

State Planning Policy—state interest guideline

# Mining and extractive resources

April 2016



# Preface

## Using this state interest guideline

The Queensland Government established the State Planning Policy (SPP) to define the specific matters of state interest in land use planning and development. To support the implementation of the SPP, each state interest in the SPP is supported by a state interest guideline such as this one.

This state interest guideline must be read in conjunction with the SPP.

The SPP does not prioritise one state interest over another and thus provides flexibility for local governments to respond to specific regional and local contexts. This allows for the state interests to be considered as an entirety rather than as individual competing or conflicting priorities.

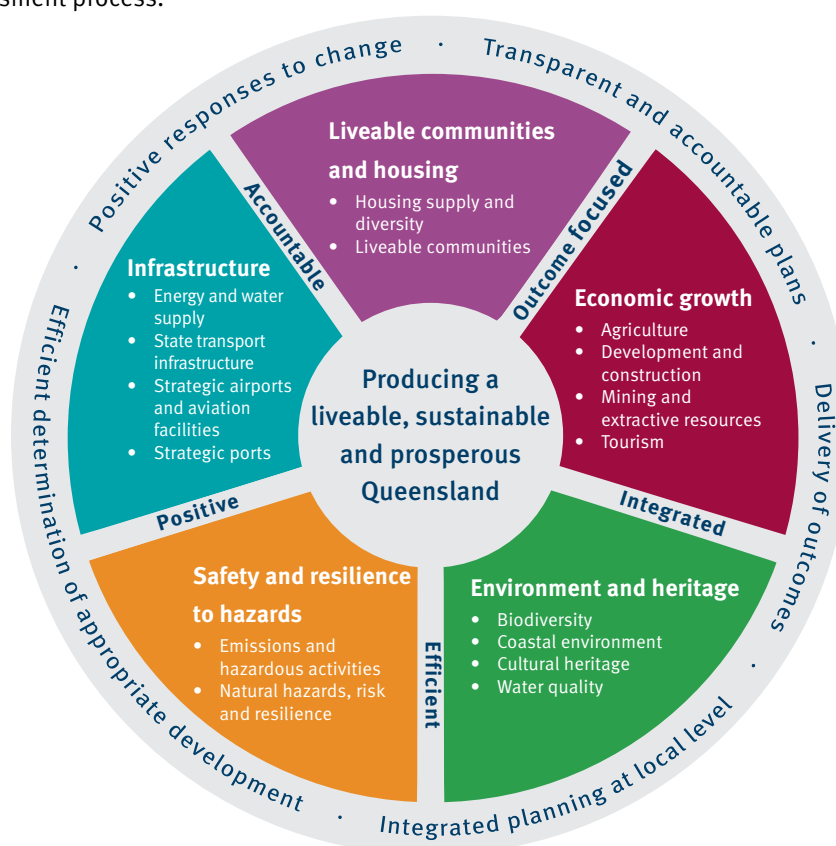
The SPP guiding principles carry equal weight with the state interests and must be considered by local government as part of the integration of state interests as an entirety rather than as individual policies. This supports decision making which integrates and balances the economic, environmental and social needs of current and future generations, promotes innovative approaches to design and development where consistent with the strategic intent of a planning scheme and enables flexible and performance-based decisions as part of the assessment process.

Where text in this guideline is in a coloured text box, it is an excerpt from the SPP and is the state's policy about a matter of state interest.

In relation to making or amending a planning scheme, the SPP quoted text defines what a local government **should** do in preparing or amending a planning scheme (ie. the state prefers this policy but will consider alternative approaches based on specific local context or issues).

Where interim development assessment requirements apply for a state interest (because the relevant planning scheme has not yet integrated the state interest or an amendment to the SPP has occurred subsequent to the scheme), the SPP quoted text defines requirements that must be applied in the assessment of applicable development applications.

Content within this state interest guideline that is not an excerpt from the SPP provides further context and explains **how** the SPP policies can be applied. It does not introduce or define any new policies which do not exist in the SPP itself. **The use of such guidance material is optional**—it does not form a statutory component of the SPP and hence is not a mandatory requirement of the state.



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# PART A: Background and core concepts

## State interest—mining and extractive resources

*Mineral, coal, petroleum, gas, and extractive resources are appropriately considered in order to support the productive use of resources, a strong mining and resource industry, economical supply of construction materials, and avoidance of land use conflicts wherever possible.*

### Background

A strong resources industry is vital to Queensland's economy and a growing state requires economical access to essential raw materials to support its construction and infrastructure sectors. The state interest—mining and extractive resources seeks to support local government to make planning and development assessment decisions which both protect important extractive resource deposits from encroachment by sensitive land uses and other potentially incompatible land uses. It also seeks to ensure planning schemes give due consideration to the presence and potential impacts of mining and resource development in their areas.

### Core concepts

#### Legislative environments—‘extractive resources’ and ‘coal, minerals, petroleum and gas resources’

In integrating this state interest, the differing legislative environments relating to extractive resources (such as quarry rock, sand, gravel and clay) and coal, minerals, petroleum and gas resources needs to be recognised. Development proposals for extractive industries (i.e. a quarry) are generally assessed under the Integrated Development Assessment System (IDAS) in accordance with the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*. Local governments are generally the assessment manager for extractive industry developments and planning schemes directly regulate extractive industry development.

Coal, mineral, petroleum and gas (including coal seam gas) resources are the property of the state and, accordingly, the approval processes for exploration and development of these resources is governed and decided by the state in accordance with the state's resources legislation.<sup>1</sup>

While local governments are not the assessment manager for resource developments and resource development proposals are not assessed against a local government's planning scheme, when undertaking local planning, planning schemes should give consideration to known mineral, coal and petroleum and gas resources and existing/proposed resource development proposals in their local area. Where achievable, measures should be included to avoid conflicts with other land uses.

#### The need to protect extractive resources

The extraction of raw materials such as rock, sand, gravel and clay provides essential raw materials needed to support new infrastructure, build roads, houses, hospitals, airports and rail lines. Encroaching urban development can constrain the ability of industry to cost effectively supply the sand, gravel and aggregate required to support infrastructure and construction.

In general, quarries can only economically provide materials to their own local and regional communities. As quarry material needs to be sourced locally from particular geological areas, the suitability of a particular extractive resource for its intended purpose can mean that the potential locations of suitable extractive resource deposits are highly limited.

Extractive resources are bulky and of relatively low value, so that transport forms a major component of the end price paid by customers. For example a 50 km increase in haul distance can add up to 50 per cent to the cost of delivered materials, and correspondingly increases transport-related impacts. Hence it is necessary to extract these resources in close proximity to their end use to decrease construction costs and in minimising transport-related social and environmental impacts to deliver the infrastructure and affordable housing Queensland needs.

1. The state's resources legislation comprises: *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*.

## Key resource areas (KRAs)

KRAs are locations across Queensland that are identified as containing important extractive resources of state or regional significance which the state considers worthy of protection for future use. The state or regional significance of a KRA is determined by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines, in accordance with the criteria detailed in Part 3: Extractive resources—criteria for state significance of this guideline.

KRAs are made up of both existing quarry sites and undeveloped sites. KRAs are not related to mining or resource developments (e.g. coal, minerals, petroleum and gas), which are regulated under the state's resources legislation.

The purpose of identifying key resource areas is to protect extractive resources from incompatible land uses. The key resource area is not a development approval for extracting the resource.

A KRA is made up of four components:

- **Resource/processing area**—the extent of the extractive resource and any operational areas associated with the extraction and processing of the resource.
- **Separation area**—the area surrounding the resource/processing area that is required in order 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 within the resource/processing area. This area is designed to maintain an adequate buffer between extractive operations and incompatible uses.

The minimum distance is 200 metres for resources that do not require blasting or crushing to extract (sand, gravel and clay) and 1000 metres for hard rock resources as blasting and crushing of material is required. 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.

- **Transport route**—the 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.
- **Transport route separation area**—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 100 metres from the centre line of the indicated transport route for a KRA.

Figure 1 illustrates the components of a Key Resource Area.

The Department of Natural Resources and Mines has published further information about KRAs, their selection process and development within them <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/mining/quarries/key-resource-areas>.

**REFER TO: PART E: Supporting information**  
5. Key resource area reports and maps.

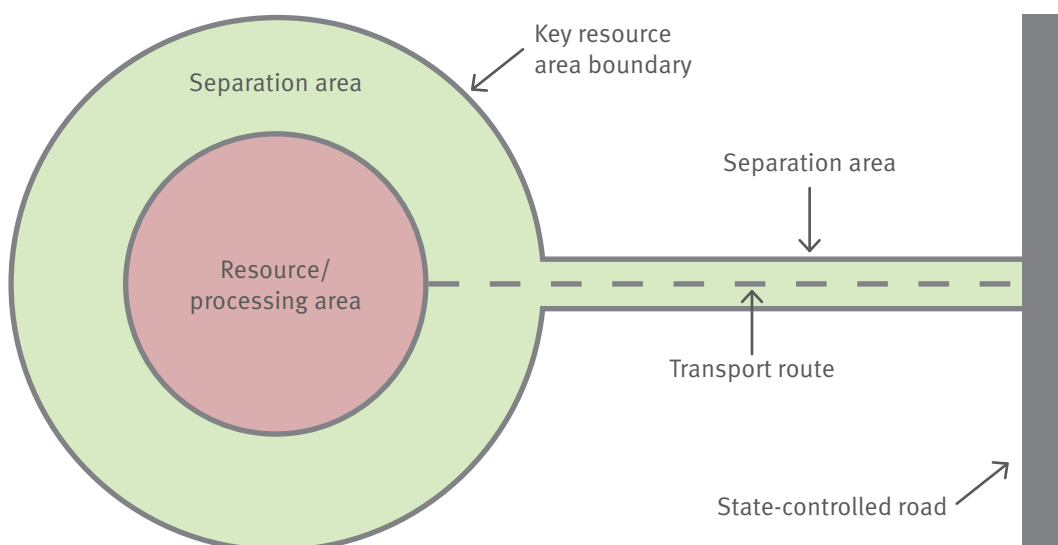


Figure 1—Components of a key resource area

# PART B: Integrating the state interest into planning schemes

## For extractive resources:

### Policy 1

*Identifying key resource areas (KRAs) including the resource/processing area, separation area, transport route and transport route separation area.*

### Policy 2

*Protecting KRAs by:*

- 1) ensuring that sensitive land uses and other potentially incompatible land uses in a KRA are assessable against provisions that require the development to be compatible with the use of land in a KRA for an extractive industry*
- 2) providing for appropriate separation distances or other mitigation measures between the resource/processing area of the KRA and sensitive land uses to minimise conflict with the use of land in a KRA for an extractive industry.*

The state identifies and maps KRAs which are required to be identified and protected through planning schemes. The planning scheme and its associated public consultation processes play a key role in not only protecting KRAs but also providing clarity to the community about the possible future development of KRAs for an extractive industry. However, the identification of KRAs under the SPP or within a planning scheme does not mean it is a development approval for extractive resources. It is the state's expectation that all KRAs are to be included within planning schemes in their entirety.

## How to appropriately integrate the policy

- 1/2.1 Within the strategic framework, identify by name the key resource areas within the local government area (including those partly within the local government area). Identify on strategic framework mapping the locations of each KRA. Include strategic and specific outcomes for the protection of KRAs from encroachment of sensitive land uses and incompatible development. Sensitive land uses are defined in the SPP; an incompatible development would be development which is incompatible with the existing and future extraction, processing and transportation of extractive resources from a KRA.
- 1/2.2 Ensure the underlying zoning of the KRA is consistent with the protection of the KRA from sterilisation by sensitive land uses or incompatible land uses. Consistent zoning includes the use of a rural zone in the first instance, or an extractive industry zone<sup>2</sup> or limited development zone (or a combination of all three). 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 KRA.
- 1/2.3 Include KRAs within an extractive resources overlay, specifically identifying each component of a KRA (refer to Figure 1). Within the overlay code, extend the strategic framework outcomes to code overall outcomes and relevant performance outcomes/acceptable outcomes, such as ensuring development is compatible with the use of the resource/processing area of the KRA for an extractive industry. Within the levels of assessment for the overlay, ensure sensitive land uses and incompatible development are code assessable and assessed against provisions relating to compatibility with use of the KRAs use for an extractive industry.
2. If local government chooses to use the extractive industry zone, it should ensure that the extractive industry zone code does not preclude temporary uses on the land.

- 1/2.4 Within the reconfiguring a lot code (or within reconfiguration provisions within an extractive resources overlay code), provide measures which ensure any subdivision does not increase the number of people living in the resource/processing and separation area of the KRA or the separation area for the transport route.
- 1/2.5 In addition to state identified KRAs, local government is encouraged to incorporate similar outcomes for extractive resources of local significance in their planning scheme as 'local resource areas'. The state or local significance of the extractive resource area should be identified individually in the planning scheme as the justification for the outcomes sought may differ.

**REFER TO: PART D: Model code provisions**

**For coal, mineral, petroleum and gas resources:**

## Policy 3

*Considering:*

- a) the importance of areas identified as having valuable coal, minerals, petroleum, and gas resources, and areas of mining and resource tenures<sup>3</sup>, and*
- b) opportunities to facilitate mutually beneficial co-existence between coal, minerals, petroleum, and gas resource development operations and other land uses, and*
- c) the location of specified petroleum infrastructure that occur on petroleum leases or under petroleum facility licences and pipeline licences.*

A local government planning scheme cannot regulate resource activities carried out on resource tenure and is not intended to consider exploration activities. However, local governments should seek to understand and consider the mineral, coal, petroleum and gas resources within or affecting their local area including current and proposed development of those resource activities.

Where applicable, local governments should seek to include measures that minimise conflicts between resource development or activities and land uses regulated under the planning scheme. This requires considering the likely impacts and interrelationships resource development may have on factors the planning scheme regulates (such as demand for housing, service industry development and out of sequence infrastructure requirements).

Areas identified for urban growth in a regional plan generally seek to avoid conflict with resource extraction, processing and transport. There may, however, be cases where competing state interests are resolved in a way that, without ruling out resource activities, gives priority to urban development over resources<sup>4</sup>. Local governments can undertake more detailed planning for those areas with confidence that the regional plan has made that choice.

In researching and preparing a planning scheme, local government can use the Mines Online Maps (MOM) [minesonlinemaps.business.qld.gov.au](http://minesonlinemaps.business.qld.gov.au) maintained by the Department of Natural Resource and Mines. The MOM allows access to resource tenure locations and holder information, locations of petroleum pipelines and petroleum facility licences. It is noted that MOM data is updated regularly and as such it is not intended to be replicated in planning scheme mapping, rather it should be used as an informational input to inform planning scheme drafting.

Information about resource development proposals and their likely impacts can be sourced from the environmental impact statement documents for minerals, coal (gas) and petroleum project proposals. This 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](http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/management/impact-assessment/eis-processes/index).

3. The relevance of the resources and tenures will depend on the local area. Refer to the Department of Natural Resources and Mines Interactive Resource and Tenure Maps.
4. For example, priority living areas mapped in regional plans where resource activity is regulated under the *Regional Planning Interests Act 2014*. Note the role of local government in assessing a regional interest development approval application for a proposed resource activity within a priority living area. Priority living areas are a mechanism triggering assessment of resource activities so as to avoid adversely affecting areas identified for urban growth.

## How to appropriately integrate the policy

- 3.1 Consider recognition of the importance of coal, mineral, petroleum and gas resources and the resources industry in the strategic framework, economic development theme.
- 3.2 Areas identified for urban growth in a regional plan<sup>4</sup> seek to resolve any conflict with resource activities through the preference given to urban development. Generally these urban growth areas seek to avoid land with tenure supporting resource extraction unless such extraction is not expected to extend into the period during which the land would be required for urban development. Planning schemes can plan for the development of such areas with confidence that the regional plan has resolved the competing state interests for those areas.
- 3.3 Include measures that minimise conflict with other land uses that may impact on the future mining of these resources where this is possible and appropriate. Depending on the level of certainty around a resource size, location and current/future development potential, existing land uses, population and settlement pattern and geological characteristics of the area, rural zoning may be appropriate. Alternatively, if an area is currently subject to mining activities or the local government has good evidence to suggest that mining activity is likely to soon occur in an area, the use of a limited development zone may be suitable. This may include land covered by an existing mineral development licence or mining lease.
- 3.4 Considering the location of known petroleum and gas infrastructure (such as major pipelines, compressor stations) as an input into land use planning activities. A local government is not required to identify and map all petroleum or gas infrastructure in their local government area, but it should consider the location of this infrastructure to inform strategic planning decisions.
- 3.5 Ensuring that during scheme preparation consideration is given to the likely development needs and infrastructure impacts of the mining activity on growth patterns, support services and infrastructure demands for the local community. For example, resource development proposals will likely place further demand for housing in a local government area and these considerations must be addressed.

# PART C: Application of interim development assessment requirements

## Purpose

This component of the SPP is used in the assessment of applicable development applications when a local government planning scheme does not appropriately reflect the state interest—mining and extractive resources.

The outcome sought is to ensure that development decisions do not constrain or prevent the future extraction of resources from an identified KRA.

The SPP's interim development assessment provisions apply only to KRAs as mapped in the SPP Interactive Mapping System.

The SPP requires that where a planning scheme has not yet appropriately integrated a state interest, the interim development assessment provisions apply. The state interest—mining and extractive resources has interim development assessment requirements.

These SPP interim development assessment requirements are required to be considered by local government in relation to the assessment of development applications mentioned in Part E of the SPP and apply in addition to any other relevant requirements.

## Satisfying the state interest

The state interest can be achieved through ensuring that development decisions do not result in the resource extraction from KRAs being constrained or prevented by development which is incompatible with the existing or future extraction of resources from the KRA.

Where there is a significant level of uncertainty regarding a development proposal's ability to mutually co-exist with the extraction of resources from the KRA, the applicant should be requested to address the following:

- What are the likely impacts of the development on the existing or future use of the KRAs extractive resources?
- What impact will resource extraction in the KRA have on the proposed development (for example noise, dust, amenity, landslide risk, health)?
- What are the likely land use conflicts between the proposal and resource extraction from the KRA?
- Nomination and analysis of proposed measures to mitigate potential land use conflicts arising from the proposed development. The proposed measures should not impose any limitations on the extraction of resources from the KRA (including operations associated with the extraction of resources).

Model extractive resource overlay code provisions are included in this guideline. As an interim measure, the code provisions may be applied by a local government to help determine compliance with the development assessment policy requirements of the SPP.

# PART D: Model code provisions

Example model code provisions for the mining and extractive resources state interest has been prepared below that may be adapted by a local government when making or amending a planning scheme. Where a local government seeks to adopt model code provisions, it should ensure the provision's suitability to local circumstances prior to adoption. It is not intended that a local government would use all of these model provisions verbatim, as local context and tailoring is an essential part of adopting the SPP.

## 1. Model extractive resources overlay code provisions

### Purpose

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

### Overall outcomes

- (a) Development ensures that resource/processing areas and transport routes are protected from encroaching development that is incompatible with the extractive industry use of the key resource area.
- (b) Development for a sensitive or incompatible use maintains an effective separation from a key resource area and does not encroach within a key resource area's separation area and its transport route separation area.
- (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.

## Assessment criteria

Performance outcomes	Acceptable outcomes
<b>PO1</b> Development in the KRA resource/processing area, KRA separation area or KRA transport route separation area maintains the long-term availability and ability to extract the extractive resource.	<b>AO1.1</b> Development in a KRA resource/processing area is for an extractive industry or is directly associated with an extractive industry.  AND / OR  <b>AO1.2</b> Development not associated with extractive industry in the KRA does not involve a sensitive use and does not increase the number of people living in the KRA.  AND / OR  <b>AO1.3</b> Development not associated with extractive industry in the KRA 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 in the KRA.  <i><b>Editors note:</b> 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>  <i>Suitable mitigation measures may include:</i> (a) locating buildings and structures the greatest distance practicable from the resource extraction and processing areas and associated transportation routes; (b) designing buildings so the areas where people work or congregate are furthestmost from the resource extraction and processing area and associated transportation routes; (c) minimising openings in walls closest to the sources of any current or potential adverse effects; (d) providing mechanical ventilation to areas in which people work or congregate; (e) utilising appropriate construction methods and materials including insulation, sealants and glazing that minimise the transmission of noise, vibration, dust, fumes and odours; and (f) providing outdoor recreation space adjacent to a building façade that shields the recreation space from resource extraction and processing areas and associated transport routes.  AND / OR  <b>AO1.4</b> Where involving reconfiguring a lot, development does not result in an increase in the number of lots within the KRA.  AND / OR  <b>AO1.5</b> Development is for a temporary use <sup>5</sup> .
<b>PO2</b> Development will not adversely affect the safe and efficient operation of vehicles transporting extractive materials.	<b>AO2.1</b> Development does not increase the number of properties with access points to the KRA transport route.  OR  <b>AO2.2</b> Development access points are designed to ensure the safe and efficient operation of vehicles transporting extractive materials.

5. A temporary use is defined in the Queensland Planning Provisions (QPP).

# PART E: Supporting information

## 1. Guidelines and technical resources

### 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>

### Extractive industry model codes

- **Extractive industry model codes version 1.0 and Guideline for the extractive industry model codes version 1.0**—Cement Concrete & Aggregates Australia  
[http://www.ccaa.com.au/imis\\_prod/documents/CCAA%20Extractive%20Industry%20Codes\\_web.pdf](http://www.ccaa.com.au/imis_prod/documents/CCAA%20Extractive%20Industry%20Codes_web.pdf)

## 2. Mapping information

### Online mapping

- **Key resource areas**—maps of the KRAs can be viewed online through the SPP Interactive Mapping System—Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning.  
<http://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/planning/state-planning-instruments/spp-interactive-mapping-system.html>
- **Mines Online Maps**—interactive mapping of coal, minerals, petroleum and gas tenures. Mapping allows you to zoom, pan, search and display geological data with mining and exploration tenure information for the whole of Queensland—Department of Natural Resources and Mines.  
[minesonlinemaps.business.qld.gov.au](http://minesonlinemaps.business.qld.gov.au)

### Spatial data

- **Queensland Spatial Catalogue** - QSpatial provides data in a variety of formats available for download and/or purchase.  
<http://qldspatial.information.qld.gov.au/catalogue/custom/index.page>

## 3. Extractive resources—criteria for state significance

3.1 An extractive resource is of state or regional significance and therefore identified as a key resource area, if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- 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 five 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—specialised resources needed for strategic infrastructure.

The area is then nominated for approval as a key resource area under the SPP. A development assessment process is still required to determine if and how an extractive industry operation may proceed in the KRA.

### Review of key resource areas

3.4 It is intended to review the state or regional significance of any known or newly discovered extractive resource on an ongoing basis. The review will be undertaken in light of new information received as to the actual or potential contribution of a resource to the development of its region.

### Using the criteria for state or regional significance

3.2 There are no extractive resources in Queensland that serve a statewide need. Most serve a region or a sub-region at most. Therefore, significance to the state is based on the actual or potential contribution of a resource to the region's development.

3.3 An assessment of a resource against the criteria in 3.1 will determine whether or not it is likely to be considered a resource of state or regional significance. If a resource meets any of those criteria, the resource area's social, cultural and environmental values are considered in defining the boundaries of a potential key resource area.

## 4. Determining appropriate separation distances

The dimensions of the separation area for the resource/processing area are based upon the following minimum distances:

- (a) 1000 metres where the extraction or processing of the extractive resource involves blasting or crushing (namely rock), or
- (b) 200 metres for any other extractive resource not involving blasting or crushing (namely sand, gravel, clay and soil).

These are indicative distances only. The extent of the separation area shown in each key resource area has been modified to reflect local circumstances where known, such as topographical features that provide a natural buffer. The separation distances in key resource areas may have also been modified to reflect existing development commitments.

The extent of the resource/processing area is defined based upon the best information available when the KRA was identified. However, it may be possible that an extractive resource deposit might extend beyond the boundary of the resource/processing area. Where this occurs extractive industry development may take place in the separation area, provided that the function of the separation area as a buffer is not compromised.

## 5. 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](http://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 number	Title	Local government
1	Ravensbourne key resource area	Toowoomba Regional Council
2	Inglewood key resource area	Goondiwindi Regional Council
3	Wellcamp Downs key resource area	Toowoomba Regional Council
4	Glenvale key resource area	Toowoomba Regional Council
5	Malu key resource area	Toowoomba Regional Council
6	Jimbour key resource area	Western Downs Regional Council
7	Braeside key resource area	Southern Downs Regional Council
8	Harlaxton key resource area	Toowoomba and Lockyer Valley Regional Councils
9	Wongabel key resource area	Tablelands Regional Council
10	Barron River Flats key resource area	Cairns Regional Council
11	Mountainview key resource area	Cairns Regional Council
12	Redlynch key resource area	Cairns Regional Council
13	Wright Creek key resource area	Cairns Regional Council
14	Ravenshoe key resource area	Tablelands Regional Council
15	Coorumba Road key resource area	Cassowary Coast Regional Council
16	Pin Gin Hill key resource area	Cassowary Coast Regional Council
17	Tichum Creek key resource area	Mareeba Shire Council
18	Benedict Road key resource area	Rockhampton Regional Council
19	Taragooola key resource area	Gladstone Regional Council
20	Yarwun key resource area	Gladstone regional Council
21	Nerimbera key resource area	Livingstone Shire Council
22	Pink Lily key resource area	Livingstone Shire and Rockhampton Regional Councils
23	The Cedars key resource area	Mackay Regional Council
24	Farleigh key resource area	Mackay Regional Council
25	Hatfield key resource area	Mackay Regional Council
26	Foxdale key resource area	Whitsunday Regional Council
27	North Gregory key resource area	Whitsunday Regional Council
28	The Rocks key resource area	Burdekin Shire Council
29	Mount Cordelia key resource area	Hinchinbrook Shire Council
30	Black River key resource area	Townsville City Council
31	Bohle key resource area	Townsville City Council
32	Pinnacles key resource area	Townsville City Council
33	Waitara key resource area	Isaac Regional Council
34	Cape Cleveland key resource area	Townsville City Council
35	Roseneath East key resource area	Townsville City Council

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

KRA number	Title	Local government
78	Wiralee key resource area	Somerset Regional Council
79	Mount Cross key resource area	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
80	N/A	N/A
81	Mount Marrow key resource area	Ipswich City Council
82	Purga key resource area	Ipswich City Council
83	Summerville key resource area	Somerset Regional Council & Ipswich City Council
84	Marbango key resource area	Maranoa Regional Council
85	Warrian key resource area	Maranoa Regional Council
86	N/A	N/A
87	N/A	N/A
88	Meadvale key resource area	Gympie Regional Council
89	Moy Pocket key resource area	Gympie & Sunshine Coast Regional Council
90	Dundowran key resource area	Fraser Coast Regional Council
91	N/A	N/A
92	Red Ridge key resource area	Bundaberg Regional Council
93	Hodgleigh key resource area	South Burnett Regional Council
94	Clutha Creeks Sands key resource area	Logan City Council
95	Mundoolun Connections Sands key resource area	Scenic Rim Regional Council
96	Reedy Creek key resource area	Gold Coast City Council
97	Tantitha key resource area	Bundaberg Regional Council
98	Peak Hill key resource area	Rockhampton Regional Council
99	Bladenburg key resource area	Winton Shire Council
100	Windermere key resource area	Winton Shire Council
101	Shoecraft key resource area	Banana Shire Council
102	Yalkara key resource area	Banana Shire Council
103	Fairview key resource area	Banana Shire Council
104	Kianga key resource area	Banana Shire Council
105	Prospect Creek key resource area	Banana Shire Council
106	Tomato Island key resource area	Bundaberg Regional Council
107	Bedford Weir key resource area	Central Highlands and Isaac Regional Council
108	Shepton key resource area	Central Highlands Regional Council
109	Springsure key resource area	Central Highlands Regional Council
110	Tolmies Creek key resource area	Central Highlands Regional Council
111	Castlereagh key resource area	Cloncurry Shire Council
112	Archer River key resource area	Cook Shire Council
113	Auburn key resource area	Western Downs Regional Council
114	Wandoan key resource area	Western Downs Regional Council
115	Mount Eaton key resource area	Fraser Coast and Gympie Regional Councils
116	Antigua and Mungar key resource area	Fraser Coast Regional Council
117	Iveragh key resource area	Gladstone Regional Council
118	Tannum key resource area	Gladstone Regional Council
119	Targinne key resource area	Gladstone Regional Council

KRA number	Title	Local government
120	Kildonan key resource area	Goondiwindi Regional Council
121	Tandan key resource area	Goondiwindi Regional Council
122	Scotchy Pocket key resource area	Gympie Regional Council
123	Luxor key resource area	Isaac Regional Council
124	Mount Phillips key resource area	Isaac Regional Council
125	Redhill key resource area	Isaac Regional Council
126	Apsley key resource area	Isaac Regional Council
127	Fairfield key resource area	Isaac Regional Council
128	Moranbah South key resource area	Isaac Regional Council
129	Grantham key resource area	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
130	Mount Sylvia key resource area	Lockyer Valley and Toowoomba Regional Councils
131	Paradise Creek key resource area	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
132	Benholme key resource area	Mackay Regional Council
133	Mandurana key resource area	Mackay Regional Council
134	Mount Homebush key resource area	Mackay Regional Council
135	Headache Hill key resource area	Maranoa Regional Council
136	Calliope River key resource area	Gladstone Regional Council
137	Jardine Bluff key resource area	Mount Isa City Council
138	Muan Quarry key resource area	North Burnett Regional Council
139	Cryna key resource area	Scenic Rim Regional Council
140	Erin View key resource area	Scenic Rim Regional Council
141	Kangaroo Mountain key resource area	Scenic Rim Regional Council
142	Markwell Creek key resource area	Scenic Rim Regional Council
143	Yore Road key resource area	Scenic Rim Regional and Logan City Councils
144	Horse Mountain key resource area	Somerset Regional Council
145	Manyung Sand key resource area	South Burnett and Gympie Regional Councils
146	Ballogie key resource area	South Burnett Regional Council
147	Burrum key resource area	Moreton Bay and Sunshine Coast Regional Council
148	Dulong key resource area	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
149	Belli Park key resource area	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
150	Maroochy North Bli Bli key resource area	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
151	Dimbulah Road key resource area	Mareeba Shire Council
152	Walsh River key resource area	Mareeba Shire and Tablelands Regional Councils
153	Quinalow Road key resource area	Toowoomba Regional Council
154	Muntalunga key resource area	Townsville City Council
155	Gregory River key resource area	Whitsunday Regional Council
156	Maroochy North Coolum key resource area	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
157	Wooderson key resource area	Gladstone Regional Council
158	Mount Walker key resource area	Scenic Rim Regional Council
159	Banff Terrace key resource area	Somerset Regional and Lockyer Valley Regional Council
160	Sarina South key resource area	Mackay Regional Council

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