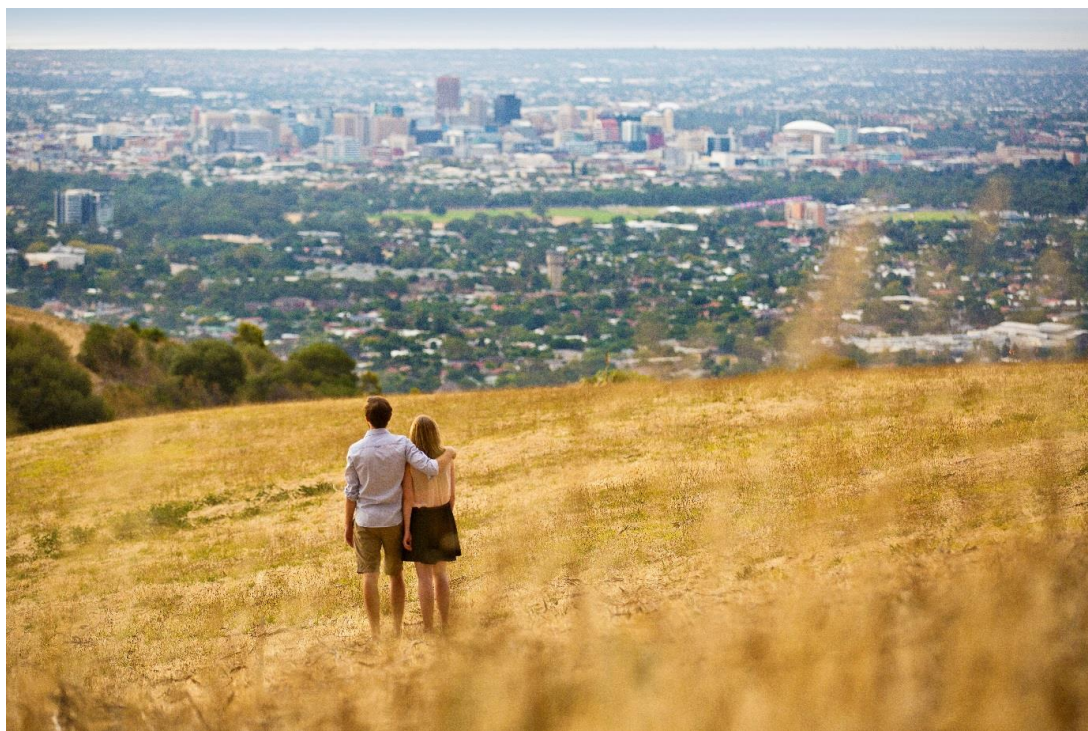


## The Evolution of the 30-Year Plan: Changes in policy direction 2010-2016

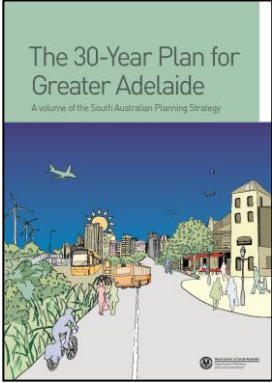
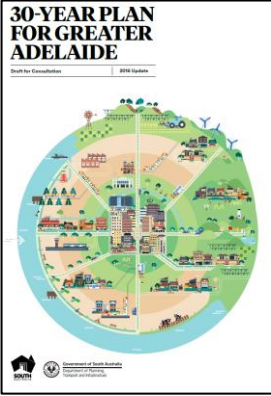
In preparing this Update, we have kept what is contemporary about the existing Plan and updated it where needed. It also incorporates much of what we have learnt from engaging in conversations with local councils, other government agencies and key industry and community interest groups.

Some of the key messages that we have heard is that there is a need to undertake genuine consultation with communities. It is for this reason that we now have legislation to support a Community Engagement Charter. We have also heard, that local communities value the character of their area, and that new development should be complementary to the existing context. The Update places a stronger emphasis on well-designed housing that provides housing choice while being sensitive to neighbours.

Another key change is the way Greater Adelaide is growing and we don't need as much land as was expected on the urban fringe. This is important in ensuring the long-term sustainable growth of our city in a way that protects our valuable natural environmental assets and food producing lands. The introduction of the Environment and Food Production Areas through legislation reinforces the need for us to carefully plan for growth within our urban footprint.



## The Key Changes

 <p><b>2010</b> <i>30-Year Plan</i></p>	 <p><b>2016</b> <i>Update</i></p>
<p>Delivering a more compact urban form and reducing sprawl by moving from a 50:50 to 70:30 infill/greenfield urban growth split over 30 years.</p>	<p>Strengthening of the compact urban form (and infill opportunities) and acknowledging progress already made by moving to 85:15 infill/greenfield urban growth split over 30 years.</p>
<p>Focus upon the concept of a new urban form comprised of higher density development in Transit orientated developments (TODs) and transit corridors.</p>	<p>Stronger focus on renewing our neighbourhoods, promoting healthy, connected, safe, walkable communities and increasing choice in places people want to live.</p>
<p>Provide at least 25 years land supply (15 years zoned) for new townships and fringe areas.</p>	<p>Re-prioritisation of growth areas reflecting a moderating demand for new land supply on the fringe.</p> <p>There is currently more than 20 years of zoned broadhectare land in metropolitan fringe and township locations.</p> <p>Land for urban growth is considered to be sufficient for 15+ years of supply.</p>
<p>Focus on more housing located near existing public transport services.</p>	<p>This policy is continued to be supported. This Plan focuses on the integration of land use and transport planning to support new government transport commitments such as rail electrification and tram network construction (as envisioned in the 2015 ITLUP)</p>
<p>The majority of new development will be low to medium rise in form, with high density development concentrated in TODs.</p>	<p>Majority new urban infill still low to medium rise with only targeted locations for taller building forms i.e CBD.</p>
<p>Providing diverse and affordable housing options.</p>	<p>Introduction of the 'Missing Middle' concept and a stronger focus on affordable living options.</p>
<p>Strategies to increase green greenways, tree-lined streets and functional open space.</p>	<p>New urban green space target and associated green infrastructure policies in addition to a focus on retaining and improving public open space to a higher standard.</p>
<p>Protection of our valuable environment and food production areas.</p>	<p>Introduction of a legislated Environment and Food Production Area.</p>
<p>Increase extent of functional ecosystems to 30% of the region (excluding urban areas).</p>	<p>New focus on protecting known areas of environmental significance and identifying areas of potential biodiversity gain and restoration.</p>
<p>Strong emphasis on facilitating high quality design.</p>	<p>Good design quality imbedded in the new planning system.</p>

Health and wellbeing policies introduced into the Plan for first time.	Strengthened emphasis and strategies about developing Healthy Neighbourhoods.
Importance of economy and jobs well recognised.	Focus on utilising new planning tools to support economic development and unlock investment.
Identified community engagement as a principle.	Legislated Community Engagement Charter.

## What we are retaining from the 2010 Plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering a more compact urban form and reducing sprawl</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locating the majority of new housing in current urban lands, particularly in locations well serviced by services and mass transit</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on the creation of mixed use precincts which bring together housing, jobs and transport</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of our valuable environment and food production areas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adaption to climate change and environmental hazards</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage and character protection and enhancement</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing a diversity of affordable housing</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitating high quality design</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of at least 15 years of zoned land supply</li> </ul>

**Note: The Barossa and McLaren Vale Character Preservation Addendum (2013) still stands.**