Property-led regeneration: understanding and supporting small town commercial property development initiatives

Deborah Levy, Raewyn Hills, Harvey C. Perkins, Mike Mackay, Malcolm Campbell





Timaru/Ashburton



BUSINESS SCHOOL

- We report a study of Timaru and Ashburton, in New Zealand's South Island, focusing on the role of commercial property development in second-tier settlement towns centre regeneration
- In Timaru (population 49,000) and Ashburton (population 34,000) with economic bases in agricultural servicing, food processing and allied transport infrastructure there are excellent examples of developers proposing to build new serviceorientated town centre properties in challenging circumstances







Approach & Foci

- Our starting point (Year 1) was to talk to a wide range of regeneration stakeholders about their aspirations and activities
- The challenges of service-orientated commercial property development in the regenerating town centre stood out as an area in need of attention
- Interviews with a range of stakeholders property entrepreneurs, local politicians, council staff, business people, real estate agents; additional media and archival searches
- Our fieldwork focused on the proposed development of the Eastfield Precinct (Ashburton) & Hydro Grand Hotel site (Timaru)
- Engaged with literature on property-led regeneration and small town regeneration

Finding #1



The developers

- Entrepreneurs local business people, passionate about their towns, strong place attachment, "putting their necks on the line" to effect change
- Little experience as property developers, but past success in other businesses which has enabled branching into property ventures

The developments

- Large developments (Timaru \$42m, Ashburton \$40m)
- Generally low returns and high risk due to local economic uncertainty in small regional settlements
- Financing difficult and in some cases virtually impossible

Finding # 2



The planning process

- These inexperienced developers found the planning process difficult to understand
- Exacerbated by what they saw as conflicting advice from consultants and council planners
- A lack of town centre master planning in Ashburton and Timaru increased uncertainty and frustration
- Council planners had little experience in dealing with large serviceorientated town centre development/regeneration proposals (as these are rarities) and beyond Resource Management Act/District Plan regulatory advice had little to offer the developers

Findings # 3



Local councils

- The councils involved have limited tax bases and financial resources and these have to be allocated across a wide range of areas beyond urban land use planning and property development – therefore difficult to take an active role in such things as master planning and advising on and facilitating the activities of neophyte developers
- Small town politics can create a structural divide between councillors' individual aspirations and the working out of medium to long term town planning including master planning and the operationalisation of those plans





- There is typically little or no presence of large institutional property investors in New Zealand's 2nd-tier settlements
- Service-orientated commercial property development in the regenerating town centres of these small towns is often dependent on successful local business people who are property development neophytes
- They have little or no understanding of the processes and pitfalls of the development planning and consenting process
- They find the processes complex and frustrating: local councils are often not able to take facilitative and enabling roles
- There is scope for policy development designed to help entrepreneurs, local government and other stakeholders to engage more effectively and cooperatively in this space.