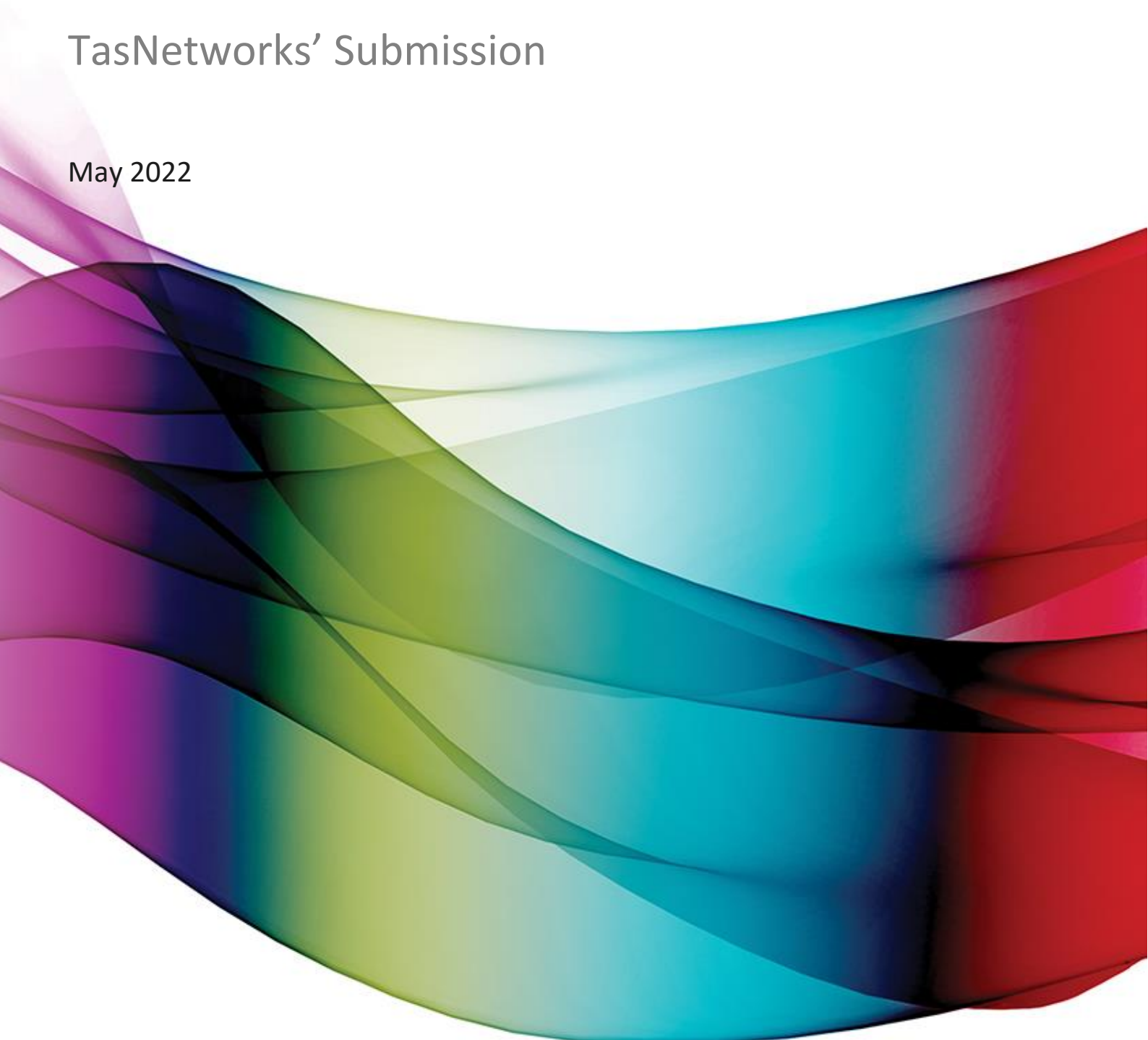


Huon Valley Council draft Local Provisions Schedule

TasNetworks' Submission

May 2022

An abstract graphic at the bottom of the page consists of several overlapping, wavy, semi-transparent bands of color. The colors transition from purple and blue on the left, through green and yellow in the center, to cyan and red on the right. The bands are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement.

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1. Who is TasNetworks?

TasNetworks was formed on 1 July 2014, through a merger between Aurora Energy's distribution network (the poles and wires) and Transend Networks (the big towers and lines). TasNetworks is a Tasmanian state-owned corporation that supplies power from the generation source to homes and businesses through a network of transmission towers, substations and powerlines.

Transmission

TasNetworks own, operate and maintain 3564 circuit kilometres of transmission lines and underground cables, 49 transmission substations and six switching stations across the State.

Distribution

TasNetworks own, operate and maintain 22,400km of distribution overhead lines and underground cables, 227,000 power poles, 18 large distribution substations and 33,000 small distribution substations. There's also 20,000 embedded generation and photovoltaic (PV) grid-connected installations connected to the distribution network.

Communications

TasNetworks own, operate and maintain communication network infrastructure to enable safe and efficient operation of the electricity system.

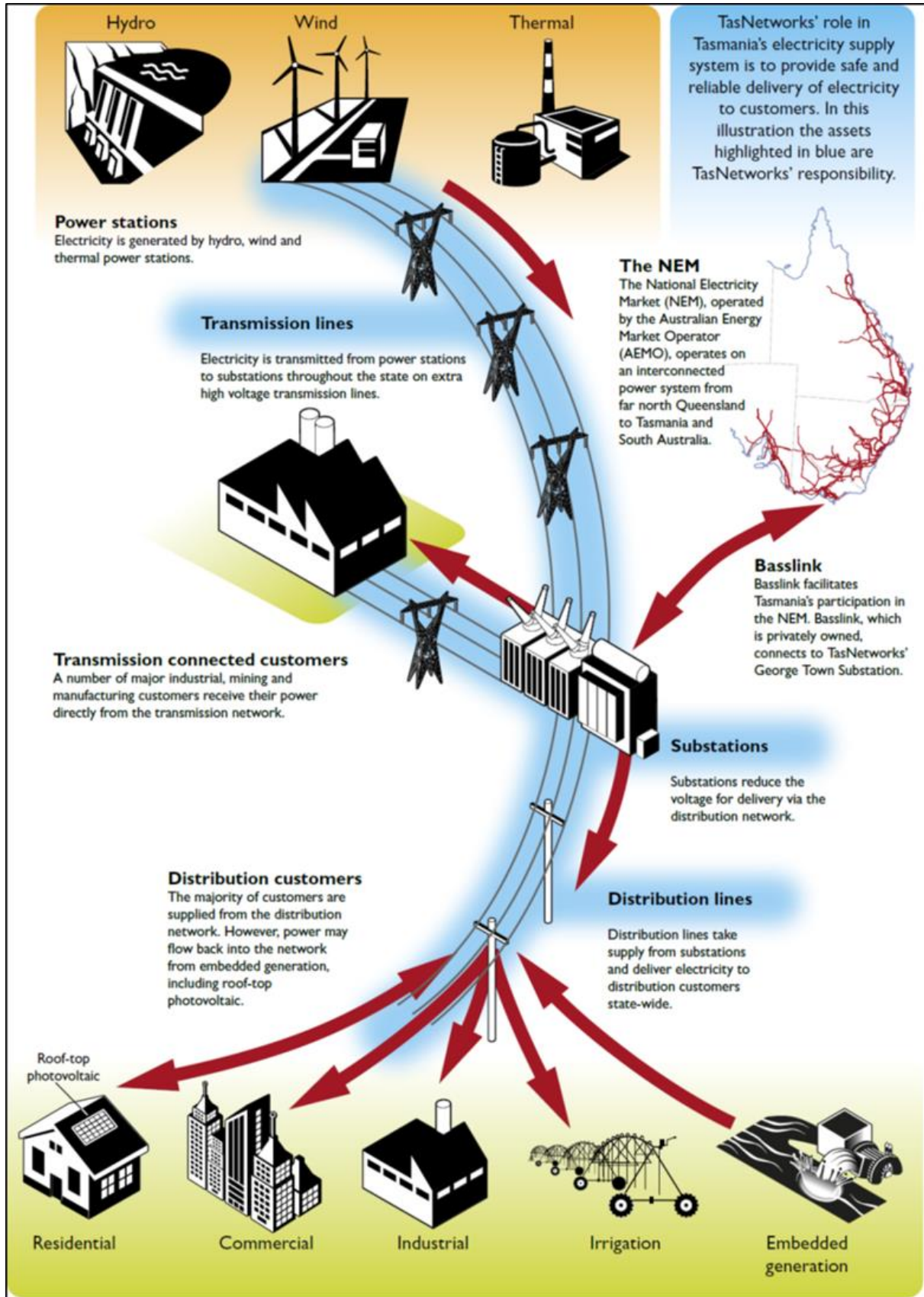


Figure 1 TasNetworks' role in Tasmania's Electricity Supply System

2. Executive Summary

TasNetworks, as a referral agency, has been notified of the public exhibition of Huon Valley Council's draft Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) under section 35B of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPAA). Council has been given direction by the Tasmanian Planning Commission (Commission) to publicly exhibit the draft LPS and invite representations. TasNetworks has undertaken a review of the draft LPS and makes the following representation with a view of seeking a state-wide consistent approach to major electricity infrastructure.

TasNetworks assets within Huon Valley Council's Local Government Area include: three substations, two communication sites and four electricity transmission corridors.

Electricity transmission infrastructure is protected by the Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection Code (ETIPC) under the State Planning Provisions (SPP). The ETIPC applies to transmission lines, terminal substations, switching stations and radio transmission communication assets. The purpose of the ETIPC is:

- *To protect use and development against hazards associated with proximity to electricity transmission infrastructure;*
- *To ensure that use and development near existing and future electricity transmission infrastructure does not adversely affect the safe and reliable operation of that infrastructure; and*
- *To maintain future opportunities for electricity transmission infrastructure.*

The draft LPS includes the ETIPC Overlay maps which is based on data provided by TasNetworks. As part of its review, TasNetworks has examined the ETIPC Overlay maps to ensure that it applies to all relevant assets and that the locations of these assets is correct.

The draft LPS also includes the spatial application of zoning and overlays via the mapping. In preparing this representation, TasNetworks has reviewed the draft LPS maps for each of its assets. This representation seeks to ensure:

- Utilities zoning is applied to existing substations and communication facilities;
- Impacts on the strategic benefits and development potential of existing corridors through the application of the Landscape Conservation Zone are mitigated;
- The Natural Asset Code – Priority Vegetation Overlay is not applied to part of a substation or communication site that is cleared of native vegetation; and
- The Scenic Protection Code – Scenic Protection Area has not been applied to substations, communication site or corridors.

The LPS and the potential impact on future development has also been reviewed. These considerations include whether there is a permissible approval pathway for Utilities under the Particular Purpose Zones (PPZ) or Specific Area Plans (SAP); and any Local Area Objectives or Site Specific Qualifications. TasNetworks representation is made having regard to the draft LPS requirements under LUPAA.

These submissions are consistent with those previously made by TasNetworks (formerly Transend) on the Meander Valley, Brighton, Central Coast, Burnie, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Clarence, Circular Head, Devonport, Glenorchy, West Coast, Sorell, Southern Midlands, Launceston, Central Highlands, Break O' Day and Northern Midlands draft LPS's as well as the draft State Planning Provisions and Interim Planning Schemes.

3. Overview

3.1. Glossary

The following table provides the definitions of the terms used throughout this submission.

Table 1 Definitions

Term	Definition
Commission	Tasmanian Planning Commission
Council	Huon Valley Council
ESI exemption	Activities classified as ‘work of minor environmental impact’ for the purposes of Regulation 8 of the <i>Electricity Supply Industry Regulations 2008</i> .
ETC	Electricity Transmission Corridor
ETIPC	Electricity Transmission Infrastructure Protection Code
Guideline	<i>Guideline No. 1 – Local Provisions Schedule Zone and Code Application</i> (Tasmanian Planning Commission, 2018)
Interim Scheme	Huon Valley Interim Planning Scheme 2015
IPA	Inner Protection Area
LGA	Local Government Area
LPS	Huon Valley draft Local Provisions Schedule
LUPAA	<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>
PPZ	Particular Purpose Zone
SAP	Specific Area Plan
SPP	State Planning Provisions
SSQ	Site Specific Qualification
UWA	Unregistered Wayleave Agreement

3.2. Existing Assets

Huon Valley Council LGA is located in TasNetworks southern planning geographic area. An operationally significant part of the Tasmanian transmission electricity network is contained within the boundaries of the Huon Valley Council LGA. This includes:

- Substations:
 - o Knights Road, Kermantie, Huon River Substations are critical to the supply of power to customers in the south-west of Tasmania. These substations are part of a power supply network that shares load through the Kingston Substation to ensure continuity of supply.
- Transmission lines which:

- Provide critical power transfer to Knights Road Substation via a networks of 110kV transmission lines; and
 - Transfers power to customer load in the Huon Valley connected to Knights Road, Kermandie and Huon River Substations via a radial 110kV transmission line.
- Communication sites:
- Used in operation, metering and control of the transmission electricity network.

The following table provides more detail regarding these assets. Notification and negotiation of work or changes in land use around these assets is critical for the safety and operation of the electricity network, the safety of people working on these assets and the general public whether living near or traversing the transmission network areas.

Table 2 TasNetworks Assets in Huon Valley LGA

Asset type	Name / title reference
Substation sites	Knights Road Substation - CT 82189/1; PID 5691154
	Kermandie Substation - CT 213124/1; PID 2143574
	Huon River Substation - CT 137916/1; PID 2507649
Communication sites	Grey Mountain Communication Site - PID 5793513 - Note: title to the east of CT 237858/1
	Kermandie Substation Communication Site - CT 213124/1; PID 2143574
Electricity Transmission Corridors	Line 432: Chapel Street – Knights Road 110kV
	Line 486: Knights Road – Electrona 110kV
	Line 436: Knights Road – Kermandie 110kV
	Line 484: Huon River Spur 110kV

The following figure identifies TasNetworks assets within Huon Valley.

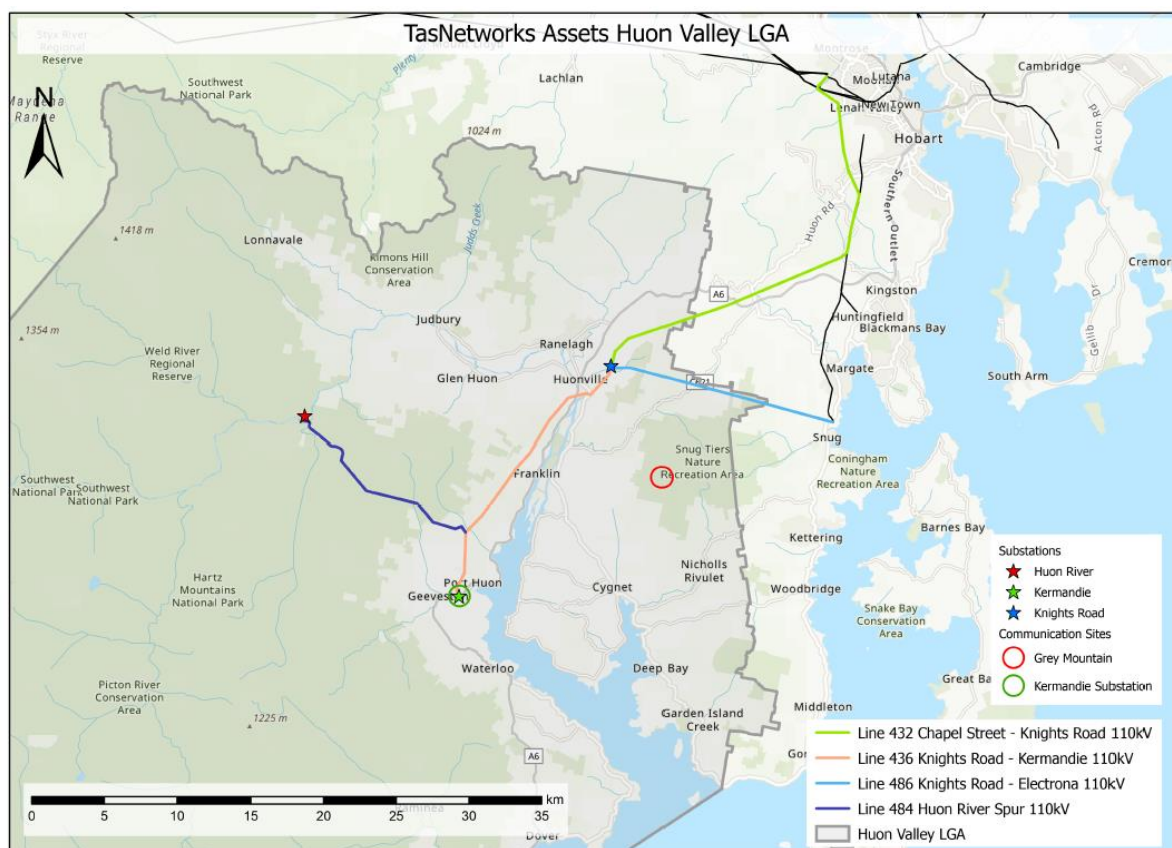


Figure 2 TasNetworks Assets within Huon Valley LGA

3.3. Planned Future Development

As Tasmania’s transmission and distribution network service provider, TasNetworks has a responsibility to ensure the infrastructure to supply Tasmanians with electricity and to meet customer and network requirements in an optimal and sustainable way. We achieve this through our network planning process to ensure the most economic and technically acceptable solution is pursued.

The need for network changes can arise for a number of factors. Annually, TasNetworks undertakes a planning review that analyses the existing distribution and transmission networks and considers their future requirements to accommodate changes to load and generations, and whether there are any limitations in meeting the required performance standards.

The Huon Valley municipal area is identified as being within the Kingston – South planning area, as stated in [TasNetworks Annual Planning Report 2020](#). The Kingston – South planning area is characterised by the urban area around Kingston, with the rest of the area predominately rural. The following figure identifies the Kingston – South area and associated substation supply areas. This area is supplied via double –circuit 110kV transmission line from Chapel Street Substation. The distribution network is operated at 11kV.

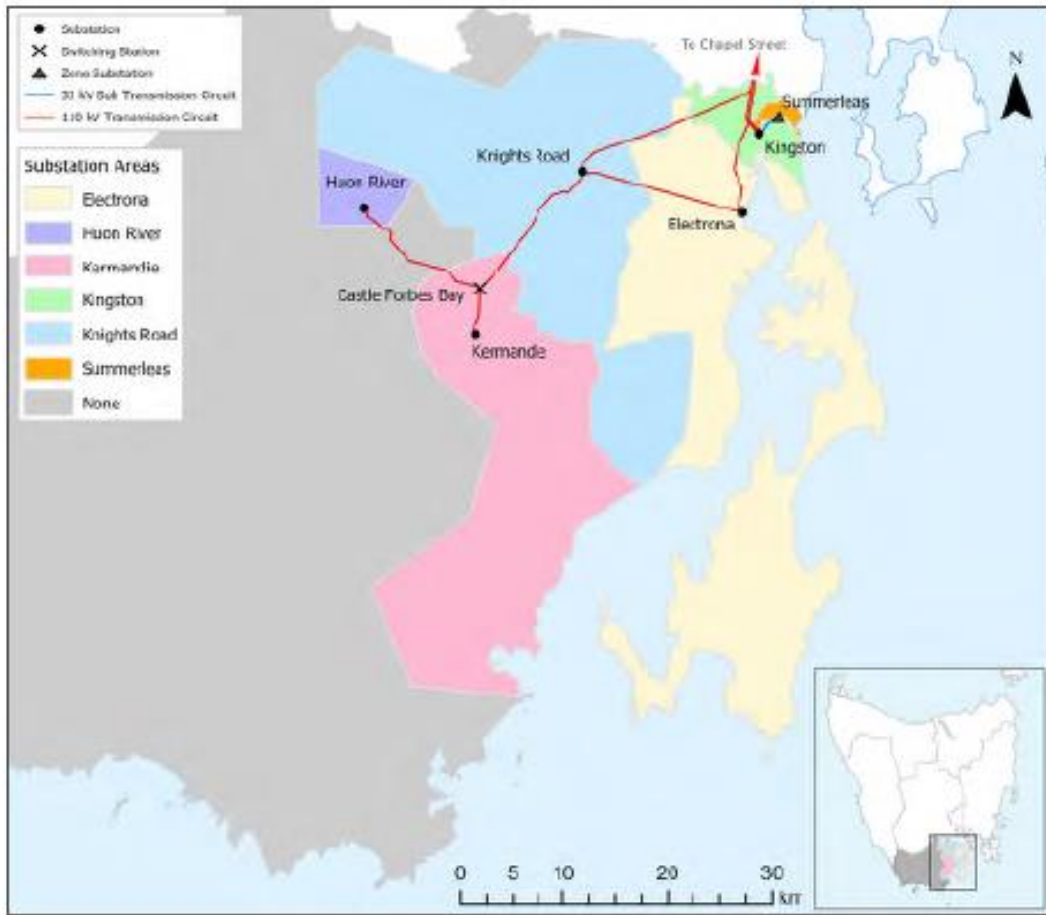


Figure 3 TasNetworks Kingston - South planning area network

4. Submission

4.1. Overview

TasNetworks is seeking state-wide consistency across all LPSs in the treatment of its assets. TasNetworks Policy Position is summarised in Table 3 and is further detailed below. Appendix 1 provides more detailed analysis on an asset by asset basis.

Legend for Table 3:

Consistent with Policy Position, supported	
Inconsistent with Policy Position, amendments are possible to achieve consistency	
Inconsistent with Policy Position, Schedule 6 transition prevents amendments required for consistency	

Table 3 Policy Position – Submission Summary and Huon Valley LPS evaluation

LPS Mapping	Policy Position	Rationale	Huon Valley LPS evaluation summary / submission
Zoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substations (terminal and zone) to be zoned Utilities - Communication sites to be zoned Utilities where the communications facility is the primary use of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substations and communication sites are considered a major utility as they perform a critical role in the broader electricity network. - Reflects the primary use of the site and the nature of the asset - Reflects the long asset lifespan - Utilities zone allows for the future operation, maintenance modification and development requirements of the asset (this is particularly important for communications sites as these do not enjoy any ESI Act exemptions once established) - Clear message to the community about the existing and long term use of the site. 	LPS is consistent with this Policy Position, supported.
	No specific zoning is to be applied to ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allows for other compatible uses to occur in corridor - Corridors are protected by ETIPC 	LPS is consistent with this Policy Position, supported.
	Landscape Conservation Zone (through LPS rezoning) is not applied to ETC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conflicts with the existing use of the land for electricity transmission - Diminishes strategic benefit of existing corridors making consideration of new corridors more likely 	<p>Inconsistent with Policy Position, not supported.</p> <p>Landscape Conservation Zone has been applied to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Line 432 Chapel Street – Knights Road 110kV - Line 486 Knights Road – Electrona 110kV - Line 436 Knights Road – Kermandie 110kV

LPS Mapping	Policy Position	Rationale	Huon Valley LPS evaluation summary / submission
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More onerous approvals pathway for augmentation of assets - Sends conflicting message to public regarding the ongoing use of the land 	
Natural Asset Code – Priority Vegetation Overlay	<p>Not to be applied to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substations or communication sites where the site is cleared of native vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets are required to be cleared for safety and maintenance - Clearing of vegetation is exempt under ESI Act - Where asset already exists impact on the natural assets have already been assessed / approved and will continue to be impacted for the lifespan of the asset - Supports strategic value of the site - Clear messaging to community regarding the use of the site. 	<p>Amendment sought, inconsistent with Policy Position.</p> <p>Remove the priority vegetation overlay from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kermandie Substation - Huon River Substation - Grey Mountain Communication Site - Kermandie Substation Communication Site.
Scenic Protection Code Overlay	<p>Not to be applied to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substations, - Communication sites, or - ETC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assets are required to be cleared for safety and maintenance - Where asset already exists impact on scenic quality / natural assets have already been assessed / approved and will continue to be impacted for the lifespan of the asset. 	<p>Inconsistent with Policy Position, not supported.</p> <p>Scenic Protection Code has been applied to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Line 432 Chapel Street – Knights Road 110kV - Line 486 Knights Road – Electrona 110kV - Line 436 Knights Road – Kermandie 110kV

LPS Mapping	Policy Position	Rationale	Huon Valley LPS evaluation summary / submission
SAPs / PPZs	Not to apply to substations	To ensure that future development on these sites is not unreasonably affected by SAP.	LPS is consistent with Policy Position, supported.
Utilities Use Approval Status	In all zones, PPZs and SAPs the Use Class for Utilities and Minor Utilities must be either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No Permit Required, - Permitted or - Discretionary Utilities must not be Prohibited	The ability to consider Utilities Use Class in all zones is a requirement for the effective planning and development of linear utility infrastructure, which is required to be located in a range of areas and will be subject to multiple zonings.	Inconsistent with Policy Position. Schedule 6 transition prevents amendments required for consistency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPZ 3.0 – Utilities is Prohibited - SAP 3.0 – Utilities is Prohibited
PPZs or SAPs use, development and subdivision standards	Are drafted with at least a discretionary approval pathway. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No absolute height limit - Allow subdivision for utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consistent with policy in SPPs that enables consideration of Utilities in all zones and no finite quantitative development or subdivision standards. 	Inconsistent with Policy Position. Schedule 6 transition prevents amendments required for consistency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPZ 3.0 – subdivision standard not consistent with SPP drafting - SAP 2.0 – finite building height standard; subdivision standard not consistent with SPP drafting - SAP 3.0 – subdivision standard not consistent with SPP drafting
ETIPC	Is correctly mapped and applied to relevant transmission infrastructure	Consistent with policy in SPPs	LPS is consistent with Policy Position, supported.

LPS Mapping	Policy Position	Rationale	Huon Valley LPS evaluation summary / submission
Local Area Objectives	Are drafted in a manner that does not conflict with the ETIPC if they apply over an area within the Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential impact on future development - Diminishes strategic benefit of existing corridors making consideration of new corridors more likely - More onerous approvals pathway for augmentation of assets - Sends conflicting message to public regarding the ongoing use of the land 	LPS is consistent with Policy Position, supported.

4.2. SPP Issues

Please note, this aspect of TasNetworks' representation should not be taken as a request to change or amend the SPPs. However, this information is provided to highlight fundamental land use conflict issues that could occur as each LPS implements the SPPs across the State.

4.2.1. Exemptions

In this representation, TasNetworks would like to highlight a failing in the SPPs that causes a fundamental conflict between existing electricity transmission easement rights and SPP Exemptions and will prevent implementation of the purpose of the ETIPC. This failing is resulting from not applying the Code, in particular the Electricity Transmission Corridor (ETC) and Inner Protection Area (IPA), to certain exemptions that would:

- On almost every occasion, conflict with easement rights (and have the potential to impact human safety) and compromise the purpose of the Code; and
- Unless managed appropriately, have the potential to conflict with easement rights (and have the potential to impact human safety) and the Purpose of the Code.

Where the Code does not apply, easement rights still exist but can only be enforced once a breach has occurred or (at best) is imminent. This can result in a costly process of removal or relocation and in the interim, could pose a safety risk. When the Code applies, it provides developers, Councils and TasNetworks an opportunity to avoid or manage this issue early in the application process. Please refer to Appendix 2 for benefits that can be realised by considering electricity transmission assets in the planning process and conflict examples.

4.2.2. Scenic Protection Code

The Scenic Protection Code does not apply to sites in the Utilities Zone. As a result, assuming a Utilities zoning, TasNetworks' substations and communication sites are not subject to the application of this Code, thus supporting the continued and consolidated use and development of these sites for electricity infrastructure.

TasNetworks' recognises that a Council may wish to regulate other activities in the ETC that could impact on scenic values. However, the application of the Scenic Protection Code to new electricity transmission use and development within an existing ETC, has a number of impacts in conflict with the continued use of these corridors including:

- Not recognising the already established vegetation clearance and scenic quality;
- Not recognising the existing and continued use of these corridors, including vegetation clearance, for significant linear infrastructure on a state wide basis;
- Unreasonably diminishes the strategic benefit of the ETC;
- Devalues the substantial investment already made in the establishment of these corridors;
- Unreasonably fetters augmentation of existing corridors by imposing development standards relating to scenic protection to electricity transmission use and development in an existing electricity transmission corridor;
- Conflicts with the purpose of the ETIPC; and

- Supports a misconception in the community that where the Scenic Protection Code (tree preservation) is applied, vegetation clearance will be limited, when in fact vegetation clearance for transmission lines is required and authorised by separate regulatory regimes in these locations.

If the Scenic Protection Code in the SPPs were amended to ensure that, where this Code intersects with an ETC, it does not apply to electricity transmission use and development in that ETC, these impacts could be largely mitigated. This approach recognises the presence of this substantial electricity infrastructure and:

- its place in a broader state-wide network that is essential to the safe and reliable provision of electricity to Tasmania (as recognised in the Regional Land Use Strategy);
- implements the purpose of the ETIPC; and
- facilitates continued use or augmentation of existing corridors and ensures that future development (that is not otherwise exempt) can be efficiently provided.

The purpose of the Scenic Protection Code is to recognise and protect landscapes that are identified as important for their scenic values. In accordance with the Commission's Guidelines: *The scenic protection area overlay and the scenic road corridor overlay should be justified as having significant scenic values requiring protection from inappropriate development that would or may diminish those values.*

The ETIPC Code Purpose is: *To protect use and development against hazards associated with proximity to electricity transmission infrastructure. To ensure that use and development near existing and future electricity transmission infrastructure does not adversely affect the safe and reliable operation of that infrastructure. To maintain future opportunities for electricity transmission infrastructure.*

The application of the Scenic Protection Code to electricity transmission use and development in an ETC is inconsistent with the ETIPC purpose to retain electricity transmission infrastructure in these locations and to maintain future development opportunities.

For works that do not have the benefit of ESI exemptions, it would be difficult to comply with the Scenic Protection Code standards. Further, these assets form part of a wider network that is essential to the safe and reliable provision of electricity to Tasmania which is recognised in the Regional Land Use Strategy.

Please note that these issues have been previously raised and discussed with Meander Valley, Brighton, Central Coast, Glamorgan Spring Bay, Clarence, Circular Head, Devonport, Glenorchy City, West Coast, West Tamar, Sorell, Southern Midlands and Launceston councils as well as the Commissioners throughout the draft LPS assessment process and will continue to be raised as part of this process.

4.2.3. Landscape Conservation Zone

The introduction and subsequent rezoning of land within the ETC to the Landscape Conservation Zone has created a number of unforeseen issues for TasNetworks. Primarily the Landscape Conservation Zone – Zone Purpose is *to provide for the protection, conservation and management of landscape values.* This is considered to potentially conflict with the Purpose of the ETIPC which is *to maintain future opportunities for electricity transmission infrastructure.*

Additionally, development approval for augmentation of an existing corridor under the Landscape Conservation Zone is more onerous than if under the Environmental Living or Rural Resource Zones in the

Interim Scheme or the Rural Zone under the SPP. For example, the Acceptable Solution building height requirement in the Landscape Conservation Zone is 6m as opposed to 12m under the Rural Zone.

Further, TasNetworks has concern regarding the rezoning of land within an ETC to the Landscape Conservation Zone and the inconsistent messaging it provides to the public. That being that the land is for 'conservation', where in fact clearing of vegetation within the ETC is exempt and augmentation of corridors can occur.

TasNetworks acknowledges that the introduction of the Landscape Conservation Zone is per SPP drafting guidelines however would like to open discussions with Council and relevant stakeholders regarding the impacts that this change in zoning has on the continued operation of electricity transmission infrastructure across the State.

5. Appendix 1 – Detailed Assessment

5.1. Substations

There are three substations located within Huon Valley LGA. These are:

- Knights Road Substation;
- Kermandie Substation; and
- Huon River Substation.

The following table details TasNetworks planning Policy Position with respect to substations.

Table 4 Substations Policy Position Summary

Zoning	Overlay	SAP / PPZ	ETIPC
Zoned Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Priority Vegetation not applied where the site is cleared of native vegetation- Scenic Protection not applied	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Not applied or- Utilities use is NPR, P or D.- No finite discretionary development standards	Applied

The Knights Road Substation is represented in the draft LPS in line with TasNetworks Policy Position. The site is zoned Utilities; neither the Priority Vegetation layer nor the Scenic Protection Code have been applied; nor has a SAP and the ETIPC has been applied correctly. As such, TasNetworks makes no representation regarding this asset.

The Kermandie Substation is zoned Utilities. The Scenic Protection Code has not been applied to the site; nor has a SAP. The ETIPC has been applied correctly. This is consistent with TasNetworks Policy Position. Notwithstanding this, as shown in the following figure, the Priority Vegetation layer has been applied across the whole site, including areas that are developed and cleared of native vegetation. As such, TasNetworks requests that this overlay be removed from the site where there is no vegetation and the site is developed. This request is consistent with how other LPSs have applied the overlay.



Figure 4 Priority Vegetation layer applied to Kermandie Substation site

The Huon River Substation is zoned Utilities. The Scenic Protection Code has not been applied to the site; nor has a SAP. The ETIPC has been applied correctly. This is consistent with TasNetworks Policy Position. As

shown in the following figure, the Priority Vegetation layer has been applied across the whole site, including areas that are developed and cleared of native vegetation. As such, TasNetworks requests that this overlay is removed from the site, where there is no vegetation and the site is developed. This request is consistent with how other LPSs have applied the overlay.



Figure 5 Priority Vegetation layer applied to Huon River Substation site

5.2. Communication Sites

There are two communication sites within Huon Valley LGA that are operated by TasNetworks and required to be protected through the ETIPC Overlay. These are:

- Grey Mountain Communication Site; and
- Kermandie Substation Communication Site.

The following table details TasNetworks planning Policy Position with respect to communication sites.

Table 5 Communication Sites Policy Position Summary

Zoning	Overlay	SAP / PPZ	ETIPC
Zoned Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority Vegetation not applied where the site is cleared of native vegetation - Scenic Protection not applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applied or - Utilities use is NPR, P or D. - No finite discretionary development standards 	Applied

Grey Mountain Communication Site is zoned Utilities in the draft LPS. The Scenic Protection Code has not been applied to the site; nor has a SAP. The ETIPC has been applied correctly. This is consistent with TasNetworks Policy Position. As shown in the following figure, the Priority Vegetation layer has been applied across the whole site, including areas that are developed and cleared of native vegetation. As such, TasNetworks requests that this overlay is removed from the site, where there is no vegetation and the site is developed. This request is consistent with how other LPSs have applied the overlay.



Figure 6 Priority Vegetation layer applied to Grey Mountain Communication Site

The Kermandie Substation Communication Site is co-located at the Kermandie Substation. As detailed in the previous section of this report and in Figure 4 (above), TasNetworks requests that the Priority Vegetation layer be removed from the cleared and developed parts of the site.

5.3. Electricity Transmission Corridors

There are four TasNetworks Electricity Transmission Corridors (ETC) that extend across the LGA. These are:

- Line 432 Chapel Street – Knights Road 110kV;
- Line 486 Knights Road – Electrona 110kV;
- Line 436 Knights Road – Kermandie 110kV; and
- Line 484 Huon River Spur 110kV.

The following table details TasNetworks Policy Position regarding the ETC.

Table 6 ETC Policy Position Summary

Zoning	Overlay	ETIPC	SAP / PPZ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No specific zoning applied to ETC; - Landscape Conservation Zone not applied to ETC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scenic Protection Code not applied to ETC 	Applied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applied or - Utilities use is NPR, P or D. - No finite discretionary development standards

A range of zones have been applied to the land subject to these corridors and as the SPP allows for consideration of Utilities in all zones this is acceptable to TasNetworks. Notwithstanding this, the Landscape Conservation Zone has been applied the ETC in numerous instances. This includes the following lines:

- Line 432 Chapel Street – Knights Road 110kV;
- Line 486 Knights Road – Electrona 110kV; and
- Line 436 Knights Road – Kermandie 110kV.

The ETC is shown in the following figure in blue. The Landscape Conservation Zone in green.



Figure 7 Landscape Conservation Zone and ETIPC

As detailed in section 4.2.3 of this report, the introduction and subsequent rezoning of land within the ETC to the Landscape Conservation Zone has created a number of unforeseen issues for TasNetworks. Primarily, the Landscape Conservation Zone – Zone Purpose *is to provide for the protection, conservation and management of landscape values*. This is considered to potentially conflict with the Purpose of the ETIPC which *is to maintain future opportunities for electricity transmission infrastructure*.

TasNetworks acknowledges that the introduction of the Landscape Conservation Zone is per the SPP drafting guidelines, however, TasNetworks would like to highlight to Council the impacts that this change in zoning has on the continued operation of electricity transmission infrastructure across the State.

The Scenic Protection Code has been applied to numerous ETCs as shown in the following figure. It is understood that this overlay has transitioned under Schedule 6 from the Interim Scheme. Please refer to section 4.2.2 which raised TasNetworks concerns regarding the application of this Code to the ETCs.

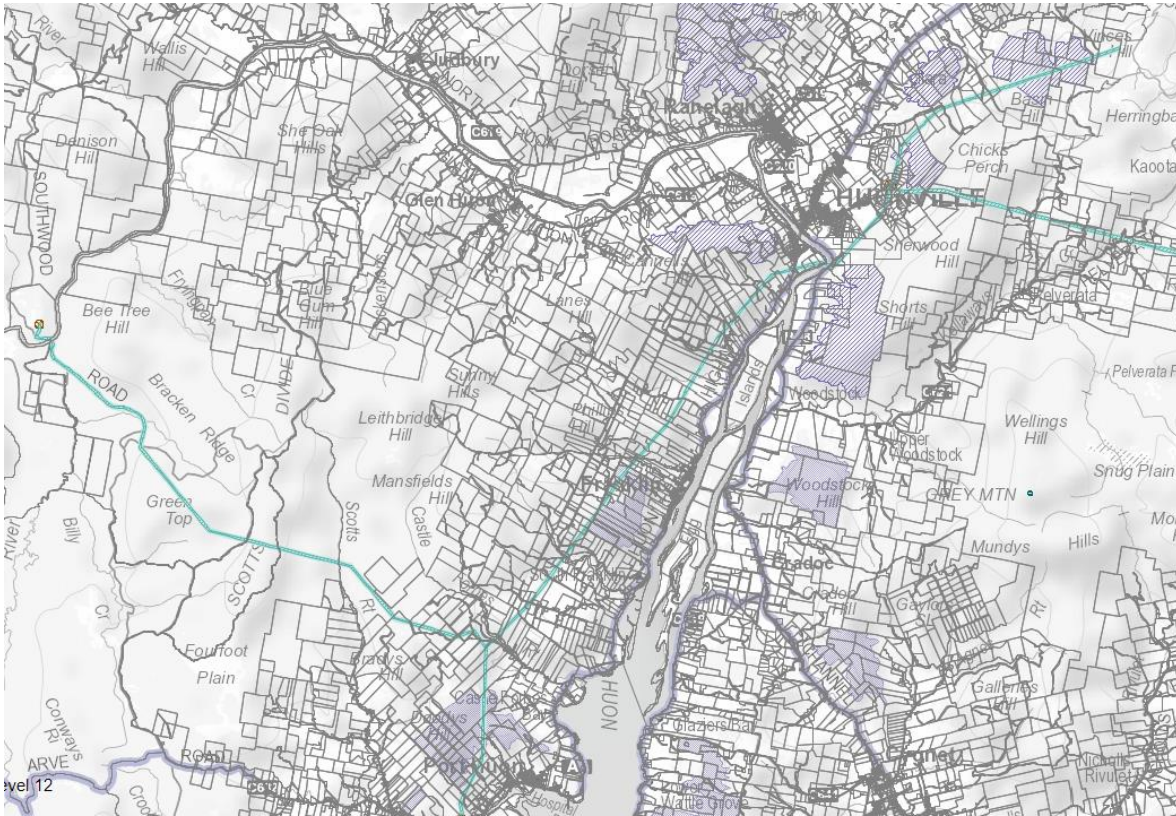


Figure 8 Scenic Protection Code (purple) and ETIPC (blue)

5.4. Particular Purpose Zones (PPZ) and Specific Area Plans (SAP)

The following table provides an overview of TasNetworks Policy Position regarding PPZs and SAPs.

Table 7 PPZ and SAP Policy Position Summary

Application	Policy
Use Standards in PPZ or SAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Class for Utilities or Minor Utilities must be either NPR, P or D. Must not be Prohibited
Development Standards in PPZ or SAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are not drafted without a discretionary approval pathway (e.g not include a finite development standard - an absolute height limit) - Allow subdivision for Utilities use in all zones

The draft LPS includes four Particular Purpose Zones (PPZ). These are:

- PPZ 1.0 – Future Road Corridor;
- PPZ 2.0 – Southwood Integrated Timber Processing Site; and
- PPZ 3.0 – Franklin Marine and Tourism Precinct.

It is understood that all PPZs are transitioning from the Interim Scheme to the draft LPS via Schedule 6 and amendment to these cannot be achieved through this process. Notwithstanding this, TasNetworks would

like to highlight that the Utilities use class is prohibited in PPZ 3.0 which is inconsistent with the drafting of the SPPs. Further, clause P3.7.2 Subdivision of PPZ 3.0 is not drafted in a consistent manner to the SPPs which allows for *subdivision for public use by the Crown, a council or a State authority as well as subdivision required for the provisions of Utilities*.

The draft LPS contains three Specific Area Plans (SAP). These include

- SAP 1.0 – Franklin Heritage SAP
- SAP 2.0 – Eggs and Bacon Bay SAP
- SAP 3.0 – Green Point SAP

It is understood that all SAPs are transitioning from the Interim Scheme to the draft LPS via Schedule 6 and as such, amendment to these cannot be achieved through this process. Notwithstanding this, TasNetworks would like to highlight that clause 2.7.1 Building height in SAP 2.0 includes a finite building height limit of 5m with no Performance Criteria. This drafting is not consistent with policy in SPPs that enables consideration of Utilities in all zones and no finite quantitative development standards. Similarly, clause 2.8.1 Subdivision within SAP 2.0 is not drafted in a consistent manner to the SPPs which allows for *subdivision for public use by the Crown, a council or a State authority as well as subdivision required for the provisions of Utilities*. Similarly, SAP 3.0 prohibits Utilities use class and clause 3.8.1 Subdivision is prohibited which is not consistent with the SPPs

6. Appendix 2 – SPP Issues

In addition to TasNetworks' request regarding the Scenic Protection Code application, this appendix outlines the benefits of considering electricity transmission assets in the planning process for new development.

The following benefits can be realised if impact on electricity transmission assets are considered in the planning process. (See Table 8 below for the list of relevant exemptions):

- Removes the incorrect perception that buildings and other works exempt under the SPPs can safely occur in a transmission line or underground cable easements without the need to consider asset easement rights or operational requirements.
- Empowers the Planning Authority to request further information, condition or refuse a development that conflict with the Code requirements and purposes.
- Saves developers, Councils, TasNetworks and the community time, cost and distress associated with easement right enforcement after a building, structure or other works have either commenced construction or have been built.
- Reflects the reality with respect to what can and cannot safely occur in an electricity easement.
- Saves developers project delay and cost required as a result of reworking proposals to ensure easement rights are not compromised later in the process.
- Increases the chances of considering the impact of new development on electricity assets early in the planning assessment process, before significant expenditure on project preparation has occurred.
- Prevents land use conflict between existing critical electricity transmission assets and new development.
- Protects human safety.
- Aligns the planning considerations and electricity easement rights.
- Avoids increased acquisition or construction cost for future assets as a result of encroachment (eg: dwelling encroachments within strategically beneficial easements may not cause operational issues for existing assets. However, dwelling acquisition and increased community and social impact of processes required to remove dwellings in the easement if it is required later can be avoided if encroachment is prevented in the first place.
- Supports compliance with AS 7000.
- The strategic benefit of existing electricity easements and the strategic purpose of the Code is preserved.

Conflict Examples

Table 8 presents examples of exempt development where TasNetworks believes conflict with easement rights can occur.

Colour coding indicates the following:

Conflicts with easement rights and may be capable of management to ensure appropriate alignment with easement rights.
Conflicts with easement rights. In almost all cases, this exemption will pose a safety and operational hazard for overhead and underground transmission lines and cables.

Table 8 Exemptions and land use conflict with electricity transmission assets

SPP exemption	Comment
4.3.6 unroofed decks	<p>If not attached to a house and floor level is less than 1m above ground level.</p> <p>TasNetworks Comment:</p> <p>A deck of this nature can pose an impediment to safe access and due to other exemptions can be roofed without further assessment which is in conflict with easement rights and could compromise safety.</p> <p>A deck over the operational area required for an underground cable would always be unacceptable.</p>
4.3.7 outbuildings	<p>One shed: up to 18m², roof span 3m, height 2.4m, fill of up to 0.5m.</p> <p>Up to two shed: 10m², sides 3.2m, height 2.4m.</p> <p>TasNetworks Comment:</p> <p>This type of building almost always poses a safety and operational hazard for transmission lines, cables and human safety.</p> <p>This type of building over the operational area required for an underground cable always poses an unacceptable safety risk.</p>
4.3.8 outbuildings in Rural Living Zone, Rural Zone or Agriculture Zone	<p>4.3.8</p> <p>Provides for an unlimited number of outbuilding per lot as follows:</p> <p>Floor area 108m², height 6m, wall height 4m.</p>
4.3.9 agricultural buildings and works	<p>Already subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code.</p>

SPP exemption	Comment
<p>in the Rural Zone or Agriculture Zone</p>	<p>4.3.9</p> <p>Provides for unlimited number of outbuilding per lot as follows:</p> <p>Must be for agricultural use, floor area 200m², height 12m.</p> <p>Already subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code and the Scenic Protection Code.</p> <p>TasNetworks Comment:</p> <p>These exemptions create a new and potentially more dangerous conflict with electricity transmission lines and cables where a larger and higher building can be constructed in an electricity transmission easement without the need for planning approval.</p> <p>Buildings of this nature can severely impede TasNetworks' ability to safely access, operate and maintain electricity transmission lines. If built, these buildings could also present a threat to human safety.</p> <p>As a result, in almost all cases, if built, buildings covered by these exemptions would necessitate the enforcement of easement rights, either during or after construction and after the planning and building (exemption), process has occurred. This will likely mean relocating the proposal, a further planning assessment and added cost and time to a development.</p> <p>The nature of electricity transmission line assets (ie: running from isolated generation locations into populated areas) means the zones mentioned in this exemption are almost certain to contain (and appropriately so) electricity transmission assets. The cost of removing substantial agricultural buildings from easements required for new assets also adds to future asset construction costs.</p>
<p>4.3.11 garden structures</p>	<p>Unlimited number, 20m², 3m height max. Already subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code.</p> <p>TasNetworks Comment:</p> <p>If not managed appropriately, this type of structure has the potential to compromise clearances and the safe and reliable operation of transmission lines and underground cables. Depending on location within an easement, could also present a threat to human safety.</p> <p>Cost of removal is limited, however still requires post breach enforcement of easement rights.</p>

SPP exemption	Comment
4.5.1 ground mounted solar energy installations	<p>Each installation can be 18m² area. Already subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code.</p> <p>TasNetworks Comment:</p> <p>This type of activity has the potential to compromise clearances or adversely impact easement access (especially during emergency repair conditions).</p>
4.5.2 roof mounted solar energy installations	<p>Already subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code. This would likely only apply to existing buildings within easements.</p> <p>TasNetworks Comment:</p> <p>Encroachment is likely existing, however, this exemption has the potential to compromise clearances in what may be a compliant situation.</p>
4.6.8 retaining walls	<p>4.6.8 Allows for retaining 1m difference in ground level. This exemption is already subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code and the Landslip Hazard Code.</p>
4.6.9 land filling	<p>4.6.9 Allows for filling of up to 1m above ground level. This exemption is already subject to the Natural Assets Code, Coastal Erosion Hazard Code, Coastal Inundation Hazard Code, Flood-Prone Areas Hazard Code and Landslip Hazard Code.</p> <p>TasNetworks Comment:</p> <p>This type of activity has the potential to compromise ground clearances for existing transmission lines and safe operational separation for underground transmission cables. Subject to appropriate management, this type of activity can usually occur within transmission line easements, however, may pose a more challenging risk for underground cables.</p>
<p>4.6.13 rain-water tanks</p> <p>4.6.14 rain-water tanks in Rural Living Zone, Rural Zone, Agriculture Zone or Landscape Conservation Zone</p> <p>4.6.15 fuel tanks in the Light Industrial Zone, General Industrial Zone,</p>	<p>This was one exemption in the draft SPPs and was modified by the Commission into four exemptions. TasNetworks requested the original exemption be subject to the Code.</p> <p>4.6.13: attached or located to the side or rear of a building and can be on a stand height 1.2m high. Subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code.</p> <p>4.6.14 attached or located to the side or rear of a building with no height limit. Subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code.</p> <p>4.6.15 no height limit, no requirement is be located near a building. Limited when storage of hazardous chemicals is of a manifest quantity and Coastal Erosion Hazard Code, Coastal Inundation Hazard Code, Flood-Prone Areas Hazard</p>

SPP exemption	Comment
<p>Rural Zone, Agriculture Zone or Port and Marine Zone</p> <p>4.6.16 fuel tanks in other zones</p>	<p>Code, Bushfire-Prone Areas Code or Landslip Hazard Code, applies and requires a permit for the use or development.</p> <p>4.6.16 must be attached or located to the side or rear of a building, max 1kL capacity, on a stand up to 1.2m high and subject to the Local Historic Heritage Code.</p> <p>TasNetworks Comment:</p> <p>These exemptions allow for water tanks on stands and some have no height limit. These developments have the potential to compromise access to the easement, compromise ground clearances for existing transmission lines and safe operational separation for underground transmission cables. Depending on location in the easement, these developments could pose a threat to human safety. Subject to appropriate management, this type of activity may occur within transmission line easements, however, may pose a more challenging risk for underground cables.</p>