

NORTHERN TASMANIA REGIONAL LAND USE STRATEGY DRAFT REGIONAL STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Prepared by Northern Tasmania Development Corporation and the Northern
Tasmania Regional Planning Group

August 2025



NORTHERN
TASMANIA
REGIONAL LAND
USE STRATEGY



Meander Valley Council
Working Together



City of
LAUNCESTON



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the palawa community of Northern Lutriwita/ Tasmania, the custodians of our country, and their elders, past, present, and emerging. The first nations of the Northern Tasmania Region are the Kunnarra Kuna, Leenerrerter, Leterremairrener, Palawa, Pallittorre, Pangerninghe, Panninher, Pinterrairer, Pyemmairrenerpairrener, Trawlwoolway and Tyerrernotepanner Aboriginal people.

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Vision and Regional Strategic Directions

Purpose of the Regional Strategic Directions (Statement of intent)

The Regional Strategic Directions (RSD) provide a foundation for shaping the future of the Northern region by recognising and identifying regional issues and opportunities that require collective attention across municipal boundaries.

The purpose of the RSDs and each of their supporting points is to inform the revised Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy's future policy and strategy formulation as well as its broader review.

Preparing for change in Northern Tasmania

Northern Tasmania is a region of diverse communities, landscapes and economies. Like many regions, it is undergoing significant change, driven by housing pressures, climate risk, shifting demographics and evolving industries. While this brings challenges, it also presents opportunities in areas like renewable energy, education, tourism and remote work. Strategic land use planning is a valuable tool to help manage these changes. A coordinated, evidence-based and regional-scale approach can support sustainable growth, protect what matters, and contribute to delivering the right infrastructure and services in the right places.

Our vision for Northern Tasmania

The Vision for Northern Tasmania has been drafted based on the findings of the State of Play report and informed by input from council stakeholders across the Region and from State government and authorities. The Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy supports the realisation of this Vision by defining clear Regional Strategic Directions that will guide coordinated land use strategies, planning mechanisms and implementation actions delivered primarily by local councils and the State Government. Feedback received during the consultation process will help to refine our vision for the region as we move towards preparing the NTRLUS.



Image: Beaconsfield
West Tamar Council

Northern Tasmania's Vision:

By 2050, Northern Tasmania will be recognised as a region that grows, is welcoming, innovative, and connected. Our cities, towns and landscapes reflect deep respect for Country, our history and heritage, a love for nature, and a strong sense of belonging.

We are proud of our people, our places, and the stories that shape us. Our region is centred around Greater Launceston, the civic, economic and cultural heart of Northern Tasmania. Our coastal towns, regional service centres, rural communities and island settlements all plays a vital role in the regions' shared future. Our working landscapes - from farms to forests, coasts to towns - continue to evolve, supporting vibrant communities and diverse industries.

As a region, we embrace progress. We adapt and transition thoughtfully, planning for our future homes, jobs, infrastructure and services where needed. Together, we plan for what matters, invest in our people, and shape a future that is locally led and globally aware.





Image: George's Bay
Rob Burnett

How we will achieve the vision: Regional Strategic Directions

The Regional Strategic Directions are based on the State of Play findings, stakeholder feedback and alignment with the Tasmanian Planning Policies (TPPs). They set clear, outcome-focused directions to guide regional land use, infrastructure and service planning and development over the next 25–30 years.

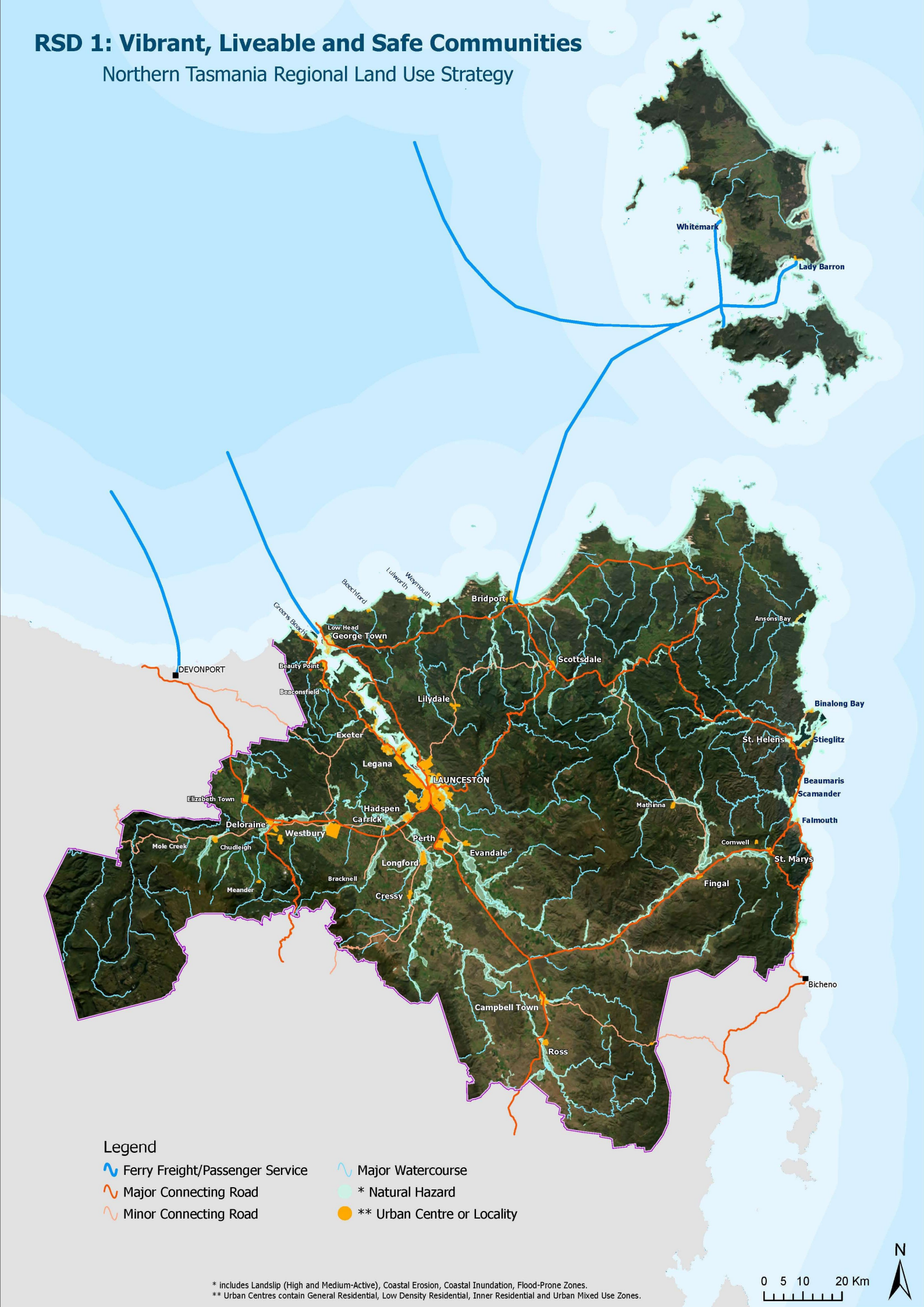
Each RSD outlines how the directions might be achieved, what that means for land use planning today, and what success will look like into the future. Together, they are intended to inform the preparation of a consistent framework for the State government and councils within the region to plan for shared challenges and opportunities and work with our communities infrastructure and service providers, and industry.

Each RSD is supported by:

- A statement describing why the RSD matters to the future of Northern Tasmania, including the challenges and opportunities it is addressing.
- A description of the outcomes or aspirations being sought and what they might look like over the next 25–30 years.
- Suggestions for how the Regional Land Use Strategy might support these directions as our region changes; and
- Additional actions that may support land use planning in meeting the RSD.

RSD 1: Vibrant, Liveable and Safe Communities

Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy



* includes Landslip (High and Medium-Active), Coastal Erosion, Coastal Inundation, Flood-Prone Zones.
** Urban Centres contain General Residential, Low Density Residential, Inner Residential and Urban Mixed Use Zones.



Regional Strategic Direction 1: *Vibrant, liveable and safe communities across Northern Tasmania*

Northern Tasmania is under growing pressure to deliver housing that meets the needs of a changing population, including smaller households, older residents, and people experiencing housing stress. While matching housing need with appropriate supply remains a challenge, particularly in areas facing rapid change or limited capacity, lifestyle is a major driver of population growth across all settlements. The region's appeal lies in its access to small city convenience, rural living, natural landscapes, and recreational opportunities.

Greater Launceston plays a key role in shaping liveable, inclusive neighbourhoods that support walkability, housing diversity and access to essential services. As the principal urban centre of Northern Tasmania, it accommodates a significant proportion of the region's growth and provides a critical concentration of jobs, housing, infrastructure, and public services. Socially and culturally, Greater Launceston offers amenities, events, and institutions that enrich the whole region, from major festivals and sporting events to heritage attractions and public services. Its scale and connectivity enable surrounding communities to thrive while supporting the region's overall liveability.

Low-density and rural lifestyle living needs to be balanced with the costs associated with infrastructure and service provision and the need to provide equitable access to jobs, education and essential services. There is a need to recognise the important role of settlements like Whitemark, Bridport and St Helens, which serve both as regional service centres and as lifestyle destinations. These towns require tailored planning approaches that respond to tourism demand, community needs, and infrastructure capacity.

Northern Tasmania is also exposed to natural hazards, including flooding, bushfire, landslip and coastal inundation. Future development must respond to these risks through climate-ready design, risk-informed planning, and investment in resilient infrastructure and settlement patterns.

Promoting well-located, inclusive development in serviced locations, while respecting regional character and lifestyle drivers can support healthier, more resilient and socially cohesive communities. Strategic planning that integrates infrastructure, housing, risk mitigation and community services will enable the region to adapt effectively and make the most of public investment.

The Regional Land Use Strategy will play a central role in improving the responsiveness of the housing supply system, by strengthening the evidence base, aligning infrastructure and growth planning, and coordinating delivery across government and stakeholders. As the region's largest urban centre, Greater Launceston plays a central role in delivering coordinated residential growth, economic diversity, retail services, infrastructure improvements and public transport, reinforcing its significance within the regional settlement and service hierarchy.



Image: Blackstone Heights
Meander Valley Council

RSD 1 – What this will look like over the next 25–30 years:

- The population of Northern Tasmania is estimated to grow to around 185 000 by 2046¹ (an additional 30 000).
- The region's future demographic profile is envisioned to be more balanced across age groups, with communities that support older residents to age in place, and that welcome new people arriving to work, study or raise families. Achieving this will require inclusive communities and a diversity of housing and lifestyle options across the region.
- There is capacity to support around 17 500 additional dwellings based on housing need for a diverse and growing population considering age, household size, affordability and equity considerations.
- Balanced housing growth in Greater Launceston that accommodates more liveable, walkable neighbourhoods with a shift towards urban infill and renewal in locations close to services, jobs, and public transport
- Planning for Northern Tasmania to be a place where all communities, regardless of size or location, can improve access to housing, services, and green space, integrating land use, transport, and social infrastructure planning for efficient, sequenced development.
- Agreed regional growth areas will guide more efficient infrastructure delivery, considering existing and planned infrastructure, delivery costs, and the need for equitable community access to housing, services and jobs.
- Urban areas that respect character and identity while accommodating growth and diversification of housing that meets community needs.
- Historic and cultural heritage is celebrated as a regional asset that enhances identity and strengthens tourism and local economies.

¹ This figure draws on a range of sources, including high-growth scenarios such as Remplan. Planning decision-making should acknowledge that forecasts vary, and projections should be interpreted as indicative, not definitive and that Tasmania's population growth is susceptible to fluctuations.

RSD 1 – As our Region changes, this means:

- Responding to growing demand for regionally significant services, infrastructure, and employment based in Greater Launceston
- Planning for a more diverse population and household mix by supporting a greater range of housing types in well-located areas.
- Accommodating most of the future housing in Northern Tasmania in Greater Launceston, focusing growth in locations with existing infrastructure, services, and transport access, and managing outward expansion through regional settlement frameworks.
- Sustainable growth to support the viability of smaller settlements should be supported where strategically identified through contemporary planning principles.
- Recognising that while growth is focused in key centres, rural towns and lifestyle communities continue to be appealing to residents and migrants and warrant investment in amenity, infrastructure and liveability improvements to maintain their role as employment hubs, cultural centres, or lifestyle destinations.
- Opportunities for older age cohorts to age in place are available across the region including diverse housing options and care facilities.
- People of all ages can access care, support and meaningful local employment.
- Housing options respond to changing demographics with greater opportunities for medium and higher density housing in well-located areas close to needs and services.
- Supporting temporary and transitional housing solutions to respond to seasonal workforce demands, short-term construction activity, and emergency accommodation needs, ensuring flexibility in planning provisions without compromising long-term settlement patterns.
- Prioritising affordable, diverse housing near activity centres to support worker attraction and ageing-in-place.
- Growth should be encouraged in locations with existing or planned social infrastructure, such as aged care, childcare, transport and digital access, to support integrated and sustainable regional communities.
- A network of activity centres provide access to retail and services across the region.
- Embedding design quality, green infrastructure and climate resilience in new neighbourhoods from the outset.
- Heritage places in key locations are renewed to contribute to vibrant spaces that support homes, jobs and community life as the region evolves.
- Directing growth away from areas where natural hazard and climate change risks cannot be managed to a tolerable level and avoiding intensification where such risks would be unacceptably increased.
- New development is located and designed to withstand environmental hazards, climate variability and achieve thermal efficiency.



Image: Road signs
Break O'Day Council



Image: Deloraine
Meander Valley Council

RSD 1 – Land use planning will be supported by:

- Data that is readily available, consistent and up to date for the whole Region for those making decisions on land release, infrastructure investment and housing diversity.
- Stronger collaboration between councils, State agencies and industry to coordinate housing outcomes and the efficient delivery and use of infrastructure.
- Stronger public support for compact, well-planned development through early engagement and clear communication of housing need and the benefits of more sustainable and efficient growth.
- More effective planning and development processes that support innovation and reduce delivery barriers.
- Strategic growth focused in and around Launceston to reinforce its role as the region’s primary centre for jobs, education, health and services.
- More diverse, affordable and well-located housing in Greater Launceston supported by planning policy that encourages infill, renewal and medium-density options.
- Supporting site-specific responses to legacy development that may include adaptation measures or retreat, where risks from natural hazards and climate impacts cannot be otherwise managed.
- Strengthening public awareness, hazard disclosure and preparedness through consistent, regionally coordinated approaches.
- Stronger partnerships between governments, communities and Aboriginal organisations to advance shared climate resilience goals.
- Supporting locally driven workforce strategies that enable training, housing and employment for industry, care and service workers.
- Managing growth through clearly articulated local strategies that are consistent with regional directions while responding to the unique character, capacity and aspirations of each community.



Image: St Leonards
Nick Hanson Visuals

RSD2 Caring for Country and Place

Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy



Regional Strategic Direction 2:

We care for Country and Place

Northern Tasmania is shaped by the deep and ongoing connections that Aboriginal people maintain to Country, encompassing land, waters, skies, culture, community, and identity. These connections are grounded in custodianship, cultural knowledge, and lived experience that continue today*.

The landscapes, ecosystems, cultural places and scenic values of Northern Tasmania are central to the region's identity, wellbeing, liveability and economy. They are not just environmental assets but living places that hold meaning, stories, and responsibilities.

Greater Launceston is home to important natural and cultural assets, including the kanamaluka / Tamar estuary and river systems that hold deep Aboriginal significance and are central to the region's identity. Land use pressures from population growth, tourism and agriculture may threaten such sensitive areas. Regional planning plays an important role in setting expectations for how we care for these places and mitigate these pressures, by valuing and enabling culturally respectful engagement, protecting environmental and cultural values, and managing change in a way that sustains both communities and landscape.

** This Regional Strategic Direction acknowledges that the diversity of Aboriginal communities, identities, and governance across Northern Tasmania is complex. There is no single voice or single way to represent this, but it is important. It also acknowledges that the development of Regional Land Use Strategies has not historically been underpinned by a formal, culturally led process to embed Aboriginal voices or governance. Ongoing effort is needed to build the relationships, trust, and governance mechanisms to enable Aboriginal-led participation in future land use planning decisions. While the significance of Aboriginal connections to Country is acknowledged, any formal protection or incorporation of Aboriginal cultural values into the statutory planning system will require further collaboration and agreement with both Aboriginal communities and the Tasmanian Government.*



Image: Devils Gullet
Meander Valley Council

RSD 2 – What this will look like over the next 25–30 years:

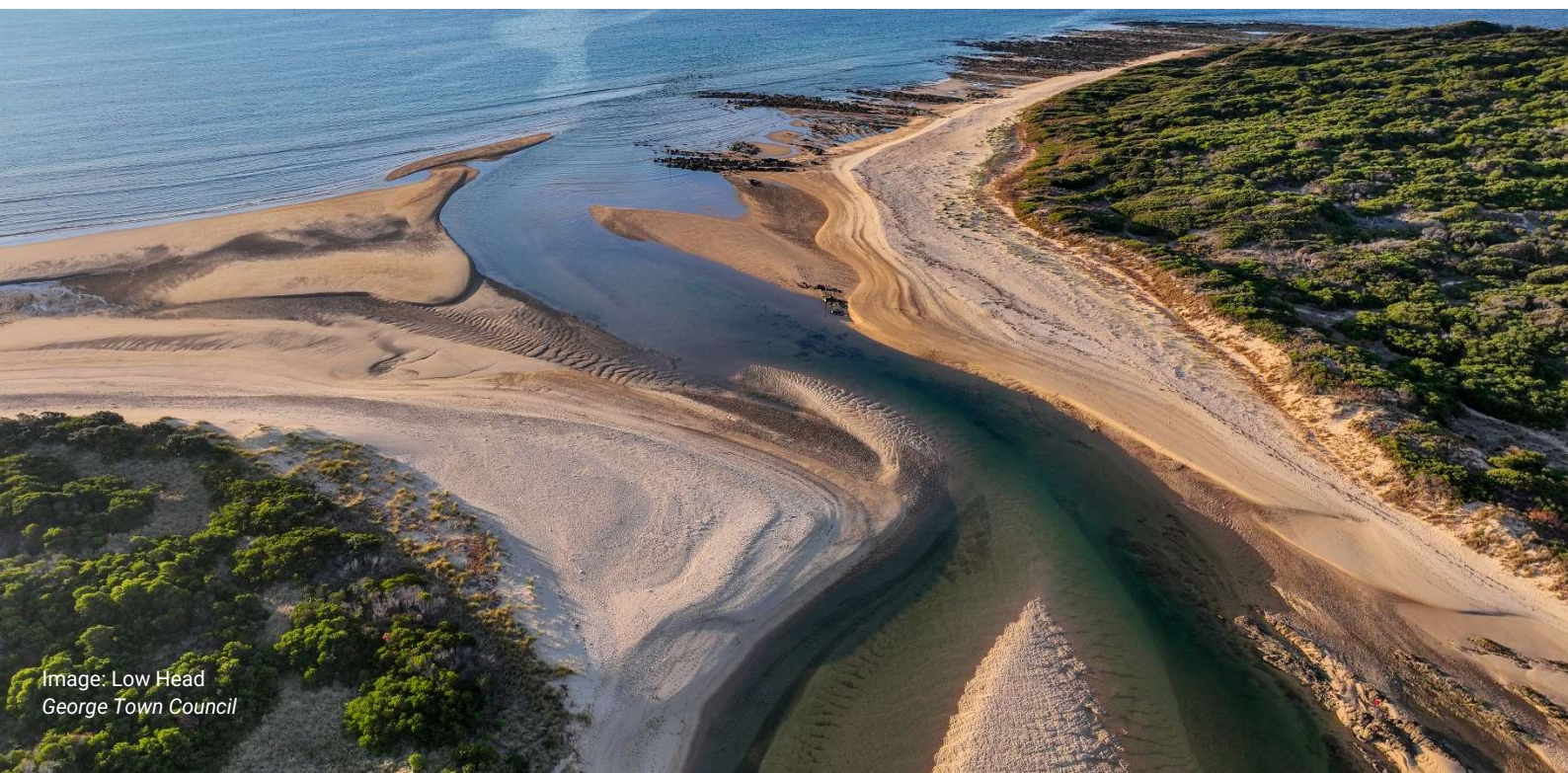
- A planning culture that values, respects and learns from both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal knowledge systems to guide more just and sustainable place-based development.
- A region where natural assets (including coastal waters, rivers and estuaries, native vegetation, significant landforms, and national and local parks) are valued as central to wellbeing, identity and the economy.
- Embedding environmental sustainability as a core principle in growth planning.
- Growth patterns that honour Aboriginal connections to Country (encompassing land, waters, skies and cultural knowledge) while protecting ecological integrity and responding to the aspirations of diverse communities.

RSD 2 – As our Region changes, this means:

- Stronger recognition of Aboriginal connections to Country and cultural values in regional land use strategies, and support for incorporation into local planning instruments where appropriate and culturally supported.
- Directing growth away from high-value or high-risk natural areas using climate-informed and evidence-based planning tools.
- Growth patterns that minimise impacts upon Earth's critical life-supporting systems, preserve ecosystem resilience and exemplify good environmental stewardship.
- Valuing landscapes as working places that sustain people, livelihoods, biodiversity, and culture together.
- Supporting the participation of Aboriginal communities in land use planning through mechanisms that are culturally safe, fit-for-purpose, and co-developed over time.

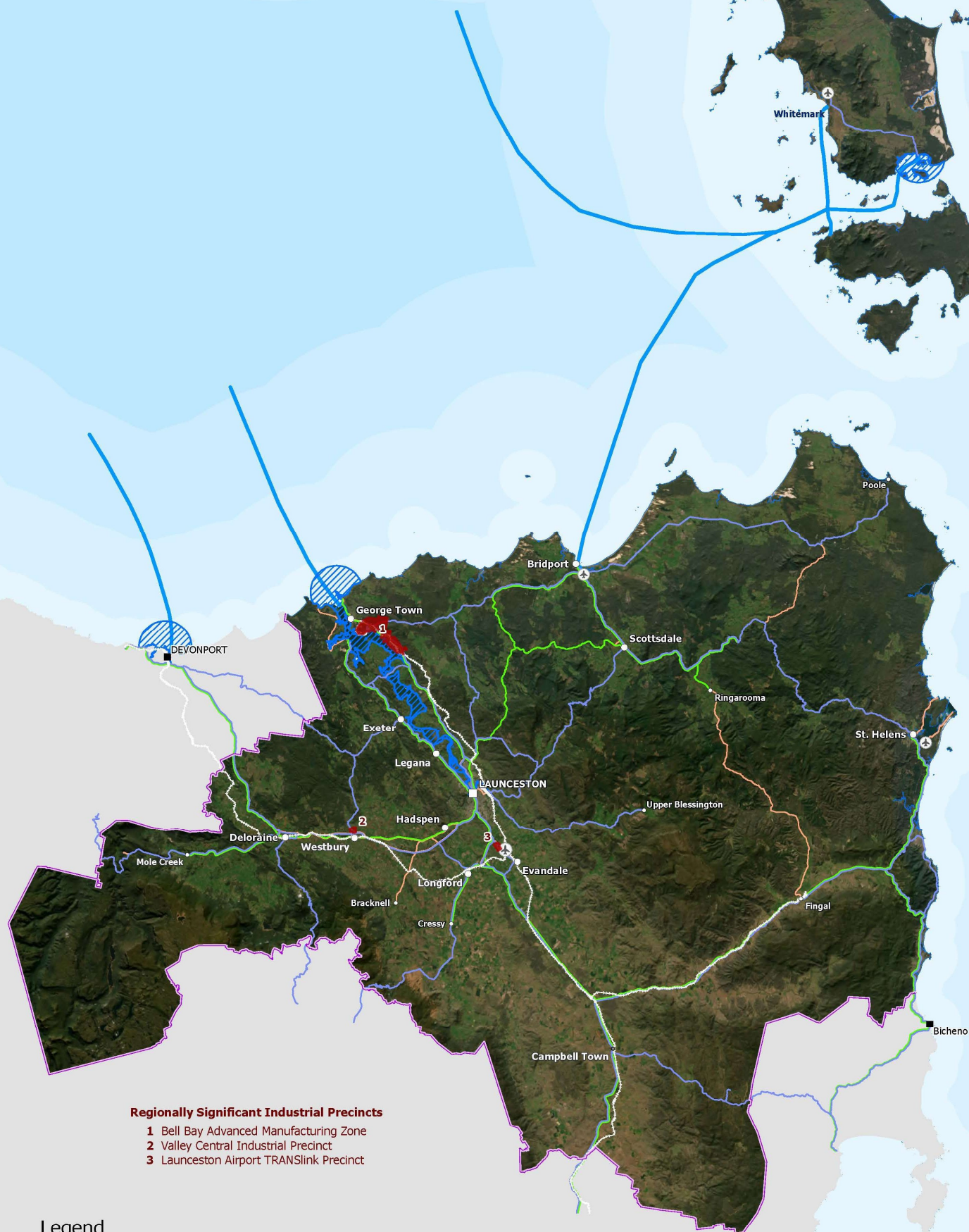
RSD 2 – Land use planning will be supported by:

- Creating and strengthening culturally respectful and genuine engagement processes that recognise the diversity of Aboriginal communities, governance structures, knowledge holders, and protocols in Northern Tasmania.
- Advocating for tools, guidance, and partnerships that help planners, councils, and industry stakeholders build long-term, respectful, and trust-based relationships with Aboriginal communities in Northern Tasmania.
- Improving access to reliable, consistent environmental, cultural, and hazard data to support planning, decision-making, and monitoring.
- Continuing to invest in partnerships that embed care for Country and place, including regional and local Aboriginal-led land management, conservation, and stewardship initiatives, where appropriate and welcomed.



RSD 3: Regional and Global Connectivity

Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy



0 5 10 20 Km





Regional Strategic Direction 3: Northern Tasmania is regionally and globally connected

Infrastructure and connectivity underpin the productivity, wellbeing and liveability of communities across Northern Tasmania. This includes strategic freight and transport corridors, utilities, digital infrastructure, social services, and access to open and recreational spaces.

As the region's primary urban centre, Launceston functions as a key regional hub for transport, freight, digital connectivity and service delivery. It is home to strategic infrastructure including the Launceston General Hospital, University of Tasmania Inveresk campus, Launceston Airport, and key road and rail corridors. These assets connect rural and coastal communities with essential services and opportunities, strengthening regional integration.

Yet freight efficiency is increasingly compromised by fragmented planning, competing land uses, and gaps in regional coordination. Without stronger protections and alignment between land use, infrastructure and investment priorities, key assets risk being constrained. A coordinated spatial approach is needed to safeguard freight corridors, enable industrial land development, and integrate regional transport networks into broader planning systems.

Stronger integration and coordination between land use and infrastructure planning is essential to support sustainable, equitable and future-ready outcomes for the region for the region. Growth should be sequenced to align with existing infrastructure capacity wherever possible, while future investments should support equitable access and regional opportunity.

RSD 3 – What this will look like over the next 25–30 years:

- Integrated transport networks, including public and active transport infrastructure, that reduce car dependency supporting connectivity between the metropolitan and broader region.
- A region where housing, employment and services are underpinned by well-timed and integrated infrastructure delivery.
- Equitable access to digital infrastructure that supports enterprise growth, employment, education and services, with a good baseline level of service available across all communities.
- Infrastructure planning that connects people to opportunity by improving access to housing, jobs and services, particularly in areas where growth can be efficiently supported.
- A protected and efficient freight network that enhances regional productivity, safeguards export capacity, and strengthens supply chain connections across ports, industrial areas and rural producers.

RSD 3 – As our Region changes, this means:

- Ensuring safe and efficient transport connections between Greater Launceston and surrounding towns to support access to services, jobs, education, and industrial areas.
- Coordinating strategic land use and infrastructure planning with industrial, freight and local, national and international export investment.
- Prioritising growth in locations with existing infrastructure and services capacity, including latent potential in already-zoned areas.
- Land supply and development sequencing are aligned across the region and supported by necessary infrastructure.
- Strategic assets like Bell Bay, Launceston Airport, TRANSLink and Valley Central are supported by planned industrial precincts and future ready infrastructure.
- A network of digitally connected centres supporting education, innovation and flexible work across the Region.
- Reinforcing the role of Launceston's as the civic, cultural and governance heart of a more connected and collaborative northern region.
- Industrial and freight precincts that are strategically located and efficiently linked to ports, airports and supply chains.
- Freight corridors and strategic assets are safeguarded through coordinated planning and land use protections to support more efficient freight operations.
- Prioritising growth along public transport corridors, near activity centres and key services, improving accessibility and service efficiency.
- Increased capacity for connectivity to essential services within the region through community infrastructure.



Image: TRANSLink Precinct
Northern Midlands Council

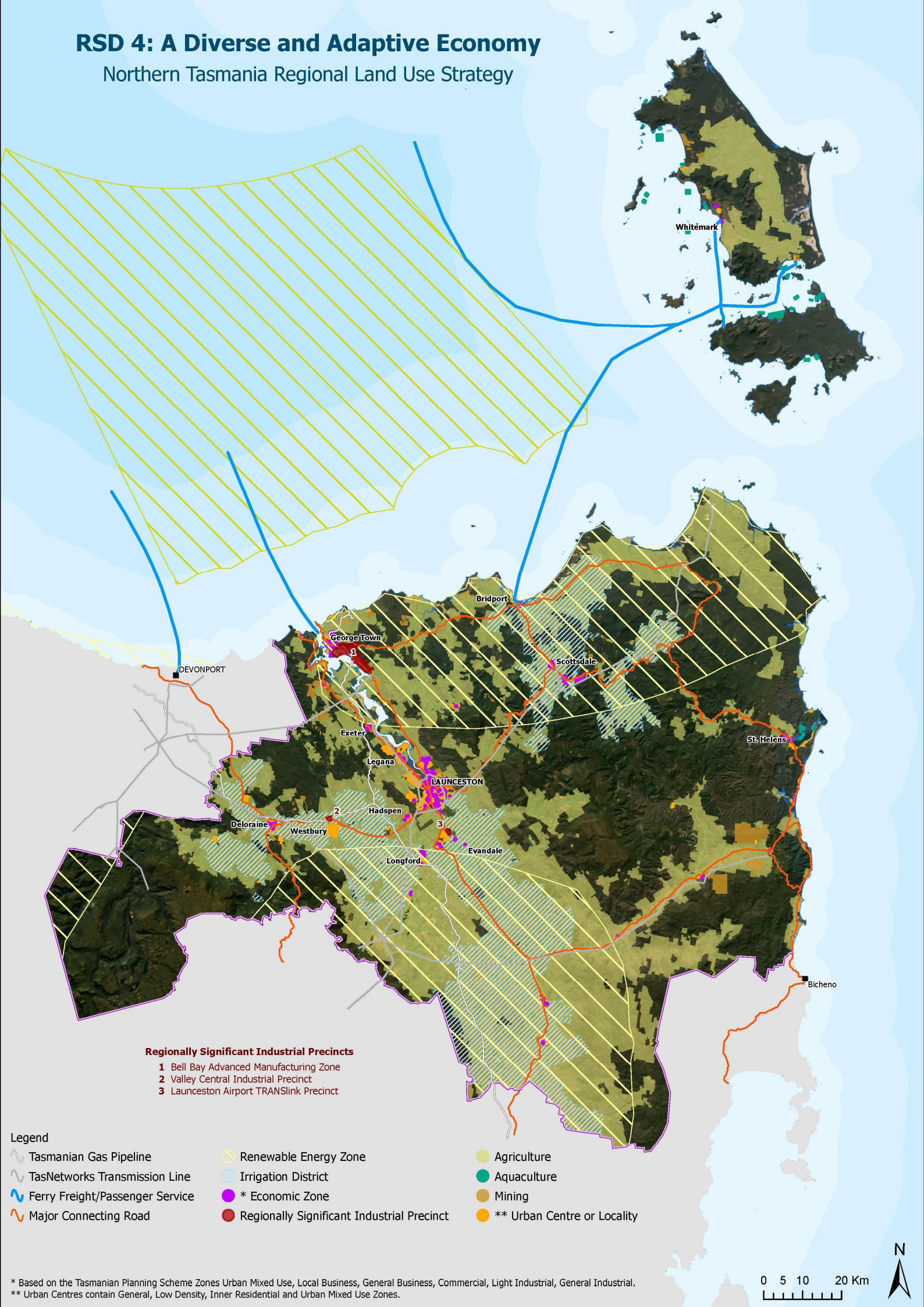


RSD 3 – Land use planning will be supported by:

- Strengthening coordination between councils, State agencies and utilities to align land use, infrastructure and economic investment, delivering greater efficiency and avoiding uncoordinated development.
- Encourage integration of transport and land use to better support modal shift to public and active transport in Greater Launceston.
- Evidence-based coordination of land use and infrastructure planning to support efficient, logical and sustainable settlement and infrastructure planning to improve access to essential services across Northern Tasmania.
- Aligning infrastructure delivery with agreed regional growth areas.
- Public transit systems that are safe, inclusive and support modal shift across regional and urban centres.
- Supporting integrated land use and transport planning to reduce car dependence, improve access to jobs and services, and encourage public and active transport use.
- Investment in digital infrastructure that enables remote work, education and enterprise growth.

RSD 4: A Diverse and Adaptive Economy

Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy



Regional Strategic Direction 4:

A diverse and adaptive economy

Northern Tasmania's economy is evolving, with growth in education, digital services, healthcare, creative industries, renewable energies and remote working. These changes present opportunities to diversify employment and strengthen regional economic resilience and adaptability.

A more coordinated regional approach is needed to embed innovation into planning, align infrastructure and services planning with emerging industries, and enable flexible, place-based economic development to meet the needs of industry.

Greater Launceston anchors the regional economy, with a critical concentration of jobs and industry across health care, education, construction, tourism and advanced manufacturing. Its institutions and businesses act as a gateway for innovation, investment and regional service delivery. The city also provides training, employment and infrastructure that supports rural and coastal economic activity throughout the North.

Northern Tasmania's rural areas are home to highly valued agricultural, aquaculture, forestry, fishing, tourism, mining and other resource-related industries. These industries, and those yet to emerge, will need to continue adapting to changing conditions. A more coordinated regional approach is required to align infrastructure and land use with economic opportunity, and to support flexible, place-based economic development across diverse communities.

Northern Tasmania's ageing population is increasing demand for care, support and service roles, particularly in health, aged care, childcare, hospitality and community sectors. These roles offer stable employment and economic opportunity, especially in rural and coastal towns.

A more responsive, place-based approach is needed to support economic diversification and local economic resilience.



Image: Westbury
Meander Valley Council

RSD 4 – What this will look like over the next 25–30 years:

- More resilient local economies with a diverse range of industries, including technology, health, education, and agriculture and tourism, where appropriate.
- Supporting flexible, mixed-use precincts that combine jobs, housing, services and learning environments.
- Launceston will continue to anchor the Northern Tasmanian economy by supporting growth in key sectors such as health, education, tourism, and advanced manufacturing which ensures health and vitality for the region.
- Regional collaboration that ensures smaller towns benefit from shared investment, expertise and strategic infrastructure based in Launceston.
- A more diverse and resilient rural economy built on agriculture, tourism, innovation and local strengths that supports economic opportunity while maintaining food security and landscape values.
- Innovation and rural adaptation while maintaining long-term land stewardship.
- A planning framework that balances economic diversification with the protection of agricultural land and natural assets.
- Integrated infrastructure and services and housing that support workforce stability.
- Place-based care economy that supports youth, ageing, newcomers and career changers.
- An increase in industrial activity in key locations that takes advantage of our natural resources, promotes diversity and attracts a skilled workforce.

Image: Centre Pivot
Dorset Council





Image: St Helens Vineyard
Break O'Day Council

RSD 4 – As our Region changes, this means:

- Encouraging place-based planning approaches that enable communities to respond to emerging economic opportunities within the scope of local and regional planning frameworks.
- Land use planning that identifies and supports appropriately located growth areas for existing and emerging industries.
- Supporting locally appropriate economic diversification on rural land where it complements existing land use, protects regional landscape values, and is consistent with State policy frameworks.
- Enabling Greater Launceston to support regional workforce needs through affordable housing, training opportunities and service accessibility.
- Coordinated investment in Launceston's employment and service precincts to sustain economic opportunity and regional workforce support.
- Enabling place-based change that supports the long-term sustainability of rural communities.
- Enabling economic diversification on rural lands where diversification can occur without compromising agricultural opportunity and value.
- Minimise land use conflict and protect agricultural and aquaculture assets from incompatible development and fragmentation.
- Protecting strategic freight corridors by ensuring that adjacent land uses in key locations are compatible with industrial and logistics functions and do not compromise freight efficiency.
- The visitor economy is supported by enabling appropriate accommodation for visitors and seasonal workers in locations where infrastructure and service provision is viable and aligned with strategic planning priorities.
- The ability to respond to investment opportunities that support the regional economy in the right places, at the right time.

RSD 4 – Land use planning will be supported by:

- Improved alignment between land use planning and infrastructure planning to support business and industry development across the region.
- Planning that supports timely infrastructure coordination to enable investment opportunities aligned with regional priorities.
- Clear identification and protection of employment and service precincts in Launceston to support regionally significant industries and future economic growth.
- Strategic infrastructure, employment land and digital connectivity are in place in Greater Launceston to support business growth, innovation and workforce development.
- Encouraging greater integration of climate, economic, infrastructure and land use considerations in planning policy. This includes land use compatibility and buffers that reflect the needs of the resource sector, where appropriate.
- Stronger trust in land use planning, built through transparency, co-design and advocacy for practical system improvements.
- Supporting locally driven workforce strategies that enable training, housing and employment for care and service workers.
- Coordinated planning to align housing, services and workforce needs to facilitate access to essential care and community resilience.



Image: Launceston
Nick Hanson Visuals

RSD1 Vibrant, Liveable and Safe Communities <i>Ferry Freight/Passenger Service:</i> - Route into Devonport from LIST Transport layer - Flinders Island routes digitised from ESRI World Topographic Map; schedules available from Schedule - Bass Strait Freight <i>Major connecting Road</i> - LIST Transport layer with a custom filter to include key strategic routes that connect significant centres across each of the 7 councils - Does not include all B Roads <i>Minor connecting Road</i> - LIST Transport layer with a custom filter to include other connecting routes that appear as freight or bus routes on RSD #3; includes some B Roads - Does not include all C Roads <i>Major Watercourse</i> - LIST CFEV Rivers ICV layer filtered to show watercourses with a stream level order of 4 or higher <i>Natural Hazards</i> - Tasmanian Planning Scheme Code Overlays layer filtered to include Landslip (High and Medium-Active), Coastal Erosion, Coastal Inundation and Flood-prone areas; - Does not include Bushfire-prone areas (which cover 98% of the NTRLUS area) <i>Urban Centre or Locality</i> - Tasmanian Planning Scheme Zones layer filtered to include Residential (General, Low Density & Inner) and Urban Mixed Use Zones	RSD2 Caring for Country <i>Major Watercourse</i> - LIST CFEV Rivers ICV layer filtered to show watercourses with a stream level order of 4 or higher <i>Scenic Road Corridor</i> - Tasmanian Planning Scheme Code Overlays layer filtered to include Scenic road corridors <i>Cultural Value</i> - Tasmanian Planning Scheme Code Overlays layer filtered to include Local Historic and Heritage places and precincts - LIST Aboriginal Land layer <i>Scenic Protection Area</i> - Tasmanian Planning Scheme Code Overlays layer filtered to include Scenic protection areas <i>Ramsar Wetland</i> - LIST Ramsar Wetlands layer <i>Significant Karst Landscape</i> - LIST CFEV Karst ICV layer <i>National Park or Reserve</i> - LIST Reserve Conservation Areas layer filtered to <u>exclude</u> Conservation Covenants, Private Reserves and all conservation areas < 1,000 ha <i>Dual Place Names</i> - Dual place names as retrieved from https://tacinc.com.au/map/map on 12 December 2025
RSD3 Regional Connectivity <i>Airport:</i> - Esk generated layer derived from LIST Infrastructure Point layer and planner input <i>Ferry Freight/Passenger Service:</i> - Route into Devonport from LIST Transport layer - Flinders Island routes digitized from ESRI World Topographic Map; schedules available from Schedule - Bass Strait Freight <i>Heavy Vehicle Route:</i> - Supplied Average Annual Daily Traffic All Heavy Vehicle Counts layer <i>Intercity Bus Route:</i> - LIST Bus Routes layer filtered to display main intercity routes <i>Railway Operational:</i> - LIST Railways layer filtered to show 'open' railway lines <i>Other Connecting Road:</i> - Major and Minor Connecting Roads from RSD #1 combined <i>Port Waters:</i> - LIST Port Waters layer <i>Regionally Significant Industrial Precinct:</i> - Esk generated layer derived from Tasmanian Planning Scheme Code Overlays layer filtered to include specific General Industrial zones	RSD4 Diverse Economy <i>Tasmanian Gas Pipeline:</i> - LIST Tasmanian Gas Pipeline Easement layer <i>TasNetworks Transmission Line:</i> - LIST TasNetworks Transmission Lines layer <i>Ferry Freight/Passenger Service:</i> - Route into Devonport from LIST Transport layer - Flinders Island routes digitized from ESRI World Topographic Map; schedules available from Schedule - Bass Strait Freight <i>Major Connecting Road:</i> - LIST Transport layer with a custom filter to include key strategic routes that connect significant centres across each of the 7 mainland councils - Does not include all B Roads <i>Renewable Energy Zone:</i> - Supplied Average_Annual_Daily_Traffic_All_Heavy_Vehicle_Counts layer <i>Irrigation District:</i> - LIST Tasmanian Irrigation – Irrigation Districts layer <i>Economic Zone:</i> - Tasmanian Planning Scheme Zones layer filtered to include Business (Central, General & Local), Industrial (General & Light), Commercial and Urban Mixed Use Zones <i>Regionally Significant Industrial Precinct:</i> - Esk generated layer derived from Tasmanian Planning Scheme Code Overlays layer filtered to include specific General Industrial Zones <i>Agriculture:</i> - Tasmanian Planning Scheme Zones layer filtered to include Agriculture Zones <i>Aquaculture:</i> - Supplied Marine Leases and Marine Farming Zones layers combined <i>Mining:</i> - Supplied Mining Leases layer <i>Urban Centre or Locality</i> - Tasmanian Planning Scheme Zones layer filtered to include Residential (General, Low Density & Inner) and Urban Mixed Use Zones