

TOP  
FRONT

52 Jan Feb 1975  
Working Party on  
The new Planning  
System convened  
by the new PEC

Q 13.1.75.

The SPA & Nigel Ashton  
were replaced by the  
NSW Govt in 1974  
by the new NSW  
Planning & Environment  
Commission headed by  
Dr Leigh Pownall

NEW SOUTH WALES PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION

FIRST MEETING OF WORKING PARTIES DEALING WITH STATE AND  
REGIONAL PLANNING TO BE HELD AT 11.30 a.m. ON MONDAY, 13TH  
JANUARY 1975.

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BACKGROUND NOTES

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PAGES</u>
A. FORMATION OF WORKING PARTIES	1
B. BASIC QUESTIONS	2
C. PLANNING DEFINED	3
D. PERSPECTIVE OF STATE PLANNING	4 - 6
E. PRESENT POLICIES, GUIDELINES AND CONTROLS	7
F. CHANGES IN STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION	8

A. FORMATION OF WORKING PARTIES

PURPOSE. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 20 of the New South Wales Planning and Environment Commission Act, 1974, the Commission is required to conduct an investigation and report to the Minister, not later than 18th November 1975, on :-

- (a) The responsibilities, powers, authorities, duties and the functions conferred upon it by or under this or any other Act; and
- (b) The law and practice relating to town and country planning, and land use and environmental planning.

2. The Minister now proposes that this work be finalised to permit anticipated legislation to be approved during the 1975 Spring session of Parliament.

3. In this regard, the Government <sup>appears to</sup> require that the planning system be as simple and expeditious as possible with provision being made for local decisions to be taken at the local authority level.

4. It is anticipated that this action will involve major changes in the present system and possible opportunities have been recently identified in the publication, "Towards a New Planning System for New South Wales".

5. Given the Government's decisions to date, irrespective of how the new system may be developed, it is clear that a need will exist for State and regional guidelines to be established within which local authorities may operate.

6. Accordingly, the Commission believes that it must, concurrently with its task referred to in paragraph 1, proceed with the development of such guidelines to permit implementation of the new system soon after its adoption.

7. To enable this work to proceed as quickly as possible, it was thought desirable to seek the assistance of a cross section of expert advice through the membership of these working parties and the offers to participate are much appreciated.

8. The purpose of the working parties is, therefore, to consider and advise the Commission by not later than 5th February 1975, on the aims of, and means of, achieving effective State and regional planning guidelines to permit local authorities to exercise greater discretion in local planning decisions.

9. MEMBERSHIP. Two working parties have been established, one to deal with State strategic planning guidelines and the other with regional planning guidelines. The working parties membership is as follows :-

Director of Operations

Mr. J.P.F. Kacirek

State

Mr. P. Standen (Chairman)  
Mr. K. Campbell  
Mr. W. G. Clarke  
Mr. E. A. B. Phillips  
Professor K. Robinson

Regional

Mr. G. Andrews (Chairman)  
Professor R. Atkins  
Mr. T. Cappie-Wood  
Mr. L. P. Carter  
Mr. D. I. McLean  
Mr. J. De Monchaux

B. BASIC QUESTIONS

10. Given the foregoing, two immediate questions confront the Commission on which it is seeking advice. These are :-

(a) What minimum State and regional planning guidelines are necessary to enable councils to carry out their own local detailed planning and development decision making at the earliest possible time? In this regard, it is felt that the Central Coast, because of its urban complexity, will require a different basis from the rural regions of the State.

*without putting State & Reg. depts. + plans in jeopardy.*

(b) What State and regional guidelines does the development industry need, which it does not already have, to effectively contribute to total State and regional development?

11. A further basic question is what should be the optimum objectives and machinery to permit the most effective form of State and regional planning to be achieved?

12. In considering these questions, special regard should be had to the Minister's requirement to complete the system review during 1975 and, consequentially, for the Commission to be in a position to commence implementation by 1st January 1975.

C. PLANNING DEFINED

13. As a starting point, it is considered desirable for common ground to be established on what is meant by planning and regional planning.

14. Planning is seen as the process of setting objectives, and consciously organising actions to reach those objectives - whether about land use, social, economic, or any other planning.

15. Metropolitan planning is urban regional planning. Regional planning is the investigation of, and the conscious management and development of, natural and man made resources of a region, and the development of its infra-structure, so as to achieve equity, economic opportunity, efficiency, and quality of life, and with a proper balance between development needs for the present generation and conservation of natural and man made assets of environment for the benefit of future generations.

16. Annexure 1 provides an illustration of this definition applied to a particular urban region.

D. PERSPECTIVE OF STATE PLANNING

Areas of Significance for Policies on Functional Planning

17. Overall, the State may be viewed from a functional planning perspective as having the following areas of broad growth characteristics, reference being made to the attached diagram:-

(i) As referred to in more detail subsequently, the Central Coast conurbation with its inter-related Hunter, Sydney and Illawarra Regions.

(ii) Inter-linking the Australian seaboard's metropolitan regions of Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne are corridors of broad physical and natural characteristics, containing lines of road, rail and air communication, energy flows and settlements of different sizes, the combination of which creates regional planning issues requiring attention at National and State levels.

(iii) On the North Coast, there is the outward growth from the Hunter Region north through Port Stephens to the Myall Lakes area, Forster-Tuncurry, and Port Macquarie, while similarly from the northern border area of the Gold Coast with an emphasis on tourism there is the outward growth along the Coast south from Tweed Heads through Brunswick Heads to Coffs Harbour.

(iv) On the far South Coast, recreation and tourist development are given impetus by the urban populations of the Sydney-Illawarra regions and the growth of Canberra. Thus, the South-East region of New South Wales has become an interesting inter-linkage of seaboard recreation and economic activity linked both northwards to Sydney and westerly to the National Capital, and then to the Sydney-Albury/Wodonga-Melbourne Corridor, together with the Kosciusko National Park.

(v) The Sydney-Melbourne Corridor contains exceptional growth pressures arising from the south-westerly direction of growth near Campbelltown and Camden, along the highlands of Bowral-Mittagong and thence through Goulburn to Albury at the site of the new Growth Centre.

(vi) To the north-west of the Hunter Region lie the Northern Tablelands and the various function of service communities such as Tamworth, Armidale, Glen Innes, Inverell, and Moree combined with their special roles; for example, Armidale with its educational functions and Tamworth with its higher order of commercial, retail and health functions.

(vii) The other major area of regional planning interest has been mainly served by the Bathurst-Orange Growth Area Planning Study with its consideration of sub-regional issues west of Lithgow and focussing on the Bathurst-Blayney-Orange area. Inter-linkages have been recommended in the Consultant's Study of Bathurst-Orange between that area and the North Coast, the Sydney Region and the South-East Region.

(viii) The final area deserving attention is the general Riverina area, including the Murrumbidgee and Murray Vallies which inter-link the Snowy Mountains tourist area, the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre and, of course, the river communities further west. While there is a close inter-relationship between the irrigation economy of the Murrumbidgee and Murray systems and similar functions in Victoria, there is also a close degree of community and cultural inter-action between these areas.

18. It is considered, therefore, that a State Strategy plan in outline form can be crystallised in a fairly short period of time sufficient for initial guidance on regional issues ranging from social and economic requirements, physical servicing infrastructure and conservation of natural resources.



APPROXIMATE POPULATION OF FUNCTIONAL PLANNING AREAS, 1971

North Coast	222,000
Northern Tablelands	164,000
Central West	200,000
Far West	35,000
Riverina	217,000
Bathurst-Orange	50,000
South-East	118,000
Central Coast	
Hunter	406,000
Sydney	2,936,000
Illawarra	247,000
TOTAL	<u>4,595,000</u>

E. PRESENT PLANNING POLICIES, GUIDELINES AND CONTROLS

19. In summary, present planning policies, guidelines and controls are presented in four main ways:-

- (i) Inclusion of planning principles and policies in Statutory Planning Schemes and Interim Development Orders per Part XIIA of the Local Government Act, 1919, as amended, and in circulars to councils. The attached list, Annexure 2, indicates the main principles contained in such arrangements. The Statutory Planning Program for New South Wales is shown in Annexure 3.
- (ii) The Sydney Region Outline Plan (copies available on request).
- (iii) Work and publications in hand which will provide the basis for the issue of regional guidelines in respect of the North Coast, Hunter, South-East and Central West regions. A summary of the main items available are described in the attached list, Annexure 4. In addition, inter-departmental committees exist whose work may produce additional guidelines.
- (iv) Guidance through the Commission's publications for general use and advice, as listed in Annexure 5.

F. CHANGES IN STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION AND CO-ORDINATION, 1975, WHICH SHOULD FACILITATE EFFECTIVE STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING.

20. The New South Wales State Government has reviewed Ministerial and Departmental functions, including the organisation and procedures of Cabinet.

21. Following the announcement of the new Cabinet structure on 3rd January, 1975, the attached statement on Cabinet policy and program co-ordination was issued by the Premier on 7th January, 1975.

22. Clearly the Natural Resources and Industrial Resources Committees are closely related in that State and regional planning, development promotion and environment control need to be managed in close co-ordination with the major infrastructure functions of Public Works and Ports, Transport and Highways, and Mines and Energy.

23. It is presumed that such policy issues would be guided by the Policies and Priorities Committee.

24. The fact that there will be opportunity for Department Heads and other experts to attend such meetings augurs well for the Commission's responsibilities in State Strategic Planning and Regional Planning.

CABINET RE-ORGANISATION.

The Premier, Mr. Tom Lewis, today announced major changes to be made in the organisation and procedures of Cabinet in New South Wales.

Mr. Lewis said that four Standing Committees of Cabinet are to be established, together with a Policies and Priorities Committee which will undertake longer range planning and the regular review of financial and other priorities.

"The business of Government is becoming increasingly complex and the changes are designed to provide the opportunity, not only for greater scrutiny by Ministers of proposals intended for Cabinet, but also to provide for more effective review of important policy proposals and priorities for the allocation of resources available to the Government", Mr. Lewis said.

"There has been a general increase in the day to day affairs of the Government, and this has been accompanied by a growing inter-relationship between many areas of Government administration. The new arrangements will meet an emerging need to secure more co-ordination within related areas of Government activity. They will also assist the Government in dealing more effectively with the intrusive policies and activities of the Commonwealth Government which have been affecting more than one State Ministry.

"The four Standing Committees will each consist of Ministers concerned with a group of related functions and activities and will have primary responsibility for the examination and review of proposals coming forward to Cabinet from Ministers in the particular group.

"The Committees are:-

Social Development Committee -

Minister for Education

Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies

Minister for Health

Minister for Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs

Minister for Culture, Sport and Recreation

Justice and Consumer Affairs Committee -

Attorney General and Minister of Justice

Minister for Labour, Industry and Consumer Affairs  
and Minister for Federal Affairs

Minister for Police and Services

Minister for Revenue and Assistant Treasurer

Natural Resources Committee -

Minister for Local Government and Tourism

Minister for Planning and Environment

Minister for Lands and Forests

Minister for Agriculture

Minister for Decentralisation and Development

Industrial Resources Committee -

Minister for Public Works and Ports

Minister for Transport and Highways

Minister for Mines and Energy.

"These Committees will meet weekly to consider Cabinet proposals submitted by Ministers and will also play an important role in the formulation and co-ordination of policy within their overall areas. They will not be decision-making bodies but will make recommendations either direct to Cabinet or to the Policies and Priorities Committee.

"The Policies and Priorities Committee will comprise -

Premier and Treasurer

Deputy Premier

Chairmen of the Standing Committees (Social Development,  
Justice and Consumer Affairs, Natural Resources,  
and Industrial Resources)

Minister for Federal Affairs.

"The majority of recommendations emanating from Standing Committees will flow directly to Cabinet and only those involving significant policy or priority considerations will be referred through the Policies and Priorities Committee".

Mr. Lewis said that the Policies and Priorities Committee will function under the Chairmanship of either the Deputy Premier or himself.

"One of the most important aspects of the new scheme is the extent to which it will allow a greater "in-put" of specialist and detailed information at all stages of the decision-making process.

"Where appropriate, the Chairmen of the Standing Committees will arrange for the Heads of Departments or other experts to attend meetings of the Committees. At this stage the financial, staffing and other implications of proposals will be evaluated.

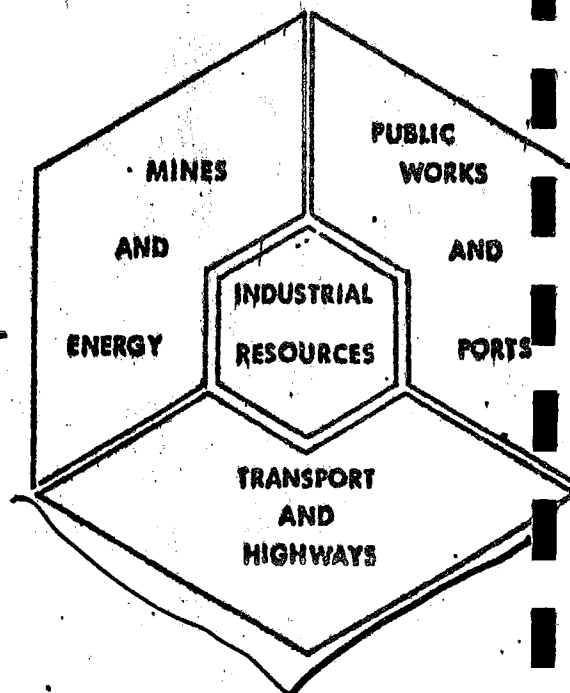
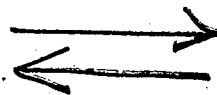
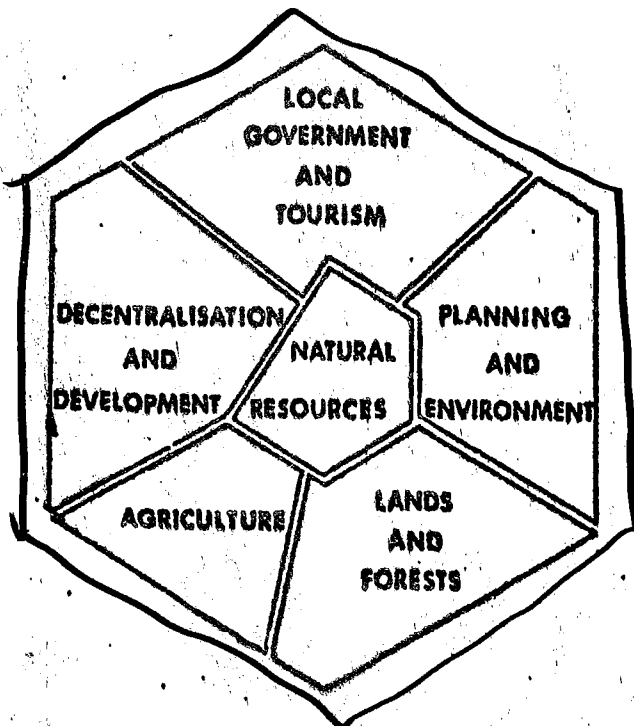
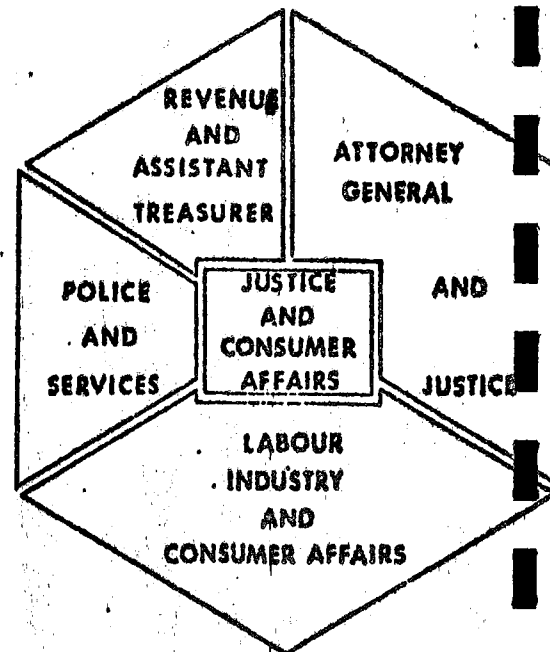
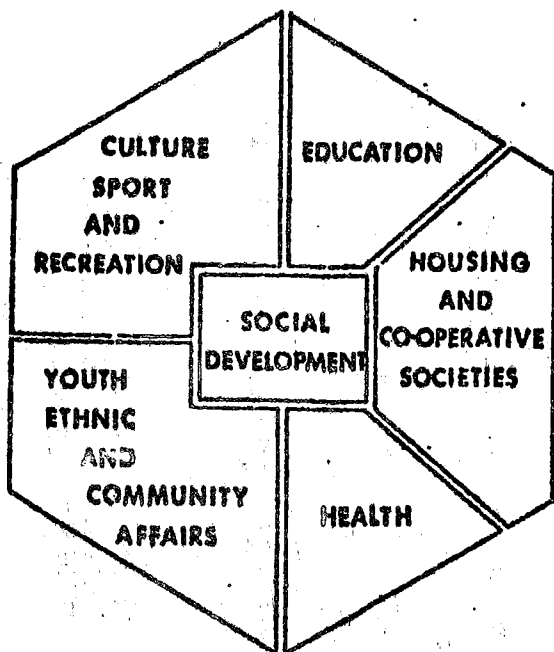
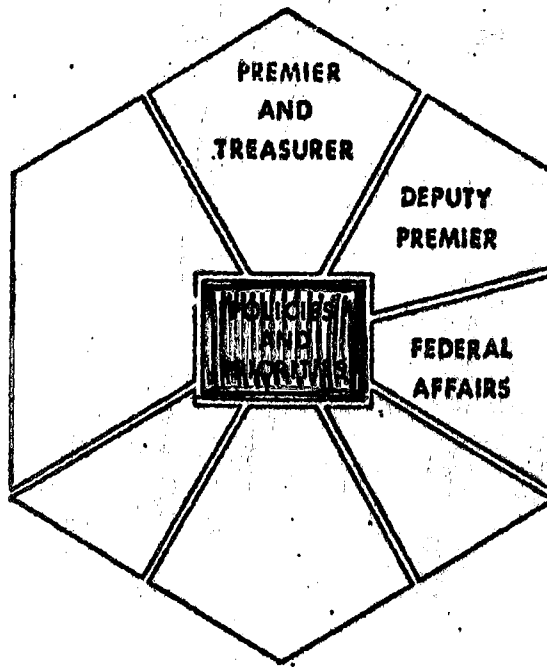
"Since each Committee will be considering only a proportion of the matters coming before Cabinet it will be possible for each item to receive greater attention than at present.

"All decisions will continue to be made by Cabinet and it is an essential feature of the new scheme that urgent matters may still go direct to Cabinet", Mr. Lewis said.

"I have every confidence that the arrangements we are introducing will improve the administration of Cabinet, streamline its procedures, provide greater opportunity for informed decision-making and especially policy making, and generally be in the interests of the Government and the people of New South Wales. The scheme will be watched carefully during the early months of its operation and any changes found to be necessary will be made without delay".

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# CABINET STRUCTURE



EXAMPLE OF STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING PROCESSES

Tri-State Transportation Commission New York

In October, 1968, the Tri-State Transportation Commission in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, U.S.A., published its Regional Development Guide for goals and planning for the Tri-State Region. The Guide was published in concise terms with the following main sections:-

1. **NEEDED:** a basis for regional planning

"This report lays out directions for regional plan making - that is, it stipulates what we want to achieve as a society, and marks out the gains and rewards that are considered worthy of concerted public effort.

Physical detail is not warranted at this stage of planning. It is more reasonable to outline the values and goals that guide subsequent plan making than to design places and structures, especially since technological innovation and economic change produce uncertainties of high order. More detailed plans will be derived as needed - in separate functional systems and in shorter time spans. Detail will also be possible in local planning work.

Values, goals and objectives form a hierarchy of directional mileposts to the future, from the timeless values that have guided mankind over the centuries to the more particular objectives that are presently realizable."

2. **ASSUMED:** major values to guide regional planning.

"These three are asserted to be the main sets (of value categories) for our society:- harnessing natural forces, organizing an equitable society and building with skill and purpose. These values can provide the general guidance for future choices. But to be realistically applied, they must be sharpened to more exact planning targets which we will call goals. Given more particular goals we can imagine a system of measurements showing progress towards these goals and providing "feedback" measurements that can be used to assess progress and performance. "

3. **PROPOSED:** long range goals for regional planning.

"These (3) broad sets of goals - smoother performance of the urban machine, wider opportunities for full participation, and richer environment in urban life - provide a measurable basis for plan making. Within goals there are shorter range objectives which stepwise lead to goals. They are a somewhat different aspects of planning, falling more nearly in the realm of spending programs and construction projects, and will not be dealt with here. It is more appropriate



to look at the impact that broad values and goals themselves have on land settlement".

4. DERIVED: a plan for regional development.

"Based upon consideration of seven alternative regional development programs a single plan was structured incorporating elements from various alternates consistent with values and goals previously referred. Moderate increases in population (5.3 million to 1985 and 9.6 million to the year 2000) are accommodated in the plan, as opposed to any concept of restraining regional population growth or diverting it to other regions."

"Laying out this future development on the landscape, with careful attention to the goals of smoother performance, wider opportunities and richer environment, produces a plan having three broad characteristics. They are: preserving of generous open lands where nature is predominant, a gathering of economic activities in relatively dense clusters, and dispersal of housing in predominantly residential areas."

Simple graphic presentation illustrated the proposed distribution of open lands, economic activities, residential activities, and a regional development plan illustrating the hierarchy of centres.

5. FORESEEN: functional plans and action programme.

"It is in the programming and construction of functional facilities that long-range goals are converted into precise and attainable short-range objectives. This is the practical world of regional planning."

The capital budget for the Tri-State Region was \$1.8 billion in 1962 and this has been reliably projected to grow to \$3.8 billion in 1985. This is the total spent on capital items by all levels of government. Apportioning and ordering these yearly investments so as to achieve the greatest possible advancement towards established goals is our purpose."

"A fully developed plan has more than maps. It has long-range goals. It has short-range priorities. It has cost estimates and revenue expectations. It moves by responsible political process. It monitors and adjusts to change. It is a sensitive guidance instrument following a deliberate course towards a chosen future. "

SUMMARY:

This particular document represents a statement of policy on future development supported by a broad land use strategy. Subsequently, specific functional plans based upon broad policies (principles) and standards can be prepared for recreation, transportation, sanitation, water supply, public health, conservation and other functions. This set of strategy and functional plans can then be interpreted at the city, county and sub-regional level for the preparation of detailed structure plans and zoning regulations.

ANNEXURE 2

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF PRESENT PLANNING POLICIES,  
GUIDELINES AND CONTROLS CONTAINED IN PLANNING SCHEME  
ORDINANCES AND INTERIM DEVELOPMENT ORDERS

- (3) (1) The definition and distribution of proposed urban areas in the State, including in urban areas guidelines on the grouping of related, compatible land uses and means for the control of development.
- (1) (2) (a) The conservation of agricultural land and other natural resources such as forests, minerals, water, etc. by reservation, zoning and subdivision control;  
(b) The conservation of important areas of landscape on the coastline and elsewhere for open space reservation for non-urban zoning and the control of subdivision, including other measures such as building set-backs from foreshores.
- (2) (3) Identification and protection of the essential elements of the State and regional communications and utilities network.
- (4) (4) Conservation and preservation of historic buildings and areas of environmental value, from an aesthetic, scientific or historic point of view.
- (5) (5) Reservation and/or zoning of land for State and regional public and community purposes, such as education, health, roads, railways and open space.

ANNEXURE 3

PRESENT STATUTORY PLANNING SITUATION

A concise explanation of the present status of the Statutory Planning Program for New South Wales is provided in the attached extract from the Annual Report 1973-1974, State Planning Authority of New South Wales.

Ratgeber ?  
has copy.

"North Coast Land Use and Development:  
Yamba to Port Stephens" - 1967

Cape and bay inventory of seven regions based  
on topography and development.

HUNTER REGION

(a) Publications Distributed:

"Hunter Region Growth and Change: Prelude to a Plan" - 1972.

Regional survey based upon series of Technical Reports. Contrasts Upper and Lower Hunter.

"Population Projection for N.S.W., The Statistical Divisions, and Local Government Statistics in the Sydney Region, 1971-2000" - 1973.

Linear extrapolation of 1954-71 growth rates for regions, with 'various adjustments' re 'expected future development in the regions' (23).

(b) Publications in Hand:

"Inter-City Environmental Zone"

The case for a buffer zone between metropolitan Newcastle and Sydney.

"Newcastle Central Business District Study"

The Planning and Environment Commission has the role of writing the brief for this Study to be financed by the Department of Urban and Regional Development.

"Myall Lakes National Park"

Document setting out ways of acquiring additional Park area and preservation of the backdrop.

"Conflict between Coal Resources and Urban Expansion in the Hunter Region"

(c) Publications Not Distributed

"An interim report on planning principles for the Taree-Great Lakes Coastal Region" - 1972.

Short-term demand projections and uncontrolled growth pattern. Park, semi-natural buffer zones and access points investigated.

"Tea Gardens-Hawks Nest-Dark Point Study, Stage 1, Tactical Plan" - 1973.

"Tea Gardens-Hawks Nest-Dark Point Study, Stage II, Approach to the Plan" - 1974.

Study designed to estimate best land use in a very environmentally sensitive area.

"Report of the Steering Committee" - 1974.

Contains Recommendation to those party to the Study (Department of Lands, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Planning and Environment Commission, Great Lakes Shire Council).

Graham Sanson <sup>Puton</sup>  
Blair Wollondilly Shire - was Project Leader  
Oxford Road MTCF (Sd) - 4 - of SPA Illawarra

ILLAWARRA REGION

a) Publications Distributed:

"Illawarra Reconnaissance" - October, 1972.

Sanson

The object of this report has been to paint a broad picture of the prevailing social, economic and environmental situation in Illawarra and to establish the nature and extent of present and likely future problems.

The report, known as Phase I of the Illawarra Regional Planning exercise, aimed to:-

- (i) outline to Government Departments, Local Councils of the area and the proposed Regional Planning Committee the problems and opportunities exhibited by the various sub-regions of the area; and
- (ii) define the Planning and Environment Commission's method of approach to Regional Planning in Illawarra.

"The Illawarra Escarpment" - January, 1973.

This report was the first prepared to examine planning problems in Illawarra as outlined in the "Reconnaissance" report. It marked the beginning of Phase II of the planning programme.

The report recommends an essentially conservationist approach should be adopted in planning the Escarpment's future but that urban development and economic activities may be allowed to proceed in certain areas, subject to comprehensive and purposeful planning controls. The report suggests that the existing system of controls covering the area requires strengthening.

Distributed to Government Departments, Local Councils and interested organisations.

"Shellharbour New Town"

- February, 1973.

The report intended to provide a step toward definition of the planning needs of the Housing Commission's Site 7200 and its nearby suburbs within the Municipality of Shellharbour. The report analysed the likely impact of the project on Shellharbour and suggested planning policies designed to counteract the problems the development might cause and to reap any advantages it may offer.

The report was distributed to Government Departments, Local Councils and relevant private organisations.

"Shellharbour Structure Plan"

- October, 1974.

The report describes and explains planning proposals contained in the draft Shellharbour Structure Plan. The Structure Plan demonstrates the principles upon which future statutory action can be based and offers a central point of reference for further planning by both the Government and private enterprise.

The report was distributed to Government Departments (particularly those who will be involved in providing the necessary services and facilities in this area), Local Councils and other organisations concerned with the growth of Shellharbour Municipality.

b) Publications in Hand:

"Landscape and Recreation in Illawarra: A Study in Conservation".

The report analyses the issues associated with landscape conservation and recreational activity in Illawarra. The report deals with six main topics: urban growth, particularly on the coast; rural subdivisions; blue metal quarrying; the value and potential of existing parks and reserves; the State Government's recent proposals for the protection of Coastal Land; and the adequacy of existing local planning procedures.

Bob Meyer

Bob Wheeler  
HC

"Planning Policies for Southern Wollongong".

The report looks at the existing urban situation in the Southern Wollongong sub-region. The report objects are: to analyse the critical urban problems associated with rapid growth; to draw together existing plans for future development; and to identify areas suitable for urban expansion.

"Tablelands Probe" (Tablelands Reconnaissance).

This report brings together a wide range of information from many sources to establish in some detail the future planning needs and objectives. The report evaluates the current state of planning and paves the way for the preparation of a Tablelands Development Strategy.

"Tablelands Structure Plan".

This report examines the key issues pin-pointed in the "Tablelands Probe". It puts forward a Development Strategy in the form of a Structure Plan. The Structure Plan aims to guide future growth and provide a solid base for future statutory land use controls.

"Strategy of Wollongong City Centre and the Northern Suburbs".

This report intends to look at the existing urban situation within the area containing the Wollongong City Centre and the Northern Suburbs to Stanwell Park. The objectives of the strategy are to develop policies which will: guide future growth; provide generalised goals for future planning controls; and guide Wollongong Council in future policy decisions.



CENTRAL WEST REGION

Under Consideration

"Bathurst-Orange Growth Area Planning Study"

Prepared by planning consultants under contract to the Commission during 1973-1974.

SOUTH-EAST REGION

Under Consideration

"Reconnaissance Study of the Canberra Sub-Region - 1973"

Confidential review of Canberra's growth vis-a-vis New South Wales by inter-governmental group now subject to Ministerial consideration.

## ANNEXURE 5

### GUIDANCE THROUGH COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS FOR GENERAL USE CONCERNING POLICIES AND GUIDELINES.

#### (a) S.P.A.N. (State Planning Authority News)

This is an information bulletin of sixteen pages, published quarterly and issued to Councils, Government Departments, Statutory Authorities and other interested planning bodies. They are available on request to the general public.

The articles in this bulletin, written in simple language, have covered so far planning principles of general interest such as :-

Control of Ribbon Development on Main Roads.

The Use of the Countryside for Recreation.

#### (b) TECHNICAL BULLETINS

These are comprehensive documents distributed to Government Departments, Local Government Bodies, Statutory Authorities, Educational bodies and available at a moderate cost to private organisations and the general public. In all, six such bulletins have been produced covering :-

##### (i) Standards

Parking Standards

Control of Residential Development by means of site coverage.

Population Density and Floor Space Ratio.

Density Control for non-residential land uses.

Design Control for new Industrial Areas.

##### (ii) Research Results

The Journey to Work.

Population Projections for New South Wales for 1971-2000.

Although not a Technical Bulletin, a comprehensive document on the Role, Function and Advantages of Town Houses has also been published.

#### (c) REGIONAL PLANNING REPORTS

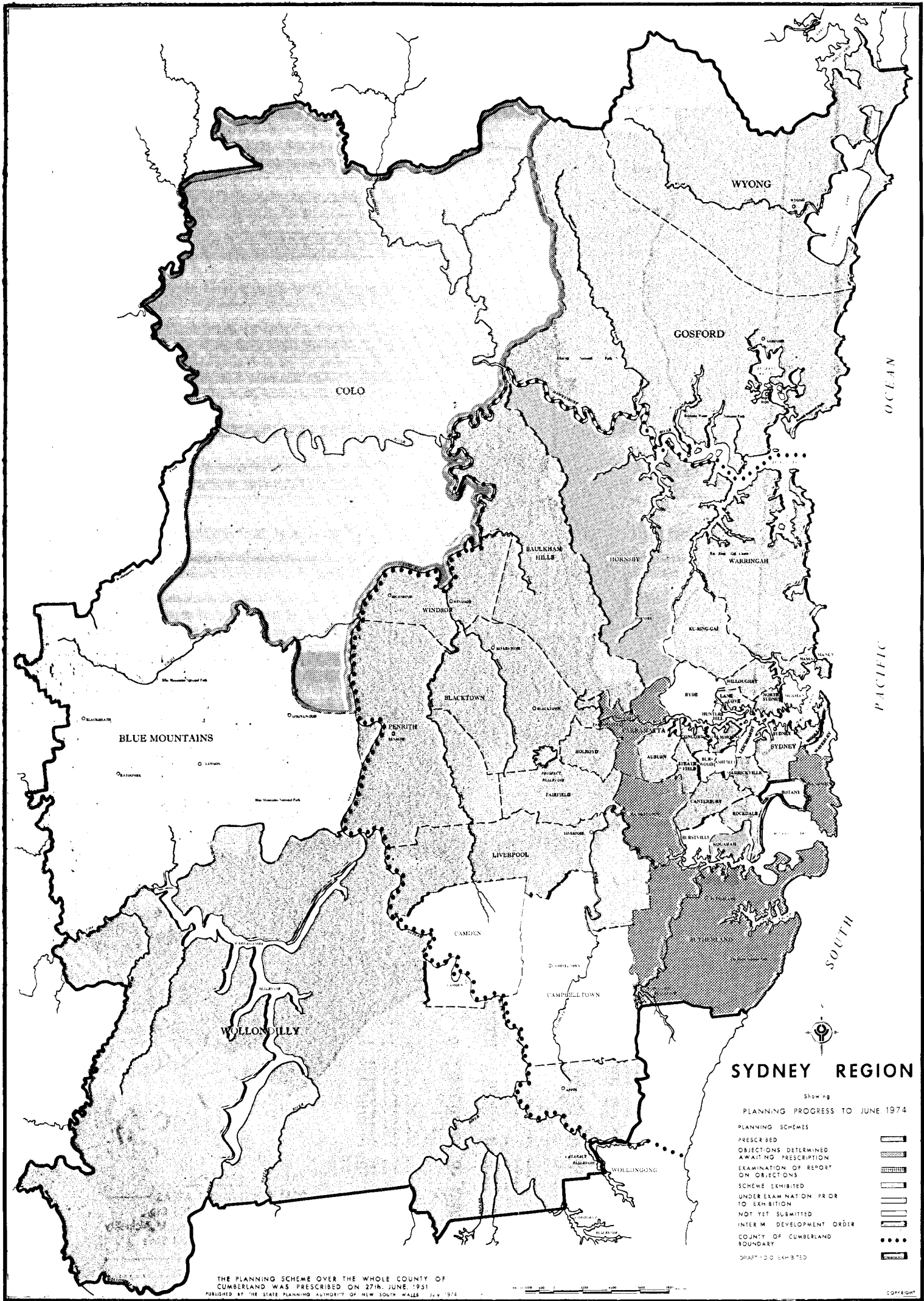
Sydney Region - Prelude to a Plan.

Sydney Region Outline Plan.

Hunter Region - Prelude to a Plan.

Planning Scheme Progress 1st July, 1973 to 30th June, 1974

Sydney Region		
Schemes prescribed	Fairfield North Sydney Amendment No. 6 Strathfield Amendment No. 2 Windsor	
Schemes awaiting prescription	Hornsby Kogarah North Sydney Amendment No. 7 Sydney Amendment No. 1	
Schemes where report on objections under examination by Authority	Bankstown Botany General I.D.O. Parramatta Randwick Sutherland Willoughby Amendment No. 1 Wyong Amendment No. 2	
Schemes exhibited	Blue Mountains Canterbury Amendment No. 1 Hunters Hill Leichhardt Manly Amendment No. 2	North Sydney Amendment No. 5 Rockdale Amendment No. 1 Ryde Warringah Amendment No. 10
Schemes under examination prior to exhibition	Burwood Gosford Amendment No. 4 Hurstville Liverpool Amendment No. 1 Liverpool Amendment No. 2	Marrickville Amendment No. 1 North Sydney Amendment No. 8 Strathfield Amendment No. 3 Warringah Amendment No. 11 Waverley
The State (excluding Sydney Region)		
Schemes prescribed	Bowral Amendment No. 2 Burradoo & Environs Amendment No. 1 Grafton Port Macquarie Amendment No. 2	
Schemes awaiting prescriptions	Goulburn Amendment No. 3 Great Lakes	
Schemes where report on objections under examination by Authority	Moree Mudgee	
Schemes exhibited	Bowral Amendment No. 3 Burradoo & Environs Amendment No. 2 Mittagong Amendment No. 3 Queanbeyan Amendment No. 2	
Schemes under examination prior to exhibition	Bowral Amendment No. 4 Burradoo & Environs Amendment No. 3 Dubbo Amendment No. 2 Goulburn Amendment No. 4 Greater Cessnock Illawarra Amendment No. 3 Monaro Amendment No. 1	Mulwaree Amendment No. 1 Narabri Nambour—Town of Wee Waa Amendment No. 1 Narrabri Patrick Plains Tamworth Wingecarribee
Interim Development Orders under preparation	Armidale No. 2 Bombala Boorowa Carrathool Cockburn No. 2 Coolamon Coonabarabran—Comprehensive Order Corowa Crookwell Culcairn Demondrille Eurobodalla—No. 3 Goobang Great Lakes No. 5—Forster	Grenfell Illabo Kyogle Liverpool Plains Lockhart Merriwa Murrumburrah Nundle Severn Timbregongie Tumbarumba Walcha Waugoola
Interim Development Orders gazetted	Albury General I.D.O. No. 16 Imlay No. 2 Lismore No. 36 (General I.D.O. for Goonellabah) Manilla Mullumbimby Murrumbidgee Peel No. 2 Port Stephens General I.D.O. to replace Scheme Tallaganda	



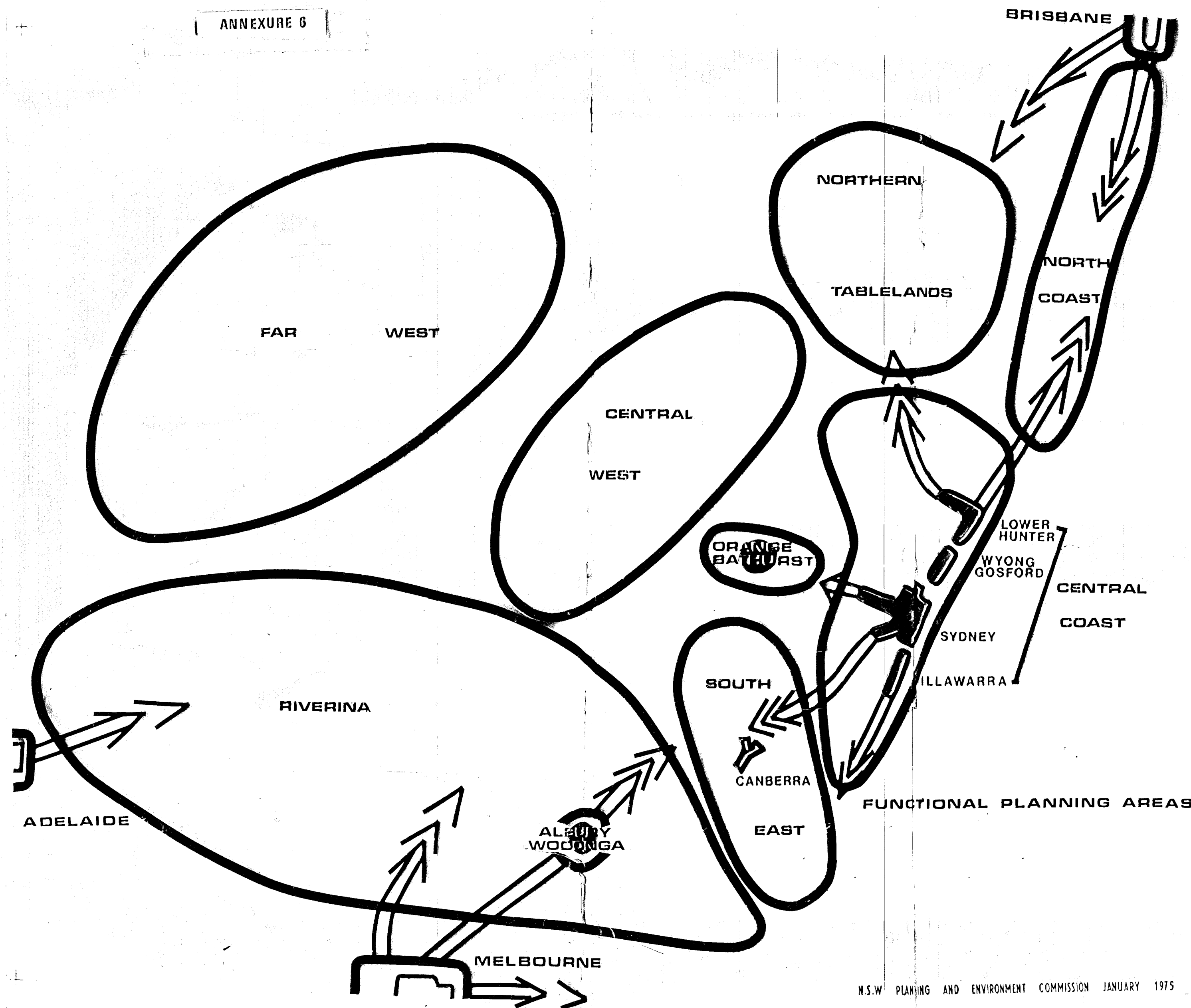
# Annual Report 1973-74

The State Planning Authority of New South Wales



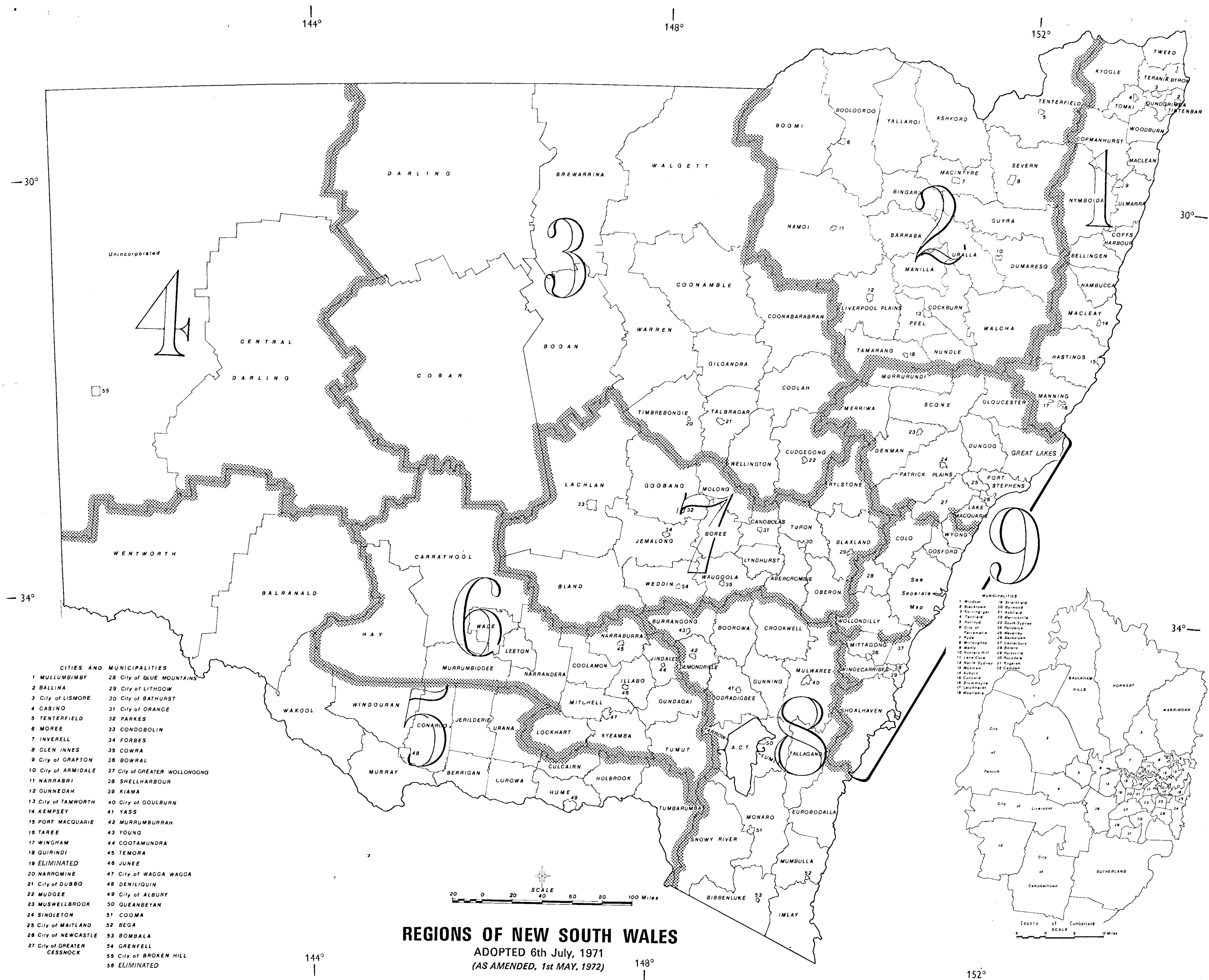
For map of Sydney Region, please see overleaf.











- CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES
- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 MULLUMBIMBY               | 28 City of BLUE MOUNTAINS     |
| 2 BALLINA                   | 29 City of LITHGOW            |
| 3 City of LISMORE           | 30 City of BATHURST           |
| 4 CASINO                    | 31 City of ORANGE             |
| 5 TENTERFIELD               | 32 PARKES                     |
| 6 MOREE                     | 33 CONDOBOLIN                 |
| 7 INVERELL                  | 34 FORBES                     |
| 8 GLEN INNES                | 35 COWRA                      |
| 9 City of GRAFTON           | 36 BOWRAL                     |
| 10 City of ARMIDALE         | 37 City of GREATER WOLLONGONG |
| 11 NARRABRI                 | 38 SHELLHARBOUR               |
| 12 GUNNDAH                  | 39 KIAMA                      |
| 13 City of TAMWORTH         | 40 City of GOULBURN           |
| 14 KEMPSEY                  | 41 YASS                       |
| 15 PORT MACQUARIE           | 42 MURRUMBURRAH               |
| 16 TAREE                    | 43 YOUNG                      |
| 17 WINGHAM                  | 44 COOTAMUNDRA                |
| 18 QUIRINDI                 | 45 TEMORA                     |
| 19 ELIMINATED               | 46 JUNEJ                      |
| 20 NARROMINE                | 47 City of WAGGA WAGGA        |
| 21 City of DUBBO            | 48 DENILIQUIN                 |
| 22 MUDGEJ                   | 49 City of ALBURY             |
| 23 MUSWELLBROOK             | 50 QUEANBEYAN                 |
| 24 SINGLETON                | 51 COOMA                      |
| 25 City of MAITLAND         | 52 BEGA                       |
| 26 City of NEWCASTLE        | 53 BOMBALA                    |
| 27 City of GREATER CESSNOCK | 54 GRENFELL                   |
|                             | 55 City of BROKEN HILL        |
|                             | 56 ELIMINATED                 |

- MUNICIPALITIES
- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Windsor            | 18 Stratfield   |
| 2 Blacktown          | 19 Burwood      |
| 3 Kuring-gai         | 20 Ashfield     |
| 4 Fairfield          | 21 Marrickville |
| 5 Holroyd            | 22 South Sydney |
| 6 City of Parramatta | 23 Randwick     |
| 7 Ryde               | 24 Waverley     |
| 8 Willoughby         | 25 Bankstown    |
| 9 Manly              | 26 Canterbury   |
| 10 Hunters Hill      | 27 Botany       |
| 11 Lane Cove         | 28 Hurstville   |
| 12 North Sydney      | 29 Rockdale     |
| 13 Murrumbidgee      | 30 Kogarah      |
| 14 Auburn            | 31 Camden       |
| 15 Concord           |                 |
| 16 Drummoyne         |                 |
| 17 Leichhardt        |                 |
| 18 Wollahra          |                 |

**REGIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES**  
ADOPTED 6th July, 1971  
(AS AMENDED, 1st MAY, 1972)