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Corridors and Regions: Money, Land and Deal Making





OR

How to Implement New Urbanism for Corridors and Regions



What we think

Governance

Vision





What we think



What Planners Think is there

Governance

- REGIONAL PLANNING POLICIES
- METROPOLITAN STRATEGY
- LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES
- PLANNING INSTRUMENTS
- GOVERNMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Vision



What Planners Think Results



Main Tool of New Urbanism: Metropolitan Strategies

Manage Urban Growth

Set Infill / new housing ratio (Melbourne 2030: 38% to 22% Greenfield) Find Activity / Shopping Centres Identify Conservation Areas / Public Utility sites Find Developable Areas Ready to Go (Greenfield and Brownfield) Set Criteria for Other Areas in Future Choose infill areas and assign densities

Manage Development in New Areas

- Structure Planning System
- New Urbanism Policies: Liveable Neighbourhoods
- TOD as preferred option
- Subdivision in accordance with New Urbanism principles

Key to Metropolitan Strategies

Link to other Agencies

- Oueensland Transport Planning and Coordination Act, SEQ Regional
 Infrastructure Plan and Program
- NSW State Infrastructure Strategic Plan
- Melbourne @ 5 million / Growth Areas Infrastructure Legislation
- Western Australian State Infrastructure Strategy

What we don't see

Political Agenda

- Developer Lobbying
- Ministerial Discretion

Multiple Agency Politics

- Forward Commitments
- Treasury Control
- Planning and Infrastructure Split
- Agency Bickering: EPA

Developer Issues

- Profit Margins
- Cost of Land Acquisition if upzoned
- Fixed or Interim Contribution
- Passing Back or Forward Expenditure
- Fragmented Ownership
- Complex Structure Planning Process

What we don't see

Governance Issues

- No Regional government
- Planning Schemes based on local projects and not suited for regional issues
- No Governance Mechanisms:
 Qld, Vic, NSW
- Employment Lands
- Growth / no Growth
- Infill / New Suburbs
- Lip Service to New Urbanism

What we don't see

Finance Issues

- Rates not sufficient
- Contributions require "nexus"
- No Bonds or other finance
- Cost gap of infrastructure
- Need for full interation
- Point of incidence
- New Urbanism Costs Burdensome

Sequencing

Economic Basis

- Business / Residential Nexus
- Activity / Retail Policies

Physical Basis

- Leading Edge of Infrastructure
- Compensation Issues for Conservation
- Transportation Nodes
- Greenhouse Gases

Ripeness

- Single Ownership
- Ability to Pay
- Demand
- Access to Services

Sequencing

Degree of identification

- Specific Identification of sites
- Land Use Categories Established
- General area marked for precinct plans
- Future Growth or Immediate Identification
- Degree of Justification
- Immunity from Lobbying

What Results



How New Urbanism Can Happen

Have to have a New Urbanism State Policy

- ✓ Need not be a law, just adopted
- ✓ It must be precise and prescriptive

Financial links

- ✓ Work backwards from Treasury
- ✓ Minister for Planning seat on Treasury
- Cost all infrastructure exactly for developer contribution
- ✓ Point of Incidence: When Infrastructure Comes

How New Urbanism Can Happen

Few Possible Growth Areas

- ✓ Lock in areas
- ✓ Prevent Ministerial discretion
- ✓ Prevent speculation
- ✓ Reduce Sequencing Issues

Planning Agency Structure Plan

- Cadastral Development Barriers: conservation, water, etc
- ✓ SP Guidance (including New Urbanism)