

State Planning Policy – state interest guidance material

Mining and extractive resources

July 2017



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Using the SPP state interest guidance material

The Queensland Government established the State Planning Policy (SPP) to define the matters of state interest in land-use planning and development. State interests in the SPP consist of a state interest statement, state interest policies and, where applicable, assessment benchmarks.

This guidance material has been prepared to support the implementation of the SPP and the interpretation of the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest. Although the SPP broadly applies to a range of activities undertaken by state and local governments, the guidance material is particularly focused on assisting local governments when making or amending a local planning instrument and when applying the assessment benchmarks (to the extent relevant).

The SPP does not prioritise one state interest over another, providing flexibility for decision-makers to respond to specific regional and local circumstances. This allows for the state interests to be considered in their entirety rather than as individual or separate priorities. State interests are to be considered in the context of the guiding principles in the SPP which promote an *outcome focused, integrated, efficient, positive* and *accountable* planning system.

The SPP guidance material is intended to be read in conjunction with the SPP and the relevant state interest. The SPP guidance material is not statutory in its effect and does not contain any new policy. It is not mandatory for local governments to use the guidance material but it is provided to assist with the interpretation and application of the state interest policies and the assessment benchmarks contained in the SPP.



The SPP guidance material is structured as follows:

Part 1: Understanding the state interest – This section briefly explains why a particular matter is a matter of state interest, describes the purpose of the relevant state interest statement and defines the core concepts associated with the state interest.

Part 2: Integrating the state interest policies – This section provides background and further explanation for each of the state interest policies defined in the SPP. It also provides examples and options regarding how to appropriately integrate each state interest policy into a local planning instrument.

Part 3: Mapping – This section identifies and explains the mapping layers contained in the SPP Interactive Mapping System (IMS) relevant to a particular state interest. It also clarifies how a local government can locally refine state mapping in certain instances and outlines where online mapping for the state interest can be accessed (if relevant).

Part 4: Applying assessment benchmarks – In accordance with the Planning Regulation, an assessment manager or referral agency must have regard to the SPP when assessing a development application. For some state interests, there are also specific assessment benchmarks that must be used by a local government for development assessment. This section outlines the development applications to which the assessment benchmarks apply and how a development application may demonstrate compliance with these benchmarks, to the extent that these are relevant. The assessment benchmarks contained in the SPP will apply to assessable development in addition to any assessment benchmarks contained in a local planning instrument, to the extent of any inconsistency.

Part 5: Example planning scheme provisions – This section provides example planning scheme provisions that a local government may choose to adopt, or to adapt, when making or amending a local planning instrument. It is important to note that the example planning scheme provisions provided may only be in relation to a particular aspect of a state interest, rather than addressing all of the particular state interest policy requirements.

Part 6: Supporting information – This section provides a list of technical resources that a local government may wish to refer to when making or amending a planning scheme. This section also provides a glossary of terms and acronyms used throughout the SPP guidance material.

Where text in this guidance material is in a coloured text box, it is an excerpt from the SPP and is either the state interest statement, state interest policy or the assessment benchmarks applicable to the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest.

Any queries related to the SPP guidance material or the SPP should be sent to SPP@dilgp.qld.gov.au.

Part 1: Understanding the state interest

State interest statement

Extractive resources are protected and mineral, coal, petroleum and gas resources are appropriately considered to support the productive use of resources, a strong mining and resource industry, economical supply of construction materials, and avoid land use conflicts where possible.



Background

Mining and extractive resources supply the materials needed to power and build roads, houses, hospitals, airports and rail lines. A strong resources industry is vital to Queensland's economy: a growing state requires economical access to essential raw materials to support its construction and infrastructure sectors.

The SPP ensures resources are protected from development that could compromise the ability to extract and transport resources.

Extractive resources

Extractive resources include sand, gravel, rock, clay and soil. The planning system regulates applications for development surrounding extractive resource sites, and for proposals to extract resources. Local governments assess development applications in accordance with their planning scheme.

Raw quarry materials are a 'high volume, low value' building material resulting in transportation costs being a high proportion of the final cost. Extraction of materials should occur close to the end use, and development along the transport route should not obstruct haulage of the resources.

Extraction activities are generally considered an 'environmentally relevant activity' (ERA), which means an 'environmental authority' (EA) is also required before extraction can occur (see Part 6: Supporting Information).

Mining resources

Mining resources include mineral, coal, petroleum and gas resources. The planning system does not regulate proposals relevant to mining resources.

Mining resources are the property of the state, and exploration or development of these resources is decided by the state in accordance with the state's resources Acts. The state's resources Acts comprise: *Geothermal Energy Act 2010*; *Geothermal Exploration Act 2004*; *Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009*; *Mineral Resources Act 1989*; *Petroleum Act 1923*; *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004*. Where relevant to areas of regional interest, the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014* seeks to manage impacts and support the coexistence of resource activities and other regulated activities.

While resource development proposals are not assessed against local government planning schemes or by local governments, planning schemes should give consideration to known mineral, coal, petroleum and gas resources and existing/proposed resource developments. Where possible, measures should also be included to avoid conflicts with other land uses.

Legislative environments

Integration of this state interest into planning instruments needs to recognise the differing legislative environments relating to the approval, management and production of extractive resources (extractive industry) and mineral and petroleum resources.

Key resource areas (KRAs)

KRAs are locations across Queensland that the state has identified as containing extractive resources of state or regional significance. KRAs comprise both existing quarry sites and sites not developed for extractive industry. Appendix 1 includes a list of all designated KRAs that are mapped in the SPP Interactive Mapping System (IMS).

KRAs are identified to protect them from development that could compromise the ability for resources to be extracted in the future. The identification of KRAs does not constitute approval to extract resources, nor does it affect the local government's role as the assessment manager for extractive industry activities.

To be identified as a KRA, the resource must meet one or more of the criteria listed in Table 1. If a resource meets any of these criteria, the resource area is further reviewed. The review considers local constraints in defining the boundaries of a potential KRA. The Department of Natural Resources and Mines (DNRM) is responsible for identifying and reviewing KRAs.

KRAs referred to in this guideline are those identified and mapped by the state under the SPP; however, local governments can also apply the KRA concept to protecting extractive resources of local significance.

Table 1: KRA identification criteria

Criterion	Detail
Size	The size of the extractive resource is equal to or greater than the annual demand for the commodity type in its region or sub-region.
Production	The resource is capable of producing 5 per cent of annual demand for the commodity type in its region or sub-region.
Market	The resource can supply more than one significant part of the region or sub-region.
Scarcity	The resource has particular physical properties that are scarce in the region or sub-region.
Specialised	The resource is a specialised resource needed for strategic infrastructure.

An identified KRA is made up of four components, as shown in Table 2 and Figure 2.

Table 2: KRA components

Component	Detail
Resource/ processing area	<p>The extent of the extractive resource and any operational areas associated with the extraction and processing of the resource.</p> <p>The boundary of the area is defined by the potential for extractive industry activities, and includes the resource area where blasting and other primary extraction would take place.</p> <p>The area can include adjacent areas where other extractive activities (such as crushing, screening and stockpiling) may occur.</p>
Separation area	<p>The separation area is the area surrounding the resource/processing area required to maintain separation from people who may be affected by residual impacts such as noise, dust and ground vibrations of existing or future extractive operations in the resource/processing area.</p> <p>The minimum distance is 200 metres for resources that do not require</p>

	<p>blasting or crushing to extract (sand, gravel and clay) and 1,000 metres for hard rock resources where blasting and crushing of material is required.</p> <p>An extractive resource might extend beyond the boundary of the resource/processing area and, where this occurs, an extractive industry could take place in the separation area, provided that the function of the separation area is not compromised.</p> <p>In some cases the separation area may be less than the minimum distances in consideration of local features such as topography or existing development commitments for incompatible land uses.</p>
Transport route	<p>The shortest practical route used to transport extracted resources to market.</p> <p>The transport route is a road or a rail link from the boundary of the resource/processing area to a major road or railway.</p>
Transport route separation area	<p>The area surrounding the transport route needed to maintain separation of people from undesirable levels of noise, dust and ground vibration produced as residual impacts from the transportation of extractive material. The distance is measured 100m from the centre line of the indicated transport route for a KRA.</p>

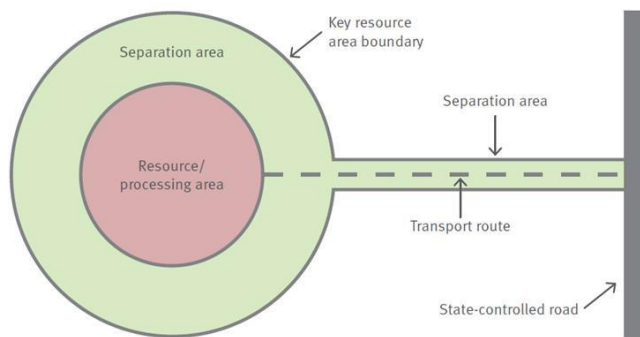


Figure 2: Components of KRAs

Further information about KRAs, their selection process and development is available online (See Part 6: Supporting information).

Core concepts

Extractive resources

Locations suitable for resource extraction are limited by geological availability and, due to their proximity to urban markets, are often at risk of encroachment from land uses that are sensitive to the impacts of extractive processes.

The identification of extractive resources well in advance of when extraction occurs ensures that new resource sites are available after existing extractive resource sites are exhausted. This ensures a steady supply of materials to support economic development and construction over the long term.

The state identifies the location of mining resources through Key Resource Area (KRA) mapping on the SPP IMS and the list at Appendix 1 of this guidance material.

Mining resources

The resources industry is a key driver of the Queensland economy. This diverse industry supports the needs of other industries and the community through the supply of valuable commodities. Ongoing resource exploration and development is vital to deliver employment, infrastructure, raw materials, skills and prosperity.

By considering the location of minerals, coal, petroleum and gas deposits, planning schemes can ensure the issues and opportunities generated by the development of mining resources are recognised as part of the planning process. This strengthens the opportunities for beneficial co-existence of mining and other activities, and avoids sterilisation of valued resources.

Part 2: Integrating the state interest policies

When making or amending a local planning instrument, each local government is required to consider all state interests in the SPP and appropriately integrate those state interests applicable to their local area.

Appropriately integrating a state interest requires all state interest policies to be considered by a local government, but it does not necessarily mean a local government must address each and every state interest policy when making or amending a local planning instrument. For example, if a local government needs to balance competing state interests in a local planning instrument, it may not be possible to address all policies for a particular state interest.

This balancing of state interests may mean that the planning scheme preferences one state interest policy over another. This outcome will be considered as part of the state interest review. Ministerial approval means the approach taken by the local government in balancing the state interest policies is endorsed by the state.

This section provides examples for how to appropriately integrate each state interest policy for the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest.

State interest policy (1)

Extractive resources:

Key resource areas (KRAs) are identified, including the resource/processing area, separation area, transport route and transport route separation area.

Background

KRAs need to be identified in local planning instruments, whether they are partly or wholly located in the local government area.

While identification of a KRA in a planning scheme does not constitute or guarantee approval to extract resources from the site, planning schemes and their associated consultation processes play a key role in recognising KRAs and informing the community about the role of KRAs.

How to appropriately integrate the policy

- 1.1 Identify KRAs that are wholly or partially in the local government area by identifying KRAs by number in the strategic framework of a planning scheme and/or including a KRA overlay map and code that specifically identify each component of the KRA.

State interest policy (2)

Extractive resources:

KRAs are protected by:

- (a) maintaining the long-term availability of the extractive resource and access to the KRA
- (b) avoiding new sensitive land uses and other incompatible land uses within the resource/processing area and the related separation area of a KRA that could impede the extraction of the resource
- (c) avoiding land uses along the transport route and transport route separation area of a KRA that are likely to compromise the ongoing use of the route for the haulage of extractive materials
- (d) avoiding new development adjacent to the transport route that is likely to adversely affect the safe and efficient transportation of the extractive resource.

Background

KRAs are identified by the state to protect them from development that could compromise the ability to access, extract and transport significant resources in the future.

In addition to state-identified KRAs, local governments are encouraged to identify and incorporate similar protections for extractive resources of local significance. The local significance of the extractive resource area should be identified individually in the planning scheme, as the justification for outcomes sought may differ.

Development could compromise the ability for resources to be extracted and transported including sensitive land uses and incompatible development.

Sensitive land uses are defined under Schedule 24 – Definitions of the Planning Regulation 2017. Incompatible development is not defined and must be considered on a case-by-case basis by local government. It is not possible to prescribe a set list of development types that are incompatible with extractive industries, although broadly, uses that would suffer adverse impacts as a result of extractive industry activities in a KRA can be considered incompatible. The level of incompatibility depends on:

- local conditions
- type of resource being extracted
- method of extraction
- potential impacts of extracting, processing and transporting the resource
- mechanisms available to mitigate impacts
- nature and design of development.

Some forms of industrial development may be compatible with resource extraction and transportation, while others may not. For instance, a small-scale spray-painting facility defined as ‘medium-impact industry’ may be incompatible with the dust emissions caused by resource extraction, unless measures are in place to mitigate the impact of these emissions. However, other forms of development also defined as medium-impact industry, such as a wood-working workshop, may be compatible with dust emissions. In addition, industries reliant on precision instruments such as laboratories and some manufacturing may also be incompatible with blasting from hard rock quarrying activities.

Compatibility with KRAs must be considered on a case-by-case basis by local governments, informed by the above, and any other relevant, considerations. To inform decisions about development compatibility with resource extraction, local governments are encouraged to consult with DNRM and local extractive industry operators.

When considering the compatibility of new uses in the transport route or transport route separation area, local governments should consider if the development could compromise the ongoing use of the route to haul resources.

Figure 3 illustrates the process local governments should follow when considering the compatibility of new uses in the resource/processing area and related processing area of a KRA.

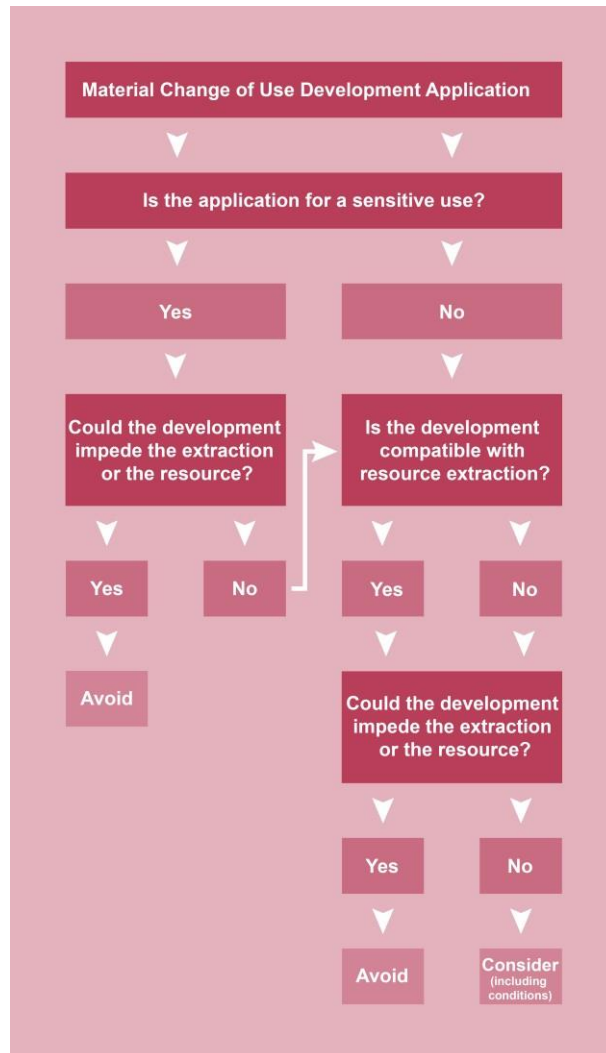


Figure 3: KRA compatibility considerations

How to appropriately integrate the policy

- 2.1 In the strategic framework, include strategic and specific outcomes to identify the importance of KRAs for supporting the economic development of the local government area and ensure KRAs are protected from the encroachment of sensitive land uses and incompatible development.
- 2.2 Ensure zoning of KRAs is consistent with the protection of KRAs from sterilisation by sensitive land uses or incompatible development. Zoning consistent with protecting a KRA includes the rural zone in the first instance, an extractive industry zone,¹ or a limited development zone.

Environmental management or environmental management and conservation zoning may be appropriate for separation areas. However, this zoning can be misleading if applied to the resource/ processing area of the KRAs, by suggesting the area would be protected for environmental values, rather than protecting current or future resource extraction.

- 2.3 In the extractive resources overlay code (if used), establish that sensitive land uses and incompatible development are generally not consistent with the purpose of the code, unless measures are in place to ensure development will not impede extraction or haulage of resources.
- 2.4 Material change of use development applications for sensitive and incompatible land uses (excluding those exempted in the assessment benchmarks) and reconfiguring a lot applications may be made assessable. These applications should be assessed against benchmarks relating to compatibility with the KRA and the ability to develop extractive industry.

Assessment benchmarks should include relevant performance outcomes and acceptable outcomes so that:

- development is compatible with the use of the resource/processing area of the KRA for an extractive industry
- development includes appropriate measures to mitigate the impacts of resource extraction activities in the separation areas.

State interest policies (3), (4) and (5)

Mineral, coal, petroleum and gas resources:

- (3) The importance of areas identified as having valuable minerals, coal, petroleum and gas resources, and areas of mining and resource tenures are considered.
- (4) Opportunities for mutually beneficial co-existence between coal, minerals, petroleum and gas resource development operations and other land uses are facilitated.
- (5) The location of specified petroleum infrastructure is considered.

¹ If a local government chooses to use an extractive industry zone, it should ensure that the extractive industry zone code does not preclude temporary uses on the land. Additionally, extractive industry zoning should be limited (where practical) to the extent of the resource area or an area approved for extractive industry (i.e. if only part of a lot contains a resource, only that part of the lot should be zoned for extractive industry).

Background

A local government planning scheme cannot regulate mining resource production activities carried out on resource tenure. Additionally, exploration activities (to identify new resource deposits) are generally of short duration and low impact, and therefore are not regulated by local planning instruments. However, local governments should seek to consider the mineral, coal, petroleum and gas resource deposits in or affecting their local area and understand the potential impacts of current and proposed development of those resource activities.

Where applicable, local governments should include measures that minimise potential conflicts between resource development and land uses regulated under the planning scheme. This involves considering the likely impacts and interrelationships of resource development and how they might affect matters the planning scheme regulates. These could include housing demand, service industry development and out-of-sequence infrastructure requirements.

Areas identified for residential development in a regional plan generally seek to avoid conflict with resource extraction, processing and transport. There may, however, be cases where competing state interests can be resolved in a way that gives priority to residential development without ruling out resource activities. For example, priority living areas mapped in regional plans where resource activity is regulated under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*. Local governments can undertake more detailed planning for those areas in accordance with the direction set out in the regional plan (if relevant).

In researching and preparing a planning scheme, local governments can use the Mines Online Maps (MOM) (see Part 3: Mapping) to consider coal, minerals, petroleum and gas resource deposits, resource tenure locations, and locations of petroleum infrastructure and licenses in their local government area. MOM data are updated regularly and are not intended to be replicated in planning scheme mapping – rather they should be used to inform planning scheme drafting.

How to appropriately integrate the policies

3/4/5.1 Consider stating the importance of mining resources and the resources industry in the strategic framework.

3/4/5.2 Where possible and appropriate, include measures (such as zoning and overlays) that minimise conflict with other land uses that may impact on future resource extraction and haulage.

In some cases rural zoning may be appropriate. This will depend on the level of certainty around a mining resource deposit's size, location, current and future development potential, existing land uses, population and settlement pattern and geological characteristics of the area.

Or, if an area is currently subject to mining activities or mining activity may soon occur, the use of a limited development zone may be suitable. This area may include, but not be limited to, land covered by an existing mineral development license or mining lease.

3/4/5.3 Consider likely development needs and infrastructure impacts of mining activity on growth patterns, support services and infrastructure demands for the local community. For example, resource development proposals may create further demand for housing in a local government area.

3/4/5.4 Consider opportunities for mutually beneficial co-existence between mining operations and other land uses. For example industrial, service and accommodation uses can service mining operations.

3/4/5.5 Consider the location of specified petroleum and gas infrastructure (such as well heads and compressor stations) as an input into land-use planning activities. The location of infrastructure should inform strategic planning decisions. For example, avoid development and reconfiguration of lots that may restrict access to wells and ensure sensitive uses are avoided, or appropriately designed, in areas affected by noise from compressor stations.

Part 3: Mapping

To support the SPP, wherever possible and to the extent relevant, matters of state interest are spatially represented as layers included in the SPP IMS. The mapping is necessary to help local government, the community and industry understand and interpret where and how state interest policies and assessment benchmarks included in the SPP apply.

Several mapping layers contained in the SPP IMS are prepared by entities other than the Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning and may serve an additional purpose outside the Queensland planning system. Where relevant, the SPP IMS represents the single point of truth for the spatial representation of the state interests expressed in the SPP.

Appendix 1 of the SPP identifies three categories of mapping layers provided or referred to in the SPP IMS that are intended to be used in one of the following ways:

- Category 1** – State mapping layers that must be appropriately integrated in a local planning instrument in a way that achieves the relevant state interest policy.
- Category 2** – State mapping layers that must be appropriately integrated, and can be locally refined by a local government in a local planning instrument in a way that achieves the relevant state interest policy.
- Category 3** – State mapping layers that are provided for local government information purposes only.

The SPP IMS is located at: <https://planning.dilgp.qld.gov.au/maps>. Any queries related to the SPP mapping should be sent to mappingenquiries@dilgp.qld.gov.au.

This section provides clarity regarding the mapping layers on the SPP IMS relevant to the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest.

Mapping layers

KRA – Resource/processing area	
Purpose	KRA – Resource/processing areas show the extent of the extractive resource area and any operational areas associated with the extraction and processing of the resource.
Mapping category	Category 1
Data custodian	DNRM
Head of power	SPP July 2017

KRA – Separation area	
Purpose	KRA – Separation areas show the area surrounding the resource/processing area required to maintain separation from people and land uses potentially affected by residual impacts such as noise, dust and ground vibrations of existing or future extractive operations in the resource/processing area.
Mapping category	Category 1
Data custodian	DNRM
Head of power	SPP July 2017

	KRA – Transport routes show the shortest practical route used to transport extracted resources to market. The transport route is a road or a rail link from the boundary of the resource/processing area to a major road or railway.
Mapping category	Category 1
Data custodian	DNRM
Head of power	SPP July 2017

KRA – Transport route separation area	
Purpose	KRA – Transport route separation areas show the area surrounding the transport route needed to maintain separation of people from undesirable levels of noise, dust and ground vibration produced as residual impacts from the transportation of extractive material.
Mapping category	Category 1
Data custodian	DNRM
Head of power	SPP July 2017

Planning scheme mapping cannot alter the extent or configuration of SPP IMS KRA mapping. If a local government believes SPP IMS KRA mapping is incorrect, or if it has more detailed information about any component, the local government should consult with the Geological Survey of Queensland (GSQ) in DNRM (see Part 6: Supporting information). Amendments to KRA mapping will first be amended in the SPP IMS prior to amendments to planning scheme mapping. This process ensures SPP IMS mapping is always the point of truth for up-to-date KRA mapping.

While not mandatory, a local government may also develop and apply similar mapping to locally significant extractive resource areas to respond to current and future development pressures in their area. Locations of known extractive industry sites can be obtained from the Resource Planning Unit of the GSQ.

A list of identified KRAs is also available at Appendix 1: Key resource area reports and maps.

Mining resource layers

The SPP IMS does not include any layers regarding mining resources. However, state government mapping resources are available for consideration in planning scheme drafting (see Part 6: Supporting information).

MOM is an online interactive mapping tool maintained by DNRM. It provides information and mapping of coal, minerals, petroleum and gas resource deposits, resource tenure locations and holder information, locations of petroleum infrastructure and licences for the whole of Queensland. MOM is available at minesonlinemaps.business.qld.gov.au.

The Queensland Globe is an online interactive mapping tool that provides mapping for specific themes or 'globes' that may be useful when developing a planning instrument. The Mines and Coal Seam Gas Globes include spatial information for tenure locations, wells, permits, geophysical surveys and mining areas. The Queensland Globe is located at: www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/support-assistance/mapping-data-imagery/maps/queensland-globe. All data can be downloaded via QSpatial (see Part 6: Supporting information).

Part 4: Applying assessment benchmarks

The SPP contains specific assessment benchmarks for the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest.

Under the Planning Regulation 2017, the assessment benchmarks apply if the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest has not been appropriately integrated in a planning scheme. If this is the case, a development application must be assessed against the assessment benchmarks to the extent of any inconsistency with the planning scheme and where the assessment manager considers these assessment benchmarks are relevant to the proposed development.

In addition, the assessment manager must have regard to the SPP (including the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest statement and policies), where the planning scheme has not appropriately integrated the state interest. The SPP applies as a matter to have regard to where the assessment manager considers these matters are relevant to the proposed development and only to the extent of any inconsistency with the planning scheme.

This section provides guidance for local government when determining how a development application may satisfy these assessment benchmarks.

Applicable development:

A development application for:

- (1) reconfiguring a lot within a KRA; or
- (2) a material change of use within the resource/processing area of a KRA or the separation area for the resource/processing area of a KRA; or
- (3) a material change of use within the transport route separation area of a KRA that will result in an increase in the number of people working or residing in the transport route separation area.

However, requirements (2) and (3) above do not apply to the assessment of a material change of use for a:

- (a) dwelling house on an existing lot; or
- (b) home-based business (where not employing more than two non-resident people on a full-time equivalent basis); or
- (c) caretaker's accommodation (associated with an extractive industry); or
- (d) animal husbandry; or
- (e) cropping.

Assessment benchmark (1)

Development within a resource/processing area of a KRA will not impede the undertaking of an existing or future extractive industry development.

How a development application may demonstrate compliance with the assessment benchmark

Development, including sensitive land uses, which could prevent or constrain extractive industry is avoided in the resource/processing area of a KRA. Development compatible with the operation of an extractive industry is supported. This may include temporary uses as well as other uses associated with an extractive industry.

Assessment benchmark (2)

Development of sensitive land uses and other potentially incompatible land uses is avoided within the separation area for a resource/processing area of a KRA, if it could impede the extraction of the resource.

How a development application may demonstrate compliance with the assessment benchmark

Development for a sensitive or incompatible land use does not encroach into the separation area for a resource/processing area of a KRA, if it could impede the extraction of the resource. Development compatible with the operation of an extractive industry is supported. This may include temporary or other uses associated with an extractive industry. Development that increases the number of people working in the separation area can mitigate or generate impacts like an extractive industry.

Assessment benchmark (3)

Development not associated with extractive industry in the transport route separation area of a KRA does not increase the number of people working or residing in the transport route separation area unless the development mitigates the impacts of noise, dust and vibration generated by the haulage of extractive materials along the transport route.

How a development application may demonstrate compliance with the assessment benchmark

Sensitive land uses and developments that are incompatible with noise, dust and vibrations (which will be generated by the haulage of extractive materials), especially land uses that increase the number of residents, are not encouraged in the transport route separation area. Development that will increase the number of people working within the transport route separation area is not supported.

Development that increases the number of resident or workers would only be supported if they can demonstrate that they adequately mitigate the impacts of noise, dust and vibration generated by the current and future haulage of extractive materials along the transport route.

Assessment benchmark (4)

Development adjacent to the transport route does not adversely affect the safe and efficient use of the transport route by vehicles transporting extractive resources.

How a development application may demonstrate compliance with the assessment benchmark

Development does not increase the number of properties with access points to the KRA transport route. If a new access point is required, development access points are designed to ensure the safe and efficient operation of vehicles transporting resources.

Part 5: Example planning scheme provisions

Example planning scheme provisions for the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest have been prepared. A local government may choose to adopt or otherwise adapt these when making or amending a planning scheme.

The example planning scheme provisions should not be seen as the only way to appropriately reflect the *Mining and extractive resources* state interest. It is not intended that a local government would use these example provisions verbatim.

Where a local government seeks to adopt the example planning scheme provisions, variations will be required to reflect the local circumstances, opportunities and aspirations of each local government area.

Example code: Extractive resources overlay

Application

This code applies to all development in a KRA.

Purpose

The purpose of the extractive resources overlay code provisions is to protect extractive resources in a KRA from development that might prevent or constrain current or future extraction of the resource.

The purpose of the code will be achieved through the following overall outcomes:

- (a) Development ensures that resource/processing areas and transport routes are protected from encroaching development that is for sensitive land uses or incompatible development that could impede extraction or haulage of resources, from a KRA.
- (b) Development ensures that KRA separation areas and transport route separation areas are not encroached on by sensitive land uses or incompatible development that could impede extraction or haulage of resources from a KRA.
- (c) Development, other than for an extractive industry, is buffered from and is able to mitigate impacts likely to occur as a result of an extraction of resources from a key resource area.

Table 3: Assessment benchmarks for assessable development

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
<p>PO1 Development in a resource/processing area of a KRA, KRA separation area or KRA transport route separation area does not increase the number of people working or congregating in the KRA (unless the development is compatible with the safe and efficient operation of extractive industry), or impede existing or future resource extraction.</p> <p><i>Note: To be compatible with the safe and efficient operation of extractive industry in the KRA, development should incorporate measures that mitigate the current and potential adverse effects from existing and future extractive industry to acceptable levels.</i></p> <p><i>Suitable mitigation measures may include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>locating buildings and structures the greatest distance practicable from the resource extraction and processing areas and associated transportation routes;</i> b) <i>designing buildings so the areas where people work or congregate are furthest from the resource extraction and processing area and associated transportation routes;</i> c) <i>minimising openings in walls closest to the sources of any current or potential adverse effects;</i> d) <i>providing mechanical ventilation to areas in which people work or congregate;</i> e) <i>utilising appropriate construction methods and materials including insulation, sealants and glazing that minimise the transmission of noise, vibration, dust, fumes and odours; and</i> f) <i>providing outdoor recreation space adjacent to a building façade that shields the recreation space from resource extraction and processing areas and associated transport routes.</i> 	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.
<p>PO2 Development will not adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of vehicles transporting extractive materials.</p>	No acceptable outcome is prescribed.

Part 6: Supporting information

Extractive industry

Information on Environmentally Relevant Activities and Environmental Authorities is available at www.ehp.qld.gov.au/licences-permits/business-industry/

Geological Survey of Queensland

To discuss key resource areas, mining resources and known extractive and mining activities, contact the Resource Planning Unit of the Geological Survey of Queensland in the Department of Natural Resources and Mines

GSQ_ResourcePlanning@dnrm.qld.gov.au

Key resource areas

Guide to key resource areas—Department of Natural Resources and Mines

<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/mining/quarries/key-resource-areas>

Mining resources

MOM is an online interactive mapping tool maintained by DNRM. It provides information and mapping of coal, minerals, petroleum and gas resource deposits, resource tenure locations and holder information, locations of petroleum infrastructure and licences for the whole of Queensland.

MOM is available at minesonlinemaps.business.qld.gov.au.

The Queensland Globe is an online interactive mapping tool that provides mapping for specific themes or 'globes' that may be useful when developing a planning instrument. The Mines and Coal Seam Gas Globes include spatial information for tenure locations, wells, permits, geophysical surveys and mining areas.

The Queensland Globe is located at: www.business.qld.gov.au/running-business/support-assistance/mapping-data-imagery/maps/queensland-globe. All data can be downloaded via QSpatial.

Information about resource development proposals and their likely impacts can be sourced from the environmental impact statement documents for mineral, coal, gas and petroleum project proposals available through the Coordinator-General or Department of Environment, Heritage and Protection.

Documentation on both current and completed coordinated projects being overseen by the Coordinator-General is available at

<http://www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/assessments-and-approvals/coordinated-projects.html>

Information regarding environmental impact statement processes for resources projects which are not being coordinated by the Coordinator-General are available at www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/impact-assessment/eis-processes/index

See Part 3: Mapping for relevant mapping resources.

Spatial data

Queensland Spatial Catalogue — QSpatial provides spatial data for mining and extractive resources in a variety of formats available for download

<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/index.page>

Appendix 1: Key resource area reports and maps

See the DILGP website for PDF KRA maps and reports:

www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/planning/state-planning-instruments/state-planning-policy-guidance-material.html

Maps of KRAs are also available on the SPP Interactive Mapping System.

KRA no.	Title	Local government area
1	Ravensbourne KRA	Toowoomba Regional Council
2	Inglewood KRA	Goondiwindi Regional Council
3	Wellcamp Downs KRA	Toowoomba Regional Council
4	Glenvale KRA	Toowoomba Regional Council
5	Malu KRA	Toowoomba Regional Council
6	Jimbour KRA	Western Downs Regional Council
7	Braeside KRA	Southern Downs Regional Council
8	Harlaxton KRA	Toowoomba and Lockyer Valley Regional Councils
9	Wongabel KRA	Tablelands Regional Council
10	Barron River Flats KRA	Cairns Regional Council
11	Mountainview KRA	Cairns Regional Council
12	Redlynch KRA	Cairns Regional Council
13	Wright Creek KRA	Cairns Regional Council
14	Ravenshoe KRA	Tablelands Regional Council
15	Coorumba Road KRA	Cassowary Coast Regional Council
16	Pin Gin Hill KRA	Cassowary Coast Regional Council
17	Tichum Creek KRA	Mareeba Shire Council
18	Benedict Road KRA	Rockhampton Regional Council
19	Taragoola KRA	Gladstone Regional Council
20	Yarwun KRA	Gladstone regional Council
21	Nerimbera KRA	Livingstone Shire Council
22	Pink Lily KRA	Livingstone Shire and Rockhampton Regional Councils
23	The Cedars KRA	Mackay Regional Council
24	Farleigh KRA	Mackay Regional Council
25	Hatfield KRA	Mackay Regional Council
26	Foxdale KRA	Whitsunday Regional Council
27	North Gregory KRA	Whitsunday Regional Council
28	The Rocks KRA	Burdekin Shire Council
29	Mount Cordelia KRA	Hinchinbrook Shire Council
30	Black River KRA	Townsville City Council
31	Bohle KRA	Townsville City Council
32	Pinnacles KRA	Townsville City Council
33	Waitara KRA	Isaac Regional Council
34	Cape Cleveland KRA	Townsville City Council
35	Roseneath East KRA	Townsville City Council
36	Roseneath West KRA	Townsville City Council
37	West Euri Creek KRA	Whitsunday Regional Council
38	N/A	N/A

39	Ferny Grove KRA	Brisbane City Council
40	Maitland Road KRA	Cairns Regional Council
41	Kholo Creek KRA	Brisbane and Ipswich City Council
42	Mount Coot-tha KRA	Brisbane City Council
43	Beachmere KRA	Moreton Bay Regional Council
44	Bracalba KRA	Moreton Bay Regional Council
45	Meldale/Donnybrook KRA	Moreton Bay Regional Council
46	Narangba KRA	Moreton Bay Regional Council
47	Ningi KRA	Moreton Bay Regional Council
48	Glasshouse KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
49	Meridan Plains KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
50	Glenview KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
51	Sunrock KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
52	Bli KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
53	Image Flat KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
54	Yandina Creek KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
55	Toolborough Road KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
56	Ringtail Creek KRA	Noosa Shire Council
57	Wahpunga Range KRA	Noosa Shire Council
58	Whiteside KRA	Moreton Bay Regional Council
59	Pine Rivers North KRA	Moreton Bay Regional and Brisbane City Councils
60	Pine Rivers South KRA	Moreton Bay Regional and Brisbane City Councils
61	Bromelton KRA	Scenic Rim Regional Council
62	Blue Rock KRA	Gold Coast City Council
63	Carbrook/Eagleby KRA	Logan City Council
64	N/A	N/A
65	Jacobs Well KRA	Gold Coast City Council
66	Nerang KRA	Gold Coast City Council
67	Northern Darlington Range KRA	Gold Coast City Council
68	Oxenford KRA	Gold Coast City Council
69	Stapylton KRA	Gold Coast City Council
70	West Burleigh KRA	Gold Coast City Council
71	Mount Cotton KRA	Redland City and Logan City Council
72	West Mount Cotton KRA	Redland City and Logan City
73	Dingyarra KRA	Somerset Regional Council
74	Glen Arden KRA	Somerset Regional Council
75	Harris Terrace KRA	Somerset Regional Council
76	Schmidt's Terrace KRA	Somerset Regional Council
77	Hills Terrace KRA	Somerset Regional Council & Ipswich City Council
78	Wiralee KRA	Somerset Regional Council
79	Mount Cross KRA	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
80	N/A	N/A
81	Mount Marrow KRA	Ipswich City Council
82	Purga KRA	Ipswich City Council
83	Summerville KRA	Somerset Regional Council & Ipswich City

		Council
84	Marbango KRA	Maranoa Regional Council
85	Warrrian KRA	Maranoa Regional Council
86	N/A	N/A
87	N/A	N/A
88	Meadvale KRA	Gympie Regional Council
89	Moy Pocket KRA	Gympie & Sunshine Coast Regional Council
90	Dundowran KRA	Fraser Coast Regional Council
91	N/A	N/A
92	Red Ridge KRA	Bundaberg Regional Council
93	Hodgleigh KRA	South Burnett Regional Council
94	Clutha Creeks Sands KRA	Logan City Council
95	Mundoolun Connections Sands KRA	Scenic Rim Regional Council
96	Reedy Creek KRA	Gold Coast City Council
97	Tantitha KRA	Bundaberg Regional Council
98	Peak Hill KRA	Rockhampton Regional Council
99	Bladenburg KRA	Winton Shire Council
100	Windermere KRA	Winton Shire Council
101	Shoecraft KRA	Banana Shire Council
102	Yalkara KRA	Banana Shire Council
103	Fairview KRA	Banana Shire Council
104	Kianga KRA	Banana Shire Council
105	Prospect Creek KRA	Banana Shire Council
106	Tomato Island KRA	Bundaberg Regional Council
107	Bedford Weir KRA	Central Highlands and Isaac Regional Council
108	Shepton KRA	Central Highlands Regional Council
109	Springsure KRA	Central Highlands Regional Council
110	Tolmies Creek KRA	Central Highlands Regional Council
111	Castlereagh KRA	Cloncurry Shire Council
112	Archer River KRA	Cook Shire Council
113	Auburn KRA	Western Downs Regional Council
114	Wandoan KRA	Western Downs Regional Council
115	Mount Eaton KRA	Fraser Coast and Gympie Regional Councils
116	Antigua and Mungar KRA	Fraser Coast Regional Council
117	Iveragh KRA	Gladstone Regional Council
118	Tannum KRA	Gladstone Regional Council
119	Targinne KRA	Gladstone Regional Council
120	Kildonan KRA	Goondiwindi Regional Council
121	Tandan KRA	Goondiwindi Regional Council
122	Scotchy Pocket KRA	Gympie Regional Council
123	Luxor KRA	Isaac Regional Council
124	Mount Phillips KRA	Isaac Regional Council
125	Redhill KRA	Isaac Regional Council
126	Apsley KRA	Isaac Regional Council
127	Fairfield KRA	Isaac Regional Council

128	Moranbah South KRA	Isaac Regional Council
130	Mount Sylvia KRA	Lockyer Valley and Toowoomba Regional Councils
131	Paradise Creek KRA	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
132	Benholme KRA	Mackay Regional Council
133	Mandurana KRA	Mackay Regional Council
134	Mount Homebush KRA	Mackay Regional Council
135	Headache Hill KRA	Maranoa Regional Council
136	Calliope River KRA	Gladstone Regional Council
137	Jardine Bluff KRA	Mount Isa City Council
138	Muan Quarry KRA	North Burnett Regional Council
139	Cryna KRA	Scenic Rim Regional Council
140	Erin View KRA	Scenic Rim Regional Council
141	Kangaroo Mountain KRA	Scenic Rim Regional Council
142	Markwell Creek KRA	Scenic Rim Regional Council
143	Yore Road KRA	Scenic Rim Regional and Logan City Councils
144	Horse Mountain KRA	Somerset Regional Council
145	Manyung Sand KRA	South Burnett and Gympie Regional Councils
146	Ballogie KRA	South Burnett Regional Council
147	Burrum KRA	Moreton Bay and Sunshine Coast Regional Council
148	Dulong KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
149	Belli Park KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Coast
150	Maroochy North Bli KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
151	Dimbulah Road KRA	Mareeba Shire Council
152	Walsh River KRA	Mareeba Shire and Tablelands Regional Councils
153	Quinalow Road KRA	Toowoomba Regional Council
154	Muntalunga KRA	Townsville City Council
155	Gregory River KRA	Whitsunday Regional Council
156	Maroochy North Coolum KRA	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
157	Wooderson KRA	Gladstone Regional Council
158	Mount Walker KRA	Scenic Rim Regional Council
159	Banff Terrace KRA	Somerset Regional and Lockyer Valley Regional Council
160	Sarina South KRA	Mackay Regional Council
161	Hustons Road KRA	Western Downs Regional Council
163	Captains Mountain KRA	Toowoomba Regional Council
164	Yerra Road KRA	Fraser Coast Regional Council
165	Warrawee Sand KRA	Western Downs Regional Council

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