

# What is the State Planning Policy?

The **State Planning Policy** expresses the Queensland Government's interests in, and policies for, a range of land use planning matters. It provides a policy framework for planning outcomes across Queensland by requiring that these state interests are delivered through local government planning schemes and regional plans.

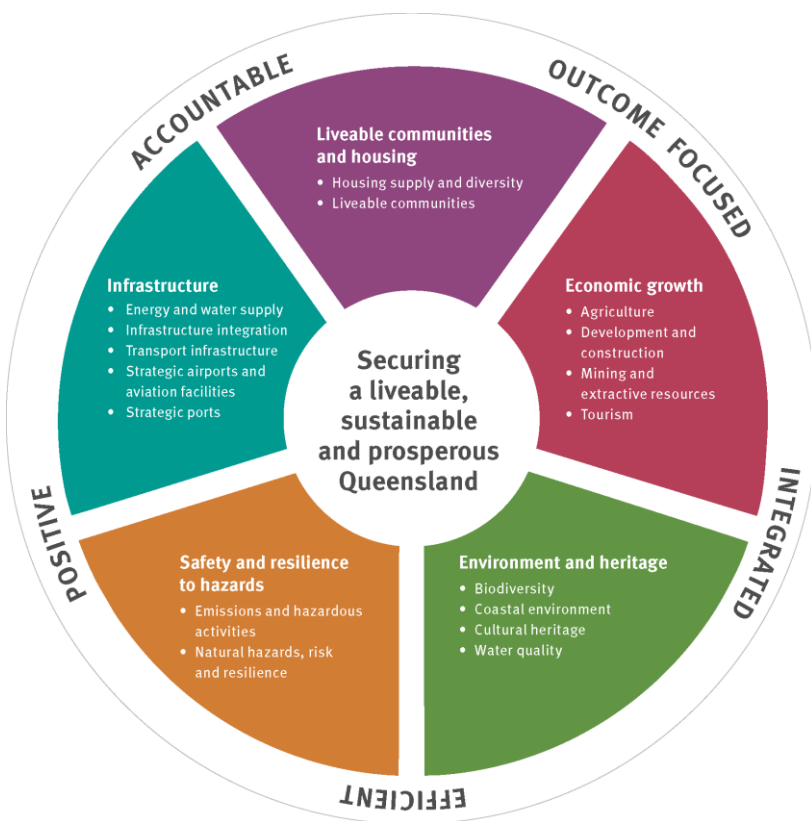
## What the SPP does

The SPP identifies 17 state interests grouped into five broad themes: liveable communities and housing, economic growth, environment and heritage, safety and resilience to hazards, and infrastructure.

The SPP helps the Queensland Government and local government deliver consistent policy directions across the state at the local level. These state interest policies cover a wide range of issues, for example:

- facilitating connected pedestrian, cycling and public transport networks as part of new development
- identifying and conserving places of cultural heritage significance
- protecting major electricity infrastructure corridors from incompatible land uses.

The SPP contains guiding principles to ensure plan-making and development assessment systems are outcome focused, integrated, efficient, positive and accountable.



Many of the SPP state interests are represented in mapping layers in the **SPP integrated mapping system (SPP-IMS)**. This is a resource local government can use when preparing their planning schemes. You can also view these maps to understand the values and characteristics that the Queensland Government has identified over these lands. This mapping includes matters such as key resource areas, state heritage places, railway corridors, important agricultural areas and bushfire prone areas.

## How SPP outcomes are delivered

The SPP outcomes are primarily delivered through local government planning schemes.

Local government need to consider how the relevant parts of the SPP apply in their area when making or amending a planning scheme and must appropriately integrate those parts of the SPP. For example, the planning scheme may identify areas subject to hazards such a flood and bushfire and decide what types of future development are suitable in those areas. This delivers on the state interest of avoiding or mitigating the risks associated with natural hazards to protect people and property.

The Queensland Government does not mandate how local government must address a state interest, because no two local government areas are the same. Instead, the state government works with local government through the plan-making process to ensure the state interests are adequately reflected in their planning schemes.

State government also uses the SPP when making a new or amending an existing regional plan. This is to make sure the regional plan helps deliver the state interests in that region of Queensland.

Some state interests also contain 'assessment benchmarks' that may need to be used by applicants when making, and state and local government when assessing, development applications.

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