Part A Purpose and Objectives

3.0 Planning Scheme Objectives

3.0.1 R Infrastructure: Regional Objectives

Obj	Objective:			
To adopt a more integrated approach to planning and infrastructure.				
Des	ired Outcomes:	Out	comes to be achieved by:	
(a) (b) (c)	The efficiency of existing physical infrastructure is maximised. Physical infrastructure and servicing is planned, co-ordinated and delivered in a timely manner to support the regional settlement pattern and specific growth management strategies. An integrated transport and land use planning system that supports economic growth, accessibility and modal choice in an efficient, safe and sustainable manner is developed and maintained.	Out (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	Confining land zoned for urban development to within the Urban Growth Boundary.	

(f) Recognising and protecting major utilities through the use of the Utilities Zone.
(g) Protecting land identified for future major roads from inappropriate or premature development by applying the Particular Purpose Zone 2 – Future Road Corridor.

3.0.1 L Infrastructure: Local Objectives

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Obj	Objective:				
	To ensure local infrastructure provides safe and convenient services and minimizes environmental impact.				
Des	ired Outcomes:	Out	comes to be achieved by:		
(a) (b)	Local infrastructure (roads, water, sewerage etc) is planned and delivered in a manner that enables the efficient development of land, both now and into the future. Local infrastructure is constructed so that it	(a)	Ensuring that land will be able to be appropriately serviced prior to be being zoned for development and that comprehensive asset management systems are in place.		
(c)	provides a safe and convenient service to users. Local infrastructure is designed to a high standard and ensures the protection of local environmental conditions.	(b) (c)	Requiring new developments to construct the necessary infrastructure required to service that development, plus any other public infrastructure that is warranted due to the off-site impacts of that development. Requiring new infrastructure to be designed		
			to meet the specific needs of the local area and community and to anticipate any future growth scenarios.		
		(d)	Requiring new infrastructure to be planned and installed in a coordinated manner, minimizing the disturbance of land and maximizing space available for street planting and other improvements.		

3.0.2 R Residential Growth: Regional Objectives

Objective:		
To manage residential growth holistically.		
Desired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:	

- (a) A sustainable and compact network of settlements with Greater Hobart at its core, that is capable of meeting projected demand.
- (b) Residential growth for Greater Hobart is managed on a whole of settlement basis and in a manner that balances the needs for greater sustainability, housing choice and affordability.
- (c) Greenfield land for residential purposes is provided across the Greenfield Development Precincts identified in the Strategy.
- (d) Densities are increased to an average of at least 25 dwellings per hectare (net density) within a distance of 400 to 800 m of integrated transit corridors and Principal and Primary Activity Centres, subject to heritage constraints.
- (e) Achieve residential infill growth target of 5% (1325 dwellings).
- (f) A greater mix of residential dwelling types across the area is encouraged with a particular focus on dwelling types that will provide for demographic change including an ageing population.
- (g) The redevelopment to higher densities potential of rural residential areas close to the main urban extent of Greater Hobart.
- (h) The supply of affordable housing is increased.

- (a) Confining land zoned for urban development to within the Urban Growth Boundary.
- (b) Implementing a Residential Land Release Program for the Greenfield Development Precincts identified within the Regional Land Use Strategy that follows a land release hierarchy planning process from strategy (greenfield targets within urban growth boundary) to conceptual sequencing plan to precinct structure plan (for each Greenfield Development Precinct) to Subdivision Permit to Use and development permit.
- (c) Protecting land identified for future urban development (Greenfield Development Precincts) from inappropriate or premature development by applying the Particular Purpose Zone 1 – Urban/Settlement Growth Zone for the Greenfield Development Precincts in the municipal area.
- (d) Ensuring that the sum of all land zoned for Residential purposes within Greater Hobart does not encompass more than a 10 year supply of residential land at any one point in time.
- (e) Facilitating densification within inner urban areas in close proximity to the larger activity centres and integrated transit corridors through use of the Inner Residential and Urban Mixed Use Zones and facilitating higher density dwelling types through zone standards.
- (f) Applying the General Residential Zone to existing areas developed to suburban densities where fully serviced or if not fully serviced where they are capable of being serviced.
- (g) Providing zone standards so that land zoned General Residential is developed at a minimum of 15 dwellings per hectare (net density).

(h) Applying the Inner Residential Zone to inner urban areas where full services exist, in close proximity to good public transport, services, facilities and employment opportunities.
 Providing zone standards so that land zoned Inner Residential is developed at a minimum of 25 dwellings per hectare (net density), with all forms of residential use permitted.
(j) Applying the Low Density Residential Zone only where necessary to manage land values or hazards, where full services are not available and are unlikely to become available, or to acknowledge existing areas or to acknowledge existing low density areas.

Objective:

To r	To manage residential growth holistically			
Desired Outcomes:		Outcomes to be achieved by:		
(a)	A sustainable and compact network of settlements that complement the primary settlement of Greater Hobart while supporting self-sustaining rural areas.	(a) (b)	Confining land zoned for urban development within identified settlement boundaries. Providing zone standards so that land zoned	
(b)	The supply of affordable housing is increased.		General Residential is developed at a minimum of 15 dwellings per hectare (net density).	
		(c)	Ensuring that the amount of land zoned General Residential is consistent with growth targets for that settlement identified in the Regional land Use Strategy based on the desired density.	
		(d)	Applying the Low Density Residential Zone only where necessary to manage land constraints or to acknowledge existing areas.	
		(e)	Minimising rural residential growth outside of identified settlements to existing rural residential areas.	

3.0.2 L Residential Growth: Local Objectives

Objective:				
To provide sufficient and suitable land to meet current and future residential demand while also considering environmental values (Metropolitan).				
Desi	red Outcomes:	Out	comes to be achieved by:	
(b) (c)	Sufficient land is zoned for residential purposes to reasonably meet the short term demand for such land, within environmental constraints. A variety of suitably residential zoned land is available so that both developers and home purchasers are able to choose sites that best suit their needs. A land release program for the municipality is developed that ensures the optimum sequencing of development. New residential developments sit will within their natural setting, highlight local environmental values and connect well with surrounding areas.	(a) (b) (c) (d)	zoned for residential type purposes in advance. Ensuring that such zoned residential land occurs at a number of locations and in different physical settings and facilitates more affordable outcomes. Requiring new residential developments to be designed in a manner that takes into account the potential development of other nearby land, local environmental values and recreational opportunities.	
Obje	ective:			
	acilitate residential development in rural area astructure constraints and land productivity (F		_	
Desired Outcomes:		Outcomes to be achieved by:		
(a)	Rural settlements are further developed to facilitate their ongoing social and economic sustainability, within local servicing and environmental constraints.	(a)	Encouraging infill development within existing residentially zoned land in preference to new fringe areas being established on the edge of settlements.	
(b)	New residential development will mainly occur within existing settlements, rather than within the outlying rural areas.	(b)	Zoning rural areas in a manner that generally reflects the existing settlement pattern, land use and infrastructure	

3.0.3 R Activity Centres: Regional Objectives

Objective:

constraints.

Desired Outcomes:		Out	comes to be achieved by:
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(a)	Employment, retail and commercial uses, community services and opportunities for social interaction are focused in well-planned, vibrant and accessible regional activity centres	(a)	Applying the Central Business Zone to the core of the Kingston Activity Centre, being Principle/Primary Activity Centre within the Activity Centre Network.
	that are provided with a high level of amenity and with good transport links with residential areas.	(b)	Applying the General Business Zone to the core of the Kingston Town Activity Centre, being Major Centre/Rural Services Centre within the Activity Centre Network.
(b)	The role and function of the Primary and Principal Activity Centres are reinforced as providing for the key employment, shopping, entertainment, cultural and political needs for Southern Tasmania.	(c)	Applying the Local Business Zone to the core of the Margate, Blackmans Bay, Taroona, Kingston Beach and Margate Train Activity Centre, being Minor/Town Centre or Local Strip within the Activity Centre Network.
(c)	Activity Centres focus on people and their amenity and give the priority to creation of pedestrian orientated	(d)	Applying the Commercial zone to Westside Circle, Mertonvale Circuit and the Antarctic Division, Kingston.
	environments.	(e)	Applying the Village zone to Snug, Kettering, Woodbridge, Middleton, Alonnah and Adventure Bay.
		(f)	Preventing out-of-centre commercial development, other than that which services local needs.
	(g)	(g)	Providing development standards requiring high quality urban design and pedestrian amenity which provides for active street frontage layouts and respects the character of the urban area.
		(h)	Providing development standards that support improved use of public transport and alternative modes of transport.

3.0.3 L Activity Centres: Local Objectives

Objective:		
To further develop activity centres to meet the needs of their local communities.		
Desired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:	

(a)	A linked hierarchy of activity centres will provide a range of complementary services.	(a)	Ensuring that central Kingston will be the prime commercial centre for the municipality and that development in other activity
(b)	Each activity centre will contain a mix of services and businesses that best suit the		centres does not have a significant adverse impact on this.
	needs of that local community.	(b)	Generally encouraging the establishment of
(c)	Each activity centre will provide a high standard of public amenity and spaces for people to mix socially in a friendly and		new commercial enterprises within all activity centres, plus other necessary community and civic related services.
	enjoyable manner.	(c)	Requiring new developments to design and provide safe and convenient public spaces as appropriate.

3.0.4 R Economic Infrastructure: Regional Objectives

Obj	Objective:				
To i	To improve the region's economic infrastructure.				
Des	ired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:			
(a) (b)	The supply of well-sited industrial land is identified, protected and managed to meet regional need across the 5, 15 and 30 year horizons. Existing strategically located export orientated industries are protected and managed.	(a) (b)	Applying the General Industrial zone to recognising the medium to higher impact industrial uses in the area. Applying the Light Industrial Zone to Huntingfield, Browns Road, Baretta, Electrona and Margate, recognising the lower level impact industrial uses in the area.		
(c)	Ensure industrial development occurs in a manner that minimises regional environmental impacts and protects environmental values.	(c) (d)	Applying the Port and Marine Zone to Kettering, recognise the regional strategic importance of the port and marine activities. Minimising and preventing land use conflicts through appropriate siting of industrial land and the use of an attenuation code.		

3.0.4 L Economic Infrastructure: Local Objectives

Objective:			
To ensure sufficient and suitable land is available for the establishment of new economic enterprises.			
Desired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:		

(a	allow the establishment of a range of new	(a)	Identifying land that is suitable for future industrial and commercial development.
	industries in appropriate locations.	(b)	Promoting the area as being suitable for
(b) Investors and developers are attracted to		development, with a community that will
	suitable areas as suitable land is available		appreciate the new services to be provided.
	for economic uses.		
		(c)	Encouraging the further development of the
(c) The local tourism industry will be able to		local tourism industry in ways that
	thrive due to the many unspoilt natural		complement the natural assets of the area
	and local attractions, sufficient		and the skills and talents of the local
	accommodation and a welcoming local		community.
	community.		

Objective:				
To support the region's productive resources.				
Des	ired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:		
(a)	Agricultural production on land identified as regionally significant is supported by affording it the highest level of protection from fettering or conversion to non- agricultural uses.	(a) (b)	Recognising and protecting districts comprised of substantial areas of identified significant agricultural land by applying the Significant Agriculture Zone. Prohibiting or substantially restricting non-	
(b)	The value of non-significant agricultural land is managed and protected in a manner that recognises sub-regional diversity in land and production characteristics.	(c)	agricultural uses within the Significant Agriculture Zone, allowing for such uses only where ancillary and/or subservient. Providing large buffer distance between	
(c) (d)	Regionally significant extractive industries are supported and protected. The aquaculture industry is supported.		significant agriculture and residential development, and allow residential development otherwise only where it can be demonstrated that it will not fetter	
(e)	The forest industry is supported.	(d)	agriculture uses on neighbouring land. Restricting subdivision within the Significant Agriculture Zone to that necessary to facilitate the use of the land for agriculture.	
		(e)	Providing for down-stream processing of agricultural products 'on farm'.	
		(f)	Minimising the use of significant agricultural land for plantation forestry.	

(g) Providing for non-agricultural resource development, such as forestry, extractive industry and onshore aquaculture facilities within the Rural Resource Zone.
(h) Providing subdivision standards in the Rural Resource Zone that are consistent with the optimum size for the predominating agricultural enterprise.
(i) Providing for resource processing industries within the Rural Resource Zone.

3.0.5 L Productive Resources: Regional Objectives

Objective:					
To support the establishment of new productive enterprises and to ensure existing productive activities are maintained					
Desired Outcomes:			Outcomes to be achieved by:		
(a)	Land is used for productive purposes as often as possible.	(a)	Zoning land in a manner that allows productive uses to continue or to be established.		
(b)	The productive use of land generates increased economic activity and provides employment and income to the maximum extent possible.	(b)	Encouraging local agricultural production in as many situations as possible for either commercial or domestic purposes.		
(c)	Downstream processing of local products occurs as much as possible.	(c)	Allowing for sufficient flexibility in the different types of uses that can occur on land so that value-adding to local produce can occur on-site.		

3.0.6 R Natural Environment: Local Objectives

Objective:			
To increase responsiveness to the region's natural environment.			
Desired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:		
 (a) The region's biodiversity is not significantly diminished and ecosystems' resilience to the impacts of climate change is facilitated. 	 (a) Protecting land with the highest environmental values through the application of the Environmental Management Zone. 		

(b)	Significant areas of threatened vegetation
	communities, flora and fauna species,
	habitat for threatened species and places
	important for building resilience and
	adaptation to climate change for these, are
	recognised and protected.

- (c) The biodiversity and conservation values of the Reserve Estate are protected.
- (d) The spread of declared weeds under the Weed Management Act 1999 and other weeds of local significance is prevented and their removal is facilitated.
- (e) There is a response to the risk of soil erosion and dispersive and acid sulphate soils.
- (f) Significant biodiversity, landscape, scenic and cultural values of the region's coast are recognised and protected.
- (g) Use and development in coastal areas is responsive to effects of climate change including sea level rise, coastal inundation and shoreline recession.
- (h) The risk of loss of life and property from bushfires is minimised.
- (i) The risk of loss of life and property from flooding is minimised.
- (j) Life and property is protected from possible effects of land instability.
- (k) Land and groundwater is protected from site contamination and progressive remediation of contaminated land required where a risk to human health or the environment exists.

- (b) Protecting significant environmental values through codes dealing with biodiversity, landscape, wetlands & waterways and water quality & stormwater.
- (c) Avoid applying urban zones and the Significant Agriculture Zone to land with significant environmental values.
- (d) Allow biodiversity 'off sets' to compensate for loss of environmental values if Council policy has determined that such values cannot be lost without compensation.
- (e) Providing appropriate setbacks for development from the boundaries of reserved land.
- (f) Minimising loss of native vegetation and/or soil disturbance, and preventing the spread of weeds from development sites through construction management provisions.
- (g) Avoiding zoning any further land for urban development identified as at risk from rising sea levels.
- (h) Back-zoning land identified as potentially at risk from rising sea levels where not substantially developed.
- Managing areas identified as potentially at risk from rising sea levels through a coastal hazards code.
- (j) Recognising and protecting climate refugia through appropriate zoning and/or code.
- (k) Generally zoning undeveloped land along the coast as Environmental Management, Recreation or Open Space.
- Avoiding zoning any new areas identified as at unacceptable risk from bushfire, flooding, land instability, dispersive and/or acid sulphate soils for urban development.
- (m) Recognising areas at risk from bushfire and managing use and development accordingly through a bushfire prone areas code.

(n) Recognising areas at risk from flooding and managing use and development accordingly through a flood prone areas code.
(o) Recognising areas at risk from land instability and managing use and development accordingly through a landslip code.
(p) Recognising areas potentially at risk from site contamination and managing use and development accordingly through a potentially contaminated land code.
(q) Recognising areas at risk from soil erosion, dispersive and acid sulphate soils and managing use and development accordingly through construction management provisions and an acid sulphate soils code.

3.0.6 L Natural Environment: Local Objectives

Obj	Objective:			
To r	ninimise adverse impacts on important region	al an	d local environmental values.	
Desired Outcomes:		Outcomes to be achieved by:		
(a)	Important environmental values are protected and there is strong community support for this to occur in an ongoing manner.	(a)	Applying a comprehensive set of development standards that are clearly understood by both developers and the affected community.	
(b) (c)	Natural coastal values and processes are protected from inappropriate development. Native vegetation is protected so that it is able to continue to provide for important habitat and ecosystem connectivity functions.	(b)	Applying relevant development standards that are consistent with an integrated coastal management framework and which take into account future climate change impacts and public access and amenity needs.	
		(c)	Identifying key biodiversity sites and corridors, determining appropriate responses to development proposals and encouraging other proactive actions to enhance environmental conditions.	

3.0.7 R Water Resources: Regional Objectives

Objective:	
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To improve management of the region's water resources.					
Desired Outcomes:		Out	Outcomes to be achieved by:		
(a)	The ecological health, environmental values and water quality of surface and groundwater, including waterways, drinking water catchments, wetlands and estuaries are protected and managed.	(a) (b)	Protecting environmental values of waterways generally through a number of codes. Minimising loss of riparian native vegetation in particular through a code dealing with wetlands & waterways.		
(b) (c)	Wetlands and waterways are managed for their water quality, scenic, biodiversity, tourism and recreational values. The sustainable use of water is encouraged to decrease pressure on water supplies and reduce long-term cost of infrastructure provision.	(c) (d) (e)	Requiring total water cycle management and water sensitive urban design principles to be applied to relevant development. Minimising loss of native vegetation and/or soil disturbance, and preventing the spread of weeds from development sites through construction management provisions. Facilitating the use of rainwater tanks in residential areas.		

3.0.7 L Water Resources: Local Objectives

Obj	Objective:		
To improve the management of local water resources.			
Desired Outcomes:		Outcomes to be achieved by:	
(a) (b) (c)	Water quality within natural watercourses and marine environments is of a high quality. Local wetlands and waterways are managed for a variety of scenic, recreational, environmental and economic values. Local residents and businesses use reticulated water supplies responsibly and	(a) (b)	Applying appropriate development standards that minimize off-site impacts and encouraging other proactive measures to improve the condition of local waterways. Providing for public access to waterways and ensuring that prospective users of such waterways do so in a sustainable and responsible manner.
	reduce the need for additional infrastructure.	(c)	Encouraging the use of domestic water supplies and other water saving devices.

3.0.8 R Healthy Communities: Regional Objectives

Objective:

To support strong and healthy communities.			
Desired Outcomes:		Outcomes to be achieved by:	
(a)	High quality social and community facilities are provided to meet the education, health and care needs of the community and facilitate healthy, happy and productive lives.	(a)	Providing flexibility within the planning scheme for a variety of housing types in all residential areas, and ensuring it does not discriminate against social and affordable housing.
(b)	A broad distribution and variety of social housing is provided in areas with good public transport accessibility or in proximity to employment, education and other community services.	(b)	Providing flexibility within the planning scheme for the development of aged care and nursing home facilities particularly in close proximity to activity centres and public transport routes.
		(c)	Providing for options within the planning scheme to facilitate the aged continuing to live within their communities, and with their families, for as long as possible.
		(d)	Recognising and protecting key sites used for community facilities by applying the Community Purpose Zone.
		(e)	Including planning scheme provisions pertaining to Crime Protection through Environmental Design principles.
		(f)	Applying the Recreation Zone to land accommodating active sporting facilities.

3.0.8 L Healthy Communities: Local Objectives

Objective:			
To support strong and healthy local communities.			
Desired Outcomes:		Outcomes to be achieved by:	
pl pr (b) Co fa ho	Irban areas are designed to encourage hysical activity and to reduce the use of rivate vehicles. ommunity services and associated built acilities are provided to service essential ealth, education, recreation and cultural eeds.	t i	Completing forward development plans for the main urban areas that provide for increased pedestrian amenity and encourage cycling and the use of public transport.

(c)	Local communities are able to access essential services and various transport options are provided to do so.	(b)	Ensuring that local communities have access to the necessary services and facilities that can provide for their health, education, recreation and cultural needs.
		(c)	Ensuring that new developments are not isolated or remote from reasonable transport facilities.

3.0.9 R Competitiveness: Regional Objectives

Objective:			
To make the Southern Tasmanian region nationally and internationally competitive.			
Desired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:		
 (a) Strategic economic opportunities for Southern Tasmania are supported and protected. (b) Innovative and sustainable tourism is provided for the region. 	 (a) Ensuring key industries are appropriately zoned and provided for. (b) Providing for minor tourism use and development in all appropriate zones. (c) Applying the Major Tourism Zone to major tourist sites. (d) Providing for the assessment of new major tourism developments through alternative assessment processes such as Section 43A applications. 		

3.0.9 L Competitiveness: Local Objectives

Objective:			
To encourage local activities that are able to compete at state and national levels.			
Desired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:		
 (a) New and innovative economic opportunities are encouraged, particularly when they reflect an existing or potential competitive advantage for Kingborough. (b) Visitor attractions are promoted and local areas become popular tourism destinations within site capacity limits. 	 (a) Reinforcing and offering assistance to the commercial opportunities that are proposed within the municipality. (b) Marketing the Kingborough area and linking in with other tourism related promotional programs in order to attract increased visitation. 		

- (c) Future needs are anticipated and preparation is made for changes associated with climate change, peak oil and an ageing population.
- (c) Requiring development proposals to be designed so that future needs and changes (in regard social, cultural, environmental and economic) are anticipated.

3.0.10 R Liveability: Regional Objectives

Objective:			
To create liveable communities.			
Desired Outcomes:	Outcomes to be achieved by:		
 (a) An integrated open space and recreation system that responds to existing and emerging needs in the community and contributes to social inclusion, community connectivity, community health and wellbeing, amenity, environmental sustainability and the economy. (b) A regional approach to the planning, construction, management, and maintenance of major sporting facilities to protect the viability of existing and future facilities and minimise overall costs to the community. (c) Aboriginal heritage values within the region are recognised, retained and protected for their character, culture, sense of place, contribution to our understanding history and contribution to the region's competitive advantage. (d) Historic cultural heritage values are recognised, retained and protected within the region for their character, culture, sense of place, contribution to the region's competitive advantage. (e) Significant cultural landscapes are recognised and managed throughout the region to protect their key values. (f) Archaeological values are recognised and managed throughout the region to preserve their key values. 	 (a) Applying the Recreation and Open Space Zones to land accommodating active sporting facilities and passive recreation respectively. (b) Providing for the recognition and appropriat protection of known historic cultural heritag and archaeological sites of at least local significance within a local heritage code, particularly where not recognised and protected at the State level. (c) Ensure development proponents are aware of their responsibilities under the <i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975</i>. (d) Applying the Environmental Management o Environmental Living zones, or a landscape protection code, to recognised significant landscapes, particularly key skylines and ridgelines around Greater Hobart. (e) Ensuring development standards address open space, design and appearance issues. 		

3.0.10 L Liveability: Local Objectives

Obj	Objective:			
To help create more liveable local communities.				
Desired Outcomes:		Outcomes to be achieved by:		
(a)	Good planning and site design supports public activities that promote social inclusion, public safety, easy access and community interaction.	(a)	Providing for compact urban areas with higher settlement densities, together with high quality streetscape design and effective pedestrian and cycling linkages.	
(b)	The design of buildings, subdivisions and public spaces provides a high level of public amenity, environmental sustainability and is conducive to a range of uses including recreation, social interaction and privacy.	(b) (c)	Ensuring the design of future developments is true to "place" (sits well within the local landscape) and protects and/or enhances inherent local values. Defining urban growth boundaries and	
(c)	The amenity and individual character of existing settlements is protected and enhanced where possible.		restricting urban expansion in order to retain rural buffers and protect coastal values.	