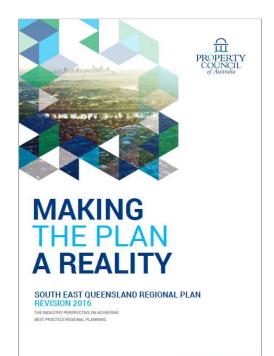
MAKING THE PLAN AREALITY

THE INDUSTRY PERSPECTIVE ON ACHIEVING BEST PRACTICE REGIONAL PLANNING.





3 AREAS OF ACTION

PRIORITY 1: INCREASING LAND SUPPLY AND UNLOCKING FRAGMENTED LAND

PRIORITY 2: ESTABLISHING A ROBUST MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

PRIORITY 3: IMPLEMENTING A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS



BASIC STATS- DRAFT SEQRP

LGA	2011	2011-2016	16 2011-2041			
	Existing	Estimated delivery	Additional	Additional infill	% as infill	Additional greenfield
Sun Coast	113,600	11,200	99,300	64,200	65%	35,100
Noosa	24,200	2,000	8,100	4,600	57%	3,500
						38,600
						PRC CC of

ХТY

GREENFIELD LAND SUPPLY

	2011-2041	2011-2016	Revised	Greenfield	Buffer	Available	Gap in
	Greenfield	Estimated	2016-2041	dwelling	required at	supply	supply
	target	delivery	target	capacity	2041	2016-2041	2016-2041
SC and Noosa	38,600	3,203	35,397	43,226	15,000	28,226	-7,171

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Increase the quantum of greenfield land available on the Sunshine Coast <u>during the planning horizon of the SEQRP</u>

...we have to allocate not just that quantity of land predicted as being compatible with price stability but more. Not all the land allocated as available for development will actually be developed. One rule of thumb suggested (Evans and Hartwich, 2006) is that this implies allocating 40 percent more land than the estimated demand indicates is needed. Cheshire, 2009

of Australia

MONITORING AND REPORTING



of Australia

- Transparency
- Baseline starting point
- Agreed metrics
- Triggers for change
- Independent recommendations
- Enforcement of outcomes

The VPA's State of the State – 1st Quarter 2017

A VPA report on Victoria's Key Demographic & Economic Metrics





Establish an Independent Housing Supply Council to monitor, report on and make recommendations on the SEQRP







National Housing Supply Council State of Supply Report



National Housing Supply Council Key findings of the 2011 State of Supply Report



ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Queensland Environmental Offsets Policy

(Version 1.3)

- Positive environmental outcome
- Holistic view
- Focused initiatives
- Certainty, transparency
- Measurement & monitoring
- Feasible, realistic, achievable

- 9.4.9 Vegetation management code²⁷
- 9.4.9.1 Application

This code applies to assessable development identified as requiring assessment against the Vege management code by the tables of assessment in **Part 5 (Tables of assessment)**.



Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Act No. 91 of 1999 as amended



SC6.21 Planning scheme policy for biodiversity offsets

SC6.21.1 Purpose

The purpose of this planning scheme policy is to:-

- state standards identified in the Biodiversity, waterways and wetlands overlay code a Vegetation management code relating to biodiversity offsets; and
- b) identify and provide guidance about information that may be required to support a devel application providing a biodiversity offset.

Note—nothing in this planning scheme policy limits Council's discretion to request other relevant information with the Act.



Vegetation Management Act 1999



Nature Conservation Act 1992



Environmental Offsets Act 2014



RECOMMENDATION

Work with the Commwealth and local governments to undertake a strategic assessment of environmental matters in SEQ



Strategic Assessment under the EPBC Act

Environment Protection And Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

Table 1: Program logic outline

Program Logic	Definition	Example
Broader outcomes	Measurable contribution of delivering the outcomes to a long term statewide or nationwide objective	Our natural assets are protected and there is better planning of our water, energy and waste management systems to create a sustainable city
Program outcomes	Measurable impact of delivering the outputs leading to a change in status of an MNES within the program	The composition, structure and function of Natural Temperate Grassland improves
Program outputs	Direct results of the activities	A network of Conservation Areas within the Urban Growth Boundary is protected and managed for MNES species and vegetation communities
Activities and processes	Processes, actions, products and events of the program	Precinct Structure Planning, land acquisition
Inputs	Materials, equipment, resources, legislation, etc. used to deliver the outputs	Funding, staff resources, time, contractors

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