

## INTEGRATED URBAN PLANNING FOR NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION

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#### **PROJECT TEAM**

- Assoc. Prof. Alan March University of Melbourne -Melbourne School of Design. (Project Lead, Integration of Urban Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction)
- 2) Prof. Holger Maier (Risk Management, Modelling & Decision Support) *University of Adelaide*
- **3) Prof. Stephen Dovers** (Disaster Governance and Policy) *Australian National University*
- 4) Prof. Ruth Beilin (Resilience in changing communities, landscapes and disaster)
- 5) Adjunct A/Professor Hedwig van Delden (Natural Resources and Risk Management, Modelling and Decision Support) University of Adelaide,
- 6) Prof. Janet Stanley (Integrated Planning, Disaster Management and Arson, Transport and Social Exclusion) University of Melbourne
- 7) Graeme Riddell (Researcher Spatial Systems and Engineering) University of Adelaide

#### **END USERS**

John Schauble (Emergency Management Victoria)

**Rolf Fenner** (Australian Local Government Association)

Ed Pikusa (Department of the Environment, Water and

Natural Resources, South Australia)

Mike Wouters (DEWNR) South Australia

Aidan Galpin (DEWNR) South Australia

Stephen Dredge (Principal, MWH)

Roy Thompson (Assistant Chief Fire Officer, SA Metropolitan

Fire Service)

Jo Brooks (Emergency Management Officer, SA State

**Emergency Service)** 

**Greg Nettleton** (Chief Officer, SA Country Fire Service)

**Steve Boverman** (Manager Development Planning & Policy)

**NSW** 

Ms Julie Hoy (Inspector General for Emergency Management)

Victoria

### PLANNING'S EM/DRR POTENTIAL

Consistently recognised as key to reducing natural hazard risks, particularly at policy level.

#### Urban planning can:

- integrate spatial understandings of hazards with built environment improvements
- modify activities and use of
- avoid, reduce and remediate
- integrate and coordinate

### PLANNING'S CHALLENGES

#### Challenges include:

- Predetermined settlement patterns
- Governance disconnects
- Competing demands
- Incomplete data
- Tendency to statutory planning, rather than strategic
- Lack of understanding between EM and Planning personel.
- Dynamic risks
- A lack of learning and translation from past events
- Bureacracy, democracy and politics.









### PRIMARY QUESTIONS

- 1. What are the limits and potentials of integrated urban planning for natural hazard mitigation in Australia?
- 2. Can key cases be used as a way to make practical improvements that generate practical lessons?

# STAGE 1 – DEVELOPING THE THEORETICAL BASE

- Learning from the Past
- Best Practice in Australia and Internationally
- How do current practices in Australia compare?
- Issues and Potentials

1939

VICTORIA

#### **REPORT**

OF THE

#### **ROYAL COMMISSION**

TO INQUIRE INTO

The Causes of and Measures Taken to Prevent the Bush Fires of January, 1939, and to Protect Life and Property

# STAGE 2 – APPLICATION TO AUSTRALIA

- EM and Planning practitioner views and understandings of preliminary findings
- Identification of Australian cases and or typologies that can highlight best practice or ability to be significantly improved



# STAGE 3 – TRANSLATION AND APPLICATION

- Preliminary application to cases with guidance from practitioners
- Identification of appropriate application to particular circumstances and cases
- Development of range of transferrable approaches and understandings
- Summary communication documentation and process manual

