

Draft Tasmanian Planning Policies

Supporting Report for Consultation



Author:
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Publisher:
Department of Premier and Cabinet

Date:
September 2022

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Introduction

The Supporting Report (the report) has been prepared by the Department of Premier and Cabinet's State Planning Office (SPO) to accompany the set of draft Tasmanian Planning Policies (TPPs), as provided in Attachment 1, that are undergoing consultation in accordance with section 12C(2) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the Act).

This consultation precedes the lodging of the draft TPPs with the Tasmanian Planning Commission for its formal review and reporting to the Minister. That review process will include a public exhibition period of 60 days and the opportunity for anyone to make representations to the Commission.

The TPPs are intended to establish high-level strategic policy directions that will be delivered through the Regional Land Use Strategies (RLUS) and the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (TPS).

The Act establishes the provisions under which the TPPs may be prepared, made, amended, implemented and reviewed.

The report provides background information regarding the process and development of the draft TPPs to facilitate greater understanding and more meaningful consultation on their content and intended outcomes.

Glossary

The following acronyms and abbreviations are used in this report.

TPP	–	Tasmanian Planning Policy
Act	–	<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>
RLUS	–	Regional Land Use Strategy
RMPS	-	Resource Management and Planning System
TPS	–	Tasmanian Planning Scheme
SPP	–	State Planning Provision
SPO	-	State Planning Office
LPS	–	Local Provisions Schedule
UNSDG	–	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
PESRAC	–	Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council
PAL	-	<i>Protection of Agricultural Land Policy 2009</i>



Consultation

When the Minister is preparing the TPPs, the Act requires two rounds of consultation. This is specified in section 12C(2) of the Act that states:

The Minister must consult with –

- a) the Commission; and*
 - b) the planning authorities; and*
 - c) the State Service Agencies, and the State Authorities, as the Minister thinks fit –*
- in relation to the intention to prepare a draft of the TPPs and a draft of the TPPs.*

Consultation of the intention to prepare a draft of the TPPs was undertaken in October and November 2021 with a [Scoping Paper](#) being published on the SPO's website. An invitation to comment on the range of issues and topics that the TPPs should address and other matters expressed in the Scoping Paper was extended to the parties listed under section 12C(2) of the Act and to a broad range of relevant stakeholders.

A total of [108 submissions](#) were received during the scoping consultation. A [Report on draft TPP Scoping Consultation](#) was published on the SPO's website in April 2022. The report discussed the issues raised in submissions, summarised responses to them and provided a revised TPP structure and table of TPP topics and issues that formed the basis for more detailed drafting of the TPPs.

Targeted consultation was undertaken between April and August 2022. Various stakeholders provided input into the initial drafting of the TPPs. Given the TPPs are intended to deliver State planning policies, the initial draft set of TPPs were firstly reviewed by State Agencies. Agencies nominated a representative to liaise between the divisions within their Agencies and the SPO to provide comment and recommendations on the draft TPP content to ensure the Agency's interests and policies were reflected through the TPPs.

In addition to the parties mentioned in section 12C(2) of the Act, comment is also invited from those who engaged in the scoping consultation and broader stakeholders who may have an interest in the draft TPPs.

Content and Purpose of TPPs

Section 12B of the Act sets out the 'Contents and purpose of the Tasmanian Planning Policies' stating:

- (1) The purpose of the TPPs are to set out the aims, or principles, that are to be achieved or applied by –*
 - a) the Tasmanian Planning Scheme; and*
 - b) the regional land use strategies.*
- (2) The TPPs may relate to the following:*
 - a) the sustainable use, development, protection or conservation of land;*
 - b) environmental protection;*
 - c) liveability, health and wellbeing of the community;*



- d) *any other matter that may be included in a planning scheme or a regional land use strategy.*

The TPPs are intended to provide a consistent, overarching policy setting for the State's planning system that will guide planning outcomes delivered through the RLUSs and the TPS. The Act also requires consideration of the TPPs during the declaration and assessment of major projects.

The policy setting for the current RLUSs and TPS have relied on the broad Schedule 1 Objectives of the Act and a limited number of State Policies. While the intention of the TPS was to achieve regulatory consistency, and the RLUS to deliver strategic consistency across each region, they have not been informed by a common set of planning policies. The TPPs are intended to fill that policy space and deliver a more balanced, informed and mature planning system.

The Act requires a review of the TPS and RLUSs following the making of the TPPs, and their subsequent modification to demonstrate consistency with the TPPs¹.

Structure of draft TPPs

A draft suite of TPPs were prepared in 2017 ([click here to view](#)) to provide an indication of what the TPPs may comprise at the time the amendment to the Act, to provide for the necessary legislative mechanisms for the making of the TPPs, was being considered.

The Scoping Paper referenced the 2017 draft TPPs as an example of what the scope and structure of the TPPs might include. It also included the following TPP template and invited comment on its structure to deliver the purpose and content of the TPPs.

TPP Topic	The name of the particular topic covered by the TPP
Issue	Sets out the particular issue(s) under the TPP Topic
Objective	Describes the broad intent of what the issue aims to address
Strategies	Describes how the objective will be achieved – there may be multiple strategies
Implementation Statements	Describes how each individual strategy will be delivered into the planning system, either through strategic planning such as regional land use strategies, or through statutory planning in the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (State Planning Provisions and Local Provision Schedules)

Table 1. TPP Template - Extract from page 8 Scoping Paper

¹The current draft LPSs that are being assessed by the Tasmanian Planning Commission to bring the TPS into effect in each municipality are not required to be assessed as consistent with the TPPs. This avoids the current assessment processes being altered with further delays to the implementation of the TPS. All amendments to LPSs, once approved, must be assessed as consistent with the TPPs, along with any amendments to any interim planning schemes that remain in effect at the time of the TPPs being made.

Most submissions supported the proposed template. Additional comments were that an introductory component should be included to help set the policy context for each topic.

The Scoping Paper also sought submissions on how climate change should be addressed in by the TPPs. Most submissions suggested that climate change issues should be integrated with other policies and not form a stand-alone TPP. This approach was adopted in the revised TPP structure. In addition, and because it is the preeminent policy position, a separate 'Climate Change Statement' has been included within the 'Principles and Policy Context' (refer to Figure 2 below) to establish context for the proceeding policies.

For further detail regarding the modifications made to the TPP structure see the [Report on draft TPP Scoping Consultation](#).

The following table was published in the Report on Scoping Consultation and outlines the revised TPP structure.

TPP Structure	Function
Title	Identifies the TPP topic.
Principles and Policy Context	Outlines any overarching principles relating to the TPP topic and provides the policy context to support greater understanding of the planning and regulatory provisions that flow from the particular TPP. It also provides an overview of State endorsed policies relevant to the TPP topic. <u>Climate Change Statement</u> Within the 'Principles and Policy Context' section there is a subheading called 'Climate Change Statement' that identifies the likely impacts that climate change will have on the TPP topic and describes how the responses to climate change issues are addressed and integrated within the policy content of the TPP.
Policy application	Sets out any application specifications for a TPP, or part of a TPP, which may include a map to spatially define an area, a locality, land with particular characteristics, or a particular type of use or development.
Objective	Expresses what the TPP is intended to achieve and is drafted as an aspirational outcome in response to a broad land use planning issue.
Strategies	Specifies how the TPP is to achieve the objective. It is anticipated that the many of the strategies will be derived in response to the specific issues as identified in Attachment I.
Implementation guidelines	Provides detailed guidance on how a TPP will be implemented through the SPPs, LPSs and RLUSs.

Table 2. Modified Structure of TPPs - Attachment 2 of Report on Scoping Consultation

The draft TPPs have been drafted in accordance with this structure with the following exceptions or qualifications:



- the ‘Principles and Policy Context’ element refers to providing an overview of State endorsed policies relevant to the TPP topic. An overview of this nature was considered to add unnecessary length and complexity to this part of the TPP without adding much value, so the concept was abandoned.
- Not all policies have detailed ‘Implementation Guidelines’. Section 12B(3) of the Act states that ‘the TPPs may specify the manner in which the TPPs are to be implemented into the SPPs, LPSs and regional land use strategies’. (emphasis added)
- A Glossary, Foreword and Implementation sections have been included to assist understanding, operation and usability of the TPPs.

The TPP structure has a number of elements however, the policy intent is effectively delivered through the ‘Objective’ and ‘Strategies’. As outlined in Figure 2, the ‘Objective’ sets the scene for what the policy is trying to achieve. It is an aspirational aim that the TPP is seeking to achieve. The proceeding ‘Strategies’ are that part of the TPPs that establish how those aims, expressed through the ‘Objective’, are intended to be achieved or applied by the TPP.

The use of the terms ‘Objective’ and ‘Strategies’ are consistent with the 2017 draft TPPs that was used as an example to amend the legislation to provide for TPPs, is consistent with many of the State planning policies in other jurisdictions and was supported in the scoping consultation as being an effective way to express planning policy.

Development of the draft TPPs

Topics and issues framework

The Scoping Paper introduced a list of TPP topics and issues that was modified based on submissions received during the scoping consultation. Attachment I of the [Report on draft TPP Scoping Consultation](#) provides that modified list which formed the basis for the drafting of the TPPs.

The TPP topics and issues framework was developed considering a ‘best fit’ approach and having regard to the comments received during the scoping consultation and the way similar planning issues are grouped and addressed in the RLUS or TPS. The following list has been modified slightly since it was published in the Report on Scoping Consultation to address additional matters that became apparent once drafting commenced. The revised framework essentially informs the TPP table of contents and is structured as follows:

Tasmanian Planning Policy (Topic)	Subheadings
I. Settlement	I.1 Growth I.2 Liveability I.3 Social Infrastructure I.4 Settlement Types I.5 Housing I.6 Design
	2.1 Biodiversity

2. Environmental Values	2.2 Waterways, Wetlands and Estuaries 2.3 Geodiversity 2.4 Landscape Values 2.5 Coast
3. Environmental Hazards	3.1 Bushfire 3.2 Landslide 3.3 Flooding 3.4 Coastal 3.5 Contaminated Air and Land
4. Sustainable Economic Development	4.1 Agriculture 4.2 Mining and Minerals 4.3 Tourism 4.4 Renewable Energy 4.5 Industry 4.6 Business and Commercial 4.7 Innovation and Research
5. Physical Infrastructure	5.1 Provision of Services 5.2 Energy Infrastructure 5.3 Roads 5.4 Transport Modes 5.5 Ports and Strategic Transport Networks
6. Cultural Heritage	6.1 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage 6.2 Non-indigenous Cultural Heritage
7. Planning Processes	7.1 Consultation 7.2 Strategic Planning 7.3 Regulation

Table 3. *Topics and Issues Framework*

Each topic represents a TPP, for example, the ‘Settlement TPP’ or the ‘Environmental Hazards TPP’. Each TPP includes a number of sub-headings, or broad issues to be addressed, that contain an ‘Objective’ followed by a number of ‘Strategies’. For example, in the ‘Environmental Values TPP’ under the ‘Biodiversity’ sub-heading there is a single objective that is followed by a number of ‘Strategies’ to achieve that ‘Objective’. This pattern is repeated under all of the other 4 sub-headings grouped within Environmental Values, including ‘Waterways, Wetlands and Estuaries’, ‘Geodiversity’, ‘Landscape Values’ and ‘Coasts’, all of which collectively comprise the ‘Environmental Values TPP’.

Drafting of policies

Policy content

An observation from consultation processes undertaken to date has been that there are wide and varied opinions on the matters that the TPPs should address, and to what level of detail. To determine this, the following criteria has been used to help guide the range and detail of the draft TPPs’ policy content, and include:



- can only deal with matters provided for in the Act;
- does not repeat the requirements of the Act or that of other Acts;
- is to be consistent with section 12B of the Act;
- is to further the Schedule 1 Objectives of the Act;
- is to be consistent with a relevant State Policy;
- is to produce a planning outcome that can be achieved or applied through the TPS and RLUS;
- cannot apply retrospectively to address broad scale planning issues or decisions made under a former planning regime; and
- cannot address issues that are too specific or that deliver detailed, predetermined outcomes.

The development of the policy content commenced with an overview of those matters that present reoccurring issues in planning and where a policy foundation was required to provide strategic and statutory direction. The policy content has also been derived through a review, consideration and response to the social, economic and environmental challenges that are facing Tasmania. This has been informed by, among other things, a review of the existing RLUS where many of the regional policies have been adopted and modified to suit Statewide application.

The TPPs do not provide a policy setting for every planning matter that may arise. They speak in broad land use planning terms with the intent being to provide high level policy guidance for the planning system. To achieve this, great care has been taken to pitch the policies in a way that is concise, balanced and can deliver outcomes through strategic and statutory planning instruments.

Further detail regarding the rationale and justification for the drafting of the policy content is provided in the Principles and Policy Context section within each TPP.

Climate change

As discussed above, climate change policy has been integrated within each of the TPPs. The way in which this is achieved is outlined in the Climate Change Statement as provided in the Principles and Policy Context section of each TPP. Many of the strategies that achieve other planning outcomes, also support mitigation or adaptation responses to climate change. This is not always explicit in the strategies however is described in the Climate Change Statement.

Terminology

The TPPs include a Glossary of defined terms to assist with interpretation. Where possible, consistent terminology has been used to align meanings with other planning instruments to provide for greater consistency. New terms that have been introduced that are considered necessary to be defined by the TPPs have been included in the Glossary, such as 'Liveability', 'Social Infrastructure' and 'Sense of Place'.



Other terms or phrases have not been explicitly defined as it is considered that their meaning is generally understood.

The TPPs have deliberately avoided making reference to use classes and zones referred to in the TPS. There are two fundamental reasons for this. Firstly, the TPPs are intentionally kept broad and high level and by referencing specific use classes and zones causes the narrowing of policy considerations. Secondly, the policy content of the TPPs will be implemented through the RLUSs and the TPS. Making broad reference to land uses categories (eg agriculture, tourism, commercial, industrial) and ‘designating land’ for particular purposes allows the policy intent to be applied to both strategic and statutory planning instruments. To clarify, the RLUS and the TPS can both designate land for a particular purpose however, only the TPS can zone land for a particular purpose. Speaking broadly allows the TPPs to have wider and consistent application across planning instruments.

As mentioned above, the TPPs speak in terms of broad land use categories. Most of these are well understood however, there may be instances where the use of terminology is subject to different interpretations. A specific example in the draft TPPs involves terminology used in the ‘Industry’ section of the Sustainable Economic Development TPP.

The strategies for ‘Industry’ within the draft TPPs refer to both traditional industrial uses (such as manufacturing) and industrial uses that are resource dependent (such as sawmill or abattoir). The latter is intended to capture those high impact, industrial ‘type’ uses that would, under the TPS, fall within the ‘Resource Processing’ or ‘Resource Development’ use classes. The reason for addressing them in the same section and collectively referring to them as ‘industrial use and development’ is because, from a policy context, the planning responses are similar. For instance, both are typically high impact land uses and are best separated from sensitive uses to avoid land use conflict.

Overlap and perceived repetition

It is acknowledged that in certain circumstances there is overlap between strategies. For example, strategy 7 of the Transport Modes section within the Physical Infrastructure TPP includes design consideration for subdivision stating:

Provide for subdivision design that:

- a) supports efficient and effective public transport access;*
- b) encourages walking and cycling, with provision of appropriate and direct site-through links; and*
- c) considers the subsequent, and surrounding, use and development, promoting the coordinated and efficient provision of passenger transport systems.*

Similarly, strategy 7 of the Design section in the Settlement TPP also includes considerations for subdivision, stating:

Promote subdivision design that provides a functional lot layout that:

- a) supports the intended future use and development of the lot;*
- b) uses urban land efficiently;*
- c) promotes climatically responsive orientation of buildings;*



- d) *allows passive surveillance of public spaces promoting community safety;*
- e) *provides a convenient, efficient and safe road network;*
- f) *supports efficient and effective public transport access;*
- g) *provides safe active transport;*
- h) *is responsive to topography, site constraints and environmental values and hazards;*
and
- i) *provide diverse lot sizes for residential use, in appropriate locations, that supports the future provision of diverse housing choices that meets the needs of the local community.*

There are explicit and implicit similarities between the two strategies. Both explicitly refer to supporting efficient and effective public transport access. The reason for supporting the repetition in this case is because they both help deliver their respective objectives in terms of subdivision design responses to firstly, creating functional and connected urban spaces for the Settlement TPP, and secondly, supporting efficient and accessible passenger transport systems for the Physical Infrastructure TPP.

The implicit similarities are a result of subdivision design being considered through the lens prescribed by the respective objectives of each policy. Each strategy delivers a design response that satisfies their objective.

The repetition of some strategies is inevitable due to the complex nature of planning and the range of issues the TPPs are addressing. While every attempt has been made to draft the TPPs concisely, some repetition remains where it is considered necessary to reiterate consideration of particular matters and provide additional context to how each strategy contributes to achieving its objective, thereby improving the application of the TPPs.

Implementation

The Implementation section of the TPPs provide guidance on how the TPPs are intended to be implemented from a general perspective, and where specific reference is provided in an Implementation Guideline that sits within the TPPs.

As specified in the Implementation section, the intent of the TPPs is that they are to apply in their entirety, with all relevant strategies applying equally. As such, no strategy should be read in isolation from the others to imply a particular outcome.

The Act provides for the main vehicles for implementation will be through the RLUS and TPS. Major projects are also required to be consistent with the TPPs.

Section 12B(3) states that “the TPPs may specify the manner in which the TPPs are to be implemented into the SPPs, LPSs and regional land use strategies”. Implementation Guidelines have been included in the structure of the TPPs to deliver implementation guidance where it is considered necessary to support how a strategy is intended to be implemented. Additional Implementation Guidelines may be included overtime, especially where there is a requirement for a standardised State approach to implementation or where further consultation reveals difficulties in interpreting and implementing certain policies.



Implementation Guidelines prescribed in the TPPs will form a statutory component of the TPPs and therefore require a formal assessment process to amend. Where implementation guidance is identified as being required, consideration will be given to how this is best achieved. In considering this, the outcome may be that the most efficient way that this is delivered is through a non-statutory information sheet prepared by the State government.

Some of the strategies within the draft TPPs are more subjective and can be implemented in a number of ways. An example of this is strategy 11 in the Liveability section of the Settlement TPP that refers to 'facilitate place-making...'. It is intended that these types of strategies promote local planning processes, that can be interpreted and implemented in multiple ways to achieve local responses.

As drafted, many of the policies have implementation guidance embedded within the strategies. For example, strategy 3 of the Growth section in the Settlement TPP requires identifying a regional settlement hierarchy. It then goes on to provide a range of matters that are to be considered when developing the settlement hierarchy and thereby providing guidance on how it is to be implemented.

The inclusion of a greater level of detail in some of the strategies supports the intended implementation and contributes to interpreting the policy intent.

As already discussed, the TPPs are intended to provide high-level planning policy to guide the planning system. For that policy to be implemented through either the RLUS or the TPS requires further analysis and consideration that will influence how the planning outcome is expressed. This is another reason for being reluctant to specify Implementation Guidelines in the draft TPPs. Some of the matters that might influence how a single strategy is implemented in different circumstances include:

- site specific considerations eg topography, environmental values, exposure to hazards, population demographics etc;
- consideration of the range of applicable policies, including other TPPs, State Policies and local and regional policies, that might result in a single policy being expressed differently; and
- responding to legacy issues.

When applying the TPPs in certain circumstances, there may be situations where competing interests are met and need to be resolved. It is not uncommon in planning to experience competing policy interests. In these situations, resolution is found through a balanced assessment based on judgement derived from scientific evidence and influenced by local circumstances and contemporary planning practices.

The Planning Processes TPP provides some policies regarding consultation, strategic planning and regulation to help guide planning processes to resolve complex planning arguments.



Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council (PESRAC)

The State Government is committed to developing the TPPs in line with the recommendations from the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council (PESRAC).

The following table sets out the recommendations from the PESRAC Report that are relevant, with a corresponding column to demonstrate how the draft TPPs support that recommendation.

Table 4. Alignment with PESRAC recommendations

PESRAC Recommendation	Draft TPP Response
(1) Protecting sustainability, community values and Tasmanians' well-being must continue to be at the forefront of regulatory activity.	The draft TPPs support this recommendation by containing various strategies that promote the identification and protection of environmental, cultural heritage, landscape and place values. The Settlement TPP addresses improving the liveability of our cities and towns and include strategies to encourage open space networks, active transport, connection with nature and social interaction to improve our well-being. The TPPs will inform planning regulation through reviews of the RLUS and TPS.
(8) Regional land use strategies should be comprehensively updated.	The draft TPPs provide the planning policy framework for a review of the RLUS that will be undertaken once the TPPs are made.
(9) The State Government should redevelop the 10 year Infrastructure Pipeline as a tool for identifying, and addressing, capacity and delivery constraints.	The draft TPPs provide the planning policies relating to the provision of infrastructure, supporting the redevelopment of the Infrastructure Pipeline.
(32) The State Government should develop a comprehensive Tasmanian Housing Strategy and drive practical actions to deliver more sustainable housing market outcomes across Tasmania for all Tasmanians. The strategy should encompass:	The draft TPPs support the delivery of the Tasmanian Housing Strategy by providing a planning policy framework that: that considers land supply and demand analysis and population and demographic projections to determine the amount of land required by settlements within at least a 15 year planning horizon;

• population growth and settlement planning; • ageing and shifts in household composition; • land availability; • the interface between public and private markets; • taxes; • approvals and permitting; • sustainable housing - energy and water efficiency; • construction workforce availability; and • alignment of essential social and economic infrastructure.	• acknowledges that social and affordable housing are part of the wider housing market; • promotes energy efficient design; and • locates houses in close proximity to essential social and economic infrastructure, promoting access to employment and education facilities.
(38) The State Government should develop a sustainability vision and strategy for Tasmania, with ambitious goals, and concrete targets and actions.	The draft TPPs support sustainability principles that are applied through the strategies that will support, where relevant, the sustainability vision and strategy.
(39) The strategy should immediately prioritise specific frameworks for: • decarbonising the economy; • water resource allocation, security and quality; • adoption of circular economy principles; and • ensuring a consistent and coordinated government approach to sustainability.	The draft TPPs support this recommendation by including strategies that reduce emissions, promote carbon storage, improve water quality and supports opportunities for greater economic self-sufficiency and circular economies. The draft TPPs provides a consistent planning policy framework to deliver sustainable use and development through the State's planning system.
(51) The State Government should develop a structured process for identifying high-consequence risks to which the community is exposed and develop and implement mitigating strategies for these risks.	The draft TPPs include strategies for the identification and mitigation of environmental hazards in response to the risks that they may pose to the community.



Statutory Assessment

The following provides an assessment of the draft TPPs against the TPP criteria as specified in section 12B(4) of the Act.

Schedule 1 Objectives

The TPPs are required to further the Schedule 1 Objectives of the Act. A response in relation to how the TPPs further each objective is provided below.

Part 1 Objectives

- a) to promote the sustainable development² of natural and physical resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity; and*

The policies within the Environmental Values TPP seeks to identify and protect environmental values, supporting the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity consistent with the objective.

- b) to provide for the fair, orderly and sustainable use and development of air, land and water; and*

The TPPs provide for a consistent set of planning policies to be applied and achieved through the TPS and the RLUSs providing for the fair, orderly and sustainable use and development of land consistent with this objective.

- c) to encourage public involvement in resource management and planning; and*

Public involvement in the development of the draft TPPs has taken place in accordance with section 12C of the Act. In addition, the draft TPPs will be exhibited as part of the Tasmanian Planning Commission's assessment.

The draft TPP encourage public involvement in the planning system by including specific strategies within the draft Planning Processes TPP under the subheading of Consultation that furthers the objective.

- d) to facilitate economic development in accordance with the objectives set out in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c); and*

² In clause 1(a), sustainable development means managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while –

- a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
- b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and
- c) avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.



The draft TPPs provide a planning policy framework across the State that facilitates greater consistency and certainty in land use planning to support economic development.

The draft Sustainable Economic Development TPP includes specific policies relating to various industry sectors that, when applied in conjunction with the rest of the draft TPPs, facilitates economic development in accordance with objectives (a), (b) and (c) above.

- e) to promote the sharing of responsibility for resource management and planning between the different spheres of Government, the community and industry in the State.*

The draft TPPs respond to issues raised by the community, industry and different spheres of government, as demonstrated in the Report on Scoping Consultation, promoting the sharing of responsibility for resource management and planning consistent with the objective.

Part 2 Objectives

- (a) to require sound strategic planning and co-ordinated action by State and local government; and*

The draft TPPs establish high level planning policies that are to be delivered through the RLUS and TPS, promoting sound strategic planning and co-ordinated action by State and local government consistent with this objective.

- (b) to establish a system of planning instruments to be the principal way of setting objectives, policies and controls for the use, development and protection of land; and*

The draft TPPs are a planning instrument that set the planning policies to be achieved and applied through the RLUSs and TPS to inform land use and development consistent with the objective.

- (c) to ensure that the effects on the environment are considered and provide for explicit consideration of social and economic effects when decisions are made about the use and development of land; and*

The draft TPPs provide for the explicit consideration of environmental, social and economic effects relating to land use.

- (d) to require land use and development planning and policy to be easily integrated with environmental, social, economic, conservation and resource management policies at State, regional and municipal levels; and*

The suite of draft TPPs include social, environmental, economic, conservation and resource management policies that are required by the Act to be integrated in to the RLUSs and TPS both of which have collective input from State, regional and municipal levels.

- (e) to provide for the consolidation of approvals for land use or development and related matters, and to co-ordinate planning approvals with related approvals; and*



The draft TPPs will provide a consistent policy setting for the provisions in the TPS, RLUSs and major projects that will support the consolidation of planning approvals consistent with this objective.

- (f) to promote the health and wellbeing of all Tasmanians and visitors to Tasmania by ensuring a pleasant, efficient and safe environment for working, living and recreation; and*

The draft Settlement TPP includes a subheading that addresses 'Liveability'. The objective of the Liveability policy is "to improve the liveability of settlements by promoting a pattern of development that optimises access to education, employment, recreation, health and other services that support the wellbeing of the community". The policy is supported by a number of strategies that seek to deliver the objective and in doing so furthers the health and wellbeing of all Tasmanians and visitors consistent with the objective in the Act.

- (g) to conserve those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value; and*

The draft TPPs includes the draft Cultural Heritage TPP that seeks to conserve places, buildings, precincts and landscapes that are of significant cultural heritage. In addition places of aesthetic and scientific value are identified and conserved through the draft Environmental Values TPP. Collectively, the draft TPPs furthers the objective.

- (h) to protect public infrastructure and other assets and enable the orderly provision and co-ordination of public utilities and other facilities for the benefit of the community; and*

The draft Physical Infrastructure TPP contains the policies relating to the protection of public infrastructure, including, the provision of services, energy infrastructure, roads, transport modes and ports and strategic networks. The policy content provides for the orderly provision and coordinated delivering of public infrastructure for the benefit of the community consistent with the objective.

- (i) to provide a planning framework which fully considers land capability.*

The draft TPPs provide a planning policy framework that considers land capability consistent with the objective.

State Policies

State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land 2009

The objectives of the *State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land 2009* (PAL Policy) is:

To enable the sustainable development of agriculture by minimising:

- (a) conflict or interference from other land uses; and*



- (b) non-agricultural use or development on agricultural land that precludes the return of that land to agricultural use.*

The PAL Policy is delivered through 11 principles as stated below. The draft Sustainable Economic Development TPP includes 'Agriculture' as a specific subheading with its own objective and strategies. The following section sets out how the draft TPPs are consistent with the PAL Policy.

- 1. Agricultural land is a valuable resource and its use for the sustainable development of agriculture should not be unreasonably confined or restrained by non-agricultural use or development.*

The draft TPPs support this principle through a number of strategies that require the consideration of the impact of non-agricultural use and development, with the intention of protecting agricultural land.

- 2. Use or development of prime agricultural land should not result in unnecessary conversion to non-agricultural use or agricultural use not dependent on the soil as the growth medium.*

The draft TPPs include strategies to identify and rank the agricultural capability of land with land containing significant agricultural capabilities being afforded higher protection consistent with this principle.

- 3. Use or development, other than residential, of prime agricultural land that is directly associated with, and a subservient part of, an agricultural use of that land is consistent with this Policy.*

As referred to above, strategy 4 of clause 4.1.3 affords the highest level of protection from fettering, fragmentation or conversion to non-agricultural uses to protect land with significant agricultural capabilities. Strategy 7 of clause 4.1.3 allows the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land uses provided:

- a) the scale of the conversion or sterilisation is minor in terms of the overall agricultural operation of the site;
- b) the conversion contributes to the viability of the agricultural use on the site; and
- c) the proposed use will not cause land use conflict, fetter or impact the viability of the surrounding agricultural uses.

The criteria for consideration in the draft TPPs support Principle 3 of the PAL policy by allowing non-agricultural uses that are directly associated with, and a subservient part of, the agricultural use of the land.

- 4. The development of utilities, extractive industries and controlled environment agriculture on prime agricultural land may be allowed, having regard to criteria, including the following:*

- (a) minimising the amount of land alienated;*
- (b) minimising negative impacts on the surrounding environment; and*



(c) ensuring the particular location is reasonably required for operational efficiency.

The draft TPPs (strategy 3 of 4.1.3) allow compatible uses to operate on agricultural land where they do not cause unreasonable fettering or fragmentation and minimises the sterilisation of agricultural land. The impacts on the surrounding environment and locational considerations are delivered through a combination of strategies in the extractive industries policy, Physical Infrastructure TPP and Environmental Values TPP.

5. *Residential use of agricultural land is consistent with this Policy where it is required as part of an agricultural use or where it does not unreasonably convert agricultural land and does not confine or restrain agricultural use on or in the vicinity of that land.*

The draft TPPs support this Principle through Strategy 11 of clause 4.1.3 which “allow residential use where it is part of, or supports, an agricultural use, such as workers’ accommodation, where it does not unreasonably fetter, fragment or convert agricultural land uses”.

6. *Proposals of significant benefit to a region that may cause prime agricultural land to be converted to non-agricultural use or agricultural use not dependent on the soil as a growth medium, and which are not covered by Principles 3, 4 or 5, will need to demonstrate significant benefits to the region based on an assessment of the social, environmental and economic costs and benefits.*

This is a specific Principle that will be delivered on a case by case basis at a regional level.

7. *The protection of non-prime agricultural land from conversion to non-agricultural use will be determined through consideration of the local and regional significance of that land for agricultural use.*

The policy considerations regarding the conversion of non-prime agricultural land to non-agricultural uses are provided in the draft TPPs. Further consideration can be developed through the RLUS and local plans based on regional and local circumstances.

8. *Provision must be made for the appropriate protection of agricultural land within irrigation districts proclaimed under Part 9 of the Water Management Act 1999 and may be made for the protection of other areas that may benefit from broad-scale irrigation development.*

Agricultural land within irrigation districts is protected from fettering, fragmentation or conversion to non-agricultural uses through strategy 4 of clause 4.1.3.

9. *Planning schemes must not prohibit or require a discretionary permit for an agricultural use on land zoned for rural purposes where that use depends on the soil as the growth medium, except as prescribed in Principles 10 and 11.*



While the draft TPPs do not contain the level of detail to prescribe specific planning scheme provisions, there is nothing in the TPPs that would suggest the prohibition or requirement for a discretionary permit for an agricultural use consistent with Principle 9 of the PAL Policy.

10. New plantation forestry must not be established on prime agricultural land unless a planning scheme reviewed in accordance with this Policy provides otherwise. Planning scheme provisions must take into account the operational practicalities of plantation management, the size of the areas of prime agricultural land, their location in relation to areas of non-prime agricultural land and existing plantation forestry, and any comprehensive management plans for the land.

Principle 10 is a self-executing principle relating to a specific agricultural use that can be applied and delivered outside the draft TPPs.

11. Planning schemes may require a discretionary permit for plantation forestry where it is necessary to protect, maintain and develop existing agricultural uses that are the recognised fundamental and critical components of the economy of the entire municipal area, and are essential to maintaining the sustainability of that economy.

Similarly to Principle 10, Principle 11 is a self-executing and relates to a specific set of circumstances to be delivered.

State Coastal Policy 1996

The *State Coastal Policy 1996* (Coastal Policy) is delivered through a number of outcomes that are expressed under three principles. The following table lists the outcomes that are relevant to the draft TPPs and provides a response to demonstrate consistency.

Table 5. Draft TPP response to Coastal Policy.

Ref	Coastal Policy Outcome	Draft TPP response
1. Protection of Natural and Cultural Values of the Coastal Zone.		
1.1 Natural Resources and Ecosystems		
1.1.1.	The coastal zone will be managed to ensure sustainability of major ecosystems and natural processes.	Outcome supported by the Environmental Values TPP.
1.1.2.	The coastal zone will be managed to protect ecological, geomorphological and geological coastal features and aquatic environments of conservation value.	Outcome supported by the Environmental Values TPP.
1.1.3.	The coastal zone will be managed to conserve the diversity of all native flora and fauna and their	Where relevant to the Act, the outcome is supported

	habitats, including seagrass and seaweed beds, spawning and breeding areas. Appropriate conservation measures will be adopted for the protection of migratory species and the protection and recovery of rare, vulnerable and endangered species in accordance with this Policy and other relevant Acts and policies.	by the Environmental Values TPP.
1.1.4.	Exotic weeds within the coastal zone will be managed and controlled, where possible, and the use of native flora encouraged.	Strategy 7 of clause 2.1.3 refers to land use planning minimising the spread of and impact of environmental weeds.
1.1.5.	Water quality in the coastal zone will be improved, protected and enhanced to maintain coastal and marine ecosystems, and to support other values and uses, such as contact recreation, fishing and aquaculture in designated areas.	The protection and improvement of water quality is addressed under the Waterways, Wetlands and Estuaries subheading of the Environmental Values TPP.
1.1.6.	Appropriate monitoring programs and environmental studies will be conducted to improve knowledge, ensure guidelines and standards are met, deal with contaminants or introduced species and generally ensure sustainability of coastal ecosystems and processes and ensure that human health is not threatened.	Not a land use planning issue.
1.1.7.	Representative ecosystems and areas of special conservation value or special aesthetic quality will be identified and protected as appropriate.	Biodiversity, geodiversity and landscape values are identified and protected through the Environmental Values TPP consistent with this outcome.
1.1.8.	An effective system of marine reserves will continue to be established to protect marine ecosystems and fish nursery areas.	Marine reserves are not addressed by the Act.
1.1.9	Important coastal wetlands will be identified, protected, repaired and managed so that their full potential for nature conservation and public benefit is realised. Some wetlands will be managed for multiple use, such as recreation and aquaculture, provided conservation values are not compromised.	Outcome supported by the Waterways, Wetland and Estuaries subheading in the Environmental Values TPP.



1.1.10	The design and siting of buildings, engineering works and other infrastructure, including access routes in the coastal zone, will be subject to planning controls to ensure compatibility with natural landscapes.	The TPPs provide a policy framework that allows planning controls consistent with this outcome.
1.1.11	Fire management, for whatever purpose, shall be carried out in a manner which will maintain ecological processes, geomorphological processes and genetic diversity of the natural resources located within the coastal zone.	The TPPs require consideration of environmental values when designating land for purposes that required fire management to be carried out on land consistent with this outcome.
1.2 Cultural Historic Resources		
1.2.1	Areas within which Aboriginal sites and relics are identified will be legally protected and conserved where appropriate.	Outcome supported by the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage policy of the Cultural Heritage TPP.
1.2.2	All Aboriginal sites and relics in the coastal zone are protected and will be identified and managed in consultation with Tasmanian Aboriginal people in accordance with relevant State and Commonwealth legislation.	Outcome supported by the relevant strategies in the Cultural Heritage TPP.
1.3 Cultural Heritage		
1.3.1	Places and items of cultural heritage will be identified, legally protected, managed and conserved where appropriate.	Outcome supported by the Cultural Heritage TPP.
1.4 Coastal Hazards		
1.4.1	Areas subject to significant risk from natural coastal processes and hazards such as flooding, storms, erosion, landslip, littoral drift, dune mobility and sea-level rise will be identified and managed to minimise the need for engineering or remediation works to protect land, property and human life.	Outcome supported by the Coastal policies in the Environmental Hazards TPP.
1.4.2	Development on actively mobile landforms such as frontal dunes will not be permitted except for works consistent with Outcome 1.4.1.	Outcome supported by the Environmental Values TPP under the 'Coasts' subheading.
1.4.3	Policies will be developed to respond to the potential effects of climate change (including sea-	Outcome supported by the Coastal subheading of the



	level rise) on use and development in the coastal zone.	Environmental Hazards TPP.
2. Sustainable Development of Coastal Areas and Resources		
2.1. Coastal Uses and Development		
2.1.1.	The coastal zone shall be used and developed in a sustainable manner subject to the objectives, principles and outcomes of this Policy. It is acknowledged that there are conservation reserves and other areas within the coastal zone which will not be available for development.	Outcome supported by the TPPs.
2.1.2	Development proposals will be subject to environmental impact assessment as and where required by State legislation including the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994.	Not relevant as the outcome is outside the scope of TPPs,
2.1.3	Siting, design, construction and maintenance of buildings, engineering works and other infrastructure, including access routes within the coastal zone will be sensitive to the natural and aesthetic qualities of the coastal environment.	Outcome supported by the TPPs.
2.1.4.	Competing demands for use and development in the coastal zone will be resolved by relevant statutory bodies and processes, in particular the Land Use Planning Review Panel, the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal and the Marine Farming Planning Review Panel. Planning schemes, marine farming development plans and other statutory plans will provide guidance for resource allocation and development in accordance with this Policy.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.1.5	The precautionary principle will be applied to development which may pose serious or irreversible environmental damage to ensure that environmental degradation can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Development proposals shall include strategies to avoid or mitigate potential adverse environmental effects.	Precautionary principle expressed through strategy I of clause 7.2.3. General outcome is supported by the TPPs.
2.1.6	In determining decisions on use and development in the coastal zone, priority will be given to those which are dependent on a coastal location for	The TPPs are not applied to decisions made on development application. The policy intent of the



	spatial, social, economic, cultural or environmental reasons.	outcome is supported by the TPPs.
2.1.7	New industrial developments will be encouraged to locate in specified industrial zones.	Outcome supported by the TPPs.
2.1.8	Extraction of construction materials, mineral, oil, and natural gas deposits in the coastal zone will be allowed provided access to areas is allowed under the provisions of the Mining Act 1929.	Outcome supported by the TPPs.
2.1.9	Exploration will be conducted in accordance with environmental standards under relevant legislation and the Mineral Exploration Code of Practice. Adequate rehabilitation shall be carried out.	Outcome is outside the scope of TPPs.
2.1.10	Extraction will be subject to the Quarry Code of Practice and environmental assessment as required by State legislation including the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994. Adequate rehabilitation shall be carried out.	Outcome is outside the scope of TPPs.
2.1.11	Extraction of sand will be provided for by zoning of appropriate areas in planning schemes.	The TPPs do not influence this outcome as it is too specific and is provided for through the TPS.
2.1.12	Timber harvesting and reforestation in the coastal zone will be conducted in accordance with the Forest Practices Code and have regard to this Policy.	Outcome is outside the scope of the Act.
2.1.13	Whole farm planning and sustainable farming activities will be encouraged on agricultural land in the coastal zone and in coastal catchments in order to minimise problems such as erosion, sedimentation and pollution of coastal waters including surface and ground waters.	Requirement for whole farm planning and sustainable farming activities as provided by this outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.1.14	Management arrangements for commercial and recreational fisheries will be further developed in accordance with the objectives, principles and outcomes of this Policy, through a management planning framework designed to maintain sustainability and diversity of fish resources and their habitats and I I promote economic efficiency under the Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995.	Outcome is outside the scope of the Act.



2.1.15	Harvesting of marine plants shall be conducted in a sustainable manner in accordance with relevant State legislation and this Policy.	Outcome is outside the scope of the Act.
2.1.16	Water quality in the coastal zone and in ground water aquifers will accord with the requirements and guidelines established by the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 or the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1987 (as appropriate) and any other relevant State and Commonwealth Policies and statutes.	Water quality strategies are included in the TPPs. Guidelines that sit outside of the Act, as referred to in this outcome, is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.1.17	Waste discharge into the coastal zone, including offshore waters, or likely to affect groundwater aquifers, must comply with provisions of the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 or the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1987 (as appropriate) and any relevant State and Commonwealth Policies.	Water quality strategies are included in the TPPs. Guidelines that sit outside of the Act, as referred to in this outcome, is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.1.18	Where oil pollution occurs in the coastal zone, and, or, offshore areas, the National Plan to combat Pollution of the Sea by Oil, Tasmanian Supplement, will apply. Efforts to prevent or mitigate maritime accidents and pollution shall be based upon relevant ANZECC and other guidelines.	Outcome refers to matters that are outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.1.19	Every effort will be made to prevent the introduction of foreign marine organisms and species. Relevant Commonwealth provisions for quarantine and ballast water or other ship discharges shall apply.	Outcome refers to matters that are outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.2 Marine Farming – While the outcomes relating to marine farming are outside the scope of the Act, the draft TPPs indirectly consider where they are located and try to avoid locating surrounding land use and development that may cause conflict.		
2.3 Tourism		
2.3.1	Tourism use and development in the coastal zone, including visitor accommodation and other facilities, will be directed to suitable locations based on the objectives, principles and outcomes of this Policy and subject to planning controls.	Outcome is supported by the TPPs including specific reference to Tourism use and development in the Sustainable Economic Development TPP.
2.3.2	Tourism development proposals in the coastal zone will be subject to environmental impact assessment as required by State legislation including a water safety assessment to indicate the level and type of	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.

	lifesaving facilities and personnel required to protect people.	
2.3.3.	Opportunities for tourism development will be identified wherever strategic planning occurs for the coastal zone or any part of it.	Outcome is supported by the TPPs including specific reference to Tourism use and development in the Sustainable Economic Development TPP.
2.3.4	Tourism development will be located where there is environmental capacity and where it does not significantly conflict with the natural and aesthetic qualities of the coastal zone.	Outcome is supported by the TPPs including specific reference to Tourism use and development in the Sustainable Economic Development TPP.
2.4 Urban and residential development		
2.4.1	Care will be taken to minimise, or where possible totally avoid, any impact on environmentally sensitive areas from the expansion of urban and residential areas, including the provision of infrastructure for urban and residential areas.	Outcome is supported through the Settlement and Environmental Values TPPs.
2.4.2	Urban and residential development in the coastal zone will be based on existing towns and townships. Compact and contained planned urban and residential development will be encouraged in order to avoid ribbon development and unrelated cluster developments along the coast.	Outcome is supported by the policies that relate specifically to coastal settlements within the Settlement TPP.
2.4.3	Any urban and residential development in the coastal zone, future and existing, will be identified through designation of areas in planning schemes consistent with the objectives, principles and outcomes of this Policy.	Outcome is supported by the Settlement TPP.
2.5 Transport		
2.5.1	All transport infrastructure and associated services will be planned, developed and maintained consistent with the State Coastal Policy.	Outcome is supported by the TPPs.
2.5.2	Significant scenic coastal transport routes and associated facilities will be identified, planned and managed to ensure sustainable benefits for tourism and recreation value and amenity.	Landscape values are identified and protected through the Environmental Values TPP.



2.5.3	New coast hugging roads will be avoided where possible with vehicular access to the coast being provided by spur roads planned, developed and maintained consistent with the State Coastal Policy.	Outcome is not explicitly addressed in the TPPs. Strategy 9 of clause 5.3.3 requires new roads to consider environmental, heritage and social impacts.
2.5.4	Marine structures will be designed, sited, constructed and managed in accordance with best practice environmental management and subject to environmental impact assessment having regard to statutory requirements.	Marine structures are not explicitly addressed in the TPPs.
2.5.5	The multiple use of port areas will be encouraged but priority will be given to efficient port operations and safety requirements subject to cultural, natural and aesthetic values not being compromised.	Compatible use and development of port areas are promoted by strategy 2 of clause 5.5.3. consistent with this outcome.
2.6 Public Access and Safety		
2.6.1	The public's common right of access to and along the coast, from both land and water, will be maintained and enhanced where it does not conflict with the protection of natural and cultural coastal values, health and safety and security requirements.	The public's common right of access to the coast is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.6.2	Public access to and along the coast will be directed to identified access points. Uncontrolled access which has the potential to cause significant damage to the fragile coastal environment and is inconsistent with this Policy will be prevented.	Public access is not explicitly addressed in the TPPs however, use and development (including paths), that promotes the maintenance of biodiversity, ecosystem processes and ecosystem services of coastal land and coastal resources is supported.
2.6.3	Agreements between landowners, landholders and councils or State Government to grant public access to the coast, and Aborigines access to Aboriginal sites and relics in the coastal zone over private and public land will be encouraged and shall be considered when preparing plans or approving development proposals.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.6.4	Public facilities such as life saving facilities and essential emergency services, parking facilities, toilet	While not explicitly addressed within the



	blocks, picnic sites, rubbish disposal containers, boat ramps and jetties will be provided at appropriate locations consistent with the objectives, principles and outcomes of this Policy to facilitate access to and enjoyment of the recreational amenity of the coast and estuarine foreshores.	coastal zone, the TPPs include a range of strategies that support the provision of urban furniture, recreational facilities and public amenities that support the wellbeing of the community consistent with this outcome.
2.6.5	Councils will ensure that there will be a coastal safety assessment for any new coastal development likely to attract people to the coast to indicate the level and type of lifesaving facilities and personnel required.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.6.6	Developer contributions will be encouraged in respect to the costs of providing public access and safety services for the community.	Not explicitly addressed in the TPPs.
2.7 Public land		
2.7.1	All future use and development of public land in the coastal zone will be consistent with this Policy, and subject to planning controls unless otherwise provided by statute.	The TPPs relate to public and private land. The outcome is supported by the TPPs.
2.7.2	Future development of camping areas on public land in the coastal zone will only be permitted where such development does not conflict with the protection of natural features and cultural values, but not within 30 metres above high water mark.	Use and development of public land for campgrounds is not explicitly addressed by the TPPs
2.7.3	Expansion of shack sites on public land in the coastal zone will not be permitted.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.7.4	Shacks currently located on public land in the coastal zone will continue to be subject to review under the Shack Site Categorisation Program of the Tasmanian Property Services Group.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
2.8 Recreation		
2.8.1	Recreational use of the coastal zone will be encouraged where activities can be conducted in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.	Outcome is supported by the TPPs.
2.8.2	Suitable recreation opportunities will be identified through strategic planning and may be provided in appropriate locations where they do not adversely	Outcome is supported by the TPPs.

	affect sensitive coastal ecosystems and landforms or in designated areas where such effects can be remedied or mitigated.	
2.8.3	Special recreational vehicle areas may be established as an environmental protection measure and as a means of limiting unauthorised motor vehicle activity in environmentally sensitive areas.	Outcome is not explicitly addressed in the TPPs.
3. Shared Responsibility for Integrated Management of Coastal Areas and Resources		
3.1 Shared responsibility for management		
3.1.1	Provision will be made for consistency in policy interpretation and implementation by all spheres of government throughout Tasmania, including consistency in changes to planning schemes affected by this Policy.	The TPPs will assist to provide consistency in policy interpretation and implementation consistent with this outcome.
3.1.2	Coastal management should be considered as an integral component of regional planning undertaken in the State.	The TPPs include policies that further coastal management, consistent with the <i>State Coastal Policy 1996</i> , and are required by the Act to be delivered through RLUSs.
3.1.3	Provision shall be made for effective coordination of the activities of governments, industry and local communities in interpreting and implementing the State Coastal Policy.	The TPPs are required to be consistent with the <i>State Coastal Policy 1996</i> and not the coordination of the interpretation and implementation of the Policy. The outcome is therefore outside the scope of the TPPs.
3.1.4	Provision for effective and greater involvement of Aboriginal people in areas of particular interest to Aboriginal people will be made as part of community participation processes.	Outcome is supported through the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage part of the Cultural Heritage TPP.
3.1.5	Planning authorities, the Land Use Planning Review Panel and the Marine Farming Planning Review Panel will use their best endeavours to function in a coordinated and collaborative manner to effectively and efficiently implement the State Coastal Policy.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.



3.1.6	Councils will prepare strategic and operational plans for their municipal areas having regard to the principles, objectives and outcomes of this Policy and will be encouraged to function in a coordinated and collaborative manner with adjacent councils and other planning authorities.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
3.1.7	State government agencies and planning authorities will participate with other State, Territory and Commonwealth agencies in relevant forums to foster a national approach to coastal zone management.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
3.2 Institutional arrangements - outcomes are outside the scope of the TPPs.		
3.3 Public participation and information		
3.3.1	Public awareness of coastal issues and community participation in managing the coastal zone will be encouraged and facilitated, including networking between community groups working in the coastal zone.	Public participation in planning is encouraged through the Planning Processes TPP consistent with this outcome.
3.3.2	Advice and information will be provided to coastal community groups through councils and State Government agencies responsible for coastal planning and management on the implementation and interpretation of the State Coastal Policy, on government assistance programs or other matters relevant to the coastal zone.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
3.3.3	Community projects and action which benefit the coastal zone and are consistent with this Policy will be encouraged and assisted through the Coastal and Marine Program of the Department of Environment and Land Management or other relevant government programs.	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.
3.3.4	Communities will be given the opportunity to make submissions to all plans or policies affecting the coastal zone. Consultative meetings with relevant and interested community groups and individuals in local or regional areas will be held in conjunction with the release of policies and plans wherever possible.	Public participation in planning is encouraged through the Planning Processes TPP consistent with this outcome.
3.3.5	Research into coastal processes and matters related to coastal zone planning and management by	Outcome is outside the scope of the TPPs.



	government or research institutions will be encouraged and assisted where possible.	
4. Implementation, Evaluation and Review – outcomes are outside the scope of the TPPs		

State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997

The *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* describes a framework to develop water quality guidelines and water quality objectives. That framework has never been developed to the stage implementation. The draft TPPs are considered consistent with the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*.

NEPMs

The *Commonwealth National Environment Protection Council Act 1994*, and complementary State and Territory legislation, allows the National Environment Protection Council to make National Environment Protection Measures. By function of the *State Policies and Projects Act 1993* (SPPA), within Tasmania National Environment Protection Measures are taken to be State Policies.

There are currently seven National Environment Protection Measures: air toxics; ambient air quality; assessment of site contamination; diesel vehicle emissions; movement of controlled waste between States and Territories; National pollutant inventory; and used packaging materials.

The draft TPPs are consistent with the relevant NEPMs.



Attachment I – Draft Tasmanian Planning Policies





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