
From: Kate Spencer <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Monday, 4 May 2026 2:29 PM
To: Kingborough LPS
Cc: TPC Enquiry; Kate spencer; Sean Byrne
Subject: Submission — Kingborough LPS Direction 69 — Title Reference: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Tinderbox, TAS, 7054
Attachments: Tinderbox LCZ Submission - [REDACTED] (2).pdf; Tinderbox LCZ Submission - Attachment_A - [REDACTED] - 4 May 2026.pdf

Dear Tasmania Planning Commission,

We, Kate Clare Spencer and Sean Anthony Byrne, as the owners of the property at Title Reference: [REDACTED] located at [REDACTED] Tinderbox, Tasmania, 7054, wish to provide our formal submission in response to your invitation to make a submission in relation to the recommendations made in the Ireneinc report.

Please find attached the following, which taken together comprise our submission:

1. Submission – Contest Landcare Conservation Retention, Seeking Rural Living Zone
2. Attachment A – Inconsistency Analysis

We confirm that we have also provided our consent to be joined to the "Tinderbox Road East Neighbourhood" collective submission.

Yours sincerely,

Kate Spencer & Sean Byrne

Ph: [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

TASMANIAN PLANNING COMMISSION

Kingborough Local Provisions Schedule — Direction 69 / Ireneinc Report

PART A — PROCEDURAL OPENING

To the Tasmanian Planning Commission,

We write in response to the letter dated 2 April 2026 (ref: DOC/26/36829) advising that the Ireneinc report recommends our property remains within the Landscape Conservation Zone (LCZ) under the draft Kingborough Local Provisions Schedule (LPS).

We did not make a formal representation during the public exhibition period, however we understand that the Commission has received correspondence from us or on our behalf in relation to the draft LPS. We understand that this letter provides us the opportunity to formally participate in this stage of the LPS process by making a written submission. We understand that making a submission does not confer a right to be heard, but that the Commission may decide to invite us to discuss the matters raised.

We take up that opportunity and submit as follows:

PART B — PROPERTY DETAILS

Landowner name(s)	Kate Clare Spencer and Sean Anthony Byrne
Property address	██████████ Tinderbox, Tasmania, 7054
Title reference (folio)	██████████
Lot size (approx.)	2.12 ha
Locality	Tinderbox
Current IPS zone	Environmental Living Zone (ELZ)
Draft LPS exhibited zone	Landscape Conservation Zone (LCZ)
Ireneinc recommended zone	Landscape Conservation Zone (LCZ) — unchanged
Zone sought in this submission	Rural Living Zone (RLZ) - Zone B

PART C — STATEMENT OF POSITION

We submit that the application of the Landscape Conservation Zone (LCZ) to our property is not consistent with the requirements of section 34 of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 (LUPAA), the Section 8A Guideline No. 1 — Local Provisions Schedule: Zone and Code Application (the Zone Guidelines), or the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy (STRLUS).

We request that the Commission determine that the Rural Living Zone (RLZ) is the appropriate zone for our property under the draft Kingborough LPS.

The specific sub-category we seek is:

- Rural Living Zone B (minimum lot size 2 ha) – reflecting the existing lot pattern in my locality.

The predominant lot size in Tinderbox East is approximately 2 ha, consistent with RLZ, Zone B.

PART D — GROUNDS FOR THIS SUBMISSION

D1 — The LCZ does not comply with the Zone Guidelines (Guideline No. 1 / s.34 LUPAA)

In accordance with section 35L(2) of LUPAA, the Commission is required to assess whether the LPS meets the LPS criteria, which includes compliance with the Zone Guidelines. The Commission confirmed at the Day 20 hearing that it will decide on the basis of the LPS criteria set out in section 34 of LUPAA and explicitly noted that Council's position — including its 16 March 2026 resolution favouring the 'least restrictive alternative' — is not binding on the Commission [Transcript, Day 20, 06:45:48]. We submit that the application of LCZ to our property does not comply with the Zone Guidelines as demonstrated below.

D1.1 — The Zone Guidelines prohibit LCZ where priority is residential (LCZ 4(a))

Zone Guideline LCZ 4(a) provides that the LCZ should NOT be applied to land where the priority is for residential use and development, instead indicating that the RLZ should be referred to. The Zone Guidelines further note explicitly that 'the LCZ is not a large lot residential zone, in areas characterised by native vegetation cover and other landscape values.'

Our property has been used consistently for residential purposes throughout the period it has been zoned Environmental Living Zone (ELZ) under the Kingborough Interim Planning Scheme 2015. During our ownership, the primary use and strategic intention of the land has always been residential as demonstrated by the following:

- Our property contains an established five bedroom single dwelling constructed in 1997, together with associated residential infrastructure including two carports, a large shed, five water tanks and a septic system, extensive fencing and landscaped areas typical of long term residential occupation. A dam located on the adjoining property at 181 Tinderbox Road, with the consent of those landowners, accommodates stormwater run-off from our site and forms part of the established residential servicing of the property;
- Approximately 50 per cent of our property is cleared and developed, with remaining native vegetation located to the rear of the dwelling on a steep slope backing onto the Tinderbox Hills. The native vegetation does not define the functional or visual character of the site;
- The property forms part of a continuous and long-established residential settlement pattern along [REDACTED], rather than isolated bushland or conservation land;
- Aerial photography of the property over a period of 29 years confirms the consistently residential use and character of the property and the properties neighbouring ours;
- The land does not function as reserve land, undeveloped conservation land, or Environmental Management land; and
- There is no evidence to suggest the primary use and strategic intent of this property is other than residential.

Accordingly, the first gateway question in the Ireneinc decision tree is answered “Yes”, and zoning options that preclude or unduly constrain residential use are inappropriate in this case.

D1.2 — The LCZ is not a replacement zone for the ELZ (Zone Guidelines note)

The Zone Guidelines state expressly: 'The LCZ is not a replacement zone for the ELZ in interim planning schemes. There are key policy differences between the two zones.' The TPC itself noted this in its post-lodgement correspondence with Council, observing that the LCZ 'appears to have been used quite extensively to replace the ELZ' and that 'application of the LCZ could signify a shift in council policy or strategy, which generally ought to be comprehensively justified.'

No such comprehensive, site-specific justification has been provided for our property. The Ireneinc report for Tinderbox does not identify any specific landscape values on our title and applies the LCZ to our property on the basis of generalised locality-level landscape values, not on the basis of demonstrated landscape values specific to our title.

D1.3 — The RLZ is the appropriate zone under the Zone Guidelines (RLZ 1 and RLZ 2(b))

Zone Guideline RLZ 1(a) provides that the RLZ should be applied to residential areas with larger lots where the existing and intended use is a mix between residential and lower order rural activities, with priority given to the protection of residential amenity. This description accurately characterises our property.

Zone Guideline RLZ 2(b) further provides that the RLZ may be applied to land within the ELZ in an interim planning scheme where the primary strategic intention is for residential use and development within a rural setting and a similar minimum allowable lot size is being applied. Our property also satisfies this criteria.

Our property therefore satisfies both of the above criteria.

Our property has an area of 2.12 ha. This is consistent with the RLZ B minimum lot size of 2 ha and does not provide for further subdivision under that subcategory.

D2 — The Ireneinc evaluation framework, applied correctly to our property, supports RLZ

The Ireneinc report applies an evaluation pathway (decision tree) to determine the appropriate zone. The Commission was told at Day 20 of the hearing that this framework is not a statutory instrument — it is a tool, not a rule [Kate Heckelmann, Transcript Day 20, 05:53:00]. Representations can depart from it with good evidence. However, we submit that even applying the framework as intended, our property satisfies the criteria for RLZ rather than LCZ.

I have assessed our property at [REDACTED] Tinderbox using the decision-tree and locality-based framework presented by the Ireneinc report and outline below the evidence which supports RLZ zoning for our property.

D2.1 — Our property has a strategic residential intention

The first decision point in the Ireneinc evaluation pathway asks whether there is a strategic intention for residential use. The report identifies visual evidence of existing residential use and known strategic intention as the relevant indicators. Our property clearly satisfies this criterion.

As outlined above in section D1.1, during both our ownership of the land since 2018 and the ownership of the land by those that came before us, the primary use and strategic intention of the land has always been residential as demonstrated by the following:

- Our property contains an established five bedroom single dwelling constructed in 1997, together with associated residential infrastructure including two carports, a large shed, five water tanks and a septic systems, extensive fencing and landscaped areas typical of long term residential occupation. A dam located on the adjoining property at [REDACTED], with the consent of that landowner, accommodates stormwater run-off from our site and forms part of the established residential servicing of the property;
- My property was part of a much larger mixed farming parcel of land, which was sub-divided in 1989, into 2 ha lots, for residential rural living purposes;
- Our property has a long driveway, approximately 150 metres in length.
- Approximately 50 per cent of the land is cleared and developed, with remaining native vegetation located well to the rear of the dwelling on a steep slope backing onto the Tinderbox Hills, rather than defining the functional or visual character of the site;
- The property forms part of a continuous and long-established residential settlement pattern along [REDACTED], rather than isolated bushland or conservation land;
- Aerial photography of the property over a period of 29 years would confirm the consistently residential use and character of the property.
- The land does not function as reserve land, undeveloped conservation land, or Environmental Management land; and
- There is no evidence to suggest the primary use and strategic intent of this property is other than residential.
- Other property owners also enjoy the usual uses one would expect within a rural living community. Many have significant areas cleared on their properties. Many have large gardens containing various plants and vegetables, some keep and breed sheep, goats and chickens, some have small vineyards, others have larger orchards containing olives. At bottom of our small Tinderbox peninsula there is a large farm which produces and sells premium bottled wine and raises cattle.

Accordingly, the first gateway question in the Ireneinc decision tree is answered “Yes”, and zoning options that preclude or unduly constrain residential use are inappropriate in this case.

D2.2 — Our property has the characteristics of a rural living settlement

The Ireneinc framework identifies rural living settlement characteristics as: at least 10 smaller blocks generally ranging in size between 1–15 ha with a consistent lot pattern; a consistent pattern of detached dwellings with associated outbuildings; and visual evidence of rural activities (cleared areas, hobby farming, grazing etc.). The Ireneinc report's own locality baseline confirms that the broader settlement in which our property sits displays these characteristics.

Our property and the locality surrounding [REDACTED] display clear rural-living settlement characteristics, namely:

- A linear cluster of road-based residential development along [REDACTED], rather than a grid subdivision pattern;
- Detached dwellings on larger lots, with each with lot sizes broadly ranging from 1 to 15 ha, most of which are, to the best of our knowledge, predominantly between 1 to 10 ha;

- Low dwelling density consistent with rural-living outcomes;
- Neighbouring properties contain detached dwellings with associated rural activities including hobby farming, grazing and orchards;
- The settlement pattern of the properties along [REDACTED] is consistent and has been established for at least 25 years; and
- There is an absence of urban servicing and suburban subdivision form.

This pattern aligns with the characteristics identified in the Ireneinc methodology as supporting consideration of the Rural Living Zone and is specifically differentiated from elevated hinterland or ridgeline parcels elsewhere in Tinderbox which are discussed in the Ireneinc report.

D2.3 — The identified landscape values can be managed outside of LCZ

The Ireneinc evaluation framework requires consideration of whether identified landscape values can be appropriately managed outside of LCZ, specifically through the Natural Assets Code (NAC), the Scenic Protection Code (SPC), or a Specific Area Plan (SAP). The Commission itself accepted this argument in relation to Kettering West at Day 20, where the panel effectively found that the Priority Vegetation Area (PVA) overlay does the landscape-protection work, not the zone [Transcript, Day 20, 02:33:54].

The TPC panel acknowledged on Day 20 [02:33:54] that the PVA overlay and SPC do the landscape-protection work in many cases, removing the justification for LCZ in those areas.

Ireneinc itself acknowledged in the LCZ Review report that a future rural living settlement review may reconsider current RLZ decisions, and that any short-term risk is 'not something that's a definitive or a risk that can't be mitigated with future action' [Transcript, 03:06:18]. This acknowledgement of residual risk mitigation further supports the appropriateness of RLZ rather than LCZ for our property.

Landscape values are acknowledged to exist widely across Kingborough, including in many areas proposed for RLZ, such as neighbouring localities to our property in Tinderbox East, including Blackmans Bay, Tinderbox West and Howden, together with properties located in Kettering West, Albion Heights, Bonnet Hill, Leslie Vale and parts of Allens Rivulet. The presence of landscape values alone does not, of itself, justify application of the LCZ.

Importantly, the Ireneinc report makes clear that the critical question is not whether landscape values exist, but whether those values can be appropriately managed outside the LCZ.

Where landscape values are present on or near our property, we submit that they can be appropriately managed through the application of the relevant proposed overlay controls, without the need for LCZ.

Any landscape values identified in the Ireneinc locality baseline for Tinderbox East as they relate to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] are primarily associated with bushland on the title located behind the developed area of our property and below the ridgeline.

In the case of our property at [REDACTED] landscape values are already managed — and will continue to be managed — comprehensively through the operation of statutory planning codes, specifically including the proposed overlays for our property, rather than zoning, as outlined below.

Existing and proposed code-based controls

The land at [REDACTED] is currently subject to the following code overlays under the Kingborough Interim Planning Scheme 2015:

- Bushfire-Prone Areas Code
- Landslide Code
- Biodiversity Code
- Scenic Landscapes Code

Under the proposed Tasmanian Planning Scheme, our site will be regulated by the Natural Asset Code, which currently includes the following overlays:

- Priority Vegetation (Natural Assets Code)
- Scenic Protection Area Code
- Bushfire Prone Areas Code
- Landslip Hazard Code

Importantly, these codes apply regardless of zoning and continue to operate in full if RLZ is applied.

Effectiveness of the proposed codes in managing landscape values

Each of the proposed codes directly regulates the matters underpinning the identification of landscape values:

Priority Vegetation (Natural Assets Code)

The Priority Vegetation mapping is triggered by the presence of mapped native vegetation or ecological assets and applies across all zones, including Rural Living and Landscape Conservation. It controls vegetation removal, disturbance and ecological impacts and requires discretionary assessment where impacts are proposed. Importantly, Rural Living zoning does not weaken this code in any respect.

Scenic Protection Area Code

The Scenic Protection Area Code is explicitly designed to operate across multiple zones and does not rely on Landscape Conservation zoning to function. Where applied, it regulates visual impact, building siting, visual prominence and impact on landscape character. Its existence demonstrates that scenic values are managed through code-based controls rather than zoning alone.

Bushfire Prone Areas Code

This code regulates building location, defendable space and vegetation management and applies independently of zoning. Applying Rural Living Zone would not increase bushfire exposure, particularly as no further subdivision would be enabled.

Landslip Hazard Code

The Landslip Hazard Code regulates earthworks, slope stability and building siting and applies regardless of zone. In practice, it often constrains development outcomes more strongly than zoning, particularly on steeply sloping land such as this property.

Collectively, these codes impose mandatory and discretionary standards that manage vegetation removal, hazard exposure, siting of development, visual impact and landscape character at least as effectively as zoning alone.

Risk profile of [REDACTED]

The landscape context of [REDACTED] is materially different from higher-risk areas identified elsewhere in Tinderbox:

- The property is located on a very steep slope, substantially constraining future development potential.
- Approximately 50% of the title is already cleared and developed, meaning native vegetation does not characterise the developed portion of the site.
- The property is not ridgeline or skyline-forming land.
- Existing residential development already establishes the visual character of the site.
- The property is set back from the road and not visible from road level, with visual impact moderated by vegetation and topography.

The overall landscape risk associated with the site is therefore low to medium, rather than high.

Controls preventing incremental intensification

Potential incremental intensification over time is constrained by the following factors:

1. No subdivision opportunity under a Rural Living zoning outcome;
2. Overlay-based constraints relating to vegetation, slope stability and hazard management; and
3. Discretionary assessment requirements for buildings and works.

These controls collectively align with the Ireneinc report's low to medium risk threshold for Rural Living zoning.

For [REDACTED] any identified landscape values can be appropriately and effectively managed outside the LCZ. The proposed overlays for our property – namely, Priority Vegetation (Natural Assets) Code, Scenic Protection Code, Bushfire Prone Areas Code and Landslip Hazard Code - will perform the substantive landscape-protection function. Applying Landscape Conservation Zone would duplicate these controls without improving landscape outcomes.

Accordingly, RLZ represents a proportionate and appropriate zoning response, consistent with the Ireneinc evaluation framework and the intended operation of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

Irene Inc recommends LCZ for parcels on the eastern side of the Tinderbox peninsula, 'acknowledging the existing uses occurring and the interface that these parcels have with the coastline. Future exploration of alternate zoning similar to that which would have been provided by the PPZ could provide for a more effective management of landscape values and rural/residential uses in this area.'(Locality Report, Section 3.1). The eastern Tinderbox parcels have established residential uses and settlement patterns, they are not virgin bushland.

The Irenc report essentially admits the PPZ was the right answer but, in its absence, defaults to LCZ as 'the most appropriate alternate zoning at this time.' This is not a positive finding that LCZ is correct, it is a negative finding that nothing better exists within current zone options. A RLZ with a very restrictive subdivision category (RLZ B, 2 ha minimum) addresses the residential intent while preserving landscape values through overlays.

If a locality passes the primary residential intent test (Step 4, Rural Living settlement characteristics), then the only reason to apply LCZ rather than RLZ is where landscape values CANNOT be managed under RLZ + codes (Step 5). We submit that any identified landscape value identified for [REDACTED] can be

appropriately and proportionally managed through the application of RLZ in addition to the operation of statutory planning codes, specifically including the proposed overlays for our property, rather than through the LCZ.

D2.4 — The RLZ subcategory provides for limited or no further subdivision

The Ireneinc evaluation framework identifies as a key indicator of suitability for Rural Living Zone that a transition would result in limited or no further subdivision, and that a similar minimum allowable lot size is maintained following rezoning.

Applying Rural Living Zone B to our property achieves this outcome. [REDACTED] has an area of 2.12 hectares. Under RLZ B, the minimum lot size is 2 hectares. As a result, subdivision of the land under this subcategory would not be achievable, effectively addressing any concern regarding potential intensification arising from the application of Rural Living zoning.

D3 — The TPC panel's own statements support RLZ for properties like mine

The following exchanges from the Day 19 and Day 20 TPC hearings directly support the argument that the RLZ is more appropriate than the LCZ for our property. These statements were made by TPC Commissioners and are on the public record.

D3.1 — The evaluation framework is not a statutory instrument

Kate Heckelmann (Ireneinc) conceded at Day 20 [05:53:00] that the evaluation framework is not a statutory instrument — it is a tool, not a rule. The Commission is not bound by its application in any individual case and must assess our property against the statutory criteria in section 34 of LUPAA and the Zone Guidelines.

D3.2 — Risk ratings are judgement calls, not defined thresholds

At Day 20, the low/medium/high risk ratings applied by Ireneinc to LCZ recommendations were described as judgement calls, not defined thresholds. Ireneinc's position was that these ratings are a rule of thumb only [Day 20 guide]. The Commission has not yet determined what weight to give these ratings. Where the risk rating applied to our locality is medium or high, this is not a determinative finding — it is an assessment that can be challenged with site-specific evidence.

The risk profile of [REDACTED] is materially different from that of elevated eastern Tinderbox parcels identified in the Ireneinc review as visually sensitive and higher risk.

Our property forms part of an established road-edge settlement, is not elevated or skyline-forming, and does not contribute to broader ridgeline or visual dominance. Our property is approximately 50% cleared and developed. In these circumstances, application of the LCZ would represent a disproportionate response to the level of landscape risk present.

Consistent with the Ireneinc evaluation framework and the principle of applying the least restrictive zone where multiple zones are reasonably available, the application of RLZ (B) with no subdivision capability represents a proportionate and appropriate zoning outcome for this site.

D3.3 — Visible rural activity is not required for RLZ

The TPC panel confirmed at Day 20 that visible rural activity is not a prerequisite for RLZ. This was applied consistently across multiple localities including Howden, Albion Heights, and Kingston West Day 20 Hearing Guide]. Properties need not demonstrate active farming or grazing to satisfy the RLZ criteria — residential use in a rural setting is sufficient.

Irene Inc specifically addresses the grazing concern: 'In many localities considering likelihood of risk occurring, the often steep/hilly topography and existing vegetation coverage in the majority of ELZ zoned land, it is unlikely that grazing practices would be feasible without some vegetation clearing or development involving supporting infrastructure.' (Section 5.3.1.3). A low likelihood of risk occurring is a legitimate basis to favour RLZ over LCZ. Our property has these characteristics as it has steep/hilly topography.

D3.4 — Analogy to accepted RLZ localities

The Ireneinc report recommended full ELZ to RLZ transitions for a number of localities, including Tinderbox West, Howden, Blackmans Bay, Kettering East, Oyster Cove, Albion Heights, and No questions were asked about these recommendations at the hearing, though this does not indicate acceptance by the Commission. The characteristics of those localities — established residential settlement, lots generally between 1 and 15 ha, mixed residential and rural activities, limited evidence of significant landscape values requiring LCZ protection — are shared by our property.

Having regard to the Ireneinc report's treatment of comparable localities including Tinderbox West, Kettering West, Howden and Blackmans Bay, Albion Heights and Bonnet Hill, Leslie Vale and parts of Allens Rivulet, [REDACTED] aligns squarely with areas where Rural Living Zone has been assessed as appropriate. In each of those localities, residential settlement is long-established, lot sizes function as lifestyle holdings, landscape values are present but conditioned by existing development, and risks are effectively managed through code-based controls, provided subdivision is constrained. [REDACTED] shares these same characteristics: it forms part of a road-edge residential settlement, is not elevated or visually dominant at a locality scale, contains landscape values consistent with a rural-living context rather than intact bushland, and is subject to proposed Priority Vegetation, scenic and hazard controls that regulate vegetation, visual impact and siting. Consistent with the Ireneinc framework and its application in the comparison localities, zoning this property Rural Living with no further subdivision would be a proportionate, consistent and policy-aligned outcome, rather than a departure from or exception to the adopted approach.

Our property in Tinderbox East is directly comparable to properties in Tinderbox West, Blackmans Bay and Howden where RLZ was recommended. These areas share the following characteristics: lot sizes predominantly between 1 and 15 ha, residential settlement pattern, and proximity to existing RLZ. There is no principled basis on which to treat our property differently.

D4 — Council's approach has been historically inconsistent

The Ireneinc LCZ Review report documents a significant evolution — and inconsistency — in Council's approach to the application of the LCZ to ELZ land. At the time the draft LPS was first submitted to the TPC in 2020, approximately 85% of ELZ parcels were proposed for LCZ. The TPC noted that this approach was often inconsistent with the Zone Guidelines and that 'often when assessing particular sites the zone proposed does not seem to match these criteria or those of Guideline No.1.' By the time of public exhibition the proportion had been reduced to approximately 75%, with the balance transitioning to RLZ, RZ, and other zones.

This history demonstrates that the initial presumption in favour of LCZ was not well-founded and that the LCZ application has been progressively narrowed as the evidence base has been tested. The Ireneinc report represents a further iteration of this process, but where the evidence specific to our property supports RLZ, the LCZ recommendation should not be allowed to stand.

D5 — Any landscape values present can be managed without LCZ

Where landscape values are present on or near our property, for the reasons outlined above in section D2.3, we submit that they can be appropriately managed through the application of the relevant proposed overlay controls, without the need for LCZ. The TPC panel acknowledged on Day 20 [02:33:54] that the PVA overlay and SPC do the landscape-protection work in many cases, removing the justification for LCZ in those areas.

Ireneinc itself acknowledged in the LCZ Review report that a future rural living settlement review may reconsider current RLZ decisions, and that any short-term risk is 'not something that's a definitive or a risk that can't be mitigated with future action' [Transcript, 03:06:18]. This acknowledgement of residual risk mitigation further supports the appropriateness of RLZ rather than LCZ for our property.

For [REDACTED] any identified landscape values can be appropriately and effectively managed outside LCZ. Our property is within the Priority Vegetation, Scenic Protection Area, Bushfire Prone Area Code and Landslip Hazard Code. The controls implicit in these overlays will minimise impact and protect natural assets, performing the landscape-protection function. These overlays, combined with the RLZ, are sufficient to manage any identified landscape values identified for Tinderbox East that are specific to my property, without the need for the LCZ.

D6 — Inconsistency in the Ireneinc evaluation framework (Attachment A)

A formal inconsistency analysis has been prepared and is attached to this submission as Attachment A. That analysis compares the landscape value descriptions, settlement characteristics, lot sizes, SPA coverage, PVA/NAC overlay coverage, and risk ratings applied by Ireneinc to this locality against one or more similar localities that received a more favourable zone outcome using the same or near-identical evidence.

The analysis draws on the following key statements from the Day 20 TPC hearing:

- Commissioner Rohan Probert [01:07:48]: Directly identified that landscape descriptions for Tinderbox East and Howden are near-identical yet produced opposite zone outcomes, asking Ireneinc to identify the actual difference between those two. This principle applies to the inconsistency documented in Attachment A for this locality.
- Commissioner Dan Ford [02:33:54]: Forced the concession that the PVA overlay does the landscape-protection work, not the zone. This principle applies where PVA overlay is present on our property.
- Kate Heckelmann (Ireneinc) [05:53:00]: The evaluation framework is a tool, not a statutory instrument. Submissions can depart from it with good evidence.

The Ireneinc report consistently applies RLZ to localities where residential settlement is established, landscape values are present but conditioned, and risks can be effectively managed through code-based controls, provided subdivision is constrained. In each of the localities identified below, these characteristics align closely with those of [REDACTED] demonstrating that application of RLZ in this case would be consistent, proportionate, and directly in accordance with the Ireneinc framework, rather than an exception to it.

Tinderbox West

The Ireneinc report's treatment of Tinderbox West provides a clear and directly comparable precedent for [REDACTED]. In Tinderbox West, landscape values were acknowledged, but RLZ was supported for road-edge and lower-slope areas with established residential settlement where landscape values were already conditioned by existing development and could be appropriately managed through Priority Vegetation, Scenic Protection and hazard controls, provided subdivision was constrained.

Kettering West

In Kettering West, the Ireneinc report acknowledged the existence of landscape values but nevertheless supported application of the RLZ where rural-living settlement characteristics were established and landscape risks could be managed through code-based controls. Priority Vegetation and Scenic Protection provisions were relied upon to manage impacts, and Rural Living zoning was explicitly supported where subdivision was constrained, demonstrating that landscape values alone did not justify default application of the Landscape Conservation Zone.

Howden and Blackmans Bay

For Howden and Blackmans Bay, the report recommended RLZ across areas characterised by established road-edge residential settlement and lifestyle-scale lots. While landscape values were recognised, they were considered to be shaped by long-standing residential use rather than pristine bushland, and capable of being managed through Priority Vegetation and Scenic Protection controls, provided subdivision was limited.

Albion Heights and Bonnet Hill

In Albion Heights and Bonnet Hill, the report accepted that significant landscape and scenic values were present but concluded that RLZ was appropriate where residential use was established and subdivision could be prevented. The report emphasised that code-based controls, rather than conservation zoning alone, were sufficient to manage landscape outcomes in areas functioning as rural-living settlements.

Leslie Vale

At Leslie Vale, the Ireneinc report supported RLZ for established rural-residential areas with mixed cleared and vegetated land. Landscape values were regarded as consistent with a rural-living context and capable of being addressed through existing planning scheme controls, supporting RLZ where it reflected existing use and avoided further subdivision.

Allens Rivulet (selected areas)

In selected parts of Allens Rivulet, RLZ was recommended where a rural-residential settlement pattern was evident and landscape risk was assessed as low to medium. Although landscape values were present, they were considered manageable through Priority Vegetation and hazard overlays, with Rural Living zoning supported on the basis that subdivision would be constrained.

[REDACTED] comparison

Having regard to the Ireneinc report's treatment of comparable localities including Tinderbox West, Kettering West, Howden and Blackmans Bay, Albion Heights and Bonnet Hill, Leslie Vale and parts of Allens Rivulet, [REDACTED] aligns squarely with areas where RLZ has been assessed as appropriate. In each of those localities, residential settlement is long-established, lot sizes function as lifestyle holdings, landscape values are present but conditioned by existing development, and risks are effectively managed through code-based controls, provided subdivision is constrained. [REDACTED] shares these same characteristics: it forms part of a road-edge residential settlement, is not elevated or visually dominant at a

locality scale, contains landscape values consistent with a rural-living context rather than intact bushland, and is subject to Priority Vegetation, scenic and hazard controls that regulate vegetation, visual impact and siting.

Consistent with the Ireneinc framework and its application in the comparison localities, zoning this property Rural Living with no further subdivision would be a proportionate, consistent and policy-aligned outcome, rather than a departure from or exception to the adopted approach.

As set out in Attachment A to this submission, we have compared our locality in Tinderbox East with the comparable areas of Tinderbox West, Howden, and Blackmans Bay. This analysis demonstrates that the Ireneinc report applies near-identical descriptions of landscape values and settlement characteristics to all of these localities, yet recommends the LCZ for Tinderbox East while recommending the RLZ for Tinderbox West, Howden, and Blackmans Bay.

The only differentiating factors cited for this divergent zoning outcome were the alleged absence of Scenic Protection Area (SPA) coverage on the eastern coast, and the greater building height allowance in the RLZ compared to the LCZ. Neither of these factors are applicable to our property. Our property is proposed to be included within the SPA and it already contains a substantial double-storey residential dwelling, with no intention for any further development. Given the scale of the existing dwelling, it is highly unlikely that any future owner would seek to construct an additional storey. In any event, any such outcome could readily be prevented through appropriate building height controls applied at the planning approval stage.

Accordingly, the cited differentiators do not provide a sound or defensible basis for assigning a more restrictive zoning outcome to our locality when compared with other areas exhibiting the same landscape values and settlement characteristics.

We request that the Commission have regard to Attachment A in assessing this submission, which demonstrate that the Ireneinc recommendation for this locality is inconsistent with the outcome produced by the same evaluation framework applied to comparable localities elsewhere in the municipality.

PART E — LOCALITY-SPECIFIC CONTEXT

Please refer to Attachment A for locality specific information pertaining to Tinderbox.

The Ireneinc report recommended a full transition from Environmental Living Zone (ELZ) to Rural Living Zone (RLZ) for the western side of the Tinderbox Peninsula, on the basis that land along western Tinderbox Road displays clear rural-living settlement characteristics and that identified landscape values can be appropriately managed through the application of planning scheme codes. In contrast, the report recommended retention of the Landscape Conservation Zone on the eastern side of the peninsula, citing two primary reasons: the absence of a Scenic Protection Area overlay on the eastern coast and a concern that the RLZ permits greater building heights than the LCZ.

However, this east–west distinction was directly tested during Day 2 of the Tasmanian Planning Commission hearing. At [00:35:14], Delegate Dan Ford expressly challenged Ireneinc on what, in practical terms, could not be managed through existing codes on the eastern side of the peninsula. The response from Ireneinc focused on the absence of Scenic Protection Area coverage and the theoretical risk associated with Rural Living building height controls. This reasoning was further probed by the Commission, with Delegate Ford noting at [00:47:04] that the distinction relied upon by Ireneinc was not clearly evident in the landscape values assessment, and characterising this reasoning as the weakest justification for LCZ retention considered that

day. Later comments by the panel also recognised a stronger residential character across parts of the broader Tinderbox and Howden area, reinforcing scepticism about a rigid east–west zoning divide.

Importantly, the Ireneinc report itself does not treat Tinderbox East as uniformly high-risk land. While it recognises significant landscape values across the peninsula—particularly extensive bushland and native vegetation on elevated land and ridgelines, and the broader coastal and hinterland setting—it draws an explicit distinction between elevated, visually dominant parcels that contribute strongly to peninsula-scale landscape values, and road-edge and lower-slope parcels with established residential settlement patterns. For these settled areas, the report identifies that dwellings are typically screened by vegetation and moderated by topography, and that landscape values are consistent with a rural-living context rather than pristine or intact bushland. In such circumstances, the report accepts that landscape values can be appropriately managed through scheme provisions, particularly Priority Vegetation and Scenic Protection controls, without reliance on the LCZ.

When read together, the Ireneinc recommendations and the Commission’s Day 2 questioning demonstrate that LCZ retention on the eastern side was not based on an absolute incompatibility with RLZ, but on concerns that are site-specific and capable of being assessed at the lot level. Where a property is lower-slope, not visually prominent, or subject to Scenic Protection or other relevant code-based controls, the height-based rationale relied upon to justify LCZ does not apply with equal force. In those circumstances, consistent with the Commission’s expressed scepticism, the application of RLZ with constrained subdivision represents a proportionate and defensible outcome under the Ireneinc evaluation framework.

PART F — CONCLUSION AND RELIEF SOUGHT

For the reasons set out above, we submit that:

1. The application of the LCZ to our property is inconsistent with the Zone Guidelines (Guideline No. 1) and does not satisfy the requirements of section 34 of LUPAA.
2. The LCZ is prohibited by Zone Guideline LCZ 4(a) where, as here, the priority of the land is residential use.
3. The Rural Living Zone satisfies the criteria in Zone Guidelines RLZ 1(a) and RLZ 2(b) and is the appropriate zone for our property.
4. Any landscape values identified in the locality can be appropriately managed through proposed overlay controls without resort to LCZ.

We respectfully request that the Commission:

- Determine that the draft Kingborough LPS should be modified to include [REDACTED] (title reference [REDACTED] within the Rural Living Zone B; and
- If the Commission proposes any alternative outcome, that we be provided with an opportunity to respond before any final determination is made.

Signed [REDACTED] Kate Clare Spencer and Sean Anthony Byrne	Date: 4 May 2026 Contact email: [REDACTED] Phone: [REDACTED]
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PART G — ACRONYMS / TERMS USED IN THIS SUBMISSION

Acronym/Term	Meaning
ELZ	Environmental Living Zone
Ireneinc report	Review of the LCZ Kingborough (Review of the Methodology and Zone Application and Locality Baseline and Alternative Zone Evaluation)
LCZ	Landscape Conservation Zone
LPS	Draft Kingborough Local Provisions Schedule
LUPAA	Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993
NAC	Natural Assets Code
PVA	Priority Vegetation Area
RLZ	Rural Living Zone
SAP	Specific Area Plan
SPA	Scenic Protection Area
SPC	Scenic Protection Code
STRLUS	Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy
TPC	Tasmanian Planning Commission
Zone Guidelines	Guideline No. 1 — Local Provisions Schedule: Zone and Code Application