Queensland’s Planning Framework

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

Local Planning Instruments
guide growth and development in each local government area

Who
Local governments

What
Local planning schemes
Local Government Infrastructure Plans
Temporary Local Planning Instruments
Planning scheme policies

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Queensland’s planning framework is established in the *Planning Act 2016*. It comprises three main systems: plan-making, development assessment and dispute resolution. State and local governments share the responsibility for delivery and operation of these systems.

### 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 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.