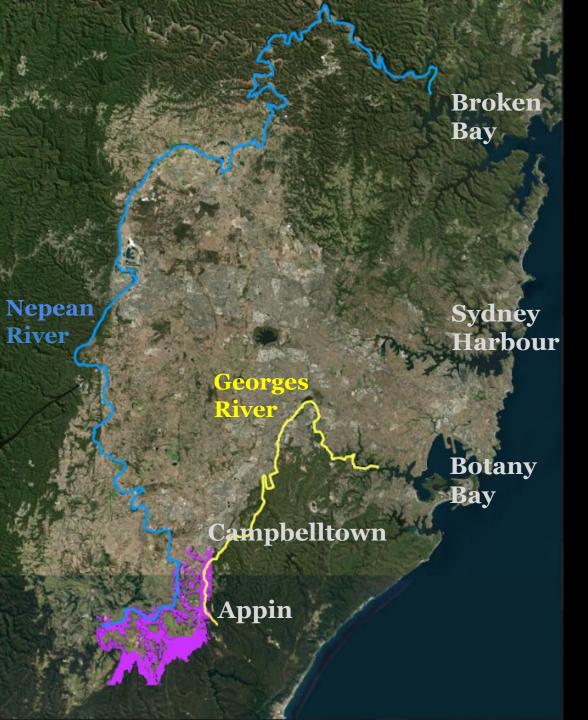
Getting Housing Right: Save Greater Sydney Coalition Forum

How Greenspaces and Koala issues overlap Housing issues.

Drivers of these issues.

Possible Solutions for a Greener and Denser city.

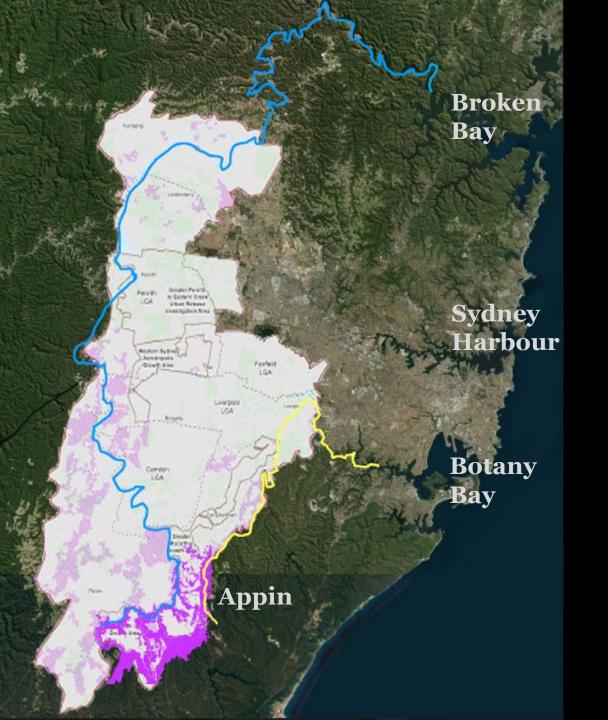
Saul Deane Total Environment Centre saul.deane@tec.org.au



Sydney's Koala Belt

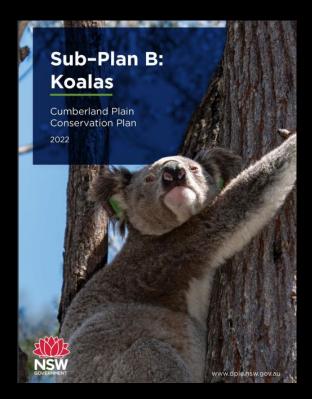
Georges River in Yellow Nepean River in Blue both are primary Koala corridors, Purple are Koala Corridors: Keystone Wildlife location.

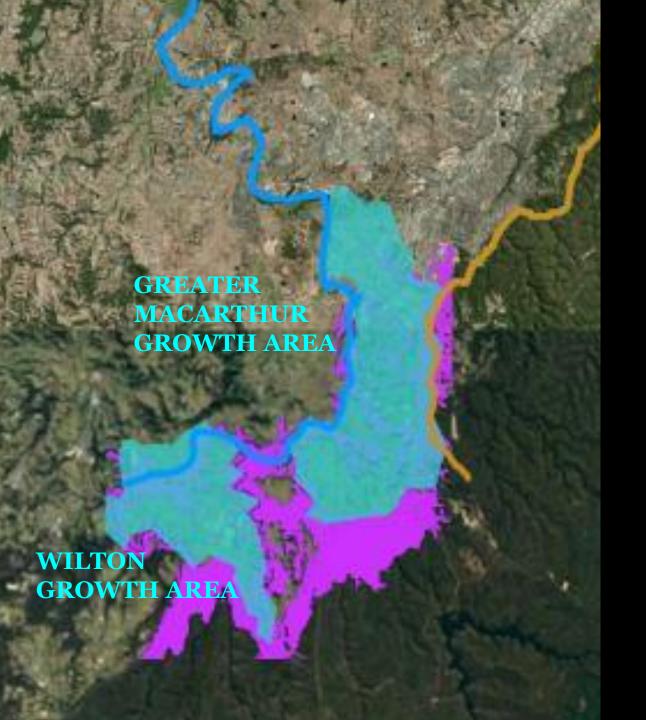
Connects Koala colonies allows recolonization. "Biodiversity Super Ring Road"



Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan (CPCP) 200,000 Ha

Landscape scale biocertification (landclearing)





GREATER MACARTHUR 2040

An interim plan for the Greater Macarthur Growth Area

NSW Department of Planning and Environment
November 2018

2018

NSW Planning Minister Roberts declared **Koala habitat** Growth Area for housing in Sydney

Nepean River Koala Corridor 425m wide promised



Planning steps to a greener denser city:

1st: Strengthen independent public governance in planning.

2nd: Greenspace growth in tandem with densification.

3rd: Green Vision for Sydney: Blue-Green Grid and Koala Belt

1st: Strengthen independent public Governance in planning.

Major developer driven planning will not deliver cheaper housing, as it is not in their financial interests to do so (nor homeowners). Major developers are driven to:

- 1. increase demand immigration at highest ever levels.
- 2. restrict supply pull off the market when prices drop.
- 3. reduce building/planning costs overlaps sellers and buyers interest.

GM moment - when communal fabric is destroyed to please a powerful private interest. Expanding Sydney's urban footprint. Is everything to be sacrificed because "Housing".

Agency capture of the Department of Planning necessitates the need for improved governance regulations:

- 1. Separate Planning from Environment departments.
- 2. Top bureaucrats banned from moving from Planning to Developers.
- 3. Mandatory auctions for public land sales and windfall gains tax for rezonings.

2nd: Greenspace growth in tandem with density.

Density requires generous greenspaces to be liveable. Sydney's 5m population footprint is big about 2000km2 (200,000Ha) Penrith to Campbelltown to Hornsby. How to other denser cities keep or expanded their greenspaces ie:

- 1. London a city of terraces, has twice the population and a smaller area footprint of 1500km2, and kept its Greenbelt.
- 2. Singapore a city of high rises with a similar population on a smaller footprint of 750km2. Integrates greenspaces within its urban fabric.

How do you densify within the footprint and keep/expand greenspaces with terraces and high-rise:

- 1. TOD blanket upzoning around railway stations rather than spot rezoning we support for its transparency, but not if applied to nebulous terms like commercial centres and transport nodes especially on the city's outskirts.
- 2. Elevate GOD (Green Orientated Development) that is develop around parks and private greenspaces such as deep soil site requirements.
- 3. Small landholders can increase supply evenly across the city. Relax regulations for them. Metro-Council to approve metro scale objectives to increase housing.

3rd: Sydney's Greenspace Vision: A Blue-Green Grid within its Koala Belt.

Density is one mechanism to achieve cheaper housing, but Sydney needs a green vision of the city too. One that leverages off Sydney's unique river and estuary environment, and recognizes its has a Koala Belt along the Georges and Nepean rivers.

Mechanisms to achieve this:

- 1. Koala Green Belt: Declare Sydney's Great Koala walk: Botany to Pittwater via the Nepean-Hawkesbury & Georges River, encircling Western Sydney
 - a. Georges River Koala National Park (secures Georges for Koalas)
 - b. Deerubbin (Nepean Hawkesbury) riverbank wildlife corridor.
 - c. Two Rivers Frontier Koala Park (Nepean to Georges via Macarthur)
- 2. Blue-Green Grid leverage off state wide riparian vegetation setbacks.
- 3. Obligation to Landscape for large private lots beyond the *Belt* to keep an obligatory ratio of bushland preserved.



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An interim plan for the Greater Macarthur Growth Area

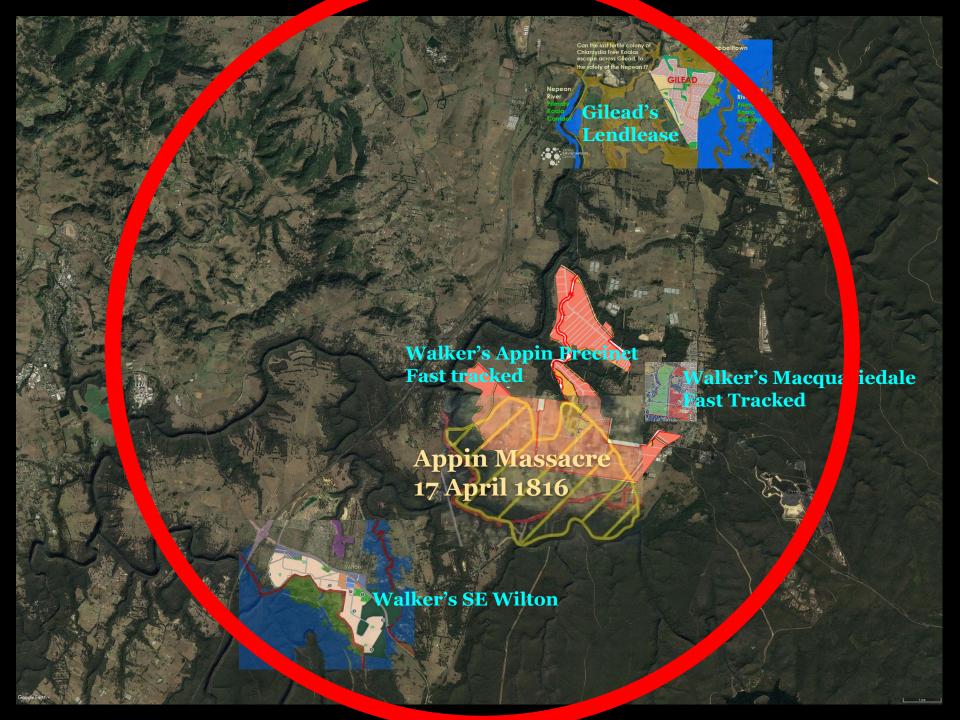
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water brackish. But the evil was not without remedy;

late Mr. Thomas Rose, of Mount Gilead, deserved well of the colonial public in demonstrating the efficacy of that remedy, and the practicability of its general application. In the neighbourhood of Campbelltown, and in many other parts of the colony, the country is intersected by numerous water-courses, which in rainy seasons contain running streams of considerable size, but which are quite dry at all other times. Across one of these watercourses, Mr. Rose formed a strong embankment sufficiently broad at the surface to serve the additional purpose of a cart-road from bank to bank. The result equalled his highest anticipations; the embankment permanently dammed up a large quantity of water of excellent quality, sufficient to afford an abundant supply at all seasons for his farming establishment, besides forming an ornamental sheet of water in the vicinity of his rest dence. Water dammed up in this way, or even collected in large basins formed for the purpose, is not liable to become putrid in New South Wales, as it frequently does in similar circumstances in Great Britain. There are many farms in the colony that have no other water than what is thus collected from the surface during heavy rains in natural basins, or water-holes, as they are

called by the colonists; the water in such holes or basins remaining pure and wholesome to the last drop. It would be difficult to account for the formation of these natural basins or reservoirs, some of which are of great depth, and have more the appearance of artificial than of natural productions; but their existence in all parts of

the territory is a blessing of incalculable value to the Australia Sifirst damel 1824 he right Lang; J. 1852. [An Historical and e, the property of Statistical Account of New South Wales of the year etc.]. London.











