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March 13th, 2021

Representation on the draft Local Provisions Schedule, Tasman Council area
This representation has been prepared following a review of the draft LPS and the Tasman Council Local Provisions Schedule Supporting Report.

Introductory points and questions for clarification

1. Is the Tasman Council Strategic Plan 2011-2025 informing the draft LPS? At a recent community consultation for the Tasman Council Ten Year Strategic Plan 2011-2025 there was no mention of the draft LPS. It would seem that the Strategic plan should have been completed prior to the LPS.
2. We believe that Tasman Local Area Objectives for the LPS need to be clearly outlined- we believe they **can** "offer assistance in decision making" and can offer a clear vision for our area.
3. It is not clear how Council is aiming to ensure that the planning document meets the LUPAA goal of sustainable development?

LUPAA emphasis 'sustainable development', which is defined 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. (p55 Supporting Report)

4. Can you please explain how integrated planning, particularly in relation to sustainable growth and tourism planning, occurs between Parks and Wildlife, Tasman Council, and the Dept of State Growth?
5. How will we be kept informed of the progress of the LPS, and the projected timeline for its completion?

Zoning

Environmental Management Zone 16

This representation supports the zoning of **all foreshores, National Parks and Conservation Areas as Environmental Management Zones.**

This representation calls for **all forests on the Tasman Peninsula that are recognised as part of the Future Potential Production Forest Land (FPPFL)** to be zoned Environmental Management.

This representation calls for **all informal Reserves on Sustainable Timbers Tasmania** land to be zoned Environmental Management.

This representation calls for the following beaches and coves to be zoned Environmental Management Zones and have Scenic Value Protection Codes

- Lime Bay Reserve

- Pirates Bay
- Shelley Beach
- Stewart's Bay
- Carnarvon Bay
- Newman's Beach
- Parkers Beach
- All beaches within the Tasman National Park particularly Crescent Beach and Fortescue Bay. Crescent Beach is a fragile dune environment and needs protection form overuse and dune-sliding if numbers of walkers increases beyond current numbers.

Community Purpose Zone 20 and Open Space Zone 22 or Particular Purpose Zone

This representation supports the **Eaglehawk Neck Officer's Quarters and the Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall** to be designated as a **Particular Purpose Zone or a community purpose zone and open area zone.** The Community Hall is a special community gathering place at Eaglehawk Neck- it provides a meeting place, a venue for markets, concerts, parties and weddings and a facility that is used for fitness and exercise classes. It is currently the only Hall on the Peninsula which is totally managed by the community.

Code C8 Scenic Protection

Tasman Peninsula
This representation supports a **scenic value protection code** on the following areas, and to make these areas **Environmental Management Zones**

- Eaglehawk Neck vista as you come down the main Arthur Highway. Eaglehawk Neck is the gateway to the Tasman Peninsula and the start of the former penal colony guarded by the Dog Line. It has both scenic value and historic heritage value.
- The old Eaglehawk Neck highway and the Look-out area is also one of high scenic value and provides an important viewing place and entry for tourists and residents alike.
- The Eaglehawk Neck narrow peninsula- this is a fragile ecology that needs protection and is in danger of erosion and inundation as seas warm and rise. It is an important octopus breeding ground.
- Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall and surrounding land for community use.
- The Blowhole and jetty area at the end of Blowhole Rd, Eaglehawk Neck

This representation recommends, in line with Tasman Council, that further strategic planning work is needed to identify important additional landscape values and prioritise those that may require protection via the planning scheme.

This representation supports the need for a **scenic assessment report**, specific to the Tasman, to be undertaken as a matter of priority to identify scenic and wildlife corridors for protection, in the same way this comprehensive report in the link provided below was undertaken for North East Tasmania. It could be advisable for a scenic protection code to be placed on the whole Tasman Peninsula to maintain the aesthetic value of the area.

https://www.nebn.org.au/files/reports/ne-tasmania-spa-assessment_geoscene_0106519s.pdf

Tourism:
The Peninsula relies heavily on tourism for its economic wellbeing, it is primarily visited for its scenic value- the cliffs, forests and coastal areas- as well as its historical heritage value- Port Arthur, Coal mine site and the probation sites and early settler dwellings. Port Arthur and MONA are the two most visited tourist sites in Tasmania. The forests, coastal areas and historic sites are the Tasman "brand".

Residents' needs:
Many residents move here for the beauty of its natural environment. This needs to be preserved for future generations.

Carbon capture, biodiversity and climate change:
The local forests provide a natural carbon sink to help protect the environment from climate warming. The bushland both in and outside of the Tasman National Park provides an ecosystem that supports biodiversity, captures carbon to reduce the impact of climate warming, and provides a safe habitat for native birds and animals. The protection of the land **and** the marine ecosystems are key for maintaining a healthy environment for all living things. The health of the marine environment is dependent on the health of the land environment- as well as on limits imposed on commercial fishing practices such as the salmon farms.

There is a need to maintain biodiversity and maintain wildlife corridors and connectivity.. In Eaglehawk Neck there is the bush land behind the housing along Blowhole Rd which needs protection. These wildlife corridors provide habitat for the Tasmanian devil, small mammals such as potaroos, bandicoots, pademelons and antechinus. The Tasmanian Devil is listed as an Endangered Species. Scats of the Tasmanian Devil have been found in bushland around Eaglehawk Neck. This bushland behind Blowhole Rd is also the home of the Pretty Heath, an Endangered species of heath, and a diverse array of native shrubs, trees and grasses. The bushland backing Blowhole Rd and encompassing the forest around and behind Cash's Lookout should be designated an Environmental Management Zone.

Our Tasman Peninsula coastal regions need careful management to protect shore birds and their nesting habitats, migratory bird nesting sites, and the penguin rookery at Eaglehawk Neck.

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alike. The Pirates Bay Rd road corridor needs protection from the turn if font he Arthur Highway to the bottom of the hill past the Lufra Hotel.

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Code C6 Local Historic Heritage overlay

The Tasman local government area features heritage on all four levels of governance – international, national, state and local (includes World Heritage listing)

This representation calls for the Tasman Council to undertake heritage surveys and reviews, engage with communities and community groups, and engage a heritage officer or consultant to populate the LPS heritage codes with listings. In addition to the acknowledgement of European heritage we urge the Council to include Aboriginal Heritage.

We support Council's wish to have included as Specific Area Plans (SAP) the Port Arthur Historic Site and the Coal Mine site at Saltwater River.

This representation calls for the inclusion of the following historical sites of importance included as local historic heritage precincts Code C6 with Specific Area Plans

- The probations station sites at Taranna, Koonya, Premaydena, Saltwater River and Safety Cove. The probation station precincts contain a number of places listed on the Tasmanian Heritage Register with a predominance of convict era listings.
- The graveyard at Premaydena where victims of Typhus, aboard The Persian ship, are buried.
- The Officer's Quarters at Eaglehawk Neck- the oldest extant wooden military building in Australia.
- The Eaglehawk Neck Community Hall (original Hall nearly 100 years old)
- Significant Trees C6.5 Significant trees include the two large historic oaks located in Koonya, in front of the old convict hospital currently owned by Don and Sue Clark.
- Blowhole Creek (at Eaglehawk Neck) where the convicts pirated George Meredith's boat.

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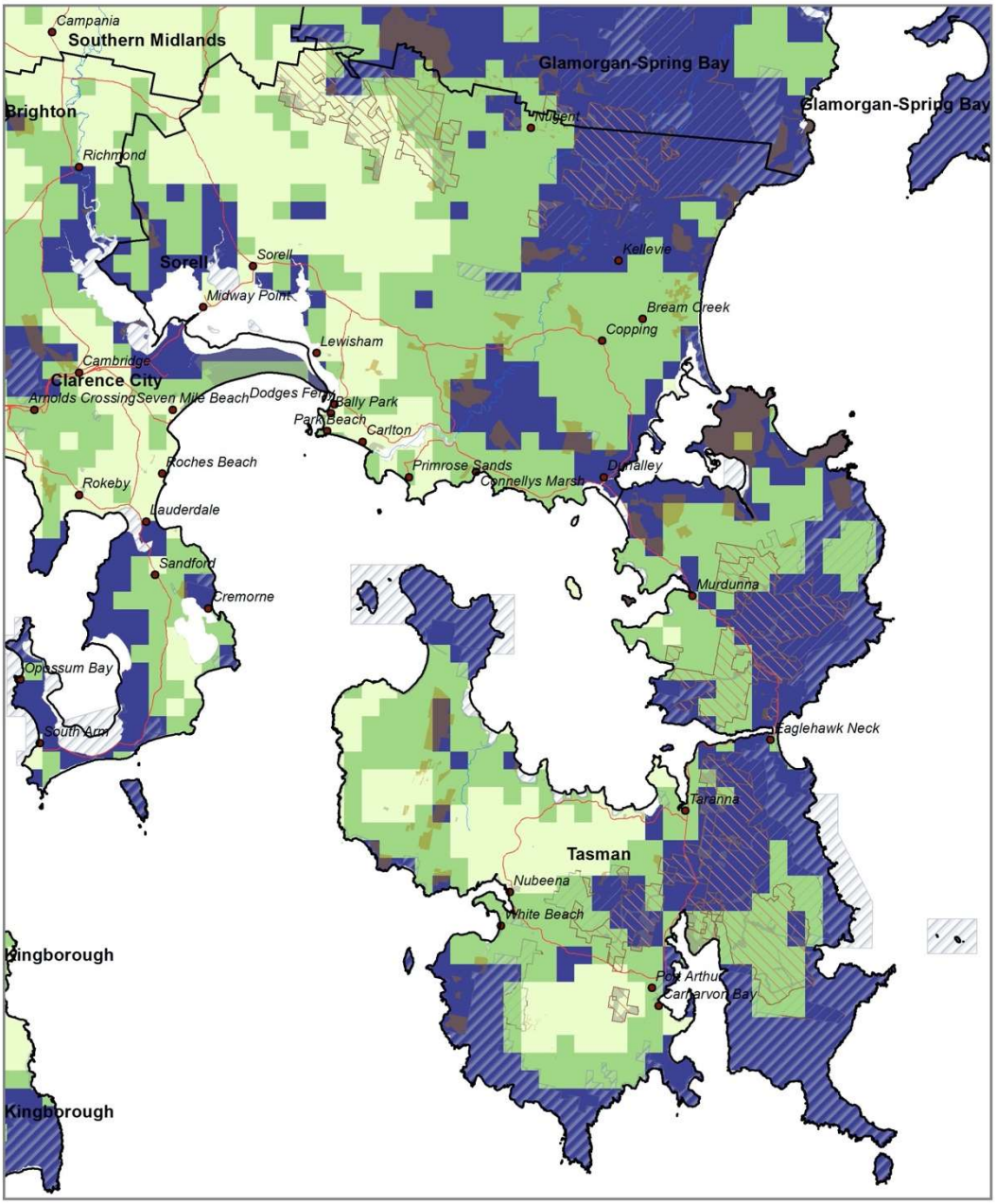
Natural Assets Code

This representation calls for all reserved areas to be classified as **priority vegetation**. This includes:

- All areas within the National Parks on the Tasman Peninsula,
- All Future Potential Production Forest areas (FPPF),
- All informal reserves
- All private land with a conservation covenant

The attached map labelled 'Areas for Biodiversity Conservation in Tasmania' produced by the Wilderness Society 2016 provides a map of the areas requiring recognition as priority vegetation.

Biodiversity conservation priorities: Tasman & Sorell LGAs



Core conservation zone
Buffer and connectivity zone
Lower conservation priority
Local Government Areas
Major road
River

Land tenure
Reserve
Conservation Agreement
Informal Reserve
FPPF
PTPZ

0 5 10 km

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Map produced November 2016
Base data from theLIST © State of Tasmania
Conservation priorities from "Priority areas for biodiversity conservation in Tasmania", The Wilderness Society, 2016

Crescent Beach dunes and beach