long-term low density residential zoning of the area has resulted in an environment of predominantly residential use with a high level of residential amenity. The social values of the locality are reinforced by the limitations on use that protect this arrangement. The broad range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and would disrupt the amenity of the area, likely resulting in land use conflicts if multiple non-residential uses were introduced. These uses are more appropriately directed to the adjoining area which has a very low density.

Spatial Qualities:

The layout of lots in the area is the result of historic subdivision. The result is residential uses on large lots in the area, with a dispersed character and non-urban separation distances between dwellings. The spatial separation between dwellings contributes to the residential amenity of the area and reinforces the long standing settlement character valued by residents.

The 1500m² lot size for subdivision is unsustainable in terms of settlement character and the physical incapability of this lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment.

The social and spatial qualities described, require unique provisions to set a lower lot density in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, to protect social expectations for residents of the area in regard to uses that could establish and maintaining the character of the area.

The draft LPS includes a standard that provides for a minimum lot size of 5000m² with dimensions that can accommodate a 35m diameter circle. This standard provides for additional dwellings in an arrangement that appropriately accommodates on-site wastewater and reflects the current character with opportunities for dwelling separation.

5.3.12 MEA-S11.0 Meander Specific Area Plan

The area to the southern end of Meander on Whiteleys Road, is characterised by a low density residential environment. This area is a distinct, low density residential area that supports the function of the village and is separate by virtue of a single cul-de-sac access road. The area is also distinct from adjacent areas of Rural Living Zoning to the south which have lower level rural activities on larger lots. The Low Density Residential Zone appropriately reflects the character of the area in purpose and in the limited allowable uses, particularly given the limited access.

Environmental Qualities:

Smaller lots are known to create problems in regard to on-site wastewater disposal for land owners, neighbours and the receiving environment where wastewater is not contained within the lot. It is virtually impossible to appropriately manage wastewater on-site for a typical dwelling with

outbuildings on a 1500m² area. The substitution of the 1500m² lot size for 5000m² reflects the known physical incapability of the SPP lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment and replaces it with an appropriate standard that will meet the purpose of the zone and objectives for subdivision.

Social Qualities:

The larger lot size, together with the uses allowable in the Low Density Residential Zone, is a combination that provides for the expectations of residents. The long-term low density residential zoning of the area has resulted in an environment of predominantly residential use with a high level of residential amenity. The social values of the locality are reinforced by the limitations on use that protect this arrangement. The broad range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and would disrupt the amenity of the area, likely resulting in land use conflicts if multiple non-residential uses were introduced.

Spatial Qualities:

The layout of lots in the area is the result of an historic subdivision, making provision for residential uses on large lots in the area, with a linear character along the cul de sac and non-urban separation distances between dwellings. The spatial separation between dwellings contributes to the residential amenity of the area and reinforces the distinction between this area and the village, which has more of a mixed use character.

The 1500m² lot size for subdivision is unsustainable in terms of character, the capacity of the access road and the physical incapability of this lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment. The social and spatial qualities described, require unique provisions to set a lower lot density in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, to protect social expectations for residents of the area in regard to uses that could establish and maintaining the character of the area.

The draft LPS includes a standard that provides for a minimum lot size of 1 hectare with dimensions that can accommodate a 70m diameter circle. This standard provides for additional dwellings in an arrangement that appropriately accommodates on-site wastewater and reflects the current character with opportunities for dwelling separation.

5.3.13 MEA-S12.0 Westbury Specific Area Plan

The settlement of Westbury is characterised by a low density residential environment to the southern side of the township. The settlement layout is the result of historic subdivision and the historic 'town boundary'. As one of the oldest surveyed and settled towns in Tasmania, it has a unique physical character of 'five acre subsistence lots' which are bordered by historic hedgerows. This part of Westbury is unserviced. The Low Density Residential Zone appropriately reflects the character of the area in purpose and in the limited allowable uses.

Environmental Qualities:

Smaller lots are known to create problems in regard to on-site wastewater disposal for land owners, neighbours and the receiving environment where wastewater is not contained within the lot. It is virtually impossible to appropriately manage wastewater on-site for a typical dwelling with

outbuildings on a 1500m² area. The substitution of the 1500m² lot size for 5000m² reflects the known physical incapability of the SPP lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment and replaces it with an appropriate standard that will meet the purpose of the zone and objectives for subdivision.

Social Qualities:

The larger lot size, together with the uses allowable in the Low Density Residential Zone, is a combination that provides for the expectations of residents. The long-term low density residential zoning of the area has resulted in an environment of predominantly residential use with a high level of residential amenity. The social values of the locality are reinforced by the limitations on use that protect this arrangement. The broad range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and would disrupt the amenity of the area, likely resulting in land use conflicts if multiple non-residential uses were introduced.

Spatial Qualities:

The character of the use of the area is that of large lot residential use with non-urban separation distances between dwellings. The area is popular with horse owners with the unmade road reserves providing a network of trails. The pattern of development reflects the larger area required for on-site wastewater and the social demands for larger lots in proximity to a service centre. The spatial separation between dwellings contributes to the residential amenity of the area and reinforces the distinction between this area and the suburban sized lots of the Westbury serviced settlement.

The 1500m² lot size for subdivision is unsustainable in terms of settlement character and the physical incapability of this lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment. The area has capacity for additional lots, however the historic qualities of the hedgerow pattern are protected by a more considered lot layout that reflect the existing grid arrangement. The social, spatial and historic environmental qualities described, require unique provisions to set a lower lot density in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, to protect social expectations for residents of the area in regard to uses that could establish and maintaining the character of the area.

The draft LPS includes a standard that provides for a minimum lot size of 5000m² with dimensions that can accommodate a 70m diameter circle. This standard provides for additional dwellings in an arrangement that appropriately accommodates on-site wastewater and reflects the current character with opportunities for dwelling separation.

5.3.14 MEA-S13.0 Bartley Street Specific Area Plan

[Note: Meander Valley Council submitted the Bartley Street SAP as part of its draft LPS. The notice issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission under section 35 of LUPAA required modification of the LPS to remove this SAP over the lots at Bartley Street, Hadspen, that prohibits the creation of new lots by subdivision within the flood prone area adjacent to Bartley Street, instead relying on the provisions of the Flood Prone Areas Code to determine if additional lots are appropriate.]

Council's submission in December 2017 for the draft LPS was as follows:

A small area of land adjacent to the South Esk River and at the edge of the Hadspen township is undeveloped, however the undulating topography makes a large area of the land flood prone. The land is made up of 3 lots, currently zoned Low Density Residential Zone with frontage to Bartley Street. A limited development area could potentially be achieved adjacent to Bartley Street with some fill and it is considered that the Low Density Residential Zone is appropriate in purpose to limit uses and avoid pressure for other uses within the flood way.

The SAP proposes to limit development potential on the land for any further densification other than the existing lot entitlements due to the high flood risk.

Environmental Qualities:

The land is located within the flood prone area of the South Esk River, with part of the land closest to the river subject to high flood water velocity. The land closest to Bartley Street can potentially be safely developed however large volumes of fill are not ideal where flood velocity increases.

Providing for only infill development is an appropriate response to the environment with the Flood Prone Areas Code supporting the assessment.

Social Qualities:

The lots are existing, vacant lots within the historic extent of the Hadspen township and are within a strip of existing dwellings along Bartley Street. Limiting development to existing lots in the Low Density Residential Zone provides opportunity for the landowners without unreasonable risk associated with development pressure over the total area of the land.

The social and environmental hazard qualities described, require unique provisions to limit subdivision in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, to protect life, property and the environment from flood risk.

5.3.15 MEA-S14.0 Pumicestone Ridge Specific Area Plan

The area of land known as Pumicestone Ridge is a prominent, vegetated geological feature near Deloraine that has been historically developed for low density residential use. The ridge is currently zoned Low Density Residential Zone and most lots contain houses. The Low Density Residential Zone is appropriate in purpose to limit uses, particularly in consideration of road access limitations.

Environmental Qualities:

The land is made up of 17 narrow lots accessed from the eastern and western end of the ridge, however there is no through road. The lots to the northern side of the ridge are within the attenuation area of a quarry. Smaller lots are known to create problems in regard to on-site wastewater disposal for land owners, neighbours and the receiving environment where wastewater is not contained within the lot. It is virtually impossible to appropriately manage wastewater on-site for a typical dwelling with outbuildings on a 1500m² area. The steepness of the ridge also raises concerns about land stability. The substitution of the 1500m² lot size for a prohibition on the creation of additional lots reflects the known physical incapability of the SPP lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment and replaces it with an appropriate standard that reflects the real capability of the land, which is at capacity.

Social Qualities:

The existing lot sizes, together with the uses allowable in the Low Density Residential Zone, is a combination that provides for the expectations of residents. The long-term low density residential zoning of the area has resulted in an environment of discreet residential use in an elevated, vegetated environment with a high level of residential amenity. The social values of the area are reinforced by the limitations on use that protect this arrangement. The broad range of uses available in the Rural Living Zone is not sustainable in a social context as many of these uses have not been permissible and would disrupt the amenity of the area, likely resulting in land use conflicts if multiple non-residential uses were introduced, particularly given the limitations on road access.

The 1500m² lot size for subdivision is unsustainable in terms of the visual impacts on a prominent hill and the physical incapability of this lot size to accommodate on-site wastewater treatment. The SAP proposes to limit development potential on the land for any further densification other than the existing lot entitlements due to the physical constraints.

The social and environmental qualities described, require unique provisions to limit subdivision in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs to protect the character of the ridge, limit the impacts on road infrastructure and protect the amenity of existing residents.

5.3.16 Rural Living Specific Area Plans

There are numerous Rural Living Zone areas where the requirements of the NTRLUS and the SPP's are in direct conflict. These areas have been recognized as 'rural residential areas' in accordance with the definition and methodology in the NTRLUS, in Council's approved 2015 planning scheme amendment which zoned multiple areas Rural Living Zone. The Rural Living Zone remains the most appropriate zone in purpose and planning outcomes for these areas.

The NTRLUS policy RSN-P23 states that *"growth opportunities will be provided in strategically preferred locations for rural living and environmental living based on sustainability criteria and will limit further fragmentation of rural lands"*. Opportunities for densification through subdivision however, are subject to meeting sustainability criteria outlined in Action RSN-A26 which states: Consolidation and growth of Rural Residential Areas is to be directed to areas identified in local strategy, that align with the following criteria (where relevant):

- Proximity to existing settlements containing social services;
- Access to road infrastructure with capacity;
- On-site waste water system suitability;
- Consideration of the impact on natural values or the potential land use limitations as a result of natural values;
- Minimisation of impacts on agricultural land and land conversion;
- Minimisation of impacts on water supply required for agricultural and environmental purposes;
- Consideration of natural hazard management;
- Existing supply within the region;
- Potential for future requirement for the land for urban purposes; and

- The ability to achieve positive environmental outcomes through the rezoning

The 2015 amendment applied a consistent methodology for rural residential use to identify established rural residential areas. In accordance with the policies and actions of the NTRLUS above, each of these areas was analysed to determine if they were suitable for growth. The analysis indicated that there were good opportunities to consolidate and intensify some of these areas to provide additional rural residential lots, however some areas were not considered to meet the criteria of RSN-A26 to be promoted for growth.

Council's Rural Living Zone amendment demonstrated compliance with the NTRLUS by prohibiting densification by subdivision in areas that were not considered to meet the sustainability criteria of RSN-A26 due to being located a substantial distance from basic services and/or subject to a higher degree of natural hazard. The Rural Living Zones where subdivision did not meet the sustainability criteria are:

- Jackey's Marsh
- Kimberley;
- Red Hills;
- Upper Golden Valley;
- Weegenana ;
- Western Creek.

Applying the SPP Rural Living D Zone without an overriding provision would enable subdivision with a 10 hectare minimum lot size. This would be contrary to the NTRLUS (a position established through the approval of the 2015 amendment) and the Schedule 1 Objectives of LUPAA and as such, would not be in compliance with the LPS Criteria set down in s.34 of LUPAA.

The spatial and environmental hazard qualities described, require unique provisions to limit subdivision in substitution for the lot size provisions of the SPPs, in order to comply with the requirements of Section 34 of LUPAA and be consistent with the NTRLUS and the Schedule 1 Objectives.

[Note: The notice issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission under section 35 of LUPAA required modification of the LPS to remove the SAP over the Red Hills Rural Living Zone that prohibits the creation of new lots by subdivision and instead to apply the Rural Living Zone D.]

5.3.17 MEA-S21 Travellers Rest Residential Use Specific Area Plan

As described above, the draft LPS proposes the Travellers Rest area to be included in the Landscape Conservation Zone due to the scenic management priority. However the area is distinctly, a long established residential area with the dominant use being dwellings on large, native vegetated lots. The Landscape Conservation Zone makes residential use discretionary, clearly not anticipating circumstances where there is a clear residential use pattern in a prominent landscape area.

The scenic values and zoning options are discussed above. The draft LPS includes a provision through a SAP to provide for permitted residential use for a single dwelling in the Landscape

Conservation Zone at Travellers Rest.

Environmental Qualities:

The Travellers Rest residential area is located on a prominent, vegetated hill that is subject to scenic management provisions that seek to manage density of development and the degree of vegetation clearance as a priority.

Social Qualities:

Recognising residential use rights is an important component of land use regulation that affects land values and the financing of development. Whilst not a direct jurisdiction of LUPAA, these issues are relevant to the Schedule 1 objectives to provide for the fair, orderly and sustainable use and development of land. The social and environmental qualities of the area described in sections relating to Landscape Conservation Zone and scenic protection above, require unique provisions to recognize the residential permitted use right for single dwellings, in substitution for the use table provision of the SPP landscape Conservation Zone that makes single dwellings discretionary.

5.3 Site Specific Qualifications

MEA-8.1	27 Tower Hill Street, Deloraine	15085/1	The following are discretionary uses, in addition to the State Planning Provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulky Goods Sales; • Equipment and Machinery Sales and Hire; • Service Industry; and • Storage. 	General Residential Zone – 8.2 Use Table
Comment: Approved for transition from Interim Planning Scheme to LPS.				
MEA-8.1	35-37 West Church Street, Deloraine	162428/1	Education and Occasional Care is permitted use, in substitution for the State Planning Provision.	General Residential Zone – 8.2 Use Table

Comment:

Social Qualities:

The land is the site of the Giant Steps facility, an important disability service for the district and Launceston. The SSQ proposes to provide certainty to the facility for any potential future development in the recognition of the use as a priority. This supports the policies for social infrastructure in the NTRLUS.

The social qualities of the site require unique provisions to recognize the educational service as a permitted use right, in substitution for the use table provision of the General Residential Zone that makes the use discretionary.

Spatial Qualities:

The site is not a large facility and is located within a broader residential environment and as such, is not considered appropriate for the Community Purpose Zone.

MEA-15.1	350-364 Westbury Road, Prospect Vale	169734/1	<p>A standard in addition to the State Planning Provision 15.4.3 Design as follows:</p> <p>A3</p> <p>Development on land is limited to an extension of the existing shopping complex building and has a gross floor area no greater than 1000m².</p> <p>P3</p> <p>No Performance criterion.</p>	General Business Zone – 15.4.3 Design
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Comment:

Approved for transition from Interim Planning Scheme to LPS.

MEA-18.1	36, 38 and 40 Landsdowne Place, Deloraine	55310/1 171861/1 60860/1	<p>Residential is permitted use, in addition to the State Planning Provisions subject to the following qualification:</p> <p>If for additions, alterations or outbuildings associated with an existing dwelling that do not contain any additional habitable rooms.</p>	Light Industrial Zone - 18.2 Use Table
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Comment:

Approved for transition from Interim Planning Scheme to LPS.

MEA-19.1	42 Landsdowne Place, Deloraine 165 Mole Creek Road, Deloraine	75279/1 30003/1	Residential is permitted use, in addition to the State Planning Provisions subject to the following qualification: If for additions, alterations or outbuildings associated with an existing dwelling that do not contain any additional habitable rooms.	General Industrial Zone - 19.2 Use Table
Comment: Approved for transition from Interim Planning Scheme to LPS.				
MEA-27.1	2512 Meander Valley Road, Hagley	199375/1 211662/1 199011/1	Residential is a permitted use, in addition to the State Planning Provisions, subject to the following qualification: If for a single dwelling	Community Purpose Zone – 27.2 Use Table
Comment: Approved for transition from Interim Planning Scheme to LPS.				
MEA-27.1	Ashley School 4260 Meander Valley Road, Deloraine	Not applicable	Custodial Facility is a permitted use, in addition to the State Planning Provisions.	Community Purpose Zone – 27.2 Use Table
Comment: Approved for transition from Interim Planning Scheme to LPS.				
MEA-28.1	Quercus Park 415 Oaks Road, Carrick	135734/3	Community Meeting and Entertainment is a permitted use, in addition to the State Planning Provisions.	Recreation Zone – 28.2 Use Table
Comment: Approved for transition from Interim Planning Scheme to LPS.				
MEA-28.10	Carrick Racecourse and Speedway 35 East Street, Carrick	150110/1	Motor Racing Facility is a permitted use, in addition to the State Planning Provisions, subject to the following qualification: If for extensions and alterations to existing buildings.	Recreation Zone – 28.2 Use Table

Comment:

Approved for transition from Interim Planning Scheme to LPS.

MEA-30.11	122 Mount Leslie Road, Prospect Vale	163467/1 24487/2		Future Urban Zone – 30.2 Use Table
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Comment:

[Note: *Meander Valley Council submitted an SSQ as part of its draft LPS to provide for consideration of Community Meeting and Entertainment and Visitor Accommodation as discretionary uses on this site, in addition to the uses allowable under the Future Urban Zone. The notice issued by the Tasmanian Planning Commission under section 35 of LUPAA required modification of the LPS to remove this SSQ.*]

Council’s submission in December 2017 for the draft LPS was as follows:

The current Particular Purpose Zone for the Future Urban Growth Area at Prospect Vale is for the most part consistent with the SPP Future Urban Zone. However, the current zone has provision for some opportunities for development of the existing farm property for conference/meeting facilities or visitor accommodation. This is due to its location adjacent to Cataract Gorge which is considered to provide a tourism advantage that does not compromise the future urban development of the site.

Council submitted that the spatial, environmental and economic qualities of the site require unique provisions to provide for limited use opportunities that are prohibited by the Future Urban Zone.

Appendix A

Regional Ecosystem Model

Summary of the Regional Ecosystem Model of Tasmanian biodiversity

The Regional Ecosystem Model (REM) is a comprehensive spatial modelling system of Tasmanian biodiversity. It:

- Integrates spatial data on the distribution of the major components of biodiversity, and the factors affecting them;
- Models key biodiversity attributes that derive from multiple inputs;
- Analyses the relationships among the components of biodiversity and the environment; and
- Spatially identifies areas which have immediate or potential conservation concerns, and provides indicators of their relative importance, to inform approaches and priorities for management.

The REM was developed by Natural Resource Planning Pty Ltd using funds from the Australian Government's Caring for Our Country program. The following briefly summarises the REM, which is described in more detail in Knight and Cullen 2009¹, 2010².

The REM is based on a comprehensive 'Strategy Review' of both the strategic framework for biodiversity management in Tasmania and of the major themes in the relevant scientific literature. Issues identified from the Strategy Review are examined against a range of criteria to determine their suitability for incorporation into the REM, including:

- The ability of each Issue to be stored spatially and analysed in a GIS;
- Whether Issues are confounded, i.e. in combining multiple Issues into one and thus compromising objective assessment of more fundamental Issues; and
- Whether Issues are logically consistent and supported by scientific opinion.

¹ Knight, R.I. & Cullen, P.J. (2009). A review of strategies for planning & management of the natural resources of biodiversity, freshwater, land & soils in the Tasmanian midlands. A report of the Caring for Our Country project 'Using landscape ecology to prioritise property management actions in Tasmania'. Natural Resource Planning, Hobart, Tasmania.

² Knight, R.I. & Cullen, P.J. (2010). Specifications for a Regional Ecosystem Model of natural resources in the Tasmanian Midlands. A report of the Caring for Our Country Project 'Using landscape ecology to prioritise property management actions in Tasmania'. Natural Resource Planning, Hobart, Tasmania.

The resulting list of biodiversity Issues are placed in a conceptual framework which separately considers the biological significance of the components of biodiversity and their landscape-scale ecological context. Figure 1 shows this conceptual structure.

Issues identified as appropriate for inclusion in the REM are assessed to identify:

- Indicators that represent important ways of viewing each Issue;
- Classes within each Issue that indicate relevant ranges of variation and suitable thresholds for categories; and
- A 'Level of Concern' to be assigned to each class to be used as a guide in determining management priorities.

'Level of Concern' is considered to vary according to the management context and is defined in two ways:

- Immediate – an estimate of the relative priority for immediate management action to address current risk to the natural resource; and
- Potential – an estimate of the relative priority to protect and manage the natural resource from risks which may arise in the future.

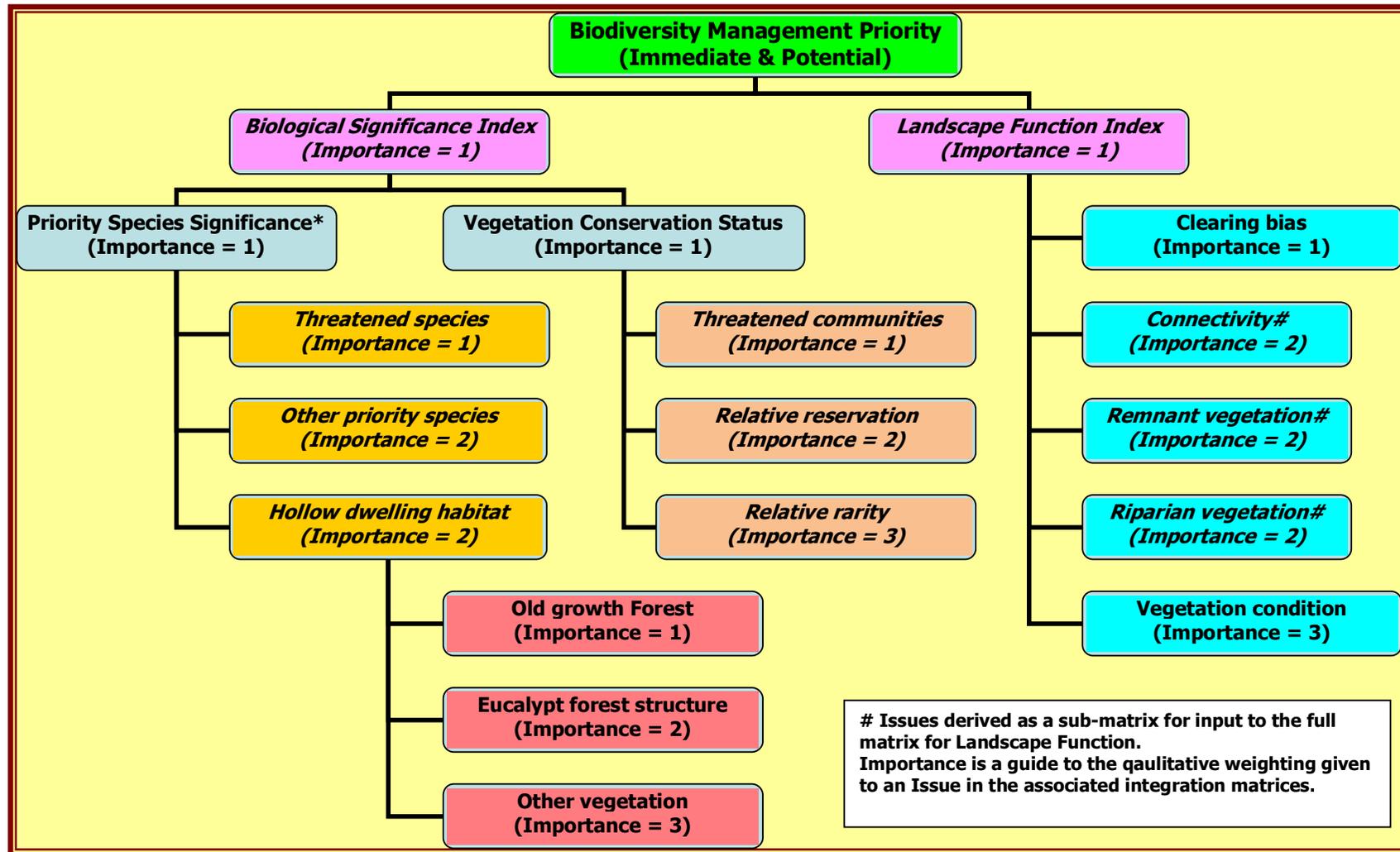
The two types of Level of Concern are designed to be consistent with the definitions of Conservation Management Priority in the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystems Values project (DPIWE 2008³), which also uses the Immediate and Potential perspectives.

Use of Immediate Level of Concern is generally most appropriate where past management may have created a need to improve the condition of an Issue, or where there is continuing landuse which may place the resource at risk if not managed appropriately. For example, native vegetation whose condition has been degraded may need to be improved to help address biodiversity conservation needs.

Potential Level of Concern is generally appropriate in circumstances where a change in management could be detrimental. An example for native vegetation might be an area where its condition is considered important to maintain to address biodiversity needs, or whose loss would compromise those needs.

³ Department of Primary Industries & Water (2008). Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystems Values (CFEV) project technical report. CFEV program, Department of Primary Industries & Water, Hobart.

Figure 1. Assets and Issues in the Biodiversity Asset Class



Where possible, classes in each Issue were chosen to reflect thresholds which have been applied elsewhere or identified in the scientific literature. An example of classes within an Issue, and their associated Level of Concern, is shown below.

Example classification: Remnant vegetation (patch size)

Native vegetation patch size (ha)	Concern – Immediate	Concern – Potential
<2ha	M	L
2-20ha	VH	VH
20-200ha	H	VH
>200ha	L	M

The ranges of patch size classes within the indicator reflect first the range of 2-200ha for remnants nominated by Kirkpatrick *et al.* (2007), with patches >2ha generally retaining much higher conservation values than smaller patches. Remnant <2ha are considered to be of little importance to landscape function, while those >200ha are subject to the processes which affect remnants at a significantly diminished intensity and effect. The split in the middle size class in the indicator is based on the RFA assessment of remnant vegetation, which considered patches <20ha, though potentially locally important, as below the threshold for importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional scale (Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1997).

Source: Knight and Cullen (2010), p14.

Not all Issues have Level of Concern which diverges according to whether they are Immediate or Potential. Threatened species, for example, have statutory recognition that they are likely to become extinct. Thus both Immediate and Potential Level of Concern are considered identical, as the species status applies to the entire taxon. However, for any given species the management response at a given site may be different to that elsewhere.

Each Issue in the REM has Level of Concern classes assigned in a classification matrix (see remnant vegetation example above). Each matrix is designed to transparently illustrate how the Issue is treated in the REM, to assist interpretation, and to provide a simple method by which the REM parameters can be altered if required (e.g. where new research indicates thresholds in a matrix may need alteration).

The REM separately assesses each Issue within the Biodiversity Asset Class, but also places them in a hierarchically structured matrix that integrates related issues. This provides an overall indicator of Biodiversity Management Priority, but also means that the important issues for managing biodiversity at any one location can be readily identified. Attachment 1 summaries the terms used in the REM. Attachment 2 provides a full illustration of the prioritisation process and relationships in the REM.

The highest level in the REM classification is Biodiversity Management Priority. It is derived through integrating the prioritisation matrices of two contributing themes in biodiversity conservation:

- Biological Significance - the relative importance of the elements of biodiversity and hence their priority to be protected through appropriate management regimes; and
- Landscape Ecological Function - an assessment at multiple scales of the characteristics of the landscape and its ability to maintain the elements of biodiversity it contains.

The matrix which integrates Biological Significance and Landscape Ecological Function is shown below. An important feature of the matrix structure is that it does not dilute a high level of concern for one if the other is low. This approach addresses a known limitation that arises when using additive or averaging indices for conservation purposes and has the further advantage of being simple, transparent and flexible for use in testing different approaches.

Integration matrix for Biodiversity Management Priority

Biological Significance Index	Landscape Function Index			
	VH	H	M	L
VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
H	VH	VH	H	H
M	VH	H	M	M
L	VH	H	M	L

Similar forms of integration matrices are used at each level of the REM, with some variation according to the issues being addressed and the relative importance of each Issue to the overall index being derived. The full set of REM matrices is shown in Attachment 2.

Within the Biological Significance component of the REM are two Assets (see Figure 1) towards which management goals are likely to be directed:

- Native vegetation - composed of vegetation communities with Level of Concern a function of each community’s conservation status, bioregional extent and percentage level of reservation; and
- Priority species - the subset of species and species groups identified as requiring consideration in management as a result of them being listed as threatened,

otherwise identified as priorities (e.g. Regional Forest Agreement priorities, poorly reserved flora species), or as the habitat for the group of 29 species identified in Tasmania as hollow dwelling (Koch et al. 2009⁴).

A unique feature of the REM is its system for generating spatial habitat modelling for all threatened and priority species. This is based on a two stage process that:

- Models habitat of all species from known locations, based on a simple model that considers factors such record accuracy and data, the distributional characteristics of each species (e.g. do they occur in highly restricted locations or more generally in an area), and the types of vegetation they occur in; and
- More detailed models of about 100 threatened fauna species, whose habitat is generated from within the REM data based on a model developed for the particular species (see Knight 2014⁵ for details).

The Landscape Ecological Function component of the REM is designed to account for the factors that can affect biodiversity through the presence/absence of critical characteristics of the environment at multiple scales. The REM addresses Landscape Ecological Function by considering Issues at three scales:

- Broad scale habitat loss is a major threat to biodiversity and cause of biodiversity decline, which can continue after habitat loss has ceased due to ecological inertia associated with extinction debt. Habitat loss is characterised by patterns in the types of land from which habitat has been removed. The Issue of Clearing Bias measures these patterns at the landscape scale by assessing the percentage of each land component (land facet is also sometimes used) within Tasmania land systems that exist as native and cleared vegetation. More heavily cleared land components have higher Clearing Bias.
- Medium scale landscape patterns are addressed through the examination of the configuration of three landscape variables. Connectivity characteristics of the landscape are assessed by measuring the relative of isolation of remnants and the permeability of cleared land to species movements. The size of patches of native vegetation is assessed against thresholds for identifying Remnant Vegetation. The proportion of native Riparian Vegetation within each river section catchment provides an indicator of the health of the aquatic environment within each catchment, and its distal effects on biodiversity.

⁴ Koch, A.J., Munks, S.A. & Woehler, E.J. (2009). Hollow-using vertebrate fauna of Tasmania: distribution, hollow requirements & conservation status. *Australian Journal of Zoology*, 56(5):323-349.

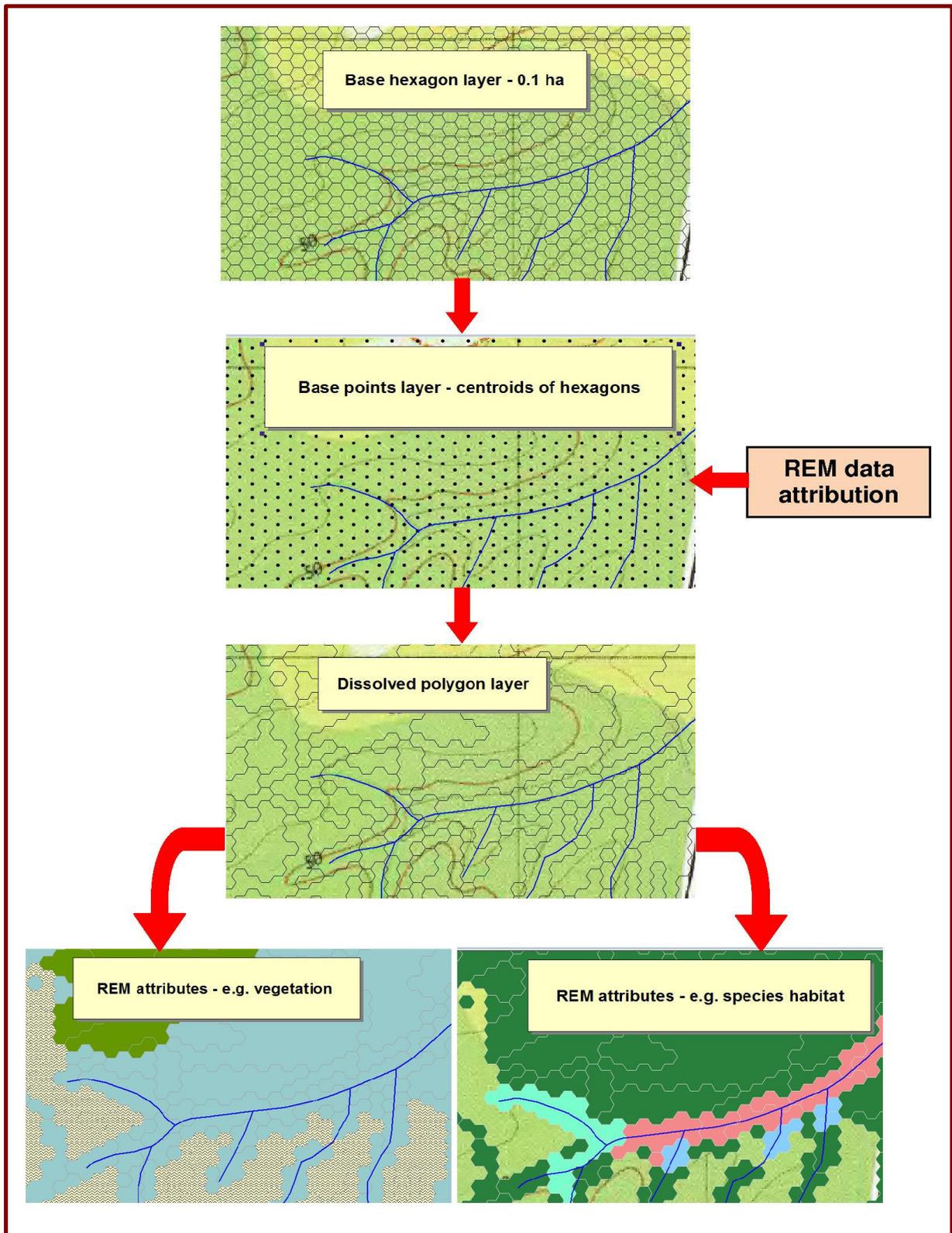
⁵ Attachment 7 in Knight, R.I. (2014). Biodiversity data, models & indicators for Forestry Tasmania's Forest Management Unit. A report to Forestry Tasmania, March 2014. Natural Resource Planning, Hobart, Tasmania.

- Local scale landscape processes are assessed through assessing vegetation condition, which is expressed in the REM as Biophysical Naturalness. This assesses the characteristics of native vegetation for perturbation in structure and composition within each patch of native vegetation.

Each element of the REM is underpinned by Statewide spatial data layers. Each data layer has clear rule sets for its use in building the REM. The integrated REM spatial layers contain all the input data from the base layers, including multiple inputs for the same Issue where available (e.g. desktop and field vegetation mapping), and all the derived Level of Concern indicators.

The REM is built on a novel spatial architecture designed to store and process large amounts of spatial data efficiently and at fine scales. It is based on a non-overlapping layer of hexagonal polygons of 0.1 ha size, which approximates to a spacing of about 30 m. The centroids of the polygons are extracted and are used to process the REM and its data. The point format significantly reduces complexity of the spatial geometry and hence increases processing speed. The REM generated in the points layer is then re-attributed to the parent hexagons. A subset of the combination of primary inputs to the REM is then used to dissolve the hexagon layer to a more manageable number of polygons. Derived attributes are then re-attached to the data and the polygon layer used for multiple purposes. Figure 2 summarises the REM architecture.

Figure 2. Simplified REM spatial architecture and process



The core components of the REM described above are common to all applications. A spreadsheet version of the REM is also available⁶ which can be used in the absence of spatial data to generate the full range of REM indicators. This can be used, for example, to determine REM indicators where the input data is wrong or to model the changes in indicators resulting from management actions. A standard output is also a summary REM profile, which displays all the indicators as a percentage of the area of interest, as shown in Figures 3 and 4. These tools can also serve as a useful tool for modelling change, whether planned or actual, arising from conservation investments and from development.

Attachment 3 provides a simple guide giving examples of how to interpret REM indicators for particular issues and circumstances.

The REM can be further customised for each project and users to deliver outputs and tools that assist meeting their specific needs. Customised add-ons that have been developed include tools to cross tabulate priority species with vegetation types, generate REM summary tables of the characteristics of multiple areas, and additional layers to assist in use of the REM. For example, an urban threat index spatial layer has been developed to assist in local government application, and for property planning the REM can be linked to data on issues such as salinity and erosion risk.

Use of the REM is licensed by NRP to clients for approved purposes, in accordance with the commercialisation provisions of the Australian Government's funding for its development. NRP wishes to establish ongoing partnerships with a wide range of potential users of the REM. Access to the REM is provided under a data license agreement and subject to a license fee negotiated on a case by case basis. License fees are designed to be cost effective – to encourage use – while also reflecting the reasonable costs to NRP of development, maintenance and support.

Clients who have used the REM or its components since completion of the original project include:

- Australian Government Biodiversity Fund;
- Clarence Council;
- Forestry Tasmania;
- Gunns Limited;
- Kingborough Council;
- NRM South;
- Norske-Skog;
- PF Olsen Pty Ltd;
- Southern Midlands Council and
- The Understorey Network.

⁶ <http://www.naturalresourceplanning.com.au/landscape-ecology-tools/>

Figure 3. Sample REM profile – Immediate Level of Concern

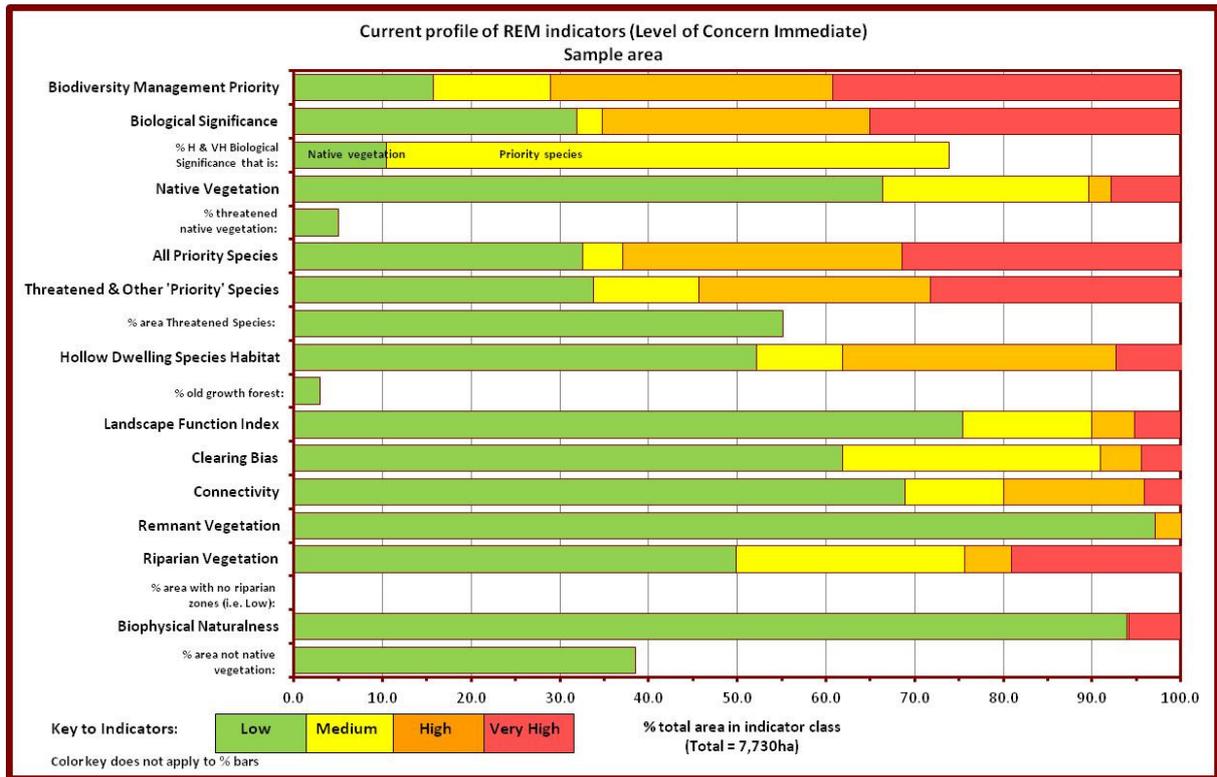
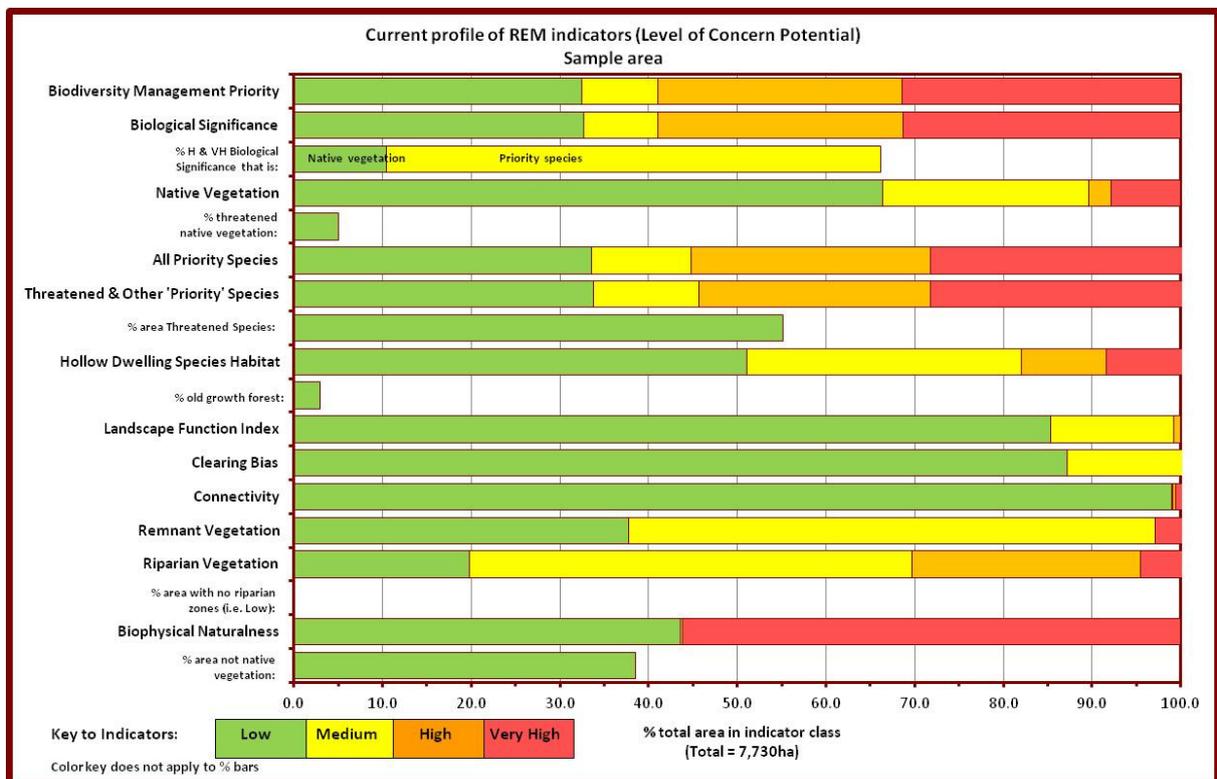


Figure 4. Sample REM profile – Potential Level of Concern



Attachment 1. Summary of REM assets, indicators and Issues

Issue	Definition	Summary	Indicator
Biological Significance	Biological significance measures the relative priority for management of the elements of biodiversity contained within a given area.	Biological significance is one of two arms of the REM and represents a structured classification of biodiversity. It is comprise of Native Vegetation and priority species (see below).	Classes ranked from Low-Very high derived from a matrix of Level of Concern classes for Native Vegetation and Priority Species.
Native Vegetation	Native vegetation communities based on the classification used in Tasveg.	Native vegetation comprises all areas mapped to the Tasveg classification, except for cleared land types ("F" codes), water, (OAQ"), sand and mud (OSM) and rock (ORO). An additional native vegetation mapping unit has been introduced to the REM for areas comprised of native vegetation plantings (DEP).	The REM contains a grouped classification for native vegetation which is used in various parts of its application.
Vegetation conservation status	Native vegetation communities with legislative recognition of being threatened.	na	Vegetation communities listed as threatened under the Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002 or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
Relative reservation	Reservation status is a measure of the degree to which vegetation communities are included in the Comprehensive, Adequate and Representative (CAR) reserve system	Higher levels of reservation give greater confidence that the species for which vegetation communities are surrogates are likely to be protected, subject to appropriate geographic and biophysical distribution in the landscape.	Percentage bands of reservation of the vegetation communities, utilising the lesser of the Statewide or relevant bioregional reservation level.
Relative rarity	The extent of a native vegetation community in the bioregion being assessed.	Relative rarity is scale to reflect increased importance for vegetation types which are more restricted, and less importance for those which are relatively extensive.	The REM stratifies the extent of each community in each bioregion into bands, which are then form part of the matrix for deriving Level of Concern for native vegetation.
Priority species	Priority species are those that are recognised as threatened and certain classes of other species that are identified as priorities for conservation.	Classification within the group is structured around species listed as threatened and other priority species.	Level of Concern for priority species is classified from Low-Very High through a matrix combining threatened species status, number of threatened species, other priority species and hollow dwelling species habitat.

Issue	Definition	Summary	Indicator
Listed threatened species	Species listed as threatened under the Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act (1975) or Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)	na	Threat status and number of co-occurring threatened species in an area.
Other priority species	Non-threatened species identified as priorities for attention to conservation and management.	Other priority species comprises non-threatened species identified in the Regional Forest Agreement as Priority Species, including species groups such as hollow dwelling species, and flora species identified as inadequately reserved at the State or bioregional level.	The presence of other priority species (excluding hollow dwelling species habitat) is assigned a single ranking the REM (Medium), above that for no priority species and below that for threatened species.
Hollow dwelling species	Habitat for hollow dwelling species.	Hollow dwelling species comprise a group of 29 species listed in the Regional Forest Agreement as a priority species group.	Hollow dwelling species habitat is classed from Low-Very High depending on the type of vegetation present, eucalypt forest structure, predicted hollow abundance and presence/absence of old growth forest.
Old growth forest	Old growth forest is ecologically mature forest demonstrating the characteristics found in older and/or minimally disturbed forests	na	Old growth forest is classed as Very High Level of Concern (Potential) and as low Level of Concern (Immediate) in the Hollow Dwelling Species component of the REM.
Eucalypt forest structure	Forest structure classes derived from air-photo interpreted vegetation mapping.	Eucalypt forest structure is derived from the published RFA map depicting standard classes as Silviculturally Regeneration, Regrowth, Predominantly Regrowth/Some Mature, Predominantly Mature/Some Regrowth and Mature. This is supplemented with more up to date data where available.	Classes ranked from Low-Very High reflecting higher Immediate Level of Concern where structure is likely to contain fewer hollows and higher Potential Level of Concern where hollows are likely to be more abundant.
Non-eucalypt vegetation.	Vegetation communities in the Tasveg classification that are not recognised as eucalypt forest.	Eucalypt forest classes are identified in Tasveg by the prefixes "W" and "D".	Non-eucalypt vegetation is ranked Low in the schema for hollow dwelling species habitat due to the absence of eucalypts.

Issue	Definition	Summary	Indicator
Landscape Function	The ability of the landscape to sustain the elements of biodiversity it contains.	Landscape function integrates five indicators representing successively finer partitioning of the landscape.	Classes ranked from Low-Very High using a 3 way matrix combining the same classes of Clearing Bias, a submatrix combining Connectivity, Remnant Vegetation and Riparian Vegetation, and Biophysical Naturalness.
Clearing bias	Clearing bias is a measure of the patterns of habitat loss in a region.	There is potential for ecological collapse at a regional level where >70% of a region has been cleared, and potential localised collapse and stress within the region where lower levels of clearing have occurred due to preferential clearing of certain land types.	The percentage of each land component that has been cleared, stratified spatially into areas now cleared or with extant native vegetation.
Connectivity	Connectivity is the degree to which patches of native vegetation are inter-connected and the extent to which species can move between patches,	Remnant vegetation may suffer loss of species in some taxonomic groups, and loss of ecosystem function, if the distance between remnants and the impermeability of the interstice (e.g. through absence of paddock trees) exceeds that which each organism is capable of crossing.	For remnant vegetation patches, the distance to the nearest non-remnant patch. For cleared land, the distance to the nearest patch of native vegetation.
Remnant vegetation	Remnant vegetation is defined as islands of native vegetation, below a specified size, that are surrounded by cleared land.	In heavily cleared landscapes, patches of remnant vegetation can contribute significantly to the maintenance of ecosystem function, while their loss and decline is a major factor in ecosystem collapse. Their smaller size makes them vulnerable to ongoing degradation through various combinations of anthropogenic and natural ecological processes	The indicator for remnant vegetation is the contiguous extent of each patch of native vegetation communities, stratified into size classes.
Riparian vegetation	Riparian vegetation is the vegetation that adjoins freshwater features (e.g. rivers wetlands) and has ecological characteristics which are influenced by the freshwater environment.	Riparian vegetation has been found to have consistently high biodiversity values relative to its extent and therefore contribute disproportionately to landscape function. Its values are also multi-faceted, providing protection for terrestrial biodiversity, land and soils resources, and freshwater ecosystems, and multi-scale in extending beyond the immediate riparian zone.	The percentage of the local catchment of each of river section and wetland which is under native riparian vegetation, stratified into bands as described for the CFEV project. The indicator applies equally to both the cleared and native vegetation components of the catchment.

Issue	Definition	Summary	Indicator
Vegetation condition	Vegetation condition is the composition and structure of native vegetation relative to a reference framework for the particular type of vegetation.	Vegetation condition is an indicator of the ability of native vegetation at the local physical and near-temporal scale to maintain and sustain the elements of biodiversity it contains.	Modified biophysical naturalness classes derived from RFA mapping and application of logical consistency rules to Tasveg community attributions and limited condition descriptors.

Attachment 2. Tasmanian Regional Ecosystem Model - Indicators, Content & Prioritisation Matrices



Native Vegetation Index	Priority Species Index			
	VH	H	M	L
VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
H	VH	VH	H	H
M	VH	H	M	M
L	VH	H	M	L

Biological Significance Index	Landscape Function Index			
	VH	H	M	L
VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
H	VH	VH	H	H
M	VH	H	M	M
L	VH	H	M	L

Threatened & Other Priority Species	Hollow Dwelling Species Habitat				
	VH	H	M	L	
Two or more listed species	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
Endangered, Critically Endangered	VH	VH	VH	VH	VH
Vulnerable, Rare	H	VH	H	H	H
Other Priority Species	M	H	H	M	M
None	L	H	M	L	L

Component Cleared (%)	Concern - Immediate	Concern - Potential
<i>Cleared</i>		
>90%	VH	L
70-90%	H	L
30-70%	M	L
<30%	L	L
<i>Native veg.</i>		
>90%	VH	VH
70-90%	H	H
30-70%	M	M
<30%	L	L

Species category/attribute	Concern - Immediate	Concern - Potential
Two or more listed species	VH	VH
Endangered, Critically Endangered	VH	VH
Vulnerable, Rare	H	H
Other priority species	M	M
None	L	L

Distance of:	Concern - Immediate	Concern - Potential
<i>Cleared land to native veg.</i>		
<50m	L	L
50-250m	M	L
250-1,000m	H	L
>1,000m	VH	L
<i>Native remnant to non-remnant</i>		
<50m	L	VH
50-250m	M	H
250-1,000m	H	M
>1,000m	VH	L
<i>Non-remnant Any</i>	L	L

Status and bioreg. extent	Concern - Immediate & Potential Reservation level (Min. % State/bioregion)			
	<10%	10-30%	30-60%	>60%
<i>Threatened</i>				
Any	VH	VH	H	H
<i>Not threatened</i>				
<i>Bioregional extent</i>				
<2,000ha	VH	VH	H	M
2,000-5,500ha	VH	VH	H	M
5,500-15,000ha	VH	H	M	L
15,000-55,000ha	H	M	M	L
>55,000ha	M	M	L	L

Biophysical naturalness category	Concern - Immediate	Concern - Potential
5 (highest)	L	VH
4	L	VH
3	M	H
2	H	M
1 (lowest)	VH	M
0 (non-native)	L	L
-1 (water, sand, mud)	na	na

Descriptor of hollow probability (eucalypt forest only)	Concern - Immediate	Concern - Potential
Old growth forest	L	VH
Mature; Predominantly Mature, Some Regrowth	M	H
Predominantly Regrowth, Some Mature	H	M
Regrowth, Silvicultural Regeneration	VH	L
All other vegetation	L	L

Forest Practices Authority - predicted hollow abundance	Concern - Immediate	Concern - Potential
High	L	VH
Medium	M	H
Low	H	M
Not rated	L	L

Native vegetation patch size (ha)	Concern - Immediate	Concern - Potential
<2ha	M	L
2-20ha	VH	VH
20-200ha	H	VH
>200ha	L	M

River section catchment or wetland riparian vegetation (%)	Concern - Immediate	Concern - Potential
<1	VH	L
1-20%	H	VH
20-80%	M	H
>80%	L	M

Attachment 2 (cont). Derivation of Landscape Function Index

Sub-matrix of Connectivity, Remnant Vegetation & Riparian Vegetation (CRR)

Connectivity	Remnant Vegetation	Riparian Vegetation	CRR Index	Rank (1 = highest)
VH	VH	VH	VH	1
H	VH	VH	VH	2
VH	VH	H	VH	3
VH	H	VH	VH	4
M	VH	VH	VH	5
H	VH	H	VH	6
VH	VH	M	VH	7
H	H	VH	VH	8
VH	H	H	VH	9
VH	M	VH	VH	10
L	VH	VH	H	11
M	VH	H	H	12
H	VH	M	H	13
VH	VH	L	H	14
M	H	VH	H	15
VH	H	M	H	16
H	M	VH	H	17
VH	M	H	H	18
VH	L	VH	H	19
L	VH	H	H	20
M	VH	M	H	21
H	VH	L	H	22
L	H	VH	H	23
VH	H	L	H	24
M	M	VH	H	25
VH	M	M	H	26
H	L	VH	H	27
VH	L	H	H	28
L	VH	M	H	29
M	VH	L	H	30
L	M	VH	H	31
VH	M	L	H	32
M	L	VH	H	33

Connectivity	Remnant Vegetation	Riparian Vegetation	CRR Index	Rank (1 = highest)
VH	L	M	H	34
H	H	H	H	35
M	H	H	M	36
H	H	M	M	37
H	M	H	M	38
L	VH	L	M	39
L	L	VH	M	40
VH	L	L	M	41
L	H	H	M	42
M	H	M	M	43
H	H	L	M	44
M	M	H	M	45
H	M	M	M	46
H	L	H	M	47
L	H	M	M	48
M	H	L	M	49
L	M	H	M	50
H	M	L	M	51
M	L	H	M	52
H	L	M	M	53
L	H	L	M	54
L	L	H	M	55
H	L	L	M	56
M	M	M	L	57
L	M	M	L	58
M	M	L	L	59
M	L	M	L	60
L	M	L	L	61
L	L	M	L	62
M	L	L	L	63
L	L	L	L	64

Clearing Bias	CRR sub-matrix	Condition	Landscape Function Index	Rank (1 = highest)
VH	VH	VH	VH	1
VH	VH	H	VH	2
VH	H	VH	VH	3
VH	VH	M	VH	4
VH	H	H	VH	5
VH	VH	L	VH	6
H	VH	VH	VH	7
VH	M	VH	VH	8
VH	H	M	VH	9
H	VH	H	VH	10
VH	M	H	VH	11
VH	H	L	VH	12
H	H	VH	VH	13
H	VH	M	VH	14
VH	L	VH	VH	15
VH	M	M	VH	16
H	H	H	H	17
H	VH	L	H	18
M	VH	VH	H	19
VH	L	H	H	20
VH	M	L	H	21
H	M	VH	H	22
H	H	M	H	23
M	VH	H	H	24
VH	L	M	H	25
H	M	H	H	26
H	H	L	H	27
M	H	VH	H	28
M	VH	M	H	29
VH	L	L	M	30
H	L	VH	H	31
H	M	M	H	32
M	H	H	M	33

Full Landscape Function Index matrix

Clearing Bias	CRR sub-matrix	Condition	Landscape Function Index	Rank (1 = highest)
L	VH	VH	M	34
M	VH	L	M	35
H	L	H	M	36
H	M	L	M	37
M	M	VH	M	38
M	H	M	M	39
L	VH	H	M	40
H	L	M	M	41
M	M	H	M	42
M	H	L	M	43
L	H	VH	M	44
L	VH	M	M	45
H	L	L	M	46
M	L	VH	M	47
M	M	M	M	48
L	H	H	L	49
L	VH	L	M	50
M	L	H	L	51
M	M	L	M	52
L	M	VH	L	53
L	H	M	L	54
M	L	M	L	55
L	M	H	L	56
L	H	L	L	57
M	L	L	L	58
L	L	VH	L	59
L	M	M	L	60
L	L	H	L	61
L	M	L	L	62
L	L	M	L	63
L	L	L	L	64

Attachment 3:
A simple guide to using the
Regional Ecosystem Model for biodiversity planning

The REM contains assessments of four attributes of biodiversity that may need to be considered for conservation:

- Native vegetation (Tasveg-based units assessed Statewide and bioregionally);
- Priority species (threatened and other important species);
- Hollow dwelling species habitat; and
- Landscape ecological function – the ability of the landscape to maintain the elements of biodiversity it contains.

Actions may range from retention in an existing state, rehabilitation to a better state or restoration of native vegetation. Actions can be guided by the REM classification of attributes from two prioritisation perspectives:

- Immediate – importance for intervention to restore or rehabilitate; and
- Potential – important to protect from further loss or degradation.

In the REM these are termed ‘Level of Concern’. All REM Level of Concern attributes are rated on a scale of Low, Medium, High or Very High. Immediate and Potential priorities are identical for native vegetation and priority species, but are different for hollow dwelling species habitat and landscape ecological function.

Priorities to be assigned to any of the REM attributes will be heavily influence by the purpose and objectives being considered and the adequacy of resources to effect desired outcomes. REM priorities can also be considered on an entirely objective basis, and used to judge whether objectives and resources are appropriately targeted, adequate to achieve outcomes. Monitoring over time can also be facilitated by the REM.

Prioritising areas or actions may require consideration of any of the four key attributes either singly or in combination. The potential range of combinations is large. However, for regions which are relatively intensively developed a fairly consistent set of combinations can be identified, particularly through focusing on priorities classified as either High or Very High. These are identified in the table that follows.

REM attribute (High or Very High)	Co-occurring attributes	Key considerations
Native vegetation	Priority species	Actions will depend on individual species' conservation needs.
	Landscape function – Potential	Landscape has some sensitivity to further loss or degradation. Action to protect the vegetation should be considered.
	Landscape function – Immediate	Landscape function is degraded. Consider whether actions to protect or enhance the native vegetation can make a difference.
	None	Consider if there are potential threats or other benefits that would arise from intervention. Also consider if there is a residual reservation target for the vegetation community and whether a good example of the community would be secured.
Priority species	None	Consider the conservation needs of each individual species individually.
	Landscape function – Potential	Landscape is sensitive to further loss or degradation. Consider whether this might have negative effects on each species.
	Landscape function – Immediate	Landscape function is degraded. Consider if landscape characteristics are contributing to the species status or likely persistence.
Hollow dwelling species habitat – Immediate	None	Vegetation is lacking in hollows. Look at the landscape context to determine if there is a likely benefit from taking actions which would improve long term prospects to have adequate mature eucalypt abundance, e.g. is the area a gap in distribution. The primary attribute field [Vstr_clasZ] should be used for this.
Hollow dwelling species habitat – Potential	None	Mature eucalypt abundance is likely to be relatively high. Act to protect and enhance, especially if either Immediate or Potential landscape ecological function classes are high.
Landscape function – Immediate	None	Landscape function is degraded. Consider what aspects of can be improved – condition, patch size, riparian vegetation or connectivity – within the available resources. The spreadsheet version of the REM can be used to explore scenarios.
Landscape function - Potential	None	Landscape function is sensitive to further loss or degradation. Consider what action can be take to secure landscape attributes.
Landscape function – Immediate	Landscape function - Potential	These are generally more important remnants. Consider whether resources are sufficient to both secure and improve landscape attributes.

Appendix B

Agricultural Zone Assessment

AKC DECISION RULES FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND MAPPING IN MVC

Selection of Areas for further Assessment

Areas of Interest have been selected from within the Rural Resource Zone.

Area of interest have one or some of the following characteristics;

- Constrained¹
- Anomaly or inconsistent Land use pattern
- Bordering alternate zoning on at least two sides

Each area of interest is labelled with a unique identifier which is related to the nomenclature of the settlements in the vicinity. The areas of interest have been identified across the Municipality from top to bottom, west to east.

Areas that are mapped as unconstrained and don't have any anomalies present have been accepted as suitable for the Agriculture (Ag) Zone regardless of current land use and have not been further investigated. Areas that have been mapped in the Rural Zone and do not have any anomalies or inconsistencies present have been accepted as being appropriate for that zone and have not been further investigated.

Purposes:

Agriculture Zone:

- To provide for the use or development of land for agricultural use.
- To protect land for the use or development of agricultural use by minimising:
 - a) Conflict with or interference from non-agricultural uses;
 - b) Non-agricultural use or development that precludes the return of the land to agricultural use; and
 - c) Use of land for non-agricultural use in irrigation districts.
- To provide for use or development that supports the use of the land for agricultural use.

Rural Zone:

- To provide for a range of use or development in a rural location:
 - a) Where agricultural use is limited or marginal due to topographical, environmental or site or regional characteristics;
 - b) That requires a rural location for operational reasons;
 - c) Is compatible with agricultural use if occurring on agricultural land;
 - d) Minimises adverse impacts on surrounding uses.
- To minimise conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural uses.
- To ensure that use or development is of a scale and intensity that is appropriate for a rural location and does not compromise the function of surrounding settlements.

¹ Constraints Grades 1, 2a, 2b or 3 in the *Land Potentially Suitable for Agriculture Zone* dataset which has been produced as a key output of the *Tasmanian Ag Land Mapping Project*.

Decision Rules

Decision rules have been based on a conservative approach, with all areas of interest first being considered for their suitability for being included in the Ag Zone before suitability for inclusion in Rural Zone is considered. This method also provides the potential for titles previously mapped in the Rural Resource Zone that have not been included in the State-wide Ag Mapping Projects Ag Estate to be included in the Ag Zone if deemed more appropriate.

- For titles being assessed the following characteristics are considered:
 - Ag Mapping Assessment potential constraint category or none Ag areas
 - Size (ha)
 - Ownership (individual or with adjacent or nearby titles)
 - Ag activities
 - Enterprise Suitability
 - Irrigation water resources (existing and potential)
 - Enterprise scale (lifestyle, hobby, commercial)
 - Remoteness - distance to market, labour, contractors and support services
 - Natural values
 - Existing dwelling
 - Onsite reserve
 - Adjacent reserve
 - Adjacent land use.
 - Adjacent tenure

These characteristics provide a snapshot of a title's agricultural capacity and potential constraints. This will provide a strong indication as to the zone a title is most suited to. Whilst some of these characteristics were included in the Ag land mapping project, the majority of the analysis was undertaken as a GIS exercise. In this more detailed analysis local knowledge and context is applied in a case by case assessment rather than a GIS analysis.

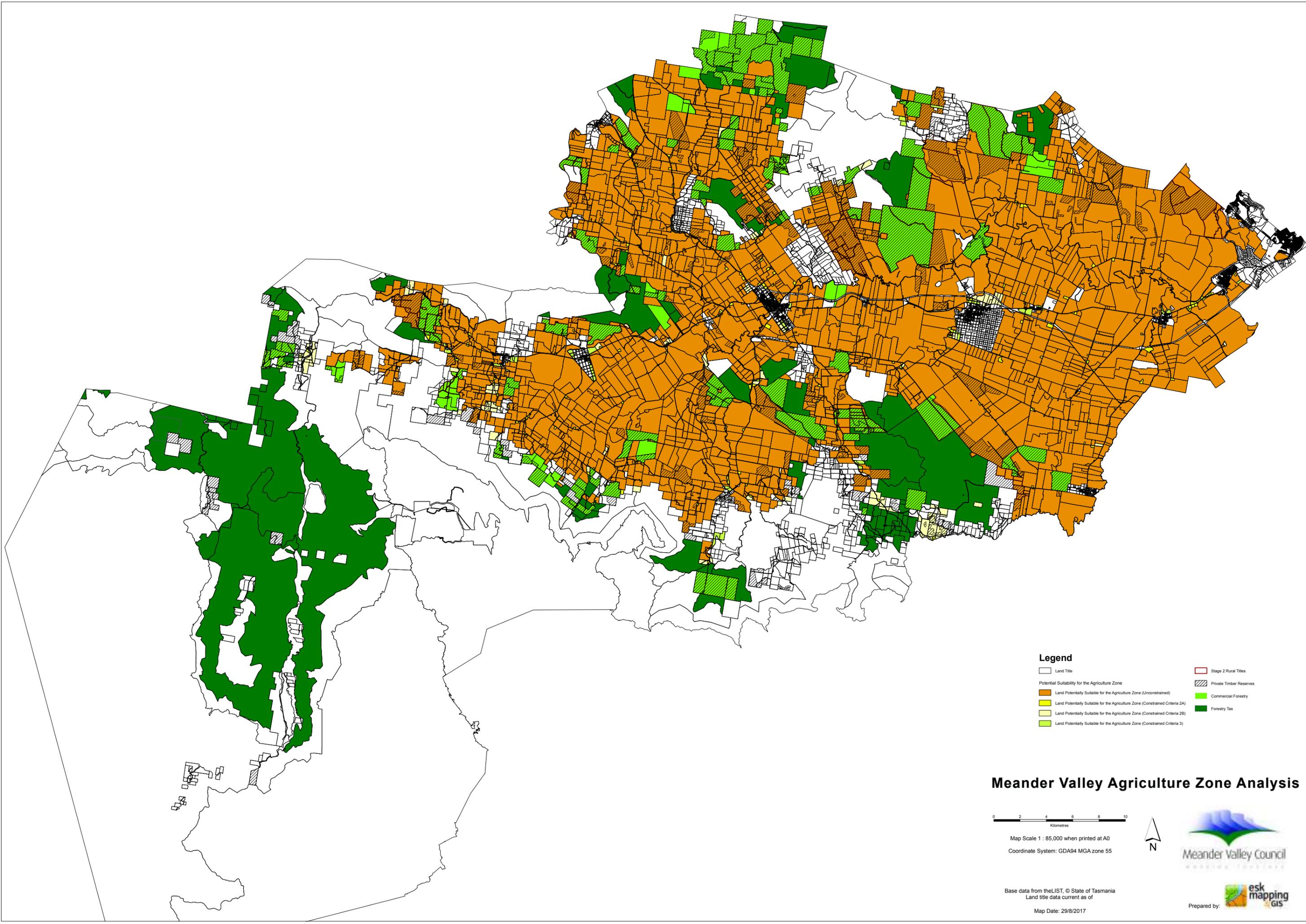
As part of this analysis Enterprise Scale of holdings analysed was assessed. Enterprise Scale analysis and the associated definitions was first developed in 2012 for Northern Tasmania Development in response to a request for clarification of the methodologies and tools and their application in understanding agricultural potential for planning purposes. A range of characteristics including current enterprise activities, Land Capability and irrigation water resources are analysed at the holding level which enables titles to be categorised into three broad categories; 'commercial scale farms', 'hobby farms' and 'lifestyle blocks'².

² Adapted from Ketelaar, A and Armstrong, D. 2012, *Discussions paper – Clarification of the Tools and Methodologies and Their Limitations for Understanding the Use of Agricultural Land in the Northern Region* - written for Northern Tasmania Development.

Decision Rule	Rationale
Consistency of land use patterns	Titles that have characteristics that are suitable for either the Rural or Ag Zone (based on State – Zone Application Framework Criteria) will be zoned based on surrounding titles with the chief aim of providing a consistent land use pattern.
Minimum of three titles (where feasible) to make a zone where feasible	To avoid spot zoning of individual titles it was determined that a minimum of 3 title to be investigated (depending on size and scale of titles) for a zone which will work towards providing a more consistent zoning pattern.
Resource Development activities should not go in Environmental Management Zone	The purpose of the Environmental Management Zone is to provide for the protection and conservation of land with significant ecological, scientific, cultural or scenic values. Hence resource development activities should be more appropriately zoned Rural where resource development is prioritised or if on land with agricultural potential then be zoned Ag.
Plantation or native vegetation can be zoned either Ag or Rural	Non-Ag development is permitted in both the Rural & Ag Zone. However, the Ag Zone has stricter provisions as to the site that none agricultural activities can occur on. Zoning will aim to reflect a consistent land use pattern.
Prime Agricultural land may be considered for alternate zoning from Ag Zone if significantly constrained	Prime Agricultural Land (Land Capability Class 1, 2, 3) as a default rule has been included in the Ag Zone. However, there may be instances where this land is significantly constrained by adjacent land use and localised characteristics. In these instances, alternate zoning will be considered.
Adjacent titles owned by same entity to be included in the same zone when possible	Adjacent titles under same ownership are most likely farmed in conjunction. By zoning these titles under same zone land holders will have consistency of Planning Scheme permitted uses. However, current land use practices will also be considered as there may be instances where titles under same ownership are utilised for differing land uses which are more appropriately zoned differently. This will also potentially be the case for larger titles where split zoning might be appropriate. Plantations on land famed in conjunction with mixed farming operations are more likely to be converted to an alternative agricultural use. Hence if the majority of the holding is in the Ag zone then the preference would be for the title supporting plantation to also be in the Ag zone.
Split zoning of titles to only occur in exceptional circumstances	Split zoning is only to occur on titles that have significantly divergent agricultural potential. This will generally only occur on larger titles.
Mapped potentially constrained titles to be zoned Ag if surrounding adjacent land use is commercial scale agriculture.	The purpose of the Ag Zone is to identify and protect Tasmania’s agricultural land. By zoning adjacent potentially constrained titles as Ag, these titles will ensure the potential proposed future uses that could further constrain ag activities will be limited.

<p>Agricultural enterprises with commercial scale characteristics to go into Ag Zone unless significantly constrained by surrounding uses</p>	<p>The purpose of the Ag Zone is to identify and protect Tasmania’s agricultural land. Title with Commercial scale characteristics are to be prioritised for the Ag Zone to provide optimal Planning Scheme protection. However, in a situation where the commercial scale characteristics are anomalous to surrounding land uses and zoning, with limited potential for expansion, it is likely that an alternate zone will be more appropriate to ensure zoning pattern consistency.</p>
<p>If a Mining Lease occurs on a title being assessed then the preferred zoning is Rural</p>	<p>Extractive Industry is a permitted use in the Rural Zone, but is discretionary in the Ag Zone. By zoning as Rural, land owners will have greater certainty relating to extractive industry than would be the case if zoned Ag. However, location, size and surrounding land uses will also be considered to ensure a consistent zoning pattern that reflects the predominate use.</p>
<p>If there are significant existing irrigation water resources or potential for developing irrigation water resources the preferred zoning for the area of interest is Ag</p>	<p>Irrigation water resources are integral to agricultural productivity, diversifying and risk management. Although the Ag mapping project erred on the side of caution for retaining irrigation water resources in the Ag zone, this factor needs to be reconsidered to include potential for on-farm storage when examining constrained areas of interest.</p>
<p>Titles utilised for resource processing will be zoned Rural where appropriate</p>	<p>Resource processing is a permitted use in the Rural Zone, but is discretionary in the Ag Zone. By zoning as Rural, land owners will have greater certainty relating to resource processing than would be the case if zoned Ag. However, location, size and surrounding land uses will also be considered to ensure a consistent zoning pattern that reflects the predominate use.</p>
<p>Titles with significant natural values (including karst) will be recommended for an alternate zone to Ag, if the natural values places constraints on the agricultural potential of the land.</p>	<p>The purpose of the Ag Zone is to prioritise the protection of Ag land. However, if it is deemed that the future ag potential of an area is constrained due existing natural values, then an alternate zone might be more appropriate.</p>
<p>Titles with existing Private Timber Reserves (PTRs) will be assessed to be included in Rural Zone</p>	<p>Any PTR owned by a commercial forestry company that has a PTR that is attached and contiguous to proposed Rural Zone will be included in Rural Zone. Then if other PTRs are also attached and contiguous with Rural Zone they will also be considers for Rural Zone. Surrounding titles with Rural characteristics will also be included in Rural Zone if it provides more appropriate zoning consistency and continuity.</p>

<p>If an alternate zone to Ag or Rural is considered more appropriate for an area then the area will be flagged for Council to further consider</p>	<p>There may be instances where an alternate zone to Ag or Rural is considered more appropriate due to existing land use, surrounding land use, zoning and constraints. In these instances, the area will be flagged for Council to further consider alternate Zones.</p>
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- Legend**
- Land Title
 - Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone (Unconstrained)
 - Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone (Constrained Criteria 2A)
 - Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone (Constrained Criteria 2B)
 - Land Potentially Suitable for the Agriculture Zone (Constrained Criteria 3)
 - Stage 2 Rural Titles
 - Private Timber Reserves
 - Commercial Forestry
 - Forestry Tax

Meander Valley Agriculture Zone Analysis

0 2 4 6 8 10
Kilometres

Map Scale 1 : 85,000 when printed at A0

Coordinate System: GDA94 MGA zone 55



Base data from theLIST, © State of Tasmania
Land title data current as of
Map Date: 29/8/2017



Appendix C

Zone Comparison



Transitioning from the Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme

Meander Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2013	Tasmanian Planning Scheme – State Planning Provisions	Key Changes and Issues
Administration		
Definitions		Some new definitions that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clarify individual uses eg. neighbourhood centre, self-storage • clarify terms used in the standards eg. 'streetscape'
Exemptions		
General: Occasional Use, Home Occupation, Minor Telecommunications, Maintenance and repair of infrastructure and buildings, Temporary buildings or works, Emergency works, Strata Schemes, Demolition, Change of use within the same use class, some signage.	Outright: Bee keeping, Qualified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home based childcare • Home occupation • Markets on public land • Visitor accommodation – recent legislative changes • Dams (WMA 1999 approved) • Stormwater infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The set out is much simpler to read in regard to qualifications • Due to the increased detail, it is likely more domestic scale infrastructure will be called in eg. heat pumps within 10m of a residential zone boundary if in the non-residential zones, rain water tanks at less the setback standard.

<p>Limited - dependent upon heritage controls, native vegetation removal controls, scenic management areas, potential for contaminated land, salinity or landslip hazard, threatened vegetation, proximity to watercourse, frontage setbacks, dimensions of buildings:</p> <p>Minor structures and outbuildings, upgrades of linear and minor utilities/infrastructure, Vegetation clearance, Fences, Agricultural buildings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation pipes in Rural or Agriculture Zones • Road works, bridges and level crossings • Minor telecommunications • Minor infrastructure • Navigation aids • Electric car rechargers • Emergency works • Internal works, minor alteration, maintenance and repair (if not State heritage listed) • Temporary buildings or works • Unroofed decks • Outbuildings (variable zone requirements) • Demolition • Garden structures • Vegetation removal • Renewable energy • Signs • Use of a road reserve or public land • Fences and retaining walls • Land filling • Minor infrastructure – antennas, masts, heat pumps (setbacks requirements), hot 	
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	<p>water cylinders, water tanks, fuel tanks, anemometers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strata schemes 	
6.2 and 7.10	Categorising Use or Development	Removes the requirement to define a use for subdivision, signs, land filling, retaining walls or coastal protection and prescribes assessment criteria for discretionary development.
6.11	Conditions and Restrictions on a Permit	<p>Has added the ability to condition for issues related to construction, traffic management and stormwater management for erosion, volume and water quality.</p> <p>Note: This has since been significantly limited by changes to s.9 of the Building Act which prevents a planning permit from including conditions that relate to technical building components, such as stormwater matters that are the jurisdiction of the plumbing regulations.</p>
7.4	Change of Use of a State of Local heritage listed site	<p>New provision - Allows for prohibited uses to be considered as discretionary for any heritage listed site where that use facilitates the conservation and maintenance of the heritage asset.</p> <p>Provides an incentive to promote heritage and re-use of buildings.</p>
7.12	Sheds on vacant sites	<p>Sets out permitted status standards for Low Density Residential, Rural Living and Landscape Conservation zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 only • Meets setbacks • Future dwelling can be built between shed and front setback • Wall height 4m, overall height 6m • Floor area 54m² • Complies with codes

General Residential Zone		
Use		
<p>NPR: Residential – single dwelling Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted: Residential Minor utilities</p> <p>Discretionary: Bulky Goods Sales (27 Tower Hill St) Business and professional services – medical centre Community Meeting and Entertainment – not function centre, cinema Educational and occasional care Equipment and machinery sales and hire (27 Tower Hill St) Food services – café/takeaway food & 27 Tower Hill St</p>	<p>NPR: Residential – single dwelling Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Minor utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Residential Visitor Accommodation</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and Professional Services (consulting room, medical centre, veterinary centre, child health clinic, residential support services) Community Meeting and Entertainment Educational and Occasional Care – not tertiary Emergency Services Food Services General Retail and Hire</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Accommodation as a permitted use will be controversial, though is limited to existing buildings and 300m². • This is outside the government’s exemption for 4 bedrooms and principal residence.

<p>General retail and hire- local shop Service Industry (27 Tower Hill St) Storage (27 Tower Hill St) Visitor accommodation Utilities</p>	<p>Sports and Recreation Utilities</p>	
<p>Development Standards</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Directive 4.1 – Single and Multiple Dwellings • Residential buildings – communal • Non-residential development – performance criteria only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor modifications to PD4.1 – no window orientation • All residential use is classed as a dwelling • Measurable standards for non-dwelling development 	<p>No significant changes – density of all types of residential forms are assessed for site coverage and building envelope.</p>
<p>Subdivision</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – Discretionary • Min lot size – 700m² • Min frontage 4m • Reticulated services • Solar orientation • Road network and connectivity • Services – allowances for areas without connection to full water, sewer and stormwater services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size – 450m² • Min frontage 12m • Vehicular access • Solar orientation • Road network and connectivity • Water – min connection to a limited service • Sewer – mandatory connection to reticulated system • Stormwater – allowance for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted status for subdivision if it can meet the standards. • Internal lots will almost always be discretionary due to 12m frontage standards. • Mandatory requirement for sewer connection is unlikely to limit development.

		on-site	
Low Density Residential Zone			
Use			
<p>NPR: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Residential – single dwelling</p> <p>Permitted: Minor utilities</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and professional services – medical Emergency services General retail and hire (local shop) Community meeting & entertainment Residential (communal residence –Glendel Homes) Resource processing (Burns woodyard at Arthur St) Sports and recreation Visitor accommodation Utilities</p>	<p>NPR: Natural and Cultural Values Management Passive Recreation Residential Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Visitor Accommodation</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and Professional Services (consulting room, medical centre, veterinary centre, child health clinic, residential support services) Community Meeting and Entertainment Educational and Occasional Care (not tertiary) Emergency Services Food Services General Retail and Hire (local shop)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Accommodation as a permitted use may be controversial, though is limited to existing buildings and 300m². • This is outside the government’s exemption for 4 bedrooms and principal residence. • Remove reference to communal residence for Glendel Homes site • Allows for multiple dwellings, although at subdivision densities. • Introduces additional uses for Educational and Occasional Care, Food Services and expands business and professional uses. • An amenity clause is included for discretionary uses. 	

	Residential Sports and Recreation Utilities					
Development Standards						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 30% • Height – 8m • Front setback – 6m, 3m secondary frontage • Side boundary setback - 3m • Rear boundary setback – 5m • Outbuildings: 80m², 3.5m wall height, 4.5m height • Non-residential development – performance criteria only 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 30% • Height – 8.5m • Frontage – 8m • Side and rear boundary setback – 5m • Frontage fences within 4.5m of boundary – 1.2m solid/1.8m with 50% transparency exempt, otherwise discretionary • Non dwelling development – only additional clauses relate to outdoor storage and 10m setback for mechanical plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More open in regard to potential outbuilding sizes – can only be managed by site coverage. Consider specific provisions associated with larger lots (refer subdivision comments below) • Clarifies fence status 				
Subdivision						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – Discretionary • Min lot size – Variable sizes: <table border="1" data-bbox="190 1276 593 1388"> <tr> <td>Blackstone Heights</td> <td>1600m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Westbury</td> <td>5000m²</td> </tr> </table>	Blackstone Heights	1600m ²	Westbury	5000m ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size 1500m² • Min frontage 20m • Vehicle access • Road network and connectivity • Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a significant issue regarding the 1500m² minimum lot size when considering whether this zone is suitable for transitioning to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. The current Interim Planning Scheme applies the zone with same general intent in regard to use and the primary purpose of the zone for residential use, however is located in areas where the more urban lot size of 1500m² will not be suitable for localities other than Blackstone Heights. • All areas currently zoned Low Density Residential Zone have a lot
Blackstone Heights	1600m ²					
Westbury	5000m ²					

Deloraine	5000m ²		<p>size that provides for intensification of dwellings at a level considered appropriate to reflect that community's desired character and the more limited capacity of more remote roads and services, or is prohibited by the lack of capacity for that locality to densify due environmental/service constraints.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Living Zoning as an alternative, is not considered suitable as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it provides for additional uses that are potentially higher impact (resource development, resource processing, vehicle fuel sales and service) reflective of the zone purpose and the larger lot size range; - The lowest lot size available is 1ha, with an absolute minimum of 8000m², which does not provide appropriate opportunity to maximise lot yields; and - Rural Living areas are not of the same character as the current Low Density Residential zones. • As there is no zone available in the SPP's that appropriately provides for the preferred character through the use table and development density provisions, it is recommended that Specific Area Plans are prepared for all existing zoned areas (except for Blackstone Heights) that carry forward the current lot sizes (including prohibitions) and the outbuilding limitations (noting that Council's response to representations to the IPS resolved to increase size allowances for outbuildings). • Travellers Rest: <p>The current Low Density Residential Zone at Travellers Rest is also subject to an important scenic management overlay that manages the visual impacts of development, particularly vegetation clearance, as the hill is very prominent in the landscape when viewed from the Bass Highway. The SPP's remove the ability to apply a scenic management overlay to the Low Density</p>
Chudleigh	5000m ²		
Exton	5000m ²		
Elizabeth Town	1ha		
Kimberley	5000m ²		
Meander	1ha		
Davis Road	1ha		
Hadspen (flood area),Pumicestone Ridge, Travellers Rest	No additional lots		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibits subdivision at Hadspen (flood area), Pumicestone Ridge, Travellers Rest. • 35m metre circle dimension • Min frontage 4m • Services – allowances for areas without connection to full water, sewer and stormwater services. 			

		<p>Residential Zone. As such, another approach that maintains the objectives of the current area will need to be considered. Relevant matters will include whether the zone reflects the primary intention for land use, the effect on existing use rights and the requirement for justification under 34(2) of the Act.</p> <p>Options that could be considered that allow the scenic protection overlay to be carried forward are the Landscape Conservation Zone, the Rural Living Zone or a Particular Purpose Zone.</p> <p>At face value, the Landscape Conservation Zone would appear to reflect the objectives for the area most closely, however the principal difference is that new dwellings would be a discretionary use, which is different to the discretion currently applied by the Scenic Management overlay. This would be a reduction in use entitlement from the current situation as residential use is currently not questioned as a primary use (NPR), it is more about how development is located that is considered in the discretion. It is noted that this zone provides for permitted status single dwellings where a building area is shown on a sealed plan, which is an effective mechanism for new subdivision, however does not assist at Travellers Rest as the area is fully subdivided with no real potential for any additional lots, though still has numerous vacant lots. The principal of prioritising single dwellings is 'up-front' however.</p> <p>The provisions of the zone can be modified or extended through SSQ's or SAP's. A SSQ cannot be applied in this instance as it relates to a number of lots, however a SAP could be defined around the current LDR zone boundary which generally carries</p>
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		<p>forward the current entitlements and restrictions by classing single dwellings as either permitted/no permit required and prohibiting Resource Development Use.</p> <p>It is recommended that this approach is pursued through the LPS.</p>
Rural Living Zone		
Use		
<p>NPR: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted: Business and professional services (veterinary services) Residential (single dwelling) Resource development (grazing) Minor Utilities</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and professional services Community meeting & entertainment Domestic animal breeding, boarding or training</p>	<p>NPR: Natural and Cultural Values Management Passive Recreation Residential (single dwelling) Resource Development (grazing) Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Visitor Accommodation</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and Professional Services (veterinary services) Community Meeting and Entertainment (church, art/craft centre, public hall) Domestic Animal Breeding, Boarding and Training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Accommodation as a permitted use may be controversial, though is limited to existing buildings and 300m². • This is outside the government's exemption for 4 bedrooms and principal residence. • Change to NPR for single dwellings if meets basic standards (loss of ability to condition for visual impact where vegetation is being removed) • Some uses are more limited and can't be considered against impact criteria eg. function centre for weddings in a garden/bush setting, field training schools, new respite services, new manufacturing beyond home business, intensive animal husbandry, indoor recreation facilities such as equestrian centre (MVC has a few of these), tourist operation. • Not recommended for local variation.

<p>Educational and occasional care</p> <p>Food services</p> <p>General retail and hire</p> <p>Manufacturing and processing</p> <p>Resource development (not for forestry)</p> <p>Resource processing (not abattoir, saleyard, sawmill)</p> <p>Sports and recreation (not firing range, golf course, racecourse)</p> <p>Vehicle Fuel sales and Service (Elizabeth Town Roadhouse)</p> <p>Visitor accommodation (not motel)</p> <p>Tourist operation</p> <p>Utilities (not wastewater or water treatment plant)</p>	<p>Education and Occasional Care (childcare, primary school, existing respite centre)</p> <p>Emergency Services</p> <p>Food Services (250m²)</p> <p>General Retail and Hire (primary produce sales, local shop)</p> <p>Manufacturing and Processing (existing only)</p> <p>Resource Development (not intensive animal husbandry or forestry)</p> <p>Resource Processing (not abattoir, saleyard, sawmill)</p> <p>Sports and Recreation (outdoor recreation facility)</p> <p>Utilities</p> <p>Vehicle Fuel Sales and Service</p>	
<p>Development Standards</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 5% • Height – 8m • Frontage setback – 25m • Side boundary setback - 25m • Rear boundary setback – 25m • Setback for sensitive use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 400m² • Height – 8.5m • Frontage – 20m • Side and rear boundary setback – 10m • Setback for sensitive use to Rural Resource Zone – 200m, or not less than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The removal of the ability to consider vegetation removal for character objectives may result in obtrusive development, however it is not recommended for local variation at this stage.

<p>to Rural Resource Zone – 200m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development for discretionary use (character) • Removal of trees (visual character) 	<p>existing building</p>																	
<p>Subdivision</p>																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – Discretionary • Min lot size – Variable sizes: <table border="1" data-bbox="190 703 600 1353"> <tr> <td>Reedy Marsh</td> <td>15ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birrilee Chudleigh Elizabeth Town Liffey Lower Golden Valley Mole Creek Pateena Rd/Meander Valley Rd Rosevale Weetah</td> <td>10ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Davis Road Meander</td> <td>4ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carrick</td> <td>As set out in F3 Carrick Rural Living Specific Area Plan, or</td> </tr> </table>	Reedy Marsh	15ha	Birrilee Chudleigh Elizabeth Town Liffey Lower Golden Valley Mole Creek Pateena Rd/Meander Valley Rd Rosevale Weetah	10ha	Davis Road Meander	4ha	Carrick	As set out in F3 Carrick Rural Living Specific Area Plan, or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size – Variable sizes: <table border="1" data-bbox="622 647 1043 815"> <tr> <td>Rural Living Zone A</td> <td>1ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Living Zone B</td> <td>2ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Living Zone C</td> <td>5ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Living Zone D</td> <td>10ha</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min frontage 40m • Vehicle access • Road network and connectivity • Services for Rural Living Zone A 	Rural Living Zone A	1ha	Rural Living Zone B	2ha	Rural Living Zone C	5ha	Rural Living Zone D	10ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor differences in lot sizes will not result in a significant impact on character and can be transitioned to the LPS without local variation. It is noted however that the SPP’s include an absolute minimum reduction below the lot size of 20%, whereas the current scheme utilises tests against character objectives. This will limit yields compared to current potential. • Recommended that areas currently designated 10-15ha are zoned Rural Living Zone D and areas currently designated 4ha are zoned Rural Living Zone C. • Parkham – the qualification to prohibit subdivision for lots that front Parkham Road is no longer necessary as the absolute restriction in the performance criteria will prohibit any further creation of lots. • The other areas that have been precluded from the creation of additional lots by subdivision were designated to achieve compliance with the RLUS. The LPS must also demonstrate compliance with the RLUS, which creates an obvious conflict with the SPP’s minimum lot sizes. There are three potential options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adopt the largest lot size of area D for all which will enable additional lot yield from the zone as follows:
Reedy Marsh	15ha																	
Birrilee Chudleigh Elizabeth Town Liffey Lower Golden Valley Mole Creek Pateena Rd/Meander Valley Rd Rosevale Weetah	10ha																	
Davis Road Meander	4ha																	
Carrick	As set out in F3 Carrick Rural Living Specific Area Plan, or																	
Rural Living Zone A	1ha																	
Rural Living Zone B	2ha																	
Rural Living Zone C	5ha																	
Rural Living Zone D	10ha																	

	2ha – if not located within F3 Carrick Rural Living Specific Area Plan		<p>Kimberley 12 lots Weegena 4 lots Red Hills 0 Lots Upper Golden Valley 13 lots Western Creek 9 lots Jackeys Marsh 26 lots Ugbrook 0 lots</p> <p>----- Total 64 lots</p> <p>b) Use a SAP over each of the areas to prohibit subdivision that creates new lots; or c) A combination of the a) and b) where some areas may enable subdivision and the limited use of SAP's to prohibit subdivision in particular areas (eg. Jackey's Marsh due to bushfire risk).</p> <p>Recommendation: Option b)</p>
Hadspen	As set out in F2 Hadspen Specific Area Plan		
Kimberley Red Hills Ugbrook Upper Golden Valley Weegena Western Creek Jackey's Marsh	No additional lots created		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Min frontage 4m 			
Environmental Living Zone			
Use			
NPR: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation	N/A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This zone has been removed from the suite of zones available in the SPPs. Guideline No.1 May 2017 issued by the TPC suggests that the Rural Living Zone D (10ha) could be applied to land currently zoned Environmental Living, however does not mandate this. The only area of land currently zoned Environmental Living in Meander Valley is the Larcombes Road area at Reedy Marsh. It

<p>Permitted: Residential (single dwelling) Minor Utilities</p> <p>Discretionary: Domestic animal breeding, boarding or training (on cleared land) Visitor accommodation (B&B, holiday unit) Utilities</p>		<p>reflects an aggregation of conservation covenants on private land that are contiguous to the Reedy Marsh Conservation Reserve, which is zoned Environmental Management and is located at the end of a narrow, rural standard road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary consultation has been undertaken with the 11 landowners within the zone to explain the situation, options under the SPP's and gauge preferences for future zoning, objectives and development controls. • The response to these preliminary discussions has indicated a consensus that a significant priority is for the retention of the permitted use right for single dwellings as this is an important factor in land value and that the character of the area with very 'low key' land use and limited visibility between properties is maintained. Landowners feel that current arrangements are the best reflection of their intentions and expectations. • There is no zoning option under the SPP's that delivers these objectives and the nature of this area is reasonably different to the current Rural Living zones. • Based on the consensus of landowners and the lack of 'fit' with any SPP zones, it is recommended that this area be designated as a Particular Purpose Zone to carry through current objectives and use/development controls, as this is the clearest mechanism. • Note: Council's response to representations to the Interim Scheme supported changes to recognise development within the designated domestic/exclusion areas in the covenants for permitted pathway development, due to the degree of site assessment the properties have been subject to in the implementation of the conservation covenant.
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Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 4 ha or 20% • Height – 8m • Frontage setback – 10m • Side boundary setback - 10m • Rear boundary setback – 10m • Setback for sensitive use to Rural Resource Zone – 200m • Landscape – minimising veg removal (character) 	N/A	
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – Discretionary • Min lot size – 20ha • Min frontage 4m 	N/A	
Village Zone		
Use		
<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted: Business and professional</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Residential Utilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses are similar however now requires a permit for dwellings. • Has added: domestic animal breeding, boarding or training, remand centre, research & development, resource processing, transport depot, vehicle parking • Prohibited hospital services and manufacturing to only alterations/extensions existing uses or craft industry/artist's studio – more limited than current.

<p>services Community meeting and entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries (existing only) Educational and occasional care Emergency services Food services General retail and hire Hotel industry Hospital Services Residential Service industry Sports and recreation Storage Vehicle fuel sales and service Visitor accommodation Utilities</p> <p>Discretionary: Bulky goods sales Crematoria and cemeteries Equipment and machinery sales and hire Manufacturing and processing Residential Tourist operation Utilities</p>	<p>Permitted: Business and professional services Community meeting and entertainment Educational and occasional care Emergency services Food services General retail and hire Residential Service industry Sports and recreation Storage (not fuel) Visitor accommodation</p> <p>Discretionary: Bulky goods sales Crematoria and cemeteries Custodial facility (remand centre) Domestic animal breeding, boarding or training Equipment and machinery sales and hire Hotel industry Manufacturing and processing(limited) Pleasure boat facility Research and development Resource processing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continues floor area provision for non-residential uses <p>Guideline 1 indicates that the application of the Village Zone has broadened from the approach of the Interim Planning Schemes, whereby it also provides for its application to part of a rural settlement where a high degree of mixed use exists, however a priority for residential amenity is retained.</p> <p>Existing Village zones can be carried through with little impact. However the application of the zone in Westbury, in place of the current Urban Mixed Use Zone, warrants consideration.</p> <p>See further discussion under Urban Mixed Use Zone below.</p>
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	Service industry Tourist operation Transport depot and distribution Utilities Vehicle fuel sales and service Vehicle parking	
Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 50% • Height – 6m, or between adjacent • Frontage setback – 6m or between adjacent, • Secondary frontage – 3m • Side boundary setback – 3m • Rear boundary setback – 3m • Specific multiple dwelling standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple dwellings: density – 600m² per dwelling & connection to services • Site Coverage – 50% • Height – 8.5m • Frontage – 4.5m or between adjacent • Side and rear boundary setback – 3m or half wall height of building • Non-exempt frontage fences within 4.5m of boundary – discretionary • Non dwelling development – only additional clauses relate to outdoor storage and 10m setback for mechanical plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tighter tests for multiple dwellings with density set at same level as subdivision. Some allowance for a significant social or community benefit eg. independent living. No standards for other elements of multiple dwellings such as privacy & overshadowing. • No variation recommended.
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – Discretionary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size 600m² • 10m x 15m area, gradient 	Similar standards – no variation recommended.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size – 600m² • 10m diameter circle, 5m from frontage • Min frontage 3.6m • Services – allowances for areas without connection to full water, sewer and stormwater services. 	<p>not > 1:5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min frontage 10m • Vehicle access • Road network and connectivity • Services 	
Urban Mixed Use Zone		
Use		
<p>NPR:</p> <p>Business and professional services</p> <p>Food services</p> <p>General retail and hire</p> <p>Permitted:</p> <p>Hotel industry (existing)</p> <p>Residential (existing)</p> <p>Transport depot and distribution (public transport)</p> <p>Discretionary:</p> <p>Bulky goods sales</p> <p>Community meeting & entertainment</p> <p>Educational and occasional</p>	<p>NPR:</p> <p>Natural and Cultural Values Management</p> <p>Passive Recreation</p> <p>Residential (home business)</p> <p>Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted:</p> <p>Bulky Goods Sales</p> <p>Business and Professional Services</p> <p>Community Meeting and Entertainment</p> <p>Food Services</p> <p>General Retail and Hire</p> <p>Hotel Industry</p> <p>Research and Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally the same mix of uses though with different use status, adding service industry, remand centre, hospital services, sports and recreation, vehicle fuel sales. • Qualifies residential & visitor accommodation for upper storey as permitted. • Limits manufacturing to only alterations/extensions existing uses. • Prohibits a caravan park • PC test for discretionary uses and retail floor areas – activity centre hierarchy impacts. <p>The focus for the Urban Mixed Use Zone appears more toward higher density, urban, town and city situations with tests for impacts on the activity centre hierarchy and residential use preferred for upper storeys and commercial for ground floor tenancies.</p> <p>This does not reflect the circumstances in Westbury in order to support a direct conversion, however the change in approach to the Village Zone described above and the broader range of uses, can reasonably provide for the mixed use character along Meander Valley Road and in the centre.</p>

<p>care Emergency services General retail and hire Manufacturing and processing Passive recreation Research and development Recycling and waste disposal Residential Storage Tourist operation Vehicle parking Visitor accommodation Utilities</p>	<p>Residential (if located above ground floor or rear of premises) Service Industry (not motor repairs, panel beating) Tourist Operation Visitor Accommodation (not caravan park/camping & located above ground floor or rear of premises) Discretionary: Custodial Facility (remand centre) Educational and Occasional Care Emergency Services Hospital Services Manufacturing and Processing (existing) Residential Resource Processing (food or beverages) Sports and Recreation Storage Transport Depot and Distribution (public transport) Utilities</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Urban Mixed Use Zone along the western edge of the Village Green be zoned General Residential and that the UMU zone at Deloraine be carried through to the LPS.</p>
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	<p>Vehicle Fuel Sales and Service Vehicle Parking Visitor Accommodation</p>	
<p>Development Standards</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 50% • Height – 8m, or between adjacent • Frontage setback – 6m or between adjacent, • Secondary frontage – 3m • Side boundary setback – 1.5m • Rear boundary setback – 1.5m • Non-residential development oriented to the street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m, or 8.5m within 10m of General or Inner Residential zones • Frontage setback – 3m, existing or between adjacent, • Side and rear boundary setback (only from General or Inner Residential zones) – 3m or half wall height. • Mechanical services set back 10m from General or Inner Residential zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can build to boundaries if not adjoining a residential zone. • Higher degree of intervention regarding presence to streetscape. <p>No variation recommended.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific multiple dwelling standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design standards - streetscape impacts, visibility from the street, external lighting, pedestrian access, front façade presentation. • Fencing within 4.5m of frontage – Discretionary • Boundary fences with Genera/Inner Residential zones – 2.1m, no barbed wire. • Outdoor storage – not visible from the street or public open space • Dwellings: Private open space -24m² and storage 6m³ 	
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – Discretionary • Min lot size – 800m² • 15m diameter circle, 15m from frontage & setbacks to existing buildings • Min frontage 6m • Services – allowances for areas without connection to full water, sewer and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size 300m² • 10m x 15m area, setbacks to existing buildings • Min frontage 3.6m • Vehicle access • Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher density provisions. • Similar considerations in regard to edge effects on adjoining residential zones. <p>No variation recommended.</p>

stormwater services. • Impacts on adjoining residential zones.		
Local Business Zone		
Use		
No Permit Required N/A Permitted Business and professional services Food services General retail and hire (1000m ²) Utilities Visitor accommodation Discretionary Business and professional services (Rutherglen) Community meeting and entertainment Educational and occasional care Emergency services General retail and hire (not department store) Manufacturing and processing Residential Service industry	No Permit Required Business and professional services Food service General retail and hire Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Residential (home based business) Minor Utilities Permitted Bulky good sales Community meeting and entertainment Educational and occasional care Emergency services Hotel industry Pleasure boat facility Research and development Residential (above ground floor) Visitor accommodation (above ground floor or to rear)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater provision for uses generally – 15 to 27 • Greater provision in the NPR and Permitted status • Impacts on residential zones if within 50m • Discretionary use tests – amenity impacts on adjoining residential zones, intensity • PC test for discretionary uses and retail floor areas – activity centre hierarchy impacts, Bulky goods and General retail and hire – 250m²

<p>Storage Utilities</p>	<p>Discretionary Equipment and machinery sales and hire Manufacturing and processing Residential Resource processing (food and beverage) Service industry Sports and recreation Storage Tourist operation Transport depot and distribution (public transport, goods within the zone) Utilities Vehicle fuel sales and service Vehicle parking Visitor accommodation</p>	
<p>Development Standards</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance visibility and pedestrian access • Height – 7m, or between adjacent • Frontage setback – 2m or between adjacent, • Specific multiple dwelling standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 9m • Frontage setback - 0m, or between adjacent, • Side and rear boundary setback (only from General, Inner or Low Density Residential zones) – 4m or half wall height. • Mechanical services set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can build to boundaries if not adjoining a residential zone. • Higher degree of intervention regarding presence to streetscape. <p>No variation recommended.</p>

	<p>back 10m from General or Inner Residential zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design standards - streetscape impacts, visibility from the street, external lighting, pedestrian access, front façade presentation. • Fencing within 4.5m of frontage – Discretionary • Boundary fences with General/Inner Residential zones – 2.1m, no barbed wire. • Outdoor storage – not visible from the street or public open space • Dwellings: Private open space -24m² and storage 6m³ 	
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – Discretionary • Min lot size – 500m² • 10m diameter circle, 5m from frontage & setbacks to existing buildings • Min frontage 5m • Services – allowances for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size 200m² • 10m x 12m area, setbacks to existing buildings • Min frontage 3.6m • Vehicle access • Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher density provisions. • Similar considerations in regard to edge effects on adjoining residential zones. <p>No variation recommended.</p>

<p>areas without connection to full water, sewer and stormwater services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on adjoining General residential or Urban Mixed Use zones. 		
General Business Zone		
<p>No permit required: Business and professional services Food services General retail and hire (<500m² tenancy and not a department store) Passive recreation Natural and cultural values management</p> <p>Permitted: Bulky goods sales General retail and hire Hotel industry Research and development Minor Utilities Vehicle fuel sales and service</p> <p>Discretionary: Emergency services Community meeting and entertainment</p>	<p>No permit required: Business and professional services Food services General retail and hire Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Residential (home based business) Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Bulky good sales Community meeting and entertainment Educational and occasional care Emergency services Hotel industry Pleasure boat facility (boat ramp) Research and development Residential (above ground floor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses are much the same with slight variation in status Limits transport depot and distribution Impacts on residential zones if within 50m Discretionary use tests – amenity impacts on adjoining General and Inner residential zones, intensity PC test for discretionary uses and retail floor areas – activity centre hierarchy impacts, Bulky goods and General retail and hire – 3500m² <p>No variation recommended.</p>

<p>Recycling and waste disposal (not refuse disposal, scrap yard, vehicle wrecking) Educational and occasional care Manufacturing and processing Residential Service industry (shopfront) Sport and recreation Storage Transport depot and distribution Tourist operation Vehicle parking Visitor accommodation Utilities</p>	<p>or to rear) Visitor accommodation (above ground floor or to rear, not a caravan park) Discretionary: Custodial facility Equipment and machinery sales and hire Hospital services Manufacturing and processing Residential Resource processing (food and beverage) Service industry Sports and recreation Storage Tourist operation Transport depot and distribution (public transport, goods within the zone) Utilities Vehicle fuel sales and service Vehicle parking Visitor accommodation</p>	
<p>Development Standards</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance visibility and pedestrian access • Height – 8m, or 1m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 12m, 8.5m within 10m of residential zones • Frontage setback - 0m, or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can build to boundaries if not adjoining a residential zone. • Higher degree of intervention regarding presence to streetscape.

<p>greater than average of adjacent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontage setback – 2m or between adjacent, or not overshadowing the POS or windows of adjoining dwellings more than 50% • 1000m² limit to Prospect Vale Market Place building extensions. • Specific multiple dwelling standards 	<p>between adjacent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side and rear boundary setback (only from General, Inner or Low Density Residential zones) – 5m or half wall height. • Mechanical services set back 10m from General or Inner Residential zones. • Design standards - streetscape impacts, visibility from the street, external lighting, pedestrian access, front façade presentation. • Fencing within 4.5m of frontage – Discretionary • Boundary fences with General/Inner Residential zones – 2.1m, no barbed wire. • Outdoor storage – not visible from the street or public open space • Dwellings: Private open space -24m² and storage 6m³ 	<p>Recommendation: Carry forward the floor area limitation to Prospect Vale Market Place as a SSQ, which will prevent the new car park on Jardine Crescent from potentially being taken up by a building. There are no provisions that would deal with the potential impact of this on local roads.</p>
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size 100m² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher density provisions.

<p>Discretionary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size – 200m² • 10m diameter circle, 5m from frontage & setbacks to existing buildings • Min frontage 5m • Services – allowances for areas without connection to full water, sewer and stormwater services • Impacts on adjoining General Residential or Urban Mixed Use zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • setbacks to existing buildings • Min frontage 3.6m • Vehicle access • Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar considerations in regard to edge effects on adjoining residential zones. <p>No variation recommended.</p>
Light Industrial Zone		
Use		
<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Equipment and machinery sales and hire Storage Research and development Residential (limited extensions to existing dwellings) Utilities Vehicle fuel sales and service</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Emergency services Equipment and machinery sales and hire Manufacturing and processing Port and shipping Research and development Service industry Storage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for additional uses – some higher impact such as manufacturing, relatively unchecked. • Impacts on residential zones if within 50m for hours of operation (7am – 9pm Mon-Sat, 8am – 9pm Sun) and external lighting only. No assessment of emissions generally, other than by the Attenuation Code. • IPS is 40m from residential uses – general assessment of emissions • Discretionary use tests – impacts on the industrial use of surrounding land • Prohibits new • Extensions to NCU now discretionary

<p>Discretionary: Bulky goods Business and professional services Community meeting and entertainment Domestic animal breeding, boarding or training Emergency services Food services (café, takeaway) General retail and hire Recycling and waste disposal Resource processing (not Level 2 activity, not saleyards or abattoir) Transport depot and distribution Manufacturing and processing (not Level 2 activity) Service industry Vehicle parking</p>	<p>Transport depot and distribution Vehicle fuel sales and service</p> <p>Discretionary: Bulky goods sales (supplies extractive industry, resource development, resource processing; or landscaping, trade, hardware supplies; or timber yard) Community meeting and entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries Domestic animal breeding, boarding or training Educational and occasional care (existing uses) Food services General retail and hire (extensions to existing) Recycling and waste disposal (waste transfer station, scrap yard) Resource processing Sports and recreation Utilities Vehicle parking</p>	
Development Standards		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m, or average of adjacent • Frontage setback – 5.5m • Side boundary setback – 3m • Rear boundary setback – 3m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m, 8.5m within 10m of residential zones • Frontage setback – 5.5m, or between adjacent • Side and rear boundary setback (only from General, Inner or Low Density Residential and Rural Living zones) – 4m or half wall height. • Mechanical services set back 10m from only from General, Inner or Low Density Residential and Rural Living zones. • Boundary fences with General/Inner/Low Density Residential or Village zones – discretionary tests of amenity impact. • Outdoor storage – not visible from the street or public open space • Landscaping treatment to front setback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher degree of intervention regarding height, mechanical services, fencing, outdoor storage and landscaping <p>No variation recommended.</p>
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability – Discretionary • General Suitability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size 1000m² • setbacks to existing buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar considerations in regard to density • No consideration of effect on adjoining sensitive zones, appears to rely on Attenuation Code

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size – 1000m² • 20m diameter circle • Min frontage 6m • Impacts on adjoining General Residential, Low Density Residential, Village, Urban Mixed Use, Rural Living or Environmental Living zones. • Services – allowances for areas without connection to full water, sewer and stormwater services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min frontage 20m • Vehicle access • Services – mandatory connection to water service if available. 	<p>No variation recommended.</p>
<p>General Industrial Zone</p>		
<p>Use</p>		
<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted Bulky goods sales Equipment and machinery sales and hire Recycling and waste disposal Residential (limited extension to existing - SSQ) Resource processing (not sale</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted Emergency services Equipment and machinery sales and hire Manufacturing and processing Port and shipping Recycling and waste disposal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar uses. Some differences in status. • Limits bulky goods retailing more than current (eg. no car/boat sales) and prohibits general retail and hire • Little difference between Light Industrial and General Industrial Zones - qualifications eg. education for employment training centre in General Industrial, yet only existing in Light Industrial. • Discretionary use tests – impacts on the industrial use of surrounding land only. • IPS is 50m from residential uses – general assessment of emissions <p>No variation recommended</p>

yards, abattoir) Service industry Storage Manufacturing and processing Research and development Transport depot and distribution Minor Utilities Vehicle fuel sales and service Vehicle parking Discretionary Crematoria and cemeteries (crematoria only) Emergency services Food services (café, takeaway) Motor racing facility Resource processing Utilities	Research and development Resource processing Service industry Storage Transport depot and distribution Utilities Vehicle fuel sales and service Discretionary Bulky goods sales (supplies extractive industry, resource development, resource processing; or landscaping, trade, hardware supplies; or timber yard) Crematoria and cemeteries (crematoria only) Educational and occasional care (employment training centre) Food services Motor racing facility Sports and recreation Vehicle parking	
Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m • Frontage setback – 5.5m • Side boundary setback – 3m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 20m • Frontage setback – 10m, or existing, or between adjacent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantive difference in height – may be obtrusive at Deloraine. • Requires greater front setback for access, parking and landscaping. • No current requirement for landscaping

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rear boundary setback – 3m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side and rear boundary setback – 0m • Landscaping treatment to front setback 	
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability • Min lot size – 1500m² • 20m diameter circle • Min frontage 6m • Impacts on adjoining General Residential, Low Density Residential, Village, Urban Mixed Use, Rural Living or Environmental Living zones. • Services – allowances for areas without connection to full water, sewer and stormwater services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min lot size 2000m² • setbacks to existing buildings • Min frontage 20m • Vehicle access • Services – mandatory connection to water service if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar considerations in regard to density • No consideration of effect on adjoining sensitive zones, appears to rely on Attenuation Code <p>No variation recommended.</p>
Rural Zone		
Use		
<p>No permit required: Domestic animal breeding, boarding and training Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Resource development Minor Utilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim Scheme only utilises one Rural Resources Zone in recognition of the mix of uses and their changeability. Provides NPR/permitted pathways for primary industries. • Now required to split the Rural Resource Zone into Rural and Agriculture Zones – (See methodology attached) • Appears to rely on the State agriculture map that includes prime

<p>Resource development Utilities (existing + 30% increase)</p> <p>Permitted: Business and professional services Domestic animal breeding, boarding and training Community meeting and entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries Extractive industries Food services Hotel industry Residential Resource development Resource processing Sports and recreation Visitor accommodation</p> <p>Discretionary: Bulky goods sales Business and professional services Educational and occasional care Emergency services Equipment and machinery sales and hire</p>	<p>Permitted: Business and professional services (veterinary centre, agricultural consultant) Domestic animal breeding, boarding or training Educational and occasional care (associated with Resource Development or Resource Processing) Emergency services Extractive industry Food services (associated with Resource Development or Resource Processing) General retail and hire (associated with Resource Development or Resource Processing) Manufacturing and processing (associated with extractive industry) Pleasure boat facility(boat Ramp) Research and development (associated with Resource Development or Resource Processing) Residential (home based</p>	<p>land and irrigation districts within the Agriculture Zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State position is that this zone is for rural resources that are not agriculture (lists forestry, extractive industry, aquaculture) • Interim Scheme provides for the permitted 30% expansion of a number of existing uses. SPP's provide for 30% expansion through the Acceptable Solution – still discretionary. • Discretionary uses must demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that location is 'required' (except residential) – tough test - adjoining uses are not restrained from operating - minimisation of conversion of agricultural land - location in a rural area is appropriate (except residential) • Interim Scheme was required to assess against PAL Policy components. • Interim Scheme required dwellings to be integral and subservient, or land not practically usable for agriculture. • Zone purpose now requires that use 'requires' a rural location for operational reasons. • Permitted uses will be virtually unchecked eg. Resource processing factories. Will undermine industrial precincts.
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<p> Extractive industries Food services General retail and hire Hotel industry Motor racing facility Recycling and waste disposal Residential Research and development Resource development Resource processing Service industry Sports and recreation Tourist operation Transport depot Utilities Vehicle fuel sales and service Visitor accommodation </p>	<p> business, extensions) Resource processing Storage (contractors yard, cool storage, grain storage, fuel, woodyard) Utilities Visitor accommodation (existing building) Discretionary: Bulky goods sales (supplies Extractive industry, Resource development, Resource Processing; landscape supplies; timber yard; rural supplies) Business and professional services Community meeting and entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries Custodial facility Educational and occasional care Food services General retail and hire Manufacturing and processing Motor racing facility Pleasure boat facility Recycling and waste disposal Research and development Residential (single dwelling and </p>	
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	<p>no Part 5 agreement prohibition)</p> <p>Service industry (associated with Extractive Industry, Resource Development or Resource Processing)</p> <p>Sports and recreation</p> <p>Storage</p> <p>Tourist operation</p> <p>Transport depot and distribution</p> <p>Visitor accommodation</p>	
Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – Dwellings 8m, 12m other • Frontage setback – 50m, • Side and rear boundary setback – 50m; • Existing for replacement dwelling • Sensitive uses – 200m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 12m • Frontage setback – 5m, or existing if less, • Side and rear boundary setback – 5m, or existing if less • Sensitive uses to Agriculture Zone – 200m, or existing • New dwellings must have road frontage or right of way to a road authority maintained road (mandatory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantive reduction in setback to roads and boundaries for non-sensitive uses – potential visual impacts • Sensitive use setbacks the same, however includes recognition of existing setbacks for extensions, outbuildings. • Right of Way requirement for dwelling access will be prohibitive in some circumstances – does not include Crown access licence.
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No minimum lot size • Performance test for improvement of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40ha • Public use, irrigation or utility infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally unworkable provisions – Performance criteria relate to intended purpose (except Residential and Visitor accommodation), yet subdivision is no longer designated a use.

<p>productive capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For approved non-agricultural use (except residential) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frontage – 25m Excision of existing Dwelling/Visitor accommodation + Part 5 agreement prohibiting a dwelling on the balance lot. Frontage and access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will prevent repeated excision and development as dwellings will be prohibited on the balance lot.
<p>Agriculture</p>		
<p>Use</p>		
<p>As above</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Resource development (prime land restrictions – PAL Policy) Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Food services (associated with Resource Development or Resource Processing) General retail and hire (associated with Resource Development or Resource Processing) Pleasure boat facility Residential (home based business, extensions)</p> <p>Discretionary:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State position is that this zone is prioritised for agriculture. Less range of permitted uses, with additional tests for discretionary uses than the Rural Zone. Discretionary use tests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> location for operational/security reasons or to contain impacts of emissions (except Residential, Resource Development); minimisation of conversion of ag land (except Residential); prime land is for extractive industry, resource development or utilities or is of significant benefit to the region. Residential use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> must be required as part of an agricultural use; be located on a site that is not capable of supporting an agricultural use; be located on a site that is not capable of being included with other ag land; and does not restrain agriculture on adjoining properties. Inherent contradictions in the assessment criteria for dwellings. Clarification is being sought from the TPC and Planning and Policy Unit in regard to operation.

	<p>Bulky goods sales (supplies Extractive industry, Resource development, Resource Processing; landscape supplies; timber yard) Domestic animal breeding, boarding or training Educational and occasional care Emergency services Extractive industry Food services General retail and hire Manufacturing and processing (agricultural equipment, processing extractive industry) Research and development Residential (if no Part 5 agreement prohibition) Resource processing Resource Development Storage (contractors yard, cool storage, grain storage, fuel, woodyard) Tourist operation Transport depot and distribution (ag produce and equipment) Utilities Visitor accommodation</p>	
Development Standards		

As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 12m • Frontage setback – 5m, or existing if less, • Side and rear boundary setback – 5m, or existing if less • Sensitive uses to Agriculture Zone – 200m, or existing • New dwellings must have road frontage or right of way to a road authority maintained road (mandatory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantive reduction in setback to roads and boundaries for non-sensitive uses – potential visual impacts • Sensitive use setbacks the same, however includes recognition of existing setbacks for extensions, outbuildings. • Right of Way requirement for dwelling access will be prohibitive in some circumstances – does not include Crown access licence.
Subdivision		
As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public use, irrigation or utility infrastructure • Provide for agricultural use • Absolute minimum of 1ha • Excision of existing use + Part 5 agreement prohibiting a dwelling on the balance lot • Meet setbacks to existing buildings • Frontage and access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General performance assessment of productive capacity for the long term protection of agricultural land. • Will prevent repeated excision and development as dwellings will be prohibited on the balance lot.
Landscape Conservation Zone		
N/A	No permit required Natural and cultural values management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for a lower level of use with almost all being discretionary. • Visitor Accommodation – Acceptable solution - existing

	<p>Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted Residential (home based business, single dwelling within a building area on a sealed plan) Minor Utilities</p> <p>Discretionary Community meeting and entertainment (art and craft centre, public hall) Domestic animal breeding, boarding and training Emergency services Food services (200m²) General retail and hire (associated with a Tourist operation) Residential (single dwelling) Resource development (not intensive animal husbandry, plantation forestry) Sports and recreation (outdoor facility) Tourist operation Utilities Visitor accommodation</p>	<p>buildings and 300m².</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discretionary use tests for landscape values <p>Due to the inability to apply the Scenic Protection Overlay to the Low Density Residential Zone, this zone is considered appropriate for the Travellers Rest area, generally reflecting the purpose of the current Low Density Residential Zone with low key uses, together with the Scenic Protection Overlay.</p> <p>It is recommended however, that a local variation be included either by SSQ or SAP, to maintain the residential 'permitted' use right, with the discretion only being attributed to development.</p>
Development Standards		

N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 400m² • Height – 6m • Frontage setback – 10m • Side and rear boundary setback – 20m • Sensitive uses to Agriculture or Rural Zone – 200m, or existing • Exterior building finishes – light reflectance value • New dwellings must have road frontage or right of way to a road authority maintained road (mandatory) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travellers Rest – Development standards are tighter than that of the Low Density Residential Zone, however remaining vacant lots have dimensions that can comply and many developed lots do comply with the setbacks. All lots have road frontage and as such will not be disadvantaged by the access standard. • A small number of lots will not comply with the standard to be located 10m below a ridgeline, however these lots are already developed and additional development will be able to meet the performance criteria, noting that the Scenic Management overlay renders all development discretionary in this location.
Subdivision		
N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50ha • 25m x 25m area at 1:5 gradient • Frontage – 40m • Vehicle access • On-site waste water capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the very large minimum lot size, which is much larger than the average lot size in Travellers Rest, the subdivision provisions will reflect that there is no practical capacity to create any additional lots in this locality due to on-site waste water capacity and land stability issue together with scenic values. <p>No variation recommended.</p>
Environmental Management Zone		
Use		
No permit required: Natural and cultural values management	No permit required: Natural and cultural values management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of the zone is effectively the same approach as the Interim Scheme in that it mainly reflects public land reserved or set aside principally for conservation purposes. It may also

<p>Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted: Utilities</p> <p>Discretionary: Emergency services Extractive industry Residential Resource development Sports and recreation Tourist operation Utilities Visitor accommodation</p>	<p>Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted: Community meeting and entertainment Educational and occasional care Emergency services Food services General retail and hire Pleasure boat facility Research and development Residential Resource development Sport and recreation Tourist operation Utilities Visitor accommodation</p> <p>Discretionary: Community meeting and entertainment Educational and occasional care Emergency services Extractive industry Food services General retail and hire Pleasure boat facility Research and development Resource development Resource processing</p>	<p>include private land in particular circumstances that are consistent with the zoning of public land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some additional uses have been included in the SPP's, however the use table adopts the same approach to avoid assessment duplication in that an approval through the State's own reserve assessment processes meets the standards of the Scheme. <p>No variation recommended.</p>
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	<p>Sport and recreation Tourist operation Utilities Vehicle parking Visitor accommodation</p>	
<p>Development Standards</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 20% • Height – 6m • Frontage setback – 10m • Side and rear boundary setback – 10m • Sensitive uses to Agriculture or Rural Zone – 200m • Landscape management plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Coverage – 500m² • Height – 6m • Frontage setback – 10m • Side and rear boundary setback – 10m, or existing • Sensitive uses to Agriculture or Rural Zone – 200m, or existing • Exterior building finishes – light reflectance value • Located on cleared land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to the Interim Scheme, the standards include the State's reserve assessment approvals process. <p>No variation recommended</p>
<p>Subdivision</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability • No minimum lot size - for public use or utilities, or approved by the State • Min frontage 3.6m • On-site waste water capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No minimum lot size – for public use or utilities, or approved by the State • Frontage and Vehicle access • On-site waste water capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar to the Interim Scheme, the standards include the State's reserve assessment approvals process. <p>No variation recommended</p>

Major Tourism Zone		
Use		
<p>No permit required: Minor Utilities Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Sport and recreation (golf course)</p> <p>Permitted: Food services Hotel industry Sports and recreation Tourist operation (existing uses) Visitor accommodation</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and professional services Community meeting and entertainment General retail and hire Hotel industry Residential Tourist operation Transport depot and distribution (passenger distribution)</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Community meeting and entertainment Food services (not take away) Hotel industry Sports and recreation Tourist operation Visitor accommodation</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and professional services Educational and occasional care Emergency services Food services General retail and hire Pleasure boat facility Research and development Residential Resource processing (food and beverages) Transport depot and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses are much the same with slight variation in status • Impacts on residential zones if within 50m • Discretionary use tests – amenity impacts on adjoining General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones and Rural Living Zone, hours of operation, external lighting and commercial vehicle movements • PC test for discretionary uses – activity centre impacts <p>No variation recommended.</p>

Utilities Vehicle parking	Utilities	
Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 6m, or 12m for Country Club if 100m from boundary • Frontage setback – 50m • Side and rear boundary setback – 10m • Sensitive uses to Agriculture or Rural Zone – 200m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m, 8.5m within 10m of General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones and Rural Living Zone • Frontage setback – 10m, or existing • Side and rear boundary setback – 5m of General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones and Rural Living Zone or half wall height • Sensitive uses to Agriculture or Rural Zone – 200m, or existing • Mechanical services within 10m of Inner and Low Density Residential zones and Rural Living Zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards are not significantly different in effect. <p>No variation recommended</p>
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability • No minimum lot size – consolidation, zone boundary alignment • Min frontage 3.6m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No minimum lot size – for public use or utilities, consolidation • Frontage – 3.6m • Vehicle access • Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar standards <p>No variation recommended</p>

Utilities Zone		
Use		
<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Natural and cultural values management Recycling and waste disposal Transport depot and distribution (bus terminal/taxi stand within road corridor, airport) Utilities Vehicle parking(park and ride facility)</p> <p>Discretionary: Extractive industries Passive recreation Sports and recreation</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Recycling and waste disposal Transport depot and distribution Utilities Vehicle parking</p> <p>Discretionary: Emergency services Sports and recreation Storage Tourist operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar uses. Some variation in status. • Interim Scheme assessed discretionary uses • SPP's - amenity impacts within 50m of General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones and Rural Living Zone, hours of operation, external lighting and commercial vehicle movements <p>No variation recommended</p>
Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 6m, or 15m for structures, heights prescribed for specific sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m, 15m structures; Within 10m of General, Inner and Low Density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards are not significantly different in effect. Higher degree of intervention. <p>No variation recommended</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontage setback – 3m • Side and rear boundary setback – 3m 	<p>Residential zones and Rural Living Zone – 8.5m</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontage setback – 5m, or existing • Side and rear boundary setback – 5m or existing • Mechanical services within 10m of Inner and Low Density Residential zones and Rural Living Zone • Fencing within 4.5m of frontage • Boundary fences • Outdoor storage 	
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability • No minimum lot size – utility purpose • Min frontage 3.6m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No minimum lot size – for public use or utilities, consolidation • Frontage – 3.6m • Vehicle access • Services 	
Community Purpose Zone		
Use		
<p>No permit required: Passive recreation Natural and cultural values management</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Minor Utilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone is now expected to be applied to all schools and major public use buildings. • Similar range of uses • Provides for additional uses, particularly residential. • SPP's - amenity impacts within 50m of General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones - hours of operation, external lighting

<p>Permitted: Emergency services Community meeting and entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries Custodial facility (Ashley Centre) Educational and occasional care Hospital Services Recycling and waste disposal Residential (Hagley Farm School) Sports and recreation Minor Utilities</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and professional services Food services Residential Tourist operation (Visitors centre) Utilities</p>	<p>Permitted: Business and professional services (medical, community organisation, government office, funeral parlour) Community meeting and entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries (cemetery) Educational and occasional care Emergency services Hospital services Residential (aged care, respite, retirement village, assisted housing) Tourist operation (visitors centre)</p> <p>Discretionary: Business and professional services Custodial facility (existing) Food services General retail and hire (market) Recycling and waste depot (existing) Sports and recreation Tourist operation Utilities Vehicle parking</p>	<p>and commercial vehicle movements</p> <p>No variation recommended</p>
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Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 8m • Frontage setback – 6m, or within adjacent • Side and rear boundary setback – 3m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m • Frontage setback – 5m, or within adjacent • Side and rear boundary setback – 3m or half wall height • Mechanical services within 10m of Inner and Low Density Residential zones and Rural Living Zone • Fencing within 4.5m of frontage • Outdoor storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards are not significantly different in effect. Higher degree of intervention. <p>No variation recommended</p>
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability • No minimum lot size – community purpose • Min frontage 3.6m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum lot size – 600m², 10 x 15m area • Frontage – 10m • Vehicle access • Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards are not significantly different in effect. Higher degree of intervention. <p>No variation recommended</p>
Recreation Zone		
Use		
<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Community meeting and entertainment (Quercus Park)</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Sports and recreation (not a major sports facility)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar range of uses • Provides for additional uses – clarified associations • SPP's - amenity impacts within 50m of General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones - hours of operation, external lighting and commercial vehicle movements • Extensions to major sporting facilities within 100m of General,

<p>Permitted: Sports and recreation Motor racing facility (extensions at Carrick speedway)</p> <p>Discretionary: Community meeting and entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries Emergency services General retail and hire Tourist operation Utilities Visitor accommodation</p>	<p>Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Sports and recreation</p> <p>Discretionary: Community meeting and entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries (existing) Domestic animal breeding, boarding and training (training) Educational and occasional care Emergency services Food services General retail and hire (clothing, equipment associated with sports and rec) Motor racing facility Pleasure boat facility Tourist operation Utilities Vehicle parking Visitor accommodation (camping, caravan park)</p>	<p>Inner and Low Density Residential zones – increased spectator numbers</p> <p>Variation recommended to carry forward Permitted status for Quercus Park for Community Meeting & Entertainment</p>
<p>Development Standards</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 7m • Frontage setback – 10m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m • Frontage setback – 5m, or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards are not significantly different in effect. Higher degree of intervention.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side and rear boundary setback – 10m • Landscaping for discretionary uses 	<p>within adjacent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Side and rear boundary setback adjacent to General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones – 3m or half wall height • Mechanical services within 10m of Inner and Low Density Residential zones • Outdoor storage 	<p>No variation recommended</p>
<p>Subdivision</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Suitability • No minimum lot size – utility or public purpose • Min frontage 4m • Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No minimum lot size – utility or public purpose • Frontage – 3.6m • Vehicle access • Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards are not significantly different in effect. Higher degree of intervention. <p>No variation recommended</p>
<p>Open Space Zone</p>		
<p>Use</p>		
<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted: Not used in this zone</p> <p>Discretionary: Community meeting and entertainment</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation Minor Utilities</p> <p>Permitted: Not used in this zone</p> <p>Discretionary: Community meeting and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for additional uses – includes areas of open water • SPP's - amenity impacts within 50m of General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones - hours of operation, external lighting. <p>No variation recommended</p>

<p>Emergency services Food services General retail and hire Sports and recreation Tourist operation Utilities Vehicle parking</p>	<p>entertainment Crematoria and cemeteries (cemetery) Emergency services Food services General retail and hire Pleasure boat facility Resource development (marine farming shore facility, grazing) Sports and recreation Tourist operation Transport depot and distribution (water taxis, commuter ferry terminals) Utilities Vehicle parking Visitor accommodation (camping, caravan park)</p>	
<p>Development Standards</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 5m • Frontage setback – 10m • Side and rear boundary setback – 10m • Site Coverage 20% • Landscaping for discretionary uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Height – 10m • Frontage setback – 5m, or within adjacent • Side and rear boundary setback adjacent to General, Inner and Low Density Residential zones – 3m or half wall height • Mechanical services within 10m of Inner and Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional height could be obtrusive at a closer setback if a building. <p>No variation recommended</p>

	Density Residential zones	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor storage 	
Subdivision		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Suitability No minimum lot size – utility or public purpose Min frontage 4m Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No minimum lot size – utility or public purpose Frontage – 15m Vehicle access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar standards. <p>No variation recommended</p>
Future Urban Zone		
Use		
<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted: Residential (single dwelling, home based business)</p> <p>Discretionary: Community meeting and entertainment Utilities Visitor Accomodation</p>	<p>No permit required: Natural and cultural values management Passive recreation</p> <p>Permitted: Minor Utilities Residential (single dwelling, home based business) Resource Development (agriculture)</p> <p>Discretionary: Utilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uses are similar however do not account for the local circumstances on Mt Leslie farm <p>Recommend variation to carry forward Community meeting and entertainment and Visitor Accommodation as discretionary uses.</p>
Development Standards		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building envelope as per PD4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additions to existing dwelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards are different, however will support objectives for the protection of land for future development.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-residential building – Performance Criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • single dwelling on a lot <1000m² • temporary in nature • Height – 8.5m • Frontage setback – 5m, or existing • Side and rear boundary setback – 5m, or existing • Sensitive uses to Agriculture or Rural Zone – 200m, or existing 	<p>Recommend Particular Purpose Zone – Prospect Vale Future Urban Growth Area be zoned SPP – Future Urban without variation.</p>
<p>Subdivision</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibits additional lots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public use, utilities, or consolidation; or • excision of existing dwelling 	<p>As above</p>