

Reform 1: Establish a State Planning Commission

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<p>General support for the intent, but the devil is in the detail.</p> <p>Decision making and processes <u>all</u> need to be transparent; existing DPAC advice is <u>not</u> public till DPAC all done.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More transparent • The Chair should be appointed by parliament – not Minister • Need to ensure that the commission is an open forum/meeting allowing community participation • Minutes need to be public
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring people with the appropriate skills on the Commission. • Can be ensured through their Terms of Reference
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<p>Where will PC get advice from? How much will it rely on DPTI? Needs to have own support to truly independent or else will rely on DPTI heavily for advice and then will not be able to balance advice from various agencies.</p> <p>This will only work if resourced adequately; eg: compliance issues, dealing with complaints about approval process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to conduct meaningful interaction with Councils particularly if discussing a DPA.
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<p>It should work and be supported by Local Government <u>if</u> Local Government has 'confidence' in the Commission. Confidence will only be achieved if Local Government confident in process criteria of member appointment, the members themselves, who and how advice is given (if transparent); How the PC communicates to sector, Local Government / industry etc. Is there merit in the Planning Reform Reference Group 'forming' the PC? Or continuing as a group advising the PC?</p> <p>Local Governments should only be involved in Regional Boards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to ensure the composition of the commission has equal representation – regional / urban / local / state – could have a call in ability for expert advice eg major development in regional areas bring in local experts.

Reform 2: Create a Network of Regional Planning Boards

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<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members should come from within the subject region • Regional boundaries critical to success • Success dependent on board composition • More chance of funding, given size • One-stop shop is a positive (DA / Policy / appeals) • Needs agreement on consistent delegations, but could be good as it empowers staff potentially. • If central region, say 11 Councils, not all would be on RPB therefore process of appointment; communication; decision making and 'representation' will be critical. • Only going to work <u>if</u> RPB empowered and with high level of autonomy. 11.3 giving power to PLG commission to approve DPA's should change so that PC delegates to RPB. Plus 11.3 should be clarified so that criteria exists for when Minister can call in a DPA. Why should the Minister call in a DPA, if it is consistent with a regional strategy? • General support from a strategy & policy development perspective
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive- integrating the policy thinking across Council boundaries as matters don't end at Council boundary • Local interests need to be sufficiently represented at the regional level • Need to be resourced appropriately through appropriate staffing • RPB has advantage of strong lobbying power more so than individual Councils, but, Local Government reps on RPB in Ministry therefore potential of local perspective to be lost.
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to be resourced better than what DAC is at present • Depends on framework and structure of boards (noted that this is taking away power from locals) • Concerned about disconnect / gap between regional board and Councils / community • Accountability depends on size of region / practicalities • Boundaries are best to be kept fluid. It's good to have a spatial focus but not to be too rigid and hard fast.
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does "spot rezoning" work? • Speeds up planning policy changes • Proposed composition seems suitable on boards (50% independent, 50% EMs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Should have equal representation for each Council ○ Councils affected by a certain DPA could have 'veto' rights • Some Councils oppose this due to loss of local Council power and local Council roles • Composition of the boards will determine how much influence local input there will be


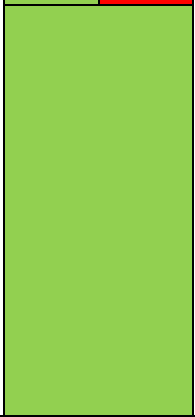
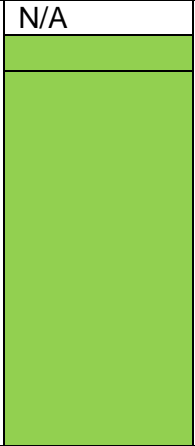

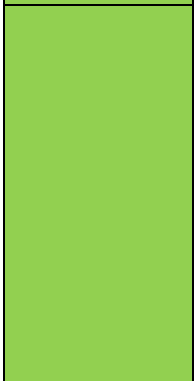

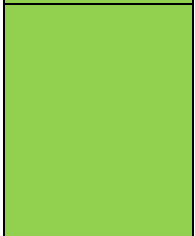
Reform 3: Enact a Charter of Citizen Participation

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good to have it at the “front-end” of the process rather than “mid-way” or at the “rear-end” • Much more practical/user-friendly than present system • Linking consultation to complexity of matter • How detailed will this charter be? Does it remove appeal rights? • Provide genuine, high-level “engagement” (Preferred) → need to note difference with term “consultation” • Needs to be balanced against timeframes – sensible in terms of scope • Charter needs to guide establishing categories of notification • Will create more opportunity for involvement • Will allow tailoring of engagement to suit the process being undertaken and the community being affected
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State’s economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective but resource intensive • May take power / authority away from Councils • How does it stop doubling-up of consultation (eg State v Council) • Requires public “education” → potentially costly → who does it? • Potential contradiction with streamlining development assessment • If following IAPs then guidance will be required as to what level will be met for different processes – potentially by the Planning Commission • This should extend to the State Government as well
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online ‘tracking’ system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How would Council fit in / what’s their role → does board undertake consultation even if Council initiated DPA? • Appears Board will do most of the work – how is it resourced – cost Council money? • In principle, a Charter will improve accountability → too much discretion / inconsistency at present • Potential for higher resourcing requirements • Who will conduct consultation? • Will Councils be required to do consultation for the Boards? • Should be some guidelines established as to the content of the engagement strategy. Perhaps should retain some minimum standards, to ensure consistency across regions. • What happens if the Charter is not met? Will there be reporting requirements
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crucial to have Councils involved in its development • On-going amendments critical and have Council amendment • Can Council seek / lobby for changes to the Charter? • Or would it be “top-heavy”? • Should be a “bottom-up” approach? • Some concern with resourcing consultation – does require additional time and money and is very time consuming. • Local Government should have involvement in developing the charter.

Reform 4: Allow for Independent Planning Inquiries

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<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would experts / specialists be called in? • Needs to be truly independent • Is there a role for these inquiries for policy matters as well as DA? • Good having early involvement as opposed to discuss issues at DPAC at “last minute” • Could the SA Planning Commission to this role? Saves duplication and costs. • Need to set up clear criteria around when an inquiry can be initiated (i.e should be for significant issues only) and at what stage? (but keep it reasonably flexible). <p>**Terms of reference vital ← who would sign off on these??</p>
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State’s economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give greater powers to SA Planning Commission to resolve matters from start to finish • Not integrated at all • What is DPTI’s role? Professional support? • Decision making needs to be clear communication & transparent • Query how this would be resourced
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online ‘tracking’ system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doesn’t appear accountable • Can’t appeal decision • How are they really independent? Not practical for everyone to be appointed by Parliament • Adding another layer of red-tape • Decision making needs to be clear communication and transparent • Terms of reference important • How is membership determined?
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes away from the local involvement • Potential resource implications (eg legal fees) • Ensure there is opportunity for Local Government to input into the discussion particularly if at a State level.



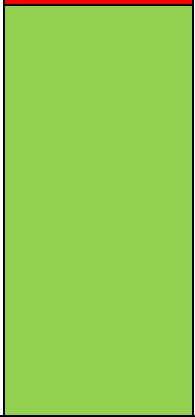

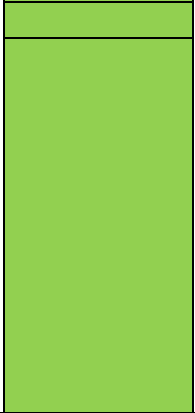

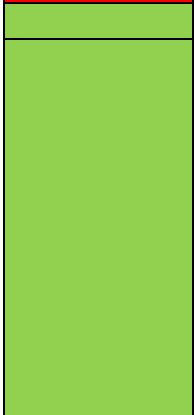

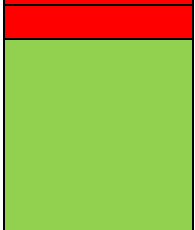
Reform 5: Make the Role of Parliament More Meaningful and Effective

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in better outcomes potentially? • Allows for better public participation / consultation • Huge potential for such strategies to be politicised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Need a strategy, so will be in no-mans-land if no strategy agreed upon • Better that it's political at this level rather than at the DPA / DA level, although still allows "wheeling and dealing" • Current role of Parliament is not meaningful to the process • ERD Committee • Trigger only for State Strategic DPA's etc. Seems overkill for Parliament to be involved in all DPAs – maybe a call in power ? planning commission
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 	<p>N/A</p> 	
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are they going to scrutinise if involved at early stages? • Planning commission should publically report on progress on implementing the planning strategy → how are the objectives and strategies achieved • Agree that needs to be confined to strategic planning and state-wide planning policy rather than DPAs
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This reform is very remote from Councils • It is taking consultation away from Council

Reform 6: Establish a Single Framework for State Directions

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<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will this document be presented – is it just words or will there be maps and diagrams e.g map showing growth boundaries • The notion of a single framework is supported, however it is unclear what this will look like in terms of what is included in the state directions: i.e state targets? Spatial? • Questionable about how and if Local Government will be consulted on the directions • Provide clarity and consistency within Councils • Integration of other State departments. Should be reflected in this document
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would this encompass NRM, water and native veg policies • Agree in principle but query whether an additional document – needs to be integrated with existing plans and strategies • Support urban growth boundary however should also be state direction on protecting agricultural land • Is this a more detailed state strategic plan? • The consolidation of existing State Government strategies is supported as long as the document remains relatively high level / strategic • Documents / policies will be reflective in each region / Council to provide consistency across the State. • Balancing State / Regional / Local areas issues and opinions
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to be supported by evidence based reports • A single framework could provide a clear high level directive • The commission needs to be independent to ensure consistency • Timeframes for planning policy to be enforced by legislative requirements • All parties held accountable for timeframes that are agreed upon
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<p>Unsure how Council/community will be involved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for increase need of resources at lower levels of Government. • What will Local Government's role be? • Local Government hold an important role in reviewing infrastructure matters relating to issues of community that has a State-wide impact • Urban growth boundary reviews

Reform 7: Reshape Planning documents on a Regional Basis

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<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 	  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree that regional strategies will allow this to occur • Support for a regional strategy but one development plan for the region has both pros and cons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pros <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Easier to update ▪ Better integrated with regional strategy ○ Cons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less local nuances • Very expensive and difficult to merge • Opportunity to look at matters relating to the region not just within local Council areas • Transitional arrangement and reasonable timeframes are crucial to success and proper implementation • Provides consistency across the region • Adequately resourced
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree that can be achieved • Agree that could put regional strategy as region wide objectives and principles • Zones etc in local dev plans should be retained • Better integrated with regional strategy • Opportunity for local input • Consistency within the region • Simplify the process and make easier
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The change needs to be manageable – this would be a complex and time consuming process • Don't believe it achieves the guiding principle of simplifying the system. • Don't want to lose local policies • Opportunity for local/state issues to be focused on • Elected Members may feel neglected as they are not represented on board. • How will diversity of local issues be conveyed in the document
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much involvement will Local Government have in developing the strategy? • Less local involvement • Some local areas may have more/less representation in each region

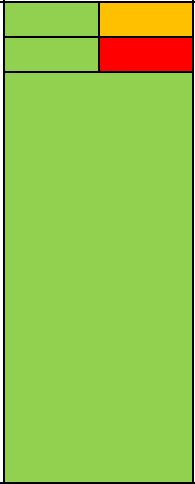
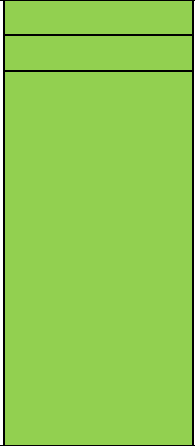
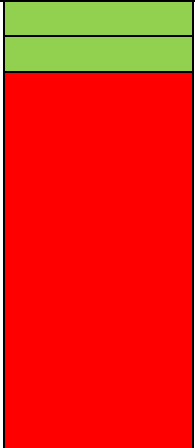
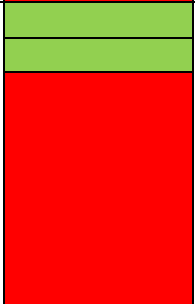
Reform 8: Enact a Consistent State-Wide Menu of Planning Rules

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical / inaccessible • Needs to be made more accessible / readable • Needs to be meaningful engagement with all relevant parties to ensure buy-in (including agencies) • How does this process which automatically updates continue to include local addition • Existing system very complex • Need for a more simplified system • Replace existing legislative documents • Tailored to suit each region / Council's needs whilst reflecting the state directions
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for other agencies to implement policies e.g EPA SH • Resources?
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance between simplification and losing local detail needs to be ensured • Policy really needs to be right before go button is pressed and changes are made – also see point above about meaningful engagement • Need lead time / notice to ensure everyone is aware that changes are made • Parliamentary opinions give opportunities and consistency • Very unstructured and no consistent review • Review processes and require amendments • Updates are normally outdated (currently) by the time they are implemented
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure ability for local variations – shouldn't be any road blocks • Peer review process • Input into module development • Consulted before menu is updated to provide local knowledge / understanding • Ensure updates are consistent with current policies

Reform 9: Build Design into the Way we Plan

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will provide greater guidance – however some reservation about how it will work in rural areas. • Will work in urban / township setting • Support ability to utilise guidelines • How does this sit with simplifying / streamlining the DA process? • Would the guidelines / standards sit within Devt Plan or outside? i.e would they be statutory? How easy to update? • Needs to be a simplified process to make simple / straightforward amendments to Dev plan • Consistent engagement • 'sell the idea' • Structure plans to set out places to include
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Form-based</u> – only works if there are design techniques are in place • May be useful for some land uses (e.g place of workshop) • Design can't overcome all incompatibilities, most appropriate within mixed-use zones • Structure plans to outline areas for mixed use • Design based assessment is good in theory but unsure of how will be developed
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed use areas need to be set out and certain uses are not necessarily appropriately in each region
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to reflect diversity across different township is questioned • Concern about resourcing this approach • Where is it envisaged that this will apply? • Provide local input / understanding / knowledge

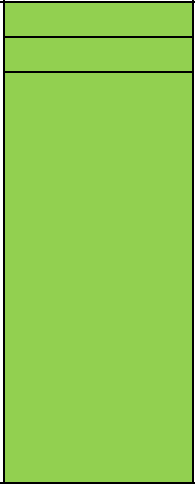
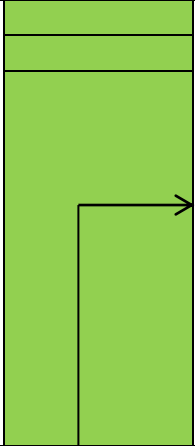
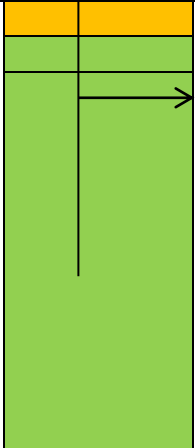
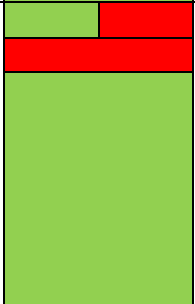
Reform 10: Place Heritage on Renewed Foundations

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will make it more streamlined and useable for all users • Deletion of contributory items good and consolidation into one list • Resource implications on local Councils to perform audits. Resource intensive (red) • Good idea to consolidate and recognise heritage • New protections for more 'recent' heritage – need for representable items • Need for community discussion about 'what we value' social and cultural values
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will the audit be resourced? • The approach to restoration and renewal – contemporary or blended in • Subject native of 'heritage consultants' people will shop around for someone • Issues around what you can or can't do. Incentives around what you can do. Fear of unknown • Local and state together is a good thing
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity around listings with state, local and contributory listings • Owners need to be responsible for maintenance of their properties • Government implement grants to support owners of heritage properties • Laws and enforcement for certifiers. They need to be <u>accountable</u>
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of a regional advisor could occur → advisory only not certification capabilities • 10.9 where will the financial subsidies come from? • 10.3 Council should still be able to deal with heritage matters. • Independent inquiries could assist where there is opposition <p>No comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage private certification would require a suitably qualified person to undertake the assessment

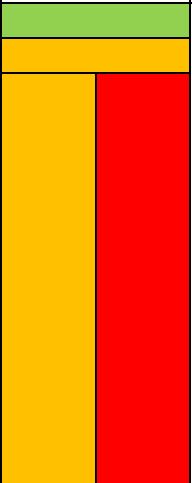
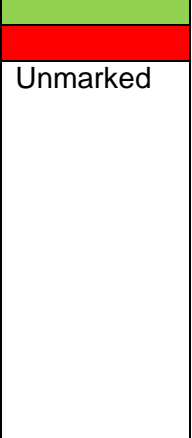
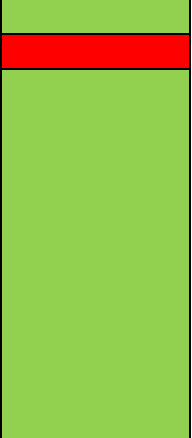

Reform 11: Make Changing Plans Easy, Quick and Transparent

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to be different routes for different levels of change, which would reflect the complexity of the issues. • Agree that the program of SOI / zone changes indicating multiple amendments is supported. • Minister is relieved of his delegation • Simplified version better
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate delegations are handed down to manage / deal with minor DPAs • Any DPA would need to align with state directions – whether it be initiated by Minister, agency etc • SOI for regional planning board positive • Help cut red tape • Help update plans/policies before they become outdated
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners need to go to Council to initiate a change. To ensure the change accords with the state/regional policies • If developer / agency initiates a DPA, it should be managed through the commission • Disagree that those initiating DPAs extends to developers / public etc as they have implications for out of sequence infrastructure provision and at times takes precedence over Council's own DPAs • This requires additional thought as it would only be feasible if the intent aligned with state directions / regional plans. Criteria for developers initiating any zoning change will need to be clear and effective. • Dependant on regional boards delegation and requirements for membership on the boards.
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the potential to relinquish local power – more so decision making at a local level • What is Council's role in DAPs not invited by Council / Minister? • Part of the consultation process and if so what would this entail? • This is where the inquiry process would be useful

Reform 12: Adopt Clearer Development Pathways

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional technical detail required. • More assessment = site characteristics ie FFL • Difference between 'on-merit' / 'performance-based'? • Complying not to planning staff – straight to building / consent • Only work if structure is right • Taking public notification out of development plan? • Definitions out of date • Agree with revision, but also need to consider some things that should be developments, eg filling of local land when not yet related to building work • More exempt / BRC only / complying gives more certainty and focuses community consultation at more appropriate levels; particularly at policy setting and major DAs
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More consistency between Councils • More planning resources dedicated to merit assessment that <u>needs</u> attention • Consistency • Change of use often shouldn't need a DA or at least not a DPC. Car parking is often the only real planning issue, so rates could be more consistent. Alternatively, applications could apply for a range of uses and/or authority approve for a range. • Review of definitions needed then integrated with other sections of the Act and Regs, and through development plans – reform is the time to do this. • Link between land division, particularly community titles, and built form is still poor and should be better integrated. Worst examples are land divisions proceeding without built form and difficult for individual owners to develop appropriately.
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More accountability to certifiers • Can private certifiers provide preliminary advice • Will there be additional fees involved for advice from certifiers • Streamlining process • Easier to understand for community – increases accountability • Simplification of process • Fact sheets from <u>one</u> body – standardised rules across the board • Cat 2A? – only notify <u>affected</u> neighbour • New definitions and process need to be clearer and not open to interpretation – eg whether something is prohibited / performance based, complying etc.
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green from a Council perspective = less regulations • Red from a community perspective = less involvement • Local impacts determined by regional panels • Increased role of private certification / RDAP? • State-wide code – loss of <u>local</u> consideration • Councils would still deal with local issues / member DAs, with opportunities to also implement local policies.

Reform 13: Provide for Staged and Negotiated Assessment Processes

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate fees incurred • Could private certifiers provide Section 49 comments? • When publicly notified / DAP / referrals? Multiple? • Function is key • Suits developer • More complicated? • False sense of security? • Accessible for developers and allows flexibility and ability to progress through stages, funding expert technical reports (eg stormwater) at appropriate stages • However, at what stage/s should the public be notified?
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 	<p>Unmarked</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Health Act consolidated into Development Act for waste approvals. • Staging of plans i.e engineering drawings, concept plans so that developers do not waste time and money on providing all relevant documents up front • Removes integration • Only 2 stages – land use and design? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scale and impacts? • More appeals? Meets land use but design doesn't meet requirements • Only for performance based / complex • Perhaps a better solution is for reserved matters to be better used, with more guidance/formal process around that section of the Act. • Better use of consultants by developers may assist their confidence to proceed at early stages • Other idea (13.7) to formalise pre-lodgement process can also give developers the confidence to proceed at an early stage and go ahead with design details.
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who signs off at each stage – Council officer / certifiers? • Who are they accountable to? More compliance officers with Council • Is the private certifier accountable, how can this be checked? • Creating more red tape? • Agree with pre-lodgement advice being formalised and ability for a fee, subject to details of how this would be done. • Indemnities good
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 	<p>Not marked</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider framework to work to Local and State Government • How does the public notification work at various stages? • How would there be local involvement? • When notify? <p>No comments</p>

Reform 14: Improve Consultation on Assessment Matters

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform 14 is contradicting reform 13 as it requires public notification processes • Extend the public notification period • No notification over Christmas period • Reason to escalate the public notification or extend the period • Signs on development sites should only be for category 3, as category 2 is notified to neighbours already and only they can make representations • Online notification is good and would be cheaper than approx. \$400 for category 3 notice in a paper and has the ability for plans to be displayed as well
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 	Not marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking notification to development pathway
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 	Not marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent party to mediate – who would play this role? Cover costs? • Less time/money for simple/minor development
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 	Not marked	<p>Improves local engagement Community interested in local development</p>

Reform 15: Take the Next Steps Towards Independent Professional Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a Regional Assessment Panel with expert members. • Could take the politics out of the decision process. • Panel consists of technical professionals rather than Elected Members. • Reporting officer needs to attend RDAP meetings • Agree that independent members work well, and that Elected members can be involved in some way – either specialising on behalf of Council, or ? in panel • Existing RDAPs are reportedly working well • Opportunities for video conferencing should be explored for regional meetings and reducing travel • Assessment based on planning documents • More equitable – especially in smaller communities • Sub-regional for metro/city? • Difficult to get skill set / accredited members in regional areas • Standardised fee/method – more consistency
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private certification for planning is ok, provided it's limited to complying development only, and some accreditation is required • They also need to better certify correct plans and make any minor variations known • → refer to regional board if in dispute
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 	Not marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training required • Additional staff resources • Certifiers should not be able to do merit assessment or performance based assessment • Require Auditor General
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 	Not marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing Elected Members – less local involvement? • Legitimate role for Elected Members in some decisions • Still local planners writing reports to regional panel

Reform 16: Enhance the Transparency of Major Project Assessment

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently DAC concurrence has a long timeframe for non-complying developments, DAC involvement may need to be streamlined • The regional DAP becomes major assessor of the projects
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government • Being at a regional level is of benefit / more rigour in the process is supported • Independent body (planning commission) to determine 'major project' status
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council and the community should be involved in consultation. • Council should have a right to object • Will allow more local involvement • Bringing mining under major developments will provide opportunity for Councils / regional boards to have input • Regional panel puts assessment closer to local level • Current opportunities for local Councils to make comment shall remain

Reform 17: Streamline Assessment for Essential Infrastructure

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require consultation with Council. i.e super schools (consultation process) → nation building • Does it include social infrastructure? • Set of guidelines important • Community engagement at this early stage is supported, particularly with corridors e.g railways, powerlines • Definition of essential infrastructure needs to be clear – wind farms, telecommunication towers? Solar farms? • Provides consistency – crown development versus private investment
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently streamlined through DAC • Coordinated approach supported • Formalise current process
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DAC • Criteria should be developed around who can access this assessment. All infrastructure providers should be dealt with the same not just those authorities that are sponsored • Current development plans reasonably support telecommunication facilities but community general don't – NIMBY • Essential = simple pathway?
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social infrastructure to be assessed by DAC • Consultation regarding telecommunications tower • Sewerage and water, streamlined • Can this include Council infrastructure such as CWMS, pipelines? What about community title infrastructure and ability to influence the way it is constructed? • Community Titles Act should be reviewed so more incorporated. • Unclear how much local involvement there will be • Immediate impact to local versus greater good for wider community?

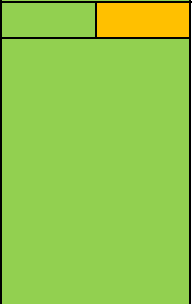
Reform 18: Make the Appeals Process More Accessible

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference process supported • Appeal process → hearing excludes many individuals due to costs • Planning Tribunal better system • Exclude costs • Less complicated for average person • Prior to hearing should be able to set out what the issues are going to be addressed – this should be agreed to. Could introduce an arbitration level so would be more affordable and ability to resolve issues rather than going to full hearing • Generally agree with reform
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 	<p>Not marked</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current process works well – most matters resolved at conference
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone is accountable at all stages • Don't agree with notion of court awarding more costs as may make the system less accessible to the average person • Re-hearing cannot be made by same panel – questions of integrity, uncertainty for applicant • Expert panel make an informed decision • Only produce 'book of documents' for second conference, not preliminary • Procedural matters will be sorted quicker by independent – keep ombudsman out of it • Imposing expiations / costs good
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 	<p>Not marked</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elected Members should not be involved • Matters dealt with on planning merit not politics • Support a review process to RDAP if only for delegated officer decisions and not third party appeals • Could have a local mediation service to deal with issues relating to a DA.

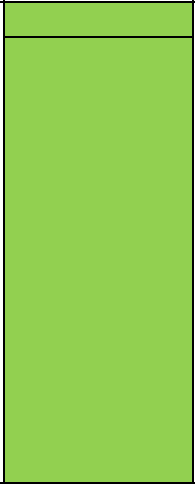
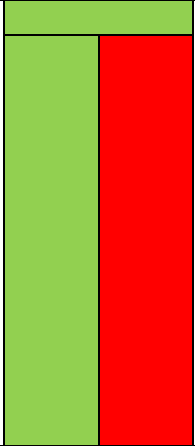
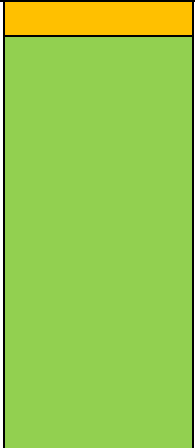
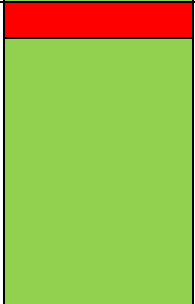
Reform 19: Provide More Effective Enforcement Options

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easier to expiate • Harsher penalties • Compliance officers employed by Council, more follow up on compliance matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expanding section 84 to 5 years ○ Ongoing breach for unauthorised change of use ○ Keep criminal convictions in place ○ Shared liability between Council and offender • Online portal for development assessment conditions. • Would assist with ongoing enforcement • Expiate = quicker, can use as a 'treat'? • Requirement for mandatory compliance officer
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More training, clear processes for enforcement • State Government. Provide enforcement notices • Need connection between Councils and bodies such as consumer affairs who can monitor non-compliance of builders • Streamlining is needed
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If DAC authority they need to undertake enforcement. • Private certifiers – will they do enforcement? • Will all enforcement be with Council although Council didn't access? • Will Council need to take on more work without any powers? • Agree that additional enforcement procedures will assist in making developers more accountable for their developments • Agree with 19.3 as this will make more of an impact on the larger developers or the repeat offenders • Agree with 19.7 to ensure conditions are legally enforceable • 19.8 – should be coordinated or in association with legal representatives to ensure consistency of notices • Accountability for person responsible for undertaking development • Licensed builders – impact ability – report developer to the board
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for an individual to proceed with an enforcement action via the courts without Council involvement → dealt with as a civil matter • Elected Members should not have involvement or very limited • Needs to be adequately funded increased • Inspection requirements, particularly for buildings, needs to be better resourced. Enforcement required but not funded if a privately certified application • More confidence for affected neighbours etc. Reporting development

Reform 20: Reinforce Precinct-Based Urban Renewal

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear framework for private sector investment in the public realm will provide more transparent, equitable arrangement • Intergrades well with infrastructure provision and design guidelines for Councils
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Government support important • More integrated with Council processes and gives more weight to Councils vision for infrastructure delivery
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the Local Government voice have any 'sway' in the decision making process? • May not be able to update 'quickly' though • Makes everyone accountable as information is known upfront
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of Elected Members might be questionable • Support intent but needs Local Government involvement

Reform 21: Allow for More Effective Provision of Open Space, Parks and Urban Greenery

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive, in principle • Opportunity to re-think how open space scheme operates • 12% → needs to be clear what it is for (needs to be usable) • Regional open space strategy to estimate / determine adequate % • Agree with quality versus quantity
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will depend on <u>how</u> implemented; the detail • May be inequitable for some Councils • Perception versus reality of what is actual usable and accessible • Funding mechanism needs to be more accessible for innovation
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One size fits all approach to open space provision may not work for all Council areas • Innovation needs to be built into system, allowing for different types of green space – community garden, roof top gardens etc • More transparent with projects funding
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for genuine local involvement • Possible dis-connect between 'local' and regional

Reform 22: Provide Incentives for Urban Renewal

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question is: if a 'discount' is offered who pays in the long run. Consumer, Council – who? Such incentives may need to be time and place specific • Allow Local Government accessibility to vary rates / stamp duty
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears financially motivated – <u>not</u> triple bottom line • Other benefits – social, environmental – appear absent • Quality of design element is missing • Consider provision for social infrastructure
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 	Not marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited relevance • Setting a precedent that development becomes financially unsustainable without incentives
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 	Not marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited relevance

Reform 23: Create Tools for Infrastructure Funding and Delivery

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited reference to social and community infrastructure • How it is implemented will determine whether this idea is successful or not • Need strategic infrastructure plan for longer term infrastructure management and renewal • Should link to capital works plans • Need to somehow avoid inflated land prices to make purchasing land more unaffordable
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be legislated to make it clear and accountable • Contribution should <u>not</u> be in levy of provision of infrastructure but the contribution is for ongoing <u>maintenance</u> only. Separate contribution should still be for provision on-site.
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't want repeat of situation in Mt Barker where land was re-zoned without reference to infrastructure needs. • The new tools that we develop need to be robust and equitable • Needs to be accountable via legislation / policy • Needs to be equitable
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much local involvement is possible if these tools are created at the regional level? • How will local interest have a say? • Needs contribution for <u>social infrastructure</u>. Eg in NSW it does include social infrastructure provision via a developer contribution plans

Reform 24: Aim for Seamless Legislative Interfaces

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency referral timeframe and input • Referrals are still required, as Councils may not have the relevant expertise to make a particular informed decision
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate Public Health Act with Development Act ie waste control systems with dwelling applications • Transparency in referral agencies justification and response to application information is required
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency to be more accountable • Agency to inspect the site • Timeframes of agencies could affect quality of advice → would need ability to 'stop the clock'
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited local involvement – process requires technical input • Councils / regions to prepare strategies that could have concurrence with State Government agencies so that the need for reform is reduced

Reform 25: Adopt an Online Approach to Planning

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All systems and information need to be available online for easy tracking of process • Very supportive, will make process clear, although the transition from the existing to a complete online system is resource intensive
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate with local systems
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IT ○ Planning ○ Engineering • Checklist for applicants • Limited information to public = public register
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will require Council resources

Reform 26: Adopt a Rigorous Performance Monitoring Approach

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can measure performance and what areas require additional resources • Some areas cannot be measured = consultation, providing advice • Quality of service cannot be measured only by indicators • There needs to be more consistency with the monitoring of processes and responses to the outputs • Most Councils already monitor progress and run reports to ensure that they are adhering to their own KPIs
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reporting on performance • A standardised approach would be beneficial – although most Councils use similar software to run reports
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality control • Performance targets • Automated reporting system – over reporting • The broader system should be monitored – particularly elements of the legislation that have not been subject to review in recent years.
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business based performance doesn't always provide better services to community

Reform 27: Pursue Cultural Change and Improved Practice Across the System

Objective	Indicator	Comments
<p><u>Accessible</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and processes are clear and consistent, resulting in equity, fairness and certainty. • Opportunities for public participation in the planning system are clear, with an emphasis on influencing outcomes at the strategic planning and policy development stages. • The pathways to development are clear and uncomplicated, with the level of assessment required matched to the level of risk of impact associated with a development. • The appeal and review process is timely and cost effective and compliance and procedural matters are principally resolved through a non-judicial process. 	Not marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The notion of a can-do attitude is encouraged and not all planners are aware of the economic implications of decisions and timeframes
<p><u>Integrated</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning policies and processes are underpinned by triple bottom line thinking, which balances the State's economic, environmental and social interests. • Local Government works with the State Government to develop and implement an overarching strategy and to ensure that all major state and local policy documents are consistent with the strategy and with each other. • The system promotes excellence in urban and built form which improves the health and wellbeing of communities. This is underpinned by decision makers having a high level of planning and design competency. 	Not marked	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the reform 24, 26 are implemented this will generate cultural change anyway • Improved practices across the planning system can only happen if the legislative framework is explicit
<p><u>Accountable</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision making at all stages of planning is transparent and decision makers are held accountable for their performance by introducing fair and reasonable performance measures. • The development assessment process is robust but is more efficient through the removal of red tape. • Planning policy can be updated quickly and efficiently, with amendments that are not finalised from the date of lodgement. • There is accountability in the planning policy amendment process through the introduction of performance measures and transparency through the introduction of an online 'tracking' system. 	Not marked	No comments
	Not marked	No comments
<p><u>Local Involvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government has primary responsibility for developing and updating the local elements of planning policy and the assessment of local impacts of all development proposals. • Elected Members have a high level of engagement and influences in the development of local planning policy, which is used to make objective decisions about development outcomes. 	Not marked	No comments
	Not marked	No comments