

What is Planning?

Planning aims to manage how cities, towns and regions grow or change, in a way that benefits the public interest. It's about better outcomes for people, places, the environment and the economy.

Planning is becoming increasingly essential to how we deal with some of the issues and opportunities facing Queensland and Australia, including:

- > Accommodating a rapidly growing population
- > Increasing housing choice and affordability
- > Creating liveable cities in which people and communities can thrive
- > Creating places that support economic growth, productivity and innovation
- > Making sure we have the right infrastructure in place to support communities, the economy and jobs growth
- > Making the best possible use of public investment in infrastructure
- > Ensuring our communities become more resilient to natural hazards
- > Supporting more environmentally sustainable ways of living
- > Protecting the natural environment, green space and natural resources

As planning policies affect peoples' rights to use their land and outcomes affect members of the community more broadly, our planning framework needs to be designed to be fair, balanced, transparent and accountable. It also needs to be efficient and effective.

There are a range of tools under the *Planning Act 2016* to support different aspects of the system.



Legislation

Sets the key planning rules and establishes the framework of planning instruments that support the operation of the plan-making, development assessment and dispute resolution systems.

WHO

- > Queensland Government

WHAT

- > *Planning Act 2016*
- > *Planning and Environment Court Act 2016*
- > *Planning Regulation 2017*



State Planning Instruments

Set out state and regional planning interests for growth management across Queensland.

WHO

- > Queensland Government

WHAT

- > State Planning Policy
- > Regional Plans



Statutory Instruments

Ensure the plan-making and development assessment systems are consistent.

WHO

- > Queensland Government

WHAT

- > Minister's Guidelines and Rules
- > Development Assessment Rules
- > State Development Assessment Provisions
- > Social Impact Assessment Guideline



Local Planning Instruments

Guide growth and development in each local government area.

WHO

- > Local Governments
- > Approved by the Queensland Government

WHAT

- > Local planning schemes
- > Local Government Infrastructure Plans
- > Temporary Local Planning Instruments
- > Planning scheme policies

How does it work?

Queensland's planning framework is established in the *Planning Act 2016*. It comprises of four main systems: Plan making, community benefit, development assessment and dispute resolution.

The plan-making system

Guides all strategic planning and future development throughout the state.



State Government

- > Mandates the roles and responsibilities in plan-making.
- > Articulates, in the State Planning Policy and in Regional Plans, the state's interests in plan-making that are to be delivered in a local government planning scheme.
- > Establishes the plan making processes through the Minister's Guidelines and Rules which includes the minimum requirements for community engagement in plan-making.
- > Articulates the mandatory parts of a local government planning scheme.
- > Provides for different levels of assessment that a planning scheme may apply to development.
- > Approves local government planning schemes and amendments.



Local Government

- > Prepares and owns its planning scheme. This is the primary document that sets out plans for managing growth and change in each local government area across Queensland.
- > The planning scheme regulates what new development should occur and how.



Community and Industry

- > Can get involved in and make comment when the Queensland Government is preparing a new, or amending an existing, State Planning Policy or regional plan.
- > Can get involved in and make comment when a local government is preparing a new or amending an existing planning scheme.

The community benefit system

Sets out requirements when undertaking social impact assessment and entering into community benefit agreements.



State Government

- > Establishes the land uses to which the community benefit system applies.
- > Provides the process and matters a proponent must consider in carrying out a social impact assessment.



Local Government

- > Determines its level of involvement and participation in social impact assessment process.
- > Receives social impact assessment report prepared by the proponent.
- > Negotiates and enters into community benefit agreements



Community and Industry

- > Applicants use the community benefit system, where applicable, to identify social impacts, how social impacts will be managed and how community benefits will be delivered.
- > Applicants undertake social impact assessment processes, including community and stakeholder consultation.
- > Applicants negotiate and enter into community benefit agreements.
- > Community members and other stakeholders inform social impact assessments through consultation and can have a role in the development and delivery of community benefit agreements.

The development assessment system

Sets out if, and how, development may occur.



State Government

- > Establishes the process for assessing development (by both the state and local government), in the Development Assessment Rules.
- > Identifies particular development for assessment by the state, through the Planning Regulation 2017.
- > The State Assessment and Referral Agency assesses state aspects of development proposals against the provisions in the State Development Assessment Provisions.



Local Government

- > Regulates, through its planning scheme, what land uses and development proposals need to obtain an approval from the local government (called assessable development) and the level of assessment that applies.
- > Assesses development that it made assessable in its planning scheme.
- > Considers submissions and comments on development applications and issuing a decision (to approve or refuse) each application.



Community and Industry

- > Applicants use the planning scheme to identify what type of development is envisaged in which areas and the process and criteria that will apply to their development proposal.
- > Applications are made against the local planning scheme.
- > People may make comment on some types of development proposals. Find out more about how to have your say on a development application.

The dispute resolution system

Resolves disputes and offences.



State Government

- > Sets the rights to appeal on development decisions.
- > The Planning and Environment Court sets a court-based process for resolving certain matters.
- > The Development Tribunal provides a low-cost, speedier dispute resolution option for certain technical matters.



Local Government

- > May get involved in the dispute resolution system, for example where an applicant appeals a local government's decision on a development application.



Community and Industry

- > Applicants may get involved in the dispute resolution system, where they disagree with, and wish to appeal, a state or local government's development decision.
- > Community members who made a 'properly made' submission on a development application may get involved if they wish to appeal the development decision.