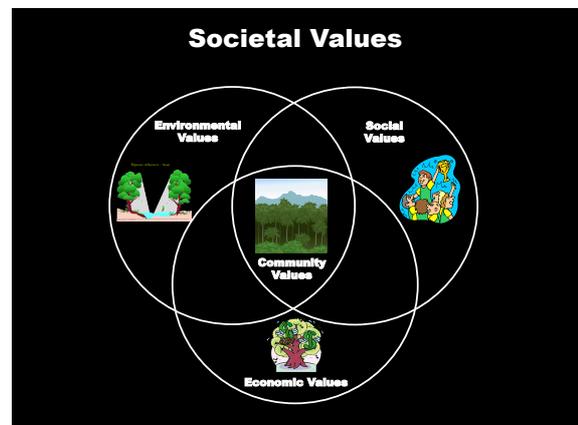


- This presentation will cover:**
1. Contemporary planning approaches
 2. Processes for best practice planning
 3. Principles of best practice planning
 4. *Back to the Future: Some "KILLER" issues for planning towards a Sustainable Moreton Bay Environs*



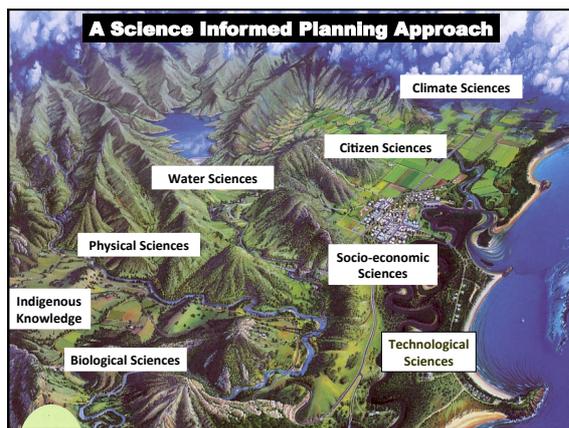
"Values-led" Planning





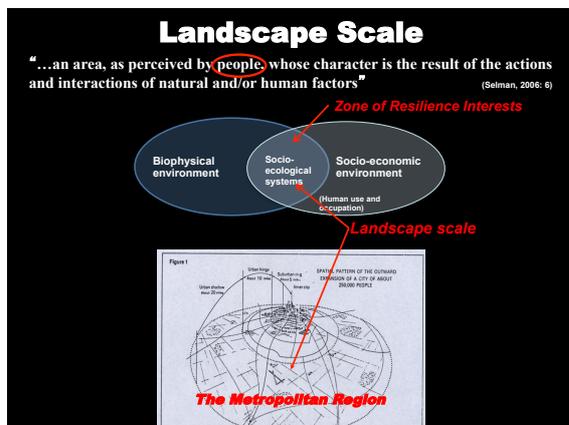
**“Science informed”
Planning**

**“Evidence based”
Planning**



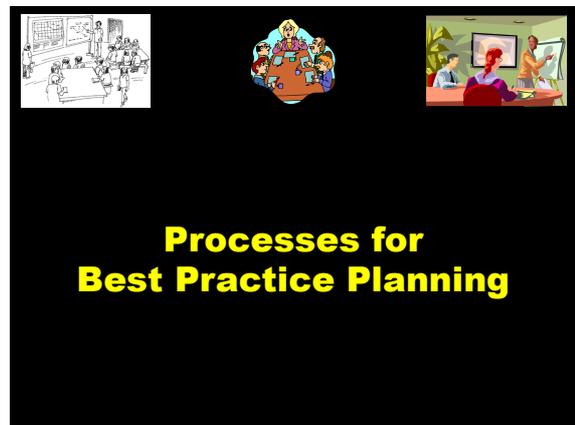
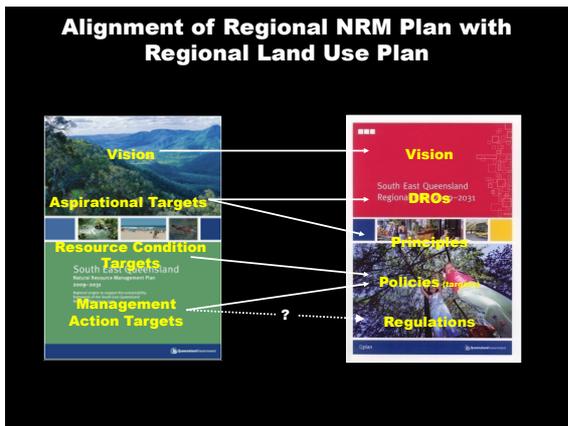
**Planning @ the
“landscape scale”**

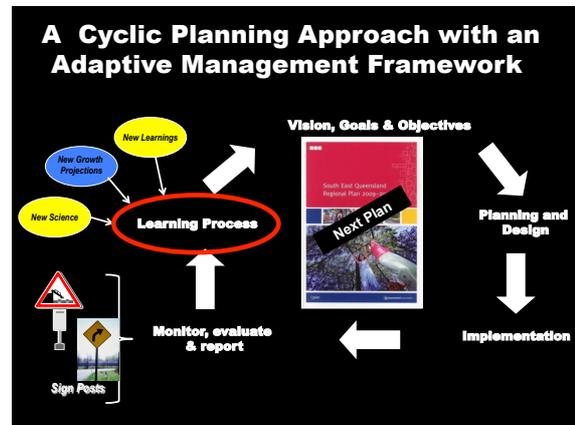
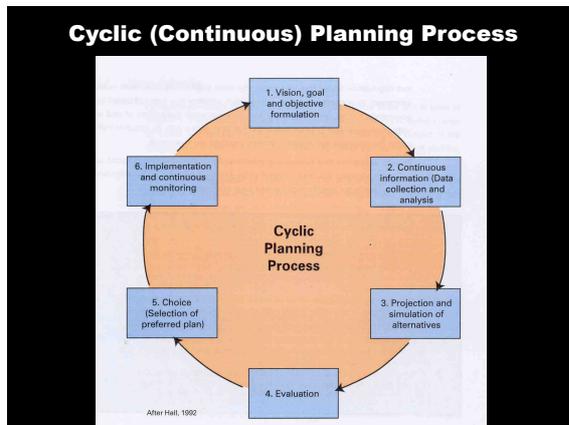
(Landscape Approach)



**Strategic (long term)
Planning**

Proactive – no surprises!





Planning with the Community

(embracing a community engagement approach)

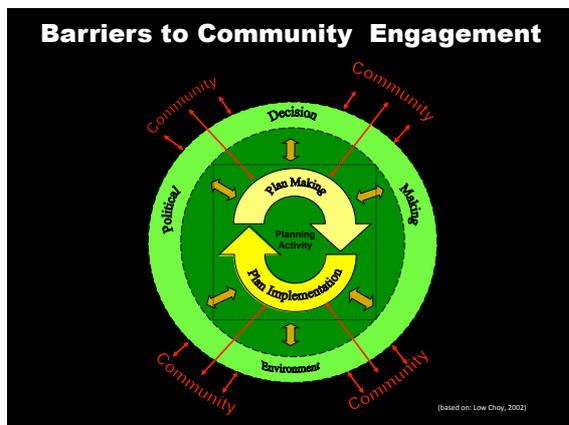
Levels of Community Engagement

Levels of Engagement

Informing – Consulting – Involving – Collaborating – Empowering

Increasing level of engagement and community influence

Sources: IAP2



Principles of Best Practice Planning

Planning with Uncertainty

Precautionary Principle

Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration states that:

Where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation (UNCED, 1992)

Key components:

- taking preventative action when uncertain;
- making sure the advocates of an activity are responsible for the burden of proof;
- investigating a wide range of possibilities and alternatives.

(Kriebel, et al., 2001)

Principle of Subsidiarity

Pre-requisite for sustainable decision-making:

Maximum transfer of power down the bureaucratic hierarchy

The Integration Principle

Decision making processes should effectively integrate both long term and short term economic, social and environmental outcomes to recognise and build on the distinctive characteristics of urban places and regions, including their human and cultural values, history and natural systems

Principle of Ecological Sustainable Development (ESD)

ESD defined as: “using, conserving and enhancing the community’s resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained, and the total quality of life, now and in the future can be increased” (CoA, 1992a: 60: 6)

*Integrated Planning Act 1997 as amended
Sustainable Planning Act 2009 as amended
Planning Act 2016: Ecological sustainability*

The Biodiversity Principle

The intrinsic value of biological diversity and ecological integrity should be a fundamental consideration in decision making and the characteristics of ecosystems build on in the development and nurturing of healthy and sustainable urban and regional landscapes

Principles of Resilience

Definition: *Resilience is the capacity of a system to absorb disturbance to undergo change and still retain essentially the same function, structure and feedbacks.*

A Resilience Approach (Paradigm) *requires a planning perspective that accepts:*

1. “Limits to Growth.”
2. “Carrying Capacity”
3. ecological footprint
4. thresholds (tipping points);
5. system redundancy; and
6. the need to adapt

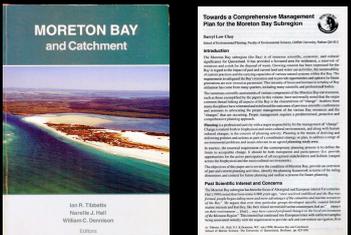
Best Practice Sustainable Land Use Planning

1. Acknowledge a "values-led" planning approach (incorporate community viewpoints)
2. Incorporate a "science informed" ("evidence based") planning approach
3. Plan at the "Landscape Scale"
4. Embrace a strategic (long term) planning approach
5. Move towards 'Joined-Up' (integrated) planning
6. Link planning to investment (integrate infrastructure planning including environmental infrastructure)
7. Employ a cyclic (continuous) planning process
8. Incorporating an adaptive management framework (plan for uncertainty)
9. Plan with high levels of community engagement
10. Overarch planning endeavours with 'Best Practice Principles' (Precautionary Principle; Principle of Subsidiarity; Integration Principle; Principle of Ecological Sustainable Development; Biodiversity Principle; Principles of Resilience)



Back to the Future: Some "KILLER" issues for planning towards a Sustainable Moreton Bay Environs

A 1998 Stocktake



Concluding comments:

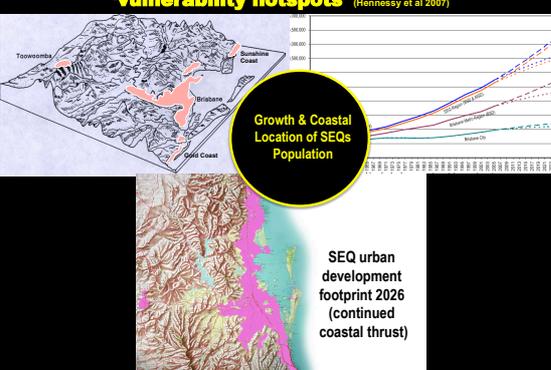
"... there is as yet no effective cooperative mechanism capable of producing a more integrated set of holistic policy initiatives, nor overseeing their effective implementation. In the quest for effective planning for change the avoidance of future management within uncertainty is perhaps the "holy grail" of planning and management of our Moreton Bay."

Planning for a Future Moreton Bay

1. Do current planning practices reflect contemporary planning approaches?
2. Have current planning practices adopted processes for best practice planning?
3. Is current planning underpinned by principles of best practice planning?

SEQ: one of Australia's principal climate change 'vulnerability hotspots'

(Hannessy et al 2007)



Growth & Coastal Location of SEQs Population

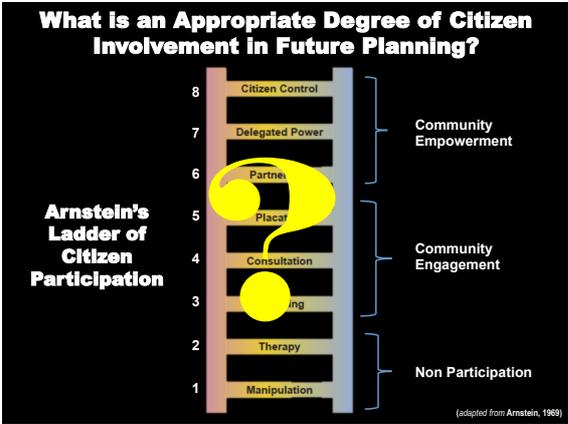
SEQ urban development footprint 2026 (continued coastal thrust)

Projected climate related environmental change in SEQ by 2030



What scenario should we plan for?

- Hotter temps + changing rainfall patterns = possible soil moisture
- Changes in timing of flowering & breeding cycles
- SLR: 0.2m by 2030 & 0.5m by 2070
- Sea-level rise
- Intensity of cyclones (southern shift)
- More intense storm events
- Extreme daily rainfall events (coastal areas)
- Higher coastal storm surges
- Risk of storm surge
- Hail risk (2-4 days/yr)
- More frequent erosion events
- Days above 35°C
- Change av an rainfall: dry days & wet days
- Reductions in groundwater recharge
- More frequent & intense bushfires
- More frequent & intense bushfires
- ↑ an av temps (0.5°C - 1.5°C)



What Public Roles for the Planner?

- The Resolver of Land Use Conflicts**: Illustration of a group of people in a chaotic, crowded scene.
- The Negotiator**: Illustration of a person standing on a high platform, balancing on a narrow beam.
- The Mediator**: Illustration of a person sitting at a table, mediating between two other people.
- The Magician**: Illustration of a person in a dark, hooded robe performing a ritual with a staff.

