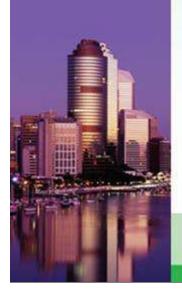


2008 NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR NEW URBANISM



Session 4 – New Urban Regions and Major Urban Extensions



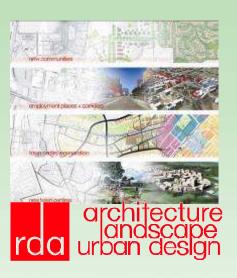
Tackling
Western Sydney's
Urban Growth



Stephanie Barker

Rohan Dickson & Associates

and consultant to
NSW Growth Centres Commission





Friday 8 February Session 11.10am

Background to and Progress of **Mana**ging Sydney's Growth Centres



Metropolitan Strategy:

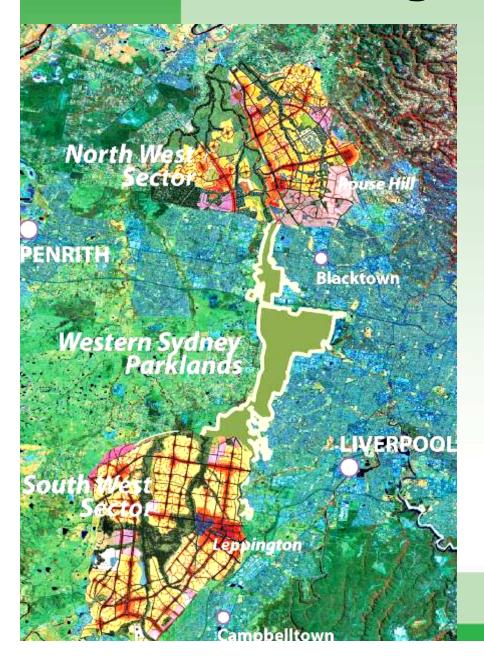
30-40% growth greenfield

NW and SW Growth Centres:

- 181,000 homes
- 25-30 years
- \$7.5 billion in infrastructure
- Growth Centres Commission



2005 Regional Structure Plan



New Urban Structure that provides:

- Environmental outcome that balances urban development and conservation
- Integration of land use and transport planning
- Healthy communities

and is economically achievable

New Communities







Stop the sprawl

- Walkable neighbourhoods
- Linked major centres and neighbourhood centres
- Regional and sub-regional transport networks
- Local employment
- Housing mix









Process

Enquiry by Design:

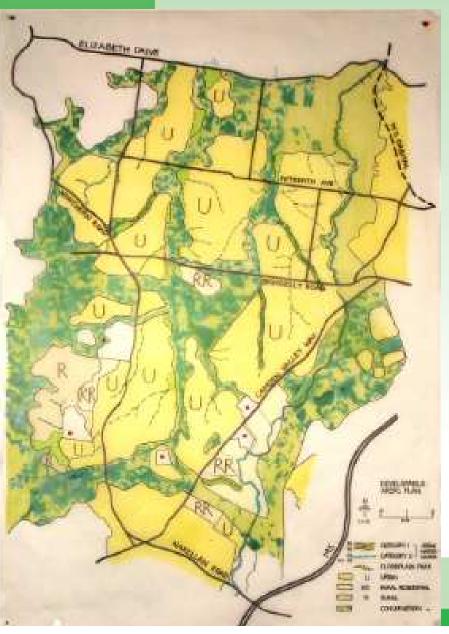
- 5 day enquiry by design for each using scenario testing
- Key agencies, local government
- collaborative, interactive process only way to deal with competing and complex issues
- Process used to broker to outcomes with no pre-ordained agendas
- Achieves integrity as outcomes based on enquiry







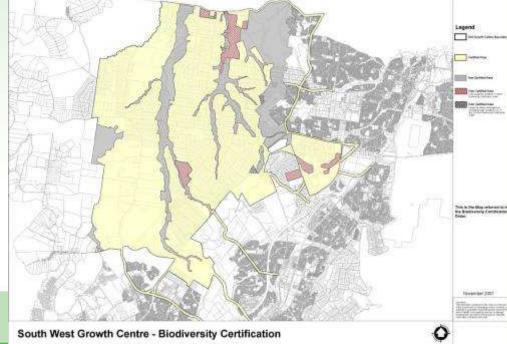
Regional Conservation



Developable Areas balanced with conservation inside Growth Centre

Combined major flooding, riparian and core threatened species areas into landscape corridors

Offsets Approach
Conservation largely outside

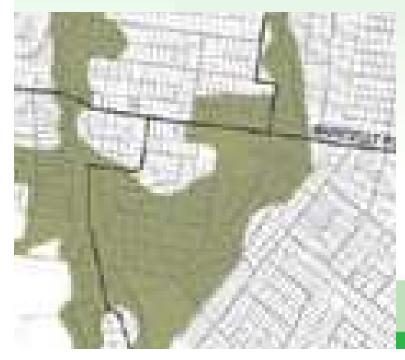


Regional Conservation



Regional Conservation Approach "The Green Zone"

Taken quickly from regional inquiry to statutory plan



Community apprehension led to new approach - Regional Offsets

Note: Regional planning for zoning in areas of high fragmentation **require property level detail**

Integrated Land Use and Transport

Structure based on

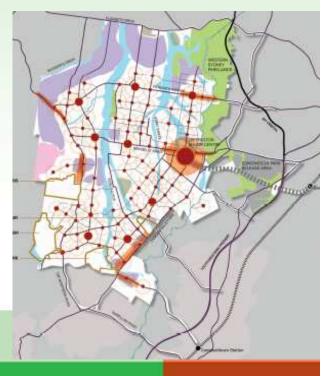
- areas most suited to development
- forecast land use needs and required transport network



North West: link centres to complement existing framework

South West: new Major Centre and smaller centres linked by public transport





Integrated Transport and Land Use

Structure meant to be a tool that each stage fits into a coherent whole:

- however, with a static plan there will be pressures that arise
- must keep explaining it is a guide

Pressures include:

- Centres location
- Staging pressures
- Mix of land uses and corridors
- Land use economics

Process Challenges:

- Works in Kind opportunities
- Coordination of agencies
- Continuity





Economically Feasible





State Infrastructure Contribution

"Infrastructure at the same time as development"

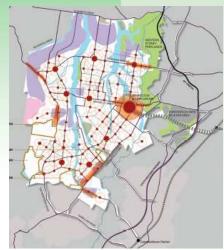
New Tool needed: Growth Centres Commission

- funds planning studies
- coordinate state infrastructure delivery
- Streamlined planning processes
- Regional approach
- Fast track DAs



Achievements Since 2005







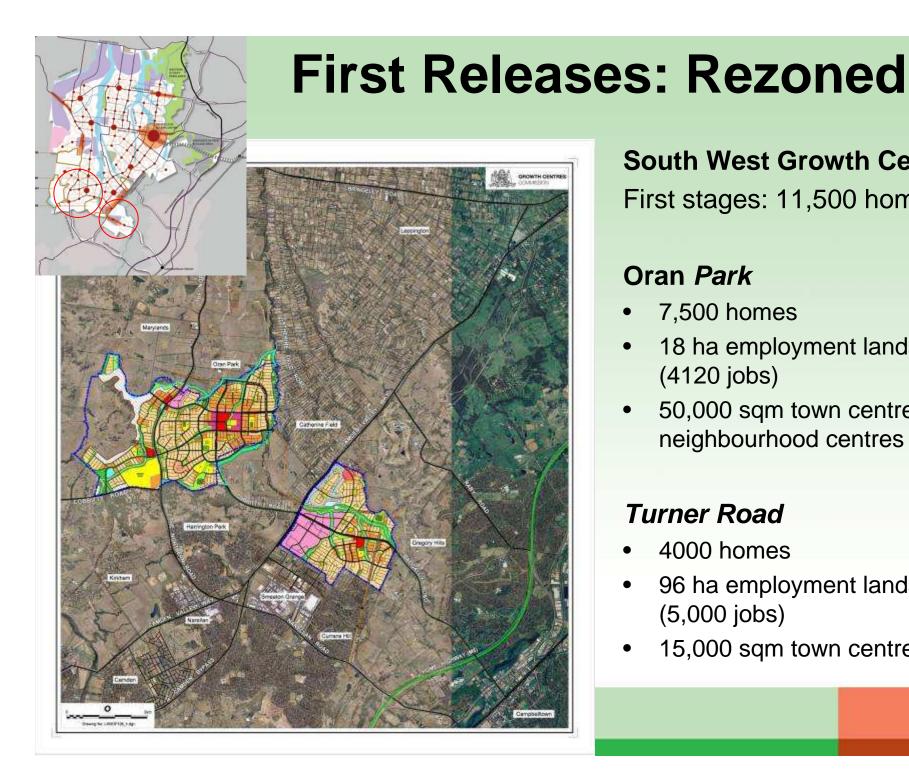
- Growth Centres Commission established
- State Infrastructure Contribution introduced
- Biodiversity Certification achieved
- Indigenous cultural heritage protocols
- Rivers and Foreshore Act protocols
- Development Code

Planning underway in North West:

- Five precincts, 21,500 lots
- rezoning programmed for 2008/09

Planning underway in South West:

- Two precincts rezones 11,500 lots
- Two further precincts 8,000 under consideration



South West Growth Centre:

First stages: 11,500 homes

Oran Park

- 7,500 homes
- 18 ha employment lands (4120 jobs)
- 50,000 sqm town centre and 2 neighbourhood centres

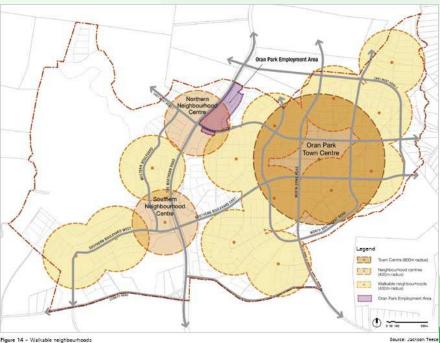
Turner Road

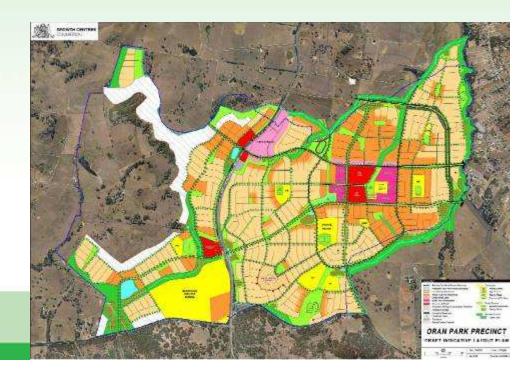
- 4000 homes
- 96 ha employment lands (5,000 jobs)
- 15,000 sqm town centre

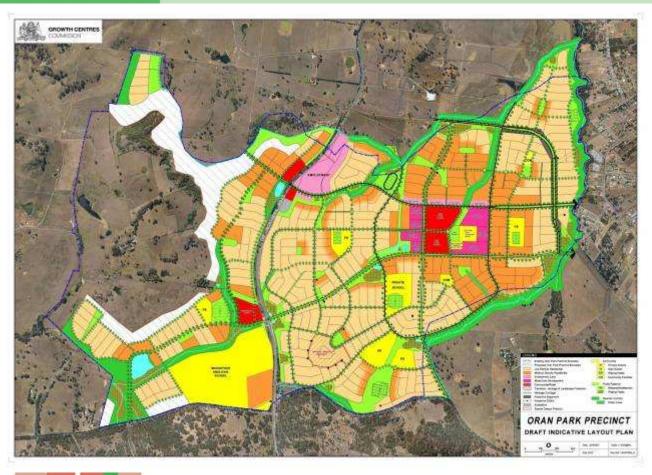


Evolution of Structure

- Staging of links to adjoining areas over time
- 20% increase in major centre
- adjustment of neighbourhood centres into larger consolidated centres









Density Mix: 7,500 homes

59% detached32% attached9% apartments

Does the consolidated urban structure support this?

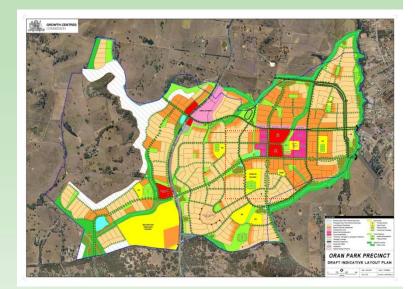


Town Centre proposes:

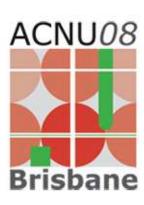
- street edge and sub street car parking
- Active edges to all street frontages
- Adjoining mix use
- Links to education precincts

Challenges

- Pressure for increased retail
- structure plan maintains
 Leppington as major centre
- still to negotiate detail/delivery



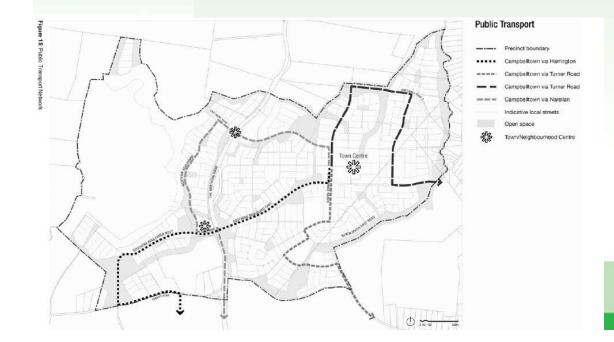






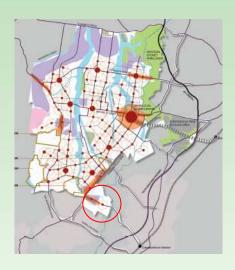
Accessibility:

- Pedestrian and cycle links
- Sub-regional links



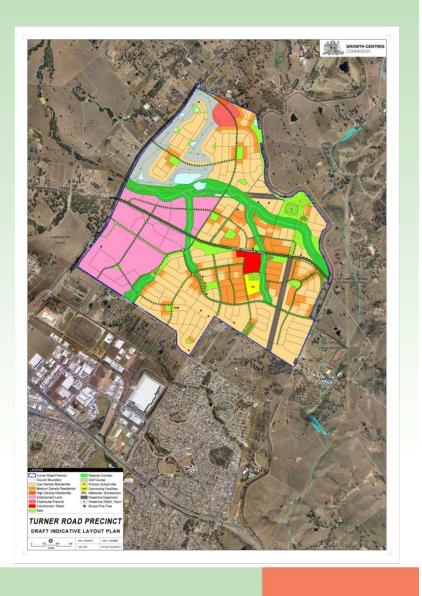
Challenges

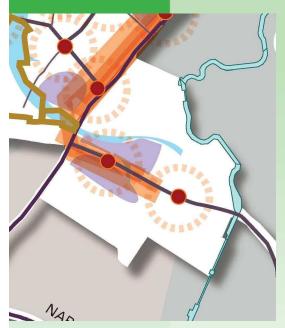
- Bus routes
- Staging
- Links into poor urban form



- 4020 homes
- 96 ha employment lands (5,000 jobs)
- 15,000 sqm town centre
- 27 km walking and cycle routes
- 77 ha open space







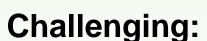




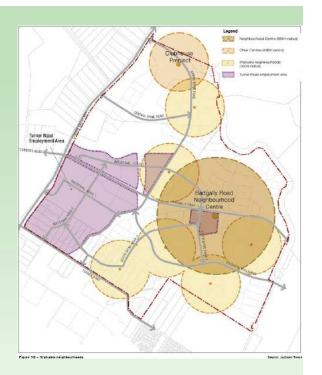
Enterprise corridor and employment lands

Structure plan vision for "enterprise corridor"

a mix of retail,
 commercial and medium density residential



- commercial typologies
- building design
- market conservative



Evolution of Structure

Arguments:

- topography
- existing land uses
- land use mix proposed

Response to complexity:

- more standard urban form
 - Adjusted densities
 - Less links to urban areas

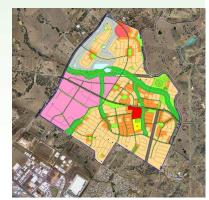
Vision for mix.....





unmixed....









Density

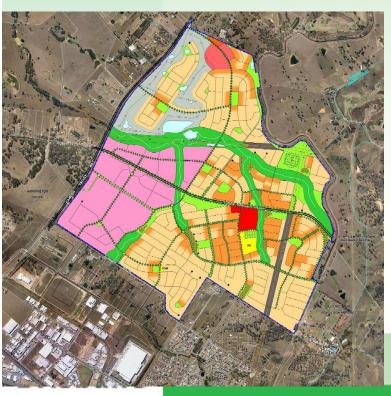
4000 homes

- 70% detached
- 25% attached
- 5% apartments



Accessibility

- issues with connectivity to adjoining areas





Town Centre

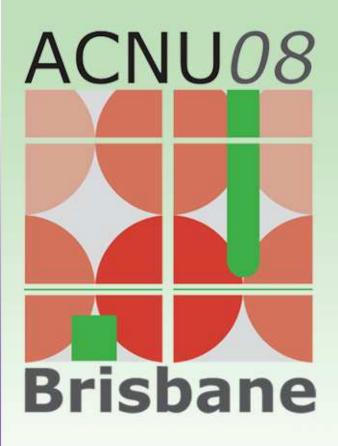
- typical town centre
- integrated entertainment precinct

The cumulative effect of trade-offs in the delivery of New Urbanist projects



Tackling Western Sydney's Urban Growth







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6th - 9th February, 2008