

INFRASTRUCTURE

Planning for development of social and physical infrastructure should enable it to be provided in a way that is efficient, equitable, accessible and timely.

Planning is to recognise social needs by providing land for a range of accessible community resources, such as education, cultural, health and community support (mental health, aged care, disability, youth and family services) facilities.

Planning should ensure that the growth and redevelopment of settlements is planned in a manner that allows for the logical and efficient provision and maintenance of infrastructure, including the setting aside of land for the construction of future transport routes.

Planning should facilitate efficient use of existing infrastructure and human services. Providers of infrastructure, whether public or private bodies, are to be guided by planning policies and should assist strategic land use planning.

Planning should minimise the impact of use and development on the operation of major infrastructure of national, state and regional significance, including communication networks and energy generation and distribution systems.

Infrastructure planning should avoid, minimise and offset environmental impacts, and incorporate resilience to natural hazards, including future climate change risks.

Planning authorities should consider the use of development and infrastructure contributions in the funding of infrastructure.