

Coastal hazard adaptation strategies, the State Planning Policy and Planning Schemes – how they interrelate for coastal hazards

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State Planning Policy

The SPP applies, to the extent relevant, when:

- (1) making or amending a local planning instrument
- (2) making or amending a regional plan
- (3) designating premises for infrastructure
- (4) local government is assessing a development application, if its planning scheme has not yet appropriately integrated the relevant SPP state interest policies
- (5) an assessment manager or referral agency other than local government is assessing a development application.

(1) Making or amending a local planning instrument

The SPP applies when making or amending a local planning instrument. The local government must consider how the relevant parts of the SPP, as shown in figure 3, apply in their local area and appropriately integrate those parts of the SPP in a local planning instrument.

When carrying out a state interest review of a proposed planning instrument or proposed planning instrument amendment, the Planning Minister must consider whether all or part of the SPP is appropriately integrated in the planning scheme. For example, it is possible that not all state interests, such as the coastal environment state interest, apply to each local government area. It is also possible that the SPP, when updated, may result in a state interest no longer being appropriately integrated.

The SPP recognises that mitigating and adapting to climate change is also an important consideration for planning at all levels. All state interests should be applied and considered in the context of a changing climate to support Queensland's people, economy and the environment.

State interest – natural hazards, risk and resilience



The risks associated with natural hazards, including the projected impacts of climate change, are avoided or mitigated to protect people and property and enhance the community's resilience to natural hazards.

All of the following state interest policies must be appropriately integrated in planning and development outcomes, where relevant.

- (1) Natural hazard areas are identified, including:
 - (a) bushfire prone areas
 - (b) flood hazard areas
 - (c) landslide hazard areas
 - (d) storm tide inundation areas
 - (e) erosion prone areas.
- (2) A fit-for-purpose risk assessment is undertaken to identify and achieve an acceptable or tolerable level of risk for personal safety and property in natural hazard areas.



Qcoast2100

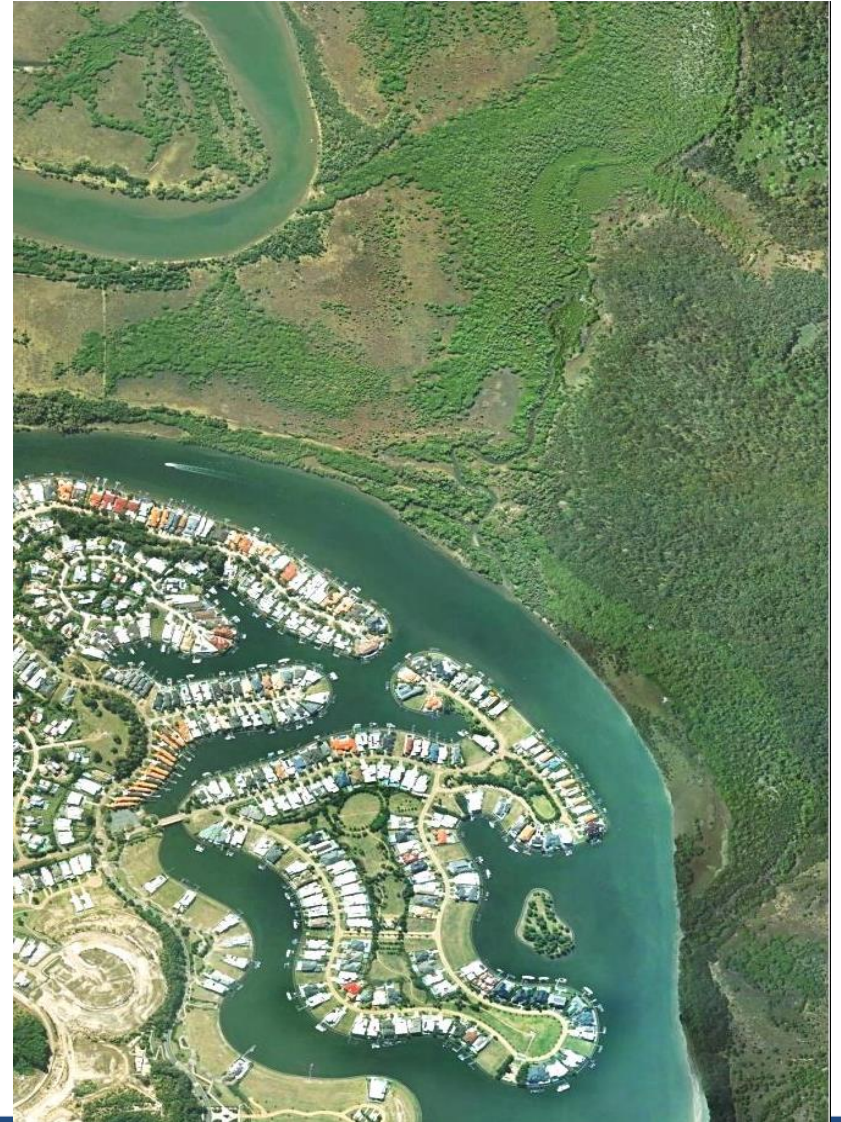
Local coastal councils increasingly have to make difficult decisions about managing and responding to coastal hazards faced by the community.

A Coastal Hazard Adaptation Study (CHAS) is the product of a series of studies that seek to:

- identify coastal hazard areas
- understand vulnerabilities and risks to a range of assets (including tangible and intangible assets)
- engage with the community to understand their preferred approach to adaptation
- determine the costs, priorities and timeframes for their implementation.

Planning schemes and CHAS have different but overlapping targets.

Both instruments require assessment of the same hazards



Natural hazard – coastal erosion

- The State currently provides erosion hazard mapping for LG
- Local government through QCoast2100 is reassessing coastal erosion hazard in accordance with the State's Coastal Hazard Technical Guide and will remap the hazard area.
- The State will use the results of the QCoast2100 erosion reassessments to declare new erosion prone areas and produce new mapping.

Need to ensure there is only a single erosion hazard mapping product for State and LG purposes.

Will planning schemes pick-up the risk assessment from the CHAS?

(2) A fit-for-purpose risk assessment is undertaken to identify and achieve an acceptable or tolerable level of risk for personal safety and property in natural hazard areas.

