

CHAPTER 2

GOVERNANCE





Key points

- *ShapingSEQ* is a state planning instrument providing a framework to manage growth, change, land use and development in SEQ. The *ShapingSEQ* strategic regional plan sets the direction for how to sustainably manage and accommodate an additional 1.64 million people to achieve the 50-year vision for SEQ.
- The Queensland Government released an economic foundations paper in 2018 to guide regional economic development planning activities and provides the foundation for developing a framework for investment in the region.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides some policy context on SEQ regional governance arrangements and planning policies. This section will identify the key players of metropolitan planning in SEQ and provide an overview of the following key documents:

- *ShapingSEQ*, South East Queensland Regional Plan 2017
- SEQ Economic Foundations Paper 2018

2.2 *ShapingSEQ* – South East Queensland Regional Plan 2017

ShapingSEQ is the Queensland Government's statutory regional plan to guide the future of the SEQ region. *ShapingSEQ* is a state planning instrument providing a framework to manage growth, change, land use and development in SEQ (Queensland Government 2017, p.15). *ShapingSEQ* replaces the South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009–2031 and is the region's pre-eminent strategic land use plan made under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 and given effect by the Planning Act 2016. *ShapingSEQ* will inform State Infrastructure Plan (SIP) (Part B) updates.

ShapingSEQ was prepared in collaboration with the region's 12 local governments, key industry groups and the wider community to ensure the aspirations of all regional stakeholders were considered. The role of the SEQ Regional Planning Committee was broadened to oversee the alignment of state and local government priorities.

ShapingSEQ's vision provides a 50-year outlook for SEQ, when the region's population is expected to grow to about seven million or more. Five themes underpin SEQ's 50-year vision: Grow, Prosper, Connect, Sustain and Live. These five themes are woven through all aspects of the plan and presented in Table 2.1.

ShapingSEQ provides essential context for BCARR's study of the spatial patterns of population and population growth, jobs, connectivity and liveability within SEQ. For example, the directions set for the desired long-term pattern of residential development, including focusing on growth in the existing urban area, are critical to the analysis in Chapters 3 and 4 on Population growth and Housing. A further example is using various elements of Goal 2 Prosper (e.g. activity centres, knowledge and technology precincts) to inform the analysis of Jobs and Skills in Chapters 5 and 6.

Table 2.1: List of goals and elements from ShapingSEQ 2017

Goals	Elements
Goal 1: Grow 1. Sustainably accommodating a growing population	a. Efficient land use b. Focusing on residential density c. New communities d. Housing diversity e. Growing rural towns and villages
Goal 2: Prosper 2. A globally competitive economic powerhouse	a. High-performing outward-focused economy b. Regional Economic Clusters c. Regional activity centres network d. Knowledge and technology precincts e. Major enterprise and industrial areas f. Tourism g. Special uses h. Rural prosperity
Goal 3: Connect 3. Moving people, products and information efficiently	a. An efficient movement system b. Active transport c. Integrated planning d. Prioritised infrastructure investment e. Regional infrastructure networks f. Digital infrastructure
Goal 4: Sustain 4. Promoting ecological and social sustainability	a. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people b. Biodiversity c. Koala conservation d. Regional landscapes e. Water-sensitive communities f. Natural economic resources g. Health and wellbeing h. Fairness i. Climate change j. Safety k. Affordable living
Goal 5: Live 5. Living in better-designed communities	a. Valuing good design b. Working with the weather c. Inspiration from local character d. Working with natural systems e. Creating legible and connected streets and spaces f. Embedding opportunities for adaptation and change g. The power of place-making

Source: ShapingSEQ (Queensland Government 2017, p.37).

The planning framework outlined in *ShapingSEQ* sets the direction for sustainably managing and accommodating around an additional 1.64 million people to achieve the 50-year vision for SEQ. The main focus is to accommodate the growing population sustainably through efficient land use, housing diversity and residential density. It focuses on providing 60 per cent of new housing development in the existing urban area and promoting ‘missing middle⁵’ forms of housing.

Another priority is making SEQ a globally competitive economy by creating a high-performing, outwardly focused economy, regional economic clusters, and knowledge and technology precincts. *ShapingSEQ* also focuses on promoting ecologically and socially sustainable development and better-designed communities. It aims to prioritise public and active transport and identify region-shaping infrastructure, including freight, to increase accessibility and productivity.

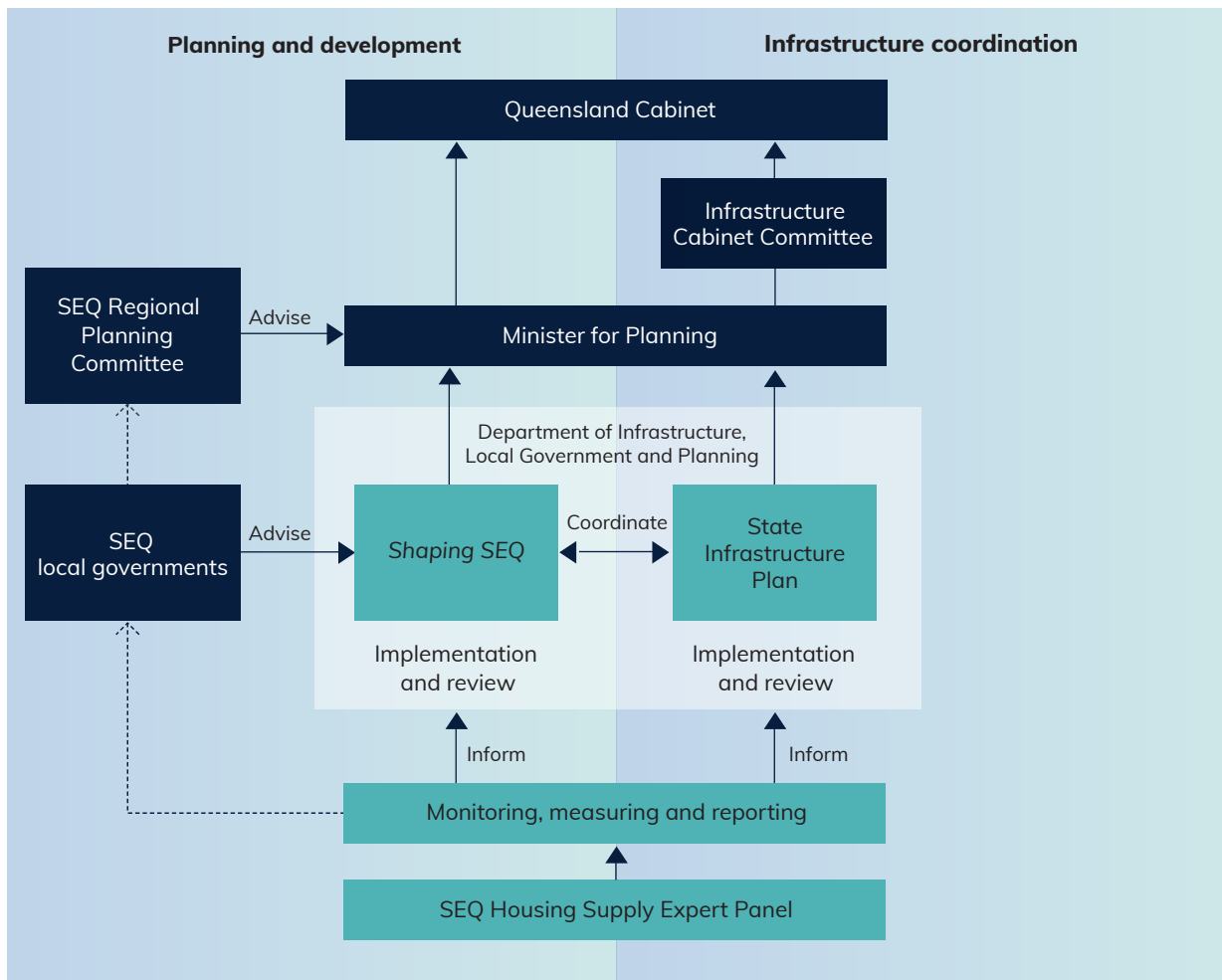
Implementing *ShapingSEQ* at a regional scale is primarily the role of state and local governments. It will also involve a wide range of stakeholders from the community, industry and non-government organisations. Figure 2.1 outlines the key roles and responsibilities for delivering *ShapingSEQ*. The Queensland Cabinet will oversee the ongoing delivery of *ShapingSEQ*. The Minister for Planning is responsible for preparing, implementing and reviewing *ShapingSEQ*, advising the Queensland Cabinet on related matters, and assembling and convening the SEQ Regional Planning Committee.

The Minister for Planning established the SEQ Regional Planning Committee (RPC) under section 14(1) of the Planning Act 2016. Its membership includes the region’s 12 mayors and relevant Queensland Government ministers. Its purpose is to advise the Queensland Government, through the Minister for Planning, on the preparation and implementation of *ShapingSEQ*.

The Department of Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning will lead and work with other state government agencies, local governments and stakeholders to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of *ShapingSEQ*.

5 “‘Missing middle’ is a form of housing that offers greater density and diversity in a manner compatible with surrounding lower density residential environments. Most ‘missing middle’ housing is oriented toward the street or laneway. It covers housing types between detached houses and high-rise, and may include ‘Fonzie’ flats (a small, self-contained apartment on the same land as a house), ‘plexes’ (duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes etc), row/terrace housing and medium-rise apartments” (Queensland Government 2017 p.44).

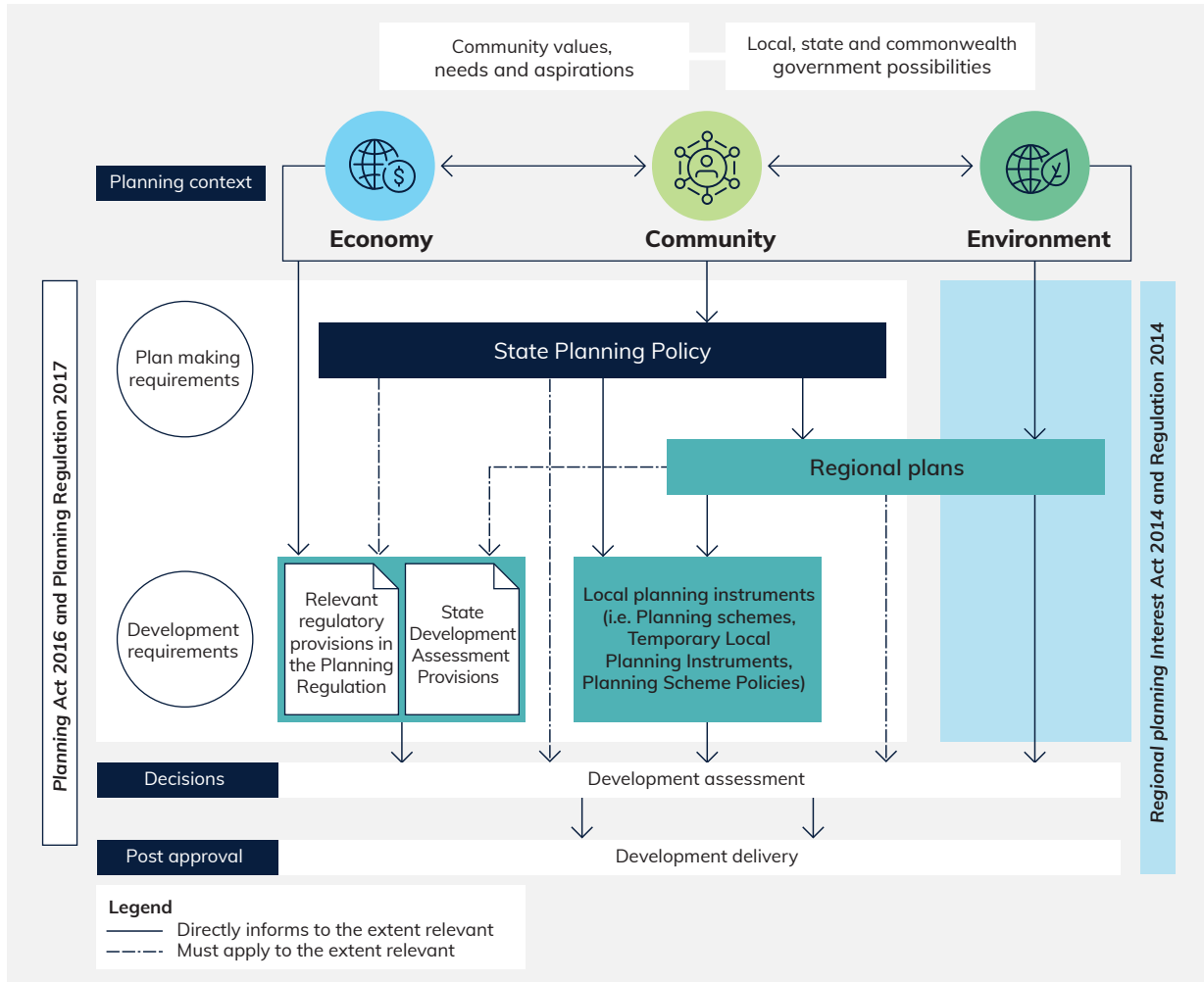
Figure 2.1: Governance arrangements



Source: ShapingSEQ (Queensland Government 2017, Figure 27, p. 149)

ShapingSEQ is essential to Queensland's planning framework (Figure 2.2). It provides a regional framework to manage growth, change, land use and development in SEQ by reflecting state policy and informing a range of other more detailed planning instruments and functions.

Figure 2.2: ShapingSEQ's relationship with other plans and programs



Source: ShapingSEQ (Queensland Government 2017, Figure 28, p. 151)

2.3 SEQ Economic Foundations Paper, 2018

The SEQ Economic Foundations Paper was drafted by the Queensland Government's Cities Transformation Taskforce (CTT). The foundations paper aims to guide regional economic development planning activities. It provides the basis for developing a framework for investment in the region that will support the growth of priority industries; support the expansion, efficiency and connectivity of key corridors and clusters; and ensure the effective connectivity of key labour market areas to centres of employment activity. The five priority industry clusters are:

1. Advanced manufacturing
2. Agribusiness
3. Traded health and education
4. Transport and communications
5. Tourism and creative.

The paper also identifies key enablers to support growth in these priority industry clusters. These include land (and other natural resources), infrastructure, open information, human capital, financial capital, policy and technology. The report identifies key economic corridors (see Figure 2.3) that serve as both key inter-regional and cross-regional corridors for passengers and freight, namely the East-West Corridor, Capital City Knowledge Corridor, South Corridor, North Corridor and South-West Corridor.

Figure 2.3: SEQ clusters, corridors and growth fronts that will underpin regional growth

Regional initiatives					
Sub-regional initiatives					
	East-West Corridor	Capital City Knowledge Corridor	South Corridor	South-West Corridor	North Corridor
Regional Economic Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia Trade Coast • South west industrial corridor • Ipswich • Western Gateway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Motorway • Meadowbrook–Loganholme • Yatala Stapylton–Beenleigh • Southport–Broadbeach • Robina Varsity Lakes • Southern Gateway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bromelton SDA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strathpine–Brendale–Petrie • North Lakes–Mango Hill • Kawana • Northern Gateway
Urban Growth Fronts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ripley • Springfield • Westbrook • Under-Utilised Urban Footprint 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Redland Bay • Yarrabilba • Coomera • Under-Utilised Urban Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Flagstone • Beaudesert • Park Ridge • Under-Utilised Urban Footprint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caloundra South • Beerwah East • Palmview • Caboolture West • Under-Utilised Urban Footprint
Place making initiatives					

Source: SEQ Economic Foundations Paper (Queensland Government 2018a, p.8)

The economic foundations paper is particularly relevant to BCARR's analysis of Jobs and Skills in Chapters 5 and 6 as it identifies what the Queensland Government sees as the key spatial corridors for future jobs as well as the priority industries for jobs growth.

2.4 Conclusion

The chapter discussed some key strategic planning documents for SEQ. The main focus of the *ShapingSEQ* strategic plan is to sustainably accommodate an additional 1.64 million people through efficient land use, housing diversity and residential density. It focuses on providing 60 per cent of new housing development in the existing urban area and promoting 'missing middle' forms of housing. The Queensland Government drafted an SEQ Economic Foundations Paper to guide regional economic development planning activities.

These documents are extensively connected and will provide essential guidelines and frameworks to manage and facilitate growth in the SEQ region. They provide important context for this BCARR report on the spatial patterns of population, housing, jobs, liveability and connectivity by setting out key concepts and directions for the future development of SEQ.