



Koala habitat areas cover

713,000 ha

of SEQ



› Over **331,000** hectares of protected koala priority areas

› State target of **70%** renewable energy by 2032



Climate change projections:

› Significant increase in number of hot days for all seasons



› Lower than average temperature increases

› Significantly lower spring and autumn rainfall but significantly higher summer and winter rainfall



› Significantly lower than average Forest Fire Danger Index (FFDI) through to 2056–66 though rising relative to earlier decades

› Significant impacts of sea level rise on coastal areas



Sustain

SEQ is one of the most biodiverse regions in the world, with terrestrial and aquatic species, including threatened and endangered species relying on the protection of habitat across the region’s landscape.

SEQ also contains other important natural values, including scenic amenity, cultural heritage, regional landscapes, rural production, natural economic resources and outdoor recreation. Access to such a varied natural environment in proximity to major urban areas is also highly valued by SEQ communities who depend on their natural assets and regional landscapes to support their lifestyles. The proximity to the natural environment is a key attractor for domestic and international tourism.

Cultural heritage landscapes in SEQ acknowledge present and future generations of First Nations peoples identity and connection to Country with each Traditional Owner group having unique ways of being and aspirations for their Country. The Sustain theme seeks to improve engagement with Traditional Owners and First Nations peoples and ensure their cultural knowledge and connection to land and sea is included in state and local government planning processes. ShapingSEQ 2023 recognises the long and continuing impact of development on First Nations peoples’ Country, Songlines and culture.

As development in SEQ has expanded, the region’s natural assets have experienced increasing pressure from population growth and land clearing. Fragmentation and degradation of natural corridors and habitats has resulted in a significant decline of certain species and created environments in which pests and diseases can more easily spread.

Climate change has also increased pressure on the health of SEQ’s natural assets and the frequency and intensity of natural disasters affecting communities and the economy. Natural hazards such as floods, bushfires, coastal hazards and heatwaves will present ongoing risks to our natural and built environments and it is important that we build resilience and adaptation into the design of our communities. The region has much lived experience of these events, most recently the 2022 floods.

Koalas are an iconic species that require strong action from government, industry and the community to ensure their long-term survival. The SEQ Koala Conservation Strategy 2020–2025 provides the strongest koala protections in Queensland through the state planning framework. The strategy includes an action to align ShapingSEQ 2023 to reflect its conservation goals, mapping and regulations. ShapingSEQ 2023 integrates the new koala mapping and includes strategies that reflect the SEQ Koala Conservation Strategy 2020–2025.

The Sustain theme recognises the role ShapingSEQ 2023 plays in ensuring safe, sustainable, and resilient communities that support the aspirations of Traditional Owners and First Nations peoples.

Outcomes and strategies

The outcomes and strategies under the Sustain theme are closely aligned with the following regional priorities:

Key regional priorities



Outcomes	Strategies
<p>Outcome 1 First Nations peoples</p> <p>First Nations peoples' human rights are respected and engaged so their culture and knowledge is embedded in planning for the region.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Recognise First Nations peoples are active participants to be engaged early and on an ongoing basis in land use planning processes about Country to achieve self-determined economic, cultural and social outcomes. 1.2 Empower Traditional Owners by recognising their Native Title rights, knowledge and interests in land and resource management and actively provide information and involve Traditional Owners early and on an ongoing basis in decision-making processes. 1.3 Engage Traditional Owners and First Nations peoples to jointly develop a First Nations Engagement Framework that values cultural knowledge and connection to land and seascapes as part of planning processes, mapping, place names and outcomes. 1.4 Foster a collaborative environment where First Nations peoples and government agencies can work together on co-designing policies, plans and strategies. 1.5 During preparation of the First Nations Engagement Framework, determine the process for developing a new SEQ Traditional Owner Cultural Resource Management Plan and implementation strategy for this plan including an update of Map 14. 1.6 Identify updates to maps relating to Traditional Owners as part of subsequent reviews of ShapingSEQ.
<p>Outcome 2 Biodiversity</p> <p>The regional biodiversity network and MSES are protected and enhanced to support the natural environment and contribute to a sustainable region.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Maintain and enhance the value and connectivity of regional biodiversity corridors, and identify opportunities for regeneration of new corridors, to maximise biodiversity conservation outcomes (Map 15, Table 10). 2.2 Avoid fragmentation of regional biodiversity corridors and rehabilitate degraded areas to maintain habitat and support fauna movement. 2.3 Protect, restore, and manage regional terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity values and the ecological processes that support them from inappropriate development. For example, the Moreton Bay (Quandamooka) Ramsar-listed wetland of international importance.

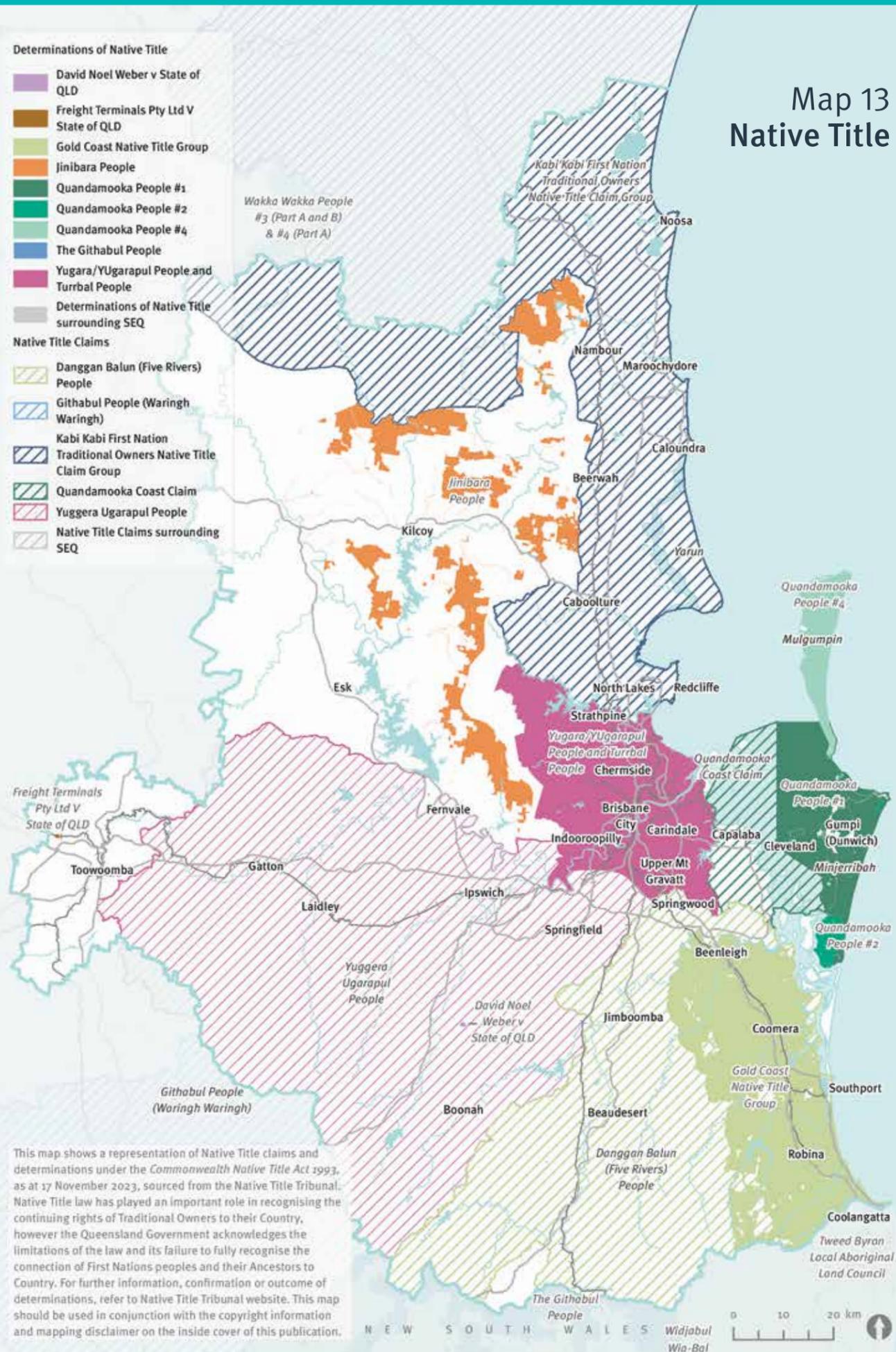
Outcomes	Strategies
<p>Outcome 2 Biodiversity (continued)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4 Focus coordinated planning, management and investment, including offset delivery, in the regional biodiversity network. 2.5 Minimise the need to clear vegetation to mitigate bushfire hazard by using already cleared areas to achieve appropriate buffers between urban development and infill sites, and areas of environmental significance 2.6 High risk biosecurity sites (such as waste management facilities, areas cleared of native vegetation and areas undergoing development) are planned for in a way that manage the risks of pests and diseases.
<p>Outcome 3 Koala conservation</p> <p>A network of interconnected koala habitat is maintained to sustain SEQ's koala population over the long-term.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Protect and connect koala habitat, particularly within and between koala priority areas to support viable koala populations that are distributed widely across SEQ in rural, rural residential and urban landscapes. 3.2 Plan development and infrastructure to avoid koala habitat areas, in particular those within koala priority areas, and ensure habitat connectivity for long-term viable populations. 3.3 Coordinate planning and focus management and investment programs, to maintain and enhance the extent and quality of koala habitat for the viability and abundance of koalas across the region.
<p>Outcome 4 Regional landscapes</p> <p>Regional landscape values and functions are sustainably managed and provide social, environmental, cultural and economic benefits to the region.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Protect the values of IUBs, while providing for a range of activities compatible with their predominantly rural or natural character (Map 17, Table 11). 4.2 Protect regional scenic amenity areas from development that would compromise their value (Map 17, Table 11). 4.3 Protect and enhance the regional greenspace network, including through innovative approaches such as encouraging consideration of stocking and fishing, to meet the recreational and outdoor needs of the community (Map 17, Table 11).
<p>Outcome 5 Water-sensitive communities</p> <p>Water management in SEQ will use best practice and innovative approaches in urban, rural and natural areas to enhance and protect the health of waterways, wetlands, coast and bays.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Protect and sustainably manage the region's catchments, through a coordinated approach to catchment management under the Resilient Rivers Initiative. 5.2 Ensure urban land development and its construction avoids impacts on the natural hydrological function, quality and quantity of water in our waterways, aquifers, wetlands, estuaries, Moreton Bay and oceans to meet the needs of the environment, industry and community, including for future generations. 5.3 Promote water-sensitive urban design principles in catchment wide water management (such as total water cycle management planning) to increase the efficient use of water (including stormwater and wastewater), security of supply and to address climate change.

Outcomes and strategies

Outcomes	Strategies
<p>Outcome 6 Natural economic resources</p> <p>The region’s natural economic resources are managed sustainably and efficiently to meet the needs of existing and future communities.</p>	<p>6.1 Conserve agricultural areas, including aquaculture, which provide communities with an affordable supply of fresh food, food security and export earning potential (Map 18, Table 12).</p> <p>6.2 Protect and manage the region’s limited extractive resources, such as sand and quarry rock, to ensure the ready availability of construction materials to support cost-effective development into the future (Map 18, Table 12).</p> <p>6.3 Protect and enhance the region’s native and plantation forests in the RLRPA.</p> <p>6.4 Protect, enhance and sustainably manage waterways and fish habitats to sustain fish stock levels and maximise fisheries production for the ongoing benefit of the environment and community.</p> <p>6.5 Protect the region’s drinking water catchments and aquifer recharge areas from inappropriate development to avoid compromising the delivery of a safe, secure and cost-effective drinking water supply.</p>
<p>Outcome 7 Climate change</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions are minimised, and the unavoidable impacts of climate change are managed to protect and enhance the safety and resilience of communities and the natural environment.</p>	<p>7.1 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by adopting patterns of urban development that reduce the need and distance to travel and that encourage the use of active and public transport.</p> <p>7.2 Incorporate zero waste and circular economy measures into the design, planning and development of communities, infrastructure, buildings and transport systems.</p> <p>7.3 Support local strategies and initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to the region’s transition to a low-carbon future and implement effective climate change adaptation measures.</p> <p>7.4 Enhance the resilience and capacity of natural assets to adapt to climate change impacts including chronic stress and extreme weather events.</p> <p>7.5 Identify and manage physical climate change risks through planning and development including through incorporating nature-based solutions, for example, to buffer people, infrastructure and biodiversity from the impact of extreme events.</p>

Outcomes	Strategies
<p>Outcome 8 Resilience</p> <p>Climate and natural hazard risk avoidance, reduction and adaptation are core drivers of the region’s sustainable growth pattern and resilient built form needed to maintain our future capacity to cope and prosper.</p>	<p>8.1 Deliver resilience policy improvements in accordance with the Resilience Policy Maturity Framework in Figure 7.</p> <p>8.2 Integrate risk-based planning investigations and benchmarks (as per the Resilience Policy Maturity Framework) into strategic planning, zoning and development decisions so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. strategic infill sites are only considered where they can achieve a tolerable (or preferably acceptable) level of natural hazard risk and where any mitigation accounts for climate change b. existing urban areas subject to intolerable risk are identified and examined over time to develop coordinated mitigation or adaptation solutions with clear funding pathways to address risk at the community scale or to plan for transition over time. <p>8.3 Incorporate heatwave and urban heat considerations in land use planning and urban design.</p> <p>8.4 Ensure future regional plan reviews are undertaken in accordance with the Resilience Policy Maturity Framework.</p> <p>8.5 Work towards adopting regionally consistent climate scenarios to inform risk-mapping and regional land suitability assessment as part of future stages of the Resilience Policy Maturity Framework.</p>

Map 13
Native Title



First Nations peoples

SEQ is home to many First Nations peoples who hold deep connections to their ancestral lands and waters.

These communities play a critical role in protecting, managing and enhancing the region’s natural and cultural resources. Traditional Owners jointly manage protected areas with the Queensland Government under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. Through Native Title outcomes, Traditional Owners implement township fire management plans, co-manage township master-planning processes and lead the World Heritage tentative listing over Moreton Bay. There is an urgent need for a more structured and cohesive approach to involving First Nations peoples in critical planning and policy decision-making processes.

The Queensland Government is undertaking significant legislative, policy and program reform to reframe and strengthen the relationship between Queensland’s First Nations peoples and the wider community. First Nations peoples’ rights, interests and aspirations

relating to land use planning will be reflected through the development and ongoing delivery of ShapingSEQ 2023, providing a partnership approach for advice and shared decision-making for SEQ.

Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples have contributed significant amounts of time and effort to the preparation of regional plans in SEQ.

The development of ShapingSEQ 2017 and ShapingSEQ 2023, were informed by meetings between the department and Traditional Owners and First Nations peoples.

ShapingSEQ 2023 recognises both Traditional Owners and historical and contemporary Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents as critical stakeholders with differing needs and aspirations. First Nations peoples are integral to shaping our cities, and the implementation of ShapingSEQ 2023 commits to engage early and on an ongoing basis to build lasting relationships

and capitalise on the opportunity to acknowledge our First Nations peoples who have planned and managed Country for millennia in a sustainable way.

This acknowledgement will be advanced through the implementation of ShapingSEQ 2023 by:

- » Traditional Owners providing information about language, place names and mapping.
- » Ensuring First Nations peoples are appropriately represented in the governance and decision-making framework.
- » Ensuring First Nations design principles and designing for Country are recognised and embraced in ShapingSEQ 2023.
- » Developing a First Nations peoples engagement framework to ensure ongoing engagement with First Nations peoples in the coordination, planning, monitoring and review of ShapingSEQ 2023. This includes engaging collaboratively with:

- » Native Title PBCs
- » Indigenous Protected Area estate managers
- » Traditional Owners
- » First Nations peoples living in SEQ
- » Other First Nations organisations, industry and representatives across a number of relevant sectors.

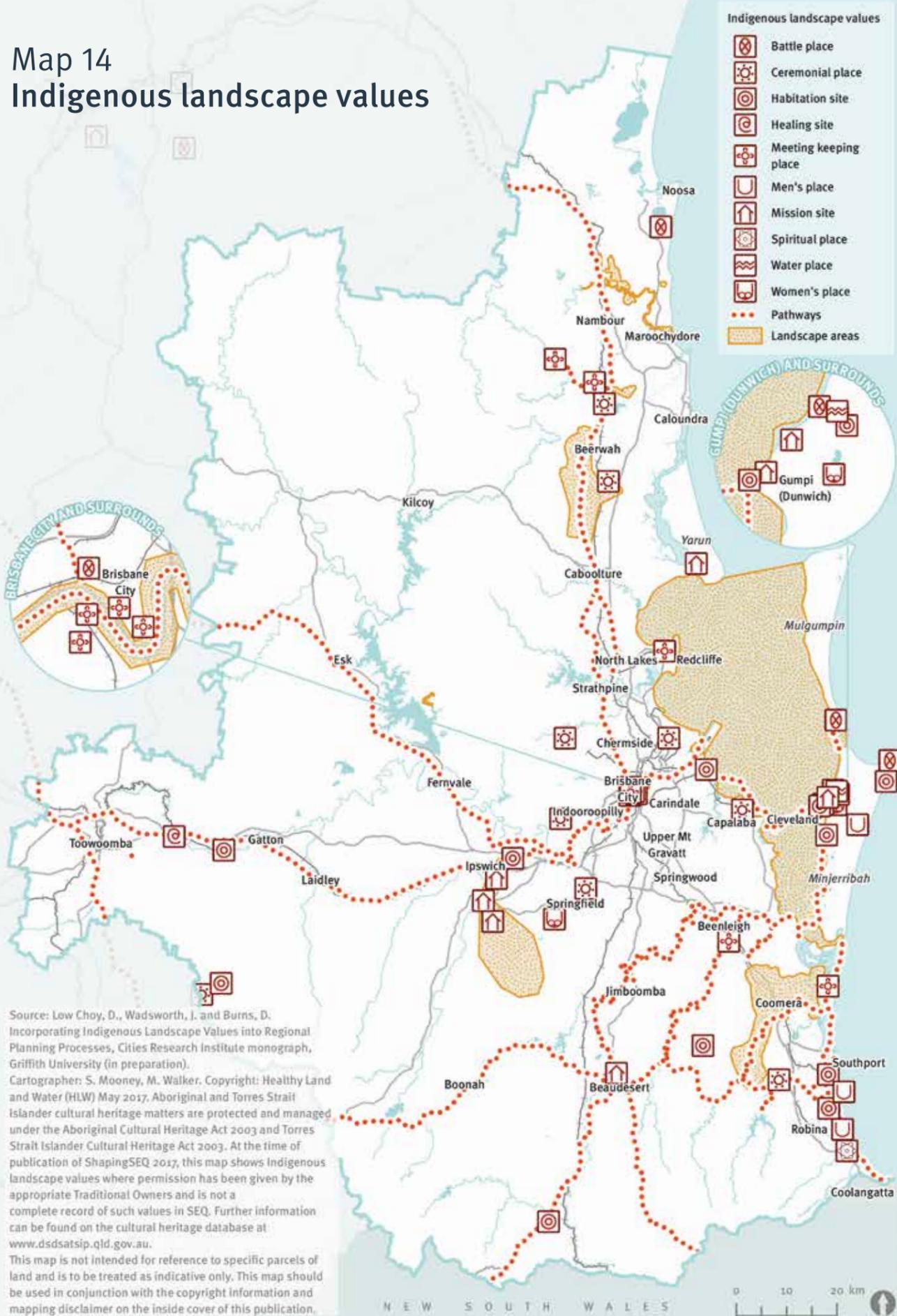
Priority Action 7 – First Nations Engagement Framework

Stakeholders: State government and First Nations peoples
Timeframe: Ongoing

The Queensland Government will continue to engage with Traditional Owners and First Nations peoples to jointly develop a First Nations Engagement Framework to input into planning processes, that values cultural knowledge and connection to land and sea.



Map 14 Indigenous landscape values



Indigenous landscape values

Indigenous landscape values include landscape areas that hold cultural, spiritual and environmental significance for Indigenous peoples and Traditional Owners.

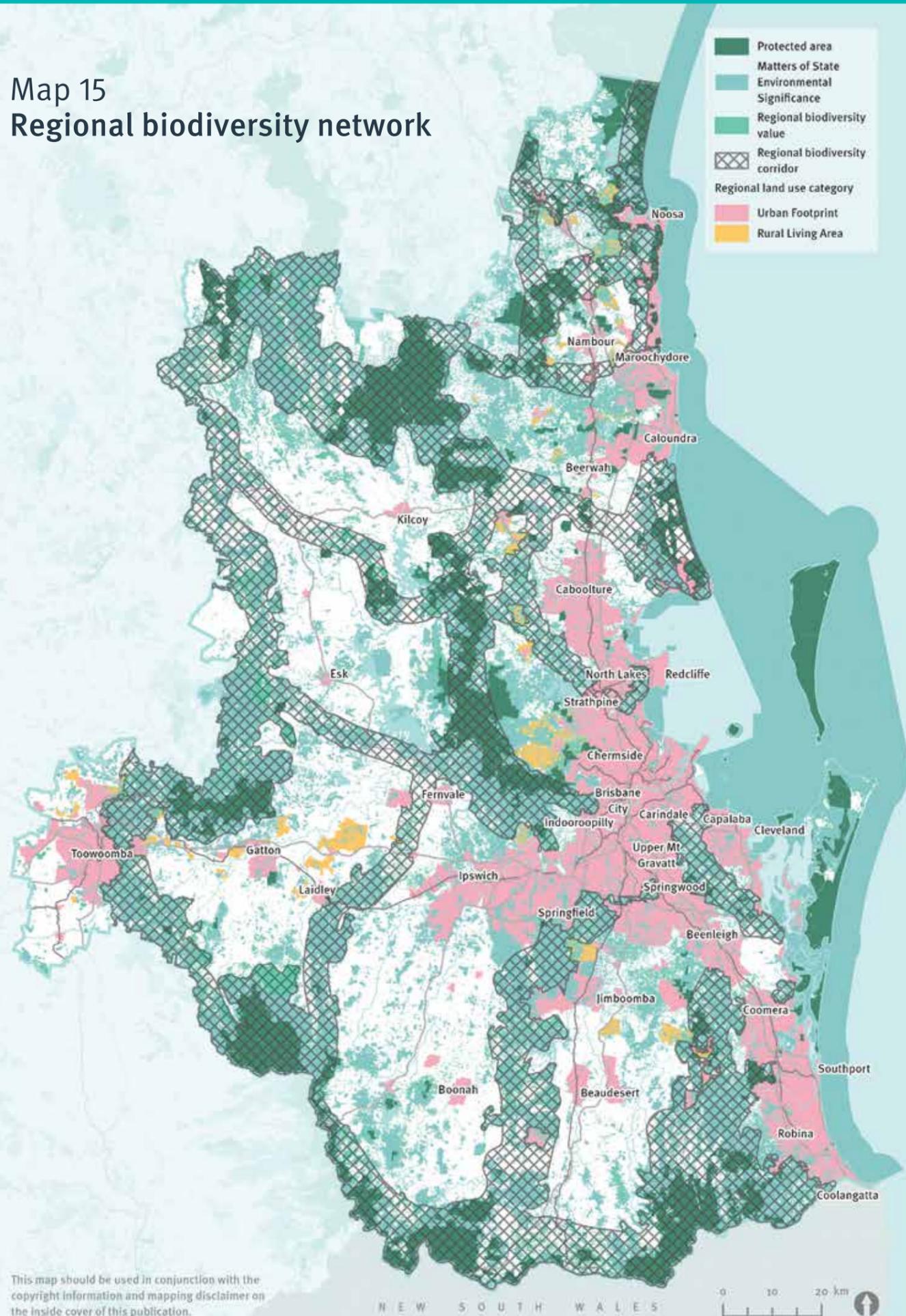
They include boundaries, pathways, totemic and iconic species, food and medicinal species, spiritual landscapes, women's and men's places, ceremonial places, battle sites, meeting and keeping places, healing places, mission sites, habitation sites and water places that can be mapped with the appropriate permission.

Additional cultural resource values are to be identified and managed in consultation with appropriate Traditional Owners and through the Cultural Heritage Database (www.dsdsatsip.qld.gov.au). Landscapes that contain these elements are often overlapped by contemporary non-Indigenous landscape planning or require additional consideration.



Gorge Walk, North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah). Supplied by Redland City Council

Map 15 Regional biodiversity network



This map should be used in conjunction with the copyright information and mapping disclaimer on the inside cover of this publication.

Biodiversity

The regional biodiversity network map identifies natural assets that contribute to the maintenance of ecological processes and biodiversity at a regional scale that are critical for the environment, society and economy.

The relationship between these assets forms an important ecological network that contains MSES as well as regional biodiversity values, reflecting SEQ's status as a highly biodiverse metropolitan region.

The natural assets that make up this network consist of the components identified in Table 10.

Table 10 – Regional biodiversity network

Landscape area or natural asset	Definition
Matters of state environmental significance	MSES as defined by the SPP. Note: where possible, MSES is indicatively shown on the SPP Interactive Mapping System.
Regional biodiversity values	Regional biodiversity values have been mapped in SEQ and identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » large tracts of vegetation » aquatic and terrestrial connectivity » areas of high species richness and diversity » unique ecosystems and representativeness » climate adaptation zones and refugia. <p>These values are critical at a regional level to enable the protection of interacting ecosystem functions and their associated species and diversity. These values are to be investigated and refined by local government for protection as matters of local environmental significance (MLES). This is in addition to protecting those areas identified as having MSES. These areas are important as they contribute to an ecologically sound and resilient regional network of habitats and corridors.</p>
Regional biodiversity corridors	Regional biodiversity corridors connect or improve connectivity through targeted rehabilitation of natural assets, including between existing areas of MSES or regional biodiversity values. They are important for the resilience of the region. <p>These corridors are to be investigated and refined by local government for consideration as MLES where MSES does not already exist.</p>

Landscape area or natural asset	Definition
Koala habitat	<p>Areas of regional ecosystems known to contain koala habitat values. The range of koala habitat values, based on the latest information, are identified through koala habitat mapping prepared as part of the SEQ Koala Conservation Strategy 2020–2025.</p> <p>A koala priority area and a koala habitat area are areas shown on the Koala Conservation Plan Map that the chief executive of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> has determined under the Nature Conservation (Koala) Conservation Plan 2017 to be a koala habitat area due to the combination of biophysical measures and suitable vegetation of the area.</p>
Large tracts of vegetation	<p>Large intact areas of high ecological integrity which contain many ecosystem functions contributing to the region’s ongoing biodiversity.</p> <p>Benefits: Large viable areas of vegetation sustain viable populations of native flora and fauna and buffer the region from extreme events and the impacts of climate change.</p>
Terrestrial connectivity	<p>Vegetation that connects and allows for the biological interaction between large intact areas.</p> <p>Benefits: Maintenance of unique ecological and often highly biodiverse environments.</p>
Areas of high species richness and diversity	<p>Areas that support a broad range and large populations of the region’s species.</p> <p>Benefits: Maintenance of unique ecological and often highly biodiverse environments.</p>
Areas of ecosystem representation and uniqueness	<p>Areas that support a broad representation of the region’s ecosystems, all with their own different set of functions that contribute to overall regional biodiversity.</p> <p>Benefits: Resilience and economic opportunities for tourism and pharmaceutical and other industries.</p>
Climate adaptation zones and refugia	<p>Large tracts and corridors that contain refugia. For example, areas in the landscape buffered from extreme weather by features such as dense leaf cover, hills and gullies, and permanent water bodies.</p> <p>Benefits: Enhanced resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change impacts.</p>
Aquatic connectivity	<p>Aquatic areas that have appropriate connectivity between other wetlands.</p> <p>Benefits: Habitat, refugia, water purification and groundwater recharge for the environment and other uses such as agriculture.</p>

Bioregional planning

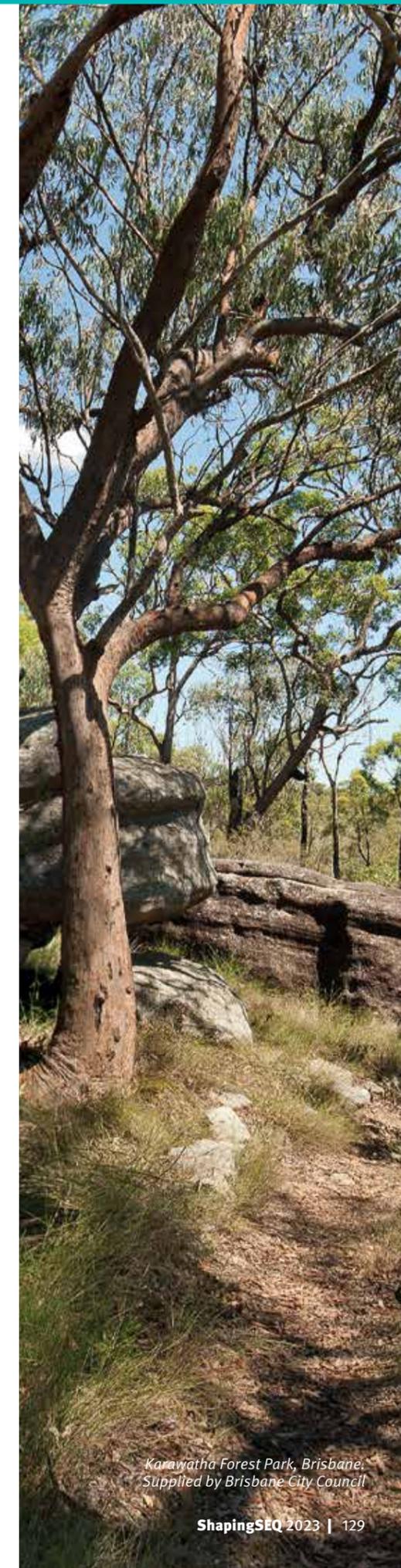
The Australian and Queensland governments are working together on the development of bioregional plans to help protect, restore and manage the environment in three initial areas of Queensland, including urban development in SEQ. A landmark memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Australian and Queensland governments was signed on 8 December 2022 to guide this work.

Bioregional plans will better protect areas that matter for the environment and allow for faster development decisions under the EPBC Act, including addressing cumulative impacts. In SEQ, bioregional planning will focus on PFGAs.

Priority Action 8 – Bioregional planning for PFGAs

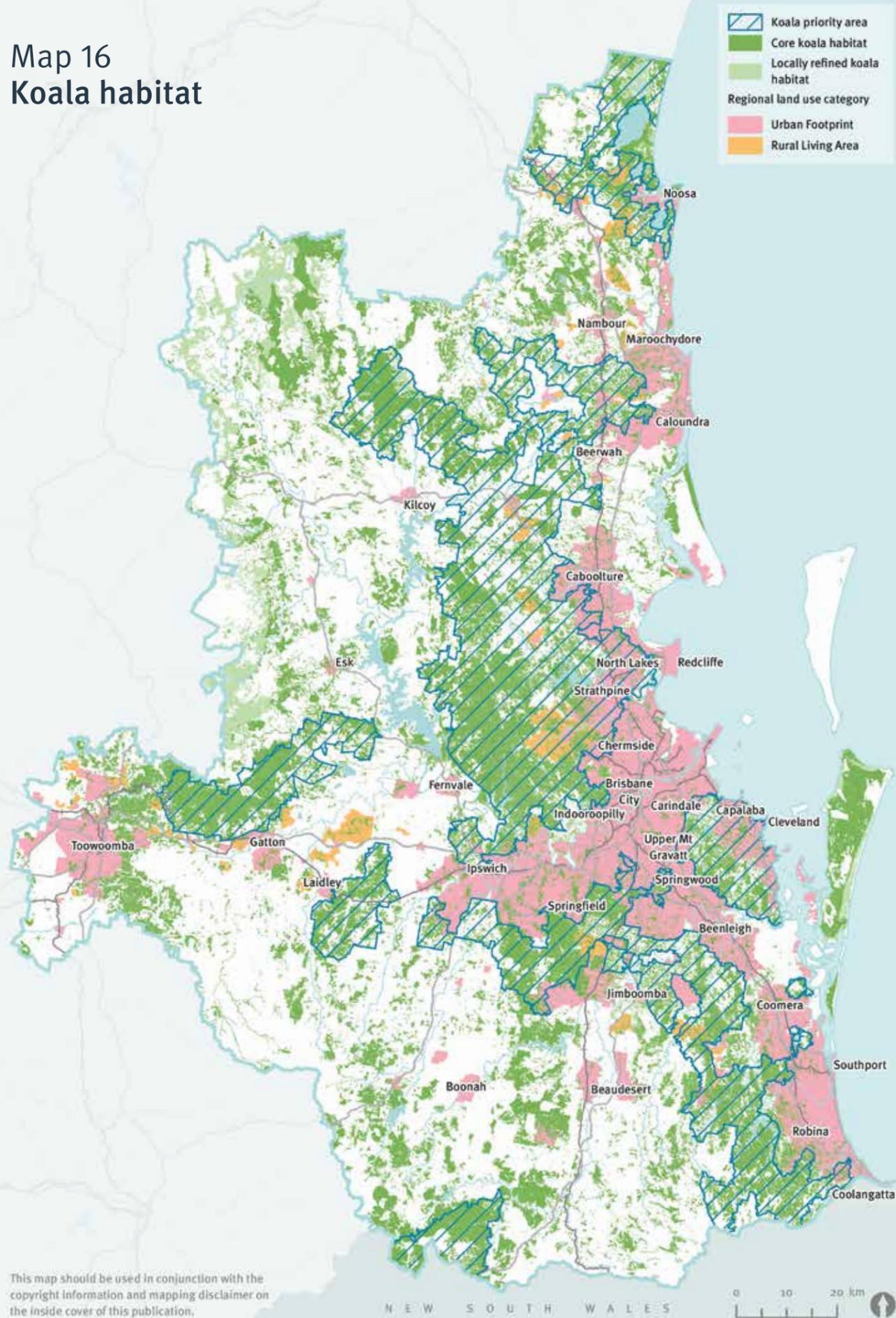
Stakeholders: Federal and state government **Timeframe:** 2023–2025

Planning and environment agencies within the Queensland Government will work together with the Australian Government to develop bioregional plans for PFGAs in SEQ.



Karawatha Forest Park, Brisbane. Supplied by Brisbane City Council

Map 16 Koala habitat



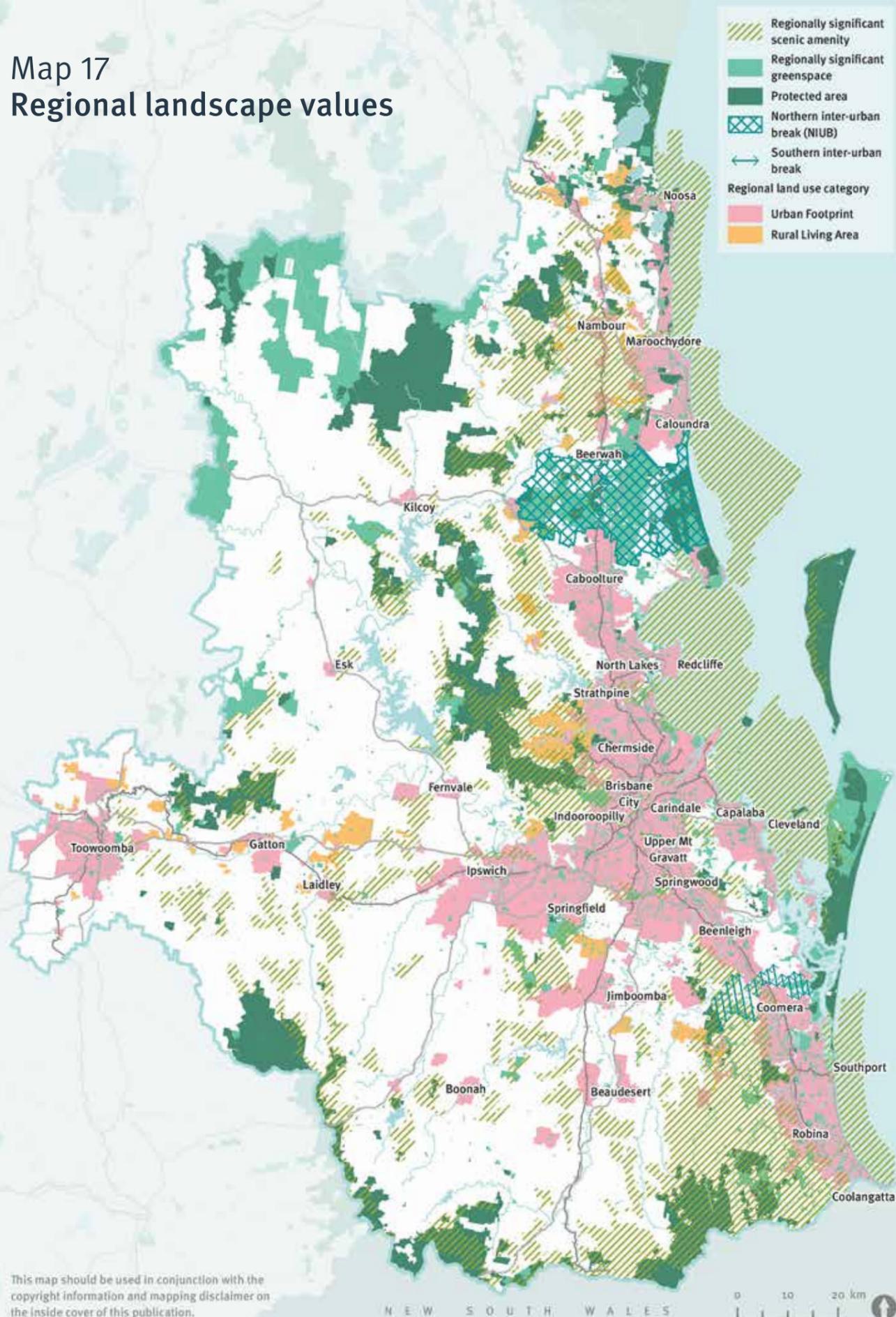
This map should be used in conjunction with the copyright information and mapping disclaimer on the inside cover of this publication.

Koalas

Koalas are an iconic species that require strong action from government, industry and the community to ensure their long-term survival. The SEQ Koala Conservation Strategy 2020-2025 provides the strongest koala protections in Queensland through amending the state planning framework.

Amity Point, North Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah). Supplied by El Rho Photo. Photographer: Eliza Rhodes

Map 17 Regional landscape values



This map should be used in conjunction with the copyright information and mapping disclaimer on the inside cover of this publication.

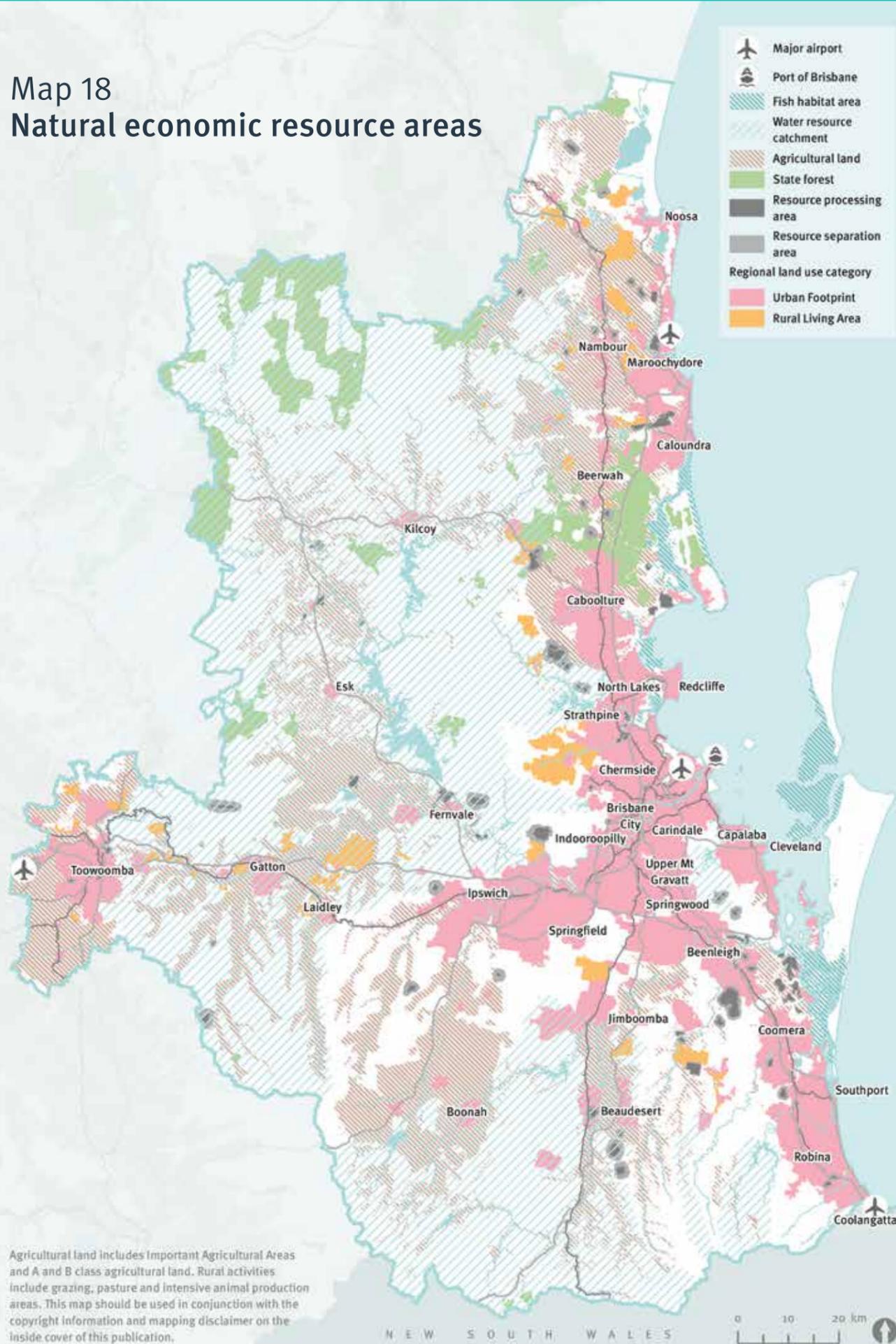
Regional landscapes

Regional landscapes refer to areas with the highest confluence of multiple regional landscape values and ecosystem services (Table 11). Benefits include concentration of multiple landscape values, functions, ecosystem services and community benefits.

Table 11 – Regional landscape values

Landscape area or natural asset	Definition
Scenic amenity areas	Landscape areas identified by the SEQ regional amenity methodology as having scenic amenity value. Benefits: physical and mental health and wellbeing, tourism, sense of place and community cohesion.
Inter-Urban Breaks	Non-urban areas that differentiate major urban development areas. Benefits: enhanced community and sub-regional identity and sense of place, definition of landscape corridors, agriculture and forestry. Potential provision of land for public recreation and other ecosystem services close to population centres.
Places of cultural heritage significance	Places that are important for preserving non-Indigenous sociocultural and historic connections. These include those places listed on the Queensland Heritage Register and considered under the SPP. For more information on heritage sites listed on the register visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/register .
Regional greenspace network	Publicly owned or managed land that the community generally has a legal right to access. Regional recreation trails also form part of the regional greenspace network. Trails can offer excellent recreation opportunities to families, bicycle tourists, mountain bike riders, historical enthusiasts, horse riders and walkers. Benefits: improved community health and wellbeing through physical activity, direct experience of landscapes and nature, social interaction, increased employment and liveability.

Map 18 Natural economic resource areas



Agricultural land includes Important Agricultural Areas and A and B class agricultural land. Rural activities include grazing, pasture and intensive animal production areas. This map should be used in conjunction with the copyright information and mapping disclaimer on the inside cover of this publication.

Natural economic resources

Natural economic resource areas include landscape areas that support agriculture, rural industries, forestry, fisheries, extractive resources, minerals and water supply as defined in Table 12.

Table 12 – Natural economic resource areas

Landscape area or natural asset	Definition
Agricultural land	Important agricultural resources, including Agricultural Land Classification (classes A and B) and Important Agricultural Areas. This mapping supports and strengthens the state interest for agriculture, particularly the guidelines to avoid or mitigate irreversible impacts.
Key resource areas	Identified locations that contain extractive resources of state or regional significance such as sand, gravel, rock, clay and soil. This supports the state interest in mining and extractive resources. For the most up-to-date information on Key Resource Areas, refer to the SPP and associated mapping.
Fish habitat areas	Selected inshore and estuarine fish habitats to be protected to sustain local and regional fisheries. All habitat types (for example, vegetation, sand bars and rocky headlands) within a declared Fish Habitat Area are protected equally from direct physical disturbance and coastal development. This supports and strengthens the <i>Fisheries Act 1994</i> .
Forestry	Includes state forest and timber reserve areas, and other state land available for the supply of timber and other forest products.
Water resource catchments	Catchments (including aquifer recharge areas) that supply water for human consumption, intended primarily for drinking, whether or not the water is used for other purposes.

Climate change

Climate change mitigation and transition encompass efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and transition to a lower carbon future. Under the Queensland Climate Action Plan (2020), the Queensland Government is taking strong action on climate change, and has committed to achieving an interim emission reduction target of 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030, and net zero emissions by 2050, in line with leading global economies.

The Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan (2022) includes more ambitious renewable targets of 70 per cent by 2032 and 80 per cent by 2035.

While transition is critical for the environment and the wellbeing of our society in general, mitigation efforts may also help to reduce the role climate change is projected to play in increasing the severity of natural hazard events such as the floods or bushfires that SEQ already experiences.

Anticipating and planning for the risks presented by natural hazards is a challenging and evolving part of strategic land use planning, particularly at the regional scale. It is becoming increasingly important for regional land use planning to be risk-based and responsive to our dynamic climate.

The Queensland Government is committed to limiting the adverse impacts of climate change and managing our climate risks through better planning and design such as restoring natural systems.

Resilience Policy Maturity Framework

Queensland has been maturing its disaster resilience activities and policies for the past decade, building on and implementing lessons learnt from, responding to and recovering from, nearly 100 significant natural hazard events since 2011.

The Queensland Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2022–2027 (QSDR) sets out how Queensland can continue to strengthen its disaster resilience, guided by the local and regional needs of Queensland. The QSDR identifies actions for the land use planning system to contribute to Queensland’s disaster resilience.

The SPP also sets a clear expectation for the planning system to address natural hazards, risk and resilience including the projected impact of climate change, as a state interest.

Since 2017, multiple local governments across SEQ have undertaken local natural hazard risk investigations as part of:

- » Broader risk management planning exercises such as the Local Floodplain Management Plans associated with the Brisbane River Strategic Floodplain Management Plan.
- » Preparation for updating their planning schemes in line with the SPP state interest policy requirements.

However, these natural hazard risk management processes are at different stages and levels of maturity across hazard types, and across different local government areas. Local governments are also at differing levels of maturity in practice, data/intelligence, and implementation within the planning system.

Risk-based land use planning policy and risk tolerances, such as the acceptability of land uses relative to risk, also differ between local governments across the region.

The opportunity exists to integrate natural hazard risk management and climate adaptation processes at the regional scale to provide a consistent understanding of climate and disaster risk for land use planning. This could also inform the resilience or adaptation interventions required over time for the existing and future built environment.

This requires longer term sustained policy and practice change and ShapingSEQ 2023 includes a resilience policy maturity pathway to guide this approach.

This approach builds on the ‘doing same’, ‘doing better’ and ‘doing different’ pathways from the Queensland Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Approach pioneered by CSIRO and the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA).

The Review pathway identified in Figure 7 recognises the significant advancement in resilience and risk-reduction efforts that have occurred in recent years and focuses on continuing to implement that work into regional planning in line with existing SPP policies. The Review pathway will be the focus of ShapingSEQ 2023 implementation for the next two years, in the lead up to the next review of ShapingSEQ.

The Modify pathway identified in Figure 7 focuses on preparing for future policy step changes through increased focus on regional consistency of hazard and risk inputs such as climate scenarios and resilient land use policy parameters. This pathway can incorporate SPP policy changes based on the policy gaps identified through the Review pathway of the framework.

The Transform pathway identified in Figure 7 focuses on continued resilience to future hazard events and the impacts of climate change.

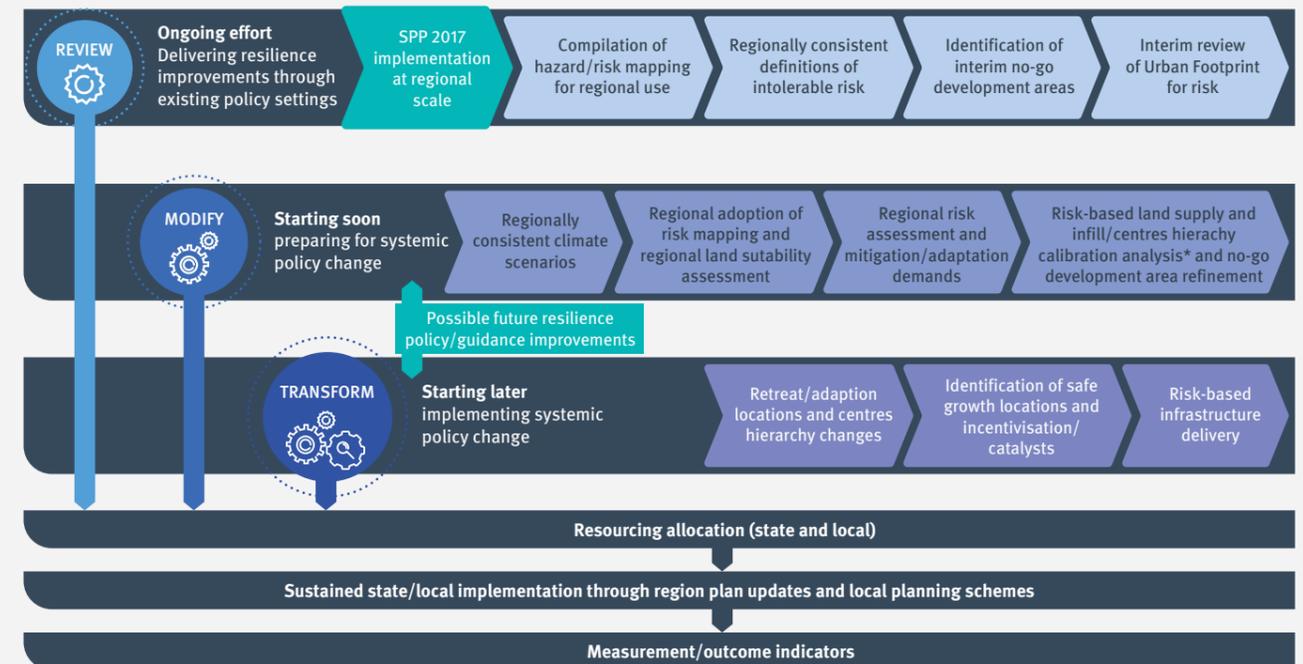


Figure 7 – Concept map of the Resilience Policy Maturity Framework

*Council also include risk-based whole of lifecycle infrastructure planning/prioritisation.

Priority Action 9 – Resilience Policy Maturity Framework (Review pathway)

Stakeholders: State and local governments and industry **Timeframe:** 2024–2025

The Queensland Government, in partnership with key stakeholders, will commence the Review pathway as stage 1 of the Resilience Policy Maturity Framework, including collating the best available hazard and risk mapping and preparing regionally consistent definitions of intolerable risk including the identification of no-go development areas for refining of the Urban Footprint.



Later stages of the Resilience Policy Maturity Framework – preparing for future adaptation

Now is the time to start preparing for the adaptation of the parts of SEQ that are, or will be, at intolerable natural hazard risk in the future. These are locations that have been severely impacted by events in the past and are very likely to be severely or extremely impacted again, possibly repeatedly, into the future.

These are locations that currently and likely will in the future:

- » Present a high risk to life safety
- » Are repeatedly subject to events – either frequently or due to the severity of impact
- » Have homes or built form that cannot withstand the impact
- » Cannot be feasibly mitigated through settlement-scale solutions like levees, sea walls or bushfire mitigation
- » Are or are very likely to be unable to secure property insurance and/or financing
- » May be socially or economically vulnerable

These areas are likely to be very localised in nature but still present an important future planning challenge for state and local governments.

Local governments are already in the process of identifying locations of concern through natural hazard management processes such as coastal hazard adaptation strategies and local floodplain management plans. Support will likely be required to examine the feasibility of settlement-scale mitigation solutions, that will need to be supported by or reflected in regional and local planning instruments over time. It is also important that when these locations are identified for transition over time, this is implemented through regional and local plans.

Heatwave and urban heat considerations

The state interest of natural hazards, risk and resilience in the SPP does not currently have state interest policies relating to heatwave.

Heatwaves are Australia's deadliest natural hazard, estimated to have caused more deaths in Australia than all other natural hazards combined. A changing climate is likely to see heatwaves and extreme heat events become more frequent with all natural, rural and urban environments within SEQ likely to experience higher average temperatures as a result.

These impacts will be greater within urban areas and cities due to the urban heat island effect.

While the urban heat island effect will always be inextricably associated with urban development and density, mitigation and resilience measures will be key to reducing urban heat island impacts and tie in with broader urban

greening strategies, supporting blue and green infrastructure, heat-sensitive land use planning and urban design, and climate change adaptation measures to enhance the liveability of urban communities.

Priority Action 10 – Heat hazard mitigation

Stakeholders: State and local governments **Timeframe:** 2025–2026

Local governments undertake local-scale heat hazard risk assessments, local microclimate assessment and built form investigations to guide land use planning, urban design and greening and cooling strategies.

