

Natural Resource Management
And
Use of Natural Assets on Public Land
Within the
Cradle Coast Region

A discussion paper

December

Draft

The Role of Discussion Papers in the development of the Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management Strategy

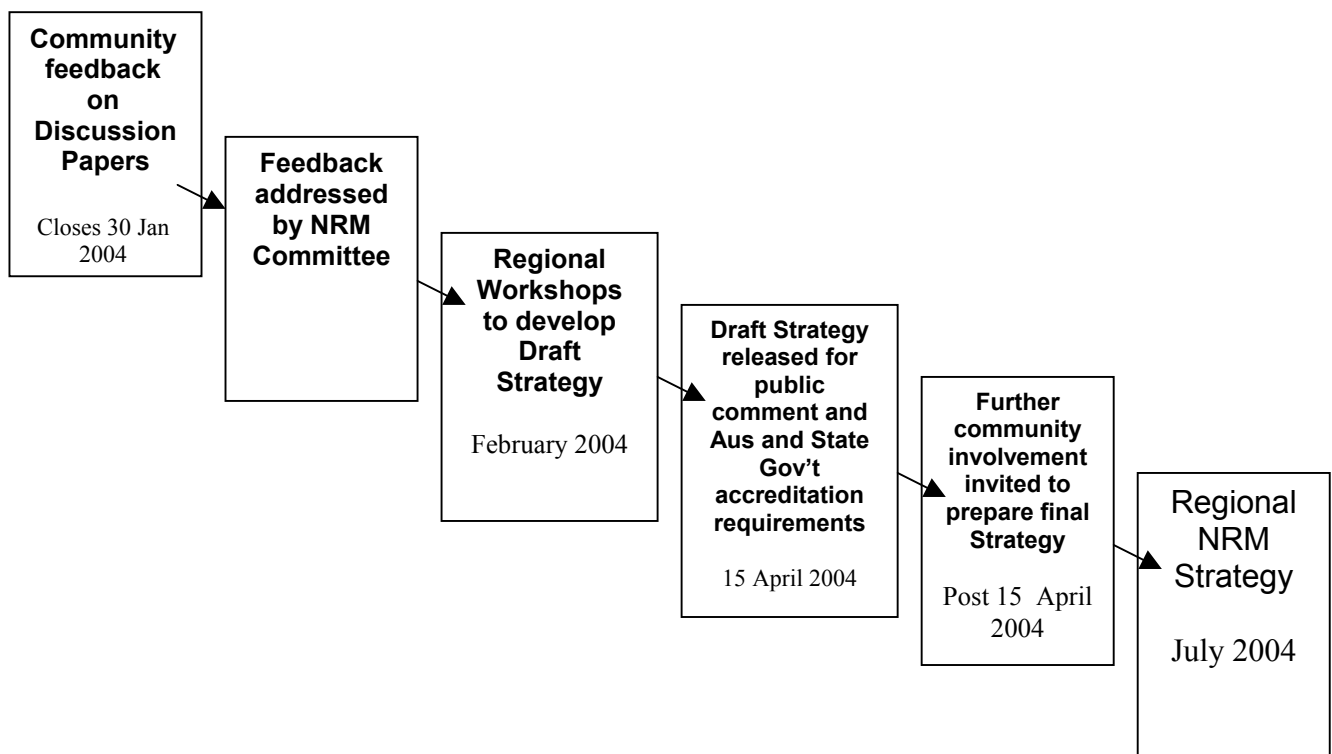
CRADLE COAST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

A regional NRM Committee has been established to develop a strategy for the Northwest, West Coast and King Island region (Cradle Coast Region). The Committee is made up of representatives of Aboriginal community, state and local government, community and conservation interests, industry and land managers, including public land managers. This Committee is known as the Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management Committee.

WHY DO WE NEED TO MANAGE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES?

There are challenges for us all in the way we decide to utilise our natural resources such as water, air, land, plants and animals while maintaining healthy ecosystems and resources for future generations. Natural Resource Management (NRM) seeks to manage our natural resources in a sustainable manner for the longterm; achieving a balance between economic and social development and the need to protect the environment upon which they rely.

CRADLE COAST NRM STRATEGY TIMELINE



ROLE OF DISCUSSION PAPERS

These discussion papers represent the first phase towards the development of a regional NRM strategy. The Cradle Coast NRM Committee has developed discussion papers for key areas of natural resource management, they are;

- SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION
- BIODIVERSITY
- CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE CHARACTER
- CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREENHOUSE EFFECT
- WATER
- CAPACITY BUILDING
- AIR QUALITY,
- USE OF NATURAL ASSETS ON PUBLIC LAND

Please approach the discussion papers with the understanding that they are not considered to cover all issues comprehensively and do not prioritise or weight any issues more highly than others. The discussion papers are designed to stimulate and capture feedback from stakeholders on the breadth of issues concerning the community for input into the draft strategy.

THE VALUE OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION

Feedback from the papers will be used to develop material for a series of workshops beginning in February at which prioritisation of issues will begin for incorporation into and development of the strategy.

Your contributions are vital to the successful development of the strategy. To assist with providing feedback we have incorporated question boxes at the end of each paper; please detach and return to us by **30 January 2004**.

If you have any questions relating to the discussion papers or the process in general please contact a NRM facilitator at :

Cradle Coast Authority
PO Box 338
BURNIE 7320
Ph 03 6431 6285

Further copies are available: hardcopy, CD, Email and on the web at <http://www.nrmtas.com.au> (please call Kay Nielson at 6431 6285)

A NRM Newsletter which provides updates on the progress of the process. It is available on the web at <http://www.nrmtas.com.au> , hardcopy or email, please contact Carol Bryant on 64316285 or cbryant@cradlecoast.com if you would like to be placed on the subscribers list.

Contents

THE ROLE OF DISCUSSION PAPERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRADLE COAST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	1
CRADLE COAST NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	1
WHY DO WE NEED TO MANAGE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES?	1
CRADLE COAST NRM STRATEGY TIMELINE	1
ROLE OF DISCUSSION PAPERS.....	2
THE VALUE OF YOUR CONTRIBUTION.....	2
INTRODUCTION: USE OF NATURAL ASSETS ON PUBLIC LAND	4
REGIONAL GOAL	5
CURRENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION AND DRIVERS.....	6
VALUES OF NATURAL ASSETS	6
KEY PROGRAM AREA: DIVERSITY OF VISION	6
CURRENT SITUATION:.....	6
SPECIFIC GOALS.....	7
ISSUES IDENTIFIED	7
PROPOSED ACTIONS.....	7
KEY PROGRAM AREA: ACCESS TO PUBLIC LAND.....	8
CURRENT ASSET CONDITIONS:	8
SPECIFIC GOALS.....	8
ISSUES IDENTIFIED	9
PROPOSED ACTIONS	9
KEY PROGRAM AREA: DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS AND PRESSURES ON PUBLIC LAND.....	10
CURRENT ASSET CONDITION	10
SPECIFIC GOALS.....	10
ISSUES IDENTIFIED	10
PROPOSED ACTIONS.....	10
KEY PROGRAM AREA: POLICY, PLANNING AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION	11
CURRENT ASSET CONDITIONS:	11
SPECIFIC GOALS.....	11
ISSUES IDENTIFIED	12
PROPOSED ACTIONS.....	12
APPENDIX A : A LIST OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE EFFECT OVER PUBLIC LAND (AND WATER)	13
FEEDBACK PAGE: USE OF PUBLIC ASSETS ON PUBLIC LAND	16

Introduction: Use of Natural Assets on Public Land

This document relates specifically to use of natural assets on public land and water (which includes coastal waters to 3 nautical miles). It encompasses all use of public land (Australian, State and Local Government) including use by individuals through to development for recreational and tourism purposes. Public land is managed to maintain the values of its natural assets while providing the community with a diversity of uses and potentials such as recreation, tourism, cultural and indigenous places, individual experiences and commercial gains. It is important that the values of natural assets are maintained for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

NOTE: Some issues were identified by stakeholders that are pertinent to the 'management and use of public land' such as water quality, biodiversity and public education have been covered in the discussion papers *Water, Biodiversity and Capacity Building* and *Community Engagement* also prepared by the Cradle Coast NRM Committee .

This paper has been prepared by a small group of members of the NRM Committee, with input from some invited key stakeholders from Fisheries, Parks and Wildlife Service, Forestry Tasmania, agriculture, tourism, private tourism, Local Government, recreational groups, environmental groups, Landcare, and Coastcare who have identified the various issues and possible actions for managing this vital resource. It should be noted that the actions listed do not appear in any order of importance and have all been included without sorting or detailed prioritisation.

Community consultation is being undertaken on the contents of this Paper to establish whether the identified objectives, values, issues, gaps and possible actions have regional relevance and support. Consultation will also identify any additional matters not currently included and begin the development of building community partnerships and ownership.

After the consideration and incorporation of the input from the consultation process, this Discussion Paper will be used to progress some of the social elements of the draft Regional NRM Strategy.

Regional Priority: Use of Natural Assets on Public Land

Regional Goal

“To provide for the fair, orderly and sustainable use and development of natural assets whilst maintaining their integrity.”

The Tasmania Together process identified 12 community targets of particular relevance to ‘Use of Natural Assets on Public Land’:

- Recognise, promote, share and celebrate Aboriginal culture and heritage, encouraging mutual recognition and respect between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people
- To ensure the protection and conservation of Aboriginal culture and heritage
- To promote community awareness and participation
- To ensure that all levels of government are accountable for decisions
- To foster innovative design of built and landscaped environment
- To increase the number of people visiting Tasmania’s cultural heritage sites
- To identify, conserve and present significant representations of built and moveable heritage and cultural landscapes
- To maintain or improve natural heritage including biodiversity, geodiversity and landscapes
- To understand, protect and manage our globally significant natural and physical resources
- To have a clean and green image in the international community
- To improve the planning system to improve the environment
- To continually improve effective management systems and practices
- To ensure adequate resources for the conservation of natural and cultural heritage
- To achieve sustainable and appropriate land use
- To limit conversion of land with native vegetation
- To sustainably manage old-growth forests and to phase out clear-felling in those forests
- To reduce air and water pollution
- To reduce the adverse impacts of pests, weeds and pathogens
- To maintain the Tasmanian wilderness resource and improve its quality
- To optimise public use of the natural environment consistent with maintaining environmental values
- To maximise the use of renewable energy sources

Current Resource Management Legislation and Drivers

A list of the legislation and other management mechanisms are contained in appendix A

Values of Natural Assets

Natural assets are the landscape, native flora and fauna, water and air. They provide for:

- Tourism potential;
- Recreation opportunities;
- Lifestyle diversity;
- Commercial and economic gains;
- Landscape aesthetics;
- Cultural and indigenous places;
- Individual experiences;
- Ecological diversity;
- Places with intrinsic value;
- Human benefits such as physical, mental and spiritual wellbeing; and
- Ecosystem services.

The issues and proposed actions related to the Use of Natural Assets on Public Land have been categorised into four themes (key Program areas): Diversity of Vision; Access to Public Land; Development Impacts and Pressures on Public Land; and Policy, Planning and Interagency Cooperation.

Key Program Area: Diversity of Vision

CURRENT SITUATION:

There is a diversity of vision for future development in Tasmania, particularly the vision for the use of public land. The articles of any Tasmanian newspaper illustrate the diversity of ideas and vision on a daily basis. The economic, social and environmental needs of individuals within the region all compete, making it a difficult task to create natural resource management policy that caters to the many and varied needs within the community.

A number of recent state wide and regional planning processes, such as the Tasmania Together Process and the West North West Coastal Management Plan have tried to develop visions and objectives that resonate with the whole community. These processes included a focus on community consultation in the development of their visions and objectives. The Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management Strategy is a strategic planning process, which is based on whole of community consultation principles and will endeavour to integrate the diversity of natural resource management visions for the region into approaches that will be accepted or at least understood by the majority of the community.

SPECIFIC GOALS

Specific Goals identified for Diversity of Vision are:

- To establish long – term and short – term natural resource management visions for the region

ISSUES IDENTIFIED

Issues identified for Diversity of Vision are:

- No agreed goals or vision for the future management (social, economic and ecological) of assets;
- Us and them mentality – diversity of perceptions with a lack of acknowledgement of common ground;
- Community resentment to rules and regulations;
- Competition between industries and user groups for the same resources;
- Balancing interests of tourism and forestry;
- Lack of conflict resolution between groups with different needs for natural assets; and
- Management is often directed by the political expedient of satisfying vested interests ('oiling the squeaky wheel' syndrome).

PROPOSED ACTIONS

Proposed actions identified for Diversity of Vision are:

- Focus on commonality;
- Allow minority groups a voice;
- Bring people together;
- Develop projects where different user groups can work together to produce agreed outcomes;
- Where community resentment of rules and regulations occurs;
 - recognise traditional use,
 - educate community on reasons for management guidelines and regulations;
 - improve enforcement of the regulations,
- When competition between industries or misunderstandings between rural and urban communities occur provide;
 - mediation processes,
 - unbiased information that is factual, not emotive,
 - identify common outcomes;
- Encourage and continue with the protocols developed by forestry and the tourism industry for instances where where both parties have different needs for adjacent lands;
- Use education programs to;
 - Show the personal benefits of sustaining natural assets,
 - Explain the consequences of poor management of natural assets,

- Foster responsible and respectful use of natural assets; and
- Use ecological integrity as the legislative basis for management of protected areas and government lands.

Key Program Area: Access to Public Land

CURRENT ASSET CONDITIONS:

The Cradle Coast Region has a variety of public reserves, which include:

- Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area covering the Cradle Mountain – Lake St Clair National Park, the Walls of Jerusalem National Park, the Franklin – Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, the Southwest National Park and the Central Plateau Conservation Area;
- National parks i.e. those listed above and also the Savage River National Park and the Rocky Cape National Park;
- State reserves, including conservation areas, nature reserves, nature recreation areas, regional reserves, state reserves and historic sites e.g. the Arthur Pieman Conservation Area, Hellyer Gorge State Reserve, Lavinia Nature Reserve and the South-West Conservation Area which is bounded by the ocean and the WHA;
- Regional reserves (previously unallocated Crown Land), includes Mt Dundas, Meredith Range Regional Reserve as well as numerous other large areas reserved under this category;
- State forest conservation reserves e.g. Milkshake Hills Forest Reserve and Teepookana Forest Reserve;
- Public reserves e.g. Lillico Beach Public Reserve and Peggs Beach Conservation Area (Coastal Reserves); and
- Reserves leased from the State Government and managed by local government e.g. Fernglade Reserve Burnie Conservation Area and Turners Beach Public Reserve.

The public has a 'right of access' to public land, however this does not imply the unrestricted or irresponsible use of public land. In many circumstances access has resulted in considerable damage to fragile coastal areas and inland reserves resulting in erosion, weed invasion, loss of native vegetation and fauna habitat.

The refurbishment and /or replacement of commonly used public access facilities has helped to reduce damage to public assets. Some reserves have these facilities while others do not. Public boating facilities provide access for industries such as tourism, recreational and commercial fishing and other activities, while specially constructed boardwalks carry bush-walkers and beach goers across sensitive flora and fauna communities.

SPECIFIC GOALS

Specific Goals identified for Access to Public Land are:

- Prevent loss of natural assets due to access issues;
- Prevent damage to sensitive areas resulting from uncontrolled access and public encroachment;

- To provide and maintain public access facilities that compliment the area's character, minimise environmental and cultural impacts and cater to key, local recreational activities (including disability access); and
- To manage all areas encompassing the principals of ecological integrity.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED

Issues identified for Access to Public Land are:

- Impacts associated with inappropriate recreational activities;
- Expectations of uncontrolled access to areas;
- Encroachment by residents onto public reserves particularly coastal reserves;
- A need to protect sensitive coastal environments;
- Use without responsibility;
- Vandalism of facilities and natural assets;
- Weed infestation in public reserves;
- Limited recreational activities allowed on some public managed land including 4WD use, horse riding and motorbikes;
- Tourism impacts;
 - Impacts of itinerant travellers camping in reserves,
 - Overuse of particular tourist locations and destinations resulting in detrimental impacts,
 - Lack of management to deal with the sudden influx of tourists;
- Loving it to death (recreation and tourism); and
- Impacts of domestic animals (including cats and dogs) on native wildlife, including Little Penguin colonies.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

Proposed Actions identified for Access to Public Land are:

- Provide strong / logical reasons for altering management responses in public reserves;
- Provision of formal access points to decrease degradation of public land especially coastal dunes and vegetation;
- Encourage enforcement of current regulations with respect to private landholders encroachment onto adjacent public land;
- Encourage entrepreneurs to develop 4WD recreation opportunities on private land;
- Assess recreation and tourism development pressures and impacts and implement management strategies;
- Develop use guidelines/management plans for sensitive areas;
- Encourage reserve users and neighbours to take responsibility for their actions;
- Improve education and public awareness of management plans for users of public land;
- Move away from tourist icons;

- Promote alternate tourist locations,
- Broaden visitor experiences by developing a holistic approach to tourism, state-wide,
- Involve the community;
- Provide management for changes occurring in the increased tourism market;
- Locate infrastructure within communities rather than in natural areas; and
- Create awareness of theft of timber and vandalism in State Forest.

Key Program Area: Development Impacts and Pressures on Public Land

CURRENT ASSET CONDITION

Public land is coming under more and more pressure from increased development and general use impacts. As a result there is a need for greater management and regulation of public land to maintain the values of the natural assets that we all enjoy. Impacts related to increased use such as the spread of pests and weeds, damage to vegetation habitat and dunes etc need to be considered and planned for when development occurs adjacent to public land.

SPECIFIC GOALS

Proposed Actions identified for Development Impacts and Pressures on Public Land are:

- Minimise impacts of development on land adjacent to or within close proximity of public land;
- Contain development within existing urban centres; and
- Ensure environmentally sensitive development on public land.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED

Issues identified for Development Impacts and Pressures on Public Land are:

- Development on public land that creates inappropriate environmental impacts;
- Visual impacts of development impacting on public land values;
- Urban sprawl in rural areas and ribbon development along the coast is increasing use and impacts on public reserves;
- Increased population is leading to increased pressures on public land; and
- Inability of all levels of government to effectively deal with encroachments (fences, lawns, gardens, buildings and parking of boats and cars) onto land it administers or manages.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

Proposed Actions identified for Development Impacts and Pressures on Public Land are:

- Identify and address issues of conflicting interests – where the natural assets are threatened due to recreational, tourism or development pressures;
- Contain urban development – assess the potential for urban expansion around population centres with a view to establishing boundaries;

- Consider and plan for the associated changes to natural asset values and use patterns on public land when creating adjacent developments or allowing specific recreational pursuits;
- Educate and train state and local government politicians and employees concerning the imperative of providing adequate protection to public reserves;
- Empower local government employees to effectively deal with encroachments onto public land as well issues related to the urban/public reserve interface (which is more and more taking state government land management agencies resources) through amendments to planning schemes and by-laws; and
- Provide enforcement training to local government employees and provide them with authorisation under the acts and regulations relevant to the effective administration and management of reserves under their responsibility.

Key Program Area: Policy, Planning and Interagency Cooperation

CURRENT ASSET CONDITIONS:

Plans formulated at a regional level are based on the objectives and/or visions of similar 'umbrella plans' prepared by Australian government and State government agencies. An understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities of each agency including local government is therefore essential to successful implementation of any plans or related policies and has an ultimate bearing on the effective management of the region.

It is important that each level of government establish their roles and objectives for land and water management within the region to ensure that there are no conflicting policies causing frustration to proponents.

A key factor towards ensuring effective management of the region is related to the extent of 'voluntary' cooperation between the respective government agencies. In this context it is essential that access to training, information and financial resources be shared between local, state and commonwealth agencies to avoid future inefficiencies and to engender a culture of cooperation.

Local Governments in the Cradle Coast Region have had varying roles in Natural Resource Management (NRM), developing policies in their planning schemes, and providing for support of NRM coordinators and community groups. Planning schemes vary in age, and to a significant extent this reflects the focus on NRM; with more recent schemes showing greater recognition of NRM issues.

SPECIFIC GOALS

Specific Goals identified for Policy, Planning and Interagency Cooperation are:

- Foster a co-operative, cohesive inter-agency approach in Natural Resource Management;
- Encourage review of planning schemes to include the principles of ecological integrity; and
- Adopt a pro-active approach to dealing with issues.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED

Issues identified for Policy, Planning and Interagency Cooperation are:

- Lack of consistency across government departments and tiers of government;
- The necessity for all legislation to be based on principles of ecological integrity / ecosystem management;
- Inadequacies of some Local Government planning schemes in recognising Natural Resource Management issues;
- Management plans are often re-active, i.e. they are an approach to problems and issues that have already occurred rather than preventing issues;
- A need for transparent and accountable planning processes;
- Resource allocation for management of natural resources, how are issues and funds prioritised? and
- A need for adequate funds to ensure that policing / enforcement of regulations occurs.

PROPOSED ACTIONS

Proposed Actions identified for Policy, Planning and Interagency Cooperation are:

- Complete this NRM strategy with wide community and stakeholder support;
- Community to motivate leaders through developing a Natural Resource Management strategy to lobby for change;
- Make certain consultation is a community based and transparent participatory process;
- Development of management plans for public land to occur before land use patterns cause major degradation of assets and values;
- Encourage land management agencies and services to utilise employees with skills, knowledge and qualifications in environmental studies and natural asset management (including members of Natural Resource Management groups such as Coastcare and Landcare);
- Explore options for acquiring funds other than from government agencies e.g. sponsorship by industry;
- Make available adequate resources to strategically address issues; and
- Establish effective enforcement policy across all levels of government.

Appendix A : A list of policy instruments that have effect over public land (and water)

Policy Instrument	Comment
Natural Resource Management	
<i>Natural Resource Management Act 2002</i>	Provides for a Natural Resource Management Council and 3 regional NRM committees, and for the preparation and accreditation of regional NRM strategies.
Water	
<i>Water Management Act 1999</i>	Provides for the preparation and implementation of Water Management Plans and for all issues related to water licensing.
<i>State Policy on Water Quality Management</i>	Provides for Protected Environmental Values and Water Quality Objectives and the management of point and diffuse source pollution.
<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>	Provides for the regulation of environmentally relevant activities and associated waste-water emissions by local and State Government.
<i>Inland Fisheries Act 1995</i>	Provides for the management of the inland fisheries.
Soils	
Tasmanian Salinity Strategy	Under development.
Marine	
<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>	Provides for the establishment of reserves.
<i>Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995</i>	Provides protection for fish and for the development of sustainable fisheries management plans.
<i>Marine Farming Planning Act 1995</i>	Development of marine farming plans.
<i>State Coastal Policy</i>	Provides a statutory framework for integrated management and planning of the State's coastal and marine areas.
Marine Protected Areas Strategy	Provides for the establishment of a representative system of marine protected areas.
Forests	
Regional Forest Agreement	Provides for sustainable forestry and the establishment of a comprehensive, adequate and representative reserve system.
<i>Regional Forest Agreement (Land Classification) Act 1998</i>	Implements consequential changes in land classifications.
<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>	Provides for the conservation and protection of the fauna, flora and geological diversity of the State, and for the declaration of national parks and other reserved land.
<i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002</i>	Provides for the management of national parks and other reserved land, and for related purposes.
<i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i>	Provides for land based reserves on crown land.
<i>Forestry Act 1920</i>	Establishes Forestry Tasmania as exclusive manager of State forest and requires it to manage that forest for multiple uses.

<i>Forest Practices Act 1985</i>	Establishes the framework for regulating forest practices across all tenures; requires development and implementation of the Forest Practices Code.
<i>Forest Practices Code</i>	Prescribes the manner in which forest operations are to be planned and conducted so as to provide reasonable protection to the environment. Includes guidelines on protection of natural and heritage values.
<i>Private Forests Act 1994</i>	Establishes Private Forests Tasmania, to encourage private forestry with sound forest land management practices.
Forests and Forest Industry Strategy	Developed in 1990 by the Forests and Forest Industry Council to provide a blueprint for the sustainable management of Tasmania's forests and development of forest industries.
Permanent Forest Estate Policy	Provides for the maintenance of minimum thresholds for retention of native forest cover statewide and within bioregions.
Environment Protection	
<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>	Provides for the regulation of environmentally relevant activities by local and State government.
'Modified Draft' Environment Protection Policy on Air Quality	Sets ambient air quality environmental objectives and provides for the management of point and diffuses source air pollution.
Biodiversity	
<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>	Provides for the conservation and protection of the fauna, flora and geological diversity of the State, and for the declaration of national parks and other reserved land.
<i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002</i>	Provides for the management of national parks and other reserved land, and for related purposes.
<i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>	Provides for the conservation and management of threatened flora and fauna.
Threatened Species Strategy	Developed under the Threatened Species Protection Act for the conservation and management of threatened species.
<i>Vermin Control Act 2000</i>	Controls exotic vermin.
<i>Forest Practices Code</i>	Protects biodiversity in areas subject to forestry operations.
Permanent Forest Estate Policy	Provides for minimum thresholds for native forest cover.
<i>Plant Protection Act 1994</i>	Relates to diseases affecting plants and the control of noxious weeds and noxious invertebrates.
<i>Plant Quarantine Act 1997</i>	Quarantine of plants and the control of pests and diseases.
<i>Animal Health Act 1995</i>	Includes some quarantine measures.
<i>Weed Management Act 1999</i>	Provides for the control and eradication of declared weeds, including through powers in relation to landowners, and the promotion of strategic weed management.
Nature Conservation Strategy	Provides detailed recommendations for the better conservation of the State's natural heritage values.
Wetlands Strategy	Under development.
General	
<i>Gene Technology Act 2001</i>	Regulates the use of genetically modified organisms.
<i>Mineral Resources Development Act</i>	Provides for the development of mineral resources consistent with sound economic,

1995	environmental and land use management.
<i>Mineral Exploration Code of Practice</i>	Provides the requirements that the holders of mineral exploration licences must follow to minimise environmental impacts of exploration activities.
<i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975</i>	Provides for the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage.
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1995</i>	Provides for the vesting of 13 areas of land in the Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania, to be held in trust for the Aboriginal people of Tasmania in perpetuity.
<i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1995</i>	Prevents restricted chemicals being used unless they have a permit, are registered under the AgVet Code, and have approved labelling in accordance with the Code.
<i>Fire Service Act 1979</i>	Provides for the control and use of fire in the urban and rural environment.
<i>Crown Lands Act 1976</i>	Regulates the management, sale, and disposal of the lands of the Crown.
Resource Management and Planning System	
<i>Natural Resource Management Act 2002</i>	All these pieces of legislation are guided in their decision making by the sustainable development objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System.
<i>State Policies and Projects Act 1993</i>	
<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>	
<i>Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal Act 1993</i>	
<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>	
<i>Resource Planning and Development Commission Act 1997</i>	
<i>Approvals (Deadlines) Act 1993</i>	
<i>Public Land (Administration of Forests) Act 1991</i>	
<i>Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995</i>	
<i>Marine Farming Planning Act 1995</i>	
<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>	
<i>National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002</i>	
<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>	
<i>Water Management Act 1999</i>	
<i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i>	
<i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>	
<i>Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993</i>	

