To Enviroment and Heritage Comittee, House of Representatives, Parliament House, Canberra, RCP. 2600.

10 NOV 2003
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

Re EWUTR TMO SUSTAMABLE CIMTES 2025:A BLUERRTM FOR THE FUTUPE.

Subnission fron Darvi Cow.

1. Preserve bushland, significant heritage and urban green zones.

### 1.1. Essential to the preservation of zones is the requirenent to conduct land capability studies as a

 pre-reguisite to any zoning.Procuctive land is a finite resource and should not be built upon irrespective of the cost of builaings and infrastructure on non-productive land.

This has not hapened in lielboume for exargle and current zoning regulations etc still sees new buildings apearing on productive land.

Only land capability studies will detemane the apropriate uses of lana.
1.2. In addition to a land capability stuay for a metropolis, natural effects should be taken into account. For examule, the air mass moves west to east. Therefore industrial estates should be located in the east so that pollution will be noved away from populated areas.
1.3. Slum aceas in old inner suburbs should not be replaced by high rise developnent but converted to parks and gardens. If all suburbs were leafy green suburbs there wolld be less concern for bushland preservation.
1.4. The availability of an adecuate water supely should detemine the size of a metropolitan area which conbined with a land capability study will indicate a city's limits. Once deternined, buffer zones should be gracually integrated betveen the city and the bush or faming areas depending upon the economic sustainability of the land use.
1.5. Ni abrupt netropolitan border induces friction at the interface. Such friction is not only of a
personal kind, but also relates to significant matters such as wildeire risk.

2-3-4. Techology and economics will dictate the role of and location of renewable energy, water usage and waste.
5. Develop sustainable transport networks, nodal complinentary and logistics.
5.1. Decause the benefits of private transport Ear outweigh pablic transport it is useless wasting tine and money trying to reduce the dependance on the autonobile. Have the autonobile nodified so people cen avail themselves of safe one or tho person atonobiles; Which also offer the opportunity to use alemative or conventional fuels.
5.2. If the present $4 / 6$ seater motor car trips with only one passenger were replaced by snaller $1 / 2$ seater vehicles the configurations of transport networks could also be modified.
6. Incogorate eco-efficiency principles into new butidinge and housing.
6.1. "Suilding a better mouse trap" should make some money for an enterptising builder.
7. Provide urban plans that accomodate lifestyle and bustiess oportunities.
7.1. It is moot mlikely that one model for a city can be prepared that will be all things for all people, given the varying characteristics of the topography and the existing layouts of established cities. Again the importance of a land capability stuay becones patanount.

Infatuation with the idea of being able to reduce the dependancy on the rotor car and increase public transport usage is colouring planning constiderations.

One $l a n$ based upon trying to attract people onto public transport which is already showing itself to be imractical is the Helboume 2030 corridor plan. There is no butfer zone between each edge of each Corricor and the Mon-Urbar zone, resulting in considerable umecessary friction at the local level. The Urban Growth Boundary around Melbourne is already causing land prices on the outside of the boundary to escalate because of the considerable and
numerous benefits of having ones own hone on a reasonable size block.

Melboume's planing also fails badly for another significant reason and that Ls Western Port is not being developed as a deep sea port. With container ship becoming larger and three quarters of ship delivered goods sting transhipped from melbourne to industrial Dancenong, the failure to develop Western port is monumental not only in terms of cost efficiency and logistics but most importantly in tech of Defence.


