FORMAL SUBMISSION ON THE QUEENSLAND DRAFT STATE PLANNING POLICY 2026, NATURAL HAZARDS REVIEW & MINISTER'S GUIDELINES AND RULES

Integrating Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI), SA HB 214:2023 Framework, Active Transport Strategies, Nature-Based Hazard Mitigation, QDesign Integration, and Relocated Assessment Benchmarks into Queensland's Statutory Planning Framework

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Statutory Grounds:	Submission made in writing under Queensland Planning Act 2016 consultation requirements; details technical, climate, economic, and health facts supporting policy grounds.
Target Consultation:	• Draft State Planning Policy 2026 (SPP 2026) • Discussion Paper: Natural Hazards Land Use Planning • State Planning Policy 2017 Review - The Future of Assessment Benchmarks • Draft Minister's Guidelines and Rules, Version 3.1 (MGR)
Strategic Alignment:	• Standards Australia: SA HB 214:2023 - Urban Green Infrastructure - Planning and Decision Framework • QDesign • Healthy Places, Healthy People (HPHP) Framework • Green Urban Infrastructure Initiative • Qld Active Transport Strategies • Qld Health, Climate & Prevention Strategies
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SUMMARY OF AGIN KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR QUEENSLANDS PLANNING REFORM 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & STRATEGIC CONTEXT 4

GROUNDS OF SUBMISSION AND FACTS & CIRCUMSTANCES RELIED UPON 4
Ground 1 - Climate Risk & Heat Risk Multiplier 4
Ground 2 - Multi-Functional Performance & Lifecycle Economics 5
Ground 3 - Preventive Healthcare & Health-Enabling Environments 5
Ground 4 - Active Transport & Health System Alignment 5
Ground 5 - Necessity of Connected Networks & National Standards 5

1 RESPONSE TO QUESTION 1: WHAT CHANGES, IF ANY, WOULD MAKE THE DRAFT STATE PLANNING POLICY EASIER FOR YOUR ORGANISATION TO IMPLEMENT? 6

1.1 IMPLEMENTATION & RELOCATED ASSESSMENT BENCHMARKS 6
1.1.1 Mandate Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) as Essential Infrastructure 6
1.1.2 Explicitly Embed Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) in Natural Hazard Mitigation 6
1.1.3 Incorporation of UGI Recommendations into Relocated State Assessment Benchmarks 6
1.1.4 Mandate Precinct-Scale 'Continuous Green Webs' & Active Transport Corridors 7
1.1.5 Establish Natural Capital Accounting Frameworks for Infrastructure Planning 7

2 RESPONSE TO QUESTION 2: WHAT INFORMATION, TOOLS OR GUIDANCE WOULD HELP YOUR ORGANISATION BETTER UNDERSTAND OR IMPLEMENT THE PROPOSED CHANGES? 9

2.1 INFORMATION, TOOLS, GUIDANCE & MGR AMENDMENTS 9
2.2 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DRAFT AMENDED MINISTER'S GUIDELINES AND RULES (MGR) 10

3 RESPONSE TO QUESTION 3: DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER COMMENTS ABOUT THE DRAFT STATE PLANNING POLICY? 11

3.1 STRATEGIC COMMENTS & QDESIGN INTEGRATION 11

4 DETAILED MATRIX: QDESIGN INTEGRATION WITH UGI METRICS, SA HB 214:2023 & ACTIVE TRANSPORT 12

5 STATUTORY EXECUTION BLOCK & FORMAL SIGNATURE 14

6 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS & POLICY ALIGNMENT SUMMARY 15

SUMMARY OF AGIN KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR QUEENSLANDS PLANNING REFORM

- Elevate Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) to essential climate-critical infrastructure across State Interests (Infrastructure, Environment, Housing, Water, Natural Hazards, Transport), grounding planning decisions in the *SA HB 214:2023 Urban Green Infrastructure - Planning and Decision Framework*.

- Embed performance-based UGI metrics (Urban Greening Factors, deep soil zone standards, unconstrained tree soil volumes) directly into the State Assessment Benchmarks in the Planning Regulation 2017.

- Integrate QDesign principles with quantifiable UGI indicators, the Queensland Walking Strategy, and Queensland Cycling Strategy to ensure urban densification delivers simultaneous greening ('Greening as We Grow').

- Fully align statutory land use controls with the Queensland Strategies such as Queensland Walking Strategy and Queensland Cycling Strategy by requiring vegetated, shaded UGI buffers along active transport networks to eliminate urban heat barriers and support active living.

- Adopt the *SA HB 214:2023: Urban Green Infrastructure - Planning and decision framework* as the technical foundation for state planning standards, Feasible Alternatives Assessment Reports (FAAR), and local scheme amendments under Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR).

Executive Summary & Strategic Context

The Australasian Green Infrastructure Network (AGIN) is the peak body representing the Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) sector across Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand.

AGIN's purpose is to restore nature in our cities through UGI - including green roofs, living walls, street canopy, rain gardens, bioswales, urban forests, and water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) - fostering healthier, liveable, and climate-resilient communities. In addition, UGI can provide economic benefits by creating jobs, attracting investment, and increasing property values.

Grounded in AGIN's Strategic Plan and core focus areas (Better Adaptation and Disaster, Risk Reduction, Balanced Urban Densification, Enhanced Connectivity, Greater Biodiversity, Improved Health and Wellbeing, and Accounting for UGI), AGIN submits this formal response to the Queensland Government's consultation on the *Draft State Planning Policy 2026* (SPP 2026), the *Natural Hazards Land Use Planning Discussion Paper*, the *State Planning Policy 2017 Review - The Future of Assessment Benchmarks*, and the *Draft Minister's Guidelines and Rules, Version 3.1* (MGR).

AGIN strongly commends the Queensland Government for establishing benchmark non-statutory urban design, active transport, and health policy frameworks - specifically *QDesign: Queensland Urban Design Principles, the Healthy Places, Healthy People (HPHP) Framework, the Queensland Green Urban Infrastructure Initiative, the Queensland Walking Strategy 2019–2029*, *the Queensland Cycling Strategy 2017–2027*, *the Queensland Health Climate Risk Strategy 2021–2026*, *the Climate Change Adaptation Planning Guidance Guidelines*, and *the Prevention Strategic Framework 2026–2035*.

However, to ensure that SPP 2026 delivers sustainable housing targets alongside disaster resilience and active living, UGI must be elevated from optional amenity to mandatory, climate-critical infrastructure embedded directly within statutory assessment benchmarks and local plan-making rules.

AGIN therefore sees the revision of the Queensland State Planning Policy as an opportunity to further embed the above-mentioned benchmarks, strategies and frameworks, already developed by and for the Queensland Government, within the Queensland's Statutory Planning Framework.

Grounds of Submission and Facts & Circumstances Relied Upon

In accordance with statutory consultation requirements under the Queensland Planning Act 2016, this submission sets out the technical, economic, climate, and public health grounds relied upon by AGIN:

Ground 1 - Climate Risk & Heat Risk Multiplier

Impervious surface cover in dense urban areas across Queensland amplifies extreme heat, elevating daytime surface temperatures by up to 8°C. As established in the Queensland Health Climate Change Adaptation Planning Guidance Guidelines and Queensland Health Climate Risk Strategy 2021–2026, climate change acts as a 'health risk multiplier' that significantly alters hospital admission profiles (increasing emergency department presentations for heat stress, cardiovascular distress, and respiratory illnesses) and costs Queensland Health facilities over $100 million annually in electricity, predominantly driven by space cooling demands. Unplanned urban heat sinks severely threaten public safety and public health finance.

Ground 2 - Multi-Functional Performance & Lifecycle Economics

Peer-reviewed research and national standards, including *SA HB 214:2023: Urban Green Infrastructure - Planning and Decision Framework*, the IPWEA Green Infrastructure Management Manual (2025), and the Green Urban Infrastructure Initiative, demonstrate that engineered UGI delivers multi-dimensional benefits. Vegetated WSUD and street canopy lower daytime ambient temperatures by ~2°C, retain up to 60% of storm rainfall per event, and reduce long-term capital and maintenance costs by approximately 50% compared to conventional grey infrastructure, while stacking ecological, health, and cooling co-benefits over multi-decade lifecycles.

Ground 3 - Preventive Healthcare & Health-Enabling Environments

Queensland Health's Prevention Strategic Framework 2026–2035 (Prevention Today, Delivering a Healthier Tomorrow) and HPHP Framework establish that almost 40% of Queensland's chronic disease burden is preventable. Chronic conditions like heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and mental illness are heavily influenced by environmental risk factors. Urban design that embeds accessible green space, deep soil canopy, and shaded active transport corridors provides a primary preventive health mechanism. Tree canopy shade reduces UV radiation exposure by up to 75% (Queensland Health Shade Tree Guidance) and reduces cardio-metabolic conditions, delivering substantial fiscal returns by reducing avoidable high-acuity demand on the healthcare system.

Ground 4 - Active Transport & Health System Alignment

The Queensland Walking Strategy 2019–2029 and Queensland Cycling Strategy 2017–2027 highlight that 39% of journeys under 1 km and 79% of trips between 1–5 km in South-East Queensland are currently made by private vehicles. Lack of continuous shade and extreme heat are major barriers to walking and cycling. Investing in shaded, vegetated active transport networks yields $13 in economic and health return for every $1 invested in walkable environments, directly supporting the Department of Health Strategic Plan 2025–2029 objective to strengthen prevention and early intervention through fit-for-purpose physical infrastructure.

Ground 5 - Necessity of Connected Networks & National Standards

Uncoordinated, site-by-site greening results in fragmented patches that fail to reduce city-scale urban heat or support ecological movement. Mandating continuous green infrastructure networks along transport corridors and public space links operationalises QDesign Principle 4 (Connected Streets & Spaces), the HPHP and SA HB 214:2023 Frameworks.

1 Response to Question 1: What changes, if any, would make the draft State Planning Policy easier for your organisation to implement?

1.1 Implementation & Relocated Assessment Benchmarks

To ensure SPP 2026 effectively balances rapid housing delivery with climate adaptation, hazard resilience, active mobility, and health equity, AGIN recommends five key policy modifications, including specific statutory mechanisms for incorporating UGI into the proposed relocated State Assessment Benchmarks:

1.1.1 Mandate Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) as Essential Infrastructure

While draft SPP 2026 addresses open space under *Housing – State Interest Policy 6* and urban heat island mitigation under *State interest – Environment, heritage and efficient growth Policy 1f*, UGI remains largely treated as discretionary greening. AGIN advocates for formally defining and mandating UGI typologies - such as vegetated WSUD, green roofs, living facades, street canopy, and permeable surfaces - as essential urban infrastructure across the State Interests for Infrastructure, Environment, Housing, Water, and Natural Hazards.

- **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *This operationalises QDesign Principle 3 (Work with and enhance natural systems), aligns with the Green Urban Infrastructure Initiative, adopts the SA HB 214:2023 Framework, and supports the Department of Health Strategic Plan 2025–2029 mandate for fit-for-purpose capital infrastructure.*

1.1.2 Explicitly Embed Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) in Natural Hazard Mitigation

The draft SPP shifts policy from *'avoid then mitigate'* to an approach allowing development where risks can be managed to an acceptable or tolerable level. However, the framework lacks explicit recognition of nature-based solutions. Vegetated UGI (bioretention, urban wetlands, coastal buffer restoration, canopy trees) must be explicitly defined as recognised risk mitigation assets. Evidence shows that nature-based solutions deliver ~2°C of daytime cooling during extreme heat events, retain ~60% of storm rainfall, and cost roughly half as much as conventional grey infrastructure while delivering substantial ecological and social value.

- **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *This aligns with QDesign Principle 1 (Be climate responsive), the HPHP Framework climate attributes, SA HB 214:2023 Framework, and the Queensland Health Climate Risk Strategy 2021–2026.*

1.1.3 Incorporation of UGI Recommendations into Relocated State Assessment Benchmarks

The Queensland Government proposes relocating SPP assessment benchmarks into the Planning Regulation 2017 so all state assessment criteria reside in a single statutory instrument for development assessment. AGIN strongly supports this relocation and proposes the following statutory provisions be incorporated directly into the relocated assessment benchmark codes, using SA HB 214:2023 Framework as the technical planning foundation:

- **Natural Hazard Assessment Benchmarks (Planning Regulation):**
  Expand *Table 4: Development in a natural hazard area, Part 2 assessment benchmarks, Section 2(d)* so that 'maintaining or enhancing' the protective function of landscapes explicitly includes engineered vegetated UGI (bioretention basins, urban tree canopy, bioswales, and living roofs)

as recognised hazard risk mitigation measures for urban heatwaves, overland flooding, and coastal erosion.
    - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *Planning Regulation 2017 (Part 2); Discussion Paper: Natural Hazards Land Use Planning; Queensland Health Climate Change Adaptation Planning Guidance Guidelines and SA HB 214:2023 Framework.*

- **Urban Greening Factor (UGF) Benchmark Code:**
  Establish a statutory assessment benchmark requiring Material Change of Use (MCU) and Reconfiguring a Lot (ROL) applications (for urban purposes involving 6+ dwellings or sites ≥2,500m²) to achieve a minimum Urban Greening Factor scorecard target (min 0.4 for residential and 0.3 for commercial/industrial developments), evaluated using the SA HB 214:2023 Framework.
    - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *QDesign Principle 3 (Work with & Enhance Natural Systems) and SA HB 214:2023 Framework.*

- **Mandatory Deep Soil & Canopy Benchmarks:**
  Incorporate mandatory development assessment criteria specifying minimum deep soil zone areas (10–15% of net developable area) and unconstrained soil volume standards (min 30m³ per medium tree) to guarantee long-term canopy survival, shade provision, and passive cooling along active transport routes.
    - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *QDesign Principle 3 (Work with & Enhance Natural Systems); Queensland Shade Tree Guidance; Queensland Health CanopyCast Pro Digital Tool.*

- **Stormwater & Water Quality Benchmarks (Table B / EPP Water):**
  Upgrade the 'Post-Construction Phase Stormwater Objectives' in the Planning Regulation (Appendix 2, Table A, Sediment control)/ *Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy* (EPP Water). Replace default bioretention footprint assumptions with mandatory vegetated WSUD requirements that achieve at least 80% hydrological effectiveness, total suspended solids (TSS) load reductions of 75–85%, and peak flow attenuation for 1 in 100 year ARI events.
    - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *State Planning Policy 2026: Water State Interest (p. 42); Environmental Protection (Water and Wetland Biodiversity) Policy (EPP Water); Green Urban Infrastructure Initiative.*

1.1.4 Mandate Precinct-Scale 'Continuous Green Webs' & Active Transport Corridors

Fragmented green spaces deliver diminished ecological, cooling, and active transport value. Planning schemes must mandate precinct-scale connectivity assessments across public and private land, linking street trees, bioswales, and linear parks with active transport networks to eliminate thermal barriers for pedestrians and cyclists.

- **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *QDesign Principle 4 (Create connected streets and spaces); Queensland Transport and Main Roads (TMR) Movement and Place Framework; Queensland Walking Strategy 2019–2029; Queensland Cycling Strategy 2017–2027 and Queensland Health's Prevention Strategic Framework 2026–2035 (Enable prevention through healthy settings).*

1.1.5 Establish Natural Capital Accounting Frameworks for Infrastructure Planning

Mandate natural capital accounting in state and local infrastructure planning policies, requiring decision-makers to evaluate ecosystem services (cooling, runoff reduction, healthcare savings) alongside traditional capital costs during infrastructure project appraisals.

- **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *Utilises established frameworks such as SA HB 214:2023 Framework, the IPWEA Green Infrastructure Management Manual (2025), and the NSW Framework for Valuing Green Infrastructure, while reinforcing the HPHP Initiative and Department of Health Strategic Plan 2025–2029 objectives to demonstrate the economic value and health savings generated by green investments.*

2 Response to Question 2: What information, tools or guidance would help your organisation better understand or implement the proposed changes?

2.1 Information, Tools, Guidance & MGR Amendments

To support local governments, planners, engineers, and developers in delivering high-performance UGI, AGIN identifies the need for five key statutory and non-statutory technical resources, including specific updates to the Draft Amended Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR):

- **Statewide UGI Technical Design Standards & QCompanion Guidelines:**
  Co-develop technical design manuals providing standardised engineering specifications, soil volume formulas, native species selection lists, and performance benchmarks (°C cooling capacity, litres/m² stormwater retention) tailored for Queensland's climate zones. Expand the proposed QCompanion design resource to serve as an operational technical manual for councils and developers.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *SA HB 214:2023 Framework; integration of tools highlighted in the Green Urban Infrastructure Initiative, Which Plant Where and the CRC Cool City Guidelines.*

- **Interactive Health, Active Transport & Spatial Greening Overlays on SPP IMS:**
  Integrate statewide Urban Heat Island Overlays, Thermal Vulnerability Maps, baseline Canopy Cover Layers, and Principal Cycle Network Plans (PCNPs), and Walking Network Plans (WNPs) into the SPP Interactive Mapping System (IMS). Embed specialised digital planning applications referenced in the Green Infrastructure Initiative, such as Queensland Health's CanopyCast Pro tool (analysing tree shade and UV radiation reduction) and Queensland Shade Tree Guidance, enabling data-informed placement of canopy trees along active transport corridors.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *SPP Interactive Mapping System (IMS); Queensland Health CanopyCast Pro Digital Shade Application; Queensland Shade Tree Guidance; Queensland Future Climate Portal.*

- **Natural Capital Valuation Manuals for Local Government:**
  Provide practical non-statutory accounting guidance enabling local councils to bring green assets into municipal asset registers, depreciation schedules, and capital budgeting.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *HPHP Framework; SA HB 214:2023 Framework and IPWEA Green Infrastructure Management Manual (2025).*

- **Guidance on Defining 'Acceptable' and 'Tolerable' Risk via NBS:**
  Publish updated statutory SPP guidance explaining how local governments can calculate 'acceptable' or 'tolerable' hazard risk thresholds for flood, heat, and coastal erosion by incorporating nature-based asset performance, using climate risk projections from the Queensland Future Climate portal.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *Draft State Planning Policy 2026 Natural Hazards State Interest; Discussion Paper: Natural Hazards Land Use Planning; Queensland Health Climate Change Adaptation Planning Guidance Guidelines.*

- **Industry Capacity Building & Showcase Project Libraries:**
  Establish project resource libraries, educational programs, and demonstration project evaluations.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *This operationalises QDesign Principle 8 (Lead by example) and leverages showcase projects recognised by the Minister's Award for Urban Design (such as the Nicholas Street Precinct in Ipswich and Hanlon Park in Brisbane).*

2.2 Specific Recommendations for the Draft Amended Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR)

The Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR) set the mandatory statutory process for local government plan-making and planning scheme amendments under the Planning Act 2016. AGIN proposes four specific amendments to MGR to ensure local planning schemes actively integrate UGI, active mobility, and preventive health:

- **Mandate Nature-Based Solutions in Feasible Alternatives Assessment Reports (FAAR):**
  Under Chapter 4 Part 2 of the MGR, require local councils preparing a FAAR for natural hazard risk management to explicitly evaluate engineered UGI and nature-based solutions (e.g. bioretention networks, urban wetlands, coastal bio-buffers, urban canopy) as viable, non-compensable hazard mitigation alternatives.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *Planning Act 2016 s 30(4)(e); MGR Chapter 4 Part 2; Discussion Paper: Natural Hazards Land Use Planning.*

- **Streamline Hazard Overlay, Heat Mapping & Active Transport Overlay Amendments:**
  Support MGR provisions that allow local councils to make tailored, expedited scheme amendments integrating updated flood hazard modelling, urban heat overlays, and active transport Walking/Cycling Network Plans without triggering 'significantly different' re-notification delays, provided affected landowners are directly notified.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *MGR Schedule 2; Queensland Walking Strategy 2019–2029; Queensland Cycling Strategy 2017–2027.*

- **Mandate Early Community & First Nations Engagement:**
  Mandate that local scheme amendment communications strategies (MGR Chapter 4 Part 1) incorporate early, respectful engagement with Traditional Custodians, embedding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge of natural hydrology, connectivity, and Caring for Country into local hazard and greening policies.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *MGR Chapter 4 Part 1; QDesign Principle 2 (Be Inspired by Local Place & Culture); QDesign Principle 9 (Engage Effectively).*

3 Response to Question 3: Do you have any other comments about the draft State Planning Policy?

3.1 Strategic Comments & QDesign Integration

AGIN offers five broader strategic comments regarding the long-term implementation of SPP 2026:

- **Aligning Rapid Urban Densification with Greening ('Greening as We Grow'):**
  Compact development is essential to avoid car-dependent urban sprawl, but density without UGI intensifies urban heat island effects and stormwater runoff. SPP 2026 must ensure urban consolidation policies mandate proportional greening so cities 'grow up and green up' simultaneously.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *QDesign Principle 6 (Deliver diverse development forms and density) and QDesign Principle 1 (Be climate responsive).*

- **Formally Recognising 'Nature as a Determinant of Health and Wellbeing':**
  SPP 2026 should formally adopt the HPHP Framework's core mandate, treating access to quality urban nature as a fundamental environmental and social determinant of health. The policy should mandate equitable access to functional public green space within walkable distance of every home, recognising that tree canopy directly reduces cardio-metabolic conditions (heart disease, diabetes), lowers UV exposure by up to 75%, and supports active living. This aligns with QDesign Principle 5 (Create great places for people to live).
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *Prevention Strategic Framework 2026–2035; Healthy Places, Healthy People Framework; QDesign Principle 5 (Create Great Places for People to Live); Queensland Shade Tree Guidance.*

- **Mandating 'Biodiversity by Design' in Growth Precincts:**
  SPP 2026 should shift from mere protection of mapped Matters of State Environmental Significance (MSES) to active ecological recovery. Mandating native/indigenous species selection, street tree canopy, micro-habitats (bioswales, living roofs), and a minimum 10% Biodiversity Net Gain in urban infill turns concrete areas into living refuges.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *QDesign Principle 3 (Work with and enhance natural systems).*

- **Whole-of-Life Governance, Asset Management & Maintenance:**
  UGI assets can only deliver long-term cooling and flood management if properly constructed and maintained across their lifecycle. SPP 2026 must require multi-year maintenance plans, performance monitoring, and updated governance frameworks (including Owners Corporation Model Rules) as standard development approval conditions.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *QDesign Principle 7 (Embed opportunities for adaptation and change over time); QDesign Principle 8 (Lead by example) and SA HB 214:2023 Framework.*

- **Embedding First Nations Knowledge and Care for Country:**
  Spatial planning, landscape connectivity, active transport, and green infrastructure design across Queensland must embed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander knowledge of Country, natural hydrology, and environmental guardianship.
  - **Framework & Strategy Alignment:** *Department of Health Strategic Plan 2025–2029 (Health Equity & First Nations Leadership); QDesign Principle 2 (Be inspired by local place, character, form and culture).*

4 Detailed Matrix: QDesign Integration with UGI Metrics, SA HB 214:2023 & Active Transport

The matrix below provides a direct, comprehensive mapping between the nine QDesign Principles, quantitative Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) performance metrics, proposed State Assessment Benchmarks in the Planning Regulation, active transport targets, and Queensland Government health and design resources:

QDesign Principle	Target UGI & Active Transport Metric	Proposed Statutory Assessment Benchmark	Alignment with Qld Government Tools & Frameworks
01. Be Climate Responsive	• ~2°C daytime temp reduction • 30%+ canopy cover in urban zones • 60%+ storm rainfall retention	Mandate passive cooling and vegetated flood/heat mitigation assets in Natural Hazards Assessment Benchmarks.	• CanopyCast Pro (shade/UV analysis) • Qld Health Climate Strategy • HPHP Climate Attribute • SA HB 214:2023
02. Be Inspired by Local Place & Culture	• 70%+ native/indigenous species • Local microclimate species matching	Require local character and endemic species planting in landscaping assessment criteria.	• Queensland Shade Tree Guidance • First Nations Care for Country • DoH Strategic Plan 2025–2029
03. Work with & Enhance Natural Systems	• UGF ≥0.4 res / 0.3 comm • 10–15% Deep Soil Zone • 10%+ Biodiversity Net Gain	Insert UGF scorecard and Deep Soil minimums into Planning Regulation assessment benchmarks.	• Which Plant Where database • EPP Water Post-Construction Objectives • SA HB 214:2023
04. Create Connected Streets & Spaces	• Continuous street tree canopy • Linear parkway & swale connectivity • Unbroken active transport shade	Require precinct connectivity assessments for MCU/ROL applications ≥2,500 m².	• TMR Movement and Place • Qld Walking Strategy 2019–2029 • Qld Cycling Strategy 2017–2027
05. Create Great Places for People to Live	• Public green space <300m from homes • 75% UV reduction via canopy shade • Active travel catchment shading	Embed open space accessibility and shade infrastructure into Housing and Infrastructure State Interests.	• HPHP Framework (Connected/Welcoming) • Prevention Strategic Framework • Queensland Shade Tree Guidance
06. Deliver Diverse Forms & Density	• 100% green replacement ratio ('Greening as We Grow') • Living roofs on high-density infill	Tie density bonuses and infill approvals to mandatory UGF scores and green roofs/facades.	• Minister's Award for Urban Design
07. Embed Opportunities for Adaptation	• Multi-year maintenance performance • Whole-of-life natural capital value	Require multi-year UGI maintenance plans and monitoring as standard approval conditions.	• IPWEA GI Management Manual (2025) • Owners Corporation Model Rules • Qld Health Adaptation Guidelines

08. Lead by Example	• GreenStar Communities ratings • Public demonstration projects	Mandate state-led urban development projects to achieve best-practice UGI excellence.	• QCompanion Resource • Minister's Award for Urban Design
09. Engage Effectively	• Participatory green space design • Community stewardship metrics	Incorporate transparent landowner and community engagement criteria into planning scheme amendments.	• Minister's Guidelines and Rules • Citizen Science Monitoring

5 Statutory Execution Block & Formal Signature

This submission is made for and on behalf of the Australasian Green Infrastructure Network (AGIN) Inc. by its duly authorised officers in accordance with statutory public consultation requirements under the Queensland Planning Act 2016.

Signature:



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Date: 26 October 2026

6 Reference Documents & Policy Alignment Summary

This submission is strictly grounded in and aligned with the following statutory and non-statutory documents:

- **Australasian Green Infrastructure Network (AGIN):**
  - Strategic Plan 2024–2028 (Mid-way Refresh)
  - Core Focus Areas:
    - Better Adaptation and Disaster, Risk Reduction,
    - Balanced Urban Densification,
    - Enhanced Connectivity,
    - Greater Biodiversity,
    - Improved Health and Wellbeing, and
    - Accounting for UGI.
- **Australian Government**
  - Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) (2017): Trees for a Cool City: Guidelines for optimised tree placement
- **Queensland Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning:**
  - Draft State Planning Policy 2026 (SPP 2026)
  - Discussion Paper: Natural Hazards Land Use Planning (Aug 2026)
  - Consultation Paper: The Future of Assessment Benchmarks in the SPP (Aug 2026)
  - Draft Amended Minister's Guidelines and Rules (MGR)
  - Green Urban Infrastructure Initiative
- **Queensland Department of Housing and Public Works**
  - Minister's Award for Urban Design (Queensland Government Architect)
- **Queensland Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR):**
  - Queensland Walking Strategy 2019–2029 & Action Plan for Walking
  - Queensland Cycling Strategy 2017–2027 (Re-released 2023) & Queensland Cycling Action Plan
  - Principal Cycle Network Plans (PCNPs)
  - Movement and Place Framework
- **Queensland Department of Health:**
  - Department of Health Strategic Plan 2025–2029 (June 2026 Refresh)
  - Queensland Health Climate Risk Strategy 2021–2026
  - Climate Change Adaptation Planning Guidance Guidelines (Nov 2019)
  - Prevention Strategic Framework 2026–2035 (Jan 2026)
- **Office of the Queensland Government Architect (OQGA) & Queensland Health:**
  - QDesign: Queensland Urban Design Principles (2018)
  - QCompanion Supplementary Design Resource
  - Healthy Places, Healthy People (HPHP) Framework & Report (2021)
  - Shade Tree Guidance
  - CanopyCast Pro Digital Application
- **Queensland Future Climate Science Program:**
  - Queensland Future Climate projection dataset Portal
- **Industry and Valuation Standards:**
  - SA HB 214:2023: Urban Green Infrastructure - Planning and Decision Framework
  - IPWEA Green Infrastructure Management Manual (2025)
  - NSW Framework for Valuing Green Infrastructure (2023)
  - CSIRO Natural Capital Handbook (2023)